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OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
Organization Meeting, February 25, 1939

The first meeting of the State Sanitary Authority convened in the office of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland, at 10:00 A.M. The following members were present:

Albert Burch, Medford	Charles E. Stricklin, State Engineer, Salem
Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, State Health Officer, Portland	John C. Veatch, Chairman, State Fish Commission, Portland
Harold Wendel, Portland	

Absence from the state prevented the attendance of Blaine Hallock, of Baker.

MOTION: After considerable discussion regarding chairmanship of the Authority, it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that Mr. Wendel be elected chairman of the Authority. Mr. Wendel then presided over the meeting.

The secretary was called upon to outline briefly the agenda of the meeting. A general discussion of the duties and scope of work of the Authority was engaged in by all members.

BUDGET: A proposed budget was next discussed in detail, item by item. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that a budget for the 1939-40 biennium, as follows:

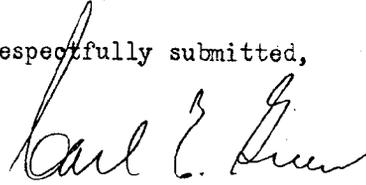
Personnel	\$ 19,440
General Expenses	15,315
Operating Expenses	1,445
Maintenance Expenses	250
Capital Outlays	<u>4,125</u>
	\$ 40,575

be approved with the provision that several items relating to general expenses and office space be investigated further by the secretary, and that adjustments be made if necessary.

MOTION: It was moved by Dr. Stricker, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the secretary discuss the budget as soon as possible with the state budget director.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M., to reconvene at 10:00 A.M., Monday, March 20, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

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STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF SECOND MEETING

March 20, 1939

The second meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:15 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland, with the following members present: Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, John C. Veatch and Harold F. Wendel. Mr. Charles E. Stricklin was absent.

MINUTES of the previous meeting were read and approved.

BUDGET: Chairman Wendel reviewed what had transpired in the hearing before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature on March 6, 1939. He emphasized the support given the Authority by representatives of the Oregon Business & Investors, Inc., the pulp and paper industry, woolen mills, fish and game interests, and others. The chairman read a telegram which he dispatched to chairmen Rennie and Walker, of the Joint Ways and Means Committee in support of the proposed Sanitary Authority budget.

Upon request of the chairman, the secretary read the duties of the Authority as outlined in the state law. The principal duties were next discussed by the chairman with particular reference to investigations, examination and approval of plans and the extent to which the sanitary engineering division of the State Board of Health had engaged in these activities in the past.

MOTION: After a discussion of what might be done with the \$7500 appropriation for the 1939-40 biennium, which had been approved by the Ways and Means Committee, it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr.

Veatch, and carried, that the Authority employ an assistant sanitary engineer, effective July 1, 1939.

COOPERATION WITH FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONS: Mr. Veatch mentioned the desirability of the cooperation with and assistance from the State Fish and Game Commissions in carrying out the objectives of the Authority.

In order to expedite the Portland sewage disposal project, the secretary was instructed to prepare a letter to be addressed to the city of Portland, in which the interest of the Authority relative to the progress of the city's sewage treatment project would be made known.

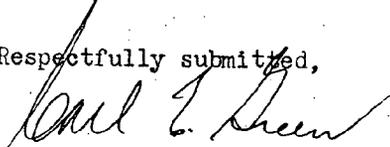
LETTERS AND QUESTIONNAIRES TO CITIES AND INDUSTRIES: The secretary, in consultation with Messrs. Veatch and Wendel, was directed to prepare letters for transmittal to all city officials and to all industries known to have waste disposal and water pollution problems. It was further agreed that such letters should apprise cities and industries of the legal requirements of submitting plans and specifications for sewerage, sewage treatment and industrial waste treatment or disposal projects for approval by the Authority before construction may begin, and, further, that such letters should solicit and encourage cooperation in a reasonable program of water pollution control.

MOTION: That the secretary and chairman be authorized to sign vouchers for the Sanitary Authority, if vouchers must be submitted as separate claims apart from the State Board of Health.

The secretary was instructed to prepare an abstract of the minutes of the meeting for release to the press.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 Noon, to convene at 10:00 A.M., Monday, May 8, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

MINUTES OF THIRD MEETING

May 8, 1939

The third meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:30 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland. In addition to the chairman, members Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock and John C. Veatch were present. Mr. Charles E. Stricklin and Dr. Frederick D. Stricker were absent.

MINUTES of the March 20th meeting were read and approved.

Referring to the minutes, Mr. Burch stated that he had been informed that Mr. Wendel's telegram, dispatched to the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature, had not been delivered to chairmen Rennie and Walker.

EXPENDITURES: The secretary read a list of expenditures for the Authority, as follows:

Disbursements to April 30, 1939

- 1. Albert Burch, travel.....\$ 33.80
  - 2. Blaine Hallock, travel..... 17.15
  - 3. Supplies (postage, stationery,  
envelopes)..... 61.83
- \$ 112.78

PROGRESS REPORT, SEWAGE TREATMENT: Recent progress in the field of sewage and industrial waste treatment was reviewed briefly by the secretary. The following projects were discussed:

- 1. Eugene: Bonds voted; sewer service charges being collected.
- 2. Gold Hill: New city sewage treatment plant nearing completion.

3. Nyssa: Plans being prepared for a new city sewage treatment plant.
4. Roseburg: Plans being prepared and WPA project approved for construction of sewage treatment plant.
5. Silverton: New sewage treatment plant nearing completion.
6. Malin: Plans being prepared for construction of cheese factory waste treatment plant.

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA: Chairman Wendel discussed the data obtained from cities and industries, in response to the Authority's letter and questionnaire mailed on April 20. He also read a letter from Commissioner O. R. Bean, of the city of Portland, relative to the status of the Portland sewage treatment project. After consideration of the Portland project and Commissioner Bean's reply, the matter of approval of plans and specifications for the construction of sewers, sewage treatment plants, industrial sewers and industrial waste treatment plants was discussed at length. It was the consensus of opinion of all members present that formal action should be taken on all projects submitted for approval by the Sanitary Authority and that such action should appear in the minutes of the Authority meetings.

Questionnaires returned by cities and industries, in response to the Authority's letter of April 20, were considered next. The secretary reported that nineteen requests were made for field visits and consultation with a representative of the Authority. In addition, the data supplied in other questionnaires indicate a need for field investigations of eleven other industries.

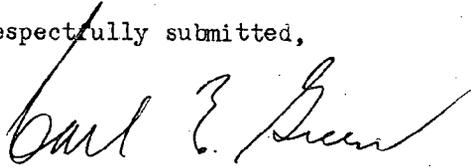
The secretary was instructed to tabulate the data received from cities and industries and to keep sewage and industrial waste treatment progress records.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION: The secretary reported that the U. S. Senate had passed the Barkley bill which provides for a division of water pollution control within the U. S. Public Health Service and which further provides for financial aid to state agencies engaged in water pollution control.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that the chairman and secretary be authorized to apply for funds for the Sanitary Authority from the U. S. Public Health Service, if the federal water pollution control bill passes and funds are made available to states.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that the Sanitary Authority employ Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., as assistant sanitary engineer, effective July 1st or as soon thereafter as he is able to report for duty.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 P.M. to convene at 10:00 A.M., on July 7, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,  
  
Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF FOURTH MEETING

July 7, 1939

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Harold Wendel, at 10:10 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland. Other members present were Albert Burch and Dr. Frederick D. Stricker; Mr. D. J. McLellan represented Charles E. Stricklin. Messrs. Hallock and Veatch were absent.

MINUTES of the third meeting of the Authority, held on May 8, were read and approved. The secretary next read a list of expenditures for the Authority, up to July 1, 1939, as follows:

1939-40 Appropriation:

Disbursements:		\$ 7500.00
4/25	SA # 1 Albert Burch (Travel)	\$ 33.80
4/25	# 2 Blaine Hallock (Travel)	17.15
4/30	# 3 Dr. F. D. Stricker (Supplies)	61.83
5/9	# 4 Albert Burch (Travel)	27.80
5/17	# 5 Blaine Hallock (Travel)	18.55
5/31	# 6 State Printing Board (Supplies)	<u>13.28</u>
Total Disbursements		172.41 <u>172.41</u>
Balance		\$ 7327.59

QUARTERLY BUDGET: A quarterly budget for the Authority, as transmitted to the state budget director, was discussed next.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Doctor Stricker, and passed, that the Authority approve of the payment of half of the salary for a clerk, effective July 1.

MOTION: After discussion of the budget items, it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and passed, that the quarterly budget be approved as drawn.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION: The secretary next reviewed the status of federal stream pollution control legislation, and reported that letters had been transmitted to the Oregon senators and representatives by Dr. Stricker in behalf of the Barkley water pollution control bill before congress. Dr. Stricker read a wire received from Senator McNary, acknowledging his letter.

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS: The secretary read a summary of returns from the questionnaire addressed to cities and industries and discussed the need for field work to follow up requests for assistance and consultation. Discussion of the Portland sewage disposal project led to the conclusion that a member of the Authority, as well as the secretary, should meet with City Commissioner Bowes in order to apprise Mr. Bowes of the Authority's interest in the Portland project. The secretary read a letter addressed to Mr. Bowes, under date of July 1, in which inquiry was made regarding the status of the Portland project.

The secretary read a letter from the American Paper & Pulp Ass'n., regarding problems of water pollution by the pulp and paper industry in Oregon, and was instructed by the Authority to transmit the necessary information to the association.

ACTIVITIES OF PERSONNEL: A discussion of activities for the assistant sanitary engineer employed by the Authority, and matters of policy followed. It was decided that particular emphasis should first be given to the investigation of complaints and to water pollution surveys, which would result in the Authority's obtaining basic information for the intelligent planning of a stream pollution reduction program.

Chairman Wendel requested that the secretary obtain an interview with the Portland papers, regarding the activities of the Authority and matters discussed in its meeting, as well as information pertaining to Mr. Everts and his employment by the Authority.

DEFINITION OF POLLUTION: A letter from Mr. Blaine Hallock, who was unable to be present at the meeting, was read by the secretary. The matters raised by Mr. Hallock related, primarily, to the discharge of silt and similar material from mines into streams, and a definition of the term "pollution". Mr. Burch discussed Mr. Hallock's letter and described conditions in the Powder river valley of Baker county, as well as in other parts of the state. After considerable discussion by all members present, it was agreed that a definition of what constitutes "pollution" should not be attempted at this time, and that the secretary should discuss this matter with the state attorney general prior to the next meeting of the Authority.

HILLSBORO SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT: Mr. Wendel requested the secretary to discuss investigations of the operation of the Hillsboro sewage treatment plant. The secretary advised the members of certain unsatisfactory conditions found at the plant and the fact that a report will be rendered to the city manager regarding findings of the sanitary engineer.

APPROVAL OF PROJECTS: Consideration was next given to the formal approval of plans for sewerage and sewage disposal projects submitted to the State Board of Health and the State Sanitary Authority, since January 1, 1939.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and passed, that the Sanitary Authority approve of plans for projects submitted to and previously approved by the state sanitary engineer, as follows:

SEWERAGE PROJECT PLANS APPROVED  
BY  
STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

1939

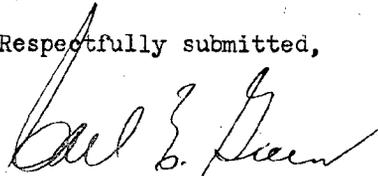
<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
Jan. 3	Bandon	School sewage disposal system
18	Salem	Sewer system extensions
18	Silverton	Outfall sewer, lateral sewer extensions and sewage treatment plant
18	McMinnville	Sewer system extensions
19	Maupin	Sewers and sewage disposal system
26	Bull Run	Dodge Park sewage disposal system
28	Sunnyside (Linn County)	School sewage disposal system
28	Willamina	School sewage disposal system
28	Mapleton	School sewage disposal system
Feb. 2	Silver Creek Falls	State park sewage disposal system
3	Multnomah County	Wilkes school sewage disposal plans
6	Multnomah County	Skyline school sewage disposal system
7	Silverton	Low lift pumping station
10	Sweet Home	City park sewage disposal system
24	Lakeview	Sewer system reconstruction
March 2	Sheridan	Storm sewer system
4	Salem	Sewer system extensions
11	Camp Manning	Sewers and sewage treatment plant
25	Marshfield	Sewer system extensions
25	Nyssa	Sewer system extensions
27	Jefferson	City hall and library sewage disposal system
April 4	Salem	Sewer system extensions
11	Mount Angel	Sewer system extensions

April	14	Portland	Sewer system extensions
	14	Seaside	Intercepting sewers and sewage treatment plant
	25	Portland	Sewer system extensions
May	9	Dallas	Junior high school sewage disposal system
	18	Heppner	City swimming pool sewage disposal system
	22	Salem	Sewer system extensions
	24	Redmond	High school sewage disposal system
	25	Roseburg	Tentative approval, sewage treatment plant
June	23	Silverton	Outfall sewer and sewage pumping station
	27	Faloma	School sewage disposal system
	29	Cascadia	School sewage disposal
July	6	Salem	Sewer system extensions

After a discussion of the best time for the next meeting, it was decided that the Authority should meet on September 15, if this date should be suitable to Messrs. Stricklin, Hallock and Veatch, who were absent.

There being no further business to come before the Authority, the meeting adjourned at 12:00 Noon.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Engineer.

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF FIFTH MEETING

September 15, 1939

A meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Harold Wendel, at 10:00 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland. Other members present were Mr. Albert Burch, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Mr. Charles E. Stricklin and Mr. John C. Veatch. Mr. Hallock was absent.

MINUTES of the previous meeting, held on July 7, were read and approved.

DEFINITION OF POLLUTION: In response to a request from the chairman, the secretary reported upon his conference with the state attorney general, Mr. I. H. Van Winkle, regarding a definition of the term "pollution". The attorney general advised the Authority not to attempt to define "pollution" at this time, but, instead, to devote its time, primarily, to the control of sewage and industrial wastes which are known to cause water pollution.

PORTLAND PROJECT: Mr. Burch reported that, following the last Authority meeting on July 7, he and the secretary conferred with City Commissioner William A. Bowes, regarding the status of the Portland sewage disposal project. Mr. Bowes advised the Authority representatives that Portland had retained a Board of Engineering Review to study its sewage disposal problem and report to the city council. He also indicated his desire to cooperate with the Authority in every way possible.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION: The secretary advised the Authority that congress had adjourned without having enacted any of the federal bills pertaining to water pollution control.

ACTIVITIES: The secretary next read a report of activities for the months of July and August, and copies of the report were distributed to all members present.

PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: Commissioner of Public Works, William A. Bowes, and city engineer, Ben S. Morrow, of Portland, appeared before the Authority, at the city's request, to discuss the Portland sewage disposal project and to obtain from the Authority approval of its proposed plan to discharge Portland sewage into the Columbia river. Mr. Bowes and Mr. Morrow discussed recommendations of the city's Engineering Board of Review. Mr. Bowes stated that it was the desire of the city to have the approval of all federal and state agencies concerned with the problem of water pollution control, before the city proceeds with the sewage disposal project.

After a thorough discussion of matters pertaining to dilution, oxygen balance, effect on fish life and the uses of the Columbia river water below Portland, MOTION, it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the discharge of Portland sewage into the Columbia river, after it has been given treatment in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the city's Engineering Board of Review report, dated August 19, 1939, be approved.

FIELD SURVEYS: The data collected during sanitary surveys of Columbia slough, and the Tualatin, Pudding and Sandy rivers were discussed briefly. Dr. Stricker reported that he had received a complaint regarding algae growths in the Tualatin river, and he requested that the secretary transmit to Governor Sprague data regarding the findings of sanitary surveys made on the stream.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR SPRAGUE: Chairman Wendel

advised the Authority he had written to the governor, outlined what had been done by the Authority, and asked for suggestions from the chief executive. Mr. Wendel read Governor Sprague's reply, in which the governor indicated that he was satisfied with the work which was being done by the Authority, and that he realized that the Authority was handicapped by lack of sufficient funds to carry on an extensive program.

**QUARTERLY BUDGET:** The budget for the quarterly period of October, November and December was discussed in detail, after which it was moved by Dr. Stricker, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that the budget be approved as prepared by the secretary.

The secretary was instructed to obtain a permanent record book in which to keep the minutes of all meetings. Permission was also granted for mimeographing copies of the Sanitary Authority law.

**STANDARDS OF PURITY:** Mr. Veatch initiated a discussion regarding the establishment of standards of purity for the various waters of the state. It was agreed that the secretary should gather as much data on this subject as possible, in order that the Authority may later give serious consideration to the establishment of standards.

**STIMULATION OF CITY SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECTS:** The need for stimulation of sewage treatment projects in certain communities was raised by Chairman Wendel. The secretary was instructed to address letters to city officials who have not replied to the Authority's questionnaire, mailed on April 20, 1939. He was further directed to encourage or stress the need of treatment plants in such cities as his judgment may indicate desirable. It was also pointed out that the Authority's inability to provide detailed engineering services to cities, on such matters, should be made known.

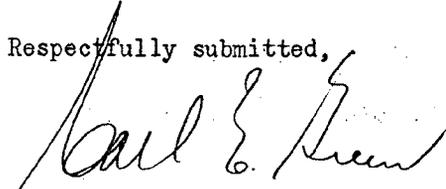
Chairman Wendel directed the secretary to call the Portland

papers regarding publicity on the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 Noon, to convene at 10:00 A.M.,

December 15, 1939.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF SIXTH MEETING

December 15, 1939

A meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Harold Wendel, at 10:05 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland. Other members present were Mr. Albert Burch, Mr. Blaine Hallock, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker and Mr. Charles E. Stricklin. The secretary and assistant sanitary engineer, Mr. C. M. Everts, Jr., were also present. Mr. Veatch was absent.

MINUTES of the previous meeting held on September 15, were read and an omission noted by Mr. Burch. After correction of the omission, the minutes were approved.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The members of the Authority reviewed an activities report by the secretary for the months of September, October and November, 1939. Mr. Everts discussed his field activities including contacts with officials of cities and industries. He reported that all industries, with one exception, had cooperated in supplying information as requested. Obviously, the financial condition of cities has an important bearing upon their ability to construct sewage treatment works. Financial data, therefore, is being obtained from cities, to supplement information relative to sewerage and sewage treatment plants. He further reported that city and industrial officials were desirous of knowing the date at which they would be required by the Authority to have treatment plants constructed and in operation.

PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: Chairman Wendel reported a conference with City Commissioner William A. Bowes, regarding the financial aspects of the Portland sewage disposal project. Mr. Hallock

cited his experiences in the Baker city case, in which the city was required by court injunction to construct a sewage treatment plant after a bond issue for its construction had been defeated. Mr. Hallock discussed the sewer service charge method of financing treatment plants on a revenue bond basis and its possible application to the city of Portland.

MOTION: It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the chairman appoint a committee, on which he serve, to confer with Portland city officials relative to the status of the Portland sewage disposal project. The secretary then telephoned City Commissioner William A. Bowes and arranged a luncheon meeting for the Sanitary Authority with Mayor Joseph K. Carson, City Commissioners William A. Bowes and R. E. Riley, and City Engineer Ben S. Morrow.

At the luncheon meeting, Mayor Carson and the other city representatives reviewed the financial condition of the city and stated that the city council would not, at this time, initiate any measure which would seek to raise additional funds to construct the Portland sewage disposal works either by means of a general obligation bond issue or a sewer service charge of approximately 50 per cent of the water bill of each residence or building. Mr. Hallock suggested that the mayor ask the Portland city attorney for an opinion as to various legal methods available to finance the construction of intercepting sewers and sewage treatment works. The mayor indicated that he thought such procedure was unnecessary at this time.

The luncheon meeting adjourned at 1:45 P.M., to reconvene in the offices of the State Board of Health at 2:00 P.M. Further discussion of the Portland project followed.

Mr. Hallock recommended that the state attorney general be requested to give an opinion regarding possible legal methods of financing the Portland sewage disposal project. Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Hallock to draft a letter on this subject for the secretary to transmit to the state attorney general.

**BUDGET:** The proposed budget for 1940, involving an expenditure of \$5,000, was submitted by the secretary. **MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Burch, and carried, that the proposed budget be adopted.

**APPROVAL OF PROJECT PLANS:** The secretary presented a list of projects for which plans had been submitted and approval given for the period of July 7 to December 15. **MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and carried, that the Sanitary Authority approve of plans for the projects submitted and ratify the action of the secretary in granting approval of the projects listed below.

SEWERAGE PROJECT PLANS APPROVED  
BY  
STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

<u>DATE</u> 1939	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
July 7	Silverton	Sewer system extensions
8	Nyssa	Sewage treatment plant (With changes required)
11	Roseburg	Sewage treatment plant
19	Portland	Airport (Columbia R.) Sewers and sewage treatment plant (With changes required)
Aug. 15	Salem	Sewer system extensions
24	Taft	Taft high school sewage disposal system
Sept. 7	Coquille	Sewer system extension (As revised)

<u>DATE</u> 1939	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
Sept. 11	Marshfield	Sewer system extensions
13	Coquille	Sewer system extensions
19	Silver Creek Falls Recreational Area	Camp No. 3 Sewage disposal system
Oct. 10	Grants Pass	Sewerage system extensions, R.R. Addition
11	Pendleton	Sewerage system extensions, Harris Heights (As revised)
20	Salem	Sewerage system extensions, Rosedale and Brooklyn Additions
30	Gilchrist	Sewerage system
Nov. 16	Portland	WPA Blanket sewerage extension and repair project (Tentative approval)
22	Oswego	Sewerage system extensions (As revised)
Dec. 9	Seaside	Sewage disposal system for city park (Tentative)

FEDERAL LEGISLATION: Upon request by the chairman, the secretary discussed briefly the status of federal water pollution control legislation which is before the 76th Congress. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch, and carried, that the following resolution be adopted.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority is engaged upon a reasonable cooperative program with cities and industries for the reduction and prevention of water pollution, and

WHEREAS, it is the belief of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority that the control of water pollution should be left to indivi-

dual states in cooperation with the federal government, and

WHEREAS, past experience has shown the futility of drastic prohibitory legislation for the control of water pollution, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 685 provides for the establishment within the U. S. Public Health Service of a division for the purpose of cooperating with states, cities and industries in an effort to solve the complex problems of water pollution which are of vital importance to the welfare of this country,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority at regular meeting assembled does endorse the type of legislation exemplified by the Barkley Bill, S. B. 685, 76th Congress, if there is to be legislation of this type enacted by the Congress, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that its secretary shall transmit to the senators and representatives of the state of Oregon to the Congress of the United States, and to the chairman of the River and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress, a copy of this resolution.

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ACTIVITIES, POLICIES AND STANDARDS OF WATER PURITY: Mr. Everts discussed the Tualatin, Pudding and Molalla rivers investigations, as well as that of the Columbia slough. A request was made for the establishment of a definite policy regarding the time at which cities and industries will be required to construct treatment plants. This subject led to a discussion of the establishment of standards of purity and the control of discharge of sewage and other wastes. Mr. Hallock read sections 39-603 and 40-213, of the Oregon Code, as well as the State Sanitary Authority Act which has to do with the control of the discharge of sewage and other wastes and the establishment of standards

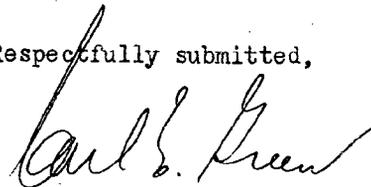
of purity.

Chairman Wendel suggested that cities or industries be asked to write a letter to the Authority setting forth their present financial condition and ability or inability to construct treatment works, together with a statement as to the time when the city or industry will be able to construct needed treatment facilities.

Mr. Stricklin advised that the League of Oregon Cities might be relied upon as a source of information regarding the financial condition of various municipalities. It was agreed that the secretary and the assistant sanitary engineer should continue work on the matter of establishment of standards of purity and that, prior to the next meeting, a list of tentative standards should be prepared for consideration by the Authority.

There being no further business to come before the Authority, the meeting adjourned at 3:20 P.M., to convene at 10:00 A.M., March 1, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Engineer.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF SEVENTH MEETING

March 1, 1940

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Harold Wendel, at 10:00 A.M., in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland. Other members present were Mr. Albert Burch, Mr. Blaine Hallock and Mr. John C. Veatch. Dr. Frederick D. Stricker was not present at the beginning of the meeting, but came in at a later hour. The secretary and assistant sanitary engineer were also present.

MINUTES of the meeting of December 15, 1939, were read and approved.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The members of the Authority next reviewed an activities report by the secretary for the months of December, 1939, and January and February, 1940. The secretary described briefly the work of the assistant sanitary engineer and himself in contacting city officials and promoting sewage treatment projects throughout the state.

Flow diagrams and compiled data for various industrial plants, obtained during field investigations, were examined by members of the Authority.

General discussion of the problem of policy with respect to dealings with city officials took place, particularly with reference to the matters such as financial condition which should be considered by representatives of the Authority in discussion of proposed sewage treatment projects with cities. It was agreed by the Authority that the secretary and assistant sanitary engineer should continue their discussions with various mayors, city councils and city managers, to the end that definite plans for

sewage treatment may be formulated by cities and submitted to the Authority for review and approval, revision or rejection.

PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: Chairman Wendel reviewed correspondence with the state attorney general and advised the members of the Authority that the information sought from the attorney general had not been obtained.

After discussion by Messrs. Hallock and Veatch, it was decided that they would study the legal methods available for the financing of the Portland project and report back to the Authority at its next meeting.

STATUS OF FEDERAL WATER CONTROL LEGISLATION: The secretary reported that the Barkley bill had been amended by the House of Representative's Committee on Rivers and Harbors, as follows:

1. Yearly appropriation of \$300,000 to the U. S. Public Health Service for water pollution control activities reduced to \$250,000.
2. Yearly appropriation of \$700,000 to the U. S. Public Health Service for allocation to state agencies on a cooperative water pollution control program eliminated from bill.
3. The provision for loans and grants in aid from funds of the U. S. Treasury eliminated and, in place thereof, a provision for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a low rate of interest.

STANDARDS OF WATER PURITY: Following discussion of a report on standards of water purity prepared by the secretary, it was moved (MOTION) by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried, that conclusions of the report involving classifications of waters, be approved and

adopted by the Authority. The classifications adopted were as follows:

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

Pursuant to the duties imposed upon and the powers vested in the State Sanitary Authority, in Chapter 3, Laws of 1939, the waters of the state of Oregon are hereby divided into three classifications--A, B and C. All domestic or sanitary sewage, before being discharged into any of the waters of the state of Oregon, shall first be treated in accordance with the requirements herein set forth. The State Sanitary Authority shall determine in each instance what degree of sewage treatment shall be required and, in addition to the specifications included in the classifications A, B and C, it may, at its discretion, require chlorination or equally efficient disinfection of sewage treatment plant effluents wherever and whenever the discharge of unchlorinated sewage effluents shall or may affect the quality of water used for public or domestic water supplies, irrigation, shellfish growing areas, or swimming and recreational areas.

It may grant permits for the discharge of untreated sewage into certain waters of the state for a specific length of time whenever, in its judgment, the public interest will not be injured.

The waters of the state of Oregon are hereby classified in three divisions, as follows:

CLASS A

Bodies of water in relatively clean condition used, or which may be used, for public water supplies, swimming and recreation, for irrigation, for the propagation of game and commercial fish, and for the propagation of shellfish; or bodies of water which, because of insufficient flow, cannot receive without detriment, wastes other than those having been

given a high degree of treatment.

Municipal or sanitary sewage shall be so treated prior to discharge into a Class "A" water that the effluent from the treatment plant:

1. Shall be free of noticeable floating solids, oil, grease, sleek, and practically free of suspended solids.
2. Shall indicate an average five-day bio-chemical oxygen demand reduction of not less than 85 per cent and at no time shall the residual effluent B.O.D. be in excess of 50 p.p.m.
3. Shall not reduce the dissolved oxygen in the receiving body of water more than 10 per cent.
4. Shall not, at any time between May 15 and October 1 of each year, contain more than 500 coli-form organisms per 100 ml.

#### CLASS B

Bodies of water which are used or which may be used for public water supplies, swimming and recreation, for the propagation of game and commercial fish, or for the propagation of shellfish, and which, in the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority, provide sufficient dilution to obviate the necessity for the degree of treatment required under Class "A" waters.

Municipal or sanitary sewage shall be so treated prior to discharge into a Class "B" water that

1. The effluent from the treatment plant shall be
  - (a) Free of noticeable floating solids, oil, grease

and sleek.

2. The treatment plant shall effect:

- (a) A reduction in suspended solids of at least 55 per cent.
- (b) A reduction in the (five-day) bio-chemical oxygen demand of not less than 35 per cent, and at no time shall the residual effluent B.O.D. be in excess of 125 p.p.m.

#### CLASS C

Class "C" waters shall be those bodies of water into which the temporary discharge of untreated sewage may be permitted if, in the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority, such discharge may not be detrimental to any reasonable use of said waters. Temporary permits for the discharge of untreated sewage shall be obtained from the State Sanitary Authority, provided, however, that no such permit shall be valid for a period of time longer than three years and, further, that such permits may be revoked for cause at any time after the date of issuance thereof.

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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECTS LIST: The secretary presented a list of projects for which plans had been submitted and approval given by the secretary for December, 1939, and January and February, 1940. It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the Sanitary Authority approve of plans for the projects listed and ratify the action of the secretary in granting approval of the projects listed below:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
Dec. 9 (1939)	Seaside	Sewage disposal system for city park (Tentative approval)
1940		
Jan. 3	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions (Revisions required)
15	Corvallis	City park sewage disposal, as revised
22	Silverton	Sewer extensions
24	Baker	Sewer extensions (Tentatively approved with changes specified)
30	Jessie M. Honeyman State Park	Sewage disposal
Feb. 6	Nyssa	Sewer extensions
16	McMinnville	Sewer extensions (As revised)
17	Rocky Butte Jail, Road Department development, Multnomah County	Preliminary plans for sewers and sewage disposal (Tentative approval)
20	Lakeview	Sewer extensions and replacements (As revised)

LEGISLATION AND BUDGETS: Chairman Wendel read a letter addressed to him by Governor Sprague, calling the attention of the Authority to the necessity for preparation of budgets and proposed legislation well in advance of the coming meeting of the legislature.

It was decided that the budget for the next biennium should be prepared and ready for consideration by the Authority at its next meeting, and that final action on the budget would be taken at a meeting to be held in the forepart of July.

A discussion of the status of the Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health followed and the chairman requested the members to consider whether or not the Authority should draft any legislation to be introduced during the 1941 session of the legislature. Mr.

Burch pointed out the necessity for publicity regarding the work and the needs of the Sanitary Authority, if it is to secure sufficient funds from the next legislature to carry on the program outlined in the Sanitary Authority law. It was the consensus of opinion of the Authority members that such publicity should be obtained.

COOPERATIVE STUDIES, OREGON STATE COLLEGE ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION: The secretary discussed the matter of the Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station conducting stream pollution surveys, gathering basic data regarding quantity and strength of municipal sewages, and conducting research in the field of treatment or by-products recovery of industrial wastes. It was decided that the Authority should proceed cautiously in any recommendations to the state board of higher education, and that it should take no official action prior to receipt of a written request therefor. At Mr. Veatch's suggestion, he was directed to confer with Chancellor Hunter, of the state board of higher education, regarding these matters.

COOPERATION WITH INDUSTRY: The desirability of a meeting with representatives of industry, particularly concerning the problem of waste disposal and water pollution in this state, was raised by the secretary. Following a discussion of what might be accomplished at such a meeting, who should be invited to attend, etc., MOTION it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that on the occasion of the next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority, a group of about a half-dozen representatives from various industries be invited to attend and discuss matters of water pollution control and industrial waste disposal with the State Sanitary Authority.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, STATE INSTITUTIONS: After a review of the problem of sewage treatment at various state institutions, it was moved (MOTION)

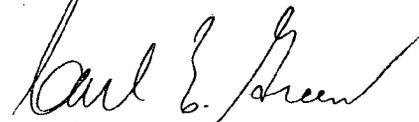
by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch, and carried, that Dr. Stricker, Mr. Wendel and the secretary confer with the State Board of Control, regarding the construction of sewage treatment works for the various state institutions, in order that budget estimates for this purpose may be submitted to the legislature in 1941.

MEETINGS: The secretary called to the attention of the Authority the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Sewage Works Association, to be held in Portland on May 8, 1940. It was decided that the Authority would hold its next meeting on May 7, in order that those members who might wish to attend the sewage works meeting might do so.

Mr. Wendel read a letter advising of the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Drainage Basin Committee, in Portland, on March 11 and 12, at which time water use problems would be discussed. It was decided that it was unnecessary for the Authority to attend this meeting, particularly since the secretary would be in attendance and will report any matters of interest to the Oregon water pollution control program.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 P. M., to convene at 9:00 A. M., on May 7, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority,  
State Sanitary Engineer.

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF EIGHTH MEETING

May 7, 1940

The regular meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold Wendel, in Room 720, Oregon Bldg., Portland, at 9:25 A. M., May 7, 1940.

MINUTES: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The members present at the beginning of the meeting were Messrs. Albert Burch, John C. Veatch and Harold Wendel. Mr. Blaine Hallock arrived at 10:00 A. M. Dr. Stricker and Mr. Stricklin were absent.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary distributed copies of the activities report for the months of March and April, 1940, and discussed briefly the contents of the report. After discussion, the activities report was approved.

PROJECT PLANS: The secretary next presented a list of projects for which plans were approved during the two months' period. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that plans for the projects listed below be formally approved by the Sanitary Authority.

SEWERAGE PROJECT PLANS  
APPROVED BY STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

March and April, 1940

<u>DATE</u> 1940	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
March 15	Silverton	Sewer system extensions, Unit No. 4
22	Salem	Sewer system extensions, Fairmont, Mill and Brooklyn Additions
23	Medford	Bear creek park sewage disposal system

<u>DATE</u> 1940	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
April 6	Portland	WPA project for location of existing sewers and sewer structures
8	Beaverton	Sewage disposal system, Northwest Home for the Aged
9	Coos County	Cape Arago State Park sewage disposal system
12	Silverton	Sewer system extensions, Unit No. 5
12	Marshfield	City park sewage disposal system approved (Latrine plans not approved)
19	Salem	Sewer extensions, Pleasant Home, Frickey's R. R. and Gravers Additions

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL HEARING: In response to an invitation by the State Sanitary Authority, representatives of pulp and paper industry, the meat packing industry, the woolen mill industry, and the fruit and vegetable processing and canning industry appeared before the board for a mutual discussion of the problems of waste disposal. The following persons were present: Mr. Frank Youngman, Crown-Zellerbach Paper Corp., Mr. Cassius Peck, Crown-Zellerbach Paper Corp., Mr. Irving T. Rau, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., Mr. E. A. McCornack and Mr. Arthur Rieling, Northwest Cannery Association, Mr. C. H. Carter, Portland Woolen Mills, Mr. D. W. Hoffman and Mr. E. T. Luther, Swift & Co., and Colonel William A. Aird, Oregon Business and Tax Research.

Chairman Wendel opened the hearing by referring to an article which appeared in the Oregon Journal, on April 27, which stated that stream pollution in the state was increasing and that fish are facing a losing fight for existence.

Mr. Peck, representing Crown-Zellerbach Paper Company, was asked to discuss the problem from the point of view of the company which

he represented. Mr. Peck pointed out that the industry had installed "Save-All" filters and other devices, for the reduction of fiber losses in "white water", and that if any further reduction were needed that the industry would be willing and able to provide for such equipment. He next discussed the problem of sulphite liquor disposal and mentioned that treatment or by-products recovery of this waste has not yet been found to be satisfactory under Oregon conditions. He cited the experience of his company on the Truckee river, in California, in which lack of a satisfactory method of sulphite waste disposal forced the company to dismantle a mill and cease operation. He further stated that it is a debatable question as to whether or not sulphite waste liquor does any harm to streams or stream life, provided it has proper dilution. He suggested that fishermen should be convinced that these wastes are not harming fish life. He would like the Sanitary Authority to carry on basic studies, collect facts, make analyses, etc., for the purpose of proving this contention.

Those persons appearing before the Authority stressed the opinion that industry should not be called upon to provide for waste treatment plants in advance of the construction of sewage treatment plants by cities and especially by the city of Portland.

(A complete transcript of the Industrial Waste Disposal Hearing appears in an appendix to these minutes.)

PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: Mr. Ed F. Averill, representing the Izaak Walton League, the Anti-Pollution Council, and the Stream Purification League, appeared before the Authority and asked consideration of the Portland disposal project. He asked that the Authority order the city of Portland to proceed with its proposed sewage treatment project to reduce pollution of the Willamette river.

Chairman Wendel reviewed the meeting which the Authority had

with Mayor Carson and City Commissioners Bowes and Riley, of Portland, on December 15, 1939.

Mr. Burch discussed the legal aspects of the case and pointed out the necessity of having adequate data before proceeding with a case in court. Mr. Hallock outlined the need for legal assistance for conducting any court hearing, and asked Mr. Everill whether or not the organizations which he represented might assist in the preparation of a legal brief. Mr. Averill promised to obtain such a brief.

Mr. Hallock suggested that the Authority issue a "show cause order", and cite the city of Portland to appear before the board.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock that the Sanitary Authority forthwith promulgate and issue an order in the name of the state of Oregon on the relation of the State Sanitary Authority, directed and addressed to the city of Portland, its mayor and city commissioners, requiring them to appear before the Authority at a time and place therein named, and show cause, if any they have, why the nuisance resulting from the disposal of city sewage shall not be abated. The motion was seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:30 P. M., and reconvened at 2:00 P. M.

CLASSIFICATION OF WATERS: After a discussion of the classifications of waters, it was agreed by the members present that the general clause of the standards should remain as written by the secretary.

COOPERATIVE STREAM SURVEYS, O.S.C.: Mr. Veatch reported upon his conference with Chancellor Hunter, of the Oregon System of Higher Education, with reference to cooperative work with the Oregon

State College Engineering Experiment Station, and advised that no definite plan had been worked out as yet, and that Chancellor Hunter was to advise him further regarding these matters.

TUALATIN RIVER PRELIMINARY SURVEY REPORT: The findings and recommendations in the Tualatin river preliminary survey report, prepared by the secretary and the assistant sanitary engineer, were reviewed briefly, and Mr. Burch pointed out the need for sufficient data to warrant reaching definite conclusions.

The secretary advised that plans were being prepared for the use of the State Board of Health mobile bacteriological laboratory, during the summer of 1940, for the purpose of gathering more complete information regarding the bacteriological quality of the Tualatin river water. Chairman Wendel directed that the report submitted by the secretary be accepted and placed on file.

BUDGET 1941-42: In accordance with instructions given on March 1, the secretary prepared and submitted a tentative budget for consideration by the Authority. After a discussion of the various items included, the personnel, salaries, etc., incorporated in the budget estimate, and after having made a reduction of \$800.00 in general expense items of the original \$37,360 budget, (MOTION) it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that a budget for the coming biennium of \$36,560 be approved and submitted to the state budget director, who in turn will forward it to the governor for review.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES: The secretary and assistant sanitary engineer discussed plans for work during the summer season of 1940, and advised the Authority of the possible opportunity of utilizing certain Title 6 funds of the Social Security Act which have been budgeted for the division of sanitary engineering of the State Board of Health. It was moved by Mr.

Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that Chairman Wendel consult Dr. Stricker, state health officer, with reference to the possible use of any funds which may be available for stream pollution studies.

SALARIES: After a discussion of funds available from Sanitary Authority sources and of the salaries approved in the budget for the coming biennium, <sup>(MOTION)</sup> it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that out of the estimated surplus in Sanitary Authority funds for the year 1940, that the Sanitary Authority pay Mr. C. M. Everts, assistant sanitary engineer, \$260.00 per month for the months of November and December, 1940, and that it turn over to the State Board of Health \$65.00 per month for the months of November and December, 1940, for the payment of additional salary to Carl E. Green, state sanitary engineer, and secretary of the Authority, and that any additional funds which may be available shall be expended for conducting additional work of an investigational character during 1940.

QUORUM: MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried, that four members of the Sanitary Authority Board be considered a quorum for the transaction of business.

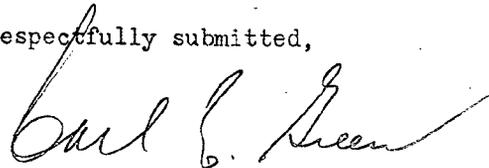
FISH AND GAME FUNDS TO FINANCE SANITARY AUTHORITY WORK? : Chairman Wendel next discussed the matter of the possible use of funds from the Fish and Game Commissions of the state of Oregon, for the purpose of carrying on the activities of the State Sanitary Authority, since, in a large measure, the work of the Sanitary Authority is for the protection and preservation of fish and aquatic life. This matter was thoroughly discussed by the members present, and it was the consensus of opinion that it would be unwise to sponsor a bill in the legislature for the purpose of diverting Fish Commission or Game Commission funds for the use of the Sanitary Authority. Chairman Wendel

asked the secretary to arrange for his appearance before the next regular meeting of the State Game Commission, in order that he might discuss these matters.

RE: PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL HEARING: It was decided that the city of Portland should be cited to appear before the Authority at 10:00 A. M., June 14, 1940, in compliance with the "show cause order" adopted by the Authority.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 P. M., to convene at 9:30 A. M., June 21, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority,  
State Sanitary Engineer.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
INDUSTRIAL WASTES DISPOSAL HEARING

May 7, 1940

(Appendix to meeting of May 7, 1940)

PERSONS PRESENT

State Sanitary Authority:

Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
Albert Burch  
Blaine Hallock  
John C. Veatch

Carl E. Green, Secretary  
C. M. Everts, Assistant  
Sanitary Engineer

Industries:

Pulp and Paper: Irving T. Rau  
Cassius Peck  
F. N. Youngman

Fruit and Vegetable  
Processing and  
Canning: E. A. McCormack  
Arthur Rieling

Woolen Mills: C. H. Carter

Meat Packing: D. W. Hoffman  
E. T. Luther

Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc.: Colonel William A. Aird

Chairman Wendel opened the hearing by referring to an article which appeared in the Oregon Journal, on April 27, 1940, which stated that stream pollution in the state was increasing and that fish are facing a losing fight for existence.

Mr. Peck, representing Crown-Zellerbach Paper Co., was asked to discuss the problem from the point of view of the company which he represented. Mr. Peck pointed out that the industry had installed "Save-All" filters and other devices, for the reduction of fiber losses in "white water", and that if any further reduction were needed that the industry would be willing and able to provide for such equipment. He next discussed the problem of sulphite liquor disposal and mentioned that treatment or by-products recovery of this waste has not yet been found to be satisfactory under Oregon conditions. He cited the experience of his company on the Truckee river, in California, in which lack of a satisfactory method of sulphite waste disposal forced the company to dismantle a mill and cease operation. He further stated that it is a debatable question as to whether or not sulphite waste liquor does any harm to streams or stream life, provided it has proper dilution. He suggested that fishermen should be convinced that these wastes are not harming fish life. He would like the Sanitary Authority to carry on basic studies, collect facts, make analyses, etc., for the purpose of proving this contention.

Mr. Peck mentioned the importance of the Portland city sewage disposal project in any cleaning up program in the Willamette river basin. He stated that if fish can get through the Portland harbor, they may also get by the Oregon City falls, at which two pulp and paper mills are located. He stated that if studies and tests should show that a real problem existed, his company would tackle the job and that it would be willing to cooperate with the Sanitary Authority in this connection.

Mr. Hallock asked Mr. Peck whether or not the company he represented had made any tests or conducted any studies of sulphite liquor. Mr. Peck replied that it had been done some years ago and that data are available.

Mr. Albert Burch asked, "What is the chemical composition of sulphite liquor?" Mr. Peck explained the process of the manufacture of pulp and paper by the sulphite process, and explained that chemicals, primarily sulphur and lime, were used in the extraction of wood fibers and that the waste liquor contained lignins and other compounds which were separated from the fibers.

Mr. Burch raised the question whether or not the company might cooperate with the Sanitary Authority in the collection of samples. Mr. Burch suggested that the industry might possibly appropriate monies to be used by the Sanitary Authority for studies connected with the disposal of pulp and paper mill wastes.

Mr. Hallock: The state did not appropriate much money with which to work. If we sent engineers to take samples above and below Willamette falls, would it be possible for you to furnish assistance in partly-skilled labor?

Mr. Peck: I would have to take it up with the principals concerned. I would like to see you make a proposition that industries make appropriation for studies of the Willamette river at Willamette falls. If we can't appropriate all the necessary funds, we might work together on a joint appropriation.

Mr. Hallock: That is just about what we thought.

Mr. Peck: Would suggest that the Sanitary Authority determine how much money it might need to make preliminary studies at Willamette falls, and ask those involved as to what they could do about it and how

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much help could be obtained.

Mr. Veatch: Who operates the pulp and paper plant at Newberg now?

Mr. Peck: The Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co. Mr. Emery is president of the board of directors and has an office in the Oregonian Bldg., Portland.

Mr. Veatch: You would suggest, then, that the Authority make water tests, probably with your assistance if necessary, if it is ascertained that you will cooperate to the end to eliminate or reduce pollution?

Mr. Peck: My suggestion was that a study be made to ascertain just what the problem is. If you wish our cooperative help in the matter, find out what the cost may be and place the proposition squarely before us. We will be happy to cooperate in every way.

Mr. Veatch: We all want to attack the problem together. However, the facilities we have now would make it too long to carry out. We are making progress with municipalities. If progress has to wait until the Sanitary Authority studies problems for each industry, it will take a lifetime before it is done. We want you to do as much as you can, as our limited personnel will not permit us to make all these investigations without help.

Mr. Burch discussed the questions raised by Mr. Veatch.

Mr. Veatch: I think that any report should be made through the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Green: We should not lose sight of the fact that a great deal of investigational work has already been done in connection with the sulphite liquor wastes of the Willamette valley, and that much data are at hand.

Mr. Peck: There is this to be said, generally, about the

proposition. I do not want to become argumentative or offensive, but there is always the question of the relative values of industry and fishing. That is one of the questions you have to have in back of your head all the time. Any reasonable man can see that. The state of Pennsylvania has classified streams into three divisions, A, B and C. A, pure; B, intermediate, and C, those streams given over to the purpose of carrying away sewage and industrial waste. Class "A" streams are sportsmen's streams. There is no pollution in the first two, comparatively. Industries may locate on class "B" streams, provided they meet certain regulations and requirements.

Mr. Veatch: The Willamette river can't very well be put in just one class, for the reason that there is considerable amount of industries depending upon that one stream. Speaking of the commercial fishing industry alone, and not from a sportsman's standpoint. The Willamette river and its tributaries support over 80 per cent of the spring run of Chinook salmon of the entire Columbia river basin. It can be seen, therefore, that the Willamette river is very important to the maintenance of Chinook salmon runs in the Columbia river. We have the paper and fishing industries, both of which are very valuable to the state, which are dependent upon one particular stream, and it would be pretty hard to classify the stream for the interest of one industry and the detriment of the other.

Mr. Youngman: Isn't it a fact that salmon spawn higher up in tributaries?

Mr. Veatch: Salmon do not spawn below the Oregon City falls, but they must pass through the lower stretches of the stream to reach spawning grounds. The polluted condition which exists between Portland

and Oregon City during low water has practically eliminated one run of salmon. As industries increase along the Willamette river, their wastes might so seriously pollute the river that the spring Chinook run might be destroyed, as well as the fishing industry of the Columbia.

Mr. Peck: I think the increased volume of water which will flow in the Willamette river during the summer time, after completion of the Willamette valley project, will materially help to reduce pollution.

Mr. Veatch: It will cut off a tremendous amount of spawning grounds.

Mr. Peck: I am thinking of the oxygen content of the water which is no problem in the winter time.

Mr. Wendel called upon Mr. Rau, of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., to discuss problems related to his industry.

Mr. Rau: While mills in Oregon City use acid processes of pulp and paper manufacture, the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company mill uses the sulphate process. About three or four years ago, we made quite a few tests, to determine the dissolved oxygen content of the water in the Willamette slough from our plant to the St. Johns bridge in Portland. Dissolved oxygen at the mill was higher than it was under the St. Johns bridge. As you approach Portland, the content of oxygen gradually diminishes. The present spring run of Chinook salmon is now about over. I have seen salmon landed right at the mill at St. Helens. I think one thing which would help the fishing industry a great deal would be to install fish ladders at the Oregon City falls. We have records on hand, and Mr. Green is welcome to them. I think a complete study of the oxygen content of the river should be made on a systematic basis from below Longview up to Salem. You should take tests of the water every month of the year, so that you will have a complete record of just what the oxygen is at any state of

water during any month of the year. It would really give a true picture.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. McCornack to discuss the waste disposal problems of canners.

Mr. McCornack: (Representing Northwest Canners' Association in absence of Mr. Burns) It is true that canners are offenders in the matter of stream pollution. Bills originally introduced in the legislature were too drastic and would have placed tremendous burdens upon industries contributing to pollution. The position we took at that time seemed to us the obvious position that industries were no different than municipalities as contributors of pollution. Canners are incorporated with municipalities in pollution of streams. Probably canners might be classified in two groups--(1) those who, in one way or another, discharge their waste directly into streams independently of the municipalities--and (2) those who are using the sewerage systems of the cities wherein they are located, for the discharge of the wastes. We do not feel that we should be called upon to provide for waste treatment any faster than our own communities will go along with us. Eugene sewage goes into the Willamette river. Wastes from our plant go into the Willamette river, through the Eugene sewer system. It is hardly fair on us, as canners, to crack down on us with drastic, prohibitory legislation or orders from your commission, when we may be contributing only 25 per cent of the contamination. Eugene, with its many other minor industries, is contributing the other 75 per cent. It is almost impossible for us to move until the city proceeds with a sewage treatment project. We are willing to join with them. We would be glad to join with Junction City in the construction of a sewage disposal plant, also Eugene. Canneries located outside of cities have another problem. I think you will find them working just as hard

to meet their problems, and I think they will meet them when and if there is a general movement made which will clean the rivers, but they do not feel like being the first to step out and spend a hatful of money cleaning up their own section of the river, when the major pollution is from other sources. The canning industry is willing to go right along with this movement, in any reasonable way.

Mr. Rieling discussed the fact that in some sections of the country, canneries are treating their wastes successfully. Yakima has installed a sewage disposal plant in the last three years which is used for the treatment of cannery waste with municipal sewage. I am stating this merely to show how the cooperation of the canning industry can be expected in Oregon. There are three canneries operating rather extensive plants in Yakima. Municipalities have some responsibilities. However, the canning industry is ready to go along in any reasonable way in solving this problem.

Mr. Veatch: Your problems, where you are connected to city sewers, would be pretty well solved by a municipal treatment plant.

Mr. McCornack: Municipalities must specify how much waste they will permit in their sewerage systems.

Mr. Hallock: What is the extent of your financial contribution at Eugene? Just a tax-payer and under no additional expense, other than a resident of the city?

Mr. McCornack: Yes.

Mr. Hallock: What amount of waste from your Eugene plant is discharged into the city sewer system, and how does it compare with the rest of the sewage of the city?

Mr. McCornack: 25 per cent of the contamination.

Mr. Hallock: Your contribution toward the disposal of this waste

is only such as is disclosed by you, as a tax-payer.

Mr. Wendel: Has your industry, as a whole, made any studies of your waste disposal problem?

Mr. McCornack: Studies have been made in other states, and information is now available. Cannery associations of other states have been making exhaustive studies, so it is known, for instance, the extent to which so many tons of waste from a pea cannery will exhaust oxygen from a stream. Similar information is available for tomato and pear canning wastes. We have that information.

Mr. Veatch: Do you have a state association of canners?

Mr. McCornack: Yes. We call it the Northwest Cannery Association.

Mr. Wendel called upon Mr. Carter, of the Portland Woolen Mills, to discuss problems related to water pollution by woolen mills.

Mr. Carter: It seems to me that, from the records we have obtained, the largest offenders are the cities themselves, not the industries. I think the textile industry will undoubtedly be glad to go along with the cleaning up of the Willamette river. I think we are all interested in cleaning streams, but I believe that it is useless to pick on industry first before the cities start, in view of the fact that it is recognized that the cities themselves are the greatest offenders. During the last six months, we hired Dr. Lazell, a chemist, to make analyses of our wastes and we had several men in our plant for five or six weeks. Dr. Lazell has all the records at his office and they are available to the Sanitary Authority. It cost us \$700. We have the largest woolen mill here on the coast. We probably dump more sewage into the river than all the rest combined. We have plants at Eugene, Stayton, Brownsville, Salem and Portland. All sewage finds its way

directly to the river. There are no sewers in the St. Johns district of Portland in which our plant is located, and we have our own sewer--about a 3 foot concrete sewer which carries all our sewage direct to the river. Wool scouring waste causes the greatest amount of pollution of all wastes from woolen mills. Our industries are represented by the Pacific Coast Wool Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade Bldg., Portland. Our group is interesting in cleaning up the river, but we feel that the city of Portland is the biggest offender and should get busy. We feel that we are the least offenders and don't want to be picked on first. The payroll of the Portland Woolen Mill is \$800,000 a year.

Mr. Wendel: The State Sanitary Authority has obtained a commitment and the apparent cooperation of the State Board of Control for remedying unsatisfactory sewage disposal methods at state institutions.

Mr. Hallock: Do you feel industry can stand some expense in meeting this problem?

Mr. Carter: We expect to do our part. I do not know just what in particular we will do. No city sewers are now available to us, and we might have to build treatment plants. We are ready to go ahead when the time comes. Of course, it will come under your program, and we will have to submit our plans to you, but it will be up to us to build our own plant. I do not know how much it will cost, but a good many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Wendel next called upon representatives of Swift & Co., meat packers.

Mr. Hoffman: As far as we know, we are not a problem. We do not put anything into the river which we can utilize in the manufacture of our products. Sewage from our plant goes into the river. We have never had any complaints, as far as I know.

Mr. Green: We have made no investigation of the Swift & Co. packing plant, but it must be remembered that the waste from any meat packing plant causes pollution, even though most of the wastes are utilized for by-products.

Mr. Hoffman: Can't put anything into a stream, without causing some pollution.

Mr. Luther: We have some studies, Mr. Green, and you can use them any time you want to. There are a few questions I would like to ask. Have there been any tentative limits set as to what can be put into streams--that is, solids, suspended solids, etc.?

Mr. Green: We have attempted to formulate a standard, and Mr. Green can answer that question.

Mr. Green: The Sanitary Authority has adopted a classification of waters of the state insofar as the disposal of sewage is concerned, but no standards for industrial wastes have yet been established.

Mr. Hoffman: What is the scope of your authority as to the Columbia river?

Mr. Veatch: We would have jurisdiction over Columbia river on the Oregon side.

Mr. Hoffman: What progress is being made by the city of Portland?

Mr. Wendel: Progress has been slow because of financial problems.

Mr. Veatch: As I see this problem, from an industrial standpoint, it is not only a problem that the Authority and the state have to face, but a problem which industries will have to assist in solving, because each industry will have to work out the best method of meeting the particular problem that they have. I think industries

are perfectly right in feeling that public institutions and municipalities should lead the way, but when they do lead, industry is going to be face to face with the problem.

Mr. Carter: I think you will find industry is willing and ready to go along on any sane method. Other industries feel the same way as we do. I do not think industry will try to throw any "monkey wrench" into a reasonably cooperative program. Each line of industry has a little different problem. With the help of the Authority, it can be worked out.

Mr. Rau: Don't you think it would be a step in the right direction if the minimum oxygen content, maximum amount of solids, etc., were set, so there could be some knowledge of what might be ultimate limits?

Mr. Wendel: Mr. Green is working on those now.

Mr. Rau: Have you any data pertaining to stream flow and as to how long it will take for pollution to be dissipated?

Mr. Green: Many variable factors influence the self-purification of streams, and no specific answer can be given which applies in all cases. Every locality has a different problem and each must be studied if a satisfactory solution is to be obtained.

Mr. Wendel: Studies in the Tualatin river have shown that it takes about 25 miles for the stream to recover from an industrial waste load discharged at Hillsboro.

Mr. Peck: Perhaps I might make a suggestion. Representatives of the Hawley and Crown-Zellerbach paper companies might hold a conference for the discussion of a cooperative plan to be presented to the Sanitary Authority at its next meeting.

Mr. Wendel: We have been expending most effort on municipalities, because we knew it was up to public bodies to show the way and to start the program, and really astonishing progress has been made among smaller municipalities.

Hearing adjourned.

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF NINTH MEETING

June 21, 1940

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority convened at 9:30 A. M., on June 21, in Room 720, Oregon Bldg., Portland. Members present were chairman Harold Wendel, Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock and John C. Veatch. Doctor Frederick D. Stricker arrived at 9:55 A. M. Mr. Charles E. Stricklin arrived at 10:15.

The meeting between 9:30 and 10:00 A. M. was given over to a discussion of matters pertaining to the Portland hearing scheduled for 10:00 A. M.

PORTLAND CITATION HEARING: In response to an order issued by the State Sanitary Authority, on the occasion of its previous meeting on May 7, representatives of the city of Portland appeared to show cause why the Sanitary Authority should not institute proceedings against the city for the abatement of a nuisance created by the discharge of the untreated Portland sewage into the waters of the state.

The city of Portland was represented by the following persons: Mayor Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works William A. Bowes, Commissioner of Public Affairs James Bennett, City Engineer Ben S. Morrow, City Attorney Lyman Latourette, Assistant City Attorney David Sandberg, and L. G. Apperson, Construction Engineer.

Mr. Wendel opened the hearing by calling upon the city to present its case and City Attorney Latourette proceeded to outline what the city has done and explained the city's answer to the Sanitary Authority citation, which was later placed in the hands of all members of the Authority.

A general discussion of the matters pertaining to the proposed Portland sewage disposal project was engaged in by the representatives of the city and members of the Sanitary Authority.

The hearing was terminated at 12:00 noon.

A transcript of the proceedings appears as an appendix to the minutes of this meeting.

DISCUSSION, PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: At the conclusion of the Portland hearing, the Sanitary Authority opened the meeting for discussion on the part of any interested persons.

Mr. Ed F. Averill stated that the Portland city commissioners had not acted in good faith in carrying out the wishes of the people for the construction of needed sewage treatment facilities. Mr. Averill promised to supply the Sanitary Authority with copies of correspondence pertinent to the Portland project. He stated that it would not be necessary to issue bonds for the construction of the proposed project, but that it might be financed by an increase in sewer service charges above those previously authorized.

Mr. William Finley, naturalist, asked the Authority whether or not it had the legal right to force the city of Portland to proceed. Mr. Hallock replied that the Authority had the right to initiate proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction. Mr. Finley asked whether or not the Sanitary Authority would proceed with such an action.

In response to this question, Messrs. Hallock and Wendel stated that the board would necessarily have to discuss such a matter and reach a decision before proceeding in any court action.

Mr. F. H. Young, representing Oregon Business and Tax Research, Inc., stated that in his opinion, an increase in sewer service charges is not necessary at this time.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION: Mr. James Cellars, representing the Columbia River Pollution Committee, appeared before the Authority to describe the pollution of fishermen's nets which has been observed in the Columbia River from Astoria to a point near Vancouver, Washington. He asked the assistance and cooperation of the Sanitary Authority in conducting studies of pollution of the Columbia river. Mr. Cellars stated that the condition complained of has existed for seven years, but that the pollution during the 1940 fishing season has been more aggravated than formerly. He outlined a meeting of interested persons at Kalama, Washington, on May 31, 1940, and the plea which had been made to the State Fish Commission of Washington, the Washington Pollution Commission and the Oregon Fish Commission, for financial assistance needed to carry on a thorough investigation of the Columbia river.

Mr. Wendel pointed out the very limited funds appropriated to the Authority by the 1939 legislature and the impossibility of using these limited funds for a study of the Columbia river.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12:45 P. M., to reconvene at 2:00 P. M.

MINUTES: At the conclusion of the hearing and discussions relative to the Portland project and the pollution of the Columbia river, Chairman Wendel called for a consideration of business on the agenda of the regular meeting. With consent of other members, the chairman dispensed with the reading of minutes of the previous meeting on May 7, 1940. Realizing the length of business remaining to be transacted, the chairman deferred further consideration and adjourned for lunch at 12:45 P. M., to reconvene at 2:00 P. M.

PORTLAND HEARING DISCUSSION: The Authority reconvened at 2:00 P. M., and a general discussion of the material presented by the Portland

officials took place. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch, that the Authority forthwith communicate in writing to the city of Portland, Oregon, its mayor and the members of its council, that the showing made in response to the Authority's citation and notice to show cause is neither satisfactory or convincing; that in the opinion of the Authority the proposed service charges as embodied in the pending Bowes' ordinance for the purpose of paying expenses of investigations, surveys, preparation of designs and plans, construction and/or maintenance and operation of a sewage disposal system under the provisions of Section 347 of the charter of said city are not adequate to accomplish the purposes thereby contemplated, and that the city of Portland and its appropriate officers and representatives be urged to initiate and bring to immediate conclusion such ordinance as shall provide for the imposition and collection of service charges in accordance with those recommended by the legal voters of said city on the occasion of the general election of 1938, and as interpreted by the Board of Equalization in its report of July 20, 1939.

While waiting for copies of the motion to be typed for examination by the members, prior to action, Mr. Wendel called for consideration of federal water pollution control legislation.

PROPOSED FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION: Mr. Ed F. Averill appeared before the board and asked the Authority to endorse the Barkley Bill, S. B. 685, as amended by Representative Mundt.

Mr. F. H. Young, representing Oregon Business and Tax Research, Inc., advocated disapproval of the Mundt amendments and approval of the original, unamended Barkley Bill, on the grounds that the Mundt amendments classed additional sources of pollution as public

and common nuisances and on the further ground that the passage of such a measure would encroach upon states' rights and would usurp powers already granted to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Hallock referred to the previous action of the Authority in the form of a resolution, under date of December 15, in which the type of legislation as exemplified by the Barkley Bill was approved.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Burch, and carried, that the State Sanitary Authority not endorse the Mundt amendments to the Barkley Bill, S. B. 685, 76th Congress, Third Session.

PORTLAND PROJECT: After examination of the motion submitted by Mr. Hallock, it was moved by Chairman Wendel that the original motion be amended as follows:

Substitute "plans submitted" for "showing made", and "adequate" for "not satisfactory or convincing".

MOTION: The amendment being accepted by Messrs. Hallock and Burch, it was again moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Stricker, that the amended motion, as follows, be adopted.

"I move that the Sanitary Authority forthwith communicate in writing to the city of Portland, Oregon, its mayor and the members of its council, that the plan submitted in response to the Authority's citation and notice to show cause is not adequate; that in the opinion of the Authority the proposed service charges as embodied in the pending Bowes ordinance for the purpose of paying expenses of investigations, surveys, preparation of designs and plans, construction and/or maintenance and operation of a sewage disposal system under the provisions of Section 347 of the charter of said city are not adequate to accomplish the purposes thereby contemplated, and that the city of Portland and its appropriate officers and representatives be urged to initiate and bring to immediate conclusion such ordinance as shall provide for the imposition and collection of service charges in accordance with those recommended by the league of voters of said city on the occasion of the general election of 1938, and as interpreted by the Board of Equalization in its report of July 20, 1939."

Unanimously carried.

The secretary was then directed to send a communication to each person named in the Portland citation, as well as to the state attorney general and to the official Portland representatives who appeared at the hearing, and enclose a copy of the resolution adopted by the Authority.

PROJECT PLANS FOR APPROVAL: The Authority next considered a list of project plans approved by the state sanitary engineer, for the month of May, for official approval. MOTION: It was moved by Dr. Stricker, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the following project plans be officially approved.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT PLANS

Approved by State Sanitary Engineer

<u>DATE</u> 1940	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
May 1	Baker	Hillcrest Addition, revised sewer plans
3	Portland	MacCleay park caretaker's residence sewage disposal system
3	Mill City	Fire hall revised sewage disposal system
13	Corvallis	Water department caretaker's house sewage disposal system
18	Salem	Sewer extensions; Rosedale, Simpson and Bouillard Additions
18	Glenada	Jessie M. Honeyman state park sewage disposal system
21	Silver Creek	Silver Creek falls state park sewage treatment project
22	Marion County	Keizer school sewage disposal system
22	Silverton	Sewer extensions, Felt St. and Chadwick Ave.

SHOULD SANITARY AUTHORITY POLLUTION ACTIVITIES BE FINANCED IN PARK BY STATE GAME COMMISSION FUNDS?: Chairman Wendel reported upon his conference with Chairman E. E. Wilson, of the State Game Commission, relative to the possible use of game commission funds to assist the Sanitary Authority in its work. He advised that he had been asked to attend the September meeting of the State Game Commission at which time a concrete proposal might be discussed. A general discussion of this matter and the policies involved followed, in which all members of the Sanitary Authority participated.

Mr. Burch recommended against asking the State Game Commission to divert funds to the Sanitary Authority, on the grounds that to do so might give the game commission some control over how the funds might be spent. Mr. Burch objected to Mr. Wendel's proposed appearance before the State Game Commission, but later stated that he would not object to an informal discussion of these matters.

Mr. Burch further stated that he would not object to diversion of game commission funds for use by the Sanitary Authority, if such were accomplished by means of legislation.

Mr. Wendel next asked whether or not the Authority would oppose or approve of a bill which would increase the Authority membership by the addition of the chairman of the State Game Commission. It was agreed such a plan would not be opposed. Mr. Veatch, Mr. Stricklin and Dr. Stricker expressed doubt that such a plan would meet with approval of the legislature and the various fish, game and sportsmen's organizations.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION: Chairman Wendel called upon the secretary to report regarding a meeting of persons interested in the control of pollution in the Columbia river which, it was claimed, had been affecting the nets of commercial fishermen.

Mr. Green reviewed briefly the meeting at Kalama, Washington,

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which representatives of the Fishermen's Protective Union, the Columbia River Packers' Association, the Washington State Fish Commission and the Oregon Fish Commission attended.

Mr. Veatch next reported relative to these matters as presented to the State Fish Commission at its meeting on June 11, and outlined the requests made by James Cellars for the appropriation of funds by the Fish Commission to match funds and personnel, in the amount of \$3,000 offered by the Washington Fish Commission to conduct studies in the Columbia river.

Mr. Veatch reported that the Fish Commission had advised Mr. Cellars and others that it did not have funds available for the purpose at this time, but if any funds were made available that they should be expended through the State Sanitary Authority.

Doctor Stricker read a letter from the state budget director, David Eccles, relative to the public health aspects of Columbia river pollution.

Following discussion, it was agreed that the matter should be referred to Mr. Veatch and the State Fish Commission for action.

The secretary was directed to acknowledge letters to members of the Authority from A. C. Forrester, relative to pollution of the Columbia river.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 P. M., to reconvene at 10:00 A. M., Friday, September 20, 1940.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
TRANSCRIPT OF  
CITY OF PORTLAND "SHOW CAUSE" CITATION HEARING

SUBJECT: PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

June 21, 1940

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PERSONS PRESENT AT HEARING

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

Members:

Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
Albert Burch  
Blaine Hallock  
Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
Charles E. Stricklin  
John C. Veatch

Carl E. Green, State Sanitary  
Engineer and Secretary  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Assistant Sanitary Engineer

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Rex Kimmell

CITY OF PORTLAND REPRESENTATIVES

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Mayor  
William A. Bowes, Commissioner of Public Works  
J. E. Bennett, Commissioner of Public Affairs  
Ben S. Morrow, City Engineer  
Lyman Latourette, City Attorney  
L. G. Apperson, Construction Engineer

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSION  
FOLLOWING HEARING

Ed. F. Averill, representing various  
sportsmen's organizations

William L. Finley, Naturalist

F. H. Young, Oregon Business and  
Tax Research, Inc.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
TRANSCRIPT OF  
CITY OF PORTLAND "SHOW CAUSE" CITATION HEARING

SUBJECT: PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

June 21, 1940

Mr. Latourette: We have been going on the theory that it would be a suitable procedure for the city and the city officials to get a written statement and set forth, in a general way, what has been done in order to better conditions here, insofar as sanitation is concerned, especially with reference to the Willamette river and the Columbia slough. We have prepared a statement along that line, not going too far back in the history of the proceedings, but beginning about 1933 when this matter reached the active stage, although steps had been taken for years before that to get something done about our sanitary conditions in the city of Portland, with reference to the Willamette river not only in Portland, but also on upper reaches of the river around Oregon City and on up to Salem.

In 1933, the Baer report was made and steps were taken to bring about a definite program for sewage treatment. We have set out in the written statement that will be presented, a general program of events that happened from that time, following studies that were made, votes of the people that were taken on the subject with the view of financing the problem, the charter amendment that was turned down and the voters' amendment that was finally adopted, and steps that have been taken since the adoption of the charter amendment providing for sewer user service charge, in order to work out a program of construction and a program for financing.

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Under the Baer plan, the system was estimated to cost about \$6,000,000 and self-liquidating bonds were to be used to finance the project. The project was submitted on a very indefinite basis as to construction, although the method of disposal was set out. Litigation followed and the State Supreme Court upheld the validity of the bonds, subject to certain qualifications. However, it was found that the bonds were not salable, and the project did not proceed. Another project on the basis of "pay as you go" was submitted to the people, turned down, and then another project was submitted to the people and quite a strong effort was made on the part of city officials to get it before the people in a light that would appeal to the people and, at the election, this was carried. That project provided, in a general way, for full authority on the part of the council to lay out a construction plan or method of sewage disposal. The council was restricted, as it had been under the previous plan, to any definite program. Studies were begun at once and engineers were obtained. One of them was Mr. Eddy, of Boston, a consulting engineer of high caliber, and local engineers were obtained to work up the details, so the matter progressed rapidly, insofar as the preparation of plans was concerned, up until the matter of making application of the sewer user service charge came up. The charter amendment provided for sewer user service charges to an extent of  $33 \frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the amount of the water bills. Hearings were held before the council prior to the adoption of a sewer service charge schedule, and various strenuous remonstrances were made, especially by citizens of Portland who were engaged in business enterprises of various kinds. As a result of this hearing, the council concluded that it would be necessary to have a Board of Equalization, in order to study more definitely the local conditions with reference to industries, business houses and residences. The city council then appointed

a Sewer Charge Equalization Board, of which Mr. Willard was chairman. The board met with various groups of property owners and water consumers, with the view of so synchronizing the charges that it would not be burdensome or confiscatory on any line of industry in the city Portland. Commissioner Bean, who was fathering and particularly pushing this project, was appointed to the position as state utilities commissioner. Commissioner Bowes was appointed to fill Mr. Bean's vacancy and, being uncertain as to the length of his service in the matter, the progress was delayed a little until after the May, 1940, election, when Commissioner Bowes was elected to the position of Commissioner of Public Works.

The report of the Board of Equalization was made in July 20, 1939, and was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works. He has prepared a report to the council, based on the report of the Board of Equalization, setting out temporary sewer user service charges on a basis of approximately half the amount that was authorized by the charter amendment. The proposed temporary charge now before the city council, in ordinance form, is for the purpose of financing the necessary engineering work.

A hearing has been had by the city council, and the council has adopted the report and read the ordinance the first and second reading, and it is scheduled for the third and final reading on July 5, which is the earliest date it can come up for final passage. That is a general picture of the situation.

We have come prepared to make a general showing in an attempt to answer, in a general way, all of the questions that may be submitted by the Authority. Any additional questions that members of the board wish answered that we are not prepared to answer at this time, we will be glad to answer in writing or at the time of a second hearing, if that

is the pleasure of this board.

I might say that the most difficult problem in this project is the financial problem. Efforts have been made all along the line since 1933, until now, to get aid from Congress or from some of the governmental agencies, to assist in financing a project suitable for Portland. This sewer user service charge, as authorized at the present time, from careful calculation that the Commissioner of Public Utilities has had made recently, will be inadequate to finance construction to the extent that is necessary on a "pay as you go" basis. It staggers the imagination of this city to figure out how we can pay for the proposed work on a "pay as we go" basis, because the charges, even if they go up to the maximum amount as authorized by the charter amendment, will be very difficult for many of the house owners, householders, property owners and merchants and industrial organizations to meet.

I am stating these matters not by close contact with them, because I have not personally followed the course of events. Mr. Morrow, city engineer, and Mr. Apperson, from the city engineer's office, are here, who have followed the details and construction methods much more closely. If there are any suggestions that the members of the commission have to make about this method of procedure, or any further statements that I should make at this time on whether we should proceed by question and answer, or by statements from the mayor and from the city engineer, Mr. Morrow, and Mr. Apperson, and from the different commissioners who are here, is a question for the members of the Sanitary Authority to advise us as to how we shall proceed.

Mr. Wendel: Thank you, Mr. Latourette. You realize that the people of Oregon have expressed their will in the enactment of legislation about stream purification and, in spite of the alibi which is generally

used throughout the state, astonishing progress is being made--the alibi, of course, being Portland. We will proceed on an informal basis.

Mr. Hallock: What will the proposed service charges yield annually?

Mr. Morrow: About \$130,000. While water bureau revenue is about \$1,600,000 annually, all sources of funds both inside and outside of the city are included, and this figure cannot be used for sewer revenue estimating purposes.

Mr. Hallock: Plans have been prepared. What is approximate cost for needed additional plans?

Mr. Morrow: Plans are preliminary in character and we could not proceed with construction. We have to have complete plans.

Mr. Hallock: What would be the approximate cost of assembling such data?

Mr. Morrow: Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Mayor Carson: Lots of people believe that the people of Portland voted and, by their vote, made an appropriation of money to carry on the work of sewage disposal. I say, flatly, that the people of Portland have never made an appropriation of money. There never has been any plans or specifications which were definite in character which could be submitted for bids for construction. Neither of those two things have ever been done. Anything that has been done by the people leaves legislative work for the council to do. Neither the act of 1938, nor the resolution of 1933, is self-executing. Neither makes an appropriation of money. Further legislative action on the part of the council would be necessary to proceed with the project.

Mr. Hallock: As I understand, the state law permits the levy of a tax of assessed valuation of not exceeding five mills for

the establishment of a sinking fund for sewage disposal. Assuming that the constitutional limitation of 6 per cent tax increase would not have prevented such a levy, one million dollars could have been levied yearly on a basis of an assessed valuation of \$200,000,000, and I am wondering if any study has been made in looking toward the establishment of such a levy.

Mayor Carson: There never has been a time, since 1931, that an advance of five mills on the city levy would not have greatly exceeded the 6 per cent tax limitation. In 1930, the operating budget for the city of Portland was, in round figures, \$5,000,000. I am just giving approximate figures, and I should say that the levy at that time was between \$3,900,000 and \$4,300,000. Six per cent of that sum would be in the neighborhood of \$250,000 a year. One mill on the present evaluation would yield \$265,000.

Mr. Hallock: Five mills is the maximum. I am wondering if Mr. Latourette, or anyone on behalf of the city, has information as to whether that statute can be construed as authorizing a levy over the constitutional limitation.

Mayor Carson: The budget deficit was almost \$250,000 in 1930; \$300,000 in 1931, and \$500,000 in 1932. Those deficits have been gradually decreased. We have balanced the budget insofar as income and outgo are concerned. I do not believe the council would have been justified at that time, nor do I believe people would have permitted such a levy to have been made in view of the cash budget deficits.

Mr. Hallock: The statute gives the council that authority without action by the voters and, furthermore, can we contemplate a deficit if we are considering tax levy which, if collected, speaks for itself. I do not see how that would affect your deficit. I am concerned with the

question as to whether or not that right to levy such a tax is in addition to the limitation or is governed by it.

Mr. Latourette: I remember that this matter was discussed. The conclusion that was reached in the question was that the constitutional limitation held against the legislature, as well as against the city council, and that the city council could not levy that 5 mill sinking fund tax of any part of it if it overran the 6 per cent increase specified as a maximum by the constitution.

Mr. Hallock: Was it briefed?

Mr. Latourette: We are now briefing it very carefully in connection with litigation pending in Judge Olson's court in the city of Portland regarding the public market. Portland has been running right along close to the margin on tax levies and bond issues for a good many years. Most of the time, the city has been under supervisory control of the Tax Advising and Conservation Commission.

Mr. Hallock: Assuming that that right to levy the tax up to a maximum of 5 mills is governed by constitutional limitation, it would seem, by the mayor's statement, it would not allow you to go to 5 mills but some figure less than 5 mills. Is that correct?

Mayor Carson: I do not know. I am not answering from a legal standpoint, but in a matter of dollars and cents.

Mr. Hallock: That gets back to the matter I have previously discussed. That is whether these possibilities and these limitations have been the subject of a study and a brief, so that the city might know to what extent they could go insofar as the 5 mill sinking fund levy will permit.

Commissioner Bennett: Has any city in Oregon levied a sinking fund tax for sewage disposal?

Mr. Green: No.

Mr. Wendel: Have preliminary plans been made going further than this preliminary step of providing necessary engineering data? Have any financial plans been made to carry out the project after the engineering studies and survey are completed?

Mayor Carson: No. No matter what the city council does in this regard, the people, if they wish, can invoke the referendum. At a hearing before the council, in 1938, conflicting statements regarding how the proposed work should be financed and who should pay most, led to the appointment of the Board of Equalization. Mr. E. C. Willard was made chairman of the Board of Equalization, because of his experience in years past with the operation of the water bureau. I believe he had something to do with setting up the accounting system. I knew facts insofar as the water was concerned, and it was a surprise to me and to others when the result of their investigation showed that \$275,000 to \$300,000 a year would be the maximum that would be raised by the schedule recommended by the Board and as authorized under the act of 1938. The lowest estimate of cost for the project we have had anyone submit, and they have been guesses, was \$6,000,000. It would take 20 years to construct the works, if their estimate was right, and, during those 20 or more years, you would have overhead expenses in the way of engineering services to carry on the work which would be needed, in addition to the amount paid contractors, etc., and, in the meantime, you would not have it completed until anywhere from 20 years to a quarter of a century under this plan.

Mr. Hallock: Do you feel that the people of this section of the state are confronted with a serious menace by the condition of the river? Should it be allowed to drift along?

(Note: The mayor here evaded and did not answer the question.)

Mayor Carson: The first thing we should have is a competent engineering job done to survey the whole terrain of 67 square miles emptying into the Willamette river and the Columbia slough, so that someone would know exactly what it would cost to construct the system. That has never been done, and that, of course, is the first thing. No one here knows where you would have to connect these outfalls; no one knows how much gravity system could be employed, how much pumping would be required, etc. These facts have not been ascertained. We asked the government for money to go ahead with government surveys and were unsuccessful in obtaining it.

Mr. Hallock: After data is assembled, would financial situation remain insuperable?

Mayor Carson: I don't know, but I do say that people should know how much it would cost and when and how it would have to be paid. You see, since 1928, including this year, the city of Portland will have paid in excess of \$20,000,000 in interest. The peak of the city's debt load will not drop precipitously until 1945. The assessed valuation is \$264,000,000 for the current year. At one time, the city of Portland bonds were not acceptable to government for postal savings. The city's credit is now second to no city in the United States. Part of this is due to the fact that the debt has been steadily decreased, which correspondingly makes less burden for the people to carry.

Mr. Veatch: If this ordinance, as has been introduced by Commissioner Bowes, is passed by the council, it will raise about \$130,000 a year. Is it contemplated that, assuming that the ordinance

passes, that this survey or start of the survey will be delayed until all the money is raised under this ordinance?

Mr. Morrow: No, that is not the intention. We would ask for authority to proceed immediately.

Mr. Veatch: The reason I ask is this. We have had a good many industries before this commission, and the answer to all questions relative to waste treatment is that they are not ready to proceed until Portland makes a move. Municipalities all over Oregon who are putting in disposal plants with heavy tax levies, all want to know if Portland is going ahead. The rates that small municipalities have levied for sewage treatment projects are much larger than those proposed for Portland. It is the impression of this board that the public not only of the state, but of the city, want this work done and are willing to stand considerable cost to get it.

Mr. Burch: Do you contemplate going ahead with your surveys and your estimates, in accordance with the recommendations of the board of engineering review that was employed last year, or do you think possibly that by making surveys you may work out a better method of disposal?

Mr. Morrow: We will follow the basic plans and studies outlined by the board of engineering review, in order that essential data, which is now lacking, may be obtained.

Mr. Hallock: Lakeview is charging annually for sewage treatment a minimum sewer service charge of \$10.20, and Nyssa \$12.00. Silverton charges canneries a minimum of \$90.00. Malin charges creameries \$200.00 and hotels a minimum of \$200.00 yearly. The service charges which are contemplated in Portland are but fractions of what are charged in smaller towns that are going along with their work.

Commissioner Bennett: I have prepared a very short statement

that I am going to read. Before I do that, I would like to make an observation. There are at least two governmental agencies involved in this matter. First is the Oregon legislature, and, second, is the city council of Portland, and this commission is a representative, indirectly, of the legislature. Therefore, we are all governmental bodies and there is no reason why we should not be frank with each other. With that in mind, I have prepared a statement, which I would now like to read.

"Statement issued to the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon in connection with their inquiry as to the attitude of Portland's city government in regard sewage disposal.

My attitude in this matter is as follows:

1. First and foremost, I am in favor of doing a complete job in the cleaning up not only of the Willamette River but the Columbia River as well.
2. The people of Portland have not issued a mandate to Portland's city government to proceed to eliminate sewage from these rivers. They have, by their vote, granted us the authority to attempt to do so either on our own or in cooperation with other governmental bodies.
3. It is my opinion now and will probably be my future policy as a member of the Council, to oppose any program that would lay the entire cost of this undertaking upon Portland taxpayers. If Portland was the only city guilty of polluting the rivers that would be one thing, and if that were the case, it might be an obligation of Portland only, but unfortunately, that is not the case. The Willamette River receives pollution not only from other cities but from the country-side as well.
4. Preliminary investigation and information received as the result of employment of nationally known and qualified engineers we know that the authority granted us by the people at the last election, which restricted the Council to the levying of a 33 1/3% increase in water rates as the only method of financing said undertaking, is inadequate. We also found as the result of hearings before the Council, that had we levied this 33 1/3% increase in water rates on the industries of Portland, that it would have driven many of them from our City. We also discovered that to relieve industry of its full share of the cost, and even though the full percentage should have been levied against the home owners, the total receipts would have been very little more than enough to have paid the operating overhead of the proposed program if and when completed.

The amount would have been so small that to have tried to build the ambitious plant planned, would have taken many, many years to complete.

5. Able engineers obtained by the City at a cost of \$200.00 a day each, have recommended a bond issue as the initial step in financing, and a sewer user charge as a sustaining method. Portland's city council at this time has no authority to meet this suggestion, and would not have without another vote of the people.

6. In closing this statement, I wish to reiterate the hope that someday in the near future the condition complained of will be remedied, but I believe that that will not be done until such time as financial assistance is received by the Federal Government, the State, or both, or until such time as the cleaning up of these rivers becomes an active statewide program in which case, then it could be expected, that the people of Portland would be required to meet their share of the cost in whatever manner they might select.

I have purposely refrained from discussing previous action of the people at the polls in this matter, feeling that whatever obligations the Council may have as the result of the directions given it by the people that the last, and what should be, in my opinion, the governing direction, was their vote in 1938.

(Signed) J. E. Bennett,  
Commissioner of Public Affairs."

(Note: The above statement submitted by Commissioner J. E. Bennett contains misstatements of fact.)

Mr. Burch: The Sanitary Authority was created by an initiative measure passed by the people of the state of Oregon, by a 3 to 1 vote, and not by the legislature.

Mr. Veatch: Cleaning up the Willamette river and other streams is a statewide program. Other municipalities who are contributing to pollution of the river have already taken steps to solve their pollution problems.

Commissioner Bennett: Are you levying tax in these counties?

Mr. Wendel: The Sanitary Authority has no tax levying powers.

Commissioner Bennett: What is being done to control pollution from barn-yards, pig-pens, etc., in the Willamette valley?

Mr. Burch: Mr. Bennett, if you have any complaint relative to

pollution by a barn-yard, pig-pen, or other place, you may advise this Authority, and it will be investigated.

Commissioner Bennett: Our sewage does not flow up the river, but the sewage from the upper valley flows down to us.

Mr. Veatch: Upper valley cities are taking steps to provide for treatment, and Portland is the only other city which is holding off and stalling. We want to find out what the city of Portland is going to do.

Commissioner Bennett: People should be told the truth about anything, especially when it comes to spending of public funds. I am of the opinion that the Portland project will cost \$20,000,000 at least, and if it is the sense of this sanitary board that the council should put up the question as to whether they should vote these bonds, I am willing to do this, but I am not willing, as a member of the city council, to levy a tax without consent of the people of the city of Portland.

Mr. Hallock: Why did the city not get federal aid in 1933-34?

Mayor Carson: There was no appropriation of money.

Mr. Hallock: Didn't federal agencies authorize a grant of \$2,240,000?

Mayor Carson: We were told that our bonds would have to be general obligation bonds. In the fall of 1934, a proposition to vote \$6,000,000 in general obligation bonds, to be used with a PWA grant of \$2,240,000, was decisively defeated.

Mr. Hallock: Under present war conditions, it is unlikely that federal aid may now be secured.

Mayor Carson: I conferred with Hopkins, who was WPA administrator, relative to the Portland project. As a result of this conversation, I wired our commissioner to begin surveys of the Columbia slough. Hopkins thought it was a good program. I think the local WPA administrator thought the same thing. However, the local office of PWA said they opposed construction by the WPA. In my opinion, had not the controversy occurred between PWA and WPA, we could have had several thousand men working on a useful project that would have at least started something and the city could possibly at that time have furnished sponsor's contribution necessary to carry on. We did not have 55% to match the 45% grant that had been proposed by the PWA, and had no authority to get it.

Mr. Wendel: Assuming, for the moment, that you can't see your way clear as to how the second step may be taken, have you given any thought to what practical value there might be in assessing a service charge up to the amount recommended by the Board of Equalization putting the excess over and above the cost of the survey into a sinking fund?

Mayor Carson: I have not given that phase of it any consideration, because on the basis of \$275,000, or a maximum of \$300,000 which might be collected, it would take several years before you would have enough money to do a substantial portion of the work, which would be a unit in itself. As a result of engineering studies, you would have to determine what particular area could be connected to a particular area could be connected to a particular intercepting facility and complete that as a unit. Otherwise, sewage might be run down a partly constructed intercepting facility to be put right back into the river.

Mr. Wendel: My question did not intend to bring out your immediate plans for spending this excess.

Commissioner Bowes: Until we had definite information, we

did not want to go ahead, but wanted to get necessary surveys first and then we could formulate a definite financial program.

Mayor Carson: Bennett pointed out that the survey made here by Wellington Donaldson, Abel Wolman, Mr. Corey and Mr. Green, that the initial cost of constructing the facilities would be, I think, \$7,000,000 plus for partial treatment and a minimum of \$10,000,000 if you had such a thing as activated sludge.

Mr. Morrow: The collecting system was estimated to cost \$7,000,000 and with partial treatment the cost was estimated to be about \$10,000,000. Activated sludge treatment would cost more.

Mayor Carson: The annual operating expense of these facilities has been overlooked. That is something you never hear anyone talking about. Lots of people think the activated sludge process works by itself. It has to have people constantly in attendance. The public was led to believe that sewage treatment could be done without any cost to the people, and that we were going to sell tons of fertilizer and utilize by-products of the sewage which would be translated into large sums of money. Experience at Milwaukie, and other places, does not bear out this contention. Our people have been led to believe that by some legerdemain, or by some performance, that money can be had from this mysterious source which will pay for sewage treatment. We know, from a practical engineering standpoint, that it will cost so much for annual operation, how much the plant itself will cost, what will be done with the sludge or the sewage after partial treatment or entire treatment, whatever it may be. Some say you can put multiple of sludge plants along the river and connect up to certain outfall sewers and save the expense of building larger facilities. The city of New York takes most of its sludge and barges it 15 miles out into the Atlantic

ocean. The more plants you have, the more sludge you will have to take out. Where will you put it? If you reduce it and make fertilizer out of it, you will have to stand expense for buildings, etc., and mix it with certain other ingredients. People, generally, in Portland have been led to believe that the Willamette river can be cleaned up with no substantial burden on the people here. It is not true. It is going to cost somebody real money, not only now but after its completion. It will cost lots of money annually to keep it up. I am not going to be party to not letting people know the truth.

Commissioner Bennett: At the time the people voted the sewer service charge that is now under discussion, and the only means by which they can raise revenue without going back to the people, the people were led to believe that that charge would be sufficient to do the job. Since that time, as a result of information we have received, we have found that it would not. The question I would like to ask is this: In view of the fact that we now know that the proposition that was put to the people was unworkable, are we justified in levying any money as the result of that vote of the people in 1938? Should we go back to the people with new proposition? I do not see how the council is justified in levying a new charge.

Mr. Hallock: The charter amendment gives the city council the power to proceed with project.

Commissioner Bennett: It is for one specific purpose, to be carried out in one way.

Mr. Hallock: I think the statute contemplates the very study we propose you make.

Mr. Wendel: The vote of the people of Portland indicates a desire to have the Willamette river cleaned up, and I would feel that every penny raised under that vote was a step nearer in giving the people what

they want. It may not be just as the people intended, but is carrying out wishes of the people.

Mayor Carson: Is it your view that the city should spend the necessary sum for complete engineering data, so it can adequately be determined how much it would cost to put a practical system into effect?

Mr. Wendel: I think we are all agreed that complete engineering data must be obtained. Whatever money is put into the sinking fund now will reduce the amount which must be collected later.

Mr. E. A. Averill: May I be heard on this project?

Mayor Carson: We were cited to appear here to show cause to you. Is this a public debate?

Mr. Wendel: I would not construe it as that. It is more or less an attempt to have a meeting of all minds who are concerned with this problem.

Mayor Carson: If this is to be a sounding board for a public discussion on this matter, I want to consult my colleagues before we proceed any further.

Mr. Hallock: I do not see how a discussion could prejudice this Authority. We have not attempted to stand on formalities.

Mr. Wendel: I believe Mr. Averill may be heard at the conclusion of this hearing.

Mr. Veatch: I understand that the council is proceeding with a definite plan for the purpose of raising money to conduct an engineering survey. Necessary data must be obtained before the city can go before the people with any plan. That is the program that is up right now.

Mayor Carson. That is true. That is what Mr. Bowes has in

mind.

Mr. Veatch: It is not the place of this Authority to try to tell the city council which method they should pursue. We cannot substitute ourselves for legislative authority for the council, and our only authority is to determine whether or not definite steps are being taken for accomplishing the purpose intended.

Commissioner Bowes: There has been quite a lot of misinformation given to the public, and one of the greatest pieces of misinformation is that the people of Portland have issued a mandate. The people of Portland have never issued a mandate to the council to do this.

Mr. Wendel: That is true. The situation is that people of Oregon have issued mandate.

Commissioner Bennett: Has the legislature the power to levy required tax throughout the state for this purpose?

Mr. Veatch: Would have power--yes.

Mayor Carson: One-third of taxable wealth of Oregon is in Multnomah county. It is the Willamette river, from its source to its mouth, that is under discussion. That portion of cost that might be borne by Portland if the state would undertake a project from the source of the river to its mouth, would certainly be as much or more than their share of such a tax.

(Mr. Averill had remained standing awaiting permission to speak.)

Mr. Wendel: I think Mr. Averill's discussion should be postponed until the end of the hearing.

Mayor Carson: If this hearing is intended to be a sounding board, it might be just as well heard before the city council of Portland. He then read the citation from the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Veatch: Paper mills contribute much pollution to the Willamette river. If all treatment were to be taken care of by general tax levy, it would take care of pollution caused by private industries. Industries must pay their share of cost of stream pollution reduction.

Commissioner Bennett: Might be too much of a burden on one industry. The state possibly could pay cost of treatment for industries as well as cities.

Mr. Hallock: Where I come from, mining operators are responsible in a substantial way toward assisting us in reducing pollution on their own. They are doing it cheerfully. This is true of other industries, as well.

Mayor Carson: In the case of paper plants in Oregon City--- their refuse goes directly into the river from their plants and not through the sewer systems of Oregon City or West Linn. Industries in Portland, instead of discharging effluents into the river direct, use trunk sewers of the city of Portland. Under such conditions, the amount of pollution enters into a determination of what a particular industry should pay. What yardstick are you going to apply to a Portland industry which does not discharge effluent directly into the river, but is connected to one of the trunk sewers?

Mr. Hallock: Isn't that a detail which the city must work out and that equalization can accomplish ultimately?

Mayor Carson: If you think that is a detail when it is before the council, it will be a tortuous discussion.

Commissioner Bowes: It would have to increase basic water rate if this goes into effect.

Mr. Burch: Mr. Bennett, you speak of a state tax to take care of pollution throughout the state and the Willamette valley. All

the Authority is asking is that the city of Portland take care of the sewage of the city of Portland and nothing else.

Commissioner Bennett: I am of the opinion that all rivers of the state should be cleaned up.

Mr. Burch: Other cities are going ahead, and Portland is not.

Mayor Carson: The nature of your citation indicates that if we have not satisfied you, that appropriate proceedings of some kind, I presume legal in character, will be instituted against the city. We are here for a specific purpose. We don't want any extraneous matters brought up here if we are going to be faced with some action on the part of the Authority. We don't believe that this is an appropriate time to have any discussion that might detract, or add to, any action which may be taken by your body.

Mr. Wendel: I would not want to see that done. We thought perhaps ways might be found for getting the sewage disposal project under way. However, I am going to confine discussion, merely to the purposes of the hearing. Are there any other matters or questions to direct to the city?

Mr. Veatch: The only thing I am particularly interested in is to see that steps are going ahead to accomplish the purpose intended. The reason we issued the citation was because the city of Portland was doing nothing. We want to know what has been done and what is going to be done.

Mayor Carson: The matter before the council now is a legislative matter. The vote of any member of the council cannot be controlled by mandamus or any other action.

Mr. Veatch: What the city does is up to the good judgment of the council. In our capacity as the Sanitary Authority, we have certain duties to perform. If we find that pollution exists, we make inquiries as to what is going to be done to correct it, and I suppose that while that power has not been tested, that we would have authority to issue order to municipalities,

industries, or anyone else, to eliminate or reduce pollution. The Authority is not attempting to mandamus the vote or legislative action of the city council.

Mr. Latourette: The city and the Sanitary Authority are both confronted with the same problem. It is a matter for mutual study on all sides. City officials have studied it, and are still, and are making progress, as our statement will show. If there are any suggestions that will help us, we will be glad to make suggestions or receive them. I want to say that Commissioner Riley wanted a statement to be made here that he hoped to have been present at this hearing, but was unavoidably prevented, and Commissioner Clyde, as you know, is physically incapacitated. Riley will be glad to furnish data at his command, especially along the line of the financial resources of the city that might be available within his power.

Mr. Veatch: I do not think the Authority has any desire to tell the city how to pursue its problem. We only want to know if steps are being taken. We are approaching state institutions and other municipalities as well as everyone else who is contributing pollution.

Commissioner Bowes: About \$50,000 has already been spent on the project.

Mr. Averill interrupted to state that it was his desire to show the Sanitary Authority that the mayor and city council were not now, or ever had been, acting in good faith in trying to promote sewage disposal facilities for the city of Portland.

Mr. Wendel: Any persons desiring to discuss the matter before the Authority may remain for that purpose. The citation hearing is now closed.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
GENERAL DISCUSSION FOLLOWING  
PORTLAND CITATION HEARING

June 21, 1940

Mr. Ed. F. Averill: At the Multnomah Civic Club, Mayor Carson said that the people of the city of Portland, in 1933, did not vote any bonds. I have here a copy of a resolution that was passed by the council, 206-91, which refers to the bond issue. The statement was made that bonds were not salable. We met with the mayor and council and they made that statement. We told them that we would carry the matter to the supreme court. I, personally, furnished money to carry suit to supreme court. Supreme court held that the bonds were all right, and that they were salable, and then the city attorneys reversed their decision. They first said bonds were not salable; after supreme court's decision, said bonds were salable.

All agree there must be detailed plans and specifications. If Portland puts into effect a sewer user charge, the city will have enough money to make this survey and start a sinking fund, as referred to previously. The city could then start work on first unit of the plan, which is Columbia slough.

Mr. Wendel: Revenue bonds were only bonds ever voted by the city of Portland.

Mr. Averill: There is no necessity to have a bond issue to put in a sewage disposal system. It may be necessary to increase the sewer user charge, but it is not necessary to issue bonds. This method of sewer rental is in general use throughout the United States. (Read Cleveland data.) Massachusetts put it into effect in 1892, and in 1936, 328 cities in the state of Massachusetts were paying for sewage disposal by sewer

user charges.

If the council will proceed, in accordance with instructions given by the people and show that it is necessary to raise the charge, in order to finance project in reasonable length of time, I am sure the people will approve. The people were told it would take at least 10 years. If it takes 15 years, let us get started. Council has never presented any concrete plan for putting sewer service charges into effect. Those on the council now never will, unless forced to do it.

Mayor Carson refers to the fact that people did not appropriate any money. The people gave the council machinery to get money, if they would put it into motion. I may be mistaken, but I doubt if voters could do more than that.

Mayor Carson said the people may invoke the referendum. Why should they invoke referendum after having voted for the project?

Mayor Carson spoke of the necessity of raising water rates, in case certain industries were compelled to put in own water systems. Tax should be levied on those who do the polluting.

Mr. Wendel: Do you believe that the sentiment expressed here today is the attitude of the people?

Mr. Wm. Finley: This is something I am interested in, and have been for many years. I happened to be on a committee that met in 1937-38 to formulate legislation. In establishing this Authority, it was our understanding that the elimination or reduction of pollution would be finished in one year or two years. One question---I am not an attorney---do you legally have the right to enforce the city of Portland to clean up this river? Is that correct or not?

Mr. Hallock: Yes.

Mr. Finley: Will this Authority do it, or not, if the city

of Portland does not proceed to clean up?

Mr. Hallock: Will be left up to the Authority after a thorough discussion of the matter.

Mr. Wendel: It would seem folly to institute proceedings until the basic data has been obtained by the city. The Authority would then decide upon a course of action.

Mr. Finley: Have you taken any stand on other cities that are cleaning up?

Mr. Wendel: It has not been necessary. Cooperation has been manifested on the part of most everybody. Progress that is being made is astonishing.

Mr. Finley: I think it was a great mistake that the legislature did not give you more money, and I certainly think you ought to put up a fight in the next session of the legislature.

Mr. F. H. Young: Mr. Averill's argument is faulty, as he argued for sewer user charges suggested by Board of Equalization. Averill feels that the people of Portland will gladly approve of a substantial increase in sewer user charges. The city of Portland should first raise funds to conduct engineering studies to determine actual cost of the project.

Mr. Burch: Is the small proposed levy adequate for the purpose it is intended? If it were increased, the survey could be made much more rapidly, and the actual cleaning up of the river could be commenced sooner if larger levy was made at this time.

Mr. Young: The city would not have to wait for funds from this levy to accumulate before beginning the surveys.

Mr. Veatch: If ordinance is passed, the city will proceed immediately with the survey. I asked that specific question.

Mr. Young: Engineering survey would cost about \$150,000.

Mr. Burch: Is that going to be enough?

7/11/37



## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF TENTH MEETING

September 20, 1940

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:05 A. M., September 20, in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., in Portland.

Those present were Chairman Harold F. Wendel, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock and John C. Veatch.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of June 21.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed briefly the contents of the activities report for the months of May, June, July and August, 1940.

PROPOSED PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: Chairman Wendel read an opinion received from the state attorney general, relative to the Portland sewage disposal project, in which the Authority was advised that an order requiring sewage treatment could not be issued until after a public hearing had been held. Chairman Wendel also read a letter from Commissioner Wm. A. Bowes, of Portland, relative to the present status of the Portland project. He augmented this by a review of a conversation which he held with Commissioner Bowes, in which it was stated that the city council feared that an injunction suit might be filed against the city council if a higher sewer rental service charge were to be levied than that called for in Ordinance No. 74011, which became effective August 1, 1940. Mr. Burch suggested the possibility of holding a public hearing on the Portland project. Chairman Wendel advised waiting until after the city elections are over before holding

such a hearing. A general discussion of the matter followed, in which Mr. Hallock suggested working out the preliminary plans with the state attorney general, in order that a hearing might later be held. Mr. Burch recommended that an informal discussion with the city council be held after the November election, for the purpose of determining whether the council, as then constituted, may proceed more rapidly than at present.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that the Portland sewage disposal problem insofar as it concerns the Sanitary Authority, be allowed to remain in status quo for the present and until after the forthcoming November election, and then, at such time, the Sanitary Authority should ascertain the plans of the new city council in an informal discussion; that, following a determination of the council's intentions, the Sanitary Authority would then decide whether or not to proceed with a public hearing and legal action if the city council does not voluntarily proceed in a satisfactory manner.

Chairman Wendel requested the secretary to obtain additional data and make a study of the following matters:

1. A study of the Portland city charter amendment approved by the people, which permits the levying of sewer service charges for the purpose of ascertaining the maximum revenue that might be raised under the charter amendment.
2. A study of the proceedings and recommendations of the Board of Equalization, wherein the Board recommended sewer rental charges and estimated the amount of monies which might be collected under the proposed schedule.
3. An opinion as to whether or not the Board of Equaliza-

tion did not recommend a smaller charge than should have been recommended.

4. An estimate of the amount of money which may be raised by sewer service charges under the present city ordinance adopted July 5, 1940.
5. An estimate of cost for conducting surveys and for preparing preliminary plans for construction, and an estimate of cost for all engineering involved in completion of the entire project.

Mr. Wendel suggested a thorough study of the financial aspects of the project before proceeding too far with orders or public hearings, in order that the Sanitary Authority be sure of its ground in advance of public hearings. Mr. Hallock stated that the solution of the financial problems facing the city of Portland was a matter which the city of Portland should find a solution for, rather than the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Burch raised the question of whether or not the city had been using due diligence in carrying on the project. He contended that members of the city council were not using due diligence.

**PORTLAND SEWERAGE SYSTEM:** The secretary advised the Authority of plans for the construction of a trunk sewer to serve the Carson Heights-Burlingame districts of Portland, where inadequate sewage disposal has been a menace to the health of the people. The proposed trunk sewer will connect to existing sewers without the construction of an additional outfall.

**MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that the Sanitary Authority approve of the proposed work with the qualification that such approval in no way granted approval for the discharge of untreated sewage into the waters of the state.

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COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY: At the request of Chairman Wendel, the secretary read a proposed interstate agreement between the Washington State Pollution Commission and the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, for the purpose of conducting a joint pollution survey of the Columbia river.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and unanimously carried, that the chairman of the Sanitary Authority be authorized to sign an interstate agreement on behalf of the State Sanitary Authority as and when the Columbia River Packers' Association, in writing, agrees to furnish, in cash and/or equipment, an amount equal to \$500.00.

In order to provide for the three representatives from Oregon on the Interstate Technical Advisory Committee, provided for in the agreement, the following motion was made:

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Burch, and unanimously carried, that the secretary serve on the Interstate Technical Advisory Committee, and that he be empowered to select two other members to represent the state of Oregon on this committee.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL - STATE BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS: The secretary reviewed the status of proposed sewage treatment works for the various state institutions and buildings, and reported progress in this connection.

SOUTH SANTIAM RIVER POLLUTION: Chairman Wendel read a petition relative to pollution of Marks slough and the South Santiam river near Lebanon, signed by 154 persons and referred to the Sanitary Authority by Governor Charles A. Sprague. The secretary reported the results of field investigations conducted by the assistant sanitary engineer and himself, and advised the Authority that serious pollution was found to exist. After a discussion of the problem, the secretary was directed

to communicate with the mayor and city council of Lebanon relative to this matter and advise them that remedial measures must be instituted. He was also directed to communicate with the petitioners and advise them of the Authority's action.

**JOHNSON CREEK POLLUTION:** The secretary reported upon data obtained in an investigation of the pollution of Johnson creek, in Multnomah county, and was directed to notify the Gresham Berry Growers' Association that improvements must be made which will prevent the pollution of Johnson creek during the coming year. He was also directed to notify Mr. Frank Wire, State Game Supervisor, regarding the action of the Authority.

**TUALATIN RIVER AND PUDDING RIVER BASINS:** The secretary reported relative to the findings of field surveys in connection with the pollution by cities and industries of the Tualatin river and Pudding river.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and unanimously carried, that the secretary communicate with the various cities and industries involved and advise them of necessary improvements which should be initiated at an early date.

**PACIFIC CARBIDE & ALLOYS CO., PORTLAND, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL:** The secretary reported regarding the installation of a sewer to the Columbia slough, for the new Pacific Carbide & Alloys Company plant, for the purpose of carrying cooling water and sanitary sewage to the slough.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that the Pacific Carbide & Alloys Co. be notified that it shall treat its sanitary sewage prior to discharge into the Columbia slough.

**MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL - MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER:** In response to questions raised by city officials at The Dalles and Hood River, the

secretary placed before the board the matter of sewage treatment requirements for cities in the mid-Columbia river area. After discussion, it was agreed that all new construction work to be undertaken by such cities should conform to a well-planned program for the interception and treatment of city sewage, but that it will not be the policy of the Authority to insist upon municipal sewage treatment at this time, but, rather, to encourage such construction at as early a date as is reasonably possible.

STATE GAME COMMISSION CONFERENCE: Chairman Wendel reported upon an informal discussion with the State Game Commission, on September 14. The State Game Commission expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Sanitary Authority and discussed the possibility of having representation on the Sanitary Authority.

#### WHISKEY CREEK POLLUTION AND LEGAL FUNCTIONS OF STATE

SANITARY AUTHORITY: The secretary read an opinion of the state attorney general, addressed to Mr. Frank E. Wire, State Game Supervisor, relative to pollution of Whiskey creek, a tributary of the Rogue river. The principle item discussed was the fact that, in accordance with the attorney general's opinion, specific statutes governing pollution and providing for criminal action, had not been repealed by passage of the State Sanitary Authority act. Mr. Burch discussed conditions in Whiskey creek, with which he was familiar, and advised that the mining company concerned had recently installed new equipment and methods for the prevention of cyanide poisoning in the stream, and that it would soon be installing additional equipment to further reduce or prevent water pollution.

EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET: After a discussion of salaries of the assistant sanitary engineer, Mr. C. M. Everts, and secretary

Carl E. Green, in which it was pointed out that Mr. Everts' salary had been increased on July 1, from \$200.00 to \$225.00 per month by the use of Social Security funds of the U. S. Public Health Service:

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that effective October 1, the Sanitary Authority should pay Mr. Everts an additional salary of \$60.00 per month, making a total of \$260.00 per month, and that Mr. Green's salary should be increased \$65.00 per month, effective October 1, making a total of \$300.00 per month.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that such funds as may be available during the remainder of the year unexpended for other purposes, be used for conducting the Columbia river pollution studies.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M., to reconvene on Friday, December 13, at 10:00 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green, Secretary,  
State Sanitary Authority.

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF ELEVENTH MEETING

December 13, 1940

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority convened in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, at 10:15 A.M., December 13, 1940.

All members were present; namely: Chairman Harold F. Wendel, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, Charles E. Stricklin and John C. Veatch.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of minutes of the meeting of September 20.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary summarized the activities report for the months of September, October and November, 1940, and supplied all members with copies of the report.

APPROVAL OF PROJECT PLANS: After a review of project plans approved by the state sanitary engineer for the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, 1940, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and unanimously carried, that the project plans approved by the secretary be approved by the board. A list of the approved projects follows:

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT PLANS

<u>DATE</u> 1940	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
June 7	McMinnville	City Park sewage disposal system

<u>DATE</u> 1940	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF PROJECT</u>
June 11	West Slope	Northwest Home for Aged, sewage disposal system, as revised
July 24	Newport	Lincoln Co., Fairgrounds sewage disposal system as revised
Aug. 1	Klamath Falls	Moore Park sewage disposal system, as revised
12	Roseburg	Supplement project, sewage treatment plant
20	Ontario	Dist. #14 sewer extensions, as revised
22	Metzger	School sewage disposal system, as revised
Sept. 9	Silver Creek Falls State Park	Sewer System
27	Bend	County Court House sewer system
27	Butteville	School sewage disposal system, approved with provisos
Oct. 21	Prineville	Sewer system
29	Dallas	Sewer system extensions, as revised
29	Falls City	City Jail, sewage disposal system, as revised
Nov. 4	Silver Creek Recreational Area	Sewage disposal system
6	Lebanon	Evans Products Co. Sewer system and sewage treatment plant
14	Molalla	High School sewage disposal system, tentatively approved
14	West Slope	Water District sewage disposal system, approved as revised

Nov. 14	Salem	Sewer extensions, North Salem Addition
15	Salem	State Highway Commission Lot, Bldg., Sewer System
16	Wichita	School sewage disposal system, tentatively approved
20	Molalla	High School sewage disposal system, tentatively approved
20	Park Place	School sewage disposal system, approved as revised

BUDGET, 1941-43 BIENNIUM: The secretary advised the Authority that the budget request submitted by the Authority for \$36,540 had been cut to approximately \$25,000, by the state budget director. A general discussion of budget matters followed. Chairman Wendel stated that it would be wise to write to the governor and advise him relative to the Authority's position on budget matters. Mr. Veatch pointed out that we should record our stand on this matter. He also mentioned that he had asked the fishing industry of the Columbia River Basin to contribute \$10,000 to the Sanitary Authority, for its water pollution control work.

MOTION: After additional discussion by board members, it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried, that the secretary address a letter to Governor Sprague, explaining in some detail how the proposed budget cut would curtail activity of the Sanitary Authority during the next biennium.

Chairman Wendel raised the question of what should be done if the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature should further reduce the budget for the next biennium. Mr. Stricklin, Dr. Stricker

and Mr. Burch advised that the budget, together with supporting data, should be discussed with the sub-committee of the Ways and Means.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried, that the secretary write to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature after it convenes, and ask for a hearing before the sub-committee and/or committee of the whole, in order that the budget requests of the Sanitary Authority might be explained and substantiated.

Chairman Wendel directed the secretary to advise all members of the Authority of the time and place of any such hearing, in order that as many members as possible may arrange to attend.

The secretary discussed the matter of a separate budget request for the continuation of the Columbia River pollution studies, which will be needed if the investigations are to continue for a period of one year or more. It was the consensus of opinion of the Authority that the Columbia River Packers, the Fishermen's union and other interested persons and organizations should prepare a bill and urge its passage, and that the request for such funds should not come from the Sanitary Authority.

PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT: The secretary distributed a report in which various sewer service charges of the city of Portland as proposed and actually in effect were discussed. It was reported that some preliminary engineering work on the Portland project had been started, but that intensive work would not begin until early in 1941. Chairman Wendel described the colored motion pictures taken by representatives of the Wild Life Federation during the summer of 1940, which show pollution of the Willamette River at various points from Springfield

through Portland. He also mentioned a plan for showing the films at an evening gathering on December 13, to which the city commissioners were invited to attend.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, STATE INSTITUTIONS: The secretary reviewed activities during recent months relative to plans and budget items for sewage disposal facilities of various state institutions at Salem, Woodburn and Pendleton. Estimates for the improvements have been included in budgets approved by the state budget director.

SOUTH SANTIAM RIVER AND TUALATIN RIVER POLLUTION: The secretary reported that he had addressed letters to the city officials of Lebanon, Forest Grove, Gaston and Hillsboro relative to the pollution of the South Santiam and Tualatin rivers, in which their attention was called to pollution of the two streams. The cities were asked to proceed with plans for the reduction of pollution of the two streams.

GRAND RONDE RIVER POLLUTION: A petition signed by 367 residents of Union County, relative to the discoloration and pollution of the Grand Ronde River by hydraulic mining operations in the upper watershed, was read by the secretary.

POLLUTION BY MINING WASTES: Mining operations and conditions generally in the Grand Ronde River Basin were discussed by all board members. Mr. Stricklin pointed out that certain soils when mixed with water form a colloidal solution which cannot be settled out. There is no practical way to eliminate discoloration of water when hydraulic mining operations are being conducted in soils of this type. Mr. Burch reviewed his experience, relative to hydraulic mining operations in southern Oregon and in northern California, and stated that there was no certain method for the removal or prevention of such wastes from streams,

short of stopping mining operations. Mr. Burch called attention to the fact that hydraulic mining operations may be so conducted as to coincide with periods of high flow in streams without interference with fishing and recreational uses, and that during the remainder of the year, hydraulic operations might have to be stopped. Mr. Hallock reviewed the success of certain mining operators in eastern Oregon in passing waste water from dredging operations through gravel deposits and tailings for the removal of silt before the water re-enters streams. Mr. Burch pointed out the fact that such gravel deposits gradually become plugged with the material removed, and, as a consequence, their life as filtration units is limited. Mr. Stricklin raised the question of whether or not the discoloration of waters by mining wastes should concern the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Hallock read sections of the State Sanitary Authority act which pertain to the Authority's jurisdiction over such matters.

GRAND RONDE RIVER COMPLAINT: Chairman Wendel directed the secretary to write a letter to the attorney representing the petitioners in the case for the purpose of obtaining the names of the persons or firms causing the pollution of the Grand Ronde River. Following receipt of such data, the secretary was directed to communicate with the persons conducting mining operations in the upper Grand Ronde River Basin and advise them that a complaint and request for action had been made of the Sanitary Authority, and further to inquire of such persons and firms what they can and will do to correct the conditions about which complaint has been made. The secretary was further directed to investigate the complaint when weather conditions will permit.

MARSHFIELD SEWERAGE PROJECT: The secretary advised the Authority that a request had been received from the city of Marshfield for a permit to discharge raw sewage into Coos Bay, from a proposed addition to the Marshfield sewer system. After discussion of the matter and a description of local conditions in Coos Bay by the secretary, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried, that a temporary permit for the discharge of raw sewage into Coos Bay be granted to the city of Marshfield, after such investigations as may be necessary have been made, and after having included in such permit any safeguards or provisos that the secretary may deem advisable.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEM: Chairman Wendel raised for discussion the matter of industrial waste disposal and mentioned that considerable progress had been made with municipalities, but that to date, little had been accomplished with industries. After a discussion in which all members of the Authority participated, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock and carried, that the secretary and assistant sanitary engineer be authorized to select an industry in consultation with Chairman Wendel, which could be used for a special study, and that the engineers should proceed with plans for the reduction of pollution by that industry, insofar as the time and resources of personnel will permit.

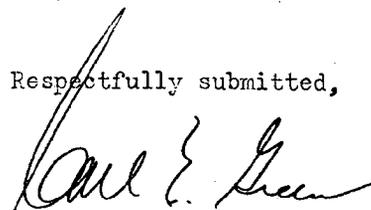
LEGISLATION: Chairman Wendel called attention to a letter from Governor Sprague regarding the submission of any legislation which should be sponsored by the Authority. It was reiterated that no legislation would be submitted at this time.

SALARIES: In connection with the refusal of the state budget

director to grant the full salary changes for the secretary and assistant sanitary engineer as previously requested by the Authority, the secretary was directed to again confer with the budget director in an endeavor to establish the salaries on a basis previously approved by the Authority.

There being no further business to come before the Authority, the meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M., to re-convene Friday, March 14, 1941, at 10 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CEG/hs

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH MEETING  
March 14, 1941

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:15 A.M., March 14, 1941, in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland.

Those present were Chairman Harold F. Wendel, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, Charles Stricklin and John C. Veatch.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of December 13, 1940.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the activities report for the months of December, 1940, January and February, 1941. A general discussion of budget and appropriation matters followed. The secretary reported that \$23,574 had been allowed for the 1941-43 biennium, but that no additional funds had been appropriated for continuation of the Columbia River Pollution Survey.

PROJECT PLANS: After a review of project plans approved by the state sanitary engineer for the months of December, 1940, and January and February, 1941, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously passed, that the project plans approved by the state sanitary engineer be approved by the board. A list of the approved projects follows:

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT PLANS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
1940		
Dec. 4	Salem	Intercepting and outfall sewer and sewage treatment plant, preliminary designs

Dec.	9	Eugene	U. of O. sewer system reconstruction and additions
	14	Tygh Valley	School sewage disposal system as revised
	14	Marshfield	Sewerage Extensions
<u>1941</u>			
Jan.	9	Woahink Lake	Honeyman State Park sewage disposal system as revised
	11	Portland	Powell Valley Rd. Water Dist. Sewage disposal system, tentatively approved.
	16	Clear Lake (Marion Co.)	School sewage disposal system as revised
	24	Portland	Carson Heights, Burlingame, Capitol Hill sewer system extensions
	29	Woahink Lake	Honeyman state park Kitchen waste disposal system
Feb.	10	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions, Hot Springs Addition
	12	Latham (Lane Co.)	School sewage disposal system
	17	Medford	Sewer extensions, Medford and Hillview Additions
	21	Portland	U. S. Army Air Base, Sewer system and sewage treatment plant, preliminary plans approved
	24	Albany	M & M Wood Working Co. Sewage disposal system Tentative approval
	27	Wichita (Clackamas Co.)	School sewage disposal system

LABORATORY AND OFFICE FACILITIES: The secretary advised that the 1941-43 appropriation provides money for a laboratory and additional office space. He raised the question of where the laboratory facilities might be

located because additional office space would be required if laboratory facilities were to be installed in space now occupied by desks. Dr. Stricker advised that there was no further space available on the 8th floor of the Oregon Building, but that some space was available on the 4th floor. After a thorough discussion by board members, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried, that a special committee consisting of Mr. Wendel, Dr. Stricker and the secretary be delegated to outline the requirements of the Authority as to office and laboratory space.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY: The secretary distributed a statement of expenditures made in connection with the Columbia River Pollution Survey, in which it was shown that the total Washington state expenditures as of January 31, 1941, were \$1346.49 and the Oregon expenditures at the same time were \$1535.10. Oregon expenditures as of February 28, 1941, totaled \$1763.14.

The secretary then reported that Mr. M. T. Hoy, of the State Fish Commission, had advised him that the Fish Commission had been able to transfer only \$500 of the \$1500 previously allocated for the survey, because of limited funds in present Fish Commission accounts. Mr. John C. Veatch, Chairman of the State Fish Commission, explained that the Fish Commission must pay the State Tithing Fund and its share of the State Police Fund before money becomes available to the Commission for other purposes. After discussion by various board members, Mr. Veatch stated that the Fish Commission could draw a voucher for \$1000 to be paid the State Sanitary Authority, which voucher could be transmitted to the State Treasurer for payment as soon as the funds become available.

The secretary was asked how long the field staff could continue with present funds. He advised that sufficient funds were on hand to

continue operations through the months of March and April. Chairman Wendel stated that he would be glad to accompany the secretary on any visit to Salem for the purpose of collecting funds authorized by a State Fish Commission voucher.

PROPOSED REVISED AGREEMENT, COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY: The secretary submitted a revised agreement for approval by the State Sanitary Authority and the Washington State Pollution Commission, from which had been removed all reference by name to persons employed for field work. The revision was made necessary by the resignation of two of the original field staff. Mr. Hallock pointed out that the new agreement did not make mention of the fact that it superseded the original agreement dated October 3, 1940. He suggested the inclusion of the following item:

"Item 7. Former Contract Superseded. This agreement shall stand in lieu of and shall supersede and be deemed as annulling the contract between the parties hereto, executed in behalf of the State Sanitary Authority on October 3, 1940, and in behalf of the Washington State Pollution Commission on October 4, 1940, but shall be considered effective as of the date of said prior contract."

Item 7 being acceptable to the Sanitary Authority, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried that the revised agreement be adopted.

The secretary next reported on the status of the field work of the Columbia River Pollution Survey, and of the activities of the Interstate Technical Advisory Committee.

## MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECTS

Portland: Chairman Wendel reported that he had discussed the project with Commissioner William A. Bowes, and that Mr. Bowes advised him of the city's efforts to employ a competent engineer to supervise the field investigations and the preparation of plans. Mr. Bowes reported that the city is considering five applicants. Mr. Bowes estimated that it would take six more months to complete the engineering surveys, and that data should be ready for consideration in October or November, 1941, following which, a method of financing may be submitted to the voters in May, 1942, unless a special election were called sooner. The secretary reported that six men are at present employed in gathering data pertaining to the Portland project.

Springfield: The secretary advised that a suit filed against the city of Springfield in November, 1940, by Mr. D. T. Bayly who operates a swimming resort at Eugene, had been thrown out of court on a demurrer. A copy of the decision of Judge Skipworth was read, and the secretary reported his plans to obtain further data regarding the case.

Eugene: The Authority was advised that plans were being prepared for the construction of a sewage treatment plant at Eugene during the summer of 1941.

Prineville: The new Prineville sewer system and sewage treatment plant were placed in operation since the last meeting of the Authority.

State Institutions: The secretary reported that the legislature had appropriated \$75,000 for sewage disposal of the various state institutions in and near Salem, and \$20,000 for the Eastern Oregon State Hospital, Pendleton.

GRAND RONDE RIVER POLLUTION: The secretary read correspondence which he had had with the Oroplata Mining Company, following which it was decided that nothing additional should be done at this time, but that a field investigation should be conducted as soon as a representative of the Authority happened to visit Union County.

SOUTH SANTIAM RIVER POLLUTION: The secretary read letters which he had written to the city of Lebanon in regard to pollution of the South Santiam River and advised that no action had yet been taken by the city. He also read a letter from Mr. George H. Randell, City Recorder of Lebanon, dated March 13, 1941. After a discussion by board members, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that the secretary of the Sanitary Authority address a letter to the Mayor and City Council of Lebanon, advising them that unless they give immediate written assurance to the Sanitary Authority that they are employing a competent engineer and otherwise vigorously proceeding with a program calculated to abate the nuisance created by the discharge of sewage and industrial wastes into the South Santiam River, the Authority will issue a citation directing the city to appear before the Authority and show cause why the Authority should not proceed with an action for the abatement of a nuisance.

#### TUALATIN RIVER POLLUTION

Hillsboro: The secretary read correspondence between himself and Mr. J. W. Barney, the City Manager of Hillsboro, pertaining to the treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes into the Tualatin River at Hillsboro. After a thorough discussion of the problem and a review of the data obtained by the Sanitary Authority engineers, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried, that the secretary address a letter to the city of Hillsboro similar to that being addressed to

the city of Lebanon, in which the city would be advised that unless they proceed to carry out the instructions of the Sanitary Authority, the city would be cited to appear before the Authority and show cause why an order to abate a nuisance should not be issued.

Forest Grove and Gaston: The secretary was directed to write to the city officials of Forest Grove and Gaston, and request compliance with previous instructions calling for the installation and operation of chlorination equipment at their respective sewage treatment plants.

PUDDING RIVER POLLUTION: The secretary reported relative to his correspondence and conversations with Mr. Carl Huber, plant superintendent, and Mr. Arthur L. Reiling, production manager of the Ray Maling Company Cannery at Woodburn, relative to matters of waste treatment and pollution of the Pudding River. It was pointed out that no plan had yet been prepared for the reduction of pollution of the Pudding River and that the secretary had advised Mr. Reiling of the necessity for at least removing all cores, peelings, etc., by efficient fine screening. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried, that a letter similar to that addressed to the cities of Lebanon and Hillsboro be sent to the Ray Maling Company.

POLLUTION COMPLAINT STUDIES FILE: The secretary raised the question of what type of complaint reference file the Authority members would like for their use. It was agreed that the secretary should keep a comprehensive file showing the status of all pollution complaints, and that board members should be supplied with a master index which would show the status of each complaint.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PROBLEM STUDY: The secretary reported that the Authority was committed to a program of investigation of possible treatment

methods of flax waste at the Oregon State Penitentiary during the coming summer. In response to Mr. Veatch's inquiry, the secretary reported that the use of an inmate of the institution to assist in the research work had been discussed with the warden and a representative of the State Board of Control. After a discussion of the general problems of industrial waste treatment, it was stated by Chairman Wendel that in his opinion, it was not the place of the Sanitary Authority to work out all treatment or disposal methods for the many industries of the state.

OREGON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY: The secretary reported regarding his correspondence and investigations pertaining to sewage disposal from the Oregon Shipbuilding Company yards. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that a temporary permit be given to the Oregon Shipbuilding Company for the discharge of raw sewage into the Willamette River, until such time as the Portland sewage disposal project is constructed, and at that time provision for connection to the Portland system must be made or a treatment plant installed in accordance with plans acceptable to the Sanitary Authority.

PENDLETON: SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The secretary discussed the activities of Mr. Everts and himself pertaining to the disposal of sewage from the city of Pendleton, the Eastern Oregon State Hospital and the new Army Air Corps Base. The Authority was advised that plans were being prepared and money had been allocated for the complete treatment of sewage from the Eastern Oregon State Hospital and the Army Air Base, but that the Pendleton city treatment plant provided for only primary treatment. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that the city of Pendleton be required to treat its city sewage to the same extent

as that required of the U. S. Army and the Eastern Oregon State Hospital. Mr. Hallock suggested that if assurance was not obtained from the city officials that they would proceed in accordance with the requirements of the Authority, that steps be taken to issue a citation. Mr. Wendel stated that evidence of progress should be at hand at the time of the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority in June, 1941.

#### NEW POLLUTION COMPLAINTS

Fanno Creek: The secretary reported that a petition had been received complaining of the pollution of Fanno Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River in Multnomah and Washington Counties. Mr. Everts reviewed his field investigations of the complaint and stated that milk wastes from the Elco, Alpenrose and Pleasant View Dairies were the principal cause for the complaint. It was found, however, that sanitary sewage from various places also was being discharged into the Creek, and that a more detailed investigation of such pollution was under way.

Chemawa Indian School: The secretary reported that a complaint had been received regarding faulty waste disposal by the Chemawa Indian School, that a field investigation had been made, and that the matter had been referred to the U. S. Public Health Service and the U.S. Indian Service for correction.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND MATCHING FUNDS: The secretary advised that HR-1110 had been introduced into the 77th Congress by Representative Spence. This bill is similar to the Barkley-Vinson bill of previous sessions of Congress.

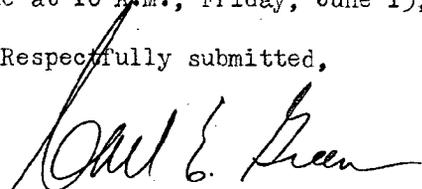
The possibility of obtaining federal funds on a matching basis for Sanitary Authority work was considered, following which MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried, that any action on this matter be delegated to the chairman, Dr. Stricker and the secretary.

MERIT SYSTEM: Chairman Wendel advised that the U. S. Public Health Service had demanded that each state to which it allocates funds set up a merit system for employees. He discussed the merit system specifications for engineering personnel, and stated that he felt the Sanitary Authority should have been consulted regarding salaries of the staff. After a discussion of salaries for personnel, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried, that the salary ranges specified for Sanitary Authority personnel described in the proposed merit system of the State Board of Health should be as follows:

State Sanitary Engineer	\$260 to \$350 per mo.
Principal Assistant (Associate) Sanitary Engineer	\$235 to \$300 per mo.
Assistant Sanitary Engineer	\$200 to \$250 per mo.

There being no further business to come before the Authority, the meeting adjourned at 12:40 P.M. to visit the Columbia River Pollution Investigations Laboratory, and to reconvene at 10 A.M., Friday, June 13, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Carl E. Green  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CEG/hs

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

June 12, 1941

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:30 A. M., June 12, 1941, in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland.

Those present were Chairman Harold F. Wendel, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Charles Stricklin and John C. Veatch.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of March 14, 1941.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the activities report for the months of March, April and May, 1941. Mr. Green pointed out that Dr. Levin had been called to active duty in the Army thus creating a vacancy in the Interstate Technical Advisory Committee, and that this vacancy would probably be filled by Dr. Sears of the Medical School.

PROJECT PLANS: After a review of project plans approved by the State Sanitary Engineer for the months of March, April and May, 1941,

MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that the project plans approved by the state sanitary engineer be approved by the Sanitary Authority. A list of the approved projects follows:

<u>Date</u> 1941	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
March 4	Salem	Intercepting sewer and sewage treatment plant
7	Blue River	School sewage disposal system
17	Portland	Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. Temporary sewage disposal system
26	Portland	U.S. Army Air Base Sewer System
26	Pendleton	U.S. Army Air Base Sewer System
31	Portland	Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. Sewer System
31	Medford	Prescott Memorial Park Sewage disposal system
April 21	Silver Creek Falls State Park	Sewerage system extensions
28	Fall Creek	School Dist. #67 Sewage Disposal System
May 19	Pendleton	U.S. Army Air Base Sewage Treatment Plant
19	Eugene	Preliminary plans and specifications, sewage treatment plant.

#### TUALATIN RIVER POLLUTION

Hillsboro: Mr. J. W. Barney, City Manager of Hillsboro, came before the Authority to discuss problems of industrial waste disposal confronting his city. Mr. Barney described the treatment plant facilities operated by Hillsboro both for domestic sewage and industrial wastes. He mentioned that experimentation with ozone had been under way for some time, but that it was not yet known whether such treatment was practical. The difficulty of floating a bond issue for additional treatment units for cannery waste was outlined and the possibility of disposing of the

industrial waste by irrigation, ponding or both was described. The problem of controlling odors and insect breeding if ponds are to be used was discussed by Mr. Barney.

Upon being questioned by the Authority, Mr. Barney related that the city was more or less obligated to treat and dispose of the waste from the B. E. Maling Company cannery. A discussion of screening processes at the plant followed, in which it was stated that all cannery waste was passed through rotary fine screens before discharge into the city sewer.

Mr. Burch raised the question of whether or not vacuum filters had ever been considered for the removal of suspended solids. Mr. Green called attention to the fact that a device called a vacuator had recently been developed for the removal of suspended solids from industrial wastes. The waste after passage through such a unit would, however, still need additional treatment for the removal of solids in solution.

Further discussion of the possibility of ponding followed, and Mr. Barney stated that it would be necessary to acquire land for the purpose. The area considered usable is flooded each winter by high water in the Tualatin River.

Dr. Stricker asked if the Ray Maling Company cannery was still ponding wastes at Woodburn. Mr. Green replied that it was and that additional capacity of ponds was being considered at the present time. Attention was called to the fact that all solid wastes such as peelings and cores are ground up and added to the plant sewer at Woodburn, complicating treatment, whereas this was not the case at Hillsboro.

Upon inquiry by Mr. Wendel, Mr. Green reported that the activated sludge units treating Hillsboro sanitary sewage were being operated more efficiently.

Mr. Barney was asked if he might be able to outline some plan for more adequate treatment in the near future. Mr. Barney stated that he believed this might be done and that if such a plan could be approved by the Sanitary Authority and State Board of Health in advance of it being submitted to the city council of Hillsboro, there should be no difficulty proceeding with the project. He intimated the irrigation, ponding or a combination of both seemed to offer the cheapest solution to the problem.

Tualatin River - Turbidity: Mr. Charles D. Dolph, an attorney representing Avalon Park, appeared in behalf of Mr. John Frederick. The Authority advised Mr. Dolph that the operators of two gravel washing plants on Gales Creek had been directed orally and in writing to improve their operations and reduce the turbidity of Gales Creek and the Tualatin River. Mr. Green also reported that the State Highway Commission had been written about their gravel plant operations on Dairy Creek and that the situation would be investigated further, and any action necessary would be taken.

Mr. Green called attention to two letters and a petition signed by 38 persons relative to the turbidity of the Tualatin River.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY SPACE: Messrs. Wendel and Green and Dr. Stricker reported relative to new office space available on the 4th floor of the Oregon Building. After some discussion, it was agreed that arrangements should be made to obtain the space jointly with the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried that the space on the fourth floor of the Oregon Building be acquired.

PERSONNEL: Chairman Wendel advised the Authority that Mr. Green had submitted his resignation as State Sanitary Engineer. Dr. Stricker reported that the State Board of Health had appointed Mr. C. M. Everts, Jr. to succeed Mr. Green.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY: The secretary called attention to the fact that the State Fish Commission had experienced some difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds to meet its entire \$1500 obligation to the Sanitary Authority. Five hundred dollars are still unpaid by the Fish Commission. The secretary suggested that any available Sanitary Authority funds unexpended at the end of June, 1941, be used to pay a portion of the cost of the Columbia River Survey. This suggestion was approved.

TUALATIN RIVER BASIN POLLUTION: The secretary reported that the city of Forest Grove had advised that a chlorinator would be installed as requested.

Oral commitments have been secured from representatives of the city of Gaston to likewise install a chlorinator.

#### SOUTH SANTIAM RIVER POLLUTION

Lebanon: The secretary read various letters written to the city of Lebanon and the one reply received from the city. After a thorough discussion, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the secretary of the Authority be instructed to issue a citation to the city of Lebanon to appear and show cause, on a date to be later determined why the city should not cease pollution of the South Santiam River, and to serve such citation unless, in his judgment, proper progress is being made by the city of Lebanon towards carrying out the directions of the Authority.

#### PUDDING RIVER POLLUTION

Ray Maling Company Cannery: Mr. Everts reported relative to his

field investigations and discussions with Messrs. Reiling and Huber of the Ray Maling Company. The company proposes to reduce the volume of their waste about 40% and to install additional sedimentation and evaporation ponds for the purpose of reducing pollution of the Pudding River. Plans have not been submitted for this work, but the company's representatives are advised that it would be satisfactory to try the methods which they have in mind.

PORTLAND PROJECT STATUS: The secretary reported that City Engineer Ben S. Morrow and City Commissioner William Bowes were leaving shortly for the East for the purpose of visiting various sewage treatment plants and to interview two applicants for the position of engineer to assume charge of the Portland project investigations.

PENDLETON: The secretary reported that plans for sewer extensions in Curry's and Phelps' Additions in Pendleton had been submitted to the office for approval by the Pendleton Housing Corporation and that the plans were not approved for the reason that the city had not complied with instructions by the Sanitary Authority. Following this action, Mayor C. L. Lieuallen of Pendleton, who is also manager of the Housing Corporation, complained to Governor Sprague by telephone. The governor then called the office, and in the secretary's absence, discussed the situation with Mr. Everts. The secretary reported that he conferred with the governor regarding this matter on June 3, and that the governor had seen fit to substantiate the stand taken by the Sanitary Authority. In the discussion of this matter, it was pointed out by Mr. Everts and Mr. Green that the plans for sewer extensions had been examined, that certain changes necessary in the design had been indicated to Mr. Simms, engineer for the Housing Corporation, and that Mr. Simms had been advised to proceed with the work but not to connect to the city system until approval had been given.

After discussion by all board members, it was decided that a representative should visit Pendleton at the first opportunity, confer with the city officials and the Housing Corporation officials regarding the matter, and determine whether or not the city is proceeding in good faith.

**SIGNING OF CHECKS AND VOUCHERS:** The secretary called attention to the fact that with his resignation, it would be necessary to have authority from the board for the new secretary to sign vouchers and checks. Mr. Wendel advised that such a resolution would be prepared and transmitted to Salem.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION:** At the request of Chairman Wendel, the secretary and assistant sanitary engineer left the meeting while various matters were discussed in executive session. Following the executive session, Chairman Wendel reported the following actions by the Authority.

**PERSONNEL: MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried, that the difference in salary of \$12.50 per month authorized by the State Budget Director and due Mr. Green for the months of April, May and June be paid.

Dr. Stricker reported that Mr. Everts had been appointed State Sanitary Engineer by the State Board of Health and would be paid \$235 per month from Board of Health funds.

**MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Burch, and carried, that Mr. Everts' salary be supplemented by \$37.50 per month from Sanitary Authority funds. The matter of later increases in salary for the State Sanitary Engineer was discussed informally.

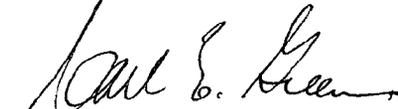
During a discussion of duties of the state sanitary engineer, it was recommended by Dr. Stricker that the state sanitary engineer continue to function as secretary and chief engineer for the Authority as in the past.

Discussion followed regarding moneys available for personnel and the amount which should be offered in obtaining an Associate Sanitary Engineer and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer. MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Burch and carried, that the state sanitary engineer be authorized to offer up to \$250.00 per month as salary to be paid to an Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried, that a salary up to \$200.00 per month be authorized for an assistant sanitary engineer.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business to come before the Authority, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P.M. to convene on Friday, September 12, 1941, at 10 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Carl E. Green  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CEG/hs

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING  
ON  
HILLSBORO INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL

June 12, 1941

Those present at the hearing were:

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

Members:

Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
Albert Burch  
Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
Charles E. Stricklin  
John C. Veatch

Carl E. Green, State Sanitary  
Engineer and Secretary

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Assistant Sanitary Engineer

--  
Mr. J. W. Barney, City Manager  
Hillsboro, Oregon

Mr. J. W. Barney, City Manager of Hillsboro, appeared before the State Sanitary Authority to discuss the matter of industrial waste disposal confronting his city.

Mr. Wendel: It is your desire to discuss with the Commission your plant at Hillsboro?

Mr. Barney: I want to talk to you about the disposal of our cannery wastes. You are probably not familiar with our problem in Hillsboro, but a few years ago, the city constructed an activated sludge plant to treat its domestic sewage. This plant, I believe, does a pretty good job. There is located in Hillsboro one of the largest canneries in the state, and the waste from this cannery is responsible for conditions in the Tualatin River, and it is this problem that I wish to discuss with you today. So far, we have been unable to find any method

for the disposal of cannery wastes that we believe would be efficient enough to improve conditions in the river. We have considered irrigation and ponding although we realize that following such a plan may cause complaint. We have experimented with ozone treatment, but our results were not conclusive, and some time may elapse before this treatment process is satisfactorily developed. There are great possibilities in the ozone method of treatment for cannery wastes, but as yet we do not have enough information concerning it. Due to the fact that we have just floated a bond issue, and a rather sizeable one for a city of our population, another bond issue will be difficult to obtain.

Mr. Burch: Does the cannery discharge into your sewer system?

Mr. Barney: Yes. We could divorce ourselves from the cannery and force them to take over, but we are more or less obligated to take care of that. We have been charging a service charge for the lines that we built to accommodate the plant and get it into our outfall line, so that I feel that if we break from the cannery, it's going to be disastrous for everyone. Might even run to a court fight.

Dr. Stricker: Do they screen all their wastes?

Mr. Barney: The screen as well as they can. They have been doing a pretty good job of screening this year. Much better than last year.

Dr. Stricker: Are they using grinding pumps? To grind up the solids?

Mr. Barney: No.

Mr. Burch: What type of screens do they use?

Mr. Barney: Rotary, fine mesh screens.

Mr. Burch: Have they ever tried vacuum filters?

Mr. Barney: I believe not.

Mr. Burch: They are expensive to install, but not expensive to operate. They take care of all solids.

Mr. Barney: After the material goes into our plant, we give it primary sedimentation and settle out all settleable solids.

Mr. Wendel: Have you seen the chart showing what these wastes do to the river?

Mr. Barney: No, but I've seen the river.

Mr. Wendel: Is there any hope of a solution in sight?

Mr. Barney: I was wondering how the State Board of Health would feel about irrigation. There is some property available, but there's too much water for the amount of land there. If ponding would be practical, we could control the odors and nuisance.

Mr. Green: Do you have a site?

Mr. Barney: We would have to buy the property owned by Mr. Trent. One farm of a little over a hundred acres.

Mr. Green: During the seasons when there is considerable spring rainfall, while it is more difficult to get rid of the waste, the damage in the stream might be less. The condition of the water during the recreational season is our main concern. Low flows usually occur during this season of the year. There has been developed in southern California a unit called a "vacuator," in which it has been demonstrated that high removal of solids such as cannery suspended solids can be removed in a fairly small unit. Such a unit is now under construction for a large plant in Palo Alto. It looks hopeful that it may be of benefit insofar as that phase is concerned. It may be that ground disposal may be the answer to the other problem.

Mr. Barney: We would simply have to buy the property adjacent.

Mr. Green: The Trent property?

Mr. Barney: Yes. If we use irrigation or ponding, we would have to buy that property. We have spent quite a little money already trying to appease Mr. Trent.

Mr. Burch: You could probably pond there during the summer months.

Mr. Barney: The cannery doesn't operate during the three winter months, and this particular site that we hope to use for ponding is covered by eight to twelve feet of water in the winter.

Mr. Burch: Then there'd be no need to drain it.

Mr. Barney: We might have to take some measures for odor and mosquito control. We could probably put over a plan employing ponding or irrigation. Our people are not at all opposed to cleaning up. In fact, I think we can boast of probably as progressive town as there is in the valley. I think Mr. Green will agree that the city of Hillsboro has tried to solve the problem as best they can. If we are forced to go into a more expensive treatment or disposal system, we will simply have to force the cannery to pay more.

Mr. Veatch: This would just concern cannery wastes only?

Mr. Green: There are two outfall lines, one for the city sewage and one for the cannery. These two lines are kept separate.

Mr. Wendel: As far as ponding would be concerned, that would be a State Board of Health problem.

Dr. Stricker: Are they ponding at Woodburn?

Mr. Green: Yes. They have some odor from that pond when pear packing is on, but the people take it for granted and don't object much.

Mr. Wendel: I think that the proposal that Mr. Barney makes is good.

Mr. Barney: At Woodburn, they grind all their wastes. I was just thinking that by use of screens perhaps we would get off easier. We would have much less solids to decay.

Mr. Burch: Use a vacuum filter for solids. Put in a press and sell for feed.

Dr. Stricker: The cost of packing doesn't pay for food value. Pear wastes are practically all cellulose. It is an expense for them to haul it away, and they don't like to do it any more than they have to.

Mr. Wendel: Do you feel that you're getting better efficiency in the treatment plant in Hillsboro?

Mr. Green: The activated sludge plant is doing better.

Mr. Wendel: I meant from the standpoint of operation.

Mr. Green: Yes. They have been working on ozone experiments, only on a small scale so far, but it might turn out to be something. Mr. Barney, could you go ahead sometime fairly soon with some sort of plan as discussed heretoday?

Mr. Barney: I think so. If we can work out something that isn't too expensive and will meet with the approval of the Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health. In other words, when I can be able to tell my people that these are the requirements of the Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health, and that when this is done, it will meet with their approval, I think they will be willing to cooperate.

Mr. Veatch: We want you to work out a practical plan for waste disposal.

Mr. Barney: The council knows nothing about things like this. They just don't know which way to turn, but as soon as something concrete is put before them, they will act upon it.

Dr. Stricker: Does the Carnation Company waste go through your outlet?

Mr. Barney: Yes, through our line. The waste goes through from their plant to our outfall sewer and the river.

Mr. Green: The milk wastes are not so strong as compared to the other wastes.

Mr. Barney: I understand that the ozone treatment of wastes is being used extensively in some places in Europe.

Mr. Green: It has been used in France for some time. There is a company in the United States using it, too.

Mr. Veatch: I knew a Belgian who was working on that. His laboratory tests were fine, but he never could produce it in sufficient quantities to be of practical use for sewage treatment.

Dr. Stricker: For swimming pools and water supplies, we would not recommend it at all. It is uncertain.

Mr. Barney: Probably take a number of years to develop it to where it might be used for sewage.

Mr. Wendel: Do you see a solution in sight?

Mr. Barney: I first thought of irrigation. But after the experience this spring, we find that irrigation alone won't take care of it.

Mr. Green: Have you consulted anyone at the Oregon State College Experiment Station?

Mr. Barney: No. I have looked up in books how much waste can be disposed of by irrigation on land. If conditions were ideal, a hundred acres would consume a lot of water.

Mr. Green: Dr. Powers is an expert on such things. There is a project now to dispose of pulp and paper mill wastes by irrigation on

Lands near Lebanon. You might be able to get some advice and assistance on your problems there. Dr. Powers knows the soils in the Valley, how much water may be applied to them, etc. Don't you think it's a good idea to contact Dr. Powers, Mr. Stricklin?

Mr. Stricklin: It's worth a trial.

Mr. Barney: This soil consists of gumbo and then quicksand. I even thought of digging down into the quicksand strata. It isn't very deep, 8 or 10 feet to the quicksand strata. The only trouble is we can't deal with the gentleman by the river.

Mr. Stricklin: How much water do you estimate it can handle during the summer?

Mr. Barney: 650,000 gallons each 24 hours. With the Carnation Company, it would be a million gallons a day of industrial wastes.

Mr. Stricklin: There are possibilities for irrigation.

Mr. Green: That is why I suggested Powers might be contacted.

Mr. Wendel: The paper mills are very cooperative. They are spending a thousand dollars on research this summer to try to find a way to dispose of their wastes. Why not take it up with the cannery, and see if they would do likewise?

Mr. Green: The college is doing the work. The pulp and paper mill is paying the costs.

Mr. Barney: I believe that if we get some system that is satisfactory all the way around, I think we can bring the cannery people to a reasonable settlement. Also the Carnation Company.

Mr. Stricklin: Mr. Green, why don't the three of you--your office, the city and the college--see if you can work something?

Mr. Green: I would be glad to take it up with the men at the

college, if that meets with your approval, Mr. Barney. They could give us advice as to the capacity of the land to carry water, the type of crops, etc.

Mr. Barney: Would it be feasible to set up for irrigating what we could, and pond the other? Pond half of it or something like that.

Mr. Green: You might be able to put someone on that property to farm it for you and defray some of the cost.

Mr. Barney: I'm afraid that if it was known that we had intentions of buying it, the cost might go up.

Mr. Burch: Some remote farmer might get an option on the place.

Mr. Veatch: Does this waste have any fertilizing value?

Mr. Green: Very little.

Mr. Barney: If we control this one farm, there would probably be 50 or 60 acres more of adjoining property we could irrigate.

Dr. Stricker: Seems to me Trent was rather indisposed to sell.

Mr. Barney: He said once that he would. We wouldn't want to put any money into it until we feel sure we can go ahead. I hope we can work out something that will meet with your approval and not cost too much money.

Mr. Wendel: Thank you, Mr. Barney.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 12, 1941

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:20 A.M., September 12, 1941, in the offices of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Charles E. Stricklin and John C. Veatch.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of June 12, 1941.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the activities report for the months of June, July and August, 1941.

PROJECT PLANS: After a review of plans for sewerage projects submitted for examination and approved by the State Sanitary Engineer during the months of June, July and August, 1941, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and unanimously carried, that the following sewerage project plans be approved by the Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u> 1941	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
June 26	Silver Creek Recreational Area	Sewers and sewage disposal
26	Camp Ridge Road Clatsop County	Sewers and sewage disposal
26	Coquille	Trunk sewer relocations
July 2	Medford Army Cantonment	Preliminary sewage treatment

<u>Date</u> 1941	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
July 11	The Dalles	Sewer extensions
14	Lebanon	Sewer extensions
31	Benton-Polk County Cantonment	Preliminary sewage treatment
Aug. 1	Salem	Extensions to Madison Street sewer
13	Milwaukie	Sewers
18	Pendleton Curry's & Phelps' Add.	Sewers
22	Roseburg	Sewage treatment plant by-pass
22	Mt. Vernon School Lane County	Sewage disposal

PROGRAM FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION: Mr. Herman Kehrli, Executive Secretary, and Mr. Langtree, Field Representative of the League of Oregon Cities, appeared before the Authority to obtain the Authority's reaction to a program through which cities in Oregon might now begin to lay aside money to be later used to finance sewage treatment plant construction. Mr. Kehrli stated that he had received considerable amount of comment from municipal authorities on the question of stream purification and sewage treatment plant construction, and that he was interested in learning more about the program of the Sanitary Authority, in hopes that some plan might be devised under which cities, where sewage treatment was not of an immediate urgent necessity might begin now to lay the ground work for fiscal plans for future sewerage works construction. Mr. Kehrli reported that the League of Oregon Cities had cooperated with a number of municipalities in the outlining of financial plans for sewage treatment plants that have already been constructed, and in many instances, his organization had rendered assistance in the preparation of local sewer service charge rates.

In addition, the League of Oregon Cities has suggested that communities in which the construction of sewage treatment plants will be required in the future begin now to make plans for financing this work in advance. The general feeling seemed to be that both the people and local authorities realized that sewage treatment plant construction was inevitable, but to date, were apparently taking no action to proceed with any plans which would result in the construction of the needed facilities. It appeared to Mr. Kehrli that if the Sanitary Authority would suggest to cities in which there is no emergency situation requiring immediate construction that if they would immediately begin to finance the construction of their sewage treatment plants, such a plan would receive favorable consideration on the part of the Sanitary Authority. Then work on municipal treatment plant construction would possibly proceed at a much more rapid pace.

Under such a plan municipalities would avoid the creation of future bonded indebtedness by establishing a reserve. The present time did not appear to Mr. Kehrli to be a very good one for construction except where there is an emergency situation related to national defense, and at such a time as the Army may be demobilized and from the standpoint of general planning in the state and nation, worthwhile construction projects will be necessary. If money was available to finance these projects, it would be unnecessary to issue bonds, increase taxes or apply to the federal government for financial assistance to obtain funds for sewage treatment plant construction. Mr. Kehrli pointed out that Eugene had attempted such a plan and had now accumulated some \$40,000 to apply toward the construction of a sewage treatment plant when such facilities are required.

Mr. Wendel asked if any cities other than Eugene had indicated their willingness to follow such a plan. Mr. Kehrli replied that individually no city had approached them on the subject, but that numerous local

authorities were cognizant of the fact that sewage treatment plant facilities were needed, but because of the magnitude of the financial problem, no action was being taken. Mr. Kehrli stated further that he would like to be in a position to know whether he might say to a city that they would be required to construct a sewage treatment plant, and that they could show evidence of their good faith to the State Sanitary Authority by adopting a fiscal plan now under the 1931 act which authorizes municipalities to accumulate funds for work to be undertaken in the future.

Mr. Veatch believed that the Sanitary Authority should take the position that where any municipality is proceeding in good faith to work out its sewage disposal problem, it should be allowed a reasonable length of time to accomplish it. In addition, he stated that the Sanitary Authority should require all municipalities to attempt to devise some sort of plan which would result in a solution to the problem of sewage treatment.

In some further discussion of the matter, Mr. Wendel asked if a resolution adopted by the Sanitary Authority would be of assistance to Mr. Kehrli in his program. Mr. Kehrli replied that he was interested only in knowing the reaction of the Authority to the plan, in order that he might suggest such a procedure to local authorities in the periodical news letter sent out from the League of Oregon Cities office.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Authority, being extremely practical, realized the many problems that exist in the effort of communities to provide sewage disposal facilities. He pointed out that the Authority was extremely tolerant and would favor any program, particularly a financial one, which would look toward the definite end of providing sewage disposal facilities, and in the absence of any emergency or any situation which would demand immediate attention, the Authority would certainly work with

any community in which the plan proposed was being undertaken. Mr. Burch then pointed out that the plan should be approved in principle, but as to the question of time, each individual case should be presented to the Authority for review.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN: The chairman then called on the secretary to discuss the problem arising out of the establishment of an Army cantonment in the upper Willamette River Basin near Corvallis and Albany. The secretary directed attention to Appendix B of the Activities Report, to which there was attached a sketch on which the location of the outfall sewers of cities who were discharging raw sewage into the Willamette River above the cantonment water supply intake was shown. It was pointed out that although a filtration plant would be constructed to treat the water supply for the Army cantonment, experience has shown that the discharge of raw sewage into a stream above a water supply intake will overload the filtration works, and that unless competent and efficient operation of the plant is practiced, the possibility of a disease outbreak would always be present. A reduction in domestic sewage pollution of the Willamette River would minimize any chance disease outbreak, should the filtration plant be temporarily out of service due to breakdowns.

Since the act under which the State Sanitary Authority was created charged the Sanitary Authority, as well as the State Board of Health, with the responsibility of protecting streams used for water supplies, it was believed that the Authority might wish to take some action relative to the matter.

The secretary further stated that he had contacted local authorities in all of the cities involved and advised them that if and when the cantonment was constructed that treatment of domestic sewage would be

required. After some discussion relative to the project, the secretary recommended to the Authority that a warning letter be forwarded to the communities involved advising them that if the cantonment water supply is taken from the Willamette River, that treatment of domestic sewage from their city would be required.

Dr. Stricker advised the Authority that in the event the cantonment was constructed in this area, that the State Board of Health would have to enforce existing state statutes and insist on the construction of sewage treatment plants in all communities discharging raw sewage in the Willamette River above this water supply intake.

Following the discussion relative to the matter of sewage treatment for the municipalities involved, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried, that letters be sent to the cities of Corvallis, Harrisburg, Eugene, Springfield and Cottage Grove stating that they are expected to have sewage disposal plants in operation by May 1 of next year in order to take care of the demands for the cantonment.

PORTLAND PROJECT: The chairman then requested the secretary to report on progress made by the city of Portland in connection with the Portland sewage treatment project. The Authority was advised that the city of Portland has now obtained the services of Mr. Bartow, Sanitary Engineer, to replace the late Mr. Smith, who was formerly in the Sewer Department. Mr. Bartow is spending full time on supervision of the design of intercepting sewers, gathering of data, etc. The plans for the east side intercepting sewer are practically complete, and design crews are now working on plans for the Columbia Slough and west side interceptors. Studies of metropolitan Portland are being made to make certain that any sewer construction will

have ample capacity for the additional load which may be imposed on it, should suburban areas later become a part of the city of Portland. Flow measurements are being taken at 20 stations, and analyses of physical and chemical characteristics of the sewage are being made by a private laboratory.

Following this report, there was some discussion as to whether or not the city of Portland had attempted any financial plan. It was generally agreed that no further action should be taken relative to the Portland project at this time.

**PERSONNEL:** It was reported by the secretary that considerable difficulty had been experienced in securing competent engineering personnel to fill the vacancies which now exist. Letters addressed to the heads of sanitary engineering departments at various colleges, to the Public Health Service, brought little encouragement, due to the fact that the Army, the Navy or the U. S. Public Health Service had employed all available sanitary engineers. Efforts will be continued, however, to secure qualified persons to fill the vacancies, and it was hoped that at least one of the positions would be filled within the next thirty days.

**COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS:** The secretary briefly outlined the work now under way in connection with the Columbia River Pollution Investigations and pointed out that all of the funds promised to the State Sanitary Authority for the conduct of the work would be received when the Oregon Fish Commission forwarded a final payment of \$250. It was reported that with the funds on hand, the work could probably be financed through October and possibly through part of November, but after that time, the project could no longer be supported from those funds. It was suggested that unused funds for salary and travel in the Sanitary Authority appropriation could be used to continue the investigations until they are

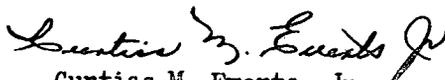
completed in an estimated period of from four to six months. It was generally agreed that the Sanitary Authority funds should be used for this purpose.

WILLAMETTE RIVER SURVEY: The secretary reported that in conference with U. S. Public Health Service personnel detailed to assist in the conduct of the Columbia River Investigations that there was a possibility that some assistance might be obtained from the Public Health Service in connection with a complete water pollution investigation of the Willamette River. The investigations would probably be justified on the basis of national defense, and further, the Public Health Service should be interested in such a survey, inasmuch as the river is now so badly polluted that any corrective measures adopted would obviously be apparent in the condition of the river in the future. After a brief discussion on the matter, the secretary was authorized to draw up a plan and submit it to the Surgeon General in the hope that such a survey could be undertaken.

WATER POLLUTION COMPLAINT REGISTER: The secretary told the members of the Authority that the water pollution complaint register was in the process of preparation and should be completed within the next week or ten days. Upon completion, copies of the register will be mailed to each of the members.

There being no further business, at 12:05 P.M., it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and unanimously passed, that the meeting adjourn to reconvene at 10 A.M., Friday, December 12, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CME/hs

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 12, 1941

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:15 A.M., December 12, 1941, in the offices of the State Sanitary Authority, 412 Oregon Building, Portland.

Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Col. Wm. A. Aird, representing the Oregon Business & Tax Research, Commissioner William A. Bowes and Senator Lew Wallace.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman, with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of September 12, 1941, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the secretary.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the activities report for the months of September, October and November, 1941.

PROJECT PLANS: After a review of plans for sewerage projects submitted for examination and approved by the State Sanitary Engineer during the months of September, October and November, 1941, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that the following sewerage project plans be approved by the Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u> 1941	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
Sept. 16	Mt. Vernon School	Sewage disposal
23	Maple School	Sewage disposal
29	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions (General Plan)

<u>Date</u> 1941	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
Oct. 7	Willakenzie School	Sewage disposal
7	Elmira School	Sewage disposal
14	Independence	Sewer extensions Pumping stations

NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT ESTABLISHMENTS: Because of the establishment of new industrial plants in the state, the secretary requested a statement of policy relative to sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities for new industries located in Oregon. Following some discussion on the subject, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that industries which hereafter locate outside of corporate limits shall provide treatment for both domestic sewage and industrial wastes. Those industries which hereafter locate within the corporate limits of a municipality should make arrangements to dispose of domestic sewage into the municipal sewerage system if such sewerage system is available. The degree of treatment required for industrial waste discharged into municipal sewerage systems will depend upon the quantity, quality and characteristics of the waste. If municipal sewerage facilities are not available for the disposal of domestic sewage and industrial wastes either with or without pre-treatment, then adequate facilities for the treatment of these wastes must be provided.

PORTLAND PROJECT: The chairman then requested Commissioner Wm. A. Bowes to discuss the status and prospects of the Portland sewerage and sewage treatment project. Commissioner Bowes stated that surveys and engineering investigations were under way, but as yet were not complete due to the difficulties encountered in obtaining qualified engineers for sewerage investigations and design activities. Mr. Bowes reported further that an

engineer had been employed for a period of about four months to supervise the work of approximately 17 persons who are carrying on the necessary research and field investigations. Flow records are being obtained, and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of the Portland sewage have been determined. In addition, surveys are under way on high and low level intercepting sewers.

It was further reported by Mr. Bowes that the chief difficulty with which the city of Portland was now faced was the matter of obtaining a qualified and experienced engineer for the design of intercepting sewers and the sewage treatment plant. Experienced firms of consulting engineers have been retained by federal agencies and are no longer available for municipal work. Mr. Bowes stated that the city had now collected \$203,619 from sewerage service charges. Of this amount, some \$20,000 was used to pay for the services of consultants and \$17,981 for personal services, equipment, etc., required for the investigations conducted to date. A balance of some \$165,638 remains, which sum will be increased somewhat in March when collections from certain districts in the city have been completed. Because the council had given the impression that the charge would be discontinued when the money collected was sufficient to defray the cost of engineering investigations, it was Mr. Bowes' opinion that the charge should be discontinued until such time as the plans were ready and the financial structure set up and presented to the people for approval.

Mr. Hallock suggested that the charge be continued and a sinking fund established to accumulate moneys which might later be used for the construction of sewage treatment works.

It was Mr. Bowes' opinion that such a plan would not be acceptable to the people of the city of Portland.

Chairman Wendel suggested that the charge not only be continued but that it be increased to the maximum of  $33 \frac{1}{3}\%$  of the water charges, since it was his belief that the city would be proceeding lawfully both by city ordinance and by state statute, and that through such a plan, funds could be accumulated at a time when construction could not be undertaken. Chairman Wendel also pointed out that it would be much easier to finance the project with part of the money on hand. Mr. Bowes replied that if the charge were increased or continued, the ordinance would be repealed in the May primary.

Colonel Aird agreed with Mr. Bowes, and remarked that cooperation might be expected from industries in connection with the continuation of the charge, but that the individual home owner, although he wanted pollution of the Willamette River reduced, was unwilling to assume the cost of it.

Following some discussion relative to the advisability of continuing the service charge, State Senator Lew Wallace mentioned that the city of Lebanon was faced with a serious problem in which they were involved with the pollution of the South Santiam River, but that the city was proceeding to make plans for the construction of treatment works. Mr. Wendel pointed out to Senator Wallace that the State Sanitary Authority had threatened the city of Lebanon with court action before any studies were undertaken by that city.

At that time Mr. Bowes asked to be excused and stated that before any action was taken relative to the discontinuation of the service charges that he would call for a joint meeting of the city council and the State Sanitary Authority to discuss the matter.

**MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT:** The secretary reviewed the plan presented to the Authority by Mr. Kehrli, Executive Secretary of the League of Oregon Cities, at the September meeting, and suggested that a letter be

sent to all municipalities for which sewage treatment is indicated, in which the local authorities would be advised that sewage treatment plants would be required in the future, and that the recommendation be made that service charges or the 5 mill tax be put into effect as early as possible in order to create a sinking fund to defray the cost of sewage treatment plant construction which might be undertaken at a later date.

Following some discussion on the matter, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch, and unanimously carried, that the chairman, the secretary and Mr. Veatch cooperate in the preparation and addressing to the various cities concerned, a communication containing the material suggested.

RULES AND REGULATIONS: The secretary requested authorization from the State Sanitary Authority to prepare rules and regulations governing the submission of engineering data on sewers, sewage treatment facilities, etc. for review and approval. The secretary mentioned that the State Board of Health approves plans, specifications, etc., for water supply systems and swimming pools, and that it was expected that the State Board of Health would adopt similar regulations, governing the submission of engineering plans for water works structures and swimming pools.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and unanimously carried, that regulations for the submission of engineering plans be prepared by the secretary in cooperation with Mr. Burch and Mr. Stricklin, preparatory to submission to the Sanitary Authority for adoption.

INDEPENDENCE PERMIT: The secretary then discussed his action in granting a temporary permit to the city of Independence to discharge untreated sewage into the Willamette River for a period not to exceed three years. It was explained that the permit was granted to enable the city to proceed

immediately with the installation of extensions and additions to the existing sewerage system. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried, that the action of secretary in issuing a permit to the city of Independence to discharge untreated sewage into the Willamette River for a temporary period of time be approved.

PERSONNEL: Authority was granted to the secretary to use Sanitary Authority personnel, should any emergency arise in connection with water supply, sewage disposal, etc., in which engineering assistance in addition to those employed by the State Board of Health would be needed.

In connection with the employment of an additional engineer by the Sanitary Authority, it was generally agreed that the additional engineer should not be employed at this time. In the event of an emergency, however, the secretary was granted authority to employ an additional engineer.

Mr. Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, who had reported for assignment on November 1, had been introduced to members of the Sanitary Authority prior to the meeting.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS: Members of the Authority were advised by the secretary that the investigations of the Columbia River were proceeding as well as could be expected with the difficulties encountered in obtaining equipment and maintaining personnel. Information relative to the location and factors responsible for the growth of slime organisms in the river were explained, and it was estimated that actual field work on the Survey should be completed within the next four months.

BUDGET: The secretary requested and received authority to begin preparation of the biennial budget for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1942.

PORTLAND PROJECT: Chairman Wendel raised the question as to whether

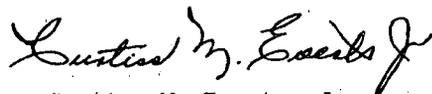
it was the consensus of opinion of those present that the Sanitary Authority should proceed further than merely recommending the continuation of the present minimum sewerage service charge for the city of Portland, or whether the Authority should recommend that the full service charge be placed in effect as authorized by city ordinance.

Mr. Hallock expressed the opinion that he was rather fearful of the advisability of suggesting an increase at this time, and it appeared that the opinion of the members in general was that it would not be wise to advocate an increase in the Portland sewer users' service charge at this time.

SALARY INCREASE: The chairman requested Miss Helen Shearer, Office Secretary, to retire from the meeting, in order that matters concerning her salary might be discussed. The chairman then read to the members of the Authority a letter addressed to him by the secretary, in which an increase in salary from \$85.00 to \$100 per month was recommended for Miss Shearer. Following a discussion on the matter, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Stricker and unanimously carried, that Miss Shearer's salary be increased to \$100 per month, provided it received the approval of the State Budget Director; otherwise that Miss Shearer's salary be increased to the maximum amount permissible.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1 P.M., to reconvene at the office of the State Sanitary Authority at 10 A. M., Friday, March 13, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,



Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CME/hs

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

TRANSCRIPT OF DISCUSSION ON STATUS  
OF  
PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT

December 12, 1941

## PERSONS PRESENT

## State Sanitary Authority:

Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
Albert Burch  
Blaine Hallock  
John C. Veatch

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Associate Sanitary Engineer

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City Commissioner Wm. A. Bowes  
State Senator Lew Wallace  
Col. Wm. A. Aird, representing  
Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc.

Mr. Wendel: Commissioner Bowes, would you discuss the status and prospects of the Portland project?

Mr. Bowes: I think that our records are open, and I think you are fairly familiar with what we are doing.

Mr. Wendel: As we understand the matter, the sewer service charge fee has been levied now for a little over a year, and the surveys and engineering work is nearing completion.

Mr. Bowes: The data on the levy is right, but the surveys and engineering are not complete. About a year and a half ago our sewer engineer, Mr. C. H. Smith, died, and we immediately made plans to get another engineer. About that time this emergency appeared. The government through various agencies, and the Army and Navy employed qualified men almost as fast as they could get them, which made it very difficult for us to get a man. We visited Cincinnati and found a young fellow interested in the job. He took a Civil Service examination and came out within the first three. Mr. Morrow and I went to the east to see various plants and purposely to interview this man from Cincinnati, whose name is Bartow. He has been here about 4 months, has taken over the supervision of the city sewer system and has done all research work necessary to obtain information on the sewerage system. We have employed to date a total of 17 people who are continuing with the work. They have made flow records and are making analyses of the character and quality of the sewage. Surveys are being made of high level and low level intercepting systems. Now we are up to the point of engaging a high class designing engineer. You can't find any in the country available. We've had several people and several national organizations out here up to 4 or 5 months ago who wanted to take on the work. But now they notify us they are not interested during the emergency, and it appears that we're going to

be delayed for sometime on completing and drawing up plans. Our effort is being directed toward having our information complete and correct so that when we can find the man for the job, we can put him to work immediately. We visited nine different plants in the East. Some of them have problems very similar to our own. The man we really want is Mr. Schropfer in St. Paul. I believe he is one of the finest operators and has one of the most efficient plants in the United States, from our observations of other cities. We have also given consideration to a man in Detroit, but he now is working on the Burma Road. I don't know whether Mr. Schropfer is interested in accepting the Portland position or not. He loves his work, and I am uncertain whether we could get him to come out here. However, we're going ahead with what man power we can get which we believe is competent, and we're going to carry it forward as rapidly as we can even during the emergency. During this war if Portland is bombed, it might completely change our sewer system, so we're sitting on the fence. As long as we're in the position that we are at present, we're going ahead with the work. So far, \$203,619 has been collected from the service charges. Twenty thousand dollars was used to pay the expenses of Wolman and Eddy. We have spent actually on personal service and other minor expenses: equipment needed for testing, etc., \$17,981.00. There is a balance of \$165,638.00, which will be increased somewhat when the tax revenues are in from other districts. This total will not be complete until about the middle of March if we discontinue the service charge. That money is going to be used, and it was so stated that it would be used, to do all preliminary work, such as surveys and to prepare plans upon which a contractor could give us a bid. This would include the engagement of a high class man to do the work. That is the status of the project today. As to what we intend to do, although it did not so state

in the ordinance or in the matter on which the people voted, it was our understanding, and we were so advised by the city attorney it was in the Commission's discretion, to levy a sewer service charge. You are acquainted with our Equalization Board. A certain amount of money was needed to make the survey. It was the will of the council and recommendation of the engineer at the time that this thing went before the council, that we levy a minimum charge of 10 cents to raise a sufficient fund with which to prepare plans and make surveys. It was the intent of the Council and was discussed openly at council meeting, and I think it was the general understanding of everyone that when sufficient funds were raised to do this work that we would discontinue the sewer users' service charge unless we were in a position to proceed with actual construction of the plant. We have by publicity but not by ordinance put ourselves on record that when this money is sufficient, we would discontinue it until such time as we had those plans ready, and we had a financial structure set up and approved, upon which we could proceed to construct interceptors and plant.

Mr. Hallock: Why not continue that fund for this system right along and build up a fund?

Mr. Bowes: No matter if we put on the 33 1/3%, we would still need a very large amount of money to construct a plant and intercepting system which would have to be raised by government grant or a bond issue or both. The council is very much concerned about continuing this levy and building up a fund and then when the time comes, and we submit a bond issue or government loan, the people will say "No." If the Government said "No", and we had to go back to the people, and then the people said "No", which they might after this emergency is over, then we are in a position of having a fund upon our hands with which we could do nothing but argue about from time to time. We feel it is the better course to discontinue the charge as of the

first of January, and when the plans are complete and our financial structure is approved, then immediately put it back on at 10¢ or 33 1/3¢.

Mr. Hallock: Has anybody complained about paying the charges? I must say that it comes to me as an astonishing bit of logic that it is a mistake to accumulate funds on the theory that you might get the money and then some day be in the position where you can't utilize it.

Mr. Wendel: It appears to me, and I think I'm voicing the sentiments of the Authority, from discussions we have had at previous meetings, that were you to not only continue this charge but to increase it to the maximum, it would be proceeding lawfully both by the ordinance of the city and also according to the vote of the people in their desire to have the work done. You would be proceeding lawfully and wouldn't this period of emergency when nothing can be done in the way of construction be the time to accumulate funds which can be used eventually in defrayment of part of the cost of the work? Of course, I don't expect that all the money needed can come from this fund unless this is going to be a 10 or 15 year war, which I doubt. In the first place, it's just as if you and I were to go into business together and needed \$30,000 to establish the business. If we had \$10,000, it is much easier to borrow \$20,000. The city will find itself in that same position. If it attempts to float revenue bonds for 75% of the cost, it is much easier to do it. You would have a junior security of cash on hand. That is the first principle I would like to establish. The second principle is this: I would like to see Portland take the leadership in a program, as it has in many other respects, of trying to accumulate now some moneys for public works which can be used when the deflation comes.--Money on hand that can give employment at a time when it will be badly needed so that we will not have to borrow from the future for employment. It might be the salvation of the

entire country if we do this. Although it is only a drop in the bucket, it is setting the way and would have a salutary effect upon every other municipality in the state.

Mr. Hallock: It would also have a tremendous moral stimulus.

Mr. Bowes: There is another angle. This emergency has brought an additional burden on industrial and home owners. Unless this thing is discontinued or if we put on the maximum immediately, there would be a movement to repeal the sewer users' service charge which would be put on your May ballot, and if I'm any judge, it would be repealed, and we would be without any means of proceeding at all.

Mr. Wendel: I seriously question that.

Mr. Bowes: Such a movement is on foot now.

Mr. Burch: In my judgment, it will be ten years before you can finance the construction of sewerage facilities. After the war is over, there will be a period when bonds can't be floated. If the sewer users' charge is continued, you would have accumulated in the neighborhood of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 million dollars, which would help out a long, long ways toward financing the cost of construction.

Mr. Hallock: Following the depression of 1929 the municipalities who had money were in a position to move forward. It is a tremendous stimulating influence. The difficulty is that so many people were caught with nothing. They were just helpless. If I can sense the feeling of the people, I wouldn't be at all open to the possibility of the suggestion of repeal.

Mr. Wendel: If the time comes when repeal is attempted, you will have plenty of proponents who will take the stump for you which will far out-number those against it.

Mr. Bowes: Ben Morrow and the Board of Equalization have heard a

great deal of industries on this thing. You can't depend on the support of the fellow with a low income. Unless he is interested in pollution, the only thing he sees is the extra 30 or 40¢.

Mr. Wendel: I think when it is explained to these industries and small home owners that this is something which they in effect, ordered done and which is certainly desirable from other standpoints--when they understand, I think you're going to remove a large part of those objections.

Mr. Bowes: I hope you're right; and certainly that would be a logical argument--to create employment when the backlog comes such as in 1937. And we're going to need it.

Mr. Hallock: God help us if they put our domestic water supply out of commission, and we have to depend on the river for drinking water.

Col. Aird: We're not concerned about industries so much as about different home owners, etc. You can convince the industries as to the advisability of these things.

Mr. Wendel: It is my understanding that the housewives really wanted this thing cleaned up.

Col. Aird: They want it, but they're not willing to pay for it.

Mr. Veatch: Wasn't the small home owner the one who voted for the charge?

Mr. Wendel: I suppose the Commission, if we were to proceed blindly, could go ahead and order the city to do the work. The Commission has taken the attitude that as long as some reasonable progress continued to be made, the Commission is going to be content. Suppose we don't even require that progress which can be made to be made, I would feel personally, if the people of the state concurred in that, that we should go to the governor and resign our posts, and recommend that this law be repealed. Isn't that logical?

Mr. Veatch: I know we all get our reactions from individuals, but the reaction we've gotten around the state is that outside municipalities say you're letting Portland lay down on this thing. I think the facts that you gave here, Mr. Bowes, should be made public.

Mr. Bowes: We've made them public time and time again.

Mr. Veatch: I certainly agree with what has been said with regard to continuing of the charge, for as I look at it, you are, by a painless method at the present time, doing something which the people can do at the present time. Undoubtedly, you will have a substantial fund accumulated by the time the city is ready to use it.

Mr. Bowes: The Equalization Board met and reviewed the situation up to date, and they passed a motion, that, if in the judgment of the city engineer, he would recommend the discontinuance of the service charge to the council, the council could act upon his recommendation. The Equalization Board can do nothing more than make recommendations. If the city council wants to continue it or discontinue it, it's up to them. The city engineer will make his recommendations to them.

Mr. Wendel: This is a matter of policy and finance, not engineering.

Mr. Bowes: In the first place, someone came to Commissioner Clyde and wanted to know whether or not they would continue the charge when the sum had reached \$100,000 and inasmuch as we had accumulated that and more, why should it be continued? Mr. Morrow, the city engineer, discussed it with me. At my request, they called a meeting of the Equalization Board and discussed continuing and discontinuing of sewer service charges. I just wanted their judgment on the matter. It was their recommendation that the matter be left in the hands of the council and the city engineer. The council is the only one that can revoke the charge.

Mr. Wendel: Don't you believe that there is some logic and reasoning to our point of view?

Mr. Bowes: There are good arguments on both sides. You have stated a very sound policy this morning.

Mr. Hallock: Does it really seem to you there could be any semblance of just criticism which involves accumulating this fund which might resolve itself in a situation where you had a lot of money on hand and couldn't use it?

Mr. Bowes: I don't know how familiar you are with the people of Portland. The great majority are small home owners. I think you'd find out in a survey taken now, in my judgment at least, that they would repeal it. I may be wrong. I hope I am. I would hate to see it happen, and I would hate to see a fund built up that this council or some future council couldn't use because they wouldn't give us a bond issue.

I think the question before the council is whether they're going to continue the 10¢ service charge. I'm frank to tell you it would be utter foolishness to increase it to 27¢ today. If an attempt were made just at this time to double or treble the amount collected--you'd have it repealed at the May primary.

Mr. Wendel: I think if the reasons for it were given proper support and publicity--

Mr. Bowes: With this war, you couldn't give it adequate publicity. It's difficult right now to get any kind of publicity. Things that were headlines last week are not even getting local briefs now.

(Senator Lew Wallace made his appearance).

Col. Aird: We have an increase in property tax which is a very small increase, but there's a lot of people who object to the increase. They would probably object to this, too.

Mr. Wallace: You don't propose to cut that off?

Mr. Bowes: The council is the only one to do that.

Mr. Wallace: The people have voted this twice, one time to bond themselves. The people have expressed their opinion twice. I doubt if there will be any concentrated movement on the part of the people to object to this. When I'm elected governor, the pollution won't stay in the Willamette River.

Mr. Bowes: Sure as hell you're not going to be elected governor.

Mr. Wallace: Well, I'm in the Senate this year.

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Mr. Burch: Well, why not go ahead with this thing, and then if you have to fight for it, fight for it.

Mr. Bowes: You're right.

Mr. Wendel: Unfortunately, Portland's rather on the spot with other cities in the state. When we tell them to put in treatment works, they say look at your own city of Portland. Portland is really a vulnerable point in our arguments.

Mr. Bowes: I think we are making progress.

Mr. Wallace: I was down at Lebanon, and I found because of the paper mill or pulp mill of some kind, there's quite a bit of pollution in the river there, and they seem to be going ahead with treatment works now. If these towns out in the state can do it, it's certainly going to make it pretty difficult for the city of Portland to back down.

Mr. Wendel: It took threatened court action on the part of the Sanitary Authority before Lebanon started work.

Mr. Hallock (to Mr. Bowes): I would just like to urge you to join our happy band and discourage any program which may be in contemplation

to discontinue these charges.

Mr. Bowes: The council has not discussed it yet. I don't know what action will be taken. Before any action is taken, a meeting of the council will be called and the matter will be discussed.

Mr. Wendel: Would it avail anything to have another joint meeting with the council?

Mr. Bowes: If you could get them all together.

Mr. Wendel: When will it come up before the council?

Mr. Bowes: The first of January or first of February. Before any action is taken to repeal the act, I will call for a meeting with the Sanitary Authority and as many representatives of the city government as possible, to get together before any action is taken. If any action comes up to repeal the charge, I will see that such a meeting is held.

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Mr. Wendel: When Commissioner Bowes left, he promised to arrange a joint meeting before the city council, should they move to eliminate the charge. I would like some consideration given to the possibility of increasing the charge. I would have stopped Commissioner Bowes before he left and interjected that, had it not been for the presence of Mr. Wallace, it was my hope that we could go further than merely the continuation of the present minimum, which is only around \$150,000 a year. The total of  $33 \frac{1}{3}\%$  would still only bring in \$500,000 a year.

Mr. Hallock: I'm just a little fearful of the advisability of suggesting an increase at this time. The people are being bombarded from all sides with advice to save their money, and the increases in taxes, etc.

Mr. Wendel: The reason I favor this is because it is one form of saving, even with the  $33 \frac{1}{3}\%$  charge.

Dr. Stricker: The water rate will still be the lowest in the state.

Mr. Burch: It looks as though business conditions in Portland are likely to be better than they have been.

Mr. Hallock: In spite of all of their talk, the fact remains that that outfit at the city hall are definitely hostile to this thing. They embrace every opportunity to discourage us.

Mr. Wendel: Do you think it advisable that we should urge more than this minimum charge?

Mr. Burch: I don't think so unless it is too late for the May primary.

Mr. Veatch: The council always anticipates a lot of things that never happen, but I don't think as a matter of policy, it would be well to advocate an increase now.

Mr. Wendel: I'd like to see it done.

Mr. Hallock: So would I, but this doesn't seem to be the time.

Dr. Stricker: We should make certain that it isn't stopped completely.

Mr. Hallock: Once they take it off, we're definitely through.

Mr. Wendel: I take it you're opposed to doing anything further.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 13, 1942

The meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:20 A.M., March 13, 1942, in the offices of the State Sanitary Authority, 412 Oregon Building, Portland.

Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the messrs. Albert Burch, Elaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been supplied to the members in advance, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried that the Authority dispense with the reading of the minutes of the December 12 meeting, and that the minutes stand approved as prepared by the secretary.

PREVIOUS BUSINESS: The chairman then advised the members of the Authority that two directives of the previous meeting had not yet been complied with. Because of the increased work due to the emergency, the letters which were to be forwarded to municipalities recommending a tax levy or a sewerage service charge to accumulate funds to be later used for sewage treatment plant construction were not completed.

Further, the rules and regulations governing the submission of engineering plans to the Authority for review and approval had been completed in rough draft but were not yet ready for submission to Mr. Burch and Mr. Stricklin for review.

The secretary reported that the letters to municipalities could

be taken care of in the immediate future and that in the meantime, an article in the State Board of Health Weekly Bulletin had been responsible for editorials in daily and weekly newspapers throughout the state, advocating the 5 mill tax levy or a sewerage service charge. It was also reported by the secretary that the rules and regulations would be submitted to Mr. Burch and Mr. Stricklin for review as soon as possible and that they would be presented for adoption at the next regular meeting of the Authority.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the Activities Report for the months of December, 1941, January and February, 1942. During the discussion of activities, the order of the State Sanitary Authority dated September 29, 1941, and relating to sewage treatment for those cities located in the Willamette Valley above the Army Cantonment water supply intake was discussed, and from this discussion it was apparent that the installation of sewage treatment facilities in Corvallis, Eugene, Harrisburg, Springfield and Cottage Grove were of urgent necessity, in order to protect the water supply for the Army Cantonment.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that the Secretary be directed to forward to the mayor and city council in each of the cities involved, a letter in which their attention was called to the fact that contracts for the cantonment had been let and that the Sanitary Authority would like a report as to what extent they have complied with the order dated September 29, 1941, and further that if in the judgment of the chairman, the replies from the cities to whom letters were sent were unsatisfactory, then the chairman would have authority to call a special meeting and issue a citation to the city to appear before the Sanitary Authority and show cause why the nuisance or public health hazard resulting from the disposal of city sewage should not be abated.

PENDLETON SEWAGE TREATMENT: In view of the fact that the State Sanitary Authority had previously ordered the city of Pendleton under date of March 19, 1941, to proceed with the construction of additional sewage treatment facilities and because the city had not proceeded to carry out the order of the Sanitary Authority, and further, since defense activities in the vicinity of Pendleton have greatly overloaded existing sewage treatment facilities, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried that the Sanitary Authority promulgate and issue an order in the name of the state of Oregon on the relation of the State Sanitary Authority, directed and addressed to the city of Pendleton, its mayor and city commissioners, requiring them to appear before the State Sanitary Authority at 10 A.M. on April 24, 1942, to show cause why the nuisance resulting from the disposal of city sewage shall not be abated.

PROJECT PLANS: Mr. Burch moved, Mr. Veatch seconded, and it was unanimously carried that the following project plans, which the State Sanitary Engineer had approved for the months of December, 1941, January and February, 1942, be approved by the State Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
1941		
Dec. 16	Klemath Falls	Storm sewers
1942		
Jan. 12	Electrometallurgical Co., Portland	Sanitary sewers and sewage disposal
24	Hermiston	General plan, sewers and sewage treatment
27	Tongue Point Naval Housing Project	(Provisional approval) Sewage Disposal
Feb. 10	Medford	Gen. plan, sewage treatment plant extensions

Feb. 19	Eagle Point	Gen. Plan, sewers and sewage treatment plant
19	Central Point	Sewers and sewage treatment plant

PERMITS: The secretary discussed policy and procedure in the issuance of temporary permits for the disposal of untreated sewage into the waters of the state. Discussion on the matter was requested in order that some definite procedure might be outlined which would permit the secretary to act within a reasonable length of time to expedite certain defense housing projects, etc. All the members present were in agreement that the secretary should have authority to issue Class C permits since such permits were governed by regulation, were issued for a period of three years and might be revoked at any time by the Authority for just cause.

LABORATORY: The secretary requested authority to make plans for the establishment of a central Sanitary Authority laboratory. It was pointed out that in the present biennial appropriation, monies were budgeted for such a purpose, and that at the conclusion of the Columbia River Pollution Investigations, a certain amount of laboratory equipment would revert to the Sanitary Authority. It was added that the need for laboratory facilities at times was acute and that if any research work was to be undertaken concerning the treatment or disposal of flax retting wastes, that laboratory facilities would be required. The secretary was authorized to make estimates as to the cost of establishing a laboratory in order that expenditures for fixtures, equipment, etc., could be budgeted accordingly.

BIENNIAL BUDGET, 1943-45. In a discussion of the budget for the next biennium which must be approved by the legislature which meets in January of 1943, it was agreed that a mobile field laboratory should

be included and that the personnel requested should include a part-time chief engineer, one associate engineer, two assistant engineers and one secretary.

BIENNIAL REPORT: Members of the Authority were requested by the secretary to comment on the manner in which the last biennial report was prepared. It was generally decided that a report separate from that of the State Board of Health should be prepared, and a complete summary of accomplishments should be included in the report for presentation to the legislature.

PORTLAND PROJECT: The chairman pointed out that the city council in Portland had not discontinued the sewer service charge and mentioned that at the December 12 meeting of the Sanitary Authority, it was the opinion of those present that no effort should be made to ask the city council to increase the charge over its present level. Since it was not considered advisable to request an increase in the sewer service charge in Portland at this time, no further action on this matter was taken.

PERSONNEL: The chairman had previously announced to those present at the meeting that the secretary and chief engineer, Mr. Everts, had been called to active duty with the U. S. Army and that unless deferment could be obtained, it would be necessary for him to report on March 21. The matter of a successor was discussed; MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Dr. Stricker and unanimously carried, that Mr. Spies should act as Mr. Everts' successor.

In the discussion of personnel changes which followed, it was suggested by the secretary and approved, that Mr. Rice, who is now employed in the water supply sanitation section of the Division of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health, be transferred to the Sanitary Authority as assistant engineer.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 PM to reconvene on Friday, April 24, at 10 A.M. at a special meeting at which time the city of Pendleton will appear to show cause why the nuisance resulting from the disposal of city sewage shall not be abated.

It was further decided that the next regular meeting of the State Sanitary Authority would be held in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, June 12, at 10 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

CME/hs

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 24, 1942

A special meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel at 10:15 A.M., April 24, 1942, in Room 422, Oregon Building, Portland. All members of the Authority were present, and included Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

Visitors included the following:

Mayor Jay W. Moore, Harrisburg  
Mr. G. C. Gilbert, City Recorder, Harrisburg  
Two council men from Harrisburg

Dr. R. H. Wilcox, Umatilla County Health Officer  
Mr. C. W. Daley, Umatilla County Sanitarian

Mr. Wyatt, representing the League of Oregon Cities

Mr. R. H. Corey, Consulting Engineer, City of Pendleton  
Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, John W. Cunningham & Associates

Mr. Verne Reiersen, Clatsop County Sanitarian  
Mr. R. E. Dodson, Jr., Asst. Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health

Mr. A. H. Rice, Jr. San. Engr., State Board of Health

PENDLETON CITATION: As this was a special meeting held for the purpose of citing the city of Pendleton to show cause for its delay in providing satisfactory disposal of its municipal sewage and wastes, the chairman proceeded to call upon Mr. Isaminger, City Attorney of Pendleton, to introduce the officials representing the city of Pendleton, and to present a brief of their case. The city of Pendleton was repres-

ented by Mayor C. L. Lieuallen, City Attorney B. Duval Isaminger and City Recorder Charles E. Burnett. Mr. Rex Kimmell represented the State Attorney General's office.

In the statement of facts presented by the city of Pendleton, it was claimed that the only knowledge the city had of the extent of pollution in the Umatilla River was that obtained from outside sources. Because of the fact that the city has not had a full time city engineer, they stated that it was impossible for them to make the necessary preliminary studies. The information was given, however, that upon the insistence of the State Sanitary Authority, a few data were collected by the city for determining the amount of sewage produced. It was also stated that the city had made application to the Federal Works Agency for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance from the federal government in constructing adequate disposal facilities. A consulting engineer had been retained by the city to make preliminary estimates and design, and to draw up this application. The city had failed, however, to submit the application and the engineering studies to the State Sanitary Authority for approval.

After considerable discussion, it was admitted by the city that a serious pollution problem does exist below the city of Pendleton because of the discharge of improperly treated wastes into the Umatilla River, that the large increase in population due to defense activities in this area greatly increases the danger of this public health hazard, that the city had failed to comply with previous recommendations made by the Sanitary Authority and had failed to cooperate in other respects with this official agency, and that the city should proceed as rapidly as possible to provide adequate treatment of its wastes just as soon as emergency conditions would permit.

Due to the present emergency, the shortage of critical construction materials, construction equipment and labor prompted the United States Public Health Service to refuse certification of the city's application for federal assistance under the Community Facilities Act. Realizing that without the assistance of the federal government, it would be impossible at this time for the city to go ahead with the actual construction of this project, it was agreed by both parties that the city of Pendleton would immediately organize a fiscal program which would be adequate to finance the construction of the sewage treatment plant after the war is over. It was also agreed by the city that the services of a consulting engineer would be retained for the purpose of making all the preliminary studies necessary to properly design the required plant expansion and improvements. These studies are to include treatment of the pea cannery wastes and the possibility of treating the wastes from the Eastern Oregon State Hospital, in conjunction with the city sewage. After these agreements had been reached, the citation proceedings were concluded.

At a private meeting of the members of the Sanitary Authority held after the adjournment of the citation proceedings, the following matters of business were discussed.

**MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT:** The secretary informed the members of the Authority that each of the cities above the cantonment water supply intake in the Willamette Valley had been contacted by letter as directed at the previous meeting for the purpose of determining to what extent these cities had complied with the orders of the Sanitary Authority dated September 29, 1941. The members were also informed that with the exception of Corvallis, all of these cities were endeavoring to comply with the

orders. It was stated that there would undoubtedly be considerable difficulty in convincing the city council of Corvallis that treatment of their wastes would be necessary, especially in view of the fact that the United States Army showed no inclination toward requiring such treatment. It was stated that the United States Public Health Service had mentioned on several occasions that the city of Corvallis should comply with the orders of the State Sanitary Authority and install sewage treatment facilities.

After some discussion of this matter by the members, the secretary was instructed to obtain from the Army authorities a written statement of their stand. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and unanimously carried, that in the event the reports from the Army and from the city of Corvallis were not satisfactory, that the chairman and the secretary be authorized to issue a citation for the city of Corvallis to appear at the June meeting.

PERSONNEL: The secretary requested that Mr. Rice be transferred from the State Board of Health to the State Sanitary Authority as Assistant Engineer. This change was deemed advisable because of the fact that the secretary would be leaving in the very near future to accept active service with the United States Army. Permission to make this change in personnel was granted by the chairman.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION INVESTIGATIONS: The secretary informed the members of the Authority that at the beginning of this investigation, there was a mutual agreement between the states of Oregon and Washington that the expenses would be divided as equally as possible. Because of the fact that Washington had been carrying two men on their payroll to Oregon's one, at the time of the meeting, the state of Oregon was approx-

imately \$2,000 behind in its share of expenses. Therefore, the secretary requested that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority pay the salaries and expenses for one man during the month of April and for one man during the month of May. This would amount to approximately \$500. The members of the Authority agreed to pay for these expenses.

**MILWAUKIE DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECT:** The secretary requested of the members the authority to issue a temporary or Class "C" permit to discharge sewage into the Willamette River by the defense housing project located adjacent to McLoughlin Boulevard between the south city limits of Portland and the north city limits of Milwaukie. This is to be a temporary defense housing project, and if sewage treatment facilities were to be provided, they would cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

**MOTION:** It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Stricker, and unanimously carried, that a Class "C" temporary permit be granted to this defense housing project to discharge untreated wastes into the Willamette River.

The secretary then advised the members of the Authority that considerable misunderstanding had resulted from the procedures used by certain members of the United States Public Health Service in refusing to certify several projects in the state of Oregon for federal assistance under the Community Facilities Act. Because of these procedures, the public had been led to believe that in many cases sewage treatment would not be necessary. After considerable discussion of this subject, it was agreed that more conclusive evidence should be obtained before the Sanitary Authority took any action on the matter. The secretary was instructed to accumulate as much evidence as possible and to present it at the next

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regular meeting of the Authority.

The meeting was adjourned at 1 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
and Secretary

KHS/hs

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
 PENDLETON CITATION HEARING

April 24, 1942

PERSONS PRESENT

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
 Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
 Mr. Blaine Hallock  
 Mr. John C. Veatch  
 Mr. Charles E. Stricklin  
 Mr. Albert Burch

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., State  
 Sanitary Engineer & Secretary

Kenneth H. Spies, Associate  
 Sanitary Engineer

CITY OF PENDLETON

Mr. C. L. Lieuallen, Mayor  
 Mr. B. Duval Isaminger, City Attorney  
 Mr. Charles E. Burnett, City Recorder

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S  
 OFFICE

Mr. Rex Kimmell

VISITORS

Mayor Jay W. Moore, Harrisburg  
 Mr. G. C. Gilbert, City Recorder, Harrisburg  
 Two councilmen from Harrisburg

Dr. R. H. Wilcox, Umatilla County Health Officer  
 Mr. C. W. Daley, Umatilla County Sanitarian

Mr. Wyatt, League of Oregon Cities

Mr. R. H. Corey, Consulting Engineer, City of Pendleton  
 Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, John W. Cunn-  
 ingham and Associates

Mr. Verne Reiferson, Clatsop County Sanitarian  
 Mr. R. E. Dodson, Jr., Asst. Sanitary Engineer, State  
 Board of Health

Mr. A. H. Rice, Junior San. Engr., State Board of Health

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
PENDLETON CITATION HEARING

April 24, 1942

Mr. Wendel: Will you kindly tell us who is representing the city of Pendleton?

Mr. Isaminger then introduced to the members of the Sanitary Authority Mr. C. L. Lieuallen, Mayor of Pendleton, and Mr. Charles E. Burnett, City Recorder.

Mr. Wendel: I think it might be a good idea to read the history of this case. Would you gentlemen like to have it read?

Mr. Hallock: I happen to be quite familiar with it. I don't know if it would be an advantage to those from Pendleton or not.

Mr. Wendel: Are you gentlemen fully acquainted with the history of this case?

Mr. Lieuallen: I imagine we are. If there are any points of difference, I imagine they will come up later.

Mr. Wendel: I am sure you gentlemen are all acquainted with the law under which this Authority was established and the duties it has been charged with. I don't know that that requires further explanation unless anyone specifically wants it.

Mr. Isaminger: No, that will not be necessary.

Mr. Wendel: I would like to conduct this merely as an informal proceeding, and see if we can't bring about an understanding. Do any of the members of the Authority want to make any statement?

Mr. Hallock: No, I don't, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Isaminger: If it isn't out of order, I have an answer--merely a statement of facts from our point of view--that I would like to file with

the Authority at this time if it is the proper time to do so.

Mr. Wendel: All right.

Mr. Isaminger: The original here is on top. There's a copy for each member of your board. I would have mailed it sooner but for the fact that I was trying to get a population census complete. It wasn't finished so I had to send this anyway. For purpose of the record, this answer is made for each and every council member, only a limited number of them being here today because of the expense of travel, and besides the presence of the entire council would serve no purpose.

Mr. Isaminger then read the city of Pendleton's reply to the State Sanitary Authority's citation.

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Mr. Wendel: Have you gentlemen any questions about this answer?

Mr. Hallock: I'm interested quite definitely in one statement contained in the first page. "The City of Pendleton and its officers have no information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to whether or not the Umatilla River is being polluted by the City of Pendleton sewage disposal plant and therefore deny that said river is being polluted by The City of Pendleton in the operation of said sewage disposal plant." Now, is the Sanitary Authority to take that observation seriously? Is it possible that this condition that's been the subject of correspondence and conferences for so many years hasn't acquainted the city with what we had supposed to be obvious facts? In that connection we have copies of letters from Mr. Corey, who was mentioned in your answer to our citation, and from Dr. Wilcox, Umatilla County Health Officer, which make statements to the contrary. It seems to me that we ought to know whether the city does contend that there is no pollution of the Umatilla River.

Mr. Isaminger: Here's been our exact status on this thing. As you know, we don't regularly have a city engineer. We'd like to but we can't afford it. Therefore, the only information we have is what communications to us indicate. The Sanitary Authority has talked to us from time to time. Our Lanham Act applications indicate that we are trying to do something. We're still trying. We're in the position of being out in the open there. We came down here to try to get the situation worked out. We're not refusing to do anything. Just trying to get along. In other words, I don't know what Mr. Corey has written to you. I have no copies of those letters. What he said, I don't know.

Mr. Hallock: Well, I'd like to point out the fact that the condition is a serious one. Dr. Wilcox observes in one letter that unless something is done in the near future, those people might look forward to a serious epidemic of disease.

Mr. Isaminger: Dr. Wilcox isn't exactly an employee of the city either, you understand. That's one of those matching fund projects.

Mr. Hallock: To summarize the whole matter--can't we agree that there is a problem, really serious there and definitely dangerous to the people of Pendleton?

Mr. Isaminger: You run me clear out on a limb with a statement like that, and you know it. We've got a problem here--let's try to straighten it out.

Mr. Burch: From what I've heard, you don't need an engineer, you need a nose to tell you that there is pollution of the river.

Mr. Isaminger: Well, I don't know. We haven't any definite figures on what is going into the river from the disposal plant, if anything.

Mr. Burch: Why not? You were asked by the State Sanitary Engineer time after time to get out some figures on which you could base an application

for funds, and nothing was done except a weir measurement over a period of eight days.

Mr. Isaminger: I think that weir measurement was made at the time this application was being prepared to show the flow of sewage at the plant.

Mr. Lieuallen: Mr. Adams who was in the employ of the City Water Commission at that time made some studies. We got him to make those measurements for us.

Mr. Isaminger: You understand the Water Commission is distinct from the city of Pendleton. I don't know what they have done.

Mr. Burch: Did not Mr. Allen make some findings in this regard? Mr. Allen is the man employed by the State Department of Minerals and Geology, and he was borrowed to do work in connection with the water supply for Pendleton last year.

Mr. Isaminger: I don't know anything about that. Their files are in their office and unless we specifically ask for something, we naturally don't know about it.

Mr. Burch: His reports showed that there is a serious condition of pollution in the river.

Mr. Hallock: I would also like to read a paragraph or two from a letter dated February 12, 1942, addressed by Mr. Corey, whom we understand was employed by you at that time, to Mr. Durkee of the Defense Public Works Agency in connection with your application.

"The result of the population growth has been that since about last August the sewage of disposal plant has been overloaded to the extent that it has been necessary to bypass a part of the raw sewage without any treatment. This is a serious and dangerous condition for the citizens and the Air Base personnel. The State Sanitary Authority demanded the enlargement of the sewage disposal plant last year. With the approach of hot weather this spring conditions will probably be intolerable."

Now a paragraph from a letter addressed by Dr. Wilcox, Umatilla County Health Officer, to Mr. Durkee under date of March 3, 1942:

"Briefly then, Pendleton a city of an estimated 12,000 population is discharging its raw sewage into the Umatilla river. The river flows through Umatilla County and discharges into the Columbia river at the town of Umatilla. As water supplies for domestic use are either directly or indirectly dependent on the river and water tables maintained by the river, it is felt that a potentially dangerous situation exists. Water-borne epidemics are not a thing of the past and such epidemics are notably prevalent during time of great fluctuation in population."

"So, I say at the outset, we are referring to a problem and we are discussing it. Can't we concede, all of us, that there is in that problem a serious pollution menace to the Pendleton community now and has been for sometime past?

Mr. Isaminger: Here is just exactly our attitude. You've told us in the past that there is a problem. We have accepted your statements at face value. All right. We are now trying to go ahead and straighten that out. We are not the only polluters of that stream. We are trying to get this thing ironed out. It is our desire to give this sewage full treatment. That is our intention.

Mr. Lieuallen: Some man by the name of Doolittle or Dopmeyer from the Public Health Service came up there sometime ago and made a thorough survey in about 30 minutes. Nobody saw him. He reported to the U. S. Public Health Service that we had an increase due to the military base being there of 325 people. Now the report shows about 7,000 in the military base alone. We furnish water to them. That nitwit turned in a report like that and our Lanham Act money was thrown out the window. Can you help us with that? We know there's some sewage going into the river. We're not trying to sit here and tell you your engineers don't know anything. We know our plant is inadequate. Our population has increased one-fourth. It is overloading our plant. We're doing our damndest to get some money from the Lanham Act. The increase was caused by the influx of troops in there, their families and the workmen. Let's get together and help each other out on this deal instead of standing here with our horns locked. Can you help us straighten out that

report? If you can, you can be doing us a big favor and get this off your chest, too.

Mr. Wendel: Mr. Everts can clear up the matter as to whether we have tried to help on this.

Mr. Everts: May I read part of these letters? Here's a letter addressed to me on March 26 and signed by Dopmeyer. I think you would all be interested in this.

Mr. Everts then read the letter in question.

Mr. Isaminger: There are two applications. That first application provides for running a pipe line to the North fork of the Umatilla River. They have cut the original application for the water line to include a filtration plant and extra reservoir space.

Mr. Everts: After getting that letter, I replied to this extent under date of April 8, 1942.

Mr. Everts read his reply.

Mr. Hallock: Apropos of this matter of cooperation, Mr. Lieuallen, I think that the record indicates that the cooperation attempts have come from this end and haven't emanated to any extent from your end of the undertaking. Just to refresh your memory on that--You were addressed on the subject as early as November, 1938, and again March, 1939, outlining in a general way what the Authority would want. To these communications, there were no replies. You were addressed on January 28, 1941, relative to this matter, urging some action. No reply was received. On January 31, you were urged to take action and give us some assurance that plans would be carried out. No reply was received to that letter. On March 14, 1941, you were requested to proceed immediately with the preparation of plans and data. There was also a follow-up to that letter, to which there was no reply. There was the telephone conversation that you may remember you had with Mr. Everts. We got the impression rather definitely from that that whether or

not federal agencies made the money available, you would go ahead and make some affirmative action and keep this thing going along. After that, weir measurements were made for about a week. On August 22, we learned that without communicating with the Authority, some 900 ft. of pipe had been connected to the sewer. We requested information on that. No response. So you see, we haven't had any very encouraging assurance that our cooperation was wanted. I know we're not here to snarl at each other. We have requested so many times some cooperation from you up there. We requested that you furnish us with your preliminary plans and specifications which we assumed had been prepared in connection with your application to federal agencies, and they were never sent.

Mr. Lieuallen: Hasn't Mr. Corey given you those?

Mr. Isaminger: That was supposed to have been done and was not. There's no question about that. He told us he would take care of it. I have a copy of the plans here. I have the entire application file, and we're perfectly willing to have the Authority look through it. We understood that the plans were to have been given you.

Mr. Hallock: The facts are that we have received so little seeming cooperation from your section up there, it has proven quite discouraging.

Mr. Lieuallen: Our record that Mr. Isaminger read to you shows that we haven't been entirely idle on the proposition. We have been up against a difficult proposition. Conditions have changed so fast in a few month's period that plans which we had made had to be discarded.

Mr. Wendel: In regard to this situation, I can only comment that it is unfortunate we weren't appraised that you have been more active than you indicated to us. Let's forget all that for the time being. Let's start from where we are today. The Commission has taken this attitude--rightly or wrongly. In general, we are now in a war situation--there's priorities of

materials, and among certain works, no matter how badly needed, they're not going to be accomplished immediately. We have taken the attitude to request the municipalities of the state where these bad conditions exist, to do two things. One is prepare engineering plans and estimates of cost, and second, to embark on some sort of financial program which will, when the war ends, enable the municipalities to get the actual work under construction. In Portland, that has taken the shape of sewer service charges being collected with the water bills. In this way, they will accumulate funds which will help in the actual work when the war is over. Now, as badly as this work is needed, it is impossible to do it in most cases. I would like at least to see these two steps taken. I can't speak for the other gentlemen here, but it would seem that if that's all that can be done now, we would certainly be satisfied if you would do that.

Mr. Isaminger: You say, engineering plans. Do you want complete or preliminary plans? Just show in a general way what would be done? I don't quite know what is wanted.

Mr. Wendel: Perhaps Mr. Everts will answer that.

Mr. Everts: They should be fairly complete plans.

Mr. Isaminger: Would you look at these, Mr. Everts, and see if they come anywhere near what you need? This is a part of the application. While he's looking at that--you were talking about sewer connection matters. When we made application, I mentioned that we made arrangements to merely borrow money from the government. That would be our part. We would by ordinance levy a sewer connection charge. Then when the war's over, they say they'll cancel the obligation. Naturally, if we could get cancellation from them, we would benefit greatly. I think that's sound municipal management. I got this on the grapevine, but Hermiston went to the trouble of making provisions for a bond issue and then, from all I can find out, DPW

told them to forget the bonds and that they would work it out on another basis. If we can protect our city, I think it's our duty to do so. Regarding these sewer connection charges, I don't know. I understand Portland merely has an ordinance for the purposes of establishing a sinking fund.

Mr. Wendel: The money is being accumulated as a sinking fund for the purpose of taking care of sewage treatment works.

Mr. Isaminger: We approached the sinking fund problem in connection with this act.

Mr. Hallock: What is the present status of your application?

Mr. Isaminger: Frankly, I think it's denied, but nobody has told us a thing.

Mr. Hallock: I noticed that Mr. Lieuallen on March 25, 1942, was quoted in the Journal to the effect that the application had been rather summarily denied.

Mr. Isaminger: Our information was all oral. There isn't a scratch anywhere that tells us for sure.

Mr. Hallock: What is your source?

Mr. Burnett: Mentioning no names, one of the DPW employees mentioned this 4% business and said that they would help probably only to 4%. This was off the record. I can't tell you whether the application was denied or not, but apparently, they are willing to help us only to the extent of 4%.

Mr. Lieuallen: In March, we were told that the application would be denied unless we could make a better showing. I made a trip back to Washington, D. C. to see the U. S. Public Health Service officials back there and talked to them for the greater part of one morning. I corrected considerable information they had that wasn't true. They had a rather peculiar attitude, it seemed to me, that these were war times and that we were not patriotic asking for so much money, that we had better let the sewage go

into the river. That seemed to be this gentleman's attitude. He was a man in uniform similar to a Naval uniform, three gold stripes on his sleeve. I have his name, but not with me. I couldn't understand that attitude on the part of any public health official, and I told him then if that was being patriotic, we'd go the whole way and dump it all in the river. He said, No, they didn't want us to do that. After that, he changed his attitude and indicated to me that he wanted to help us all he could, and I thought things were going swell.

Mr. Hallock: I noticed in the answer to the citation you stated the fact that this increase in population has added to local burdens in the way of police force, water employees etc. Wasn't there an offsetting advantage in the stimulation of business?

Mr. Isaminger: Mr. Burnett can tell you about the city income.

Mr. Hallock: We all agree that under existing law, we would have authority to vote bonds for this purpose and avoid the 6% limitation. If it be true that as a result of what has happened and business has been stimulated, it seems to me the people of Pendleton might recognize that some assistance should be extended in the way of a bond issue.

Mr. Isaminger: I think Mr. Burnett can give you a pretty clear picture of all that.

Mr. Burnett: To start with, Pendleton has charter limitations of 11 mills for general purposes. Now the council issued the proposition last year to levy an additional 3 mills for general purposes for six months, and the people approved that measure on the 25th of August, last year for the period of January 1 to June 30, inclusive, 1942. The three mills was used to employ four additional firemen, badly needed, 4 additional police officers, also very badly needed. Even now, there are only 8 paid firemen and the fire chief, and 8 police officers, a matron and the chief. Then we put on

additional street men and there were other expenses--what with the rising cost of living conditions, etc. The council has again asked for three mills commencing July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, at the special election or primary on May 15, that 3 mills being for a year's time and having to keep employed the 4 additional firemen and policemen, street men, etc. It doesn't follow that because business has benefited in Pendleton on account of the air base being there that the city of Pendleton itself is benefited by the increase. The city has no greatly added increase in taxes, and that is the main source of revenue. Fines and what not don't amount to much. They won't provide for the creation of sinking funds for the added sewage disposal plant, etc.

Mr. Hallock: If the problem were presented to the people in an attractive way, don't you think they would view with some favor a long term bond issue?

Mr. Burnett: It's highly questionable. The 3 mill special tax levy carried by only 50 votes. And it's highly problematical, in fact, quite debatable, whether this present 3 mill tax will pass. They're quite willing to pay federal taxes, but they sort of take a crack at us here. This will create a total of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mills for general purposes for the payment of principal and interest on bonds which the people voted. And still it's questionable whether it will carry.

Mr. Hallock: With all your war activities going on up there, we at Baker look with considerable envy on you at Pendleton.

Mr. Lieuallen: You're from Baker. You know those people up there. Even more so than Baker, we have a farm population in town. A man comes to town from the ranch where he had to pump water. He gets to town--that's still good enough for him. He's retired, got enough to live on the rest of his life if he's conservative. He wants us to be conservative, too. When

he goes to the polls, if he doesn't know much about what's to be voted on, he just votes "No" on general principles. It's just like pulling teeth because the people aren't especially enthusiastic about the increase in population in Pendleton.

Mr. Wendel (to Everts): Would you tell the gentlemen what the other municipalities are doing in connection with creating sinking funds through service charges, etc.?

Mr. Isaminger: I have borrowed a file from the League of Oregon Cities. We have been digesting all of these pamphlets in connection with the proposal of the government.

Mr. Hallock: We have had some really fine response.

Mr. Everts: On March 26, we mailed a letter to all municipalities in the state who do not now have sewage treatment plants or whose present sewage treatment plants are inadequate. We told them that they were going to have to put in sewage treatment facilities some day. We fully realized under present circumstances, emergencies excepted, that it would be difficult for them to get man power, construction equipment, materials, etc. The letters were mailed to communities in which no serious emergency exists. It was recommended that they levy either a 5 mill tax or set up a sewer service charge to establish a sinking fund to accumulate money for the ultimate use of construction of sewage treatment facilities, at a time when man power, equipment and materials are more readily available. Since that time we have received quite a number of responses. A number of those cities have already or are now making plans to establish sinking funds either through a tax levy or service charge. In some instances, they are setting aside money from the general fund. Albany is setting aside \$1500 a year, and it is so set up that any council in the future may increase the amount if they choose to do so.

Mr. Lieuallen: Would that be satisfactory to you fellows if we set up \$1500 a year out of the general fund?

Mr. Veatch: The only thing we had asked of any municipality is not that they do the impossible but that they work out preparations and plans and submit the definite adequate plan to take care of the problems that they have. And next that they attempt some means of financing so that it would appear that they are in good faith and that this plan will be carried out. We don't attempt to tell cities how to finance it. The problem has to be faced. We have only asked that they plan to take care of that by adequate financing, so that we can have something before us to see that they are adequate, and some means for reasonably assuring the carrying out of those plans. Here in Portland, for instance, it will be several years before the sewage disposal system can be constructed and completed. We had them down here before us and they have adopted a means whereby they can eventually finance and carry out their plan.

Mr. Lieuallen: Well, that's a reasonable request. If that would be satisfactory to you, we could set aside \$1500 a year out of the general fund and further guarantee that the understanding be made in good faith, and nobody mad about it. If we don't, you get a court order out and do something about it.

Mr. Hallock: What do you think about sewer service charges?

Mr. Lieuallen: There's a lot of good about an arrangement like that and some drawbacks, applying to our local citizens up there. We still have the same kind of people that we have had in the past and they don't care for any additional charges made to their sewerage, and we have the proposition of how to collect that without it costing us about half of what we collect. Unfortunately, we can't collect it on the water. The Water Commission is not responsible to the city. What sort of a penalty would apply to anyone who

refuses to pay their sewage disposal dues at the end of the month or quarterly whichever way you want to collect?

Mr. Hallock: That's been handled by ordinance or charter amendment in many of the Oregon cities. Do you have a list of those charges, Mr. Everts?

Mr. Everts: Not with me.

Mr. Hallock: All over the state they have set up these charges. Portland has accumulated over \$200,000.

Mr. Lieuallen: Unfortunately, under our charter we have been under the impression that we can't vote additional millage for longer than one year at a time. We think possibly we have worked out something to overcome that, if it can be done. Get it voted and set aside a certain amount out of the general fund is the most painless method.

Mr. Hallock: A service charge wouldn't be out of the general millage at all. It might have to be implemented by a charter amendment if the City Water Department is separate from the other departments.

Mr. Lieuallen: The Water Department can shut off the water if anyone doesn't pay, but you can't shut off a man's sewage. There will have to be an ordinance of some sort to collect that money and then we're up against the proposition of a referendum which might be put into effect. There's going to be some very disagreeable reverberations from it if we handle it that way. We have been trying to figure out some less evident way of collecting it--a little sugar on the pill--like the sales tax.

Mr. Hallock: It's astonishing what a small service charge will do, one implemented by appropriate ordinances.

Mr. Isaminger: Let me explain. The city of Pendleton has an old original charter. The Water commission has an original charter also. We have nothing to say about their activities. Therefore, it would require some sort of election to shift collection of the service charge into their

hands. That's the trouble. Under the Lanham Act setup, it was the understanding that we would take a vote and see what hapened.

Mr. Hallock: By setting aside your proposed \$1500 a year, on an estimated \$165,000 sewage disposal system, it would take 110 years to build up a sewage fund.

Mr. Isaminger: The next question is--is that entire plant necessary to take care of the thing you need at this time?

Mr. Wendel: How many water users have you in the city?

Mr. Lieuallen: Around 2400.

Mr. Isaminger: That's an estimate. In talking about this sewer service charge, we discussed the collection of 25¢ a month. That would bring us in \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. You bring up the question of a plant. The Authority may think the plant we've planned is too big and expensive.

Mr. Burch: One reason we don't know about that is that we haven't seen the plans. We don't know what you're planning.

Mr. Isaminger: We thought it was submitted, and it wasn't.

Mr. Burch: In handling your application to the Lanham Act, if you had submitted your plans to us and asked us to help you out, you might have been a long ways further ahead than you are now. Perhaps something can be done now.

Mr. Lieuallen: We'll admit that that wasn't done, and I intend to find out why. Mr. Corey should have submitted these plans. I'm going to ask him about it.

Mr. Veatch: Whether those plans are approved or disapproved by the Lanham Act, they should be submitted to the Authority and any changes made which are necessary. Then when that is done, all we ask is that some definite plan be worked out for the eventual construction.

Mr. Lieuallen: In the matter of collecting the five or six thousand dollars a year as service charges. We have to have somebody to make those

collections. It's going to run pretty high, around \$1800 a year to collect \$5000. Cut it about 1/3 of the amount collected. Until we can figure out some less expensive way to collect the money, we better set it aside as a sinking fund or levy a tax.

Mr. Wendel: There's no way you can make a deal with the Water Commission to collect the charges?

Mr. Isaminger: I don't think we can legally do it. If it were all tied together, yes, but not as it now stands.

Mr. Hallock: I would imagine it could be worked out if there was the disposal to do so on the part of both groups. Arrangements could be made so that for a reasonable consideration, the Water Department could collect the added service charge.

Mr. Isaminger: Their charter provisions are very limited. Ties them down pretty close.

Mr. Hallock: Might make a charter amendment. I concur in what Mr. Veatch says--if we could get a reasonable program that appears to be reasonably accurate--that's the thing that would interest us very much.

Mr. Isaminger: Suppose we could get a Lanham Act approval, could we get materials even then?

Mr. Veatch: Probably couldn't right now.

Mr. Isaminger: It's a sweet setup for the city if we can get a sewer connection charge and maybe get our indebtedness relieved after the war.

Mr. Veatch: Get approval on the basis that funds will be available as soon as materials are available. There are a number of those approvals that are based on that contingency.

Mr. Lieuallen: Getting back to the proposition of information not getting to you. One excuse I have which probably isn't very good. We depend

a good deal on the engineer to take care of that. The Mayor and city council serve without salary.

Mr. Hallock: When you people took the matter up with the Governor, he wrote to Mr. Johns to this effect:

"I recognize, and I am sure the people of Pendleton do also, that you will have to improve your sewage disposal facilities promptly in order to take care of the steadily increasing flow. I think you should have engineers work on the plans and be prepared to assume the load as a City. Of course, if Federal funds are available, then you are that much better off but the planning should not be held up while you wait decision on the Lanham Act. You are going to need the sewage plant expansion regardless of who pays for it.

"I am asking the Sanitary Authority to cooperate with you to the end that there will be no delay in your housing program and I shall call on Pendleton to proceed with its sewage plant expansion at the same time."

Undoubtedly, he was willing enough to see your side of the matter, but he was disposed to recognize that the problem must be met. The city is confronted with an obligation so that if we could work out some plan by which funds could be accumulated regardless of the success of the pending application, we're that much further along. We had that same situation with Portland. They raised the matter of priorities, no engineering help, etc. That is all true, gentlemen, but keep right on with the plan of raising money anyway. When the time is ripe, you will be well toward having the entire fund collected.

Mr. Wendel: Do those plans, Mr. Everts, in general, strike you as being what you want?

Mr. Everts: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, but they aren't. The basic design data is lacking. It doesn't say in the application whether the cannery waste is to be treated or not or whether they contemplate treatment of wastes from the Eastern Oregon State Hospital.

Mr. Isaminger: The cannery waste business is not contemplated. We were going to talk to the Authority later about that. It doesn't include the State Hospital waste. Perhaps at a later time, a deal might be made

with the Board of Control to take care of it.

Mr. Lieuallen: The State Hospital through Mr. Mills, a representative of the Board of Control, offered to pay the city \$7500 to take care of the sewage, and we turned them down on that. We figured it was worth more than that to them. They said they would build their own.

Mr. Burch: Have they built one?

Mr. Lieuallen: No. They said they were going to do it for \$20,000. I was quite positive they couldn't. My attitude and that of the council is if we take care of their sewage, they should pay us close to what it would cost them to build their own plant. They are saving maintenance costs of the plant from now on. My notion was that they pay us about \$30,000. If they'd put that in the pot, we'd have something to start to work on. Mills was just too tight.

Mr. Burch: They can't do it under the law, can they?

Mr. Lieuallen: The legislature voted them \$20,000 at the last session, the 1941 legislature. They could have asked for a sufficient amount to build their own and give us the money and let us do it.

Mr. Hallock: We worked on that in the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Lieuallen: I imagine that you had the same information that they gave us. They said they could put in a plant for \$20,000. I called down to a WPA official and asked if it was possible to get labor to build the plant, and he said he could find only one man of the type they would have to have for that. You need skilled labor.

Mr. Veatch: Why wouldn't it be good to work out plans for the city of Pendleton and pay no attention to the state hospital. Then it's up to us to lay down on the state in regard to the hospital. They have to do it the same as Pendleton. They'll have to give a strict account of themselves. If you can't get together with them to work out a plan, work out your own plan.

Mr. Lieuallen: That's satisfactory to us. If they come in, we have to build a larger plant. If they don't come in, that's not our problem.

Mr. Isaminger: The way the matter now stands then, as Mr. Everts has stated, the present plans are not satisfactory. Would it be in order for Mr. Corey to call on Mr. Everts and find out what would be acceptable, and set up the plans accordingly?

Mr. Wendel: Certainly, if you would authorize Mr. Corey to do that.

Mr. Isaminger: Mr. Everts has some idea about what he thinks would be an adequate plan, more than that, he probably has a pretty exact idea. The two of them can sit down and work it out and without wasting anybody's time can get some sort of a plan which will be satisfactory to you.

Mr. Wendel: As I understand it, you will employ and authorize Mr. Corey to work out plans with Mr. Everts in an effort to make them satisfactory to the state sanitary engineer.

Mr. Lieuallen: We'll do that and ask him to contact Mr. Everts and work them out, then make his plans so that they will be what you want.

Mr. Wendel: That's all we want on that. There remains then the matter of finance. That's up to you. We're not fiscal agents. It seems to me that if you would arrive at a service charge and work out a method of collection and set aside some monies from the general fund, that would do it nicely. We can't determine what your financial program will be today.

Mr. Isaminger: I think first Mr. Everts and Mr. Corey should see what the plant will look like. Then we can tell more about how much it will cost. I think we can pretty well say from those facts as to what has to be done next. Then I think we can figure out a better method and procedure. Mr. Everts and Mr. Corey may find that the cost of this project is double what it should be--or not half enough.

Mr. Wendel: No matter what the cost is, it will take the maximum

you can lay by each month, and it will probably be your desire to lay aside the maximum each month regardless of the cost.

Mr. Lieuallen: You can appreciate that we have to be a little careful on the amount of money we spend. We're in wartime now, but we're not kidding ourselves that Pendleton will continue to boom after the war is over. We have to take those things into consideration and not build up a program now which we can't carry out if we go into a slump--which we probably will, as history has shown after every war.

Mr. Wendel: Will you then set about to try to devise a financial program?

Mr. Lieuallen: Yes, we certainly will.

Mr. Veatch: You have a little different problem there than the city of Portland. Pollution of the Willamette River was bad, but in Pendleton there is a real danger of an epidemic. We didn't have that danger here. It was put up to the citizens on the basis of cleaning up the river. The problem could be put up to the citizens of Pendleton not only as one of cleaning up the Umatilla River, but also as one of preventing an epidemic as well.

Mr. Lieuallen: If we can't get them to agree on some reasonable measure, we'll call on you for a court order.

Mr. Hallock: If you'll keep in touch with us and keep us informed of how things are going--

Mr. Isaminger: There will be a council meeting on May 1. We will have been able to scratch together the bare outlines of an idea by then. The council can indicate what it thinks best.

Mr. Wendel: We're probably exceeding our authority in talking about the effects of after the war, but we're taking that authority upon ourselves. I do want to see an earnest effort made to get the financial plan under way, because it will stand you in good stead after the war.

Mr. Lieuallen: Here's something off the record. We're not going to

try to set up any sewage connection tax till after election.

Mr. Wendel: I think we can understand that.

Mr. Lieuallen: One more item. This sewage from the pea cannery-- aren't we taking care of that pretty good?

Mr. Everts: Well, as I understand, you have listed that project with the Public Works Reserve for post-war construction. They've asked us to help them with it. I think construction of a separate plant will prove costly. It will have to be determined whether or not it is more economical to build a separate plant for that waste or to build a sewage treatment plant large enough to take care of it when you undertake that construction.

Mr. Lieuallen: It is quite a problem. The cannery when running at peak uses a million gallons of water a day. But isn't that a pretty good system we're using?

Mr. Everts: That's using land irrigation. That's all right except that you have complaints from the odors. They come back to the State Board of Health or the State Sanitary Authority, the Board of Health in the case of odors.

Mr. Hallock: The odor is organic, caused by something tangible.

Mr. Lieuallen: Does it affect health?

Mr. Wendel: Odor problems are under Dr. Stricker's jurisdiction. Have you a contract with the cannery? Are you required to dispose of it?

Mr. Lieuallen: Yes.

Mr. Isaminger: Is there any treatment where the odor can be stopped?

Mr. Lieuallen: That's another thing I put up to Corey. He thought that he could figure out something to eliminate the odor. He hasn't produced anything yet.

Mr. Wendel: That is a matter which I should imagine would be left

to the engineers. I'm sure Mr. Everts will give you as much help as possible.

Mr. Lieuallen: I kinda think he's steumped a little on that. I've talked to him about it.

Mr. Everts: In that particular area, you're limited as far as available land is concerned for disposal in the ground. If you would keep someone on the job continuously there and operate a land irrigation project, it might be possible to obtain satisfactory disposal.

Mr. Lieuallen: We took it down nearer to the sewage disposal plant.

Mr. Everts: By dividing that land into several sections so that no one section gets overloaded and begins to pond, you might eliminate the odor.

Mr. Lieuallen: We've been trying to figure out a way to eliminate that odor without spending a good many thousands of dollars to do it. The original plant that we worked out to take care of pea cannery sewage was to cost about \$25,000 and somewhere around \$2500 a year to operate. We thought if we could do it with lime and other chemicals, we'd try that way. That's a pretty staggering blow though to a city the size of Pendleton.

Mr. Spies: Is there any chance of that cannery becoming a full line cannery?

Mr. Lieuallen: It's possible. If it operated the year round, there wouldn't be any odor.

Mr. Wendel: Gentlemen, are you satisfied on this now?

Mr. Veatch: I think we have gotten to a working basis on this.

Mr. Lieuallen: Mr. Corey is here now. I'd like to go over it now for him. He is to contact Mr. Everts and work out in such detail as it is possible to do so at the present time, the construction of this sewage disposal plant, and then those plans are to be made and submitted to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Hallock: That's one future, and you boys are going to give immediate attention to a financial program.

Mr. Isaminger: We'll worry about the money.

Mr. Burnett: Subsequent to May 15 on the finance. If they get too many things thrust at them before election day, it wouldn't work.

Mr. Burch: What I'm hoping is that with these more complete plans by Everts and Corey, we may be able to aid some in your application under the Lanham Act.

Mr. Lieuallen: I sincerely hope so. That report that that man turned in--I think that any member of the State Hospital could have done as well.

Mr. Hallock: Any inmate--yes. Do you have an engineer for the city of Pendleton?

Mr. Isaminger: No, we don't. We can't afford it. If this 3 mill tax goes through, we want to make a deal with the Water Commission and between us, hire a competent engineer. Whether or not we can get one, I don't know.

Mr. Hallock: I think that's important.

Mr. Wendel: Anything else, gentlemen?

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Chairman, I move we adjourn.

Mr. Burnett: Then I take it the State Sanitary Authority is still friendly with us.

## MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

August 14, 1942

The regular business meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 1:40 P.M., August 14, 1942 in Room 720 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

Those in attendance were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary, and Archie H. Rice, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

CORVALLIS CITATION HEARING: Officials of the city of Corvallis, having been cited to appear before the Authority to show cause why their city should not provide adequate treatment facilities for its municipal sewage as previously ordered by the Authority, were given a special hearing at 10:00 A.M. on this date and at the same location.

The city of Corvallis was represented by Mayor H. W. Hand, City Attorney J. L. Lewis, City Recorder Ralph P. Schindler, City Engineer V. L. Goodnight and Professor G. V. Copson, Head of the Bacteriology Department of Oregon State College.

Mr. Wendel opened the hearing by calling upon the secretary to give a brief history of the case. Some discussion then took place regarding statements which were claimed by the

city to have been made by certain federal authorities. Later Attorney Lewis and Mayor H. W. Hand presented arguments as to why the city had failed to comply with the original orders of the Authority. From their testimony it was evident that they did not consider the discharge of raw sewage into the river as producing polluted river conditions and that their considerations were based chiefly upon the word of Professor Copson. Professor Copson failed to produce evidence to the effect that serious pollution was not being caused by the Corvallis sewage.

Expert testimony as to the necessity for a sewage treatment plant at Corvallis was given by Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Stover, Sanitary Corps, Headquarters Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah.

After further discussion of the facts in the case the Corvallis representatives agreed to obtain the approval of the City Council at its next regular meeting the following Monday night to expedite the project as much and as soon as possible by (1) submitting the necessary applications to the Federal Works Agency for priorities, monies, etc., (2) preparing the required engineering plans and specifications and (3) investigating every possible means of finance.

The hearing terminated at 12:30 P.M.

A transcript of the proceedings are attached to these minutes.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, MOTION: it was

moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried that the Authority dispense with the reading of the minutes of the April 24 meeting, and that the minutes stand approved as prepared by the secretary.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the contents of the Activities Report for the months of March, April, May and June, 1942. This report included a summary of the present status of municipal sewage disposal in the state of Oregon, as well as a discussion of sewage disposal facilities at military establishments and of certain trade waste problems. During the discussion of the activities the secretary asked for the opinion of the members regarding the progress being made by the City of Pendleton. It was agreed that \$3000 annually for the creation of a sinking fund was none too much, but that because of the emergency such an amount would be considered adequate for the time being. The city must, in addition to working out an adequate financial program, proceed with their engineering studies. Previous estimates had set the cost of improvements at \$169,000.

PROJECT PLANS: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and unanimously carried that the following project plans, which the State Sanitary Engineer had approved for the months of March, April, May and June, 1942, be approved by the State Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
April 23	Camp White, Medford	Sewers
April 23	Camp White, Medford	Sewage Treatment

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
April 18	Aluminum Co. of America Troutdale	Sewage Treatment
May 27	Sweet Home	Preliminary Report Sewers and Sewage treatment
June 2	Camp Adair, Corvallis	Sewage treatment
June 22	Swan Island, Portland	Sewer extension

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY: The secretary presented cost data for the study made of pollution in the lower Columbia River, such a study covering the period from December, 1940, to April, 1942. Total cost to the State of Oregon prior to June 30, 1942 was \$5215.41. Of this amount \$2,689.15 was paid by the Sanitary Authority. Other agencies contributing included the Columbia River Packers Association, the Oregon Game Commission and the Oregon Fish Commission.

BIENNIAL BUDGET: The Sanitary Authority Budget for the Biennium 1943-1945 was submitted for approval by the members. The total amount requested was \$36,605.00, or \$22,440.00 for salaries, \$10,120.00 for general operation and maintenance and \$4,045.00 for capital outlay. Agreeing that the budget should be based on activities conducted under normal times, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that the budget be approved as submitted. A financial statement for the present biennium was also presented to the members by the secretary.

PERSONNEL: Because of the large unexpended balance in the Sanitary Authority appropriation and because the secretary must spend at least half of his time on Sanitary Authority business it was requested by the State Board of Health that a larger share of the secretary's salary be paid from Sanitary Authority funds.

MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried that the Authority pay one half of the secretary's salary, starting August 1, 1942.

DISCUSSION OF CORVALLIS HEARING: It was agreed that the secretary should attend the city council meeting at Corvallis on August 17, 1942 to be sure that the council approved the actions promised by Mayor Hand. Because the city representatives claimed that no federal authorities had given them a statement outlining the necessity for priorities for the proposed sewage disposal works it was suggested that such a statement be obtained from Dr. W. T. Harrison, District Director, U.S.P.H.S., San Francisco, California.

For the purpose of transmitting the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority to the Federal Works Agency, the Vital Areas Board of Review and to any other persons or agencies concerned the following resolution was presented by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION: It is resolved that the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon after complete investigation of the facts is of the opinion that the discharge of raw sewage into the Willamette River from the city of Corvallis is a menace to the health of the men to be stationed at Camp Adair and that the city of

Corvallis should proceed immediately toward the construction of an adequate sewage treatment plant. It is the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority that the construction of such a plant is necessary in the interest of the winning of the war.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and unanimously carried that the chairman and/or the secretary of the Sanitary Authority be authorized to certify a copy of this resolution and furnish any information which may be appropriate to any person or authority having jurisdiction over the furnishing of material for the construction of such a plant.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES: It was suggested, that if time permitted, the secretary should contact personally the various city councils and officials to determine what steps had been taken by the municipalities to comply with the orders issued March 19, 1942 by the Authority.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:15 P.M. It was decided that the next regular meeting of the State Sanitary Authority would be held in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, November 13 at 10:00 A.M.

Respectfully submitted



Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
Secretary

## CORVALLIS CITATION

Meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority

August 14, 1942

## Persons Present

## SANITARY AUTHORITY

Mr. Harold Wendel, Chairman  
 Mr. Blaine Hallock  
 Mr. Albert Burch  
 Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
 Mr. John C. Veatch  
 Mr. Charles E. Stricklin

Mr. Kenneth H. Spies,  
 Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
 and Secretary

Mr. Archie H. Rice,  
 Assistant Sanitary Engineer

## CITY OF CORVALLIS

Mayor H. W. Hand  
 Mr. J. L. Lewis, City Attorney  
 Prof. G. V. Copson, Oregon State College  
 Mr. V. L. Goodnight, City Engineer  
 Mr. Ralph P. Schlinder, City Recorder

## STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Mr. Rex Kimmel

## UNITED STATES ARMY

Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Stover  
 Fort Douglas, Utah

At 10:00 A.M. the Chariman called the hearing to order.

Mr. Wendel: Would any of you gentlemen care to have the history of the case read?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, this is our first opportunity to get any information.

Mr. Wendel: Then Mr. Spies, State Sanitary Engineer, will read it.

(Mr. Spies then read the history of the case to those present. This included parts of the memorandum dated July 20, 1942 and the letter to Authority members dated July 28, 1942.)

Mr. Spies: That brings the information pretty well up to date, except for the visit to Camp Adair of the Secretary and Colonel Dopmeyer of the U. S. Public Health Service. We visited Corvallis last Friday for the purpose of investigating the matter of war-time necessity of such a project at Corvallis. To date, no report from the U. S. Public Health Service has been received relative to this.

Mr. Lewis: Gentlemen, would we be permitted to supplement the record with something we feel is important. Last November, Dr. Stricker, State Health Officer, addressed to the city under date of November 13 a letter to the effect that Fred T. Foard, Regional Consultant of the United States Public Health Service, would visit Albany and Corvallis to make a survey in connection with the general sanitation; milk supply, water supply, etc., in the area. Dr. Stricker asked that we make a definite appointment for him with the city officials on the 18th of November, to which our municipal judge replied that the date would be satisfactory and fixed that as a definite meeting with Dr. Foard. Dr. Foard came to Corvallis to survey the whole situation--you understand that this came after your letter of September 29, which, frankly, we did not construe as an order--and he told us, in his opinion, in view of the fact that the water supply for Camp Adair was to be purified, that a sewage disposal plant was not necessary at Corvallis. I feel it is necessary to supplement your record in order to explain our position.

Mr. Hallock: Just who is this Dr. Foard?

Dr. Stricker: He's with the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. Lewis: It says here that he is the Regional Consultant of the--

Dr. Stricker: He changed the statement soon after, because he didn't have the facts and wasn't authorized to make a statement like that.

Mr. Lewis: I'm not offering that as being conclusive of anything, but since it did come from a man of apparent authority with whom we had, at the instance of Dr. Stricker, conferences on the subject, we felt that you should know of it. That was what he told us at the time. We haven't contacted him since, but, nevertheless, in order to understand the attitude of the city officials, I think it is proper that we bring it in.

Dr. Stricker: That opinion was not concurred by the State Board of Health at any time.

Mr. Wendel: Gentlemen, I think it is the feeling of this Board that the weight of evidence is to the effect that it is a decided hazard, and, waiving for the duration the duty of the Board to control the pollution of streams in the state, we feel that this plant is needed to protect the health and lives of the soldiers stationed at Camp Adair. I might add that the Sanitary Authority has been criticized already for not forcing action on the part of Corvallis.

Mayor Hand: Well, the city officials agree with the Authority in that we would like something done.

Mr. Wendel: We do feel that it is a menace to the health of the Army, and we are of the opinion that the matter should be

taken care of at once. We should like to hear from you gentlemen as to why nothing has been done.

Mayor Hand: The only answer I could give to that is, in the first place, the city of Corvallis does not have the money, and, in the second place, all the information that we have been able to gather, leaving the emergency out of the picture, throughout a period of years, is that examinations have shown that the contamination is not harmful to public health. Those examinations have extended over a period of years, and other tests that have been made more recently have shown the fact that contamination still exists. But, as far as the city of Corvallis is concerned, we couldn't just go out and build a plant. We have taken steps. We have made an application for a grant, and it is on file and will be considered as soon as possible. It is necessary that some financial aid must be secured if the sewage plant is built. It would be impossible, with the information we have, to float a bond issue. People would feel that it had been thrust upon us at the instigation of the Sanitary Authority and the Army, and, with this being a defense measure, it would be necessary for the federal government to be entirely responsible for the building of the plant. We should like very much to build a sewage disposal plant. It is a desirable thing to have and to do. At the same time, it demands much money, and the city of Corvallis couldn't do it. That is the position the city of Corvallis is in at the present time. It is not the idea of being arbitrary in the matter, but it is a matter of money. The expenditure would more than double the amount of indebtedness of the city, and we have reached the peak so far as taxation is concerned. We are not in the position to build the plant without material aid from the federal government.

*Note: Sheet No. 199-200 was missing  
from book. (K.H.S.)*

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Your secretary mentioned the visit of Colonel Dopmeyer to the city. The Colonel told us at the time very plainly that we couldn't build a sewage disposal plant without it being a definite defense need. As I understand it, the Colonel hasn't rendered his verdict for a decision relative to the necessity of the plant, and the federal board of health must issue an order of necessity before priority can be authorized. Because they haven't reached that decision, it seems that nothing can be done at this time.

We did not construe the letter from Major General Joyce to mean that any immediate action must be taken. He, in effect, made the statement that, with the increase in the population of Corvallis, the amount of sewage would increase, but we could not construe his letter as demanding the building of a plant at this time.

Mr. Wendel: Has the city done anything yet along the lines of preparing engineering plans, estimates, etc.?

Mayor Hand: Preliminary estimates have been made. The actual planning has not been carried out. This matter of securing federal funds is going to take time. When we have some assurance that funds will be supplied, the entire engineering part of it will be carried out and will be completed.

Mr. Wendel: This would mean further delay, even if you got favorable action. The engineering plans being not yet in process would require further delay, would it not?

Mayor Hand: Our engineer, Mr. Goodnight, could probably answer that better than I.

Mr. Goodnight: We were told only recently that we should not spend any money for detail plans. The engineer that said that is practical. He's a man from Seattle, Evans, from the Federal Works Agency. You see, we worked out with them the plans we have. If we

made plans now, the cost of them couldn't be included in our grant. In the matter of estimates, due to present conditions the estimates that we make today may not be worth a thing in a short time.

Mr. Wendel: The plans do not change.

Mr. Goodnight: The plan has been approved tentatively by four or five engineers in the state. I've talked with Mr. Everts about them. I've also gone over them with Mr. Evans.

Mr. Hallock: This Mr. Evans told you not to prepare plans? Do you know his initials? You say he's from Seattle.

Mr. Goodnight: You know why he said that, because we are trying to get this loan. He was trying to help the city. If we spend that money now, before the agencies authorize the necessity of the plant, if they do, why the city will be out that money.

Mr. Lewis: I would like to supplement what has been said. While I realize that perhaps the financial end of it isn't the primary interest on the part of you gentlemen, it is of importance to the city. Assuming that it would cost \$300,000, which seems to be a conservative estimate at the present time, that is too big a project for the city of Corvallis to handle. Furthermore, it must be taken into consideration that the value of Oregon State College, a state institution, is one and one-half times the assessed valuation of the city of Corvallis. In that connection, we are of the opinion that it is a state as well as federal project. You have probably cooperated in the Salem plans. I don't know how far they have gone. I believe that they are on their way, and it is my understanding that they have a large grant to assist them. It would require a little checking, but it would be my guess offhand that the value of state property in Corvallis is probably as great a share of the total value in the city as it is in Salem. Therefore, we

naturally feel that this would be a project requiring some state participation, which, of course, would require legislative action. Now, that may not seem important to you gentlemen, but city officials of Corvallis have tried to handle the city affairs in a business-like way and have kept financial affairs pretty well straightened out. We have tried to keep the tax levy down, in spite of the fact that we have so much untaxable property within the city limits. If you would look, you'd find that Corvallis has a very low tax rate and that few cities stand with Corvallis in their tax situation. I think Pendleton is a little bit better perhaps. That is why this matter of financing is so important to the city.

I would say that your asking us to come here and show cause why we hadn't installed a sewage plant is an attitude which is not fair. In other words, the affirmative is entirely overlooked.

Mr. Veatch: Isn't that a matter of statutes which provide that you shall provide sewage disposal systems?

Mr. Lewis: I admit that there is a short portion of the law which has something to do with polluting of streams, but it is not very clear as to what authority there is.

Mr. Veatch: The very law under which this body was organized places upon you the duty of providing facilities for the disposing of sewage now discharged into the streams of the state. We are of the opinion that that law provides that certain things shall be done.

Mr. Hallock: May I ask you another question: You comment on the state institution in Corvallis and feel that you should receive state assistance the same as Salem. Has Corvallis attempted to secure any grant from the state?

Mr. Lewis: The legislature has not met since this came up.

Mr. Hallock: It has met since this law was put into effect. I wonder if the city has made any attempt to secure state aid from the legislature, since you knew sewage treatment would be required.

Mr. Lewis: I will answer it this way. Why should Corvallis be the one to go ahead with a project of this size when other cities are not doing much about it?

Mr. Hallock: On the contrary, a great many cities are moving along in a manner satisfactory to this body.

Mr. Lewis: Your city of Portland isn't, and it is the worst one.

Mr. Wendel: We have had the city of Portland before this Authority, and they are going forward at a rate satisfactory. 31% of the municipalities in the state are doing all that is possible at the present time. Their programs are satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Lewis: We have no definite word that this project is necessary to the war effort. Major Joyce, in his letter, said that it would be desirable as soon as practicable. They certainly would not have planned Camp Adair and continued to a point of occupancy without ever directing a word to the city, if they felt that a sewage treatment plant was necessary. The very fact that they have constructed Camp Adair I think demonstrates conclusively that they have a satisfactory water supply when it's purified. It is my understanding on this that you can't get approval for con-

struction unless the project is going to directly assist the war effort. As far as we know to date, we couldn't possibly proceed if we did have the money. Our position, as outlined by Mayor Hand, is that if this is necessary it is only because of the construction of Camp Adair. It is not a necessary immediate project without bringing in Camp Adair.

Mr. Wendel: May I explain our position. Were it not for the war, our demands on municipalities for adequate sewage treatment would have been pressed a whole lot more vigorously on all those not complying with the law. Many of our municipalities are making a sincere effort. The city of Portland has had in effect for going on two years a service charge. The engineering plans are being made. Many other municipalities are doing the same thing. I explained at the outset that it would be virtually impossible, under the priorities that rule us, for the city to get the materials, if it were not a critical defense necessity. It is the belief of our technical staff that it is. Moreover, it is the belief of the Army that it is. If you should like to hear from Colonel Stover, who is here today representing the Army, I'm sure that the Colonel would be glad to tell you his opinion as to the necessity from a defense standpoint that this work should be undertaken at the present time. I interpreted General Joyce's letter in a different manner than your city apparently did. As to the critical status of this situation, I think perhaps Colonel Stover can--

Mr. Lewis: I'll make one more remark. We still feel that we should be allowed time to carry on our program the same as other cities. Not in a few days or months, but in a few years, as the city of Portland. There have been a great many surveys made

of this river, and we have those surveys, surveys made by the engineering department of the college and by another body of qualified men under state authority. It's the one that was made by a commission. I don't remember the members, except that Mr. Koon of Stevens and Koon was chairman. Of all these surveys, presumably with some foundation, not a single one of them reaches the conclusion that Corvallis causes any serious contamination of the river. We have a qualified bacteriologist with us today from the Oregon State faculty, if you wish to go into this fact.

Mr. Wendel: We believe, from all the information we have been able to secure, that it is a definite hazard to the Army, that is why we have called you gentlemen before us.

Mr. Lewis: We have nothing but your conclusions on that. On the other hand, we have numerous surveys to show you.

Mr. Stricklin: I interpret those reports contrary to the way you do.

Mr. Veatch: May I correct your statement that there is no city on the Willamette that has done anything on this. Albany, Eugene, Independence, Lebanon, Oregon City and Portland have submitted definite programs and are carrying them out.

Mr. Lewis: We would be interested in knowing what Albany has done.

Mr. Wendel: Albany has started to create a sinking fund for the purpose of financing the project at a later date.

Mr. Veatch: Just a minute ago you mentioned about the findings of this one committee. I was familiar with this committee, and I don't remember any findings which showed that the Willamette River was not being polluted by the cities along there. As a matter of fact, it was largely a result of the work of this committee that

the Sanitary Authority was created.

Mr. Lewis: I didn't say 'none of the cities'. My statement about the committee's report was that there was no conclusion that the sewage from Corvallis was creating a health hazard. There is a footnote there in that report in which it is stated that highly contaminated water can be safely used for domestic use if properly treated. There certainly was no conclusion in this report by this committee that there was any material contamination of the Willamette River from Corvallis. There was no conclusion that Corvallis was creating a definite health hazard. Highly contaminated water can be safely used for domestic use if properly treated.

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Lewis, the substance of your statement is that the city isn't particularly interested because the river isn't seriously contaminated, and, therefore, you're inclined to ignore the whole matter.

Mr. Lewis: I'm not a member of the council, and there might be a considerable difference of opinion.

Mr. Wendel: I don't think we're getting very far in this thing at all. If we're to be so practical, for the time being, of forgetting the law, then I see that our decision should be based upon the feeling of the Army as to whether it's a necessary project.

Mr. Lewis: Don't you think that's a bit out of order? We feel that we're entitled to at least a few details.

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Lewis, it's true that raw sewage from a population of eight or nine thousand people is rolling into one of our streams, seven miles below which our soldier boys are taking their drinking water from this same stream. Now, doesn't it seem that this is at least a prima facie showing, if there is some con-

sideration for their well-being.

Mr. Lewis: That is a feeling of only some of you that it is detrimental to their well-being. I only take the word of these qualified men I have mentioned, when I express my views. I should like to have Dr. Copson make a statement as to his views.

Prof. Copson: I happen to be the bacteriologist at the Oregon State College, and naturally the city turns to the college for assistance in matters of this nature. For that reason, I feel that I have a right to report the findings we have made in this matter.

The statement was made that the city of Corvallis reported that all traces of contamination from the city completely disappeared three to five miles down the river. I have never made that statement. It doesn't disappear. There is still some evidence. It takes the most delicate tests to determine it. By the river, the distance from Corvallis to the intake for Camp Adair is nine miles instead of seven, that makes a little difference.

To a layman, the contamination of raw sewage seems un-aesthetic, but, to a public health man, that isn't quite true. We make the statement, and I think that you have to agree with us in part, that we have a relatively small community on a large river. The situation in Cottage Grove and Eugene is a little more serious. This summer we have about 12,000 population.

Mr. Veatch: With the students in the fall, your population is about what?

Prof. Copson: There are around four to five thousand students.

Mr. Lewis: It should be mentioned here that you couldn't

include all the 4500 in a group to be added to the city's population, because a good many of those are enumerated in the Corvallis census.

Prof. Copson: We have, over a period of years, made a survey. All of our results show that the situation above Corvallis and three miles below are very little different. If they were going to end all human pollution in the Willamette, they would have to start above Corvallis.

(Prof. Copson then showed charts of analytical data of samples of water taken in the river.)

Prof. Copson: It's not quite as good now as it was a few years back.

Mr. Stricklin: Pardon me for interrupting, but do you know the flow about that time?

Prof. Copson: No, I don't.

Mr. Stricklin: Your low water flow is later in the season, around September, isn't it?

Prof. Copson: Perhaps it is, I'm not sure about that.

(Prof. Copson continued with his charts.)

Mr. Spies: May I interrupt? Are these data based on coli indexes per ml. or per 100 ml.?

(There followed a discussion between Prof. Copson and Mr. Spies on the matter of the way in which the reports were figured.)

Mr. Spies: According to this quotation from the report from which the data are taken, the coli indexes are based upon a certain number per ml. rather than per 100 ml. In other words, your values should be multiplied by 100 to express them as values per 100 ml.

Prof. Copson: That may be true.

Mr. Stricklin: As I understand it, then, the first two

charts are wrong.

Prof. Copson: They are correct, as far as they have gone. I gave the positive and negative tests. That the situation is a little more critical now is no more a big factor. There is a definite increase. It's natural with the added increase in population during the past few years.

(Colonel Stover, Mr. Spies and Prof. Copson discussed more about the method of determining the results of the tests made.)

Prof. Copson: We have total counts of the water per 100 cc of 16,700, 12,000, 10,000. Now if any public health authority would make a statement that bacterial count of water of that kind is dangerous for a filtration plant then I'll quit. Look at St. Louis, they take the water from the Missouri River. You know what that is, and it comes out absolutely pure. Grand Rapids the same way.

Mr. Hallock: But we don't want it in Oregon.

Prof. Copson: You don't want it in Oregon. This is not serious pollution. I'm just as much interested as any of you gentlemen in having clean streams. It isn't very nice to have dirty rivers. If you compare it with Bull Run water and Clear Lake water, you'd see quite a bit of contamination. If you're not public health trained, it doesn't sound good. Now if the Army has designed a filtration plant that couldn't carry a load like that, it's not a good plant. If the public health people make a statement that the load is so great that they couldn't handle it efficiently, then I would like to hear it. A total count like that of two or three thousand. If they couldn't take that out, I don't know what kind of a plant they built.

Mr. Spies: I still don't agree. We couldn't design any treatment plant that is going to be fool proof.

Prof. Copson: They say that the meagerest kind of filtration plant can take care of 5,000.

Mr. Lewis: Incidentally, the same man, Koon, recommended that we use river water to supplement the Corvallis water supply.

Prof. Copson: Well, up until this last influx of population, there has been no industry on the Willamette and there has been very little increase in population. The contamination is definitely more, but I've yet to see a public health man who states that it's a public health menace.

Mr. Spies: I didn't say it was a menace, but I do say it is a public health hazard.

Mr. Hallock: Doctor, I don't think we are so much concerned with whether we can gamble and get by as we are with assuring a safe water supply for the soldiers stationed at the camp.

In the little town of Baker some years ago we took it upon ourselves to find some means of disposing of the city's sewage, other than dumping the raw sewage into a stream. We attempted to float a bond issue. Our situation was much the same as yours. It didn't meet with too much success at first, as was to be expected, but we got our sewage disposal plant. The point I make is that if we're in earnest and make the people realize the need for facilities, we can find ways to finance it. In Baker we have no cantonment, and no domestic water supply comes from the stream, but we have the satisfaction of knowing we complied with the law. It was no great burden. We have our facilities, and we were just hoping that the city of Corvallis would want to approach this thing with much the same attitude, even if it involved nothing more than going ahead and assembling plans.

Prof. Copson: We are concerned about those soldiers at

Camp Adair, just as you are. The only contention I make is that, from our studies, it is shown that while the sewage pollution is definite and it is raw sewage it is only of minor consideration. The difference above and below Corvallis is slight. Any adequate filtration plant could handle it. As far as being a menace is concerned, I would charge that statement. The plant has got to take out the bacteria. Of course, the bacteria which we're concerned about are very easily destroyed by chlorination, and I can't see that they constitute a menace.

Mr. Wendel: You don't feel there's any hazard at all.

Prof. Copson: I don't like to use the word "hazard".

I would say that there is no danger, other than if the filter plant does not function properly.

Mr. Lewis: What is the extent of treatment at Baker?

Mr. Hallock: It is complete.

Mr. Spies: That's right. It's complete treatment, standard filtration.

Mr. Lewis: What type of treatment is arranged for the 50 or 60 thousand soldiers to be stationed at Camp Adair?

Mr. Spies: Primary treatment plus chlorination.

Mr. Lewis: I don't know what type of treatment you gentlemen think is necessary.

Mr. Veatch: May I explain that. This Authority has never taken an arbitrary view as to what municipalities should do. We don't set up any particular plan which you should follow. You submit to the Authority your plans and those are gone over. Then they are either approved or disapproved. The Sanitary Engineer or one of his assistants is always glad to consult with you. All that we ask is

that the municipalities adopt some plan. We're required to do that under the law. This act was passed by the people of the state for the purpose of protecting the streams. Most of the municipalities are going along on that basis. Many plants have been approved, and some are in operation. All we ask is that there be some evidence showing that a plan is being worked out for construction and installing the plant.

Mr. Lewis: We don't know about the amount or type of treatment. Suppose we planned for one type of treatment and then you changed it.

Mr. Veatch: Of course, you always have a Sanitary Engineer to consult with you as to what plant would be best to put in.

Mr. Lewis: It makes a lot of difference in the cost.

Mr. Wendel: I think we'd like to know the attitude of the Army in this matter, if Colonel Stover would give us their stand.

Colonel Stover: I would be glad to. The Army officials concerned, which included the Headquarters of the Ninth Corps Area, the Surgeon General's office and the Sanitary Corps, went on the assumption that the city considered the letter of last September an order and had started work in that direction. We were somewhat surprised that about April no compliance with the orders had been made and that nothing had been done. All of the Army people who have investigated this to any extent, Sanitary Authorities, Surgeon General's Office, etc. have felt the need of a plant at Corvallis. All letters from them, which I have, have indicated that the sewage from Corvallis should be purified. One from the Chief of Engineers is important when you realize the difficulty of obtaining critical materials, for they have gone on record to say that all possible assistance should be given toward getting purification of sewage from

Corvallis.

Our analyses from the figures shown in the last period have reported the water to be grossly contaminated. The reports this year are showing much higher bacteria count than that shown in previous periods, and they are showing a B coli index, based on 100 mls., of 10,000 in many cases. If any of you would be interested in seeing these results, I have copies of the reports up here.

In New Orleans they have no very close source of pollution. It's true that St. Louis and New Orleans take their water from polluted streams. Chicago is not taken from as bad a source as either of those. But none of them have sewage emptying into the river as close as yours will be to the intake for Camp Adair. The Ohio River is not as good as it should be. Under those conditions, extreme precautions have to be taken. It is possible, in these big plants, for them to hire technically trained operators. There is an acute shortage of personnel at this time, and it is very doubtful that the personnel handling the plant at Adair will be of any type approaching that of other cities. So you have the human element to consider. Too, under present conditions, there is the extreme difficulty of repairing things on short notice.

We have a number of supplies of this type around the Ninth Corps Area, which covers eight states, and I have been handling the sanitary work in all this territory. I do not know of any other supply in the area which is in as poor a condition as this one, as shown from our analysis.

Corvallis has undoubtedly been practicing poor municipal housekeeping for some time. It's obvious that emptying raw sewage from a municipality of from 10 to 14 thousand population eight or

nine miles from the source of a water supply is a bad factor, and the fact that the intake is on the same side of the river as the sewage is emptied from makes the situation even worse.

It is also very reasonable to expect that the city of Corvallis will greatly increase in population due to the cantonment. Our experience has been that you plan on perhaps about 50% of the number in a cantonment moving into surrounding communities. Of course, not all will be in Corvallis. The additional wastes from this additional population will aggravate present conditions.

So, with a summary of this data; the fact that all Army people have indicated the desirability of purifying the sewage discharged into the river by Corvallis and recent analyses showing a high degree of contamination, I think it is only within reason that whatever measures which can be taken should be taken to lighten the pollution of this plant.

Mayor Hand: As far as the increase in population goes, the city is already overcrowded. There would be no place for any more to move.

Colonel Stover: You'd be surprised. They can always seem to find places.

Mr. Hallock: You do expect a local stimulation in business, don't you?

Mr. Lewis: We are placed with a great many expenditures which they tell us are necessary. Our public health program has increased. We use to spend \$300 for a health officer, but now we are contributing \$2,656 for our share in the new county health department.

Mr. Hallock: Apparently you were able to raise it.

Mr. Lewis: We have an urgent demand right now that we spend

\$700 for an entertainment program for the soldiers. We have to hire a special -- recreational director, I think they call him.

Mr. Wendel: I think we appreciate those facts, of course, but I would just like to ask if the statements by the Colonel have affected your attitude.

Prof. Copson: I understand that the Army hasn't a very well equipped laboratory. I would like the Army to come in and be a guest of our department. We would furnish him facilities, and I would like him to come in and see the manner in which our tests are made.

Mr. Wendel: We realize that there is a diversion of opinion, but I think that we should consider the fact that, without proper treatment, the water at the intake is going to be a definite danger. I think that we are all impressed with the uncertainty connected with the proper operation of the treatment plant.

Prof. Copson: Of course, chlorination always takes care of it. Our swimming pools are sterilized with chlorine all the time, and people drink that water when they're in swimming. They can't help but get some of it in their mouths then.

Mayor Hand: I think we have endeavored to show you the position of Corvallis very clearly. When that first letter was received from the Sanitary Authority in September, we couldn't consider it an order. There was no hearing granted where the city of Corvallis had any opportunity to participate, conclusions were drawn without us having a chance to explain our position. There was, too, the fact of the uncertainty of the location of Camp Adair, which would lead us to feel that there was no great hurry. According to information I received from good authority, the action on the

location of the camp did not occur until March of this year. Now, with all these factors in mind, we have tried to explain to you gentlemen the position Corvallis is in, the motives to support our action.

We are now faced with the problem of financing a sewage disposal plant. That is something which, to a certain extent, is beyond our control. If the F.W.A. does not take favorable action on our application, it will take time to put a bond issue before the people.

Taking all these things into consideration, we rather feel that you gentlemen should have a better conception of the position the city of Corvallis is in and will feel that the city is making an effort to comply with the Sanitary Authority in this regard. There is nothing more we can do at the present time, as the federal representative who was in Corvallis last week has not decided as yet as to the necessity of the project. As I understand it, it is impossible to get priorities for materials without the approval of a federal agency such as that.

Do you gentlemen feel that Corvallis is proceeding along the lines of your request?

Mr. Wendel: I feel that Corvallis is not doing everything possible.

Mr. Birch: You are evidently depending entirely upon the federal government for financing it.

Mr. Hallock: I don't feel that you have done enough, Mr. Mayor. I feel that a general campaign for a bond issue at least sufficient to enable you to draw plans and get underway would be successful. I feel that plans should have been in preparation some time ago.

Mr. Wendel: We addressed a communication long ago to you. Many communities at that time proceeded with plans for sewage treatment. This board has always shown an attitude of working with communities. Now there are going to be thousands of boys down there, and it is a matter of protecting their welfare that we're interested in. If your attitude is changed, then I think you will make an effort immediately to draw up detailed plans so that if you're fortunate enough to obtain money from the federal government, you will be ready to go ahead.

Mayor Hand: It would satisfy the commission, then, if we went ahead with our plans.

Mr. Wendel: It would satisfy the commission if everything possible is being done. If you had started levying a service charge, as they did in Portland, you would have had enough money for the engineering work.

Mayor Hand: The board realizes that it is impossible to get much done before the first of the year.

Mr. Wendel: We realize that it takes time. The soldiers are already moving in--that is why it is regrettable that you didn't do something before.

Mr. Lewis: Colonel Dopmeyer hasn't made his report as yet, and, unless he says it is necessary for national defense, we couldn't built it even if we did have the money.

Mr. Spies: That was the understanding at first. However, I have received some other information, and it seems that the President of the United States has set up a new committee composed of members of the Army, Navy, Federal Works Agency, Federal Housing, etc., plus representatives at large from the states concerned. Any project

requesting federal assistance will go before this committee. I contacted the Oregon representative a couple of days ago, and he stated that our statement to the effect that it was necessary would probably carry more weight with that committee than the opinion of some federal agency. I took that to mean the Public Health Service would not have the final word, as was formerly the case.

Mayor Hand: Gentlemen, all I'm trying to bring out are some of the facts that will show you our position in this matter. We're not disinterested in this at all, we'd like to see something done.

I don't know what the council will say, naturally. All we can do is take back a report of this conference and present the matter to them.

Mr. Wendel: Why is it your council members are not here? Every one was served with a citation. We had hoped that you could tell us definitely today just what you would do about this.

Mayor Hand: Some of our members are in defense work. All have business's of their own and serve without compensation on the council. They couldn't just leave their work. I told Mr. Spies that I would get as many here as possible. When I talked to him, he said to bring the ones I could.

Mr. Hallock: Couldn't you gentlemen, without much delay, assure us that you will go ahead with your detailed plans? In other words, you could develop plans at the expense of the city instead of the federal government.

Mayor Hand: We'd have to put that before the city council, and they would have to take action on it.

Mr. Goodnight: We've taken studies of our sewage situation

in Corvallis over a long period, and it was from that information that I worked out the size of the interceptor. We have determined a little more than a rough estimate. The standards for a treatment plant is more or less uniform anyway. With all that we have, probably less than three weeks would be necessary to complete the plans.

Mayor Hand: Would it be satisfactory to the commission if Mr. Goodnight would complete the plan.

Mr. Wendel: Mr. Spies can answer that.

Mr. Spies: He's a registered engineer.

Mr. Wendel: How soon can you have a council meeting?

Mayor Hand: Monday night.

Mr. Wendel: What will your recommendations be to the council?

Mayor Hand: As Mayor, my recommendation would be that we proceed as rapidly as possible. We'll have our engineer prepare plans for your Sanitary Engineer to check, and we'll expedite the matter of a grant or loan from the F.W.A.

Mr. Wendel: Would you consider adding to that the investigation of every other means of finance?

Mayor Hand: Yes, but I don't know what other means there would be.

Mr. Wendel: I think that this commission is assured that you're going to do everything possible, is that not true?

Mayor Hand: The general thought of the council was that any service charges that might be passed would be for the purpose of maintenance.

Mr. Lewis: A service charge would take some time. Our water department is under a water commission which is entirely separate

from the city council. I might say that the members of the water commission do not always agree with the members of the city council. We might have a local problem in that respect.

Mr. Birch: We ran up against the same thing with Pendleton.

Mr. Hallock: Those things occur, but they can be worked out.

Mr. Wendel: No one wants to use material or labor for any project not vital to the war effort. The Army realizes the necessity of conserving every bit of man power and material, and yet they believe it is necessary to have this treatment plant.

Mr. Lewis: In that connection, Senator Holman considers it a project deserving federal assistance.

Dr. Stricker: He was instrumental in having this act passed in the first place.

Of course, the most grave thing is that if they should have an outbreak of dysentary down there, we would be responsible. Just think how an outbreak like that would effect the state of Oregon.

Mr. Lewis: What is Harrisburg doing?

Mr. Spies: They've made preliminary studies and have submitted an application to the F.W.A.

Mr. Goodnight: Another thing, the government is going to open Fern Ridge Dam, and that will alleviate the situation somewhat.

Mr. Wendel: Is there anything else?

Mr. Hallock: I would like some assurance as to when we will hear what action has been taken.

Mayor Hand: We'll advise you.

Mr. Birch: Why not have one of our men present at the meeting of the council?

Mr. Lewis: It's a public meeting.

Mr. Wendel: Well, I guess that's all, gentlemen. Thank you.



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## MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

November 13, 1942

The regular business meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:20 A. M., November 13, 1942, in Room 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those in attendance were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker and the Messrs. Albert Burch, Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch and Charles E. Stricklin, Members, Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary and Roy E. Dodson, Jr., Associate State Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried that the Authority dispense with the reading of the minutes of the August 14 meeting and that the minutes stand approved as prepared by the secretary.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reviewed the activities of the engineering staff for the months of July, August, September and October. This report included chiefly the items pertaining to municipal sewage treatment and disposal, industrial wastes surveys, sewage treatment at military and defense establishments and educational activities.

CORVALLIS SEWAGE: A report was given summarizing the developments which had taken place since the citation hearing August 14, pertaining to the matter of Corvallis sewage disposal.

Most of this report was included in the activities report and, therefore, need not be included in these minutes.

It was recalled that the city officials at the August 14th meeting had promised the Sanitary Authority they would expedite an application to the Federal Works Agency for financial assistance in constructing the required facilities, they would prepare the necessary engineering plans and specifications and they would investigate all possible methods of finance. During the meeting Mayor H. W. Hand was reached by long distance telephone and it was learned that except for filing an application with the F.W.A., the city officials had not fulfilled these promises.

The new procedure for review of the Lanham Act applications was discussed. Formerly the applications were filed with the Seattle office of the Federal Works Agency but now all such projects submitted in the state of Oregon are first reviewed by the Portland office of the W.P.A. The Corvallis application had been sent to Seattle and the secretary was instructed to contact that office to see that the application would be forwarded to the W.P.A. immediately. After the application has been submitted to the W.P.A. for review, a certificate of necessity must be obtained from the United States Public Health Service. Several letters have already been written by the Sanitary Authority to this federal agency asking for such a certificate. The Public Health Service has not granted the certificate for the reason that they feel that since this project is entirely for the benefit of the Army, the Army itself should certify as to its need. After the application has been passed by the Portland office of the W.P.A., it must then be transmitted to Salt Lake City for review by the regional office, finally it goes to Washington, D. C., for review

either by the Facility Clearance Board or by the Facility Review Committee depending upon whether the estimated cost of the project exceeds or is less than \$500,000.

At the suggestion of the Portland Field Service Office of the War Production Board, the city of Corvallis was requested by the Authority to submit a request for priority assistance to the War Production Board. Form PD-200 was finally submitted by the city, but with many apologies.

The members of the Authority discussed at length the public health hazard existing in connection with the water supply at Camp Adair.

Because of the lack of cooperation on the part of the city of Corvallis and after much discussion regarding the most satisfactory legal steps which might be taken by the Authority, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried that the Sanitary Authority arrange to hold a public meeting upon due notice, summon witnesses, take testimony and examine the facts relating to the sewage situation at Corvallis, Oregon, publish its findings and recommendations as they may be developed, enter its order in the premises and take such other action as may be appropriate; and that for such purpose the Attorney General of the state of Oregon be immediately contacted and an expression sought from him respecting appropriate procedure to be followed, extent and character of cooperation to be expected and as to a convenient date and place for such hearing. The attorney general was contacted immediately by telephone. He informed the members of the Authority that Mr. Rex Kimmell, Assistant Attorney General, would be assigned as his representative to take charge of such a public hearing. The secretary was instructed to contact Mr. Kimmell as soon as possible regarding the matter of testimony, witnesses, summons, etc. It was re-

quested that the hearing be held in Portland during the month of December if possible.

PROJECT PLANS: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and unanimously carried that the following project plans which the State Sanitary Engineer had approved for the months of July, August, September and October, 1942, be approved by the State Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
7-3-42	Pendleton	Sewer extensions
7-13-42	Swan Island Shipyards	Sewer extensions
9-9-42	Stanfield F.S.A.Camp	Sewage disposal additions
9-9-42	Fairview F.S.A.Camp	Sewage disposal
9-16-42	Air Support Command Base, Medford	Sewage disposal
9-16-42	Air Support Command Base, Corvallis	Sewage disposal
9-16-42	Air Support Command Base, Salem	Sewers
9-16-42	Operational Training Unit, Redmond	Sewage disposal
9-16-42	Bombing Range	Sewage disposal
9-16-42	Air Base, Portland	Sewer extensions
9-16-42	Umatilla Ordnance Depot	Sewage disposal
10-10-42	Operational Training Unit, Madras	Sewage disposal

Class C Permits were granted to discharge untreated sewage into the Willamette River from the Swan Island Bunkhouses project and into the North Portland Harbor (Oregon Slough) from the Kaiser Company War Apartment House Project.

PORTLAND SEWAGE: Mr. Wendel informed the members of the Authority that on September 28 the lead editorial of the Oregonian commented on the gross pollution of the Willamette River in the vicinity of Portland as reported to the Oregonian by Mr. Charles Castner of the quartermaster department, Terminal No. 4. The editorial asked the question "When are we

going to?" which meant when is Portland going to construct sewage disposal facilities? Mr. Wendel attempted to answer this question and his letter of October 6, which appeared in the Oregonian under the title of "Status of Anti-Pollution Project", discussed the activities of the Sanitary Authority in endeavoring to obtain the cooperation of the city council in abating this stream pollution problem. On November 5 a letter was addressed to the city council by the chairman and later personal interviews were held with them. Their attitude in the matter was that nothing would be done at the present time with respect to increasing the sewer service charges.

At the request of the chairman, MOTION: it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Burch and unanimously carried that the communication to the city dated November 5 be ratified by the Sanitary Authority. A copy of this communication is attached to these minutes.

It was decided by the members of the Authority that, except for increasing the sewer service charge to the maximum amount as authorized by the vote of the people and preparing engineering plans and specifications nothing could be done by the city of Portland at the present time to provide sewage disposal facilities. It was agreed, however, that an attempt should be made to secure the cooperation of the city council in this respect and in order to do this an educational program should be inaugurated.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that an estimate be made of the cost of placing the desired information before the various influential clubs and organizations of the city relative to the Portland sewage situation, that the state budget director be asked to approve expenditure of money for such a purpose and that if the expenditure is approved, the chairman be authorized to

employ a person capable of conducting the desired educational program.

BIENNIAL REPORT: The secretary was instructed to contact the state printer regarding two suggested changes in the report of the Sanitary Authority for the last biennium. These changes were (1) include a discussion of the municipalities in the state which are creating sinking funds for financing sewage works by means other than the sewer user service charge, (2) revise the list of special hearings as held by the Sanitary Authority.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION REPORT: The written material of the final report covering the survey of the pollution in the lower Columbia River was submitted to the Sanitary Authority by the secretary for approval. The matter of publishing the report was discussed briefly and it was suggested that perhaps the Commercial Fisheries would be willing to finance the cost of printing. It was felt that the cost of this survey was most excessive and that the information obtained did not warrant any additional expenditures on the part of the state of Oregon. If the Authority desires to publish the report at a later date, it will probably be printed in abstract form.

BUDGET: The budget for the next biennium as recommended by the state budget director was submitted to the members for consideration.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1:15 P.M. It was decided that the next regular meeting of the State Sanitary Authority would be held in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, March 12, 1943.

Respectfully submitted

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
and Secretary.

## MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 12, 1943.

The regular business meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman Harold F. Wendel, at 10:20 A.M., March 12, 1943, in Room 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those in attendance were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker and the Messrs. Blaine Hallock and John C. Veatch, Members, Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary, and Mr. William F. Selleck of Selleck and Company, Public Relations Counsel.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, MOTION; it was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that the Authority dispense with the reading of the minutes of the November 13, 1942, meeting and that the minutes stand approved as prepared by the secretary.

PORTLAND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN: The chairman called upon Mr. Selleck to review, for the benefit of the members present, the preparations which had already been made relative to conducting the publicity campaign which is being waged for the purpose of obtaining favorable action on the part of the Portland City Council in the matter of increasing the sewer-user service charge to the maximum amount permitted by law. Mr. Selleck reported as follows: Prior to this time all activities had been centered around the assembling of pertinent data and information, the making of necessary preliminary contacts, and the finding out of the more important obstacles which would have to be overcome in order to reach the desired objective.

The tentative calendar for future activities was outlined by Mr. Selleck. From April 1 to April 25 the actual preparation of letters, editorials, cartoons and other publicity material would be undertaken. It was planned to complete by April 10 a printed booklet containing the more important data relating to the campaign. This booklet would serve as a manual for public speakers. Also during the month of April representatives of the Sanitary Authority would be requested to appear before certain influential groups for the purpose of requesting favorable resolutions which might be presented to the Portland City Council. From April 25 to May 4 publicity would be released to the public by means of newspapers, radio, etc. The peak of the campaign would last not more than 10 days or two weeks. On May 2 the release of publicity material would reach a climax. The main objective of this publicity would be to create public interest which in turn would convince the City Council that the people of Portland are in favor of an increased sewer-user service charge, levied for the specific purpose of financing the construction of needed sewage collection and disposal works.

Mr. Selleck stated that the efforts of the Public Relations Counsel were divided into two classifications; namely, appeals to the City Council and appeals to the general public. Under the former classification the following methods were being used:

- (1) Formal resolutions from approximately 50 different organizations or city clubs including, if possible, organized labor to be presented to the Council.
- (2) Informal letters from prominent individuals addressed to the City Council.
- (3) Informal communications from the general voters of the city.

Methods used for making the appeals to the public were to include:

- (1) Newspaper campaigns.
- (2) Discussions on radio.
- (3) Printed matter such as circulars, bulletins or manuals.
- (4) Presentation of formal talks or papers before various city groups and organizations.

The newspaper campaign would consist of copies of resolutions adopted by city clubs and presented to the Council, editorials in the two leading Portland daily newspapers, cartoons, letters to the editor and articles in some twenty neighborhood newspapers. Publicity released via the radio would include open forum discussions and news broadcasts. With regard to the use of other printed matter it was disclosed that the City Council had refused to permit the distribution of circulars with the water bills as a means of informing the public regarding this campaign. It was suggested to Mr. Selleck, however, that an attempt be made to revise slightly the present wording on the water bill in order that the consumer will understand more clearly and correctly the purpose for which the sewer service charge is being made.

A general discussion of the campaign by the members of the Authority followed the report of Mr. Selleck. The question was raised as to the present legality of the six million dollar revenue bond issue which had been approved by the Portland city voters several years ago. Mr. Veatch was requested to determine whether or not the previous bond issue was still in effect. Mr. Selleck stated that, based on the preliminary contacts which he had already made, opposition to the increased charge would be chiefly by certain industries and apartment house owners. Out of the approximately 90,000 accounts of the water department, only 40 consumers had registered serious complaints

regarding the present sewer charge. Many of these complaints were from the owners of large apartment houses.

The discussion brought out the fact that the value of the sewage collection and disposal project to organized labor should not be overlooked for the reason that the majority of the total cost of a project of this nature must necessarily go for labor. The chairman brought out the fact that the objective of this campaign follows closely the program of post-war planning advocated by President Roosevelt. He stated that "It is necessary that individuals plan for the future and communities should do likewise. Other communities in the Willamette Valley should also be interested in the creation of sinking funds to finance post-war construction."

In conclusion it was disclosed that the individual members of the City Council are all in favor of the program advocated by the Sanitary Authority. They insist, however, upon being convinced that the people of Portland are willing to assume at this time an additional charge.

**ACTIVITIES REPORT:** The secretary reviewed briefly the activities of the engineering staff conducted during the months of November and December 1942, and January and February 1943. This report consisted of the discussion of municipal sewage disposal, sewage disposal projects at military and war industry establishments and a presentation of the appropriation made by the recent session of the State Legislature for the 1943-1945 biennium.

**PROJECT PLANS:** It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock and unanimously carried that the following project plans, approved by the State Sanitary Engineer during the months of November and December 1942, and January and February 1943, be approved by the State Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
11/10/42	Hermiston	Sewage Treatment
11/20/42	Bend, Engineer Replacement Training Center (Construction Camp)	Sewage Disposal
11/23/42	Pendleton	Additions to city sewage plant
11/27/42	Vanport	Sewers and Pumping Facilities
11/28/42	Swan Island	Sewers and Pumping Station
1/30/43	Wood Village, Multnomah County	Sewage Disposal
2/2/43	Pendleton Air Field	Sewage Plant Additions
2/2/43	Bend, Camp Abbot	Sewage Disposal
2/19/43	Ordnance	Sewerage System

INDUSTRIES: For the past several months the activities of the Sanitary Authority engineering staff have dealt chiefly with municipal sewage disposal. It was suggested that more stress be given to the abatement of stream pollution which is now being produced by the various industries of the state. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried that the secretary check through the industrial waste correspondence files; review the past activities in this respect, and prepare another letter to all industries reminding them of the necessity which confronts them for providing adequate waste disposal facilities, and asking them for a report as to the progress already made and as to plans for future improvements in waste disposal methods.

COLUMBIA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY REPORT: A letter from the Washington State Pollution Commission was presented requesting that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority finance the publication of this report. MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and unanimously carried that the secretary investigate the cost of multilithing versus other methods of reproduction and that the secretary

and chairman be authorized to publish the report in the most economical manner.

MISCELLANEOUS: The secretary was instructed to proceed with the preparation of a rural sewage disposal bulletin and to contact the state printer regarding the publication of such a manual. The other members of the Authority requested that Dr. Stricker, State Health Officer, investigate the possibility of dividing more evenly between the Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health the costs of maintaining the office quarters of the Division of Sanitary Engineering during the coming biennium.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M. The next regular meeting of the State Sanitary Authority is scheduled to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, June 4, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
and Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 18, 1943

The regular business meeting of the State Sanitary Authority, previously scheduled for June 4, was postponed until June 18, 1943, and was called to order on that date by Chairman Harold F. Wendel at 10:15 A.M., in the Library Room of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon. Those present were; Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, and Messrs. John C. Veatch and Charles E. Stricklin, members, and Kenneth H. Spies, secretary.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the March 12, 1943, meeting has been submitted to the members in advance, and the correction suggested in Mr. Stricklin's letter to the members and secretary had been subsequently made. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and they were approved as prepared and corrected by the secretary.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reported briefly on the progress made during the months of March, April and May relative to the construction of sewage disposal facilities for both civilian and military personnel. These activities are also discussed in the written report for the quarter ending June 30, 1943.

It was reported that a sanitary district for the Ferncrest Addition in Multnomah County was being organized so that a sewerage system for approximately 100 persons could be provided. This, apparently, is the first district organized in the State of Oregon for such a purpose.

Sewage disposal data and preliminary sketches had been submitted by the secretary to the officials of Agate School, Jackson County, and of

Willowcreek School, Malheur County, to assist them in designing necessary sanitary facilities.

The sewage disposal facilities for the following war industry housing projects were either under construction or already completed:

- (a) Wood Village and Victory Homes, Multnomah County, serving 1500 persons.
- (b) Six Portland Public Housing Authority projects, Portland.
- (c) 5000-men barracks at Swan Island and Oregon Shipyards.
- (d) Ordnance, Umatilla County, serving 1500 persons.
- (e) F. P. H. A. Trailer Camp at Tillamook (150 trailers).
- (f) F. P. H. A. Trailer Camp at Astoria (150 trailers).
- (g) F. P. H. A. Apartment House project, Clatsop County (240 units).

Sewerage facilities had been approved for two war industries; namely. Oregon Electric Steel Rolling Mills and the Portland Tug and Barge Company, both of which are located in Portland.

Regarding the military establishments, it was reported that primary treatment by Imhoff tanks was being provided for the sewage from the U. S. Naval Air Station near Astoria, Clatsop County, but that no sewage treatment was intended at the Tillamook Naval Air Station, Tillamook County.

Inspections of waste disposal facilities had been made at the flour mill of the Preston Shaffer Milling Company, Athena; at the flax retting plant of the Molalla Flax Growers' Cooperative; and at the cherry packing plants of Hudson-Duncan Company, Dundee; and the Allen Fruit Company, Newberg. Reports had been sent to these companies recommending improvements and additions.

As instructed at the last regular meeting, the secretary sent letters to the industries which have serious trade waste disposal problems, asking them for a report of any progress which had been made and reminding

them of their responsibilities in solving such problems. Letters were sent to six pulp and paper companies and to one textile industry. At the time of the meeting, no replies had been received from the industries.

TILLAMOOK NAVAL AIR STATION (L.T.A.): Although detailed plans and specifications had been prepared and approved for sewage treatment facilities at this base, both Naval and U. S. Public Health Service officials had notified the Sanitary Authority that they were of the opinion that construction of such facilities should be postponed until after the present war emergency. A discussion of this subject by the members disclosed that the main reason for installing sewage treatment now would be to protect recreational uses of the Trask River.

The following resolution was then proposed and adopted: It is the understanding of the Sanitary Authority, that, because the actual population load will be less than one-half that originally estimated; because the need for treatment works at the present time is justified only on the basis of protecting the recreational uses; and because of the extreme shortage of labor, equipment and critical materials, the sewage from the Tillamook Naval Air Station (L.T.A.) is to be discharged raw and untreated into the Trask River during the present emergencies, and that if this project is maintained after these emergencies cease to exist, the Sanitary Authority will expect and insist upon the erection and maintenance of an adequate disposal plant. Copies of this resolution were to be sent to the Staff Headquarters of the 13th Naval District, the U. S. Public Health Service, and to the Officer in Charge of Construction at the Tillamook Station.

PROJECT PLANS: The following project plans reviewed during March, April and May 1943, were approved by the Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
3/11/43	Tillamook Naval Air Station	Sewage Treatment
3/18/43	Agate School, Jackson County	Sewage Treatment
3/19/43	Swan Island Barracks, Group #2	Sewers
3/19/43	Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. Barracks	Sewers
3/19/43	Ordnance	Sewage Disposal
5/10/43	Oregon Steel Rolling Mills, Portland	Sewers
5/10/43	Pendleton	Sewer Extensions
5/12/43	Portland Public Housing Authority Project No. Ore. 35059	Sewers
	Ore. 35091	Sewers
	Ore. 35096	Sewers
	Ore. 35097	Sewers
	Ore. 35098	Sewers
	Ore. 35099	Sewers
5/12/43	Portland Tug and Barge Company	Class C. Permit

PUBLICATIONS: As instructed at the last meeting of the Authority, the secretary investigated the various methods available for printing the "Columbia River Pollution Survey Report". The bid of \$696.00 for printing 2000 copies was submitted by the State Printer. This method of reproduction was considered more satisfactory than the others, and because it was as economical, the bid of the State Printer was accepted. The report should be available for distribution by September 1, 1943.

ANNUAL BUDGET: The following budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, was submitted by the secretary and approved by the members:

<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	
State Sanitary Engineer and Secretary	\$1500.00
Stenographer	1380.00
Per diem ( S.A. Members)	180.00

General, Operating & Maintenance

Travel, State Sanitary Engineer	\$350.00
Travel, S. A. members	250.00
Office rent	540.00
Miscellaneous	608.00
Capital Outlay	<u>100.00</u>

Total Budget . . . . . \$4,908.00

PORTLAND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN: Mr. Wendel reviewed briefly the plans for this campaign which had been worked up with Wm. F. Selleck, Public Relations Counsel, retained by the Authority for this campaign. It had originally been scheduled for the month of March but was later postponed until the middle of April so as not to coincide with state and federal income tax collection dates. At the suggestion of Mr. Selleck, it was postponed again because of the possibility of the city having to increase the water rates. This increase in water rates was later found to be unnecessary, and Mr. Selleck was instructed to proceed immediately with the campaign. Finally, on June 15, Mr. Selleck informed Mr. Wendel that because of personal and other business matters, he would be unable to complete his contract with the Sanitary Authority and asked that his resignation be accepted.

It was agreed by the members that another public relations counsel should be retained, if at all possible, to carry on this work. It was moved and carried that any financial settlement made with Mr. Selleck be based entirely on the value of work performed by him which could be used by his successor in carrying on the program.

Because it would be impossible to complete this campaign before July 1, 1943, it was deemed advisable to make sure that the money set aside for this purpose from the 1941-1943 appropriation could still be used.

Mr. Young of the Secretary of State's Office was contacted by telephone, and it was his opinion that such money would still be available if a new contract were drawn up prior to July 1, 1943.

The secretary and chairman were instructed to obtain a written opinion regarding this and, if such funds were allowed, to retain a new public relations counsel and to proceed with the educational campaign as rapidly as possible.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon. The next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority is scheduled to be held in Portland, Oregon, on Friday, September 17, 1943, at 10:00 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer  
and Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 17, 1943

The regular business meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:15 A.M. on September 17, 1943 in the Library Room, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold Erickson, substituting for Dr. Frederick D. Stricker who was out of the city; Messrs. John C. Veatch, Blaine Hallock and Albert Burch, members; and Kenneth H. Spies, secretary.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the June 18, 1943 meeting had been submitted to the members in advance and the reading of them was dispensed with. They were approved as prepared by the secretary.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: A copy of the Activities Report for March, April, May and June, 1943, was submitted to the members. A discussion of the activities of the field personnel for July and August was presented by the secretary. This discussion will be covered by the next Quarterly Report.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR NAVAL AIR STATION: The U. S. Navy is planning to construct a 400-bed temporary convalescent hospital in Clatsop County, Oregon, at the confluence of the Walluski and Youngs Rivers, Section 28, T8N, R9W. Permission to discharge raw sewage from the hospital into Youngs River had been requested by the Naval Authorities. After much discussion of the local conditions and possible public health hazards of such a practice, the following motion was made and adopted. MOTION: The secretary is hereby instructed to inform the

Authorities of the Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle, Washington, that the discharge of raw sewage from the hospital into Youngs River constitutes a practice not to be recommended by the Sanitary Authority, however, because of the shortage of manpower and critical materials, due to the present war emergency, a Class C temporary permit will be granted for such discharge of raw sewage, but with the following provisions:

(1) That the U. S. Navy assume all responsibility for cases of communicable and infectious diseases which might be found to be transmitted as a result of such water pollution.

(2) That all precautions possible be taken by hospital attendants to thoroughly disinfect the stools of patients suffering with tropical or other diseases of intestinal origin, before such wastes are discharged into the sewers.

(3) That said temporary permit be granted for a period not to exceed three years and that if the hospital continues in service for a longer period of time, adequate sewage treatment facilities be installed.

(4) That plans showing the location of the outfall sewer be submitted to the Sanitary Authority for review before construction of the same is undertaken.

PORTLAND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN: Because Mr. Charles Ohling, Public Relations Counsel, was ill and could not attend the meeting the progress report on the campaign to increase to the legal maximum the sewer user charge was presented by the Chairman. A brief outline of the report is as follows:

(1) On June 24, 1943, Mr. Charles P. Ohling, Public Relations Counsel, was retained to replace the services of William F. Selleck & Company.

(2) On July 7, 1943, a luncheon meeting was held at the Benson

Hotel with 25 representatives of the press, radio and other publicity agencies in attendance. The proposed campaign was presented to them and their assistance requested. They all committed themselves favorably.

(3) On the evening of July 9, 1943, a public meeting was held at the Library Hall. Approximately 75 persons were present. The chief opposition at this meeting was voiced by F. H. Young of the Oregon Investors and Taxpayers League, P. L. Cover, East Side Commercial Club, and A. C. Callan and Frank Hilton, Apartment House Owners Association.

(4) July 10, 1943. An editorial by C. C. Chapman in the Oregon Voter gave the approval of that publication.

(5) On July 14, the support of The Oregonian was expressed by the lead editorial "This Time, Let's Do It", and on July 15, the support of the Oregon Daily Journal by the lead editorial "Those Noisome Sewers that Empty Near Vanport City".

(6) August 5, 1943. A meeting arranged by Eugene Allen of the Labor Press was held with the Central Labor Council of Portland at the Aero Club. Each labor representative present was enthusiastically in favor of the proposal. Following this meeting the full support of the Labor Press was given editorially; and a resolution by the Central Labor Council was unanimously adopted.

(7) Resolutions in favor of the campaign have been endorsed by and received from numerous civic bodies and individuals. Harry Middleman of the Apartment House Owner Association has endorsed the program.

(8) About the middle of August the Portland City Council proposed to the Authority that if the issue were not pushed further at this time or before the election in May 1944, they would promise to support a bond issue and would retain an engineering firm as soon as possible. That proposal

was refused.

(9) The proposal to increase the service charge was submitted to the Portland Chamber of Commerce for their approval. It was in turn referred to the various sub-committees. Mr. Wendel appeared before the Trade and Commerce Committee and won their support. On September 8, 1943, the subject was debated by Mr. Wendel and Acting Mayor Bowes before the Retail Trade Bureau. That Bureau voted 10 to 1 in favor. Approval was also given by the Industries Committee and the Maritime Commerce Committee. The approval of the Executive Committee is expected in the near future.

(10) A favorable opinion was obtained from the bonding firm of Atkinson, Jones & Company regarding the advisability of the proposal from the financial standpoint.

(11) The Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Portland Post-War Planning Committee has endorsed it. Acting Mayor Bowes has expressed his surprise regarding the increased support given by factions which previously were presumed to be in opposition.

(12) The new City Council member, Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, has also been contacted and informed of the Authority's attitude.

(13) A letter received from F. N. Youngman, Vice President, refutes the charge made by Joe Gerber, advertiser, that the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation opposes the construction of adequate sewage disposal facilities in Portland.

(14) The Executive Committee of the Wildlife Federation is planning a big dinner for the night of October 4.

Much discussion followed the above report and it was agreed by all the members present that in spite of the large number of favorable expressions from the public, the Portland City Council apparently still refuses to increase the sewer user charge as requested by the Authority

because they are afraid of the political consequences. It was then decided to adopt a definite course of action.

It was planned to contact representative of the Moses Post-War Planning Committee to make certain that the Portland sewerage project would be included at the top of their list.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M. to reconvene at 4:00 P.M. for further consideration of and action in the Portland problem. Mr. Hallock was requested to formulate during the intermission an appropriate resolution citing the City Council to appear before the Authority on a "show-cause" order.

At 4:00 P.M. the meeting of the Authority was resumed. Those present were; Mr. Wendel, Dr. Erickson, Mr. Burch, Mr. Hallock, members; and Kenneth H. Spies, secretary. The public was represented by Messrs. W. J. Smith, C. C. Chapman and E. B. MacNaughton.

The purpose of the meeting was stated briefly by the Chairman and then the opinions of Messrs. Smith, Chapman and MacNaughton were requested.

Mr. MacNaughton endorsed the plan to cite the City Council. He stated that if the City of Eugene and Lane County had courage enough to set up a \$5,000,000 program, the Portland Council should have courage enough to increase the service charge. He stated further that within one year after the cancelation or completion of shipyard contracts there would be 50,000 people released from work in the Portland area. In 1943 the employment in metropolitan Portland has been estimated at 416% of the 1937 total. Because of the change in shipping conditions, the record production of the present shipyards could not be continued. These facts were presented as arguments for building up a sinking fund to finance post-war construction and employment in the City of Portland.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Chapman were likewise of the same opinion and they gave their endorsement to the plan to attempt action on the part of the City Council.

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. Hallock and was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the law the Oregon State Sanitary Authority is empowered and directed to cause sewage disposal and other stream pollution abated, and,

WHEREAS, municipalities of the State of Oregon generally, including those along the Willamette River, exclusive of Portland, are co-operating with the said Authority in the matter of stream pollution abatement; but because of the failure of the City of Portland, which is the chief offender, to render co-operation, and its seeming disposition to obstruct the work of the Authority in the matter, the efforts of the Authority are seriously impaired and the will of the people thus thwarted, and,

WHEREAS, in the year 1938 the people of the City of Portland by their vote authorized the imposition and collection of sewage disposal charges to the extent of one-third of the monthly water charges, only a fraction of which has been levied by the City and even that following the insistent demands of the Authority, and,

WHEREAS, unless the funds so authorized shall be accumulated and made available for use in connection with the sewage disposal project during the post-war period, such project will have to be constructed through the employment of funds raised by general taxation and without the benefit of preliminary engineering data and capital reserve.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the State Sanitary Authority forthwith cause notice and citation to issue to the City of Portland, its Mayor or acting Mayor, and the members of its Council, directing

said City to appear before said Authority in Room 720, Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon, at 10:00 o'clock A.M., on Tuesday, October 5, 1943, and then and there show cause, if any exists, why said City should not now take the steps available leading to compliance with the laws of Oregon relating to abatement of stream pollution, and why appropriate proceedings should not be instituted against the said City should it fail so to do.

The meeting adjourned at 5:50 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer and  
Secretary

ZWRJZ



## PROCEEDINGS OF CITATION HEARING

CITY OF PORTLAND  
before the  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

720 Oregon Building  
Portland, Oregon

October 5, 1943

\* \* \* \* \*

## PERSONS PRESENT AT HEARING

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## Members:

Harold F. Wendel, Chairman  
Blaine Hallock  
Dr. Frederick D. Stricker  
John C. Veatch

Kenneth H. Spies, Acting State  
Sanitary Engineer and Secretary

## STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Rex Kimmell

## CITY OF PORTLAND REPRESENTATIVES

William A. Bowes, acting Mayor and  
Commissioner of Public Works  
Fred Peterson, Department of Public Affairs  
Kenneth C. Cooper, Department of Finance  
Dorothy McCullough Lee, Commissioner of Utilities  
Lyman Latourette, City Attorney  
Ben Morrow, City Engineer  
L. G. Apperson, Engineering Bureau Chief

## OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN DISCUSSION

J. E. Bennett  
Frank A. Hilton, attorney, representing Apartment House Owners' Association  
Fred Foss  
W. Wm. Puustinen, secretary, Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union  
W. J. Smith, Wildlife Federation  
William L. Finley, Vice President, National Wildlife Federation  
S. O. Plunkett, secretary, Apartment House Owners' Association.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
TRANSCRIPT OF  
CITY OF PORTLAND "SHOW CAUSE" CITATION HEARING

SUBJECT: PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN THE PUBLIC  
WATERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

Meeting called to order at 10:15 A.M.

Mr. Wendel: The meeting is now called to order. For the record, will those representing the city kindly identify themselves.

William A. Bowes, acting Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works.

Fred Peterson, Department of Public Affairs.

Lyman Latourette, City Attorney.

Kenneth C. Cooper, Department of Finance.

Dorothy McCullough Lee, Commissioner of Utilities.

Ben Morrow, City Engineer.

L. G. Apperson, Engineering Bureau Chief.

Mr. Wendel: Will the secretary kindly read the resolution and citation?

Mr. Spies: (Reads the resolution and citation).

Mr. Wendel: We shall be glad to hear the answer of the City of Portland to this.

Mr. Bowes: I would like to read the prepared answer of the City of Portland to the citation.

Mr. Wendel: We are all familiar with the history involved, and it might save time if we were to dispense with the reading of the statement.

Mr. Bowes: I would like to enter it as part of our answer to the citation.

Mr. Hallock: The matter is pretty well summarized or "boiled down" in the statement on page 9. Greater progress might be made if we were to devote our time to the discussion of the disposition of the charges. It

could be entered as an exhibit.

Mr. Bowes: Perhaps we would save time, but it is my feeling that a complete statement should be made to each and every one here so that there will be no misunderstanding. There are a number of people present who, we feel, should hear this explanation; therefore, I would like to read the prepared statement. I have no objection to entering it as an exhibit. However, I believe for the benefit of those who have come to this public hearing, it should be presented to them.

Mr. Hallock: I have no desire to interfere with your presentation of the report.

Mr. Wendel: Kindly proceed with the statement.

Mr. Bowes: (Reads the answer of the City of Portland to the "Show Cause" Citation Hearing.)

(Mr. Bowes called special attention to Exhibit I, the Wolman Report; to Exhibit II, the Charter Amendment; to Exhibit III, Ordinance No. 71912; Exhibit IV, Resolution No. 21576 of the Council; Exhibit V, Report of the Board of Equalization; Exhibit VI, Report of Commissioner of Public Works; Exhibit VII, Ordinance No. 74011; Exhibit VIII, Statements of Receipts and Disbursements; Exhibit IX, part of the Wolman report; Exhibit X, Summary of the work accomplished by the Council; and, Exhibit XI, Documents filed with the City Council and the disposition of them. Following this, Mr. Bowes made an informal discussion of several of these.)

Mr. Wendel: Apparently, the chief difference that exists between the City Council and the State Sanitary Authority is in the conception of progress of compliance. From the history of the voting, the Authority feels that, if the public is asked to vote a general bond issue for substantially the full amount of the cost, it will not be approved. The Authority, more-

over, feels that federal aid is highly questionable and cannot be counted on, to say nothing of the merit of value. The city does not seem to believe in the present philosophy of planning and saving for the future; the financial program which the city advances is greatly inadequate; and in the minds of the Authority it is considered doubtful that any great progress will be made in the consummation of the plans. It is the opinion of the Authority that the state is entitled to the maximum compliance that can be made, being done lawfully and legally under the circumstances, toward making progress toward compliance. Therein seems to lie the chief difference between us. We feel it is regrettable that the maximum charge has not been levied during this entire period. If it had been we should now have over two millions of dollars in the treasury. A great deal has been said regarding the Board of Equalization and that Board's recommendations and the maximum levy of \$275,000 a year, but the City Council by their schedule produced but \$130,000. The Board of Equalization, by their own recommendation, would have produced more than twice the revenue contemplated by the city. The chief difference, then, lies in what constitutes compliance.

Mr. Hallock: I note that on the top of page 8 the City of Portland is not strongly in favor of sewer user service charges, and then on page 9, it is stated that in the opinion of the city the objective will be achieved more quickly by applying moderate sewer user service charges for the present. The commissioners contend that an application of the maximum amount permissible at this date would result in much popular disfavor and that a bond issue would certainly fail. Ignoring the fate of the bond issue, I personally would like to see a little more proof advanced on the contention that the people of Portland do not favor these levy charges and that any attempt to increase them would result in

substantial popular disfavor. Personally, I haven't learned enough of this to be convinced that that actually would be the case if the charges were levied right up to the maximum authorized by the voters. What has the City to advance? We feel there is a public clamor for the increase in charges to build up the fund.

Mr. Bowes: As far as the bond issues and the matter of financing, the matter of raising money, the Wolman Report gives a brief history of the vote of the people of Portland, and as to the maximum amount of sewer user service charge, we have heard but one side. It is our feeling and finding that the only way to handle this is to submit it to a vote. It is our finding through the collection agencies, the water bureau and various substations, that there is, even to the existing charge a great deal of opposition.

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Commissioner, if I am correctly informed, the charge if increased to the maximum would amount to the ordinary residences in the city to about the cost of two packs of cigarettes per month - - perhaps thirty cents per residence if this thing were carried to the maximum. Surely, that can't be a serious factor.

Mr. Wendel: At the time of the Wolman Report, concerning which a great deal has been said, war was not contemplated. Immediate action was contemplated following this Report, yet the interval between the Report and the present time has already been from four to five years. If this interval has been anticipated, the recommendations regarding financing the project would undoubtedly have been different. I mentioned that the recommendations in the Report of the Board of Equalization would have doubled the amount collected by the City Council. Regarding the public attitude toward the service charge, I took the City Council at its word and attempted to sound out public opinion on this score. Those I have contacted have been unanimously in favor of this program.

Mr. Bowes: What program?

Mr. Wendel: The one being discussed here, increasing the service charge to the legal maximum. We hope to have a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce on Friday endorsing it. This took five weeks because it was reported to the several sub-committees. However, each has approved and notified the board accordingly, and I am informed that the board will report immediately. We have heard favorably from the Central Labor Council, the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mr. Morton, president of 59 community clubs, states approval would be unquestioned. You, yourself, expressed to me how surprised you were at the complete reversal of public opinion. I believe you stated that the Post-War Planning Committee had approved this service charge unanimously.

Mr. Bowes: No, not the executive committee, just the sub-committee.

Mr. Wendel: In taking the City Council's word in good faith, we have attempted to sound out public sentiment. We definitely feel that there is practically unanimous approval. I can truthfully say the only objection has come from the members of the City Council. I don't remember of any other opposing voice. The Authority feels that this would constitute progress toward compliance, and for that reason is insisting that the City Council proceed with the program.

Mr. Bowes: Are you contending that we have made no progress?

Mr. Wendel: No. Just a minimum of progress.

Mr. Veatch: Opposition has been by people who apparently are very large industrial users, and there has been in the past also the Apartment House Owners' Association, but under the present tax rate, there will never be a time when it would hit them more lightly. Because

of the high rate of federal tax paid by most industries and businesses, the majority of the sewer user charge would be deductible from such taxes. From 70 to 80% of this increased charge is deductible from taxes as an expense of business. The actual increase would be only 15 to 20%. Now, if you go to put through a bond issue after the war, you have to have some "cushion" behind the bond issue. Every cent accumulated now is going to help that bond issue along. I can't see that this is going to be bettered by waiting until after the war. It isn't likely we can expect in the next few years a great deal of help from the government. You can work on the theory of getting a government loan, but the chances for federal grants are questionable. You can't pay that off by adding more to a debt. It has to come out of taxes. Taxes are still going to be levied and paid. There are going to be no gifts from the government. The present tax rate is making people realize that we have to pay our own bills. Now is the time to begin to lay by a little "nest egg" to do this. Regardless of how it is financed, Portland is going to have to clean up the river, to take care of the sewage condition from a purely practical standpoint, because other parts of the state are progressing along these lines. There has been a lot of criticism, especially in the Willamette Valley because no apparent progress has been made in Portland.

Mr. Bowes: Don't you think we have made progress?

Mr. Wendel: We don't say you haven't made progress. We do ask that you try to enforce our proposal. We wish to make <sup>the</sup> sewage situation as easy as possible. It seems to me that if we have got to incur a debt and put through a disposal program, which we undoubtedly have to do, the more funds we have on hand the easier it will be to raise the balance. This is a fund that can now be collected, a very substantial fund with as little injury as possible. I don't think the average householder would

raise serious objection. The average citizen is a fairly reasonable and reliable person and realizes that such a situation exists and must be taken care of. Neither individual users nor industrial users can ever pay this money as easily as at the present time.

Mr. Hallock: How about the post-war program under the direction of Mr. Moses? It will need a back-log of cash reserve. This is one project for which a cash reserve can be obtained easily. Don't we all agree that it was wise and proper to impose these charges? Although there was a delay, we have collected some money. Wouldn't we be in a far better condition if we had two million dollars instead of one-half million? (Which was collected under pressure.)

Mr. Bowes: Under pressure? I don't think pressure was ever necessary.

Mr. Hallock: Perhaps not, but it seemed so to the Authority. Now, we have the advantage of that little cash reserve, and everyone seemingly agrees that it is an advantage. Wouldn't it be a greater advantage if we had a larger cash back-log and our plans carried through to a further degree of completion. I can't see much merit in agreeing that we were fortunate that we accumulated this back-log of cash reserve unless we carry it further. I certainly don't believe we can finance it when the time comes with less difficulty. The service charge is a trivial burden, and when that burden is seemingly almost . . . .

Mr. Bowes: It is a matter of judgment as to whether it is trivial or not.

Mr. Latourette: I would like to make a brief statement, expressing more fully the views of the City Commissioners on the proposition. The sum of two million dollars as a back-log for the ultimate completion of the program is, as we view it, hardly a "Drop in the water pail."

These maps attached to the report by the City show the enormous amount of work it is going to require. Intercepting sewers will have to be built on both sides of the Willamette River, and river crossings will also be required. Their design will be difficult. Only the design and construction of the treatment plant will be fairly simple and easy; no great difficulty to finance. The great expense is in connection with intercepting sewers. The cost isn't known within several million dollars. Engineers estimate ten million dollars. They didn't have any data; borings had not been completed. Don't know whether there is rock or quicksand. As an example, when the City widened Front Avenue for just a short distance, quicksand was encountered. The contractors lost thousands of dollars on a 200-foot project. Not only did the contractors lose, but property owners had their buildings wrecked because of caving and the inability to shore up a trench. With these intercepting sewers to be constructed along the river, there may be hundreds of quicksand pockets, the whole project may have to be abandoned as it is planned. We will need millions of dollars more than the engineers estimated.

Mr. Veatch: Assuming that ten million dollars is correct as to what it is going to cost, two million dollars is 20%. Don't you think that is a mighty substantial step to accomplish? If you are going to finance a bond issue and are able to state "we have 20% on hand," it is much easier to finance than otherwise.

Mr. Latourette: My theory is that it is going to cost perhaps double that amount after the borings and estimates are made; also consideration of the cost will have to be based on post-war prices.

Mr. Veatch: Is it your idea that we should go ahead?

Mr. Latourette: That is the theory of myself and the members of the City Council.

Mr. Veatch: It must be done. We are faced with the proposition that we have got to do it sometime.

Mr. Latourette: We are aiming to get that result.

Mr. Veatch: Here's the place we have to go; wouldn't it be best to do everything possible now?

Mr. Latourette: If we take the step now to levy the maximum amount it will surely kill the project. It will alienate the voters. After the war had begun, a proposal was made to cut out the sewer users charge entirely. There was a strenuous campaign made; many people were there objecting to the sewer users charge, even to the small amount that is being imposed now. The City Commissioners voted down the proposal. But they got the idea that it wasn't very popular and they have to work with the view of carrying the voters along with them. If the service charge is increased, it is possible that an initiative measure or action would be taken to refund the sewer users charge.

Mr. Hallock: Do you mean at the City Council meetings?

Mr. Latourette: At the council meetings, various people appeared at that time to enter their objections to the sewer users charge. They were primarily residential owners who were against it. The list of the names of various people fills two pages on the large record, each page about one foot or more long, of names of those submitted at that time. It is referred to as Exhibit XII. If you wish, we will have copies made of the council records for the Sanitary Authority. There were some persons who were not opposed; but there were a great many more who were.

Mr. Wendel: That proposal was brought about at that time by the Board of Equalization. Since that time conditions have changed greatly. One of the organizations that was most active, the Apartment House Owners' Association, I am informed, is now viewing it favorably.

I have been told by one of their members that their ideas have changed; they have "flopped over" to this side because they realize it will be much more burdensome later on.

Mr. Bowes: The secretary of the Apartment House Owners' Association is here. We think they have taken action.

Mr. Plunkett: I might clarify this situation right now. I know there has been no change in the stand taken by our organization. A statement was prepared at a recent meeting. We went on record as opposing this charge and we still oppose it. Mr. Hilton is prepared to make that statement.

Mr. Wendel: I don't mind telling you who it was who made the statement I referred to. It was Mr. Middleman, one of the two biggest apartment house owners in the city, and he told me that. I haven't gotten around to your organization.

Mr. Plunkett: Apartment House owners are faced with a rental situation. On March, 1942, incomes were frozen and our costs are going up.

Mr. Wendel: I don't think that opposition will stand.

Mr. Plunkett: Not only apartment house owners, but laundry people are objecting as well, and all others who are high water users.

Mr. Wendel: We will be glad to bring them in line.

Mr. Latourette: There are one or two more points I would like to make as to whether or not it is fair to finance the major portion of the project with sewer users service charges. The engineers who made the study and the water report thought it would not be a fair basis of procedure because the project is so great and the construction will last through so many years that a large portion of the burden should be passed on to another generation. It is too heavy a burden at this time to pay within a few years if this project is to be constructed

now or within any reasonable time in the future. In the first place, the sewer users charge, if applied to the maximum would not provide for construction unless it was backed up by the city floating a bond issue and possibly with government aid. I don't bank on that. We tried in the past on this project but failed to get it. Possibly the government will see a greater need after the war. Along this line, the City Commissioners feel it is one of paramount concern that after the war, in order to give the boys coming home more opportunity for work, the government should participate in the project, not only because the effort is meritorious but because this sewer project is meritorious. Another thing in the matter of the construction is the necessity of keeping the people with us, because if we don't have public support it is going to fail. Our experience with the vote of the people and the appearance of the people before the City Council gave the Commissioners the feeling that it is best to proceed on a moderate charge, gathering data of what we are up against and laying plans definitely for financing. The City Commissioners are criticized because they have this money lying idle. If we had more money - - -

Mr. Wendel: Do you call money invested in war bonds "idle"?

Mr. Latourette: "Idle" was not an apt word; it was using a wrong choice of word. Our rate of interest here is very low. People may be better able to stand sewer users service charges later, but the people who have to stand them now are all the time hit with the matter of buying bonds, contributing to various different enterprises. Although they have more money, they would have to cut down on other meritorious purchases. It is our feeling that the people are not inclined to go with a heavier sewer users charge at this time.

Mr. Hallock: You suggest that we do not know yet the ultimate cost of this. You feel that putting a "drop in a bucket" isn't worthy

of favorable comment. Using that same phrase, isn't it better to put in three drops than one if the people want that thing done?

Mr. Latourette: I would say "no". The three drops very likely would kill the project because of the unfavorable sentiment.

Mr. Hallock: If the people do want the three drops, would it be objectionable?

Mr. Latourette: If they were to work out a plan.

Mr. Hallock: There seems to be a difference of opinion as to what the people do want.

Mr. Latourette: That is what it boils down to.

Mr. Wendel: Let me call to your attention a few things. It is said they object when they pay the water bill. The only information they have is the statement accompanying the water bill, which is not to the effect that this is a post-war accumulation of a "nest egg". I don't blame them for complaining after reading the statement on the water bill. That statement is not an explanation but an alibi for the water department. I should also like to call your attention to the annual expense which Commissioner Bowes pointed out from the Wolman Report will be necessary to operate and maintain this disposal project. It should be noted that the estimated annual expense consists of a minimum of 50% up to a maximum of 87% for fixed charges; that is, principal and interest. Every dollar that is collected now reduces the fixed charge that must be borne later on. I want to appeal to you gentlemen of the Council, so you not feel that if we let this period pass when people can pay this trivial amount and we reach the time when the City will be forced to do this and the people perhaps won't be able to do it so easily, don't you think there will be a great deal of criticism, whether or not the Commission remains the same?

Mr. Latourette: I would answer that along this line: the City

Commissioners are doing the best of their ability, following their best judgment on this subject, making headway according to the best method and what is going to happen in the future no one of us knows, but the City Commissioners are doing the best possible to achieve construction at the earliest time. Adopting another problem, unless they can get an assurance beforehand that they will receive public support, would seem to be killing the project rather than aiding it.

Mr. Hilton: Can a mere citizen speak his mind?

Mr. Wendel: If he deals with the facts, it is agreeable with the Authority.

Mr. Hilton: I shall try to deal with the facts, but I wish to differ very radically with the position as to the feeling of the people as to the propriety of levying of the 33-1/3% tax. I think the matter has got down to the point where the state feels that the public is unani-  
mously anxious that this increase be made, but Mr. Bowes has explained that the public doesn't feel that way. It has been expressed that by collecting 33-1/3% all along there would be two million dollars in the war chest. I think that is assuming that the people would have permitted that tax to continue. I think if they had, the Commissioners would have been recalled or would have been defeated at the election. At the present time, I definitely and positively know that the people feel that rather than an increase in the tax, it should be eliminated entirely until the war is over and comprehensive planning can be done. We admit by the statements of all here that we have not yet a plan that is at all satisfactory. The law permitting the present tax is a law enacted by the people under a positive misapprehension - - money taken under false pretenses. People didn't anticipate that the sewer tax would just be a drop in the bucket, accomplishing nothing; they thought it meant bringing about a self-liquidating sewer system. When they

voted, they voted on the belief that there wasn't to be any additional bond issue over the six million dollars and no general property tax. The city has spent \$69,000.00 for engineering at the present time - - -

Mr. Bowes: \$17,000.00 - - -

Mr. Wendel: Are you referring to preliminary reports - - -

Mr. Hilton: The City Commissioners have backed up the report that it would cost so much; investigations have shown that if the sewer tax of 33-1/3% had been assessed it would be inadequate for even operating expenses. These will be \$793,000 a year, and 33-1/3% would only bring in \$500,00<sup>0</sup>. This wouldn't take in enough to maintain the operating charges. You have stated what you think the people want; I am confident in my opinion that the people don't want that 33-1/3%. They don't want one-ninth of the tax for many good reasons. I will enumerate them later. Wouldn't it be just and fair to the people to permit them to express their desires? You are confident as to what the people want; Mr. Bowes and the City Council have their idea as to what the people want. Wouldn't it be proper that the City place on the ballot at the next election such a proposition as would permit the people to express themselves on the sewer tax and the continuance of the 33-1/3% levy, or change the entire project? The first duty of this Authority, under the law Section 116-1122, is to encourage voluntary cooperation of the people. Voluntary cooperation of the people is what the people voluntarily wish to do. How can we better get their wish or cooperation than by election. Both sides of the proposition merit discussion on all of these matters. Let the people vote. Then we will have the voluntary cooperation of the people. That Wolman Report is a report made in 1939; it was based on costs in 1939. I think everyone will admit that costs have not become one-half more, but have doubled. It will be more than ten million dollars. That project will not be the project the people voted upon then. They voted for a self-liquidating system,

activated sludge and various other things. Representations were made that the entire cost was not to exceed nine million dollars, (reported from six to nine million). The Wolman Report states it will be from ten to eleven million and is an entirely different project, one in which they don't activate the sludge, but will put it in the Columbia River. Since 1939, costs have doubled; the sewer project would cost twenty million dollars. Isn't that obtaining money under false pretenses, to continue collection without the people having an opportunity to speak, when it is collected for an entirely different project? If you have confidence in what the public thinks, let's let them express themselves. People were very much opposed to the employing of engineers at that time. Under the Wolman Report, thirty-four engineers were to be employed. It will be necessary to have that many more today. I wonder if you gentlemen aren't losing sight of the fact that we are still in war? We have a back-log of \$400,000. That is ample money for a back-log and let everything be held until you have a sensible project; when you know what you are going to do, start the project so the boys who come back from the war will have a job instead of giving work to the people who are here. You speak of public opinion. The radio is a good indication. Early in the morning, at the worst possible time, I spoke over the radio on this subject; I got twenty-five calls. All of the people were up in arms that there was to be an increase on this tax. When you get that many people calling at such an unfavorable time you can be certain they represent the public's attitude. The Apartment House Owners' Association went on record against this proposal the other night. I could point out that those resolutions of the various organizations were brought about by solicitation and mean nothing. When the people vote, they vote the other way. I am satisfied those resolutions referred to were brought about largely by solicitation, but we doubt that they express the wishes of the people. I am willing to

take a chance on an election. Stop this petty larceny, paying money under pressure. Old persons of incomes from \$40.00 - \$60.00 - \$70.00, those are the people contributing to this annual fund. The dollar that comes out of them means less food. They are bitterly opposed to that additional tax - - - It taxes only a small part of Portland and leaves the rest go "Scott free".

Mr. J. E. Bennett: I am not here for the purpose of defending our present City Council. Fact of the matter is, I think they are deserving of condemnation. They promised the people one thing and turned around and taxed them for something entirely different, and that is exactly what is being done today. The Sanitary Board is responsible just as much as the City Council. I was a member of the City Council that hastily considered the project to produce jobs. It was left pretty much up to Commissioner Bean to prepare a program that was workable. We put this up as a proposition that was to be "pay-as-you-go". No bond issue, no additional taxes. There wasn't going to be anything except this charge on the water bill. In return, the people of Portland were to secure a Willamette River in which they could take a bath and also drink the water if they saw fit. Those statements were all untrue. We discovered that the scheme the council used in order to push the issue was a mistake. We are now also presenting a program that is not workable. The Sanitary Authority is equally responsible. It was my position and is now that the minute we discovered that we had presented a scheme that was unworkable, we should have stopped collection of money. Fact of the matter is, I believe every nickle collected could be seriously questioned if anybody took the trouble to do it. It seems to me it is about time that the city council and Sanitary Authority quit playing politics.

Mr. Hallock: What is this about politics? I would like to have you explain that.

Mr. Bennett: If a man told you he was going to sell you a horse for \$50.00, you would expect to get it for \$50.00.

Mr. Hallock: That is your explanation?

Mr. Bennett: (Did not answer the question regarding politics).

It is high time to quite be-fuddling the issue. Now, the City Council in connection with the Sanitary Authority can do two things; first, discontinue the collection of the charge - we have \$500,000. If they can't gather together enough plans to present a program for \$500,000, it is my estimation the City Council can't do it with five million dollars. This board should put up a program that would be workable, tell them the truth about what it is going to cost and that the Willamette River is not going to be clean. Tell the people what they are going to have. I am not in favor of dumping sewage into the river. It is not civilized to dump it into the river. Remedy is to present a plan and ask them by their vote to approve or disapprove. The Sanitary Board tries to browbeat this City Council into further committing a bigger crime under the present program under which they don't have a moral right to collect a single cent.

Mr. Smith: The simplest test would be to collect the maximum contemplated and see whether or not it meets with the approval of the citizens, and if it should meet with their disapproval, then, if they recalled the Council, it would save the cost of an election. I have during the past three to five years had quite a bit to do with this. I have shown the picture "Pollution in the Willamette", and as yet, there has not been a single group who have not offered their support to a program to clean up this river.

Mr. Bowes: Speaking for myself and not for the Council - Mr. Smith has shown the picture; I have seen the picture and it is a good picture, but there is no place that shows the fish dying below the falls.

- - - I am not condoning the dumping of sewage into the river. How do the

fish get to the falls, I don't know.

(There followed an explanation regarding fish life in the Willamette River by Mr. Smith, et al.)

Mr. Bowes: Mr. Smith appeared at a meeting and said we should have the engineering data. It was the intention and will of the Council and is yet the will of the Council to develop an adequate system based on engineering data. With the war, every competent engineer was taken in either one branch of the service or another. We have not been able to find anyone competent to do the work. Mr. Bennett spoke of lying to the people. Mr. Bennett didn't help me any when I took office. Mr. Bennett was a member of the Council when these matters were submitted to the people, and if Mr. Bennett were the competent man he claims to be, he would have known what the plans were. Now he comes back before this Sanitary Authority regarding deals while he was in the Council, and he was the one that voted for them. As far as I know, and so far as my department is concerned, we are honestly trying to develop a sewer system that will satisfactorily clean up the Willamette River. It is not the intention that sewage from the City of Portland should be dumped into the river. It will be intercepted and carried to a central point for treatment before being discharged into the Columbia River.

Mr. Hallock: If you do find that the people of the city want it, you will be the first to - - -

Mr. Bowes: We will not try to obstruct the collection, but in our best judgment, and we can be wrong (maybe we have been wrong and maybe we will be wrong again), we will not submit anything to the people of Portland until we definitely know what type is needed for a treatment plant that we know will do the job. We are going to have competent, able men tell us. Then we will work out a financial program.

Mr. Hallock: If in view of the fact that the plans are not complete, the people expressed themselves in favor of our proposal, would you view it favorably?

Mr. Bowes: If the people want it. We are committed to 33-1/3% and the Board of Equalization recommended one thing and the Council adopted another.

Mr. Hallock: If the people express themselves, you are not disposed to then conclude, because the plans are incomplete, that you will still oppose it?

Mr. Bowes: I didn't get the question.

Mr. Hallock: If we assume that some adequate method can be worked out to satisfy you that they want this charge increased and the money collected, the fact that the type of project has not been worked out wouldn't be permitted as a factor in the Council's viewing this unfavorably?

Mr. Bowes: I don't think it fair to the people of Portland that we levy the charge. We have been working on this sewage disposal thing under a handicap. First, the people voted on a pay-as-you-go plan, then they were asked to approve a general obligation bond issue. The original revenue bonds could not be sold. Other pay-as-you-go plans were submitted. The people are confused. I don't think it is fair to tell them we are going to give them another increase.

Mr. Hallock: Even though the people favor this increase?

Mr. Bowes: I don't think the people understand.

Mr. Wendel: There seem to be two issues: (1) engineering, type of plans, and (2) the financial plans. Suppose you are on a cash basis and you know you are going to have to buy a suit. Do you have to wait until you determine whether it will be a blue suit or a brown suit before you save the money to buy it with?

Mr. Bowes: If I have to have a suit, I buy it, sometimes on credit.

Mr. Wendel: Why can't the financial planning be done now?

Mr. Bowes: Because of the confused condition of the peoples' minds on the sewer disposal program. We are trying to keep the confidence of the people. The only way we are going to get it is first to have an adequate plan, a plan that will do the job, backed up by engineering.

Mr. Hilton: Do you think it is fair to the water users when they didn't vote for that kind of tax, when we don't know whether or not it will be ten or twenty million dollars?

Mr. Wendel: We do know that it is the law of the State of Oregon that it must be done.

Mr. Hilton: The law does not say that the pollution must cease?

Mr. Veatch: There is and has been for many years a law prohibiting the dumping of sewage.

Mr. Hilton: Portland is at the end of the Willamette River and above there are many places that are far worse. I know from the engineering reports the mills in Oregon City are far worse than sewage from Portland. Sewage from Portland can be collected to be dumped into the Columbia River. Are they in favor of that? What are the proposed plans?

Mr. Hallock: As mentioned before, it is the first duty to bring about voluntary compliance. It is fair to say that if we fail to get this - -

Mr. Hilton: Force compliance?

Mr. Wendel: We are trying to get the City of Portland to do this. If we fail at this hearing to produce cooperation, there is no further end to attain by such means. There has been the argument that the sewer users charge applies to but a few of the people. This thing spreads the charge, as far as I know, to all the people. Every nickle

raised now will lower the bond issue.

Mr. Veatch: Most everyone in Portland has to use water.

Mr. Hallock: What about Nyssa collecting a \$1.00 charge; Burns, \$0.75; Lakeview, \$0.85; Eugene, \$0.25; Ashland \$0.25, Silverton \$0.50? They are all collecting substantially more per capita than is Portland. They are accumulating funds to help after the war is over.

Mr. Hilton: Have they prepared their plans?

Mr. Hallock: Most of them have no plans, nothing except the impulse and desire to clean up.

Mr. Wendel: For your information, I will tell you this: Following the meeting with the City Council at which we solicited the voluntary compliance, we were told they did not believe this plan had the support of the people. We then said we would try to bring about an expression. We have worked to that end, and we have been very much surprised ourselves at the unanimous success. Due to limitations of ability, we have not been able to contact all organizations. All we have contacted have been favorable.

Mr. Hilton: Have you told them both sides of the question?

Mr. Wendel: Perhaps we can't see the other side. However, we have told them the following. See if you think it has been fairly presented. We want to be honest; we don't want to misrepresent the facts. "There is a law in the State of Oregon that compels pollution to cease; obviously, that law cannot be enforced during wartime when men and materials are not available. However, preparation for compliance can be made, particularly in the finances. There is a city ordinance whereby the City Council can collect an average of  $29\frac{1}{2}\%$  per month up to  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the water bill. The City Council is collecting approximately one-ninth. This one-ninth brings in from \$17,000 to \$18,000 a month;  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  would amount to nearly \$50,000 a month, or one-half million dollars

a year. Doesn't it strike you as good business to accumulate this fund, this "nest egg", to be invested in war bonds"? That is what we have told the people, and if we have not presented the truth, we desire to be corrected.

Mr. Fred Foss: I would like to speak here as one of the individuals who helped to pay this sewer service charge. I am 46 years old at the present time. You are going to collect approximately \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Do you think that I should pay for something that is going to be completed in twenty-five years? I heard some talk about that picture shown by Mr. Smith. I have here something that was written by Richard Smith. He might be the same Smith who owns Bonney View Park. This article says that on the Clackamas River the fish were so thick in 1940 you could almost walk on them. They must have gone through this polluted area. I am a fisherman, so I know something about the situation; it is not the pollution from the Portland area that is killing the fish. It is the offal from up and down the river which is so bad it tore up the nets. Waste from the paper mills. We haven't cleaned that up yet. I can't go for that increase; I am buying bonds, paying taxes and making contributions. Against the law to dump sewage into the Columbia River? Regarding fish life in the Willamette River, I will defy Mr. Smith or anyone else to go down to the waterfront and show me fish that have died there. You haven't seen it; it hasn't been there. They go back. We have an annual run of salmon. Give the people an honest chance. Mr. Latourette made a good statement on the matter of quicksand. I have worked on the construction of the Kaiser plant and there was very much quicksand. Our lines are breaking. It is a consistent matter of caving. Even the steel pipes are broken. We don't know -- this sewage disposal may cost \$40,000,000. Let them do more engineering; we want to win the war. If we have to, we can take the issue to the next legislature.

Mr. Wendel: Regarding the pollution from the paper mills, please don't think nothing has been done there; but as long as the City of Portland continues its pollution of the river, it will delay any relief we can get from the paper mills. The sooner Portland acts, the sooner these companies will get into line. The paper mills have been making a sincere effort.

Mr. Hilton: Wouldn't, under this plan, it take from 30 to 40 years to build the plant?

Mr. Veatch: I don't think that anyone at any time thought you could build a sewer system in a few years. Might take longer.

Mr. Hilton: Isn't it - - - - -

Mr. Veatch: I think that the purpose of collecting the sewer user charge is for the purpose of eventually applying it on the construction of a sewage disposal plant. Neither the City Council nor the Sanitary Authority can say what the kind of plant will be nor the cost. We are going to be faced with this situation; We are going to have a tremendous unemployment problem after the war. The state is taking steps and the City also to meet that situation. Something serious is going to face us. This is one of the projects that might help solve unemployment. But you can't do that unless you have some funds when the time comes to put it into effect! Now, there was a suggestion made that government aid might be obtained for the purpose of constructing the sewage disposal plant. From information I have gathered, there isn't going to be any more public grants. The future program will be government loans at a low rate of interest on the same general principle as the R.F.C. loans. They all require a certain percentage of the cost to be put up by the City, and I doubt very much if you are going to get a government loan unless the City can say "we have this much we can put into this now." If you sit by and don't have a fund collected, when the time comes to start the project you are not going to

get the financial help necessary.

Mr. Bowes: I believe you are correct; it will be a grant and not a loan. Loans are very much in the background, not very much in evidence. You go to Washington and ask for a loan or a grant. They are going to ask for an adequate plan; they are going to ask for a bond issue. Two or three million dollars isn't going to be what they are going to ask for; it is a bond issue that you have to have.

Mr. Bennett: When I made the remark regarding the unworkable program put through, I thought I confessed my sins in the beginning under the theory that an honest confession was good for the soul. The old City Council, of which both Mr. Bowes and I were members, made the mistake in not putting up a program that was workable. I am willing to take my condemnation. That matter was put to the people hurriedly and without the expenditure of a great amount of money. No excuse - - but if you look at it from the standpoint where I am now, I say Commissioner Bowes has spent \$100,000 of the taxpayers' money, and at this late date confesses he hasn't any program, and he expected me to have it without the expenditure of money. Cold facts are that these sewer user charges are out of proportion. Give employment to engineers; it would have some merit from that point, but usually "foreign" engineers are imported to do the work. I want to say to you Commissioners and the members of the Sanitary Board, if you care to take a look at the minutes, you will find that back in 1940 Commissioner Bean was the Commissioner in charge and I asked Bean this question: "If the Council grants you the authority to levy this tax under the authority of the people, how soon will you be able to work on this system?" He answered: "I have all the plans ready now." If Mr. Bean had them ready then, where are they now?

Mr. Smith: I would like to inject the fish back into the discussion. Mr. Bowes raised the question of the picture showing the fish

released. They didn't last one minute and they were good healthy trout. How did these salmon get up the river? Some of us overlook the fact that there are normally three salmon steelhead runs - spring, summer and fall, and thanks to pollution, you have only one run left in the Willamette. Flushing of the river by the winter floods makes it possible for some of the young fish to get out. During the low river flow in the late summer and early fall no fish can survive. You have been concerned about the Clackamas. There are no fish that will get through to this river at certain stages of the year.

Mr. Wm. Puustinen: I represent a body of people outside the City of Portland, and from the statements and arguments made here, I feel that this is a very selfish attitude for the City of Portland and the State of Oregon to take. It seems to me that you are overlooking the fact that while you have been holding up operations for cleaning up the river, you have been discriminating against the fishermen of the State of Oregon. While you have been considering only the City of Portland you have taken an unfair advantage of the rest of the state, for you are killing off one of the natural resources of the state - - more than that - - it is a national resource. I am speaking only as a commercial fisherman of that natural resource area. We are working on plans for post-war restocking the Willamette system. However, we are stopped from going ahead - - we can't go ahead unless somebody cleans up the Willamette River pollution. It prevents those fish from coming back later in the season - - that is the unfairness I have spoken of. All of your arguments are concerned with the City of Portland; you do not think of the vast amounts of fish that are present early in the season that are killed off because of this pollution. I will admit that the City of Portland have various arguments, but as a citizen of the State of Oregon, interested in conserving the natural resources, I am opposed to the City of Portland taking the attitude that they have a right to

dictate the policy of the fishermen. As to the Clackamas River, you have seen salmon piled up so thick you could walk on them. No salmon would have been there if a natural barrier had not been there. I have fished for 23 years, and I have given some of my time to scientific study. I am seriously and fairly trying to preserve a natural resource so that we may see a building up of a salmon industry of from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 here. We have now remaining only one section of the run. We have steel-head fall runs and spring runs. Nature provides a big flush of water to get the fish over the sludge. Many of those little fish do get back to the sea. Right now the early rainy season will start. The impulse is generated in the fish to start down the river. They may be able to get back down. The warm temperature and lack of oxygen may kill them before they get back out of the Willamette. Even spring runs are going to be killed off. - - - I don't like the picture of the attitude of the City of Portland unless they consider their responsibility to the State of Oregon and the United States as a whole. The pollution in the Willamette is a definite barrier and manace to the fish industry in Oregon. You, as citizens of the City of Portland, I feel are responsible to help. If you will help us by cleaning up the pollution, we will restock the fish at Bonneville.

Mr. Bennett: I think you are not familiar with the plan. All the speakers are agreed on how shall we proceed. The plan as proposed and referred to the people did provide for the cleaning up of the river. You speak of intercepting sewers. The plan is to dump sewage into the Columbia River.

Mr. Pruustinen: I am glad you brought that up. There is a great fish run reaching Rainier and St. Helens. If you take this pollution and pipe it to the Columbia River it will not help at all.

Mr. Wendel: Let me make one statement to clear this up. The

State Sanitary Authority does not design or plan the sewage system for the city of Portland, but naturally, it would never approve plans that would include dumping the sewage into the Columbia.

Mr. Bowes: That is not the plan of the City of Portland.

Mr. Hallock: Aren't we getting far afield from the issue? Shall we continue the charge as it is now or shall be increase it?

Mr. Wendel: The State Sanitary Authority cannot enforce the compliance to the letter of the law, but it can enforce action which will lead to compliance and that is what we are after; that is why we are asking the maximum under the present authority.

Mr. Bennett: Is this commission willing to go on record as endorsing a program whereby people are taxed for something entirely different from that which the tax was authorized for?

Mr. Veatch: This commission is required to enforce the law compelling the cities to adopt some kind of pollution abatement system. The kind of plan is up to the city, and that must be submitted to us for review; then we can approve or disapprove.

Mr. Hilton: Why undertake the taxing of the city? - - -

Mr. Veatch: One of our functions is to make investigations to see that everything possible is being done to carry out the program.

Mr. Bennett: Your plan is that it is to be financed by the city alone, that the cleaning up of the Willamette should be stood by the people alone. The very minute we found we had a program that was not workable we should have stopped the program. It should have been referred back to the people. Now Mr. Bowes has spent \$100,000 - - -

Mr. Wendel: This is not a meeting to air grievances between members of the City Council or any other group. Have the arguments and statements presented thus far had any effect upon your minds, City Com-

missioners? Does it seem to you that such a program is better than a tax burden later on when people won't be able to afford it as well as now? Regardless of the details of the plan, money will be required. Plan No. 2 has been estimated at a total cost of \$10,287,500.

Mr. Bowes: Costs have increased.

Mr. Wendel: They may decrease after the war. The annual cost is estimated at \$793,000, of which \$514,000 was for interest and amortization. If we had two million dollars on hand now, that would reduce the amortization. If the war continues another year, we will have another million dollars. If it takes another two years to get it into operation, your annual cost will be reduced tremendously. That is plan No. 2. Doesn't it seem to you the part of wisdom to act now?

Mr. Hilton: If you are so confident, why not submit it to a vote?

Mr. Wendel: We have already lost four years. The people would be saving this now.

Mr. Bennett: Suppose the City Council should undertake the enforcement. Would that ordinance be subject to the referendum?

Mr. Latourette: That depends upon the emergency clause.

Mr. Bennett: Referendum could be invoked and the entire charge stopped. The State Sanitary Authority is no more at fault than the City Council; both are responsible.

Mr. Hallock: I am weary of these abuses.

Mr. Bennett: Dr. Stricker, I would like to ask you a question regarding health and sanitation.

Dr. Stricker: I won't have time to answer it now; come to my office and I will discuss the matter with you.

Mr. Wendel: As Dr. Stricker does not care to discuss this matter at this meeting, I must declare you out of order, Mr. Bennett.

Can any further facts be developed here that will change the opinion of the City Council? Any government body that is able to lay up money to be spent in the period of famine is contributing to the guarantee of our future. That is the plea I most sincerely make of the City Council.

Mr. Bowes: We shall be glad to consider it.

Mr. Wendel: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Peterson: First of all, Mr. Wendel, I would like to clear up a few things regarding this tax. As was stated, it would be an advancement and a help to the war effort if the said sewer users charge could be made and most of it could be charged to taxes. That may sound patriotic; tax money is free money to the government and does not have to be returned with interest. Second, you made a statement to the members of the city council -- you made it in the form of a question: "Is the city council willing to increase the collection charge or does the City Council want to be forced"?

I made a suggestion at that time which did not meet with your favor. It was to include with the water bill a circular asking the people to vote; to send in this vote if they were willing for the charge to be increased. We could get a positive statement from the water users themselves. You were the one who dissented to the suggestion. Then you refer to page 8, that the council is not strongly in favor of sewer users charges.

Mr. Wendel: I did not make that statement.

Mr. Hallock: I made the statement.

Mr. Peterson: Had he read the preceding page he would have found that it was not the City Council but the voters of this city who are not in favor of the bond issue and that they voted down the issue. I don't think there is any member of this Council not in favor of cleaning up the river. I don't think we, as representatives of the people, as the people themselves do not want the increase, have a right to decide since they have extended that privilege to us. I say this advisedly as I have collected

many thousands of water bills and have personally contacted many people and, therefore, have been the recipient of many complaints regarding even this ten-cent charge. They didn't believe it was adequate to pay for this project. You mentioned use of water bills to propagandize the program.

Mr. Wendel: I asked if the water bills could be used to propagandize or educate the public and you said you cannot use the bills.

Mrs. Lee: I have no doubt that the Authority is most sincere in its purpose. Of course, I have only been a member of the City Council for four or five weeks. Even in that time I have become aware of a vital difference of opinion between your Sanitary Authority and the Council. Now, speaking for myself alone, I don't think there is any question about the fact that the City of Portland has to clean up the river. I think every member feels the same way. I have talked with them, and I have tried to read the reports. I haven't read half of them. It is a tremendous job. I think, however, that the members of the Council are agreed that the river has to be cleaned up and in some suitable manner. The difference of opinion between these two bodies seems to be on how to accomplish it. You gentlemen feel that by raising this sewer user charge to the full maximum charge and by accumulating this fund you would be laying up a fund for use at the end of the war. There is no use speaking of what might have been collected in the past - - that is water over the dam. You believe by collecting this charge until the end of and for the duration of the war you could have several million dollars more than otherwise. You gentlemen feel that it is the most advisable way of hastening the day to have the funds available to construct the project after the war. The Council seems to feel that this is only a drop in the bucket. From what investigations I have made I am inclined to agree with the other mem-

bers that it is only a drop in the bucket - I don't think it will do very much good. I don't think there is any possibility to clean up the Willamette River without federal aid. I feel that this will be part of the postwar "must program" and that "Fathers in Washington" will see it that way. They will probably view it from the health and sanitation theory. That is going to be the type of project I believe it is going to be. That is going to be what they will lend a sympathetic ear to. I don't think Portland in and of itself could finance it. From what little I have gathered Portland can't finance its share without a bond issue. We are going to have to deal with large figures. The question is how to get the greatest public reception for a bond issue to reduce the larger portion of its share. But raising the sewer users' charge wouldn't do much good, but would serve as an irritant to the people. You can't travel ahead of the people, and I don't think you should. People, generally speaking, have very good judgment. We don't want to do something that will irritate them so that they will be against the whole picture. That has been the query in my mind. You both have the same objectives. I haven't been convinced when you say public opinion favors the raising of the sewer user charges. The people in the water bureau and the letters I get don't say so. The only person who has been in favor of it has been you, Mr. Wendel. Even some of the people who were in favor of the  $33\text{-}1/3$  are now against it. I wouldn't be willing to raise it. It would just make the people mad and lose the larger issue. I don't think we can raise the tax now, and I don't think we should. There are a lot of "bugs" in this method. If your body is convinced that it is right in that the people favor an increase as authorized by the sewer user service charge law why not submit it to the people and get an expression of their opinion to see who is right, the Sanitary Authority or the City Council. Get the public opinion on this situation. A referendum vote should be taken. If we agreed upon a statement, such a statement could

be issued as agreed upon jointly by this group in order to set the issue before the people. If you are judging the people right and they do want to build up the fund, I would certainly then vote to put on the maximum amount. I can't agree that you are right as I see the picture now, and I don't think the Council should increase the charge.

Mr. Finley: Several years ago that law was passed by the people of this city to make it 33-1/3%. Shouldn't that law be carried out?

Mrs. Lee: Are you questioning me?

Mr. Finley: Yes.

Mrs. Lee: From my investigation I find that in 1936 they put a measure on the ballot for 1/3 of the current water rate and this they revoked by a large vote. In 1938 the law was enacted that the City Council on the advice of the Equalization Board could levy a sewer service charge in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3%. The thing that worries me is that when in 1938 the people voted for that charge they thought it was self-liquidating. Then they got competent engineers on the job and found that it never could be self-liquidating.

Mr. Finley: We have been working for thirty years to clean up the river, and it is the law of the state that they can't pollute the river; yet the city council has for many years refused to clean up the river. In the Oregonian of October 1940, when Bowes and Bennett were in the Council, Bennett wrote an article stating that "Most of the people know, I believe, that should we levy the full 33-1/3% tax on the water user charge that it would be detrimental to the industries, and the industries have told us that in no uncertain terms, notwithstanding Mr. Finley's letter". We cannot understand why with the growing feeling of the city that the river has not been cleaned up. They could have cleaned it up before. I hope that these people will do something so as to help clean

up this river because it is a great detriment, and it is public property.

Mr. Cooper: I think I can clear up and possibly add a little useful information here. I am the author of the statement on page 9. I want to explain that statement further. You mentioned that the R.F.C. might loan us money. I think that is true. However, the interest rate of the City of Portland is low - - we enjoy the lowest interest rate in the United States - - even lower than the U. S. Government. I would like to clear the atmosphere. The full amount of the sewer users' service charge would not suffice. A bond issue would be required to build this. I want to build it now, or just as soon as the war is over. I want to see construction of this project. We have enough money for the engineering now and for the plans and specifications as soon as they are completed. If it isn't enough, we could go out and borrow money unless we saw we had in our hands self-liquidating funds to liquidate the debt. The Chairman did make the statement that we didn't want to mortgage our future. If we are going to borrow money, let us take this thing back to the people. Make the sewer users' service charge large enough and then we can get money within the limitations we have. At the same time, vote a bond issue and get the money.

Mr. Wendel: That kind of a program won't help a bond issue. We must have money accumulated in order to finance a program of this kind. We must have cash on hand.

Mr. Cooper: The City of Portland enjoys a very low rate of interest charge now. It is my personal ambition to get this bond issue on the ballot and get this at the low rate of interest, and after the war we can go before the public for this money. We are now getting money at 1-1/2%.

Mr. Wendel: Borrow the money?

Mr. Cooper: At a low rate of interest, yes.

Mr. Bennett: You can sell the bonds now while the interest rate is favorable and invest in Government bonds.

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Cooper, you have handled a lot of securities. Isn't it your recommendation and impression that the prospective borrower who can come before a financier with a program that is economically sound -- with several million dollars clear -- that he can get a better credit?

Mr. Cooper: Portland wouldn't be able to get a better rating.

Mrs. Lee: Does your state commission feel it is going to be advisable to build a plant without a bond issue?

Mr. Wendel: No.

Mrs. Lee: Assuming that we are agreed that the bond issue is going to have to carry the real load - the big end of it - say 5/6, to get the bond issue is to get the vote of the people. If you gentlemen felt that by raising the sewer user charge now it would irritate the people, would you still want it?

Mr. Veatch: No, not if we felt it was going to irritate the people. The average person is reasonable. Collection could be made if presented properly.

Mr. Cooper: Wouldn't it be a lot better to wait until after the coming election? I believe it wrong to deliberately irritate them.

Mr. Veatch: Several other cities beside Portland have not begun this program. Their almost unanimous answer is "What is the City of Portland doing? Why go after us - a little place like us?"

Mr. Cooper: Industry?

Mr. Veatch: We are up against that same thing with industry. Outside of the City of Portland, the cities are adopting definite programs toward putting in a sewage disposal system. What I can't get at here is, if it isn't logical to make this collection of 33-1/3%, why collect 10% - - why collect anything? If you want to collect anything, why not the maximum

amount, because there will never be a time when you have a better chance.

Mrs. Lee: This is debatable. A lot of people are feeling the pinch. Small business with ceilings on their products and inefficient labor. I had clients who were not making any money at all. The ones that own their own property and live in their own homes are paying the sewer users' service charge and if we raise it the property owner cannot pass it on. There is a great deal of inequality.

Mr. Veatch: The water bill is charged up to expense. So much of it will go into taxes. No one will operate at a loss.

Mrs. Lee: Almost.

Mr. Veatch: The increase in the water bill would ordinarily go into taxes to the Federal Government and would not be much of an increase in expense.

Mr. Wendel: If we waited a time when each one of the 400,000 people in the City of Portland was sharing some degree of prosperity, that time would never come to be. The figures show, according to Mr. McNaughton who made the statement, that the income this year was 417% of what it was in 1939. That was for Portland and vicinity, I believe. The County of Lane is accumulating \$5,000,000 for postwar improvements, and among its projects is sewage disposal for the City of Eugene. They are collecting money by means of a sewer charge. If the city took the leadership and explained the situation to the people, I believe they would all be willing to pay the 29¢ now and accumulate a fund to be used when it will be harder to pay. If we don't do this now, we are going to have to resort to compulsory measures when the war is over.

Mrs. Lee: Industrial payrolls are up, but isn't it a fact that the great bulk comes from shipbuilding plants? These people live in housing projects. All the utilities are paid by the Federal Government.

Mr. Morrow: Or by housing authorities.

Mr. Hallock: They are passed on to the renter. The city is paid.

Mrs. Lee: What was your objection to Mr. Peterson's plan of contacting the people through the water bill?

Mr. Wendel: I personally would like to have the city take the leadership.

Mr. Hallock: If we felt that the communication from the city would emanate from the city instead of emanating from the state; couched in a way so that the city would be sponsoring the utterances.

Mr. Peterson: You wouldn't want us to make any statement other than the facts?

Mr. Bennett: I would suggest putting the statements in the form of two questions, "Should the sewer charge be increased" and "Should the sewer charge be removed".

Mr. Peterson: I am sure the Sanitary Authority and the City Council can work out a satisfactory statement.

Mr. Veatch: Follow the procedure of getting the facts in the water bills, giving the facts to the consumers.

Mr. Cooper: What would the attitude of the Sanitary Authority be in putting this on the ballot in May?

Mr. Wendel: You don't think it should be started now?

Mr. Cooper: This isn't the time.

Mr. Finley: The State Sanitary Authority was set up Nov. 8, 1938. People of the state organized this board for the purpose of getting you to clean up the river, to stop the pollution, and you have done it in some certain cities. Have you not some rights? You say that you can't clean it up until after the war; they ought to do some

definite work now so that they can begin after the war is over.

Have you that authority?

Mr. Wendel: We believe we have that authority.

Mr. Finley: The people have the right to speak. It is for the future, and there is an election coming up. Maybe the people can do something then.

Mr. Peterson and Mr. Cooper: That is a threat. Put that in the records.

Mr. Cooper: I want that in the records.

Mr. Wendel: It will appear in the records.

Mr. Smith: I think there is an interesting situation, as expressed by the individual members. There is an agreement in favor of cleaning up the river. I can also see that the question of how is a factor. I am also aware of the constant bickering that has been going on for years. It would seem that the greatest contribution we could make is to evidence some leadership by getting the public in the frame of mind, by preparing plans to get the job done. The Council should assume that leadership. Time and time again Commissioner Bowes has said that he doesn't favor this and apparently he hasn't changed his mind. If you are agreed that the job should be done, it behooves the city to take the leadership.

Mr. Bowes: I don't know how many times the City Council has to say they are in favor of the cleaning up of the River. The people have never approved an obligation bond issue. When you put on an obligation clause they turned it down. Mr. Finley has been loud on what we ought to do. He wouldn't know a sewerage plant if it walked by his door. Every member of the City Council wants to clean up the Willamette River, when we find competent engineers. We are trying to proceed on the basis of the Wolman Report. It is a sound approach to the problem. We have

taken that step by step and are proceeding just as rapidly as we can in getting competent engineers and people to do the work and we should have been a long way on the program if it were not for the war and we could get people.

Mr. Bennett: They have spent \$100,000 already on engineering.

Mr. Bowes: Money has been spent on work in connection with the sewerage project. We also pay the Water Bureau for collecting the charges, actual personal services, materials and supplies needed in carrying out the recommendations of the Wolman Report - approximately \$68,000 up to this date. I hope that it is understood that your present City Council are in favor of cleaning up the river as rapidly as we can finance it and can construct it.

Mr. Hilton: Even if the Sanitary Authority insists that money be collected illegally by means of the service charge?

Mr. Bowes: I think it is only fair that this question be settled when the Sanitary Authority and the City Council sit down and work out a statement. They should see that it is fair and submitted to the people.

Mr. Finley: Don't you think you should immediately do this?

Mr. Bowes: We are suggesting that program now.

Mr. Hilton: I would like to see the people advised of the facts.

Mr. Bowes: You can sit in on the meeting if you want to.

Mr. Veatch: I move that we adjourn, unless you wish to appoint someone now on the committee to meet with the Council.

Mr. Wendel: We will consider that later. Is there a motion to adjourn?

Mr. Veatch: Move we adjourn.

Dr. Stricker: Second the motion.

Mr. Wendel: All signify by saying "aye".

(Meeting adjourned at 1:35 P.M.)

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 16, 1943

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:20 A. M., on December 16, 1943 in the Library Room, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick D. Stricker; Messrs. John C. Veatch, Blaine Hallock, Charles E. Stricklin, and B. A. McPhillips, members (Mr. B. A. McPhillips having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the late Albert Burch); Kenneth H. Spies, secretary; and Messrs. Charles Ohling, W. J. Smith and Marshall N. Dana.

MINUTES: The minutes of the September 17, 1943 meeting were read by the secretary and were approved after the addition was made to paragraph (6), page (3) of the following statement: "and a resolution by the Central Labor Council was unanimously adopted".

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The Activities Report for the period July 1, 1943 to November 30, 1943 was submitted by the secretary. The fact that the Federal Public Housing Authority was not compelled, by Act of Congress, to submit plans and specifications to state authorities for approval was discussed. The validity of such an Act, setting aside state laws, other than for purposes of the war emergency was doubted by Mr. Hallock and Mr. Veatch.

Consideration was given to the postwar planning programs being undertaken by the municipalities of the state. Although some of the larger cities have already devised methods of financing such programs, it was doubted if many of the smaller communities had made much progress in this regard. Because of the primary importance of the financing, it

was thought advisable to request the assistance of the State Committee on Postwar Readjustment and Development to supplement the present activities of the League of Oregon Cities and the Sanitary Authority in acquainting city officials with the methods of finance available to them. The following motion was made by Mr. Veatch, seconded and unanimously carried. MOTION: That the State Sanitary Authority request the Governor's Committee on postwar planning to work with municipalities of the state for the purpose of devising financial plans by which construction on sewerage disposal systems can be started as soon as men and material are available for that purpose. Nearly all of the municipalities in the state of Oregon which have inadequate facilities, contemplate the construction of sewage disposal systems but a very small percentage have any financial program by which this construction could be started immediately after the war, although the Sanitary Authority has repeatedly requested the adoption of a financial program which would enable municipalities to begin immediate construction of such facilities. The plans so far adopted for financing would not enable construction to begin as soon as men and material are available, but if adequate financial plans were adopted by the municipalities it would provide immediate postwar employment for a large number of men.

PROJECT PLANS: The following project plans reviewed during the period of July 1, 1943 to November 30, 1943, by the secretary were given the formal approval of the State Sanitary Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
8/17/43	Sutherlin	Sewerage for war housing
10/23/43	Huntington	Sewerage for war housing
11/2/43	Grand Ronde	Sewerage for war housing
11/2/43	Myrtle Creek	Sewerage for war housing
11/2/43	Roseburg	Sewerage for war housing

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>
11/12/43	East Vanport	Sewers and Class C Permit
11/12/43	Fessenden;Portland	Sewers for war housing
11/22/43	Molalla	Sewerage for war housing
11/22/43	Klamath Falls	Sewerage for Naval Air Station

PERSONNEL: It was moved by Dr. Stricker and unanimously carried that an appropriate resolution be drafted by the secretary expressing to the members of the immediate family the sympathy of the Sanitary Authority regarding the death of Mr. Albert Burch.

The secretary reported that \$150.00 had been refunded by Wm. F. Selleck and Company to the State Treasurer and that the remaining \$100.00 would be refunded as soon as possible.

It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that at this time Mr. Ohling be paid \$250.00 on account, for services rendered.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE: Consideration was given to the problem of securing action on the part of the city council to do the utmost under present conditions toward compliance with the state law; namely, to prepare detailed construction drawings, cost estimates and specifications, and to accumulate an adequate sinking fund.

From the general discussion which followed and which was participated in by Mr. Marshall Dana of the Oregon Daily Journal, Mr. W. J. Smith of the Wildlife Federation, Mr. Charles Ohling, Public Relations Counsel, and the members of the Authority, it appeared that the city council still refuses to act in the matter of increasing the sewer service charges. It was thereupon moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Wendel, and unanimously carried that an opinion be secured from the Attorney General as to the validity of an order to be issued by the Sanitary Authority requiring the city of Portland to provide appropriate finances by increasing the

service charges to an amount not to exceed the legal maximum authorized by the voters, and to prepare detailed engineering plans and specifications for the construction of a sewage disposal system; and that if in the opinion of the Attorney General such an order would be valid, the Authority cause the same to be promptly issued.

Mr. Veatch and Mr. Hallock were directed to prepare for the Authority such a request to be communicated to the Attorney General.

Mr. Stricklin mentioned that Mr. Rex Kimmell of the Attorney General's office had, upon the request of the Sanitary Authority, started work drafting a form of ordinance which could be adopted by the city council for the purpose of increasing the sewer user charges.

Mr. Ohling submitted copies of a form of petition to be circulated among the Portland residents and he was directed to proceed with the matter of securing an expression of public opinion by securing signatures to the petition and to work in that connection with Mr. Smith.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M. The date of the next regular meeting was scheduled for March 17, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer and  
Secretary.

## MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

February 4, 1944

The special business meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order at 10:15 A.M., Friday, February 4, 1944, in the Library Room, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were: Harold F. Wendel, chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, substituting for Dr. Frederick D. Stricker who was ill; Messrs. Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, and B. A. McPhillips, members; Kenneth H. Spies, secretary; and Mr. Charles Ohling, Public Relations Counsel.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the December 16, 1943, meeting had been submitted to the members in advance and the reading of them was dispensed with. Changes in the minutes, as recommended by Mr. Hallock, were made and the minutes were then approved as corrected.

The purpose of the special meeting was to decide what action, if any, should be taken at this time regarding the issuance of an order to the city of Portland relative to abatement of pollution of the Willamette River.

The discussion was opened with a report by the Chairman that the Portland city council had finally proposed a definite course of action. It was reported that Public Works Commissioner, William Bowes, had introduced an ordinance by which a contract can be entered into with the local consulting engineering firms of Stevens & Koon and John W. Cunningham & Associates for the preparation of detailed plans and specifications including limited supervision. The contract price for such work is only \$200,000, for the reason that a credit of at least a like

amount has been allowed by the engineers for the data and studies already completed by the city engineering department. Action on this ordinance will undoubtedly be completed before the end of February.

It was reported further than Commissioners Lee, Peterson and Cooper have proposed submitting to the voters at the May primary election an act to authorize the issuance of \$12,000,000 in general obligation bonds. Action on this proposal scheduled for Wednesday, January 26, was postponed by the council until after a public hearing has been held on the subject, February 24. Commissioner Bowes apparently opposes this proposal because; (1) he considers it unwise to vote on a bond issue until after the engineering studies are fairly complete and more accurate cost estimates are available; and (2) he says the manner in which the bond issue has been written does not contain any adequate plan for establishing a sinking fund to take care of repayment.

A discussion of the bond proposal brought forth the following comments: (1) it is the easiest way for the council to take immediate action on the finance problem, but it places the responsibility upon the voters; (2) it will require considerable publicity and campaigning to get the bond issue passed by the voters, especially since the council itself is not unanimous in its support; (3) if the bond issue does carry, the problem of financing the Portland sewerage project will undoubtedly be solved; and, (4) increasing the sewer-user charge to the legal limit is still desirable and is considered to be the most businesslike method of attacking the problem of finance.

It was also the opinion of the members of the Authority after the matter had been considered at length that no order should be issued to the city council at this time for fear of aggravating the confusion which already exists in the public mind; and furthermore, that the Authority should not participate actively in the campaign for the bond issue. Action on the

part of the Authority was, therefore, postponed until the next regular meeting which is scheduled for Friday, March 17, 1944.

The Selleck account was discussed and it was agreed to make no further attempt to collect the balance, but instead to allow Mr. Selleck this balance of \$100 as payment for services performed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting State Sanitary Engineer and  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 17, 1944

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order June 17, 1944, at 10:00 a.m. in the Library Room of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Charles E. Stricklin, Members; and Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the special meeting held February 4 had been submitted to the members in advance. A brief summary of them was presented by the secretary, and they were approved as prepared.

STREAM POLLUTION STUDIES IN OREGON: The secretary reported that on April 27 a proposal was received from the Engineering Experiment Station of Oregon State College to the effect that personnel would be available this coming summer and fall to conduct studies of water pollution in the Willamette River and its tributaries, and of domestic sewages and trade wastes. Such studies would be for the purpose of assembling data and information necessary for determining the degree of treatment required as well as the type of treatment facilities best suited for any particular sewage or waste. Furthermore, they would provide the basic data for design and, therefore, be of value to both the State Sanitary Authority and the consulting engineers retained by city and industry.

The need for these studies had been expressed by city engineers and representatives of the League of Oregon Cities at a meeting in Corvallis on Tuesday, May 23, 1944. At its regular annual conference held in Portland on May 25 and 26, the League of Oregon Cities formally adopted a resolution

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requesting that such studies be made as soon as possible in order that they might be of value in planning the postwar construction program.

Sufficient funds were not available for this purpose from either State College or State Sanitary Authority. Therefore, on June 3, 1944, a letter was sent to Governor Earl Snell by the State Sanitary Authority requesting that state money be provided from any sources which might be available. The estimated cost of the studies was between \$8,000 and \$9,000. In addition to this, State College would contribute approximately \$4,500 in services. In conclusion, the secretary reported that at the request of the Governor, Mr. Wendel and Mr. George Aiken, State Budget Director, appeared before the State Game Commission at its regular meeting on June 9 to solicit its support. No immediate or favorable action was taken by the Game Commission at that meeting, however. In the discussion which followed, the possibility of obtaining funds from the Emergency Board was mentioned. It was thought that the Board could legally appropriate money for this purpose, especially in view of the fact that the present budget of the Sanitary Authority had been reduced so drastically by the last legislature. It was further thought that a request to the Emergency Board at this time might also strengthen the position of the Authority in its request for a more adequate budget for the next biennium. It was finally agreed to again write Governor Earl Snell to inquire about obtaining funds from the Emergency Board and also to continue the efforts to secure the cooperation of the Game Commission. (The Game Commission apparently has considerable surplus of revenue at the present time; whereas, the State Fish Commission, the other agency vitally interested in stream pollution abatement, has a deficit.)

**POSTWAR PLANNING:** The secretary next reported as follows on the progress which has been made by municipalities in planning and preparing for postwar construction:

1. Portland approves \$12,000,000 bond issue by a vote of 53,712 to 25,848. (The work of the Citizens' Sewage Disposal Committee and the Portland Area Postwar Development Committee, as well as the cooperation of press, radio and others were cited for the part which they played in making this issue a success.)
2. Eugene votes a 5-mill tax levy for the next five years to accumulate \$325,000 for sewer improvements.
3. Salem votes  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -mill tax levy for the next three years to accumulate \$120,000 for a sewage disposal project. (This is in addition to \$200,000 already available in the form of general obligation bonds.)
4. Corvallis authorizes its city council to levy a sewer-user charge.
5. McMinnville authorizes its City Water Commission to proceed with the problem of sewage disposal and to levy a sewer-user charge.
6. Newberg collects a surtax on the water bills to create a sinking fund for financing its sewage disposal project.
7. Lebanon collects \$12,000 annually by means of a 10-mill tax levy.
8. Coquille sets aside \$20,000 from surplus funds to finance a post-war sewage disposal project.
9. Thirty-three cities list sewage disposal projects with the Postwar Readjustment and Development Committee at an estimated cost of more than \$14,000,000.

With regard to progress made by industries, the chairman reported that the pulp and paper industry is appropriating \$150,000 annually to the Mellon Institute to conduct research or studies for the purpose of determining the most economical and practical methods of disposing of their wastes, with the hopes that valuable bi-products can be reclaimed. The industry has promised full cooperation in abating stream pollution in Oregon.

Out of thirty-three letters sent by the secretary to canneries,

meat-packing plants, woolen mills, and other industries only nineteen replies had been received. From these replies it was learned that eleven industries discharged their waste into city sewers and that the other eight have individual waste disposal problems but have made no specific progress in the program for abatement. The secretary was instructed by the members to again contact the industries which failed to reply and to determine what progress, if any, is being made by them in this respect.

It was reported that all industries along the Columbia Slough will eventually be able to utilize the Portland municipal sewerage system for the disposal of their trade wastes.

It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the secretary be instructed to call upon the city of Corvallis and advise its officials that unless they carry out the authority recently granted them by the voters they are not keeping pace with other cities in the Willamette Valley for plans for postwar sewage disposal construction and that unless some real progress be made it will be necessary to cite them for failure to take action.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES: The requirement tentatively adopted by the secretary that at least intermediate treatment be provided before discharging wastes from a proposed slaughterhouse into the Columbia River at a point above the Portland Air Base was approved by the members.

Pollution in Gales Creek and the Tualatin River resulting from the operation of sand and gravel companies was reported by the secretary. It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Wendel, and carried that said gravel companies be advised to conduct their operations in such a manner that the water in Gales Creek will not be polluted to the detriment of the interests of riparian owners downstream and that if this objective cannot be accomplished in any other way, their operations be suspended during the period from May 15 to October 1.

Pollution in Zolner Creek caused by a discharge of flax retting waste from the Mt. Angel Flax Growers Plant was reported. The secretary was instructed to notify the directors of Mt. Angel Flax Growers Association that all flax retting wastes shall be disposed of by lagooning in order to abate this water pollution.

PROJECT PLANS: The actions taken by the secretary regarding the following project plans were approved by the members:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1/13/44	Siletz Housing #35273	Sewerage system	Approved
2/26/44	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/10/44	Tillamook Housing #35290	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/13/44	Veneta Housing #35292	Sewerage system	Provisional
3/9/44	Astoria Housing #35294	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/11/44	Toledo Housing #35271	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/15/44	The Dalles Housing #35293	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/20/44	Klamath Falls Housing #35295	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/27/44	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
3/15/44	Sweet Home F.H.A. Housing	Sewage disposal	Not approved
4/18/44	Salem Alumina Plant	Sewerage system	Approved
5/6/44	Pendleton	Cannery waste disposal	Recommendations made
5/29/44	Scottsburg Housing #35297	Sewerage	Prov. approval
6/16/44	Klamath Falls Housing #35296	Sewer extensions	Approved

ANNUAL BUDGET: The following annual budget for the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, was approved as prepared by the secretary:

Salaries and Wages

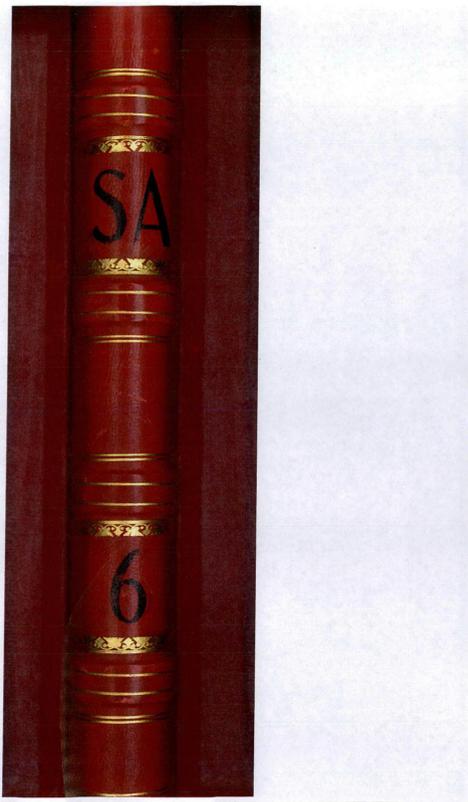
State Sanitary Engineer and Secretary	\$1800.00
Administrative Clerk and Office Secretary	1380.00
Per diem (S. A. Members)	180.00
	<u>\$3,360.00</u>

General, Operating and Maintenance

Travel, State Sanitary Engineer	\$350.00
Travel, Sanitary Authority Members	250.00
Rent	564.00
Office equipment and supplies	268.00
Scientific equipment and supplies	300.00
	<u>\$1,732.00</u>

Total budget	\$5,092
For previous year	<u>4,908</u>
Total Biennial	
Appropriation	\$10,000

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MINUTES OF THE 113th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
February 21, 1967

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The 113th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., February 21, 1967, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Harold W. Merryman, Leo Baton and Joseph A. Jensen, District Engineers; H.W. McKenzie, Leo G. Farr, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Fred Katzel and C.K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; Clint Ayer, Lloyd Cox, James Sheetz, and Robert Sherwood, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist; and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

Mr. Joseph Smith of Klamath Falls who has been appointed by Governor McCall to replace Mr. John Amacher as representative of the Game Commission on the Authority Board was unable to attend because of a prior business engagement.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the December 20, 1966 meeting and the special meeting of January 13, 1967, be approved.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken on the following 39 project plans and engineering reports for

water pollution control and 6 project plans for air quality control for the months of December 1966 and January 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12/5/66	Josephine County	Harbeck Fruitdale Engr'g. Report	Approved
12/6/66	Joseph	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
12/8/66	Albany	Relief sewer	Prov. app.
12/9/66	Cape Perpetua, USFS	Sewage treatment	Prov. app.
12/9/66	Salem	Phase I, S.Salem relief sewer	Prov. app.
12/14/66	Paisley	Engineering report	Approved
12/16/66	Multnomah County	Fanno Creek Plant improvements	Prov. app.
12/20/66	Central Point	West Pine Villa Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
12/22/66	Coos County	Package plant for Day Motel	Prov. app.
12/27/66	Beaverton	S.P. Co. Service	Prov. app.
12/29/66	Beaverton	Sewer-Cressmoor Drive	Prov. app.
1/4/67	Gresham	Kelley Creek trunk	Prov. app.
1/5/67	Medford	Meadowcrest View Subd.	Prov. app.
1/5/67	Laurelwood Academy	Sewage treatment plant imprvmts.	Prov. app.
1/5/67	St. Helens	Port industrial sewer	Prov. app.
1/6/67	Central Point	Pine Crest Subd.	Prov. app.
1/6/67	Lake Oswego	Redwood Add.	Prov. app.
1/6/67	Pendleton	S.W. Isaac Ave.	Prov. app.
1/6/67	La Grande	Century Estates	Prov. app.
1/10/67	Ashland	Green Springs Subd. Ext. #1	Prov. app.
1/11/67	Washington County	Oak Hills Units 3 & 5, Rock Creek, Somerset West	Prov. app.
1/12/67	Oak Lodge S.D. I	Concord Terrace #4 and 5	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1/12/67	Bunker Hill S.D.	Lateral B-3-1	Prov. app.
1/13/67	Gresham	Green Acres Subd.	Prov. app.
1/13/67	Metzger San. Dist.	Lateral AO-7-1	Prov. app.
1/16/67	Sunset Valley S.D.	Revision of Pioneer pump sta.	Prov. app.
1/16/67	Multnomah County	Prestige Park Subd. sewers and temporary septic tank	Prov. app.
1/18/67	Multnomah County	Fanno Creek plant chlorine contact tank	Prov. app.
1/18/67	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
1/19/67	Wood Village	Shamrock Terrace Subd.	Prov. app.
1/19/67	Lake Oswego	LID #102	Prov. app.
1/23/67	La Grande	Oro Dell Blvd. SID 1-25, Highway Avenue	Prov. app.
1/23/67	Oak Lodge S.D. I	Lateral F-0-6-a	Prov. app.
1/23/67	Springfield	S-63 (South 40th Street)	Prov. app.
1/25/67	West Slope S.D.	West Slope Drainage Basin Report	Approved
1/25/67	Pendleton	Blue Mt. Heights Subd.	Prov. app.
1/30/67	Springfield	S-69, Sequoia Park Subd.	Prov. app.
1/31/67	Winston	Brantley Drive lift station	Prov. app.
1/31/67	South Suburban S.D.	Mazama Gardens Subd.	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12/21/66	Boardman	Riverside High School Incinerator	Comm. subm.
12/21/66	Salem	Whitaker School Incinerator	Comm. subm.
12/23/66	Central Point	Central Point Jr. High School - Incinerator	Comm. subm.
12/29/66	Salem	State Dept. of Agriculture - Pathological Incinerator	Not app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1/4/67	Salem	Dept. of Agriculture Pathological Incinerator	Not app.
1/17/67	Detroit	Detroit High School Incin.	Action pending

HARVEY ALUMINUM

The matter of Harvey Aluminum's request for a formal dismissal of the Order for Continuance of Public Hearing dated April 11, 1961, was continued from the December 20, 1966, meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Patterson read a staff report which recommended that (1) the staff continue to monitor in The Dalles area during the 1967 growing season; (2) the Sanitary Authority dismiss the Order for Continuance of Public Hearing dated April 14, 1961; and (3) the Department of Health, Education and Welfare be requested to conduct studies to determine air quality criteria for fluorides including but not limited to the growth of apricots, cherries, peaches, prunes, alfalfa and pine trees. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel asked if there had been any recent complaints in the area and Mr. Patterson replied no. Mr. Wheeler then asked if staff recommendation No. 1 intended to imply that monitoring would not be continued after 1967. Mr. Patterson said it was planned to monitor until the problem is completely solved. He pointed out that in addition to this the arbitrators will set up about 6 monitoring stations and the Experiment Station will have about 10 during 1967 in their study program. The staff will have access to all that data as soon as they are reported.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the recommendations, with the deletion of the date 1967 in the first recommendation, be adopted.

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

The Secretary reported that on January 13 the Sanitary Authority had held a special meeting in the matter of air pollution in the vicinity of the Weyerhaeuser mill at Springfield. At that meeting the staff had submitted five recommendations and a motion had been made, seconded and carried that the company submit a reply or response within one month regarding these five recommendations. A letter from Mr. John McEwen addressed to the Secretary and dated February 9, 1967, which included a response to the five recommendations, was then read. A list was attached to the letter giving the names and titles of 29 current or recently completed kraft mill air protection research projects. The Secretary stated that he notified Weyerhaeuser Company that their letter would be considered by the Sanitary Authority Board at its meeting today and that the Authority staff would be most anxious to confer with them regarding the selection and retention of a qualified consultant. He said he had also requested more information regarding the 29 research projects which they listed.

In an attempt to find a consultant or group of consultants who would be both qualified and interested in working on this particular problem, a letter had recently been sent by the Secretary to some 16 people or organizations.

Mr. Merryman informed the members of his observations of conditions since January 13.

Mr. Farr reported that 79 complaints had been received since the last meeting.

Mr. Harms also reported on the observations he had personally made.

Mr. Meierjurgan questioned item 2, subsection 4, of the Weyerhaeuser reply and asked if the staff felt there had to be agreement on both the company's

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part and the Authority's part before the company would shut down in order to control the odor. Mr. Harms stated that he did not think it would be a binding agreement but that the Authority would have to depend upon the company's good faith and sense of public well-being.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the words "The Authority staff" would help.

Mr. Denman said he was concerned with the clarification of the statement under subsection 4.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Secretary be directed to seek clarification of item 2, subsection 4, in the Weyerhaeuser letter of February 9, 1967.

Mr. Harms said he thought it was not the deletion of subsection 4, but the clarification from the standpoint as to how agreement had to be reached and how the staff would arrive at any criteria as to excessive air pollution that was needed.

Mr. Wheeler recalled that at the last meeting the staff was directed to approach other industries on this subject and wondered if any response had been received. The Secretary stated a letter had been received only from Boise Cascade.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the requests that were contained in the staff recommendations concerning Weyerhaeuser Company be sent to the other pulp mills with a reminder that the Authority would like to have a response from them as this would apply to those firms that have not replied.

Mr. Harms requested that copies of the letter from Boise Cascade be sent again to the Authority members.

CITY OF TROUTDALE

An engineering report in the matter of raw sewage discharge by individuals in the city of Troutdale to the public waters of the Sandy River, State of Oregon, was read by Mr. Jensen.

Mr. Vosburg, attorney for the Hollingshead Estates, city of Troutdale, and Mr. C.W. Parrish were present to represent the Hollingshead Estate.

Mr. Vosburg said it was correct that they did not assume responsibility for this condition because in their opinion it was the obligation of the city of Troutdale, but they did recognize their responsibility as good citizens and therefore wished to help in any way they could.

It was called to the attention of the board that this sewer in addition to the sewage it carries, also acts as a storm sewer for the city of Troutdale with the street flow being directed into this particular sewer. Mr. Vosburg stated the Hollingshead Estate contributed minute amounts of sewage.

Mr. Denman asked and Mr. Vosburg acknowledged that the buildings owned by the Hollingshead estate include the hotel, cafe, barber shop, rummage shop, liquor store, food lockers, three vacant buildings and two homes. Mr. Denman then asked that if Hollingshead Estate being the lessor actually owns these properties, on what do they base their assertion that the city is responsible. Mr. Vosburg replied that it is in the public street so they assumed that the sewer is the property of the municipality.

Mr. Jensen stated the sewer discharges into the Sandy River not far from a park and swimming areas.

Mr. Wendel asked why it was impossible for the city of Troutdale to provide sewage treatment facilities. He was answered by Mr. Jensen who said that final engineering plans had to be prepared. He said the preliminary engineering report had been completed in November 1965, but he did not

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believe the city's engineers had been authorized to go ahead with the final design of the project.

Mr. C.W. Parrish stated that he spent a day in December with Mr. Wierson of CH2M and it was his understanding that Mr. Wierson had filed a supplemental report with the Sanitary Authority.

The Chairman asked Mr. Parrish about the city's financial plan.

Mr. Parrish replied that the city was going to have to have a bond issue and he was sure the residents all want a public sewerage system because they are under continual expense to pump out their individual septic tanks.

Mr. Harms said that he thought the city of Troutdale should be cited, particularly since it is a question of whether or not it is their sewer. It was Mr. Harms' suggestion that any motion made to adopt the staff's recommendations should include the words "city of Troutdale" in Recommendation #4.

Mr. Denman stated he thought that all parties which investigation may show could possibly be a part to this problem should be enjoined.

Mr. Parrish asked if it would be possible to hold this in abeyance for at least a year until the city's sewage treatment plant is in operation in order to not duplicate expenses.

Mr. Wheeler stated that it was his feeling unless the citation is issued and the city of Troutdale is included, that a year from now the situation would probably be the same as it is now.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the staff recommendations be adopted with the change that the citation include the city of Troutdale, trustees of the Hollingshead Estate, Mr. Robert Dix, Mr. Art Bunting and any others who may be contributing to this problem directing them to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be issued for abatement of this pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the hearing or citation be conducted before a hearings officer.

CASCADE LOCKS

Mr. Milliken read a staff report dated February 21, 1967 which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He said that early in July 1966 the city of Cascade Locks had been authorized to receive a priority for a grant for sewage construction under P.L. 660, that due to a turn over of almost all their city officials, the city of Cascade Locks has had a delay in their planning, and that CH<sub>2</sub>M has now been retained to design a sewage treatment plant for the city.

Mr. Milliken said the staff of the Sanitary Authority had previously set a date of March 1, 1967 as a deadline for the city to have its financing ready. He said the city had recently indicated that it wants to go ahead with its projects, but will need about 90 days additional time. Mr. Milliken therefore recommended that an extension of time to June 1, 1967 be granted for the city to complete its financing.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the extension of time to June 1, 1967 be granted.

The meeting was then adjourned for noon recess and was reconvened at 1:35 p.m.

WIGWAM BURNER REGULATIONS

Mr. McKenzie read a report he had prepared on wigwam waste burners. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel asked how much reason there was to believe that the proposed schedule for installation of alternative methods could be attained to which Mr. McKenzie replied he believed it could be attained. Mr. Wendel then said he thought it would be interesting to hear from industry.

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Mr. Robert Olinger, representing Associated Oregon Industries, gave a little background on what industry was attempting to do and said he hoped a solution could eventually be worked out. He mentioned H.B. 1376 introduced in the 1967 Oregon Legislature by Representatives Leiken and Ouderkirk which would increase the severance tax on timber for the sole purpose of financing wood waste disposal research studies at Oregon State University in an attempt to find solutions to air and water pollution problems. He said they had a meeting with representatives of the various associations, including Western Forest Industries Association, Western Wood Products Association, and the American Plywood Association. The representatives all voiced approval of the bill. Mr. Olinger stated they had to look at alternate ways of disposing of wood waste. He said that the staff of Forest Products Laboratory at Oregon State University has indicated they want to study various ways of disposing not only by burning but being able to get rid of it some other way. He stated there would be funds available in the neighborhood of \$245,000 for this particular study. They hope with this kind of financing to get some real good looks at ways and means of getting rid of this wood waste. It will be a completely new study and they do not even know if there are proper people available to conduct such a study. Mr. Olinger requested that the regulations be continued for another two years to allow time for the studies and also that the Authority extend variances with the idea that those mills that do not comply with the regulations be subject to immediate citation.

Mr. Harms asked Mr. Olinger if he had been present at the previous meeting of the Authority and seen the movies of the wigwam burners in the Medford area that were shown, to which he said he had not seen the pictures.

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Mr. Harms said that one of the problems that the staff has in enforcing the regulations is that burners which are complying with the construction requirements emit as much, if not more, air pollution than the ones which are not in compliance because of fuel variables and this type of thing. He said the Authority certainly is not interested in prosecuting somebody just from the standpoint of enforcing compliance with regulations if it isn't going to improve the air pollution situation.

Mr. Wheeler said from his reading of H.B. 1376 it could mean that water pollution could spend as much or more of the fund that was available than air pollution and that it was being directed to water, not air.

Mr. Wendel stated this program apparently would drag on for several years. He said it was his understanding there is a remedy right now that will do the trick and that is by the increase of temperatures, bottom and top, which industry claims is prohibitively expensive. He wanted to know just what the cost would be.

Mr. Olinger stated that was an unknown factor. He thought it would have to get into the area of auxiliary fuels and he did not know of any operation at the present time that has auxiliary fuels as part of the burner to maintain a temperature of 600 degrees.

Mr. Wendel then asked how they could say it would be prohibitively expensive if it has never been done.

Mr. Olinger replied that he was an association man, not a production man, and therefore could not answer that question, but he was sure that many of them have had estimates made of what the cost would be.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the proposed termination date would be for phasing out of the wigwam waste burners, to which Mr. McKenzie answered

that was correct and the September 30, 1967 date was for industry to present a program and time schedule for the development, demonstration and installation of alternative methods.

Mr. Wendel asked if there would be any real honest-to-goodness hope that they can come forth with a plan for alternative methods by September, and Mr. McKenzie stated that he thought they could come up with a program and schedule by that time.

Mr. McPhillips stated that since adopting the policy on December 18, 1963, it appeared very little had been done in those three years and now we are talking about another two-year program just on research, with no assurance that anything is going to come up. That will be five years since we started this with no assurance at this time that we are going to be any farther along than we are now.

After considerable discussion by the members of the Authority, Mr. Wendel asked what the desire of the Authority would be.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Secretary advise the timber products industry of the Authority's intention to adopt a policy in the alternative which would either (1) add regulations providing for improved operation of wigwam waste burners, including providing minimum exit temperatures, recording pyrometers, use of auxiliary fuel, exit gas treatment devices and such other regulations as may be necessary to provide efficient combustion under varying rates of fuel feed without intermittent or batch loading, or (2) prohibit use of wigwam burners in accordance with staff recommendations of January 30, 1967.

Mr. Harms stated that industry should be called to a hearing on this so that they can express their view and see what they think and what can be done in the way of these regulations.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the hearing date be set some time in the third week of April of this year.

WAH CHANG CORPORATION, Albany

An engineering report dated February 21, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Ralph Nielsen, Chief Process Engineer for Wah Chang Corporation, stated that following the visit of the Sanitary Authority staff with the Wah Chang Corporation last May, the Company began a program of trying to determine what material in their waste is toxic. He said they have been trying to find someone to help them in this problem, but have been unable to do so and are, therefore, having to solve the problem themselves. Mr. Nielsen said that he had given to Mr. Cox a list of 14 different process streams with the chemical analysis which emanate from various parts of the plant. Each stream has been tested with guppies and the firm now has what they consider to be a satisfactory system for treating each of these streams and combining them so that the effluent discharged will not be toxic. At least this testing has worked in their laboratory. He said they are now prepared to lay out an engineering plan which they will present to the staff for approval in two to three months, but could not meet the April 1 deadline as requested.

In response to a question from the Secretary, Mr. Nielsen said they could have the required facilities installed and in operation in eight months.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the adoption of the staff's recommendations as follows be approved:

1. The Wah Chang Corporation immediately retain a qualified consulting firm to approach its waste disposal problem on a systematic basis with definite objectives and a specific timetable for the various phases of study, design and construction of the necessary treatment or control facilities.
2. The program objectives be developed around the requirements outlined in the Sanitary Authority's letter of January 19, 1967, to Wah Chang.
3. That the above program be submitted to the Sanitary Authority for approval by not later than April 1, 1967, and that the control, treatment and disposal facilities be constructed and in operation by not later than June 1, 1967.
4. In the event Wah Chang does not satisfactorily comply with any of the above requirements, that a hearing be authorized and Wah Chang be directed to appear and show cause why an order should not be entered directing it to permanently cease and desist in polluting the public waters of Truax and Murder Creeks and the Willamette River.

#### WESTERN KRAFT

The Chairman requested a brief report on Western Kraft due to the fact that the staff has received so many complaints about this Company's pulp mill at Albany, and also due to the fact that there had recently been so much in the newspapers about it.

Mr. Patterson said Western Kraft has an expansion modification program under way and has installed an additional recovery furnace to reduce the loading on the furnaces that they previously had. The firm is also checking

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out the oxidation towers to prevent more effectively the escapement of sulphur compound that cause the odor. He said the Company has proceeded along this line and in their last monthly report the recovery furnace was in 100% operation. Previous to that their efficiency was very low based on their test results on the oxidation tower. He stated that the Company had recently installed a connection from their boiler stack to their recovery stack in an attempt to heat up the emissions from the recovery furnace so that they would extend to the high cloud area.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that those kraft mills who have not responded by the next meeting to the letter that was sent out be cited to a hearing.

DATE FOR WATER QUALITY STANDARDS HEARING

The Secretary stated that a date should be set for a final hearing on water quality standards for interstate waters and that the date should be set at this meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the date for the water quality standards hearing be set for May 16, 1967.

(Note: The date was later changed to May 23.)

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary  
State Sanitary Authority

MINUTES OF THE 114th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
April 25, 1967

The 114th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Mr. B. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman at 10:05 a.m., April 25, 1967, in Room 72, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: B. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman; Governor Tom McCall, Chris L. Wheeler, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Edward C. Harms, Jr. and Joseph W. Smith, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Leonard Pearlman, Legal Advisor; E. J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H. M. Patterson and H. E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; A. D. Smythe, P.D. Curran, Harold W. McKenzie and Leo G. Farr, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, Leo Baton, Fred Bolton and Joseph A. Jensen, District Engineers; Fred Katzel and C. K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; Clint Ayer, Lloyd Cox and Robert Sherwood, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist; Kenneth Englund, Sanitarian; R. B. Percy, Chief Chemist and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

Dr. C. A. Jenike, State Health Officer, was unable to attend because of a State Board of Health meeting in Salem.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN:

The Acting Chairman stated that since the previous meeting of the Authority, Doctor Wilcox had resigned from the Board of Health to accept a position with the Public Health Service in California, that Doctor C. A. Jenike had taken his place as State Health Officer, and that Mr. John Amacher representing the Game Commission had asked to be relieved of his assignment to the Authority because of ill health and in his place the Governor had appointed Mr. Joseph Smith from Klamath Falls.

Mr. McPhillips then stated that Governor Tom McCall wished to make an announcement.

Governor McCall stated that as Governor of Oregon he knew of no more important task than to involve himself in air and water pollution. He then announced that he was appointing himself to succeed the late Harold F. Wendel as member of the Sanitary Authority to serve for a period of six months to end November 1, 1967. The Governor stated that the State had lost a firm hand in the death of the Chairman and that he hoped he could do something in this critical period.

The Acting Chairman thanked the Governor and welcomed him as a member of the Authority. Mr. McPhillips then said that a new Chairman should be elected.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Governor Tom McCall be elected as the new Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority.

RESOLUTION REGARDING HAROLD F. WENDEL:

The Governor then took over as Chairman and said the members of the Authority accept at this time with regret the resolution concerning the man who was such an outstanding Authority member, Mr. Harold F. Wendel.

The Secretary stated a resolution had been drawn up and called upon Mr. Wheeler to read it.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, Seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the following resolution regarding Harold F. Wendel be approved:

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His wisdom has removed from our midst Harold F. Wendel, a charter member, and since February 25, 1939, Chairman of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority; and

WHEREAS, the progress made during the past 28 years by the State Sanitary Authority in the abatement and control of pollution of Oregon's public waters and air resources was due in a large measure to his untiring efforts, his tenacious determination, and his interest, knowledge and wisdom in the development of policies and procedures; and

WHEREAS, his friendly manner, gentle humor, sharp wit and unswerving sense of responsibility to his nation, his state and his fellow man endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and earned for him their respect and esteem; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, express our deep sorrow and sense of personal loss in the passing of Harold F. Wendel, friend, comrade, and loyal citizen; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his beloved widow, Elise Wendel, and to the Governor of Oregon, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Authority.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1967, in the City of Portland, Oregon.

Because more people were present than could be accommodated in Room 72 the meeting was then moved to Room 36 and reconvened at 10:30 a.m.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the February 21, 1967, meeting be approved.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried

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that the action taken on the following 22 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 15 project plans for air quality control for the months of February and March 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-15-67	Tillamook	Prel. Report-Tillamook Cheese	Prov. app.
2-24-67	Springfield	Shell Oil Co. Lateral	Prov. app.
2-27-67	Springfield	Shelley Street Lateral	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Unit 4	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Tualatin Hts. Co. S.D.	Sewer for P.C.C.	Prov. app.
3-2-67	West Slope San.Dist.	Lateral B 11a-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Oak Lodge #1	11th Avenue Lateral	Prov. app.
3-3-67	West Slope	Lateral BR-1 & BR-1-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	S. Suburban San Dist.	Sunset Village Extension	Prov. App.
3-3-67	Parkdale	Engineering Report	Approved
3-7-67	Lake Oswego	LID #87	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Gresham	Devonshire Subd.	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Eugene	Extensions	Prov. app.
3-7-67	Springfield	Laterals	Prov. app.
3-8-67	Sandy	University and Sunset sewers	Prov. app.
3-8-67	S. Suburban	Lateral D-17-49, D-11	Prov. app.
3-13-67	Newport	Bonnie Brae Estates sewer	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Cottage Grove	Change Order #2 (Trickling filter)	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Albany	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
3-15-67	Gladstone	Sewage lift station	Prov. app.
3-16-67	Marion County	Wilark Park Extension	Prov. app.
3-20-67	Polk County	Chatnicka Hts. Sewers	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-14-67	Klamath Falls	Modoc Lumber Co., WWB modification	Cond. app.
2-14-67	Ashland	Walker Ave. Elem. Sch. Add. Incin.	Add. inf. req.
2-21-67	Newport	Road and Driveway Dust Control	Add. Inf. req.
2-21-67	Corvallis	OSU Residence Hall #1 Incin.	Cond. app.
2-21-67	Detroit	Detroit High School Incin.	Cond. app.
2-24-67	Albany	Wah Chang Corporation Abatement Proposal	Accepted with comment
2-24-67	Corvallis	Corvallis Jr. High Sch. Incin.	Cond. App.
2-24-67	Clackamas Co.	Stafford School Incinerator	Add. inf. req.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-28-67	Columbia Co.	A & G Waste, Inc. Proposal for Landfill Operation	Add.inf.req.
3-9-67	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control amended application for grant under Clean Air Act (for second year)	approved
3-10-67	Multnomah Co.	David Douglas Intermediate Sch.-Incin.	Cond. app.
3-10-67	Portland	Request of PRAPA to assume responsibility for all smoke discharge sources in Multnomah County	Add.inf.req.
3-13-67	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control application for 3rd year federal grant under the Clean Air Act. April 1, 1967-68, \$142,523 of which \$72,598 are federal funds.	Approved
3-15-67	Detroit	Detroit High School Incinerator	Not app.
3-21-67	Oregon City	Publishers' Paper Co. incinerator	Add. inf. req.

WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS:

Mr. H. W. McKenzie read a report which he had prepared on wigwam waste burners and which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He also showed some colored movies of wigwam waste burners in the Medford area, some in operation and others not, and stated that at the time they were photographed some of them were and others were not in compliance with the Authority's construction rules for wigwam burners. Mr. McKenzie stated the pictures show that burners can be in compliance with such rules and still be a public nuisance.

Mr. Meierjurgan then asked what was meant by compliance and Mr. McKenzie stated that he meant compliance with the regulations pertaining to construction. He pointed out that as far as operation is concerned, the regulations state only that as high a temperature as possible should be maintained. They do not specify a minimum temperature.

Mr. McPhillips said it seemed as though the Authority was going at this thing backwards because, in the pictures shown, mills that were in compliance were still polluting. He asked what would happen if the Authority just told the mill owners to cease polluting and leave it up to them as to how they would comply.

Mr. McKenzie said it would take an increased staff to properly carry out a program of this kind.

Mr. McPhillips stated that the Authority's problem is to stop pollution.

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Mr. Pearlman, Legal Counsel, stated that the regulations of the Authority provide that ambient air standards are also to be complied with in addition to the compliance with construction requirements.

Mr. McKenzie then said there are many burners that even if they are modified as required by the rules, still will not be able to operate within the regulations because of fuel problems.

Governor McCall reported that on April 6, 1967, a meeting had been held in his office with representatives of the lumber industry and Authority staff members. He said that was the first time that all segments of the industry had sat down together to discuss their mutual problems. He said further that on April 21, in response to his invitation, two air pollution authorities from Los Angeles County had conferred with him regarding the waste wood disposal problem. The Governor then read a letter that he had written to Mr. Patterson setting forth suggestions based on these conferences.

Mr. Robert Olinger of Associated Oregon Industries, who was present, said he was speaking for an industry committee which has been for some time trying to solve the wigwam waste burner problem. The committee is made up of representatives of the American Plywood Association, Western Forest Industries Association and Western Wood Products Association. He then read a prepared statement dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Olinger if there had been any reduction in the emissions in 1966, compared to 1965, and Mr. Olinger said there had been no noticeable reduction.

Mr. Verner J. Adkison of the Lane County Air Quality Control Division asked Mr. Olinger what percent of mills had complied with the construction rules. Mr. Olinger replied that he did not know.

Mr. G. L. McKinley of Waldport said he represented the small operators on the coast. He stated that this waste disposal is definitely a problem in the entire world and that he did not think anybody has come up with a satisfactory answer anywhere. He said he had considerable experience in other states and the only efficient smokeless burner was a fantastically expensive one. He said he came to ask the Sanitary Authority to think pretty hard before putting out any binding rulings that would totally eliminate wigwam waste burners as they are the only means of burning the waste. He said he had worked for several years both in wood waste burning and garbage burning and that it seems to him a centrally located incinerator would be the most practical.

Mr. Don Barker introduced himself as President of Western Forest Industries Association and stated that he had two sawmills, one in Grants Pass and the other in Eugene. Mr. Barker said he had his burner at Grants Pass repaired and put in high-pressure fans, but frankly there was so much waste material that they couldn't burn it all. He said he hoped the Sanitary Authority could get enough financial support to get enough staff to come out into the field and help industry solve the problem.

Mr. Adkison of Lane County recommended that the Authority outlaw the intermittent use of wigwam burners for small or inadequate quantities of waste.

Mr. James Phillips read a letter he had written earlier to the Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Dixon of Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma stated that his company had only two burners left in the state of Oregon and hoped to get both of them out of operation before long.

The meeting was recessed at 12:15 p.m. and reconvened at 1:35 p.m.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the current regulations governing construction of wigwam burners be rescinded except for the requirement that new wigwam waste burners must be approved by the Sanitary Authority before installation and that the staff be directed to seek abatement of the more serious wigwam waste burner generated air pollution problems through voluntary cooperation or appropriate enforcement action so that air quality and ambient air standards may be preserved, and further that the staff develop appropriate regulations prohibiting intermittent or casual use of wigwam burners.

WAH CHANG CORPORATION WASTE DISPOSAL:

A progress report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the 16 acres of additional land purchased for development of a permanent sludge storage would be apt to cause an odor problem.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not think so but would have to see the plans first.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the 16 acres would be adequate to provide permanent sludge storage.

Mr. Cox replied he did not know for sure but assumed that it would be. He said that submission of plans for review and approval would be required.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the request by Wah Chang Corporation, allowing them a 4 to 5 month construction period, be approved.

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WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY PULP MILL ODOR CONTROL:

An engineering report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Harold M. Patterson, Chief, Air Quality Control. Receipt was acknowledged of resolutions and letters supporting Weyerhaeuser Company from the Springfield Development Association, Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce, Eugene Board of Realtors and Lane County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. W. Merryman said that he had been requested to report to the Sanitary Authority at today's meeting that numerous people living in the McKenzie area are still greatly concerned with the atmospheric discharges from the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill.

The Chairman said that some telegrams had been received from people living in that area.

The Secretary then read the 5 telegrams which had been received from Mrs. John Jaqua, Mr. F. Austin Colcord, Mr. Bill Bowerman and Mr. Lloyd Dolby of Eugene and Prince Helfrich of Vida and which have been made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Harms asked about Recommendation #3 of Mr. Patterson's report which states that the Sanitary Authority employ its own expert consultant to assist the staff in evaluating the air pollution control facilities and procedures at each of the Oregon kraft mills.

Mr. Patterson replied that the idea would be to confer with prospective consultants to determine what assistance they could give and what their services would cost.

Mr. Harms asked if Mr. Patterson's recommendations were adopted would the staff be authorized to employ the consultant immediately, or would the staff refer the matter to the Authority members for final decision.

Mr. Patterson said the staff would refer it to the members.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the adoption of the staff's recommendations as follows be approved:

1. That the staff continue and expand as may be warranted by future events, its program of monitoring and surveillance of air pollution conditions and mill operations.

2. That the staff meet periodically (suggested semi-annually) with industry-appointed representatives of the Kraft industry to discuss and evaluate efforts and progress being made relative to solution of the Kraft odor problem.

3. That the Sanitary Authority employ its own expert consultant to assist the staff in evaluating the air pollution control facilities and procedures at each of the Oregon Kraft mills and to help determine the feasibility and/or desirability of attempting to control or minimize the air polluting effects of Kraft mills by a program of production curtailment during periods of adverse atmospheric conditions. Such program would be considered as an interim procedure until a break-through in solving the basic Kraft odor problem is made.

The Secretary said it is his understanding the presidents of at least four of the larger kraft pulp companies throughout the United States have agreed the time has come for industry to solve the problem, and they have asked the National Council to a meeting on May 4 at which time they will attempt to map out a program which the National Council can embark upon to find a solution to this difficult task. It will then be necessary for the National Council to finance that study. The Secretary stated he is sure the National Council will do a thorough job because the magnitude of this problem requires the efforts of the entire industry.

CITY OF ALBANY:

A memorandum report dated April 24, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Harold E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked how Albany has been getting along with their plans.

Mr. Milliken replied that they are pretty much on schedule. He said that Albany had voted for a \$1,300,000 bond issue and completion of construction is scheduled for October 1968.

Mr. Wheeler asked if start of construction awaits the approval of a federal grant which the city has applied for under PL 84-660, will this be contingent upon the state participation as set forth in H. B. 1322.

Mr. Milliken replied that the city has enough funds to go ahead with the project without a state grant.

Mr. McPhillips asked what is the possibility of the city of Albany's not getting the federal grant, and if they don't get it, has the staff committed itself to additional sewer load.

Mr. Milliken said the city is almost certain to get the grant.

Mr. McPhillips asked what would be the timetable of completion of the 40 lots.

Mr. Milliken said it would be his guess probably 50% load within a year to year and a half.

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Mr. Harms said he believed that it is about as certain as anything can be that the federal appropriation will continue to be made. He said that the city's progress had been considerable.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the two more extensions of sewers of 20 lots each, as requested by the city, be approved.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR HOUSEBOATS:

Mr. Weathersbee read a letter from Mr. Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc., which is a formal request for an extension of time under ORS 449.150, the so-called houseboat bill which is destined to become effective September 1, 1967. He said that Mr. Lawrence was requested to have a representative present at the meeting to answer questions and furnish information. Mr. Weathersbee then gave a memorandum report dated April 21, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. McPhillips asked if any new houseboat structures have been built or occupied on the river since the passage of ORS 449.150.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that some have been built but they haven't connected to any treatment or disposal facilities. He said that it is entirely possible to plumb a houseboat the same as a land residence.

Mr. McPhillips asked if Mr. Weathersbee knew of any that have complied with the staff's directive to take care of sewerage.

Mr. Weathersbee said he did not.

Mr. Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association was present and said that he has lived on the water for 12 years and that this is the life he prefers. He said the houseboat owners want to cooperate and clean up the pollution, but that this is a unique problem not understood by the average layman. He said the houseboats are scattered over the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Jantzen Beach has 110 and these houseboats are outside the dike. He claimed it is illegal to puncture the dike and impossible to make a sewer connection over the dike or through it. There are relatively few moorages where the pump stations could possibly be worked out economically. Mr. Lawrence said the houseboat owners do have a problem, that they are willing to do anything, but there must be some method whereby a houseboater can take care of himself as a unit. He said the problem has no relationship to land-based structures.

Mr. Lawrence said that Mr. Weathersbee suggested getting an engineer. They have investigated this and have been quoted a price of \$1200. The answer is negative.

Mr. Meierjurgan said he cannot share Mr. Lawrence's concern as a land-based home would be required to refrain from doing what these people are doing. He said he felt that Mr. Lawrence's comments about taking care of people who want to live along the river under conditions which condone continuation of this business of polluting public waters is unthinkable. He said the obvious intent of 449.150 is to stop this sort of thing.

Mr. Lawrence said there is no known means of complying with the law.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the request by the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc. for an extension of time under ORS 449.150 beyond September 1, 1967, be denied.

#### CITY OF PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. Norman Drulard, City Engineer, City of Portland, gave a progress report on the city of Portland sewage disposal. This report has been made a part of the permanent files.

The Secretary then stated that this report shows the city of Portland is really busy now working on completion of the sewerage project. He stated that what will be accomplished in the next two years has now been outlined. He asked Mr. Drulard when the interception of all sewage now going into the Willamette River would be completed.

Mr. Drulard said completion would be in the next fiscal year.

The Secretary then asked if the City had any further schedule for expansion of the treatment plant.

Mr. Drulard stated the City has the money in next year's budget.

#### PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM:

Mr. R. E. Hatchard, Air Pollution Control Officer, Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority, congratulated the new members of the Authority and offered his cooperation and assistance. He said that pressure from the public is being felt, the public is looking beyond our capabilities, and that teamwork approach is the only hope of developing the kind of air quality the public is expecting.

Mr. Hatchard said that the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority came into being under existing state of Oregon law in which counties and cities contract with one another. He stated that application for a federal

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grant was submitted on the last day of October 1966 which provided for local funds of \$50,000, and a federal grant of \$150,000. He went on to say that unfortunately there will be a delay of some six months on the federal grant. He then submitted a proposal for the transfer from the Sanitary Authority to the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority of the responsibility for controlling certain classes of pollution sources located in Multnomah County. He read from a letter dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files, objectives of this transfer.

Mr. Patterson stated that as nearly as he could conclude, the staff is in agreement with the proposal, but that the staff would like time to look it over.

Mr. Hatchard said further he would urge the Sanitary Authority to review functions with the State of Washington, and that a cooperative and coordinated program be developed by the two states.

Mr. Howard Smith, Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority, urged that the Sanitary Authority give this proposal serious consideration. He said his Authority would like some guidelines of what classes of pollution the Sanitary Authority proposed to withhold and what the regional authorities would be dealing with.

TILLAMOOK CHEESE PLANT:

An engineering report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was given by Mr. Fred G. Katzel.

Mr. McPhillips asked if there was time to cite the Tillamook County Creamery Association and the Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association in for a hearing before the Sanitary Authority meeting on May 23.

Mr. Pearlman, Legal Counsel, said the two concerns must be given at least 20 days' notice.

The Chairman then said that some pressure should be put on these two concerns as this situation has gone on for years and years.

The Secretary stressed the fact that the hearing from the Water Quality Standards scheduled for May 23 is extremely important and that nothing should detract from it.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Tillamook Creamery Association and Tillamook County Dairy Association be cited in for a hearing before the Sanitary Authority at the earliest practicable date. Date to be established by the Secretary with due consideration given to the May 23 Water Quality Standards hearing.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 115<sup>th</sup> MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
May 23, 1967

The 115<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Governor Tom McCall, Chairman at 2:05 p.m., May 23, 1967, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Governor Tom McCall, Chairman; Chris L. Wheeler, Herman P. Meierjorgen, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Dr. C. A. Jenike, B. A. McPhillips and Joseph W. Smith, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John O. Denman, Legal Advisor; H. M. Patterson and H. E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, Leo L. Baton, Fred M. Bolton, and J. A. Jensen, District Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; H. W. McKenzie, Associate Engineer; Don McHarness and James Sheetz, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

The meeting was preceded by a public hearing which began at 10:00 a.m. and ended at 12:10 p.m. regarding Standards of Quality for Public Waters of Oregon.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the April 25, 1967 meeting be approved.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the action taken on the following 23 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 3 project plans for air quality control for the month of April, 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4/3/67	Port Orford	Add. #1 & 2, Rev. Plans & Specs.	Prov. app.
4/3/67	Tigard	Engineering Report	Prov. app.
4/3/67	Ontario	Engineering Report - Collection	Prov. app.
4/4/67	Springfield	S. 71st Street Lateral	Prov. app.
4/4/67	Gladstone	Clayton Way Sewer	Prov. app.
4/4/67	Roseburg	Sakura Yama Subd.	Prov. app.
4/5/67	Gresham	N. E. Bell Street Sewer	Prov. app.
4/6/67	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
4/6/67	Springfield	Sewer S-80-66	Prov. app.
4/7/67	Winston	Tumlin Avenue Sewer	Prov. app.
4/7/67	West Linn	Parsons Avenue Add. Sewer	Prov. app.

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4/10/67	Sherwood	Gleneagle Subd. Sewer	Prov. app.
4/11/67	Beaverton	S. E. Cressmore Drive	Prov. app.
4/11/67	Estacada	H-S-3-S-E Laterals H-I=N, H-I=S	Prov. app.
4/13/67	Sublimity	Prel. Engineering Sewerage Rept.	Approved
4/17/67	Gresham	S. E. Burnside Sewer	Prov. app.
4/17/67	Sheridan	STP Expansion Study	Approved
4/19/67	Fairway Estates	Lateral A.	Prov. app.
4/19/67	S. Suburban S.D.	Pine Grove School Lateral	Prov. app.
4/21/67	Oak Hills	Townhouse Complex Sewer	Prov. app.
4/25/67	Gresham	Cleveland & Section Line Sewer	Prov. app.
4/27/67	Sweet Home	N. 12th Ave. San. Sewer	Prov. app.
4/27/67	Tigard	Panorama #II	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4/14/67	Columbia County	Nuclear Power Plant Considerations	No action nec. under consideration
4/20/67	Washington County	Review of Proposed County Air Pollution Ordinance	Comments submitted
4/26/67	Clackamas County	Publishers' Paper Co. Waste Pulp Incinerator	Under cons.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:

The Chairman reported that at the public hearing held during the forenoon, considerable additional testimony had been received from the Fish and Game Commissions, from industry, from irrigators and from others, and consequently the Authority and its staff should evaluate this and see what parts of it, if any, ought to be reflected in the final rules that are to be sent on to Secretary Udall on or before the 30th of June. He said there would be a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority early in June to reconsider the rules in case there are any changes that ought to be made.

WIGWAM BURNER CONTROL:

The Chairman stated that the Associated Oregon Industries had prepared a statement of its program to reduce air pollution from operation of wigwam burners.

Mr. Robert Olinger then read the statement, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. He stated that industry is supporting passage of H.B. 1376. Governor McCall pointed out it had passed the Senate yesterday and that he would sign it when it came across his desk.

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Governor McCall then suggested that the statement be discussed. He said that it is a considerably more detailed statement and had more hope in it than the one received on April 25. He referred to the second paragraph on the last page of the statement in regard to areas where there is a dense concentration of mills, and it is recommended that these mills collectively either through committees or other means continue to study and work toward alternative methods of disposal and not rely entirely on the research to be conducted at Oregon State University. He said the gentlemen from Los Angeles, who had conferred with him a few weeks ago, had indicated from their studies that there was a chance for some centralization in areas where there is a congestion of burners and that there could be some abatement through joint effort. He then asked the Secretary if it would be possible for him and his staff to work with Mr. Olinger in regard to joint action in the Eugene-Springfield and Medford areas, and was assured that it would be possible. He said there were many who were complying but the 65% who were not should be closed down or forced to cooperate.

Mr. Wheeler stated that it seemed possible that two or more mills close together could combine their loadings and burn in one burner instead of two or three.

Mr. McPhillips then asked Mr. Olinger how much cooperation could be expected from his organization and the sawmill operators in doing their own policing on this. He said the Authority does not have the staff now to go around and check all these mills.

Mr. Olinger assured Mr. McPhillips that the Associated Oregon Industries and this committee that has been formed would work very closely with the Authority.

Governor McCall mentioned that there will be about four million dollars in the emergency board fund and that if necessary it might be possible to train someone with an engineering background to assist in this survey and to finance it with funds from the emergency board.

Mr. Meierjurgan stated that he believed that construction of sanitary landfills or stockpiling for agricultural mulch would be ways of disposing of wood waste without burning it.

Mr. Olinger stated that maybe incineration would not be the answer to the problem and that perhaps a sanitary landfill, stockpiling or even hauling it back to the woods would be the feasible thing to do.

Governor McCall then suggested that this matter be left for the staff to work on and take up at the next meeting which would be within a week or so.

Mr. Steve McQueen of Medford asked to make a statement in regard to his mill in the Medford area. He said he had definitely looked into the matter of merchandising agricultural bark, and had made experiments in shipping it by carload bulk to the Los Angeles area and the Bay area. He said they even have gone so far as to put it in bags and shipping it in carloads and each of these proposals had been a flop financially. He claimed that if there is a large population that can use this mulch then it might be economically feasible; but if it has to be hauled any distance, a person cannot get the cost out of it. Even though one pays a good price for a sack of mulch at the corner grocery store, it doesn't necessarily mean that the mills are making a big profit.

Mr. Harms asked the Chairman if he knew if freight rates still affected the mills unfavorably, to which he said he was unfamiliar with the rates and that he had not heard of any large shipments of bark going out of the Eugene area.

Mr. McKenzie said that a revised rate had been received as far south as Arizona. He said he was not aware of what the rate was or to what extent it applied to shipment.

Mr. McQueen stated he was sure that a request from the Governor's office might help in getting reduced rates for shipping of bark at a lumber rate.

Mr. Patterson stated that he would like to keep the staff in the field as much as possible and that they would have some sort of check or inspection sheet for each mill that would show what each mill is doing in the way of complying. In this way they could concentrate on the areas on the map where conditions are worst and get at the problem sources.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary  
State Sanitary Authority

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
May 11, 1967

The Special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Governor Tom McCall, Chairman, at 4:00 p.m., May 11, 1967, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members present were: Governor Tom McCall, Chairman; Chris L. Wheeler, Dr. C. A. Jenike, B. A. McPhillips, Herman P. Meierjurgan, and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; and John O. Denman and L. W. Pearlman, Legal Advisors. Mr. Joseph W. Smith was unable to attend because of other business.

A large delegation of houseboat owners was also present.

The Chairman stated that there had been several requests for reconsideration of the action taken by the members of the Authority at their meeting on April 25 regarding houseboats. He said that a proposed order had been drawn extending the compliance date in relation to ORS 449.140 and 449.150 and asked the Secretary to read the order which was as follows:

ORDER OF THE SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OREGON  
EXTENDING COMPLIANCE DATE OF ORS 449.140 and 449.150.

The matter of an extension of time from certain provisions of ORS 449.140 and 449.150 having come before the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon on the 11th day of May, 1967, and evidence having been presented that strict compliance by September 1, 1967 with the requirements of the provisions of ORS 449.140 and 449.150 relating to plumbing fixture connections and to the disposal of kitchen, bath and laundry wastes but not including garbage or human excreta, would be unreasonable, unduly burdensome and impractical due to special physical conditions, and it appearing further that an extension of time from September 1, 1967 to later dates as hereinafter set forth should be granted as to said floating buildings and structures, houseboats, moorages, marinas or any boat used as such; a motion having been made as to the foregoing, seconded and carried and the Sanitary Authority being fully advised in the premises,

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

(1) That as to floating buildings and structures, houseboats, moorages, marinas or any boat used as such, an extension of time from September 1, 1967 to January 1, 1968 be and the same is hereby granted for compliance with the requirements of ORS 449.140 and 449.150;

(2) That with respect to the connection of plumbing fixtures and to the disposal of kitchen, bath and laundry wastes (but not including garbage and human excreta), an extension of time from September 1, 1967 to January 1, 1971 shall be and the same is hereby granted; provided, however, that the extension of time mentioned in this paragraph may be terminated by the Sanitary Authority at any time if:

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(a) The owners, operators, lessees and occupiers of floating buildings and structures, houseboats, moorages, marinas or any boat used as such fail or refuse to submit a progress report on or before January 1, 1969 and January 1, 1970, respectively, demonstrating the exercise of due diligence in developing a satisfactory plan which would meet the approval of the Sanitary Authority for the disposal of kitchen, bath and laundry wastes; and

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the extension of time granted in this paragraph (2) as to connection of plumbing fixtures and to the disposal of kitchen, bath and laundry wastes shall not apply with respect to any person who fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of the provisions of paragraph (3) relating to disposal of human excreta.

(3) Incinerator type toilets, approved by the Sanitary Authority may be used for the disposal of human excreta in the floating buildings and structures, houseboats, moorages, marinas or any boat used as such as mentioned in paragraph (1) notwithstanding the subsequent installation of plumbing fixtures for the disposal of kitchen, bath and laundry wastes as required by paragraph (2) hereof.

(4) The extension provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall apply only to floating buildings and structures, houseboats, moorages, marinas or any boat used as such which are in existence or under construction prior to September 1, 1967.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1967.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman  
Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

The Chairman then asked for a motion of adoption of this order.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the order as read regarding houseboats, extending the compliance date in relation to ORS 449.140 and 449.150, be adopted.

The Chairman then asked if there was anyone in the audience who wished to testify.

Mr. Alex Parks, Attorney for the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, said that there are about 500 houseboat owners. He said most of these people will comply immediately with the provisions of the order, and that it would be unfair if those who do not comply are not prosecuted.

The Chairman said the Authority would enlist the help of the city of Portland Bureau of Health and the county health departments to make inspections to ensure total compliance.

Dick Milestone asked about what protection there would be against pollution from commercial transports, foreign ships, cruisers and yachts.

The Secretary stated the federal statutes require a report from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and that report is due to be presented to the Secretary of Interior by July 1, 1967. The report is to assess the problem and present proposals for providing adequate sewage collection and disposal for those vessels. He went on to say that the state law now provides that control of the use of marine toilets on pleasure craft is under the jurisdiction of the State Marine Board. This Board has the power to establish rules and regulations governing the use of such devices and these rules and regulations must meet the approval of the Sanitary Authority. The Sanitary Authority can ask, and will ask, the State Marine Board to provide adequate control over pleasure craft. The Secretary suggested the deadlines be the same as established for houseboat owners.

Mr. Earl Flamm asked about the Riverdale-Dunthorpe area which has been discharging raw sewage into the river; also the articles which have appeared in the paper from time to time that there are as high as 36 main city trunk lines dumping into the river.

The Secretary reported that the Riverdale-Dunthorpe area is incorporated as a county service district and sewers are now under construction by Multnomah County. When finished all of the homes in that area will be served by the system which will discharge into the interceptor which goes to the Tryon Creek sewage treatment plant owned and operated by the city of Portland. With regard to the City of Portland, all sewers will be intercepted by the end of 1968.

A member of the audience asked if the Sanitary Authority has under consideration a specific plan for sewage disposal for houseboats.

The Chairman referred her to the order which in effect extends the deadline from September 1, 1967 to January 1, 1968, and in return the houseboat owners are expected to install incinerator toilets. By January 1, 1971 suitable facilities are to be installed for disposal of the other wastes.

A question was also asked about the dikes along the Columbia and the Willamette which are a government project and cannot be disturbed.

The Chairman said that within the three-year extension of time granted by the order, it is hoped this problem can be solved.

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Another member of the audience thanked the members of the Sanitary Authority for reconsideration of the problem and asked that someone comment on Mr. Weathersbee's statement that the problem could be solved for an investment of about \$1350 per houseboat.

The Secretary replied that Mr. Weathersbee was referring to a proposal contained in a report by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which will be released shortly. This proposal contemplates the installation of treatment devices presently available which would be a floating structure and would involve the installation of approved type plumbing in each houseboat. It would require the transport of the waste from each houseboat to a central treatment plant. The cost would be shared among all of the houseboat owners who use this type of installation. He said these units have been in production for a long time but haven't been specifically designed for use in water, and would have to have facilities for it to float as part of the moorage. It would have to be engineered.

Mr. Jack Nunn said he represents a firm that manufactures such equipment which will be on the market shortly. He stated that an engineering study has just been completed at Jantzen Beach for Mr. Buehl and that each unit will cost \$434.00, including a year's free maintenance.

Another member of the audience who said he is Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association stated that Mr. Nunn had appeared before the Association at a Director's meeting a short time ago. He said Mr. Nunn spoke about one proto-type device at that meeting which had never been put into operation either in the water on or land in full use. He stated that the Association does not feel that this is something that can be used now until it has been proven satisfactory.

Mr. Wheeler stated that he was of the opinion the houseboat owners could follow the same principle as some of the land communities have by hiring an engineer to design the system and the system will be either approved or provisionally approved, as the case may be, when properly submitted to the Authority for approval.

Mr. Lawrence said that he appeared before the Sanitary Authority meeting on April 25 and asked for a year's extension and that this was not granted by the Sanitary Authority. He believes the reason it was not granted was due to the fact that Mr. Weathersbee failed to make an explanation that his information came from a federal report that he had on February 13 but did not show

it to the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association. He said the press printed the information, putting the Association in a very bad light as being very uncooperative. Mr. Lawrence felt this is untrue. He said the houseboat owners are willing to buy anything that will do the job.

There was then some discussion regarding the problem of financing sewerage facilities by the houseboat owners.

The suggestion was made that it might be possible under the Bancroft Bonding Act used for sewer improvements, with a few appropriate amendments to be financing extended to moorages.

The Chairman said this would be recommended to the next Legislature if the Association so wished.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary  
State Sanitary Authority

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MINUTES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
June 1, 1967

The 116<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Governor Tom McCall at 2:30 p.m., June 1, 1967, in Room 6, State Capitol, Salem, Oregon. The members present were Governor Tom McCall, Chairman; Chris Wheeler, Dr. C. A. Venike, B. A. McPhillips, Joseph Smith and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John O. Denman, Legal Advisor; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Lloyd O. Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist. Mr. Herman Meierjurgan was unable to attend because of a prior appointment.

The Chairman stated that the purpose of this meeting was the final adoption of standards of quality for public waters of Oregon. He said that twelve hearings had been held by the Sanitary Authority on water quality throughout the State since October 1966. On May 23 the Board met for final adoption of these standards, but because of additional testimony which was introduced at that time, the decision to delay the adoption of the standards was made in order to consider the new testimony. The Secretary was then called upon to state what changes had been made.

The Secretary stated that in rule 11-008, Highest and Best Practicable Treatment and Control Required, this section originally required the best, highest and most practicable treatment where a higher standard can be achieved. The clause "where a higher standard can be achieved" has been eliminated and the words "highest or lowest desirable levels" have been changed to "highest or lowest possible levels."

The next change is in rule 11-015, Maintenance of Standards of Quality, subsection 2 which did read "At its discretion, the State Sanitary Authority may require chlorination or equally efficient disinfection of sewage and waste treatment plant effluents wherever and whenever the discharge of unchlorinated effluents shall or may affect the quality of water used for public or domestic water supplies, irrigation, shellfish growing areas, or swimming and recreational areas." This subsection has been changed to read "All sewage shall receive a minimum of secondary treatment or equivalent (equal to at least 85% removal of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids) and shall be effectively disinfected before being discharged into any public waters of the State." The Secretary said that this spells out clearly what the minimum degree of treatment shall be for domestic or municipal sewage.

On page 5, rule 11-016, General Water Quality Standards, subsection 1, previously read "No wastes shall be discharged and no activities shall be conducted which either alone or in combination with other wastes or activities will cause in any waters of the State: (1) The dissolved oxygen content of surface waters to be less than five (5) milligrams per liter unless specified otherwise by special standard." This has been changed to six (6) milligrams per liter.

On page 6, a new paragraph has been added at the request of the fisheries people which reads "Any measurable increase in temperature when the receiving water temperatures are 64° F. or above, or more than 2° F. increase when receiving water temperatures are 62° F. or less."

Mr. Wheeler asked what is meant by "measurable."

Mr. McPhillips said it was his impression this would mean taking the temperature of the stream at a reasonable distance above and below the outfall.

The Secretary referred the members to the wording on page 22 which reads "Any significant increase above natural background temperatures, or water temperatures to be altered to a degree which creates or can reasonably be expected to create an adverse effect on fish or other aquatic life." This is approaching it in a different manner, using words instead of specific values.

Mr. Denman asked if it couldn't be based on "unless otherwise approved by the Sanitary Authority" as is done in many cases.

Mr. Wheeler said that "measurable" means anything which can actually be measured with any temperature measuring device that is standard and in use.

Mr. Harms stated that a great deal of difficulty would be encountered going to court with a case in which the increase is insignificant; for example, one-tenth of a degree. He did not think that this poses a particular problem from a legal standpoint. It is his belief that the term "measurable" is satisfactory.

The Chairman said that if this is the common language that appears in such standards and is accepted by attorneys and people who are familiar with them, it is his belief the wording should stand as stated.

The Secretary then said the next change appears on page 8, rule 11-023 Special Water Quality Standards for Public Waters of the Main Stem Klamath River. At the suggestion of the State Game Commission, the station has been moved upstream approximately nine miles to Keno Regulating Dam.

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The next change reported by the Secretary is on page 21, rule 11-100, Water Quality Standards for the Marine and Estuarine Waters of Oregon. The dissolved oxygen standard for estuarine waters has been increased from five milligrams per liter to six milligrams per liter.

The final changes are on Table A, page 23, Salmonid Fish Rearing has been added as a beneficial use to the lower Willamette from the mouth to Willamette Falls, including Multnomah Channel. Navigation has been added as a beneficial use for the Columbia River, Willamette River three lower zones and for Marine and Estuarine Waters.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. McPhillips that the Standards of Quality for Public Waters of Oregon as set forth in the document handed to the Secretary marked Exhibit A, which is the same as those copies with the changes that have been presented to the Authority, be approved as Administrative Rules of the Authority and be filed with the Secretary of State.

The Chairman then said there would be discussion on the Standards, but that it would be limited to questions and answers between members of the Sanitary Authority and their staff.

Mr. Smith said that on page 8, paragraph 2, where the coliform standards go as high as 2400 per 100 ml, he was under the impression there had been some criticism about getting coliform bacteria standards as high as that, that he was somewhat familiar with the situation in the Klamath River and he questioned permitting a standard as high as 2400.

The Secretary stated that in the Klamath basin there is a terrific load of coliform bacteria from wildlife because there are thousands and thousands of birds in that basin. He said they can contribute more coliform bacteria than humans. He said there may also be a large contribution of coliform bacteria from return irrigation water which drains from the land. He said that Oregon has never had a specific standard for MPN but that the State Board of Health has used as a goal the figure of 240 for years. He further stated that the U. S. Public Health Service, although it has made studies for years regarding the significance of the coliform or MPN test, has never been able to get enough factual data together from its epidemiological studies to justify its recommending an MPN standard for recreational waters.

Mr. Smith said that he is concerned about the variances between one body of water and another. He asked what standards the Federal Government is suggesting for coliform count.

The Secretary said he had contacted the Federal people and they have no set standards.

Mr. McPhillips asked what the state of Washington is proposing for standards in the Columbia River.

The Secretary said the state of Washington has proposed the same standards as the state of Oregon, that the MPN be 240 down to the Interstate Bridge and 1000 from the Interstate Bridge to the mouth of the Columbia River.

The Secretary said there is one more point that should be brought out and that is the temperature requirement for the Columbia River. Oregon's proposal sets a standard of a maximum of 68° F. which would be 20° C. and the state of Washington is setting a maximum of 18½° C. Whether or not the Secretary of the Department of Interior will consider these compatible remains to be seen.

Mr. McPhillips asked if there were information available regarding the increase in the temperature caused by the Hanford plant.

Dr. Westgarth said this is something that has never really been proven.

The Chairman asked from the enforcement standpoint if the temperature gets above 68°, say 73°, what the penalty for exceeding this set standard would be.

The Secretary replied that the main significance of this set standard is when a proposal might be submitted for a nuclear power plant where there would be an extremely large heat load to be dissipated.

The Chairman then asked if there were any further comments, questions or clarification.

Mr. Harms said he would like to make one general comment and that is that these standards are based upon the best general scientific knowledge available at this time and that because of time limitations, budgetary limitations, and many other things, they are based upon general scientific knowledge, rather than specific application in every case. He said that these standards will undoubtedly require additional adjustments as time goes on, as knowledge, technology and our experience in applying them is enlarged and improved. Mr. Harms said that this is a starting point and in the future it is hoped that these standards may even be upgraded.

The motion made by Mr. Harms was then approved by the members.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Implementation and Enforcement Plan submitted by the staff as Exhibit B be adopted as a policy of the Sanitary Authority.

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Mr. Denman said that there is an emergency clause on Exhibit A stating that the standards go into effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

The Chairman then stated that several offers had been made from the Professional Engineers of Oregon to assist in enforcement problems. The Secretary was asked to make a note of this and to thank the Professional Engineers of Oregon for the offer of this assistance.

The next meeting date was set for July 10, 1967.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 117th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
July 10, 1967

The 117th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was opened by Governor Tom McCall, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., July 10, 1967, in Room 6, State Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon. He immediately announced that he was removing himself as a member and Chairman of the Authority, and that pursuant to legislation adopted by the 1967 Legislative Assembly he had appointed the following five members to make up the new board: Messrs. B.A. McPhillips and Edward C. Harms, Jr., to serve until June 30, 1971; Herman P. Meierjurgan to serve until June 30, 1970; John Mosser to serve until June 30, 1969, and Storrs Waterman to serve until June 30, 1968.

The Governor then made a statement on his resignation from the State Sanitary Authority, touching briefly on the legislation which had been enacted by the 1967 Legislature on air and water pollution control.

Mr. Ed Westerdahl II, Governor McCall's Executive Assistant, conducted the swearing in ceremony, after which the Governor handed each member a certificate.

The Governor was then asked by the news media what his expectations of the new Authority would be under existing laws and under any laws which might be enacted in the future.

Governor McCall replied that he expected the new Authority to be firm but just, that it will understand the laws, that it understands the temper with which these laws were born, and that he thought the whole philosophy would be to hold pollution where it is now and that existing pollution would be reduced as much as possible.

The news media asked if the heavy industry coming into Oregon is going to be compatible with liveability in the State, and would it cut down on tourist attraction because of the inherent pollution problems.

The Governor said it is the hope of this administration that it will be compatible with liveability and that it will not detract from tourist attraction. He said any new industry wanting to come into the State is told that they will have to meet the toughest standards of air and water quality of any state.

The Governor then asked Mr. McPhillips to take over as temporary Chairman.

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The members and staff present were John Mosser, Herman P. Meierjorgen, B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms and Storrs Waterman, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Leonard Pearlman, Legal Advisor; Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Joseph A. Jensen, Fred M. Bolton, Leo L. Baton and Harold W. Merryman, District Engineers; Fred G. Katzel, Assistant District Engineer; Harold E. Milliken and Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineers; Patrick D. Curran and Harold W. McKenzie, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

Mr. McPhillips said the first order of business would be the election of a new Chairman.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that John D. Mosser be elected as the new Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority. Chairman Mosser said he had no statement to make at this time because he had lots to learn. He said he believed the next thing would be to elect the Director of Air and Water Quality Control who would also serve as Secretary of the Sanitary Authority without a vote.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that Mr. Kenneth H. Spies be appointed as the new Director of Air and Water Quality Control, automatically making him the Secretary of the State Sanitary Authority.

The Chairman then said he believed the members of the Sanitary Authority had the responsibility to fix a salary for this position and suggested that the salary be at the top of the range which is \$19,680 per year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Director of Air and Water Quality Control receive a salary of \$19,680 per year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that Mr. B.A. McPhillips be elected as Vice-Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority.

#### MINUTES OF MEETINGS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the special meeting on May 11, 1967, the 115th meeting on May 23, 1967 and the 116th meeting on June 1, 1967, be approved as prepared.

FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

Mr. Harold E. Milliken gave a staff report on the applications that had been received for sewage treatment works construction grants for fiscal year 1968. His report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

The Secretary said he would like to mention that as soon as the analysis of grant applications had been completed by the staff, a letter was directed to the Oregon Congressional delegation in Washington, D.C, pointing out to them the fact that unless more federal money can be made available this fiscal year, it would probably mean that several of our urgently needed municipal sewage treatment projects would be unnecessarily delayed.

The Chairman asked if the applicants' financial needs were taken into consideration when making the priority listings.

Mr. Milliken replied that this had been done and pointed out the sheet in the notebooks showing the criteria for determining the priority points.

The Secretary stated that the staff must submit an annual plan to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration which sets forth the whole plan of operation and lists the needed projects in the various basins.

The Chairman asked how far the staff would suggest going in allocating the State's three million dollars. He said he thought it best to hold back some money for some emergency or more critical need that might come up during the year.

Mr. Harms pointed out that nearly all of the money involved in the \$2,032,000 requests for the 10 hold-over projects is involved in the two Portland projects which are being financed not by a bond issue, but a pay-as-you-go plan for revenues, and that these two projects probably represent as significant a reduction in pollution as could be made in any one year if these could be put through. He said by trying to stretch the money for other projects would probably result in eliminating these two projects, thereby prolonging some pollution in the lower Willamette which the Authority is anxious to eliminate.

The Chairman said he realized this, and could see where the state and federal money would be fine for getting projects done as far as the money would go, but then could be a deterrent because the people would want to hold back until they can get a grant.

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The Secretary said the reason for the bind at the present time is due to the fact that Congress changed its rules materially as far as the maximum permissible grant is concerned. Originally the ceiling was \$600,000, then it went to \$1,200,000 and now the ceiling is off and it is a straight 30 or 50%, as the case may be, with no limitation. Until Congress actually approves the appropriation bill, all that can be approved for the state of Oregon is about one and three-quarters million dollars, because that is based on the amount received in 1967. He said when the amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act were passed, it was stipulated that the maximum appropriations for each fiscal year would be \$450 million dollars nationwide for 1968, \$700 million dollars for 1969, one billion dollars for 1970 and one and one-quarter billion dollars for 1971.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that priorities and grants be authorized for the ten projects on sheet 4 and those on sheet 5 through the Tigard project #236 for both state and federal grants as indicated, with the stipulation that any of those on page 4 that are receiving increased grants make a commitment to use the additional funds received to continue their water pollution control efforts wherever fund projects are pending for that entity.

The Chairman then asked if there was anyone in the audience who wished to be heard.

Mr. Bernard Stacy from the Port of Tillamook Bay said that they have the engineering completed on their project which totals an estimated figure of \$72,400, and that the project was let for bids on June 22. He said that they have the shellfish problem on Tillamook Bay, and that they are waiting approval of their grant before awarding the bid.

The Chairman asked Mr. Stacy if the Port could proceed before they actually received the money and maybe wait a year for federal reimbursement.

Mr. Stacy said that the Port is operating on a very tight budget and he thought waiting a year for the money would put them back where they have been for the last 20 years of polluting the Trask River.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the Port of Tillamook Bay project be moved up on the list and given early priority so that it would be sure to receive a grant this year.

WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNER REGULATIONS PROPOSAL

Mr. Harold W. McKenzie read a staff summary report dated July 10, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files, and which contains the proposed draft of changes to the existing regulations, together with a draft of the regulations as they would appear after adoption of these changes.

Mr. McPhillips said he had one question regarding new wigwam waste burners which must be approved by the Authority, and that is how far does that go in controlling the rebuilding of existing burners.

Mr. McKenzie said that if a burner has a major repair on the same site, same foundation, that it is technically classed as a repair. A new burner means one that did not exist before.

Mr. McKenzie stated that the reason for prohibiting intermittent and casual use was the problems created by batch loading which results in smothering and also the many waste burners serving mills that have obtained almost complete utilization of their waste products and are, therefore, used only for burning yard cleanup, etc. In order to operate to the best advantage, he said a wigwam burner must be fed continuously with as near ideal fuel as possible.

Mr. Harms stated that under the regulations governing construction and operation of wigwam burners, based upon a report which the Authority had previously received, there was considerable hope put forth that this would make the wigwam burner an acceptable method of disposing of waste without undo air pollution. He said that this was proved to be an incorrect assumption, and that some of the burners which had been constructed in compliance with these current regulations were actually causing more air pollution than those which were not in compliance. He said this was the reason for rescinding those regulations concerning construction and simply applying to wigwam burners the other air pollution standards which are included in Chapter 334 on smoke discharge, particle fallout rate and suspended particulate matter. He said that those items which were formerly regulations and which gave the people some assurance will be the starting point to the staff in approving new construction, whereas before there had been an area of reliance whereby if they did this it would not seem to make much difference how much air pollution it caused.

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Mr. Waterman asked if all burners in the state are equipped with a conveyor system.

Mr. McKenzie said there are a few exceptions, but basically this is the standard method.

Mr. Waterman then asked if this would mean a change in method of operation, rather than an installation of new equipment.

Mr. McKenzie said it would in effect curtail a mixed method of introducing waste into the burner.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the proposed change to OAR, Sections 24-005 through 24-025 be accepted, and that the staff be authorized to proceed with arrangements for a public hearing in accordance with OAR 449.790, "Hearings on Standards."

REQUEST TO EXTEND CERTAIN APC FUNCTIONS TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY (Portland Region)

Mr. Harold M. Patterson read a staff report dated July 10, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. The Chairman then asked what the delay would be in organizing a regional air quality control authority.

Mr. Patterson said he thought the delay would be just the time required to get the counties together and organizing under SB 36. He said if the counties are going to reorganize, they will have to do so by January 1968 because the limited power they do have now will be repealed then.

Mr. McPhillips asked about how much time it would take to organize the regional air quality control authority.

Mr. Tom Donaca, Associated Oregon Industries, said there would be a meeting of the health officers soon and their counsel has been directed to draw up a form of proposal for all of the health officers. He thought the deadline of January 1, 1968 could be easily met.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the participants in the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority be encouraged to immediately proceed to organize under SB 36 which will provide the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority with much broader authority than under its present organization.

GRAND RONDE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A memorandum report dated July 7, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Fred G. Katzel, Associate District Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Meierjurgan said that this case has been going on for years, that it has been brought to the attention of the staff quite a number of times, that the staff has gone through complaints in courts, that a consent order has been agreed to by Mr. Bunn and that he believed the request of the staff is reasonable.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that contempt of court proceedings be initiated against Mr. Floyd Bunn and that he be enjoined from further discharging raw and inadequately treated sewage into Rock Creek.

CITY OF ALBANY REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL SEWER EXTENSIONS

Mr. Harold E. Milliken brought the new board members up to date on what has transpired in the past regarding this matter.

Mr. Vincenzo Orsi, City Engineer for Albany, said he would like to speak in favor of the two minor extensions. He said the first area he would like to discuss was built up in the early 1950's. He stated that the unsuitable soil conditions, together with poor drainage in the area, have created problems with septic tanks; therefore, the people in the area have made a request to the city to annex in order to have municipal sewer service. Mr. Orsi said he has a letter from the Benton County Health Department supporting the annexation of the area. The second area is a new subdivision consisting of all vacant land. This area will probably be developed in three or four years.

Mr. Harms said it was his recollection that the last extension was only approved because there had been a misunderstanding between the staff and the engineering department in Albany.

Mr. Meierjurgan said it isn't so much a concern about the sewer lines that are in as it is about the capacity of the already overloaded treatment plant to absorb this added load.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the sewer extensions for the new lots be denied.

The Chairman said he would like to have more information on the other request made by the city of Albany, and therefore this matter will be referred to the staff and city for further investigation.

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DATE AND LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING RE: PROPOSED PULP MILL NEAR HALSEY

The Secretary said that this will be an informal hearing for the purpose of informing the public as to the proposal of the company and the reaction of the Sanitary Authority to that proposal, and to give the public an opportunity to express their views to the Sanitary Authority so that the Sanitary Authority will be in a position to make a final decision in the matter.

The Chairman asked if there had been any requests as to time and location.

Mr. Harms said that he had had several requests that the hearing be held in Eugene.

The Secretary stated that several requests had been received from the city of Corvallis that the hearing be held in Corvallis, and that it be delayed until after mid-September so that all the people who would want to testify would be available.

The Chairman asked if there were sufficient information available to hold a public hearing at that time.

The Secretary said the staff did not want to hold a public hearing until they are in a position to say with some degree of certainty what the air pollution problem may be in the community.

Mr. Dan Williamson from the consulting engineering firm for American Can Company, said they would like the hearing held as early as possible in order to take advantage of the good weather for start of construction.

It was Mr. Harms' suggestion that the hearing be held in Eugene and Mr. Meierjurgan's suggestion that the hearing be held in Corvallis.

The Secretary asked if it might be possible that two hearings should be held.

Sherman Washburn, informational representative, said that he believed from a public relations standpoint that two hearings should be held - one in Eugene and one in Corvallis.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the hearing be initiated in Eugene and finished in Corvallis on the same day.

CONTRACT BETWEEN STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY AND STATE WATER RESOURCES BOARD

The Secretary said that in 1965 the staff entered into an agreement with the State Water Resources Board to assist in the conduct of an Ultimate Water Needs Study for the state of Oregon. Under this contract money is

provided by the State Water Resources Board to the Sanitary Authority to employ staff to conduct certain investigations of the quality of waters throughout the State. He said this study has been going on now for two years and was originally estimated to take four years. He asked the board's approval to sign the extension of agreement which has already been approved by the State Water Resources Board.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the extension of the agreement between the State Sanitary Authority and Water Resources Board for the Ultimate Water Needs Study be approved.

APPLICATION TO SANITARY AUTHORITY FOR RECOGNITION AS A REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM FOR THE COUNTIES OF BENTON, LINN, MARION, POLK AND YAMHILL

Mr. Howard Smith read a letter addressed to the Sanitary Authority from Mr. H.B. Hildebrand, Chairman, Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority regarding application to the Sanitary Authority for recognition as a Regional Air Pollution Control Program for the counties of Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill. This letter and exhibits have been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Smith said that they respectfully request consideration by the Authority to recognize them as a region. He went on to say that undo delay in this matter, unless payment could be made retroactive to the filing date, would cost them considerable sums of money out of the state matching fund.

The Chairman asked what this would provide.

Mr. Smith said it provides upon acceptance by the Authority that the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority take over the enforcement provisions, with whatever limitations the State may wish to place upon them.

The Chairman said he would like to be sure what the Sanitary Authority's existing standards are, as he felt the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority could be more strict than the Sanitary Authority, but wanted to be assured that they would not be any more lenient.

Mr. Meierjorgen said he concurred in this and would like the staff to forward to the individual members of the Sanitary Authority all of this documentation so that it might be studied.

Mr. Smith said there was no intention to ask the Sanitary Authority to act on it today.

The Chairman then referred the matter to the staff for analysis of the proposed documents and agreement, and requested that the board be furnished copies of the documents.

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COMMENTS BY CHAIRMAN

The Chairman then said he would like to make a few comments. He said one action that was taken in setting grants for state money should be construed as an indication of the board's intention. He felt many things would be coming out of the existing legislation.

The Chairman thought it advisable for the Sanitary Authority to get together with the State Board of Health at some time in the future to iron out a few things. He said he thought it the intention of the Sanitary Authority to continue working as harmoniously and as close as possible with the State Board of Health. The Chairman went on to say that a substantial amount of additional personnel was authorized and it was his belief the members of the Sanitary Authority should be kept apprised of the recruiting efforts.

He said the Sanitary Authority has had various offers of cooperation from various organizations in any way that they might be of help to the staff. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:10 p.m. The next meeting will be on call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 118th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
September 6, 1967

The 118th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by John D. Mosser, Chairman, at 10:05 a.m., September 6, 1967, in Room 72, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: John D. Mosser, Chairman; Herman P. Meierjürgen, Edward C. Harms, Jr., B.A. McPhillips and Storrs Waterman, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John O. Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Fred M. Bolton and J.A. Jensen, District Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; H.W. McKenzie, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; C.A. Ayer, Sanitary Engineer; and R. Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the July 24, 1967, meeting be approved.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the action taken on the following 110 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and the 27 project plans for air quality control for the months of May, June, July and August, 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Action</u>
5/4/67	Tigard	Farmers Ins. Co. Sewer	Prov. app.
5/5/67	Forest Grove	Elm Street Sewer	Prov. app.
5/5/67	N. Umpqua S.D.	N. Bank Interceptor & Pump Sta.	Prov. app.
5/8/67	Eugene	Valerie Park Sewers	Prov. app.
5/8/67	Cascade Locks	Preliminary Report	Prov. app.
5/9/67	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Lateral 2C-0-11	Prov. app.
5/9/67	Portland (L-GL)	Change Order #3-Unit I Phase I	Approved
5/10/67	Amity	Sewerage facilities	Prov. app.
5/11/67	Twin Rocks S.D.	Engineering Report	Approved
5/11/67	Bay City	Engineering Report	Approved
5/12/67	Tigard	Burlwood III Sewers	Prov. app.
5/17/67	Clatskanie	Fourth St. sewers	Prov. app.
5/17/67	Gresham	NE 17th St. Sewer	Prov. app.
5/17/67	Bend	N. Pilot Butte Add. sewers	Prov. app.
5/17/67	Milwaukie	Chlorination Facilities	Prov. app.
5/18/67	Jacksonville	Oregon St. Extension	Prov. app.
5/18/67	Coos Bay	Thompson Road Area san. sewers	Prov. app.

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Action</u>
5/19/67	Albany	So. Residential san. sewers	Prov. app.
5/22/67	Ontario	Engineering Report	Approved
5/22/67	Bandon	Engineering Report	Approved
5/23/67	Hayden Island	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
5/25/67	Sherwood	Orcutt Place sewers	Prov. app.
5/25/67	Oak Lodge S.D. II	El Centro Way sewer	Prov. app.
5/25/67	Tigard	Phil Lewis School sewer	Prov. app.
5/25/67	Multnomah Co.	AP Industrial Park sewer	Prov. app.
5/25/67	Multnomah County	Della Rose Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
5/26/67	Gladstone	Pump Station	Approved
5/29/67	Oregon City	Netzel Acres LID 28	Prov. app.
5/29/67	Coos Bay	Thompson Road Pump Station	Prov. app.
5/29/67	Willamette Basin	Revetment and weed control	Approved
5/31/67	Sheridan	Waste Treatment	Prov. app.
5/31/67	Lebanon	West Side Interceptor	Prov. app.
6/5/67	Multnomah County	Rev. AP Industrial Park	Prov. app.
6/8/67	Halfway	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
6/8/67	Raleighwood S.D.	Lars Bong Lateral	Prov. app.
6/9/67	Oaklodge S.D.	Laterals 2A-7-10	Prov. app.
6/9/67	Forest Grove	Oxford Court sewers	Prov. app.
6/9/67	Sunset Valley S.D.	NW 119th Avenue sewers	Prov. app.
6/9/67	Oregon City	LID-30	Prov. app.
6/12/67	Tillamook	Engineering Report - STP	Prov. app.
6/13/67	Oakridge	Engineering Report - sewerage	Prov. app.
6/16/67	Jackson County	Bel Air Subd. sewerage	Prov. app.
6/16/67	Gresham	Force main Mt. Hood College	Prov. app.
6/16/67	Coos and Curry Co.	BLM Weed control	Remarks
6/20/67	Green San. Dist.	Sunnyslope Subd. sewer	Prov. app.
6/20/67	Salem	Oakleaf Terrace and Southwood Park sewers	Prov. app.
6/21/67	Eugene	Sewers	Prov. app.
6/21/67	Lake Oswego	LID 105 Stone Acres #3	Prov. app.
6/21/67	La Grande	Industrial Site lift station	Prov. app.
6/21/67	Aloha San. Dist.	Green Tree Acres sewers	Prov. app.
6/22/67	West Slope S.D.	Laterals BR-2, BR-2-1, B-9-5	Prov. app.
7/3/67	Benton County	Skyline West sewage lagoon	Prov. app.
7/5/67	Monmouth	Gentle's Fourth Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
7/6/67	Multnomah Co.	Sewers-Strathmore Assessment Dist. #1	Prov. app.
7/7/67	Gresham	Dela Cruz Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
7/7/67	Pendleton	Relocation of water & sewer lines	Prov. app.
7/11/67	Multnomah Co.	Bevest Industrial Park sewers	Prov. app.
7/11/67	Oak Lodge	Sewer ext. Y, Y-1, Y-2	Prov. app.
7/11/67	Portland	Phase I Tunnel Portals L-GL sewers	Prov. app.
7/12/67	Whitford-McKay	Rosegarden & Rambler Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
7/12/67	Gresham	Sundown, NE 190 & 191st Streets	Prov. app.
7/14/67	Medford	Montcrest-Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
7/14/67	Jackson County	Bel Air Heights Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
7/18/67	Tigard	Pinebrook Interceptor	Prov. app.
7/17/67	Benton County	Skyline West sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral D-5-3 sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral C-10-5-5-C	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Oregon City	LID #31 sewers	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/18/67	Union Creek Camp	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Forest Grove	Cambridge Drive sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Creswell	Mill St. & Art Lot Lane sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/67	Milwaukie	Natalie Addn. sewers Lateral B-2-4a	Prov. app.
7/20/67	Lebanon	Wynn ext. sewers	Prov. app.
7/20/67	St. Helens	Block 140 sewers	Prov. app.
7/20/67	Tillamook	Eastgate First Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
7/20/67	Oak Hills	Ext. and pump station-O.H. #5	Prov. app.
7/25/67	Central Co. S.D.	Lancashire sewer district #2	Prov. app.
7/25/67	Multnomah Co.	Sewers-Tualatin Hts. Co. Serv. Dist.	Prov. app.
7/26/67	Hillsboro	Laterals-Baseline & Walnut St.	Prov. app.
7/26/67	Springfield	Mt. Vernon Elem. School sewers	Prov. app.
7/27/67	Somerset West	Parkview #2 sewers	Prov. app.
7/27/67	Canyonville	Airport Cafe Lateral sewer	Prov. app.
7/31/67	King City	Outfall line	Prov. app.
7/31/67	West Slope	East Beaverton Interceptor	Prov. app.
7/31/67	Port Orford	Sewers	Prov. app.
8/1/67	Brookings	Memory Lane pump sta. & intercep.	Prov. app.
8/1/67	Monroe	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
8/7/67	McLaren School	Animal waste disposal	Prov. app.
8/8/67	Albany	S. Res. Ext. 16, Lat. A & B	Prov. app.
8/9/67	Goshen Elem. Sch.	Chlorination & effluent pump	Prov. app.
8/9/67	Sherwood	S.E. Highland Drive sewer	Prov. app.
8/10/67	Hillsboro	Rock Creek pump station	Prov. app.
8/10/67	S. Sub. San. Dist.	Ext. D-17-8 Climax St.	Prov. app.
8/10/67	Washington Co.	Union Oil Co. Sewer	Prov. app.
8/10/67	McMinnville	Divco-Wayne sewer	Prov. app.
8/10/67	Tektronix	Contact Chamber & dry beds	Prov. app.
8/14/67	Tolovana Park	Engineering Report	Approved
8/16/67	Mult. Co. Central	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
8/16/67	Woodburn	Nazarene Dist. Center	Prov. app.
8/17/67	Salem	S. Salem relief sewer	Prov. app.
8/25/67	Beaverton	Westbrook sewers	Prov. app.
8/30/67	Klamath Falls	Unit 42 Eldorado	Prov. app.
8/30/67	Aloha San. Dist.	Southview Sewers	Prov. app.
8/30/67	Washington Co.	Rock Creek Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
8/31/67	Beaverton	S.E. Allen Ave. sewer district	Prov. app.
8/31/67	Springfield	Mains - sewer	Prov. app.
8/31/67	West Slope	Lateral L-5-1-1	Prov. app.
8/31/67	Beaverton	Murmuring Pines #2, Wilson Park #7	Prov. app.
8/31/67	Gresham	S.E. Metzger St. sewer	Prov. app.
8/31/67	Oak Lodge #1	Miniview Court-Greenview Estates	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

5/2/67	Eugene	Fox Hollow Elem. Sch. incinerator	Additional info. req.
5/2/67	Salem	Mid-Willamette Valley APA, Clean Air Act Proj. Grant Appl. #421	Approved
5/11/67	Sherwood	Frontier Leather Co. special waste incineration	Add. info. requested
5/11/67	Sheridan	Wigwam waste burner installation	Cond. app.
5/17/67	Mt. Angel	Elem. School incinerator	Add. info requested
5/17/67	Ontario	Ontario Rendering Co. control of non-condensable from cooker	Cond. app.
5/17/67	Clackamas Co.	Clackamas Middle Sch. incin.	Add. info. requested

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5/17/67	Gresham	Union High Sch. incinerator	Change rec.
5/22/67	Corvallis	Forest Prod. Lab. appl. for Solid Waste Grant for Timber Ind.	Comments submitted
5/25/67	Central Point	Jr. High Sch. CR-200 incinerator	Cond. app.
5/31/67	Oregon City	Publishers' Paper Co. incinerator	Cond. app.
5/31/67	Ontario	Rendering Company resubmission	Cond. app.
6/8/67	Lane Co.	Cone Lumber Co. incinerator	Add. info req.
6/22/67	Halsey	American Can Co. prel. proposal	Under consid.
6/23/67	Hillsboro	Smith's Market incinerator	Cond. app.
6/23/67	Ashland	Walker Elem. Sch. incinerator	Cond. app.
6/26/67	Knappa	Hilda Lahti Elem. Sch. incin.	Not app.
6/28/67	Warrenton	NW Alum. Co. prel. proposal	Add inf. req.
7/6/67	Astoria	Jr. High Sch. incinerator	Add. inf. req.
7/6/67	Corvallis	Forest Res. Lab. fed. gr. appl.	Comm. subm.
7/19/67	Sherwood	Frontier Leather Path. Incin.	Approved
7/21/67	Albany	Wah Chang Corp.	Cond. app.
7/31/67	Bend	Central Oreg. College incin.	Add. inf. req.
8/14/67	Albany	Wah Chang Corp. scrubber	Under consid.
8/21/67	Halsey	American Can Co. proposal on kraft pulp mill	Rec. made
8/23/67	Wauna	Crown Zellerbach oxidation & non-condensable systems	Cond. app.
8/31/67	Rockwood	Rockwood Alder Sch. incinerator	Add. info. req.

#### LOWER WILLAMETTE

Mr. Mosser then stated he would like to take up the situation in the lower Portland Harbor although it was not on the agenda. He asked the secretary if he had a report on the present status of the fish run, the oxygen in the harbor and the steps that are being taken or should be taken in that respect.

The secretary explained that the hot weather that we have been experiencing here in the state of Oregon this summer has had some very serious effects upon water quality. As a result of the warm weather the temperature of the rivers and streams has been considerably higher than normal and because of this higher water temperature it has not been possible to improve materially the oxygen content. The DO for most of the summer in the Willamette River has been about the same as it was last year and occasionally it has been slightly lower in spite of the fact that the flow in the river has been slightly greater than it was a year ago and the pollution loads from the upstream cities and industries have been lower than last year. For example, during the second week in August reports indicated that the oxygen demand of the loads of the 7 pulp mills in the Willamette Basin was some 20,000 lbs. less than for the corresponding week last year. Because of the combination of circumstances, the DO in the lower Portland Harbor has been running about 3 ppm, whereas the standards that were adopted

on July 1 of this year specify a minimum of 5 ppm. A communication from the Fish and Game Commissions last week requested that the Authority try to improve this situation due to the fact that it is the time of the year when the fall run of Chinook salmon should be migrating upstream. Although the run is taking place in the main Columbia as has been proven by daily fish counts made at Bonneville Dam, so far no fish have been observed at the Willamette Falls in the Willamette River.

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Mr. Carter then passed out to the members a summary of fish run data while the Secretary added that in response to the communication from the Fish and Game Commissions he directed a letter to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration asking them to support the Sanitary Authority in a request to the Corps of Engineers for an increase in the release of stored waters. As a result, the Army Engineers on September 5 agreed to release stored waters sufficient to maintain a low flow of 7500 cu. ft. per second at Salem. He said this would be an increase of more than 1500 cfs. He also pointed out that about 60% of the flow as measured at Salem has actually come from storage in the reservoirs.

Mr. Carter then explained that the main run of fish in the Columbia River the last of August and first week of September was Chinook Salmon. On September 4 and 5 more than 4,000 per day were counted at Bonneville. Since 1938 the run has peaked on an average about the 7th of September. He emphasized the point that high water quality must be maintained during the September period if we are to attract these fish. He said these fish will be peaking fast and if we are to get any of them started up the Willamette, we must improve the water quality immediately in order to attract them.

It was explained that it would take 7-8 days before the increased flow would get from the reservoirs down to the harbor although apparently there had been some additional releases for power generation over the week end as there already was an increased flow at Salem.

Mr. Kelly Conover of the Fish Commission then stated that from surveys made last year from the Molalla River to the Santiam it appears that the spawning occurred the first week in October and that since it is already the month of September he thought there could be no delay in getting the fish to their spawning grounds.

The Secretary stated that as a result of the shutdown of the pulp mills over the Labor Day week end, the DO at the first station below the falls had increased to over 8 ppm whereas previously it had been about 6 ppm. This increase was believed due to aeration of the water cascading over the falls.

Mr. Mosser then stated that in the river we have situations comparable to those in the forest and that there are times when we have to shut operations down in order to preserve our resources. He said he was not willing to cut off a lot of jobs and shut off production unless the people who are responsible for the affected resource are willing to take the positions that are necessary.

Mr. Conover then said it was the duty of the Fish Commission to see that these fish are taken care of adequately and therefore the Fish Commission would have to take the position of requesting a shutdown of the mills sufficient to improve water quality.

Mr. Harms stated that he thought perhaps 10 days would be a time to consider as that could include two weekends.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that based on present conditions the pulp mills at Oregon City and West Linn be requested to shut down immediately for 10 days with the provision that should in this 10-day period a sudden change in the weather or other factors result in improvement in the stream conditions the mills could be permitted to resume operations.

Mr. Mosser asked the Secretary to notify the mills of this action and to keep the companies advised of the conditions of the river and the members informed.

#### AMERICAN CAN CO.

Mr. Mosser said that there had been numerous requests to postpone a decision on the proposal of the American Can Company to build a pulp mill at Halsey. If it would be of any purpose to delay he would be happy to do so but he didn't feel that the Authority would have any more information in a month or three months than it has today. He stated he had spent the entire time since the hearings going through all the exhibits, the many communications that had been given to him and discussing the matter with the staff. He then read a prepared statement which is attached to and made a part of these minutes.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Harms who said that he agreed with much of what Mr. Mosser had said. He then read his prepared statement and as a final comment said that he was going to vote "No" on the American Can Company proposal. His statement likewise is attached to and made a part of these minutes.

Mr. McPhillips said that he did not have a prepared statement but had listened with great interest to the Chairman's and Mr. Harms' statements. He said he also had studied all of the testimony that was presented in written form and listened to the many witnesses who took the time to come and appear before the Authority at the Eugene and Corvallis hearings. He reviewed briefly the situation as he had seen it for the more than 23 years that he has served on the Sanitary Authority. He said he felt a good deal like Mr. Harms that we have almost reached the point of no return, giving full regard to the integrity of the American Can Company, the fact that we would have a new industry if a permit is granted which will boost our economy and will utilize our raw products but we must also think of the people who live here. He said he has spent his life in this valley and has seen the quality of the air and water depreciate year by year. He said because of the objectionable pollution caused by industry he was going to vote "No" on the proposal.

Mr. Meierjurgan said that he had no prepared statement either but that he spent a restless weekend studying the many pages of material and testimony that had been presented at the Eugene and Corvallis hearings. He said that he had given particularly close attention to the joint statement presented by the Fish and Game Commissions and that if he felt the proposed mill would in any way affect detrimentally the fishery resources of the Willamette he would be opposed to its construction. He said he was convinced that adequate controls could and would be provided to protect the water quality in the Willamette River. He expressed concern, however, about possible increases in nutrients. He also indicated that in his opinion industry should undertake aquatic research and that existing industry should clean up its pollution. After considering all of the letters and material presented he said that he was going to vote "For" the mill.

Mr. Waterman said he too had thoroughly examined and studied the staff report, the proposal of the American Can Company and all of the testimony that had been supplied by the people in the area involved. He stated that he had the utmost confidence in the State Sanitary Authority staff and he thought that they had done a fine job in putting together their report and that he concurred with their recommendations. He said he readily understood the problems involved with controlling air pollution as opposed

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to the problems of controlling water pollution, and that air pollution was much more difficult. He felt that American Can Company is a responsible organization and will be a good industrial neighbor in the community. He stated that he had an obligation to take a very personal interest in the installation and operation and the results of the control equipment. He said that he was "For" the approval of the plans.

The Chairman then stated the consensus seems to be 3 to 2 in favor of the installation. In deference to the members who stated they were opposed he asked if they had any suggestions for additional controls or steps to be taken other than those outlined in his remarks.

Mr. Harms said the difficulty in this position is that there are no additional controls beyond those that the Chairman had suggested, and that is one of the reasons why he had reached his conclusion.

Mr. McPhillips said he felt the same way as Mr. Harms. He pointed out that the controls we have thus far have not been effective. He said he hoped for the good of the country that more adequate controls are developed.

The Chairman said he felt very strongly that we should get on with the business of the establishment of air quality standards and not wait till the Federal Government tells us we have to do it. He pointed out it is a more difficult job than water quality standards because of the variety of emissions, the lack of information as to what goes into the air, how it mixes, etc.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the staff be instructed to start what undoubtedly would be a long and difficult task of developing air quality standards with perhaps priority given to problems of the kraft mills and considering the problems of the metal industries and all other sources of pollution.

In addition it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the staff be instructed to change its attitude to not concern itself with economic feasibility but instead to confine its study to technological feasibility, to bring to the Authority members the maximum recommendations, to let industry bring to the Authority members its problems and to let the members be the judge of where the balance lies.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that as indicated in the staff report and with the qualifications in Mr. Mosser's statement and the research remarks of Mr. Meierjurgan, the Authority approve the preliminary water quality control plans and the proposed provisions of the water quality permit as outlined in the staff report for the American Can Company. Mr. Harms and Mr. McPhillips voted "No". Mr. Harms stated that he wanted to make clear as he has stated before that he had no objection to the company's water quality control plans and that he thinks they are excellent.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that technically I don't think we have any power to approve or disapprove the air quality plans, but I think we should indicate that in our view the standards we propose to adopt and our basic policy of requiring all possible controls on the sulfide and mercaptan emissions, would involve the points raised in the staff report and in my remarks.

Meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

STATEMENT BY JOHN D. MOSSER  
Chairman, Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
September 6, 1967

A chairman may sit back and wait for others to make motions and then vote only in the event it is necessary to break a tie. There may be times when I shall exercise those options; but this is not one.

As a new member of the Authority acting on a major application under revised laws not yet generally understood, it seems appropriate that I should give a full expression of my views. Although speaking with so little experience will undoubtedly expose my ignorance, it has seemed to me that this statement would better serve the public who will be regulated or affected by this and future decisions, the staff working for the Authority, and the Governor who appointed me, than a simple "yes" or "no" or even silence in these circumstances.

Before discussing the water and air quality details of the proposal, I would like to interject a comment on our procedure in this case.

#### THE HEARINGS

The Authority felt this proposal of sufficient importance to warrant advance publicity of it and the staff analysis of it as well as the holding of hearings to secure public comment, although the law apparently requires none of these procedures in advance of action.

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The great interest in the hearings is most encouraging, for public support is essential if we are to control and reduce pollution.

Even more important was the quality of much of the testimony. I would particularly commend the Citizens for a Clean Environment, whose analysis of the proposal is thorough, professional and constructive. They reinforce my already stated belief that by utilizing informed and willing volunteers we may greatly expand the progress that has been possible with the efforts of only a small full-time staff.

We shall continue to try to provide a maximum of public information and to work cooperatively with all who are willing to devote time and talent to the goal of clean air and water. Hopefully, better planning in the future will eliminate the inconvenience suffered by many members of the public who had to stand for hours through the hearings in Eugene. I apologize to them for those conditions.

#### WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The water pollution laws of Oregon were greatly strengthened by the last Legislature. Significant discharge of wastes into any state waters without a permit or in violation of its conditions is prohibited after January 1, 1968. Any pollution harmful to beneficial uses is prohibited.

Not only are the requirements stringent but enforcement means are expanded. Plans for construction of pollution treatment facilities must be approved. Conditions may be attached to the required waste discharge permits. Injunction or abatement suits brought by the Authority are to receive priority in the courts. The State may sue for damage to fish and wildlife and their habitat as well as seeking criminal penalties.

The law does not require, however, that there be no waste discharges or that water taken from a river be returned unchanged. The Willamette Greenway Association and several individuals testified or wrote that such standards should be adopted by the Sanitary Authority. I do not believe the law authorizes us to do so. And if we could, the only means I would know for enforcing them would be to require the people of Oregon to leave the State.

The Sanitary Authority has adopted general water quality standards for all of the waters of the State including the Willamette River. These have won praise from Federal authorities as among the best in the nation.

They require that this portion of the river be kept pure enough not only for passage but also spawning and rearing of salmon, for swimming and all forms of aquatic recreation, for irrigation and other agricultural use, and, with minimal treatment, for domestic water supply and industrial uses requiring maximum purity.

The pollution limitations designed to preserve these high standards are based on extensive knowledge of river flows, water characteristics, and fish and plant life in the river. In addition, existing sources of waste discharge are known, so that total cumulative effects can be judged. While we have more to learn, we know enough to impose and enforce standards with expectation of success in the high goals we have set.

It is the conclusion of the Sanitary Authority staff that the treatment system proposed for this plant will preserve those high standards of quality.

There was no testimony to the contrary. Nevertheless, several areas of concern and suggestions for safeguards were expressed and deserve comment.

A joint statement by the Fish and Game Commissions, while not enthusiastic about any additional waste discharge in the river, found the treatment system adequate and the plant unobjectionable from a water quality standpoint provided the Authority pursues the clean-up of other more serious sources of pollution so that a net downstream reduction in total pollution of the river occurs. The Authority has already adopted an enforcement plan which will achieve this. I intend to see that it is vigorously pursued, even to the extent of closing some existing industry during extended low flow periods if that proves necessary. I should make clear my firm belief that it would be folly for Oregon to deny expanding or new, relatively clean, industries for the sake of preserving existing dirty ones. We cannot afford vested interest in pollution.

The Fish and Game Commissions also requested screening of the plant water intake. This is a standard requirement on all intakes and will apply at this point. They further expressed the desire for continuation of research programs instituted by American Can Company to monitor effects of the plant on fish life and habitat. I believe this should be a condition of the waste discharge permit.

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The Upper Willamette Valley Anti-Pollution League expressed concern for insect life. Prior to installation of secondary treatment at the Springfield mill, the effluent was damaging to both insect and other aquatic life. Recent inspections show abundant insect life as well as return of bottom snails and fish. Secondary treatment proposed by American Can is even more extensive than that proved successful at Springfield.

The Citizens for Clean Environment group made a number of suggestions. Several of these, although not covered by the original proposal of American Can Company, had been incorporated in the final proposal. Thus emergency storage to contain and treat all accidental spills has been provided and the entire secondary treatment basin has been divided into two parallel chambers either of which could operate independently in the event it became necessary to shut down one. With the division of the secondary treatment lagoon additional aerator capacity was also proposed. Secondary settling facilities, although only suggested by this group for future consideration, have been provided. The division of the lagoon also results in manifolding of the inlet piping to come up under two of the initial aerators, one in each lagoon. Doubling of this to provide manifold inlets to each lagoon chamber would more than meet the C<sub>2</sub>E suggestion. I believe we should require it.

The recommendation for test wells to monitor ground water quality in the vicinity of the lagoon is also entirely reasonable and should be required.

The suggestion of future utilization of treated effluent for irrigation should be investigated. However, preliminary investigation indicates that the soil in the immediate area of the proposed mill is impervious clay not suitable for irrigation. Possible reduction of river flow and increased temperature of irrigation returns to the river must also be considered and may be adverse to extensive diversion to irrigation here. Summer discharge through gravel bars also deserves experiment.

Only two of the group's water quality recommendations appear unreasonable and in fact not supported by their own task force findings. Thus, the task force gave general praise and approval to the method of water treatment. This is based upon natural processes and the effect of sunlight, oxygen, plant and animal action in reducing the organic matter in the settling basin. It works best at high temperature and sunshine

when the demand for high treatment is also greatest because of low river flows. In the opinion of the Sanitary Authority staff a requirement as suggested by the C2E Board of Directors of 95% efficiency in this process is simply not attainable on a continuous basis even under favorable conditions and certainly not on a year-round basis. The staff proposed requirement of minimum 90% efficiency during low flow periods and maximum efficiency at all times seems to be entirely proper and adequate. To reach a 95% treatment efficiency an entirely different process of treatment would have to be devised.

There similarly seems to be no justification in the background material for the suggestion of continuous biological assay of the lagoon effluent. Periodic sampling and tests, together with selective research projects as proposed by the Fish and Game Commissions, should be adequate.

One woman testified that this portion of the river was sometimes closed to swimming and that no further pollution should be allowed while that condition existed. To the extent that the area has been closed to swimming it was because until this year Eugene and Corvallis did not provide secondary treatment of their municipal sewage, the Albany plant has been badly overloaded and Monroe has been dumping raw sewage into the river. Happily, these conditions have already been largely cured with the new Corvallis and Eugene plants. Construction has been authorized and will soon be completed at Monroe and Albany. The proposed mill discharges will not contain the bacteria that has led to recreational closures.

In summary, the water pollution control facilities proposed by American Can Company seem not merely adequate but outstandingly good to me.

There is only one further qualification I would add to those in the staff recommendations and the comments I have already made. What is outstandingly good today may become inadequate in the future under increased pressures from growing use. I would limit the waste discharge permit at the indicated levels to five years, which in my opinion is the maximum period which we should allow in any permit at this time.

#### AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The picture is far different when we turn from water to air. The laws, our standards, knowledge on which to base additional standards and available technology of control all leave something to be desired.

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The Authority has established standards only for smoke emission, particulate fallout and suspension and lime dust. These do not reach the most objectionable feature of kraft pulp mills -- the sulphide gas emissions-- at all.

The Upper Willamette Valley Anti-Pollution League urges that we should not approve this plant until we have standards for control of hydrogen sulphide, mercaptan and other emissions. Its spokesmen further contend that before we set such standards we must carefully gather evidence on each of the fourteen points mentioned in ORS 449.785(1).

Thus, they emphasize the inadequacy of the meteorological data available. Again, they point out that there has been no continuous monitoring of kraft recovery furnace stack emissions to furnish reliable data on the exact problem to be dealt with. Further, they note the lack of detailed economic studies of the probable effect of the proposed project.

With all of their observations on our lack of desirable data, I concur.

Weather data is largely confined to a few major population centers. Although the number of stations and breadth of data collected has increased in the past two years, it offers no precise formula for predicting the exact impact of this mill on even the large communities, much less the smaller ones that are equally deserving of consideration.

Since, as this summer amply demonstrates, weather is notoriously variable it may take years to accumulate data enough to develop the sophisticated formulas that would represent the precise predictions this group claims we must make.

There is no continuous monitoring of stack emissions simply because there is no equipment capable of doing it. Efforts to develop it are being carried out. Some experimental success has been had at the Crown Zellerbach Mill in Camas, but only under the expert personal control of its developers. The time when it can be installed in all mills may not be far off, but it is not here.

Most of the economic testimony was exceedingly superficial. The plant will add to the tax rolls. Obviously, however, it and its employees will also require services that cost tax dollars. It will affect other property values, both up and down. It will provide jobs, but may also eliminate some. The Sanitary Authority has neither a staff economist nor money to hire a consultant to furnish any refined weighing of these pluses and minuses.

All this does not mean that we know nothing or that we cannot act. At least I hope not or the result would be quite the opposite of that contended by the Eugene group.

The reason is quite simple. The air pollution statute is relatively weak. No permit is required to emit wastes into the air as it is to discharge them into the water. Several major sources of pollution are entirely exempt from regulation, a fact which must be considered in regulating others. The Authority can require plans for "any air cleaning device" to be submitted to it, but no approval is required. No special enforcement procedures or priority in the courts is given us.

Under the statute, the Eugene group is putting the cart before the horse. We must adopt standards, not before we can approve, but before we can set the stage for any effective control.

I do not read the statutes to require that we await the ultimate in information. ORS 449.765 expressly states that "The program for control of air pollution . . . shall be undertaken in a progressive manner."

Let us look at the fundamentals of information we have rather than the mass of detail we lack:

1. The people of Oregon and the nation want and use ever increasing quantities of paper.
2. The kraft process produces the strongest paper. Because of chemical recovery it produces it more economically and with less total pollution than other chemical processes.
3. The forest products industry is economically dependent on maximum utilization of wood. The sale of chips and sawdust is the margin of profit in many wood processing plants.
4. Forests are Oregon's chief raw material. The recent Water Quality Control and Management Study of the Willamette River Basin by the federal government forecasts expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the whole Willamette basin and particularly the middle and upper basins, each of which is expected to nearly double in available raw material before 2010.
5. There is no available technology to completely eliminate kraft mill air pollution. It is possible, as the new mill at Wauna demonstrates, to do a substantially better job of reducing this pollution than has been done in the older plants now in the Willamette Valley.

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6. The air pollution these mills cause is of two types:
  - a) Particulates (largely water) which affect visibility.
  - b) Sulphide gases, which stink.
7. The Willamette air shed presents both geographical and frequent temperature inversion barriers to pollutant dispersal that render any increase in air pollution in it a cause for concern.

These to me are the basic facts. Reasonable men may draw different conclusions from them; and in fact the members of this Authority do. My conclusions are these:

First, that the development of an integrated forest products industry with maximum utilization of this resource is too important to Oregon to adopt any blanket prohibition against expansion of the pulp industry in the Willamette Valley. If the people of Oregon wish to rule out this basic industry, it should be done by the Legislature or a state zoning authority under directive from the elected representatives of the people. Significantly, no county or city has to my knowledge exercised existing zoning power in such fashion.

Second, if we are not to rule them out, we must control kraft mills better. I think our basic policy should be that sulphide and mercaptan odors are so objectionable that both new and old mills be required to install every technologically feasible control as rapidly as possible after it becomes available. I would instruct our staff to cease thinking about costs and recommend to us every control they think feasible. Let the industry worry about proving to us that it is not economically feasible. In view of the Legislature's new policy of underwriting a substantial portion of such costs with tax credits, that burden of proof will be difficult to meet.

Third, we should instruct our staff to proceed at once with the studies necessary to establish ambient air standards limiting the concentrations of kraft odors in any location. I would hope that that standard can be held to threshold, or lowest detectable, levels. It is not enough to control each individual source if an undue concentration of sources reduces the best of controls to high pollution. This is one way to encourage the industry to initiate new technology, since without progress expansion at any site will be limited. It also will provide the foundation for control in the event of unusual weather or equipment function problems.

To the American Can Company, I would say everything in your record and your dealings with the Authority indicates you are an outstanding industrial citizen. If you can live with these proposals, I say welcome to you and this facility, though the welcome will always have reservations to Oregonians until we jointly eliminate this odor problem. Specifically the above proposals, in addition to the requirements suggested by the staff would mean:

1. Control of the oxidation tower by any feasible means.
2. Increase in precipitator efficiency from 99% to 99.5% unless you can persuade us it is not economically feasible.
3. Continuous monitoring of oxygen and combustion in the recovery furnace to prevent overloading.
4. Installation of further continuous monitoring devices and additional controls as fast as technology permits.

To the people and the Legislature, I would add that we may not always be fortunate enough to be dealing with a company as responsible as this. In this application review we have depended on its stated willingness to design not only for present limited air quality standards, but also others likely to be adopted. Clarification of the air pollution laws, provision for air waste discharge permits and stronger enforcement procedures will be needed to control air pollution just as much as water pollution.

STATEMENT BY EDWARD C. HARMS, JR.

Member, Oregon State Sanitary Authority

September 6, 1967

In arriving at my conclusion as to how I should cast my vote on the issue of approval of plans submitted by American Can Company for a proposed kraft pulp mill in the Halsey area, I have carefully examined all evidence available to us, including thoughtful consideration of almost thirteen hours of statements by the public, as I am sure other members of this Authority have also done.

The issue requires a balancing, a delicate balancing, of what each of us perceives to be the public interest.

ORS 449.765 provides: (Re: Air Pollution)

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"In the interest of the public health and welfare of the people, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the State to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life or to property and to maintain public enjoyment of the State's natural resources and consistent with the economic and industrial well being of the State..."  
(underlines mine)

I have attempted to make a judgment consistent with that declared public policy.

I am not swayed by obtuse legal arguments which relate to the establishment of standards as contained in ORS 449.785 which we heard at such great length in Eugene. We are not concerned with the establishment of standards but rather with approval or disapproval of plans which may or may not comply with air purity standards which may in the future be adopted for this area. Nonetheless, I am convinced that the Sanitary Authority has given consideration to and taken into account the available facts concerning all of those items listed in that statute relating to standards in considering the matter now before it.

Certainly it is not required that the staff make formal findings and report on those matters apparent to all those who have eyes to see.

For example, it does not require an economist to determine that a new manufacturing industry employing 450 persons and requiring a capital investment of \$40 million is of some economic benefit to the area and the State.

I would like to compliment the people of the area on their interest in this matter of great public concern, as evidenced by the attendance at the Eugene and Corvallis public hearings. Obviously a great deal of thoughtful consideration had been given to many of the presentations made to us and I think particular recognition should be made to the Citizens for Clean Environment group in Corvallis for the comprehensive study which they have made of the problem. Since all pollution is in one way or another caused by people, it is only by such public interest that our problems in the area of water and air pollution may be solved in the future.

I must, however, also comment that I noted at the hearing what I felt was a distressing tendency on the part of many of our citizens to attribute to all those of differing view, ignorance or bad faith, or both; an assumption that no one was interested in the public good except themselves

and those agreeing with them without reservation; and implying that the applicant and the Sanitary Authority staff were guilty of incompetence at the least.

I reject all such implications and assumptions categorically, and my own opinion shortly to be expressed is not to be construed as even the slightest agreement with such non-thinking.

I believe that the American Can Company's plans for both air and water pollution control are the best, or very nearly so, that can be devised within the practical and economic limits of present technology.

I am satisfied with their plans for water pollution control and would vote for approval if that was all that was involved. I believe the staff report is complete and contains all information necessary to reaching a decision. My own conclusion is based upon it, not upon a rejection of it.

The staff points out, in the field of air pollution, numerous difficulties, as for example on page 10:

"Odorous gases will still escape. Kraft type odors will be detected adjacent to and at varying distances from the plant under varying meteorological conditions ..."

The staff further states on page 11:

"The effects of such phenomena as combining, oxidation, absorption, wash-out, topographic channeling or synergistic effects which might effect the concentration of materials once emitted to the atmosphere are not possible to predict."

On page 14 we read that "visible emissions will be present and these emissions can be expected to combine with the presently existing sources and somewhat reduce visibility in the valley."

In reference to odors, the staff stated that "the perimeters and distance that odors will be perceived and their frequency will depend upon wind direction and other meteorological factors and can only be estimated." It is important to emphasize that the staff did not necessarily recommend approval of American Can Company's plans. The staff merely recited facts and stated if the plans are approved, certain conditions should be imposed. These facts are known to us:

- (1) From observation on Tuesday, August 29, it is apparent that a considerable air pollution problem already exists in the valley, particularly in the summer months.

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- (2) If this plant is allowed, there will be odor of varying intensity and distances from the plant. (The extent of both the intensity and distances may be debated--the important fact is that it will exist.)
- (3) Visibility will be reduced even further in the valley.

Further, we have the unknown factor as to what the effect may be when the known additional pollutants from this plant, however minimal, are combined with existing air pollution sources. Certainly, it is reasonable to expect that the condition and quality of air in the upper valley will further deteriorate.

Considering these matters, I cannot in good conscience, as a resident of the area, beneficiary of its advantages, and sufferer of its disadvantages vote to approve another significant air pollution source in this area.

The fact is that we cannot keep adding more wastes into the air in an already pollution saturated air-shed, highly prone to inversion conditions. My witness is the past summer in particular and the noticeable progressive deterioration of air quality in the past several years, especially the last two or three.

It is said that "Man lives in delicate equilibrium with the biosphere on the precious earth-crust, using and re-using the waters, drawing breath from the shallow sea of air. While these can cleanse themselves, they can only do so to a finite point. That point is being reached and passed in many places in the United States." (A Strategy for a Liveable Environment, A Report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by the Task Force on Environmental Health and Related Problems, June, 1967). I believe that we have reached that point and are on the brink of passing it in our Willamette Valley.

We have not reached that point where the air is actually dangerous to health; however, we are treading on the thin edge, in my opinion. An individually acceptable amount of water pollution, added to a tolerable amount of air pollution, added to a bearable amount of noise and congestion can produce a totally unacceptable health environment. Health experts have repeatedly pointed out that grave, delayed physical manifestations can result from repeated exposure to concentrations of environmental pollutants so small

that they do not make one ill enough to send him to the doctor. Knowing that we already face grave problems, I am unwilling to take that risk in the Willamette Valley until some of the existing pollution is eliminated or until technology advances to reduce the risk of kraft pulp mills as a pollution source.

Economics deter us from eliminating many existing sources, industrial and private, and it would not make sense to me to shut down existing industries to make way for new ones or to find that we might have to shut them all down because we have placed that final disastrous overload on our natural environment. It is better to face the issue now to prevent the condition from becoming worse.

I recognize, as stated at the outset, that the matter requires a delicate balancing of the public interests; of economic advancement versus our greatest and most essential natural resource, the very air we breathe. Reasonable men may differ as to the conclusion. For myself, I must decide in favor of attempting to preserve what is left of our environment in a safe, if not pure, (for that is long gone) condition. If, in the next few years, technology advances to where the air pollution can be further reduced from kraft mills, then this technology should be applied to existing mills and required of them by this Authority, or, when field burning can economically be eliminated without undue hardship on agriculture; or, if new developments allow reductions by auto and other private sources, then and only then should new pulp mills be allowed in the valley. I think under present conditions we cannot impose this additional burden on the atmosphere, and on the people and industries presently dependent upon it.

This does not mean no new industry for the valley, so far as I am concerned. It does mean that I do not believe that the air in the valley can take this industry at this time.

I am therefore compelled to vote in opposition to approval of the proposed plans.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE 119th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
October 5, 1967

The 119th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was opened by Chairman John Mosser, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. All members were present as follows: John Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs Waterman, Members. Staff members present included Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold Patterson and Harold Milliken, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineers; Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; Joseph A. Jensen, Fred Bolton, Leo Baton, and C.K. Ashbaker, District Engineers; Glen Carter and John Sainsbury, Aquatic Biologists; R.B. Snyder, Meteorologist; Harold Sawyer and Patrick Curran, Senior Sanitary Engineers; Harold McKenzie, Lloyd Cox, Dale Nunamaker, Ron Householder, Fredric Skirvin, and C.A. Ayer, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Don McHarness, Roger Sherwood and Richard Reiter, Assistant Engineers; James R. Sheetz, Assistant District Engineer; and Leonard Pearlman, Legal Advisor.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 16 project plans for water pollution control and 2 project plans for air quality control during the month of September 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9/1/67	Lebanon	Hansard Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
9/11/67	McMinnville	Wallace Road sewer	Prov. app.
9/11/67	Uplands S.D.	Emergency bypass pump station #3	Prov. app.
9/14/67	Canby	N. Grants sewer	Prov. app.
9/14/67	Gladstone	Donna-Lynn & Birchwood Terrace sewers	Prov. app.
9/15/67	Vernonia	East Avenue & D Street sewer	Prov. app.
9/20/67	Gresham	S.E. First Street sewer	Prov. app.
9/20/67	Springfield	Projects S-71-67, S-25-G-67	Prov. app.
9/20/67	Beaverton	Madeleine Apartments sewer	Prov. app.
9/25/67	Springfield	Laksoner Park Project S.P.-23	Prov. app.
9/25/67	Klamath Falls	1st Addn. Kelene Gardens sewer	Prov. app.
9/27/67	McMinnville	Windwood Subd. 24th Street sewer	Prov. app.
9/27/67	Forest Grove	Spring Garden Way Sewer	Prov. app.
9/27/67	Springfield	Orchid Lane Cascade Heights sewer	Prov. app.
9/27/67	Springfield	Island Park Professional Center	Prov. app.
9/27/67	Gresham	Pump station - S.E. First Street	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9/12/67	Albany	Wah Chang Corp. Scrubber on Hafnium Reduction and Pure Chlorination	Cond. App.
9/20/67	Multnomah Co.	A-1 Sandblasting Dust Collection System	Cond. App.

WIGWAM BURNER REGULATIONS

Mr. H.W. McKenzie gave the staff report on the wigwam waste burner regulations. He pointed out that the hearing on the proposed revisions to the existing regulations had been held by Mr. Marion Lamb on August 11, 1967.

The Chairman asked if the adoption of these revised regulations at the same time repealed all of the detailed requirements that are in the present regulations on wigwam waste burners. Mr. McKenzie said that was correct but that they retained the paragraph which requires approval by the Sanitary Authority of plans and specifications for construction of new wigwam burners.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the wigwam waste burner regulations be revised and adopted as follows: 24-005 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Approved" means approved in writing by the Sanitary Authority staff.

(2) "Wigwam Waste Burner" means a burner which consists of a single combustion chamber, has the general features of a truncated cone, and is used for incineration of wastes.

(3) "Continuous-flow conveying methods" means methods which transport materials at uniform rates of flow, or at the rates generated by the production process.

24-010 WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS - PURPOSE. Section 24-010 through Section 24-020 are adopted for the purpose of controlling, preventing or reducing air pollution or public nuisance caused by smoke, gases and particulate matter discharged into the air from wigwam waste burners.

24-015 WIGWAM WASTE BURNER CONSTRUCTION PROHIBITED. Construction of wigwam waste burners is hereby prohibited after July 1, 1965, unless plans and specifications have been submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Authority prior to construction.

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24-020 WIGWAM WASTE BURNER USE RESTRICTED. No person shall use a wigwam waste burner for the incineration of other than production process wood wastes. Such wood wastes shall be transported to the burner by continuous-flow conveying methods.

APPLICATION OF MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

Mr. Patterson read the staff memorandum dated September 25, 1967, pertaining to the application of the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority for authorization to operate as a Regional Air Quality Control Authority. A copy of said memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

The Chairman asked if the salaries shown in the budget included in the application correspond to the salaries in state service for comparable positions. He said he did not want to get into a salary competition in this area.

Mr. Patterson responded that he would check with Howard G. Smith but as he recalled it the salaries were comparable to the state salary ranges.

Mr. McPhillips inquired if the necessary equipment was included in the budget to which Mr. Patterson stated that part of it was.

Mr. Patterson then stated that on page 3, item 2 of the staff memorandum the words "mobile sources" was not intended to include such portable equipment as asphalt plants, incinerators, and similar facilities as they are to be under the jurisdiction of the regional authority.

The Chairman then referred to Section 4 of SB 36 (Chapter 425, Oregon Laws 1967) and asked Mr. Pearlman if he thought the Sanitary Authority could assign only certain functions under the statutes mentioned in that section or would it have to assign all the functions covered by them.

Mr. Pearlman stated that it seemed to him the context of Chapter 425 indicates that the regional authority would have all the powers under those sections once they are vested with the authority to act.

The Chairman then asked if jurisdiction over motor vehicles were reserved by the Sanitary Authority if that meant that all jurisdiction would be reserved or could the Authority merely reserve jurisdiction to set standards for control of emissions from motor vehicles.

Mr. Pearlman stated that the Sanitary Authority may assume and retain control over any class of air contamination source if it finds such control beyond the reasonable capability of the regional authorities.

The Chairman asked why aluminum mills were reserved and something like Wah Chang was not. He asked what the basis was for leaving out particular sources and including certain others.

Mr. Patterson stated that this had been discussed with representatives of the Mid-Willamette Air Pollution Authority and they felt that they had the staff and capability to monitor and to effectively control the Wah Chang operations. He stated further that Wah Chang has submitted a proposal for a comprehensive survey of emissions and is furnishing data to the Sanitary Authority, that they have submitted plans and specifications for additional scrubbers on some of their equipment, and that the Authority staff had made an individual decision on this particular matter to turn it over to Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority because it was thought they would be able to provide the surveillance necessary to monitor it and see that the program was effectively carried out.

The Chairman then asked why field burning was included in the reservations.

Mr. Patterson replied that it was proposed that field burning control be reserved by the Sanitary Authority because it affects more than one region and information has to be received from the U.S. Weather Bureau and passed on to the State Fire Marshal who in turn submits the information to the various fire districts, counties and agencies.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the Authority accept the recommendation of the staff that the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority application be approved effective October 6, 1967, and the staff be directed to advise the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority to function pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 425, Oregon Laws, 1967, and items 2 and 5 of the staff memorandum dated September 25, 1967.

The Chairman then stated that in regard to regulations on motor vehicles, he did not feel it should be up to the Sanitary Authority to enforce them. He thought that responsibility should belong to the local Authority.

Howard Smith, Director of Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority, then introduced the following members of his board who were present at the meeting: Mr. H.B. Hildebrand, Chairman from Polk County; Mr. Melvin S. Hawkins from Benton County; Mr. Floyd D. Jenks from Linn County; Mr. Harry Carson, Jr. from Marion County; Mr. M. Majors from Yamhill County; and Councilman John W. Buck from Corvallis. Councilman LaVerne Hemmer, the member representing Salem, was not at the meeting.

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The Chairman welcomed them to the meeting. He then asked if there were any applications from Lane County and the Portland metropolitan area.

Mr. Patterson stated that no formal applications had been received, but that he knew that Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority has been working toward this and hoped to submit an application before the deadline of January 1, 1968.

REVIEW OF PROPOSED APPLICATION FORM FOR TAX BENEFITS AND PRELIMINARY REPORT  
ON WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT PROGRAM

Mr. Harold L. Sawyer presented a memorandum report dated October 5, 1967 and which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

The Chairman said that there was some doubt in his mind as to whether land is eligible for tax exemption, as it was his opinion that land would not enter into the expenditure of funds for a facility.

The Chairman said another question he had in mind is that the Tax Commission does not get a formal notice of what is going on until they get a certificate of exemption.

Mr. Sawyer stated that in reviewing the tax procedures with the tax people they did not indicate any desire to be notified.

Mr. Tom Donaca from Associated Oregon Industries raised the question in part 2, page 2, C-4 of the application, which states "A report which gives an itemized breakdown of the actual costs of the facility and bears the certification of an independent public accountant or certified public accountant that the costs therein are true and correct representations, etc.", as to whether or not it had to be an independent certified public accountant and is there statutory authority for this requirement. Secondly, Mr. Donaca questioned that startup costs were not considered to be actual costs. He thought in some cases it might be an actual cost and in others it might not be.

The Chairman said that he thought in many cases the cost of operation of these facilities would exceed the cost of installation and that the Legislature had not given any credit for cost of operation but it had for installation. He thought this was a fair statement on the part of the staff, but that it would not stop anyone from contending that this isn't an operating or startup cost in that sense, but that it is part of installation of the equipment.

The Chairman then asked if the Tax Commission had authority as the statute is drawn to audit the certification of costs.

Mr. Frank Butler from the State Tax Commission was present and said that the Commission had not gone into it in any legal study, but that it was their understanding the bill did not permit the Commission to go behind the Authority's certification of costs.

The Chairman stated that he thought the Tax Commission's audit staff should have a chance to comment prior to the issuance of the certificate, since they would not have a chance to go behind it once it is issued, and that it was his opinion the Commission is the logical one to do any checking of this type.

With regard to the other question by Mr. Donaca, the Chairman said that at this time he thought it best to leave it an independent certified public accountant or public accountant, and if satisfactory relationships with the Tax Commission could be developed, this may be dropped as time goes on.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjürgen, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that approval of the printing of the application forms be given, subject to the adjustments in procedures and to investigate whether or not land is eligible for tax credit. Copies of the forms as approved are attached to and made a part of these minutes.

Mr. Sawyer then gave a brief summary of the waste discharge permit program, said summary having been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. In this summary he said that no "temporary" permit should be issued. In cases where construction or installation of treatment or control facilities is required in order to meet discharge standards, a reasonable schedule for completion of work should be incorporated into the permit.

The Chairman said some permits would be temporary since all applications cannot possibly be processed immediately. He said he thought it would perhaps be better to take a preliminary look at all the applications and set those aside for immediate review which might have some doubt about them. The staff would not have to then send out a revocation later.

Mr. Sawyer said some of the initial applications would be staggered, some being for one year and some for two years, and that the staff could go ahead and issue permits as rapidly as possible with no particular problem. However, the ones that the staff would have to request a schedule on might take a bit longer.

The Chairman said he thought it would be better to send everybody a permit with a definite termination date on it.

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Mr. Sawyer stated that when the Sanitary Authority fails to act in 60 days, the permit is temporary until such time as the Authority does act.

After further discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the staff be authorized to prepare final application forms and make these available to the applicants by October 25, 1967, and that some permit be issued to all sources by January 1, 1968, if at all possible.

#### WAH CHANG - PROGRESS REPORT

Mr. Lloyd O. Cox presented a progress report on this matter, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Cox commented that in the past the staff has worked closely with Mr. Nielsen and his technical staff from Wah Chang, but due to the fact that management is not backing their technical people, there is nothing they can do.

The Chairman asked how soon a show cause hearing could be held.

Mr. Pearlman said 20 days from the date of issue of the notice, and that it could be held before a meeting of the Authority or before a hearings officer.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that a show cause order be issued, making it returnable as rapidly as possible at a hearing before the Authority.

#### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PAVING PLANTS

Mr. Patterson gave a staff report on asphalt paving plants, a copy of which has been made a permanent part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. C.A. Ayer than explained the problems caused by operation of these plants.

After considerable discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that Mr. Spies be authorized and directed first to notify industry that the Authority contemplates adopting prior to the start of the construction season next year, certain requirements pertaining to their operations, second to ask them to consult on design and the drafting of such regulations, and third as soon as the regulations have been drafted, to bring them to the Authority members for preliminary approval at which time a hearing will be scheduled.

#### S-ALBANY

A memorandum report dated October 5, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Harold E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineer. The staff asked that the city of Albany be allowed to expand its collection system to pick up the two loads mentioned in the report.

The Chairman said he did not think it was necessary that the city's proceeding should be contingent upon their receiving grants and that their situation requires they should move ahead and arrange local financing if necessary.

Mr. Weathersbee said what the staff intends to do is to make it very clear that the Authority will give the city permission to go ahead and add loads only if the city will agree to start construction of the needed sewage treatment facilities now with their own funds.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff recommendations be approved as follows:

That the city of Albany be allowed to expand its collection system to pick up the above mentioned existing loads and to plan for future expansion to be coordinated with the completion of the sewage treatment plant improvements now being planned, provided that the city will proceed with its construction project as rapidly as possible in anticipation of receiving a federal and state grant from funds which will be appropriated next fiscal year.

It was further agreed that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority specifically assure the city that it will retain its present priority position for the next fiscal year so that it will be assured of funds as long as federal appropriations continue to be made and that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority staff be directed to discuss the financial situation with the city to determine if construction can be commenced at an early date.

INTERIM REPORT ON LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER WATER QUALITY

The Secretary presented an interim report on the 1967 water quality conditions in the lower Willamette River dated October 4, 1967, a copy of which has been made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Sherm Washburn showed a short film on Publishers Paper Company's new installation.

The Chairman said he would like the staff to schedule some meetings with the sulphite pulp industry for the Sanitary Authority members. It was his feeling there would be problems as far as waste discharge permits are concerned and these difficulties should be discussed with the company officials. He mentioned the alternative of putting water over the falls as a condition of their discharge permit.

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The Chairman also asked that the staff investigate the possibility of establishing remote monitoring stations. The Secretary said there had been an item in the budget for two continuous automatic monitoring stations, but these had to be deleted because of the reductions made by the Administration and the Legislature. The Federal Government operates three continuous monitoring stations and the Authority uses their data from these stations. He said the advantage of these stations is that they give a continuous record, whereas the staff now gets only a grab sample at each station each day.

#### PERSONNEL

The Secretary stated that there were 7 new positions authorized for Air Quality Control, and 14 in Water Pollution Control under general funds and 3 under Federal funds. He gave a brief summary of the changes that have taken place in the Division of Sanitation and Engineering and introduced those new members of the staff who were present.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

#### FORMS

Please Submit in Duplicate

Office Use Only

Appl. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Rec'd \_\_\_\_\_

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF POLLUTION  
CONTROL FACILITY FOR TAX RELIEF PURPOSES

PART I. Application for Determination of Eligibility

#### General Instructions

The applicant is instructed to carefully read the attached copy of Chapter 592, Oregon Laws 1967, before completing Parts I and II of this application.

Section 4 of Chapter 592, Oregon Laws 1967, requires that the Sanitary Authority shall certify a pollution control facility or part thereof (as defined in said Act), for tax relief purposes if it finds that the following conditions are met:

- A. An application has been filed on a form provided by the Sanitary Authority as required under Section 3 of the Act.
- B. The facility was erected, constructed, or installed on or after January 1, 1967, and on or before December 31, 1978. (This is construed to mean that the act of erection, construction, or installation was completed and the facility placed in operation on or after January 1, 1967, and on or before December 31, 1978.)
- C. The facility is designed for, and is being operated or will operate for, the principal purpose of preventing, controlling or reducing air or water pollution.
- D. The facility is necessary to satisfy the intents and purposes of ORS Chapter 449, and regulations thereunder.

The application for certification consists of two parts which may be filed separately or together. Part I may be filed in advance of Part II if the applicant wishes a preliminary determination as to whether a facility is eligible for certification. If Part I is submitted separately in advance of Part II, the applicant will be notified of the results of the preliminary determination within a reasonable time. This preliminary determination is not final and may be modified when the facility is completed and Part II of the application is submitted. If Parts I and II are submitted together, certain portions of Part I may be omitted to avoid duplication in requested information. An application is not complete until both Parts I and II have been filed.

The Sanitary Authority may request additional information at any time during the process of reviewing and evaluating the application. Such information should be submitted promptly. It is to the advantage of the applicant to submit any additional or supporting information which may aid the Sanitary Authority in evaluating and processing the application.

Please submit both Parts I and II of the application in duplicate.

The applicant named and described in Section A of Part I of this application:

hereby submits Part I of the application only and requests that a preliminary determination be made as to whether or not the facilities identified and described in the documents which are attached to and made a part of this application under Section B are eligible for certification as a pollution control facility under the provisions of Chapter 592, Oregon Laws 1967.

hereby submits Parts I and II of the application together and requests that a determination of eligibility be made together with certification of the facility as requested in Part II.

A. Name and description of applicant.

1. Official name, division identification (if any), address, and telephone number of applicant. Indicate whether the applicant is owner or lessee.
2. Name, title, address and telephone number of official to whom communications should be directed.
3. Specific location of facility. (Include county, street address, city, or provide access directions.)

B. Supporting documents (to be attached).

1. A brief narrative statement describing the industrial or commercial process including (a) products raised, produced or processed, (b) methods of production, (c) wastes produced, and (d) all facilities used for pollution control at the site which are not claimed for certification in this application is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_\_\_ pages.
2. A narrative statement describing (a) the facility for which a determination of eligibility for certification is requested, (b) the purpose of pollution prevention, control or reduction served by the facility, (c) the present or proposed operating procedures, (d) the quantities of pollutants or contaminants removed by the facility together with the average maximum quantities discharged to the atmosphere or waters of the state, (e) the location and method of disposal of all wastes and components removed or recovered by the facility, (f) the name and location of any stream, lake, or other waters of the state into which wastes are discharged or the owner of any sewer system into which wastes are discharged, and (g) the date construction or installation was started or is to be started and the actual or anticipated date of completion is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_\_\_ pages.

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3. A copy of engineering plans which clearly identify and describe the facility for which a determination of eligibility for certification is requested is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. If plans are available which also include facilities not claimed in the application, they are acceptable if clearly marked to show the facilities covered by this application. If Parts I and II of the application are filed at the same time, the as built plans required in Part II will be sufficient and those required under this section may be omitted.
  
4. A listing of all materials, machinery, and equipment incorporated or to be incorporated into and made a part of the facility presented by units or sections which can be easily related to the plans is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. If Parts I and II of this application are submitted at the same time, the list required in Part II will be sufficient; the one required under this section may be omitted.
  
5. A detailed statement describing the nature and quantity together with the annual dollar value of all saleable or usable commodities recovered or reclaimed or to be recovered or reclaimed by the facility, or as a result of the facility having been installed, if any, and containing such other evidence as the applicant deems appropriate in justification of his claim that the facility for which the certification eligibility determination is sought is a "pollution control facility" within the definition of Section 2, Chapter 592, Oregon Laws 1967, is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. If no saleable or usable commodities are recovered or reclaimed, please indicate so by entering the word "none" on this line \_\_\_\_\_.

As the applicant or his duly authorized representative, I certify that the information submitted in and as a part of Part I of this application is true and correct.

Applicant's Name \_\_\_\_\_

by \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please Submit in Duplicate

Office Use Only

Appl. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Rec'd \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
 APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF POLLUTION  
 CONTROL FACILITY FOR TAX RELIEF PURPOSES

Part II. Application for Certification of Pollution Control Facility

General Instructions

The applicant is referred to the general instructions in Part I of the application. The facility must be completed and final costs known before Part II can be completed and filed.

Please submit this application in duplicate.

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In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 592, Oregon Laws 1967, the applicant named in Section A of Part II of this application requests certification for tax relief purposes of the facility which is fully described in Part I of the application and the documents which are attached to and made a part of Part II of the application.

A. Name and description of applicant.

1. Official name, division identification (if any), address, and telephone number of applicant. Indicate whether applicant is owner or lessee.
2. Name, title, address and telephone number of official to whom communications should be directed.
3. Specific location of facility. (Include county, street address, city, or provide access directions.)

B. Erection, construction, or installation was completed on \_\_\_\_\_ (date).

Operation commenced on \_\_\_\_\_ (date).

C. Supporting documents (to be attached).

1. A narrative statement describing any amendments to Section A, B-1, B-2, and B-5 of Part I of the application is made a part of the application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. If Parts I and II are filed at the same time, this statement is not required.
2. A copy of plans and specifications which accurately show the pollution control facility, as built, for which certification is sought, is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. If anything other than the facility claimed in the application is shown on the plans or described in the specifications, these documents must be clearly marked to indicate the facility claimed.
3. A detailed listing of all land, materials, machinery and equipment actually incorporated into and made a part of the facility for which certification is sought and presented by units or sections which can be easily related to the as built plans is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. Materials expended in construction but not made a part of the permanent facility should not be included in this list.

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- 4. A report which gives an itemized breakdown of the actual costs of the facility and bears the certification of an independent public accountant or certified public accountant that the costs therein are true and correct representations of the actual cost of the facility is made a part of this application and attached as exhibit \_\_\_ and consists of \_\_\_ pages. The itemized breakdown of costs should include, but not be limited to, all of the items on the list required under Subsection 3 above. Actual costs are those directly related to the acquisition and installation of the eligible facility and may include engineering fees, legal fees, overhead, and other costs directly attributable to the facility. Startup and operation costs are not considered to be actual costs.

As the applicant or his duly authorized representative, I certify that the information submitted in and as part of this complete application is true and correct.

Applicant's Name \_\_\_\_\_

by \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

MINUTES OF THE 120th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
November 17, 1967

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The 120th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by John D. Mosser, Chairman, at 10:08 a.m., November 17, 1967, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs Waterman, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold B. Silver, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Harold E. Milliken and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Water Quality Analyst; Harold L. Sawyer and Patrick D. Curran, Senior Sanitary Engineers and Lloyd O. Cox, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

Wah Chang Albany Corporation

In the matter of Wah Chang of Albany, a corporation, concerning water pollution in Linn County, state of Oregon, Mr. Silver stated that a notice to appear on this date to show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing the corporation to cease and desist polluting the public waters of the state of Oregon had been sent by him by registered mail on October 24, 1967, to the Wah Chang Albany Corporation.

The Chairman then stated that the record shall show that the show cause order was duly served. Mr. Orval Thompson, attorney for Wah Chang, stipulated that it had been received.

Mr. Thompson then asked that the hearing be continued and entered a motion for that purpose on the basis that Stephen W.H. Yih, president and principal witness of Wah Chang, had been stricken with a sudden illness on November 15, 1967, was still in the hospital, and so could not appear at the hearing on this date.

In response to a question by Mr. Meierjurgan, Mr. Thompson said that they would have other witnesses in addition to Mr. Yih.

The Chairman asked if the corporation had any plans to employ a consulting engineering firm to assist them in solving their waste treatment and disposal problem. Mr. Thompson replied that they now have authority to employ such a consultant and that they intend to do so. He then referred

to the problems that had arisen due to the recent change in ownership of the company. He said the Teledyne Corporation in July 1967 had taken over the original Wah Chang Corporation and that as a consequence they are now in a better financial condition to proceed with installation of required waste treatment and disposal systems.

The Chairman then said that this could be accepted as an explanation for the Company's delay, but not as an excuse for not solving the waste disposal problem.

Mr. Thompson replied that they now intended to go right ahead with their plans to abate the pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the hearing in the matter of Wah Chang, a corporation, concerning water pollution in Linn County, state of Oregon, be continued until 10:30 a.m., Friday, December 8, 1967.

A record of the above proceedings was made by a court reporter.

#### Minutes of Previous Meeting

Following a suggestion made by the Chairman it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjürgen, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the minutes of the September 6, 1967, meeting of the Authority be approved with the following correction having been made to the last paragraph:

Mr. Mosser then stated "technically I don't think we have any power to approve or disapprove the air quality plans, but I think we should indicate that in our view the standards we propose to adopt and our basic policy of requiring all possible controls on the sulfide and mercaptan emissions, would involve the points raised in the staff report and in my remarks. I so move." The motion was seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried 3-2. Mr. Harms and Mr. McPhillips voted "no".

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjürgen, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the minutes of the October 5, 1967 meeting of the Authority be approved as prepared by the Secretary. There being no further business on the agenda, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 121st MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 8, 1967

The 121st meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by John D. Mosser, Chairman, at 10:05 a.m., December 8, 1967, in Room 72, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs S. Waterman, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold B. Silver, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Harold E. Milliken, and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Water Quality Analyst; Harold L. Sawyer and Patrick D. Curran, Senior Sanitary Engineers; Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Lloyd O. Cox, A. Dale Nunamaker and Edgar R. Lynd, Associate Sanitary Engineers; John Sainsbury, Aquatic Biologist; Donald D. McHarness, Assistant Engineer; Charles Gray, Sanitarian; Fred M. Bolton, District Engineer; Richard Reiter, Ernest A. Schmidt, and Fred G. Katzel, Assistant District Engineers.

Houseboat Sewage Disposal

Mr. Ernest Schmidt read a staff summary report dated December 8, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked how many houseboats the 22 moorages represented that were mentioned in the staff report.

Mr. Schmidt replied about 675 in and out of Multnomah County.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the incinerator type toilet had proved successful or not.

Mr. Schmidt stated that there had been only a few installations in the last week or two of the incinerator type toilet. He said there had been some older installations on dredges which the Corps of Engineers feels are working out satisfactorily, but they are not necessarily the resident type of installation.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the incinerator type toilet takes care of the accumulation of human wastes satisfactorily.

Mr. Schmidt replied that they did.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if there was any explanation of why the seven moorages mentioned in the report have made no move to take care of their sewage disposal.

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Mr. Schmidt said the moorage owners claim there is no practical solution at this time.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the reason the houseboaters were having limited success in obtaining plumbers to do the work was due to no plumbing code.

Mr. Schmidt said it was his understanding it was due to insurance problems. If some accident happened while a plumber was working on one of the houseboats, his family would not be compensated for it.

The Chairman then asked if the present enforcement would be against the individual houseboat owner.

Mr. Silver said that is correct.

The Chairman then asked would this still be true if a moorage operator entered into an agreement with the Authority to install an overall sanitary system.

Mr. Silver said in his opinion that it would depend upon whether or not the moorage itself would be considered a legal entity as such to bind the individual parties who use the moorage.

Mr. Fred Pearce, President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, was present and testified that what Mr. Schmidt stated in his staff report was basically the reason the houseboat owners were requesting an extension of time. He said the Association had requested a meeting with the Plumbing Advisory Council to get a code specifically for houseboats. He said new structures can be plumbed according to codes presently in force, but to replumb an older structure creates problems. He hoped they will be given permission to use plastic pipe. It is his understanding the meeting with the Plumbing Advisory Council is to be held in January 1968.

Mr. Pearce stated that he installed a 600 gallon per day sewage treatment unit which is a floating unit manufactured by the Cromoglass Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He said he hoped this system would handle three to five houses. If this plant proves satisfactory, there is another unit which works on exactly the same principle and made by the same company which can handle up to ten houses. He stated that one of the problems the moorage owners face is that a great number are on leased property. This presents a problem in financing. In some instances there are several government agencies to go through to obtain permission to pump to shore and there are dikes through which the pipe has to go and approval must be obtained for this.

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Mr. Pearce stated his Association has been working diligently the last few months to get financing through the Small Business Administration and finally had to obtain the help of the Governor to get this means of financing through.

Mr. Pearce stated that the undecided houseboat owners are awaiting word from the Association as they do not want to go to the expense of putting in something that is not legal and will have to be taken out. He said that if the extension of time can be granted many will plumb and will be able to perform to the full extent of the law by September 1.

The Chairman asked Mr. Pearce's reaction to an extension conditioned upon an application by each individual moorage owner in which he would agree to install complete waste treatment by September 1.

Mr. Pearce said if the moorage owners are forced to sign something of this nature, he is afraid they will throw up their hands and say it is the problem of the individual houseboat owners. He said he would rather see a blanket extension.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Pearce what the cost of his 600 gallon floating structure was, exclusive of the plumbing and houseboat itself.

Mr. Pearce replied \$600, excluding the chlorination system, or about \$750 total.

Mr. McPhillips asked if this would serve up to three houseboats.

Mr. Pearce said it is rated for eight persons per day capacity.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked Mr. Pearce how confident he was that he could speak for the 200 plus houseboat owners in the Association.

Mr. Pearce said that he is very confident that the owners will go to the additional expense at this time of plumbing an entire houseboat to take care of all waste water if they are given the extension of time.

Mr. L.W. Buell, President of the Hayden Island Corporation, who was also present said there are something like over 100 houseboats in their moorage, and that they did not want to get into the enforcement business of insisting that each houseboat owner plumb his house and hook it to the moorage line. He said they are perfectly willing to plumb the moorage and make it available to those people who want to hook up to it.

The Chairman asked Mr. Silver if the Authority could adopt a regulation which would require the houseboat owners to hook up to a central distribution system at a moorage if it were available.

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Mr. Silver said he did not know at this time and would need to study the matter before giving an opinion.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the houseboat owners be granted an extension of time till March 1, 1968, to either install a sanitary toilet or other treatment method, or that an application be filed by the moorage owner and operator requesting a waiver of that date and agreeing to have full treatment by September 1, 1968.

#### Wah Chang Corporation

The hearing in the matter of water pollution caused by the discharge of liquid effluents from the Wah Chang Albany Corporation plant located near Albany, Oregon, which had been continued at the previous meeting of the Authority was resumed on this date beginning at approximately 11:13 a.m.

Mr. Orval Thompson, Attorney for Wah Chang Corporation, briefly reviewed what had transpired since the hearing on November 17, 1967.

He then called on Stephen W.H. Yih, President, and Sam Worcester, Technical Director, both of Wah Chang Albany Corporation, to outline for the Authority members the processes used at the Albany plant for the production of exotic metals, the quantity and quality of wastes resulting therefrom, the steps being taken to treat or otherwise reduce the liquid effluents, and the plans and intentions of the Corporation to completely solve their water pollution problems.

The Chairman ruled that the witnesses need not be sworn. A complete record of the testimony was made by a court reporter and filed with the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the hearing in the matter of Wah Chang Albany Corporation be continued until July 1968, at a time and place to be designated by the Chairman, that the waste discharge permit be limited to August 1968, and that the permit be subject to the following three conditions:

- (1) Filing of a report by the Corporation's consulting engineers, Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, by July 1, 1968.
- (2) Such monitoring of both the waste streams and receiving streams and bioassays as the staff may request.

- (3) That no steps be taken to expand any production during the life of the permit which would contribute to these waste streams over the level that prevails in January 1968, and further that information to establish the January 1968 production base is to be furnished by the Company.

Applications for Regional Air Pollution Authorities

The Chairman said due to the press for time, the reports prepared by the staff on the Columbia-Willamette Regional Air Pollution Authority and the Lane County Regional Air Pollution Authority applications could be handed out to the members for review.

Mr. Patterson said that the applications indicate taking effect January 1, 1968. He went on to say that under the Columbia-Willamette Regional Air Pollution Authority, there is an even number of board members and they will have to meet to appoint another member.

The Chairman said he had received a complaint relating to two rendering plants in North Portland. He said if the Regional Authority did not feel equipped to go ahead immediately with hearings or enforcement, he would want to schedule the hearings for the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Richard E. Hatchard who was present, said he felt certain, speaking for the Columbia-Willamette Regional Air Pollution Authority, that they would be delighted to assist in whatever arrangements the Sanitary Authority wished to work out.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if he would prefer that the Sanitary Authority go ahead and schedule a hearing.

Mr. Hatchard said whichever in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority would bring about a solution quickly would be fine with him and that they would cooperate in any way possible.

The Chairman then read a letter from Acting Mayor Francis Ivancie in which he listed the two major causes of complaints as being Western States Rendering Company and Portland Rendering Company. He asked Mr. Patterson if the staff concurs that there is a problem.

Mr. Patterson concurred that there is a problem.

Based on that the Chairman requested that a cease and desist order be issued for some date in January for all rendering plants in the North Portland area that are creating a problem.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the waste discharge permit applications be considered by the Sanitary Authority at their meeting on December 28, and 29 if necessary, and that the show cause order hearing on Western States Rendering Company, Portland Rendering Company and any other major sources of air pollution from rendering plants in the North Portland area, be held on January 19, 1968.

The meeting on December 28 is to start at 9:30 a.m.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies

Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 122nd MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 28, 1967

The 122nd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Vice-Chairman at 9:35 a.m., December 28, 1967, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were B.A. McPhillips, Vice-Chairman; Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs S. Waterman, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Leonard Pearlman, Legal Counsel; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineers; Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Lloyd O. Cox, C.A. Ayer, Ron Householder, Fred Skirvin and Harold McKenzie, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Harold L. Sawyer and Pat Curran, Senior Sanitary Engineers; Roger Sherwood and Don McHarness, Assistant Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, Leo Baton and Fred M. Bolton, District Engineers; Ernie Schmidt, Richard Reiter and Fred Katzel, Assistant District Engineers; Ed Lynd, Supervisor Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Glen D. Carter, Water Quality Analyst; Robert Percy, Chemist; John Sainsbury, Aquatic Biologist; R. Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist; and Charles Gray, Sanitarian.

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MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the minutes of the 120th and 121st meetings of the Sanitary Authority be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 46 project plans for water pollution control and 7 project plans for air quality control during the months of October and November 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10/2/67	Somerset West S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
10/2/67	Gresham	Metzger St. sewer	Prov. app.
10/5/67	Tigard	Pinebrook interceptor (rev.)	Prov. app.
10/6/67	Dunthorpe-Riverdale Serv. Dist.	Sewers for Unit #2	Prov. app.
10/9/67	Multnomah Co.	Sewers N.E. Prescott	Prov. app.
10/9/67	Oak Lodge SD #2	Lateral 2A-1-2	Prov. app.
10/10/67	Lebanon	Robertson Addn. sewers	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10/10/67	Mt. Hood Terrace	Effluent Lagoon	Prov. app.
10/11/67	Burns	Norris Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
10/18/67	Roseburg	Delridge St. sewer	Prov. app.
10/23/67	Oak Lodge #1	Laterals C-1-2 & C-1-2a	Prov. app.
10/26/67	Coos Bay	Lakeshore Dr. sewers	Prov. app.
10/30/67	Aloha SD	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Jacksonville	Miners Way Lateral	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Alley-24th to 25th, between Hilyard & Alder	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Seneca Road - 5th to 1st	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	First Addition to Shasta Gardens	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Carmel Ave. - Minda to South Rory Orchard Terrace	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Chuckanut Street, Bonnieview to Crescent	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Kingswood Terrace	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Highland Oaks (7th Addition)	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	East Bank Trunk-Goodpasture Island Road to Delta Highway	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Alley - 22nd to 23rd - between McMillan and Willamette	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Monroe Street and 28th	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Elwing Ave. - 2nd Ave. to Mountain Vista	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Foch Street to Lassen Street	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Pearl Street - 2nd Ave. to 6th Ave.	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Bristol and Riverview-20th to S.	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Southwest Hills	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Norland Park	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	9th Addition to Nob Hill	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	1st Addition to Cambridge Park	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Mahalo Hills	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Berkley Park Area	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Churchill Highlands	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Laurelwood Area #2 (Sec. 3)	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Southwest Hills	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Hawkins Heights	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	9th Addition to Ellendale	Prov. app.
11/1/67	Eugene	Edgewood West	Prov. app.
11/3/67	Sunset Valley	Cornell Road sewer	Prov. app.
11/8/67	Springfield	S. 71st & S. 52nd St.	Prov. app.
11/8/67	Creswell	3rd St. N. of F	Prov. app.
11/22/67	Portland	FWPCA Demonstration Grant - Storm Sewer Screens	Prov. app.
11/28/67	Portland	Allis-Chalmers casting dip waste system	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10/3/67	Aloha	Aloha High School Incin.	Add info. req.
10/3/67	Reedville.	Reedville Elem. Sch. Incin.	Add. info req.
10/5/67	Beaverton	Cooper Mt. Elem. Sch. Incin.	Under Consider.
10/5/67	Eugene	Crow High School Incin.	Under Consider.
10/5/67	Gresham	Gresham Hi. Sch. Dist. #4C Incin.	Add. info. req.
10/26/67	Hillsboro	Walter L. Henry Elem. Sch. Incin.	Under Consider.
11/27/67	Milwaukie	Linwood Grade Sch. Incin.	Under Consider.
*11/1/67	Eugene	1st Addition to Candlelight Park	Prov. app.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL AIR QUALITY CONTROL AUTHORITIES

The Secretary stated that at the last meeting of the Authority copies of the applications and staff reports pertaining to the Lane County and Columbia-Willamette Regional Air Pollution Authorities were distributed to the members for review.

Mr. Patterson read a memorandum report dated December 8, 1967, on the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. McPhillips asked where the laboratory for the Lane County Regional Authority is located.

Mr. Patterson stated that the administrative offices are housed in the city hall complex in Eugene, that the laboratory work is currently being accomplished at the Eugene municipal sewage treatment plant, that prior to the last two months the Sanitary Authority laboratory had been doing all of the analyses for the Lane County program, but they are now slowly taking over this work except for the most complicated tests which will continue to be run by the Authority's laboratory.

The Secretary asked Mr. Patterson to state the staff's findings with regard to retaining certain classes of pollutants. Mr. Patterson said the bases for the staff's recommendations were as follows:

Aluminum Reduction

- (1) Presently all plants are located, and future plants are expected to be located along the Columbia River, and consequently will be interstate problems involving negotiations with the state of Washington.
- (2) Criteria for fluorides have not been completely developed.
- (3) Methods of measurement of gaseous fluorides are not yet standard procedures.

Motor Vehicles (Mobile sources)

- (1) The Federal government has pre-empted the field on new vehicles.
- (2) The States will be expected to establish some type of inspection procedure (likely in conjunction with safety inspections).
- (3) Motor vehicles move from area to area and standards and regulations should be uniform throughout the State.

Nuclear Power

- (1) Because of the nature of these facilities, retention of this possible air pollution source seemed advisable.
- (2) The laboratory and staff capabilities are available in the Board of Health for monitoring and evaluation.

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(3) Potential water vapor problems have not been defined or resolved.

Pulp and Paper

(1) The kraft odor is a problem throughout areas and regions of the State, and may travel outside local regions.

(2) At this time, methods of measurement and analysis are not known to be available within regional capabilities.

(3) Adequate ambient air or source emission standards are not available.

(4) Adequate ambient air monitoring for pulp mill effluents requires equipment which at the present time is beyond the budget capabilities of the regional programs involved.

Agricultural Field Burning

(1) It is presently exempt under statutes pertaining to control of air pollution by the Sanitary Authority and the regional programs.

(2) Under (House Bill 1028) amendments to ORS 478, central and uniform forecasts are the basis for a workable program.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the adoption of the following staff recommendations with regard to the application of the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority be approved:

1. The Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority be granted control authority as provided by Oregon Law 1967, Chapter 425.
2. The Sanitary Authority retain source types including pulp and paper, nuclear power, motor vehicles (mobile sources), agricultural field burning, and primary metals.
3. Monies be granted in accordance with Section 19, Oregon Law 1967, Chapter 425, in the amount of \$9,677 for the period January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1968, as requested.

Mr. Harms said in view of the fact that as attorney he had represented one of the participating agencies in the drafting of the documents for the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority, he would like the record to show that he did not participate in the discussion on this matter, nor did he vote on the question of approval of the application.

Mr. Patterson then read a memorandum report dated December 8, 1967, on the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Waterman asked if there was any reason in recommendation #2 of the Lane Air Quality report why the term "primary metals" was used, whereas in the Columbia-Willamette report the term "aluminum reduction" was used.

Mr. Patterson said that in general aluminum reduction is to be retained, except for the Lane County program where primary metals are retained due to the fact that there is only one such plant like that in Lane County.

Mr. McPhillips asked the reason why the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority's proposed budget runs from 1-1-68 to 6-30-68 and the Columbia-Willamette budget runs from 1-1-68 to 1-1-69.

Mr. Patterson stated that the officials of the Lane Authority had some difficulty in drawing their budget due to the fact that they had anticipated a state grant, plus monies from a federal grant, neither of which resulted. He said the Lane Air Pollution Authority officials are hopeful that when action is taken by the Sanitary Authority and they hear about their federal grant, they can revise their budget and submit another one for an extended period of time.

Mr. Pearlman asked if the reasons for retention of certain sources of pollutants are the same for both regions.

Mr. Patterson said essentially, yes.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that recommendations of the staff with regard to the application of the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority for authorization to operate as a Regional Air Quality Control Authority be approved as follows:

1. The Columbia-Willamette Regional Air Pollution Authority be granted control authority as provided by OL 1967, Chapter 425.
2. The Sanitary Authority retain source types including pulp and paper, nuclear power, motor vehicles (mobile sources), agricultural field burning, and aluminum reduction.
3. Monies be granted in accordance with Section 19, OL 1967 Chapter 425 in the amount of \$30,180 for the period January 1, 1968 to January 1, 1969.

#### TAX BENEFITS FOR INDUSTRIES

A status report dated December 28, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Harold Sawyer.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the legal staff had approved the forms.

Mr. Pearlman said that they had.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the Notice of Election and Pollution Control Facility Certificate forms (Exhibits A & B attached) be approved for printing.

\* See files

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WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS(a) Temporary Permits

Mr. Harold L. Sawyer read a memorandum report on this matter which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Sawyer said he felt this is a matter in which the staff needed some definite instructions because applications for temporary permits will continue to come in.

Mr. Harms asked if there is any reason why the staff should wait until the end of January for applications to be received from cities and industries before they are notified that they are in violation.

Mr. Sawyer said this was discussed and that applications from some of the cities and industries are expected to come in within the next week or two. Also, there will be quite a workload mailing out the permits acted upon at this meeting.

Mr. Pearlman asked if the intent was that the temporary permit would be issued during the interim period that the application was being studied for the permanent permit.

Mr. Sawyer said the statute says that if the Authority does not act within 60 days, a temporary permit is automatically granted until such time as final action is taken on the application. It was thought advisable, however, that temporary permits be issued now so that those who have filed applications would not be penalized due to the inability of the staff to act on them and therefore for the 60-day period be in violation of the deadline. The temporary permits would authorize cities and industries to continue as they are until such time as the staff has had a chance to act on their application and issue a regular permit.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the Secretary be authorized to issue temporary permits for periods not to exceed 60 days, upon receipt of adequately completed applications subject to the approval of the Authority at its next meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the Secretary of the Authority be authorized to sign the regular permits following their approval for issuance by the Authority.

It was the recommendation of the members of the Authority that the end of January should not be specified as the time by which the applications should be received, but rather notify industries and cities that if they do not get their applications in immediately, legal action may be instituted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that those cities and industries which have not filed applications by January 1 be notified as soon as practical of the necessity for filing, and at the same time be advised that they may be prosecuted for failure to apply for a permit as required by law by January 1, 1968.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the staff recommendations regarding issuance of temporary permits to 439 applicants be approved as presented (Exhibit C attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein).

(b) Regular Permits

The Secretary said the first group of regular permits to be considered include the pulp mills in the Willamette basin.

Mr. Weathersbee read the staff report outlining provisions for each pulp mill and recommended that regular permits with provisions as proposed by the staff be issued the following applicants (Exhibit D attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein).

- (1) Weyerhaeuser, Springfield - 5-year permit;
- (2) Crown Zellerbach, Lebanon - 1½ year permit;
- (3) Western Kraft, Albany - 2½-year permit;
- (4) Boise Cascade, Salem - 2-year permit;
- (5) Publishers Paper Co., Newberg - 2-year permit;
- (6) Publishers Paper Co., Oregon City - 2-year permit;
- (7) Crown Zellerbach, West Linn - 2-year permit.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that permits be granted these 7 mills subject to the provisions specified in the staff report, with the exception that for each permit subsection (2) of the provision pertaining to termination of the permit be changed to read "(2) that there has been a violation of any of the conditions thereof."

(8) Evans Products Company, Corvallis - Mr. Weathersbee gave the report on this application. After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that a permit of only seven months' duration be approved; that the wording of paragraph 9, subsection 2 of the staff report (Exhibit E attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein) read "that there has been a violation of any of the conditions thereof;" and that the following paragraph be inserted in the report: "All plant processes and equipment and all waste treatment and control facilities shall be operated and maintained at all times at maximum efficiency and in a manner which will minimize waste discharges."

\* See files

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(9) Wah Chang, Albany - Mr. Weathersbee gave the staff report on this application. It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that the staff report (Exhibit F attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein) be approved with the exception of paragraph 15, subsection 2 which should read, "That there has been a violation of any of the conditions thereof."

(10) Tillamook County Creamery Association - Mr. Joe Jensen gave the staff report on this application.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that a waste discharge permit be issued to expire on November 1, 1968, subject to conditions (a) through (f) in the staff report (Exhibit G attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein).

Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association - Mr. Joe Jensen gave the staff report on this.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that a waste discharge permit be denied and that the legal staff be instructed to institute legal proceedings against the Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association if a satisfactory application is not received by January 1, 1968.

Troutdale - Mr. Joe Jensen gave a staff summary report on this which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the permit be denied to the Hollinshead Estate to discharge raw sewage into the Sandy River.

#### MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS

The Secretary said that the Chairman asked at the last Sanitary Authority meeting that a determination be made of the status of municipal programs, keeping in mind that some of them are going to require a bond election in order to finance the required sewage treatment works. He went on to say that at the last session of the Legislature a bill was approved which specified that any municipality that is ordered by the Sanitary Authority to put in sewage treatment works, if bonds are needed to finance the project, the municipality is required to submit the issue to the voters for approval within one year. If within 8 months it appears this is not going to be done, the Sanitary Authority can go to the circuit court and ask for a court order directing the municipality to hold a bond election. If the bond election is turned down, the Sanitary Authority can go back to the circuit court and ask for a court order directing the issuance of revenue bonds without voter approval. The Secretary said the

Chairman thought if this could be done early enough, so that if there were instances where the Sanitary Authority had to go to court to have a bond election, this election could be held in connection with the general election in November 1968.

The Secretary then reviewed a memorandum report prepared by Mr. Edgar Lynd on the status of sewage works projects either scheduled for completion during 1968, or considered eligible for grant funds from the July 1967 priority list. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

The Secretary said he would like an expression from the members as to whether or not these communities should be permitted to wait until grant funds become available, or should the staff ask them to go ahead and finance their projects entirely on their own so that the work can be started and then they would be eligible for reimbursement from the Federal Government when the grant funds finally become available.

Mr. Waterman said he thought the projects should be started right away, or as rapidly as possible, as there is no way of knowing when the Federal funds would become available. He then asked how soon a general election could be held.

The Secretary said if the municipalities are going to submit a bond issue to the voters, they can get it on the primary ballot in May. He said the Sanitary Authority can take action only in those instances in which a formal hearing had been held and an order issued.

Mr. McPhillips said he would be afraid the program would be jeopardized if the communities waited for the funds from the Federal Government to become available.

Mr. Harms said he thought in some instances a difficult political problem had already been created and that he could see no alternative but to go ahead.

Mr. Weathersbee said failure of Congress to appropriate sufficient money would seriously retard and delay the program.

No motion was made but the staff was instructed to proceed on the basis that the communities finance their own projects without waiting for federal and state grants. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE 123rd MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
January 19, 1968

The 123rd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:08 a.m., January 19, 1968, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Members present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs Waterman. Members absent were B.A. McPhillips, because of illness, and Edward C. Harms, Jr., because of a prior commitment.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold Silver, Legal Counsel; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Harold E. Milliken and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineers; Fred M. Bolton, Portland District Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor Waste Discharge Permit Program; R. Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist; and Leo G. Farr, Associate Engineer.

Public Hearing - North Portland Air Pollution

A Show Cause Order having been duly served by registered mail on Brander Meat Company, Kenton Packing Company, Pacific Meat Company, Portland Rendering Company, Associated Meat Company, Western States Rendering Company and Wilbur Ellis Company, the Chairman opened the hearing in the matter of air pollution allegedly caused in North Portland by malodorous emissions from said companies.

The Chairman stated that the hearing would pertain only to atmospheric emissions and that any associated problems of water pollution would be handled by separate action under the waste discharge permit program.

Mr. George Mead, Attorney, was present to represent Kenton Packing, Pacific Meat and Associated Meat Companies. In a brief opening statement Mr. Mead denied that the operations of these companies were emitting odors other than those normally associated with slaughtering and rendering.

The other company representatives who were present but who incidentally did not wish to testify were Carney R. Pace (Western States Rendering), Howard Nelson (Pacific Meat), Walter Steele (Brander Meat), Nimrod Wood (Portland Rendering) and Eugene Koko (Wilbur Ellis).

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More than 100 residents of the North Portland area were also present and all who wished were given the opportunity to make statements.

The hearing proceedings were recorded by a court reporter. With one exception, all testimony was presented under oath.

Mr. Silver introduced as Exhibit 1 a certified copy of the State Sanitary Authority's administrative rules.

Mr. Harold M. Patterson was the first witness for the Sanitary Authority. After being sworn in by the court reporter, Mr. Patterson presented and Mr. Silver introduced as Exhibit 2 a large map of the North Portland area showing the location of the plants in question and as Exhibit 3 a flow diagram showing the processes involved in a typical batch rendering plant. In response to questions by Mr. Silver, Mr. Patterson explained the flow diagram, pointed out the major sources of odors, described the type or nature of the odors, and discussed possible methods of treatment and control.

He stated that good housekeeping and collection and burning of all non-condensibles resulting from the cooking processes are essential for odor control. He said that thus far only one of the plants, Portland Rendering, had attempted to burn the non-condensibles.

Mr. Patterson then summarized the activities of the Sanitary Authority staff in this matter since 1963 when a petition signed by 25 residents of the area had been received. He pointed out that because of the widespread odor problem caused by the rendering plants, the staff in October 1964 prepared and distributed to all the companies involved an informational bulletin which outlined and recommended methods of odor control.

He said that in spite of the efforts of the staff of the Sanitary Authority, the companies had not provided effective controls of the odors and as a consequence 32 additional complaints were received by the Authority in 1965, eight more complaints were received in 1966, and 42 complaints and two petitions bearing 1014 signatures were received in 1967. The most recent investigations of the individual rendering plants were made by the Authority's staff in November-December 1967.

Mr. Patterson then presented the files of the Authority pertaining to these companies and the files were introduced by Mr. Silver as Exhibits 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Mr. Mead asked if the staff had held conferences with the individual plants, and Mr. Patterson replied that conferences had been held with Portland Rendering.

The second Sanitary Authority witness called by Mr. Silver was R. Bruce Snyder, staff meteorologist. He testified that wind systems had been operated in the St. Johns area in December 1966 and January 1967 and that analyses of weather data from the Portland International Airport, which are considered to be representative of the area in question, had been made. Wind roses, based on these data, were presented by Mr. Snyder and introduced by Mr. Silver as Exhibit 12 for the month of January and Exhibit 13 for the month of July.

Exhibit 12 showed that during January for the period 1951-1960 light winds of three miles per hour or less were experienced 19% of the time, and the wind directions were predominately E, SE and S.

Exhibit 13 showed that in July for the same period winds of three miles per hour or less were experienced 22% of the time with the wind direction being from the NW 42% of the time.

The third staff member to testify for the Authority was Leo G. Farr who from September 1965 to September 1967 was with the Air Quality Control program and who since that time has been with the Public Water Supply program. Mr. Farr in response to questions by Mr. Silver discussed his findings and observations resulting from the several surveys made by him of the North Portland rendering plants and odors emitted by them. He testified that adequate facilities had not yet been installed to destroy non-condensibles.

The hearing was then recessed by the Chairman from 11:08 to 11:26 a.m. during which time 93 persons who were present signed a register and indicated whether they wished to testify or merely by their signature to register a complaint about the air pollution in North Portland.

Because they could not be present at the hearing after the noon recess, the following seven residents of the area were permitted by the Chairman to testify next:

Mr. Russell E. Pope, 3838 N. Kiska  
Mr. R.M. Ray, 2408 N. Baldwin  
Mr. Eugene James, 8306 N. Chautauqua  
Mrs. Gertrude Niehuser, 8806 N. Wilbur  
Mrs. Erna Garbe, 6949 N. Knowles  
Mrs. Mary Jordan, 7844 N. Washburn  
Mrs. Mercedes F. Deiz, 9144 N. Chautauqua

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According to their testimony the odors are most noticeable during the summer months when the prevailing winds are from the northwest and have gotten worse in the past 2 to 4 years. The odors prevent the enjoyment of outdoor areas and facilities in the summer, they occasionally permeate the interior of homes, especially during the night, making it difficult to sleep; they cause upset stomachs. The odor nuisances caused by the rendering plants have also depreciated property values. These witnesses described the odors as frequently being unbearable, similar to that of decaying and rotting wastes, worse than a skunk. Mrs. Garbe said the odors reminded her of the bombed areas with their decaying bodies during World War II in Europe.

Mr. Ron Husemann, who from September through December 1967 was employed by the Sanitary Authority and who during that period had made detailed studies of the rendering plants, was the next witness called by Mr. Silver. He explained the facilities used by each plant and described the conditions observed by him during his surveys. In a memorandum dated December 12, 1967, he had listed recommended improvements or additions for each plant for the purpose of abating and controlling the odors.

State Representative Wally Priestly of 2207 N.E. Ainsworth then testified that there is no question about the odors coming from the rendering plants. He said the complaints have increased in recent years, the odors reach more than a mile from the plants and demoralize the community, and the people have a right to live in their homes without being subjected to these repeated odors.

The hearing was recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 1:28 p.m.

Before having to leave for another appointment, Mr. George Mead, Attorney, then spoke briefly for the companies that he represented. He claimed that the largest and most significant source of the odors was the operations that handle dead animals. He said his clients are not adverse to cooperating with the Sanitary Authority to completely eliminate the problem. He said they are willing to go along and do everything possible to comply with the recommendations of the Authority's staff.

The Chairman asked if the companies had any plans for odor control of which the Authority or its staff might not be aware. Mr. Mead stated that Kenton Packing Company had employed engineers who have made a proposal.

The Chairman then explained the reason for and the purpose of holding the hearing at this particular time. He said it was most important that corrective actions be started immediately so that the problem could be solved before the warm weather this coming summer.

Additional testimony and complaints were then presented under oath by the following witnesses:

Mrs. Jeri De Sylvia, 3921 N. Attu  
Mrs. Kitty Bilyeu, 7408 N. Washburne  
Mrs. Henry Ellis, 7725 N. Emerald  
Mrs. Russell Schnell, 7303 N. Chautauqua  
Mr. Howard Walker, 8704 N. Chase

The statements made by these five witnesses were similar to those made previously by the other residents of the area. Mr. Walker said Portland is known as the city of roses, but in his section of the city the residents cannot smell the roses because of the obnoxious odors from the North Portland rendering plants.

Mr. Bill Luch of 9212 N. Reno then requested permission, which was granted, to make a statement without being sworn. He referred to a report by Dr. Thomas Meador, Portland City Health Officer. He asked that the odors be eliminated before May 1968 or else shut down the plants responsible for the odors.

There being no one else present who wished to testify, the hearing was recessed by the Chairman at 2:10 p.m.

After reconvening the hearing at 2:17 p.m., the Chairman made the following statement:

"We have definitely established a serious nuisance odor condition by the testimony heard without attempting to pinpoint which plant is the primary source, that it is related to the operations of all of these plants in some degree, on some days, perhaps more to a particular plant than others, but that all of them are involved in it and that action needs to be promptly taken to end this nuisance before the onset of the next summer. I recognize at the same time that these companies have not had the chance to review or to hear before this meeting the staff recommendations as to what should be done. For that reason, I would propose that a draft order be submitted to these companies for their reactions at our next meeting, but that the order in essence provide that by our next meeting, which will be on February 29, they have engineering plans and housekeeping improvement programs to comply with the recommendation of the staff and looking towards installation of equipment for facility improvements prior to June 1, 1968.

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Now the reason that this is not a final order and is subject to any comments they may have is that they may have better ideas on how to control or slightly different ideas they may wish to propose. It has always been the policy of this Authority that we are not design experts in all of the problems of every plant. It is up to us to say that a solution is required and what needs to be done but not to propose the details of the solution. The staff recommendations will be made available immediately after this hearing to the companies in the form of a draft order and will be reviewed on February 29 at which time they (the companies) are to have plans either to comply with the draft order or with what they think is adequate substitute action, equal to or better than the order, and looking also as far as equipment purchases that they may wish to begin placing tentative orders for or things of this kind for installation and operation by June 1, 1968. I so MOVE."

The above motion was seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried. The staff was directed to work with the companies. The hearing was then adjourned until February 29, 1968.

#### Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the actions taken on the following 12 projects for Water Pollution Control and 8 projects for Air Quality Control for the month of December, 1967 be approved:

#### Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12/6/67	Eugene	Cl <sub>2</sub> Facilities for Airport Lagoon	App.
12/6/67	Canby	Wait Dr. & Neff Rd.	Prov. app.
12/13/67	Dallas	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
12/15/67	Klamath County	Sanitary sewer system Weyerhaeuser Complex	Prov. app.
12/26/67	Metzger Sanitary District	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
12/26/67	West Slope Sanitary Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
12/26/67	Green Sanitary District	Sewer lateral	Prov. app.
12/27/67	Springfield	Sanitary sewer	Prov. app.
12/27/67	Scio	Chlorination facilities	Prov. app.
12/27/67	East Salem #1	Sanitary sewer	Prov. app.
12/28/67	La Grande	Sewer main	Prov. app.
12/28/67	Springfield	Sanitary sewers	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12/7/67	St. Helens	Boise Cascade, E.S. Precipitator; Chemco SF venturi scrubber for lime kiln	Cond. app.
12/8/67	Lane County	Lane Regional APA Federal Clean Air Grant Application for \$21,066	Approved
12/14/67	Washington County	Cooper Mt. Elementary School incinerator	Add. inf. requested
12/14/67	Lane County	Crow High School incin. (Note: 12/29 - Architects advised us incinerator had been deleted. Central collection will be utilized)	Add inf. requested
12/14/67	Washington Co.	Walter L. Henry Elem. School incinerator	Add. inf. requested
12/14/67	Clackamas County	Linwood Grade School incinerator	Add. inf. requested
12/28/67	Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority	Application for control authority and State grant of \$9,677	Approved
12/28/67	Columbia Willamette Air Pollution Authority	Application for control authority and State grant of \$30,180	Approved

State Grants for Municipal Sewage Treatment Works Projects

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968, which he had prepared was read by Mr. Milliken and has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Secretary be authorized to sign and deliver an agreement with the city of Amity for a 25% state grant in the amount of \$24,540.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the Secretary be authorized to request the State Emergency Board to release \$709,902 for 25% state grants to Halfway, Monroe, Portland (211), Gladstone, Port of Tillamook Bay, Twin Rocks Sanitary District and Oakridge, dependent upon the 50% federal grants being available and to sign agreements for approval of these grants.

The Chairman then inquired about the status of the local financing for the Multnomah County Central Service District project which was the next one on the list prepared by Mr. Milliken. Mr. Jack Kalinoski, Assistant Engineer for Multnomah County, was present. He said that following a recent Attorney General's opinion that general funds of the county could not be used for this purpose, the Board of Commissioners had adopted a

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resolution to establish under the provisions of ORS 451.540 a revolving fund by levying a one-half mill tax per year for five years on all property outside of municipalities that would ultimately be served by the county's master sewerage system. He claimed that this would provide sufficient funds to finance the district's share of the cost of the proposed project No. 193. He said the money should be available sometime after July 1, 1968, or in the next fiscal year.

The Chairman also asked Mr. Kalinoski about the status of construction of the remainder of the sewers for the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Service District which were supposed to have been completed a long time ago. Mr. Kalinoski replied that a contract for the remainder of this project is expected to be awarded in February.

#### Tax Credit Applications

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968, and prepared by him regarding the application for certification of a pollution control facility for tax relief purposes, No. T-1, submitted by Publishers Paper Co., Newberg Division, was read by Mr. Harold Sawyer.

Mr. John Bledsoe, Attorney, and Mr. Pete Schnell were present to represent the applicant.

Because the accountant's report stated that the costs for this project were shown in the records of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, rather than the Publishers Paper Company, there was some discussion as to whether or not the latter was eligible for the tax credit. Mr. Bledsoe stated that it was.

Mr. Sawyer said that he had taken the application to the Tax Commission in Salem and had discussed it with Mr. Thure A. Lindstrom and Ted Cady and they had no objections to the issuance of this certificate.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the certificate for tax relief purposes for the Publishers Paper Co. Newberg Division water pollution control facility costing \$660,555 be approved in accordance with the findings of the staff.

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968, and prepared by him regarding the application No. T-2 submitted by Columbia Steel Casting Co., Inc., for certification of air pollution control facilities for tax relief purposes was presented by Mr. Sawyer.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that a pollution control facility certificate for tax relief purposes be issued to the Columbia Steel Casting Co., Inc., for its facility costing \$61,715.48 in accordance with the findings of the staff.

Waste Discharge Permits

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968, and prepared by him regarding the subject "Temporary Permits" was presented by Mr. Sawyer. (See Exhibit A attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

He stated that since the last meeting on December 28, 1967, 61 additional permit applications had been received, that 59 of these applications have been sorted according to categories (See Exhibit A), that one of the applications was received from N.W. Aluminum Company and action on it is to be deferred until detailed plans are submitted and approved, and that one other application filed by Mr. Ivan Bice should be considered separately.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that temporary permits be issued the 59 applicants listed by Mr. Sawyer and according to the recommendations of the staff contained in Mr. Sawyer's memorandum (Exhibit A attached).

Permit Application #483 Filed by Mr. Ivan Bice

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968 and prepared by Mr. Sawyer has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. In a letter dated January 17, 1968, Mr. J.R. Nunn, President, Bio-Pure, Inc., requested that the waste discharge permit application be withdrawn; however, because the application was signed by Mr. Bice, it was questioned whether the request for withdrawal by Mr. Nunn could be accepted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that application #483 be laid on the table until it is determined that Mr. Nunn has the authority to speak for Mr. Bice.

City of Silverton Waste Discharge Permit

With regard to the proposed and urgently needed expansion of the sewage treatment plant for the city of Silverton, Mr. Fred M. Bolton, District Engineer, read a staff report dated January 19, 1968, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He stated that the city has a temporary waste discharge permit which will expire March 31, 1968.

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The Chairman asked if there was anyone present from the Stayton Canning Company and the city of Silverton to which Mr. Bolton replied there were representatives from both the industry and the city.

Mr. Kenneth Brown, Attorney for the city of Silverton, was present and said he had been asked by the City Council to make a presentation which he had typed and was going to read, but since the staff report presented by Mr. Bolton covered many of the same points, he would briefly summarize it. He said the present sewage treatment plant was expanded and completed in 1961, and although projected for 20 years, it already can no longer take care of the increased industrial waste load. The city became aware of this fact in 1965-1966 and in April of 1967 the city of Silverton engaged CH<sub>2</sub>M to proceed with plans for further expansion. The city of Silverton submitted to the Authority a proposed project schedule which showed the completion of the new improvement to be August 1, 1968. This was based on the representations by the Kolstad Cannery that their pack over the next 10 years would not exceed a 20% increase over the 1967 pack. He said the City Council met with the cannery in December to establish waste loads and discovered that the owners were in the process of selling the cannery to the Stayton Cooperative. The Council then immediately scheduled a meeting with members of the latter company, but unfortunately they could not tell the city what their demands or what their requirements would be. They claimed they would have to have one year's pack to determine what the capabilities of the Silverton Cannery might be.

The Chairman then asked if the city had a contract with the cannery or an ordinance that would limit the quantity and quality of wastes that could be handled by the city plant. Mr. Brown replied that they had no such contract with the cannery, but that they do have an ordinance. The discussion that followed disclosed that the waste discharges from the Kolstad Cannery have been in excess of the limits prescribed by the ordinance, and that the city has not attempted to enforce the ordinance.

Mr. Brown said the new requirement which went into effect last summer required the city to remove 98% of the BOD as against 85% that the plant was originally designed for. He stated that after this problem came up they asked for a meeting with the cannery owners again and representatives from the Sanitary Authority were invited to attend. They discussed the situation but were unable to get any type of estimate or figure from the cannery. He said the city has spent many thousands of dollars for engineering studies over the years. They are willing to build this addition

but it is not economical for the city at this stage to go ahead to build what had been contemplated when the chances are 99 to 100 that they will have to expand it again next year.

The Chairman then asked if any of the staff had talked to CH<sub>2</sub>M regarding the Silverton situation and what the \$200,000 estimated by them as the cost of facilities would cover.

It was stated that Fred Bolton and Ed Lynd had both attended meetings of the city, cannery and CH<sub>2</sub>M. Mr. Lynd said the plan that the engineers propose for the expansion involves the construction of additional treatment facilities at the sewage treatment plant. They propose to install an extended aeration device and then acquire more land and put in a holding pond. The holding pond would be more for the purpose of regulating the flow discharges to the stream rather than a treatment device so probably most of the money will be spent on expansion of facilities at the present plant. He was asked if the holding area would be a city facility. Mr. Lynd replied yes, it would be in conjunction with the present city-owned plant. They will require some 26 acres.

After considerable discussion of the waste discharge permit conditions proposed by the staff in Mr. Bolton's memorandum, it was decided to defer action until the next Authority meeting.

The Chairman asked the staff to try to draw up something which will require the city to keep within what the staff feels are acceptable limits, to define the effluent standards for this summer, and to propose a satisfactory time schedule so that the final language of the permit can be adopted at the next meeting of the Authority on February 29.

#### Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association

A memorandum report dated January 19, 1968, was presented by Mr. Jensen and has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. In this report it was recommended by the staff that the waste discharge permit for Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association be identical with the one issued at the December 28, 1967 meeting for the Tillamook County Creamery Association which will expire November 1, 1968. In addition it was recommended that Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association continue to provide effective chlorination of the domestic flow emanating from its plant.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that a waste discharge permit through November 1, 1968, with the conditions as recommended by the staff be issued to Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association.

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Boise Cascade Kraft Pulp and Paper Mill at St. Helens

Mr. Weathersbee reported that the Boise Cascade Corporation pulp mill at St. Helens which presently has a capacity of 420 T/D of kraft pulp (280 T/D of this is bleached) is being expanded to 810 T/D of kraft pulp and 772 T/D of this will ultimately be bleached. He said their paper production will go to around 500 T/D initially and eventually they will add more paper making capacity. The company has asked for BOD discharge limits of 41,000 lbs/D and suspended solids of about 23,000 lbs/D. The Authority staff, however, proposes that the waste discharge permit limit the BOD discharges to 26,000 lbs/D and solids discharges to 12,000 lbs/D, and that these limits would apply after June 30, 1968. He pointed out that the company is presently installing both production and control facilities and will not have these installed and started up properly until that time. He said that in the interim period the No. 3 provision of the permit that all plant processes and equipment and all waste treatment control facilities be operated and maintained at all times at maximum efficiency and in a manner which will minimize waste discharges would govern.

He said further the next important provision other than the ones routinely incorporated in all of the permits is No. 6 which requires that a specific and detailed program be developed and submitted by July 1, 1969, for providing by not later than July 1, 1970, year round control of total mill wastes equivalent to secondary treatment.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that a permit be issued to Boise-Cascade, St. Helens mill to June 30, 1970, subject to the conditions recommended by the staff (See Exhibit B attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein).

Kaiser Gypsum, St. Helens

A proposal was presented by Mr. Weathersbee regarding recommendations for a waste discharge permit for this mill (See Exhibit C attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein).

This mill discharges to Scappoose Bay which is a little inlet off the Multnomah Channel. At times of tide reversal and very low flow in the summertime, it becomes almost a dead body of water. There is a fairly severe DO depression in this bay and very bad (heavy) sludge deposits have accumulated over a period of years from this operation. This mill has done a real good job of in-plant reuse of water. They have primary treatment facilities in operation and they take a good share of the water back into the process. The proposed permit conditions call for a BOD limitation

of 6,000 lbs. per day and suspended solids limitation of 1,000 lbs. per day. Item 6 requires that a detailed program and time schedule be submitted by July 1, 1968, for providing either a completely closed system or year round secondary treatment for total residual mill wastes by June 30, 1969.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the permit as recommended by the staff be issued to Kaiser Gypsum (See Exhibit C).

The Chairman requested the staff to check on the waste discharge permit application forms to see how many have been sent out and how many returned.

He said also that since the houseboat and moorage owners had until March 1 to comply with the Sanitary Authority requirements and the next meeting would be on February 29, the staff should be thinking about what the enforcement plans will have to be as only 3 or 4 moorages have replied to the agreement which was sent out.

The Chairman stated the Sanitary Authority would plan to meet the last Friday of every month and with the load anticipated that some months they might have to have two meetings.

Room 36 has been reserved for the last Friday in March, April, May and June and the last Thursday in February.

The Chairman asked if permit applications had been sent to federal installations. Mr. Sawyer said no and the Chairman requested this be done.

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m. The next meeting was set for February 29, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE 124th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
February 29, 1968

The 124th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:05 a.m., February 29, 1968, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Members present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs Waterman.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold Silver, Legal Counsel; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; Fred M. Bolton, Portland District Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Lloyd O. Cox, Supervisor, Industrial Waste Control Program; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor, Waste Discharge Permit Program; and E.A. Schmidt, Assistant Portland District Engineer.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the minutes of the December 28, 1967, and January 19, 1968, meetings be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 13 sets of project plans for water pollution control and 2 projects for air quality control for the month of January 1968, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1/4/68	Gresham	Tiara Subd., Phase II	Prov. app.
1/5/68	Mill City	Septic tank & drainfield	Prov. app.
1/10/68	Oak Lodge S.D.	Sewer Main B-1	Prov. app.
1/11/68	Mt. Hood Meadows	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
1/11/68	West Slope	Lats. PG-1-1-2 & PG-2	Prov. app.
1/11/68	Roseburg	Comprehensive sewerage plan	Approved
1/16/68	Moro	Report on Sewage Disposal	Approved
1/16/68	Forest Grove	Forest Meade Subd.	Prov. app.
1/17/68	Yachats	Report-Sewage Collection and Treatment	Approved
1/17/68	Wasco	Report-Sewage Treatment	Prov. app.
1/22/68	Hines	Sewer laterals-Tennyson Avenue and King Street	Prov. app.
1/26/68	Junction City	Pump Station Improvements	Prov. app.
1/29/68	Diamond Lake	Sewerage system	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1/8/68	Hillsboro	Walter L. Henry Elementary School - Incinerator	Cond. app.
1/19/68	Portland	Columbia Steel Casting Co. Tax Relief Application \$61,715.48	Approved

NORTH PORTLAND RENDERING PLANTS

The public hearing in this matter having been held by the Authority on January 19, 1968, and having been continued until this meeting, and in the meantime a draft order having been prepared and forwarded to the seven companies involved, the hearing was continued on this date and the Chairman called on Mr. Patterson for staff reports pertaining to the individual companies.

(1) Portland Rendering Company

Mr. Patterson read a staff report dated February 29, 1968, of the Portland Rendering Company which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He stated that Section (b) was included in the staff's recommendations because the company does bring in material from outside the metropolitan area and it should not be stored for any long periods of time during the hot weather.

The Chairman asked if the use of the boiler as an afterburner was going to be satisfactory, to which Mr. Patterson stated that at the present time the staff had concluded that it would be satisfactory. He stated that this would not be true in a normal plant but Portland Rendering Company is essentially two plants operated on a continuous basis with the boiler capacity designed in relation to plant production needs. He stated further that the staff had collected gases out of the stack on top of the building, had run some dilution tests on them and based on these tests it appears that it is working satisfactorily.

(2) Wilbur-Ellis Company

Mr. Patterson read a staff report dated February 28, 1968, of the Wilbur-Ellis Company which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He stated that Section (b) was put in the staff's recommendations because during the hot summer months the raw products might deteriorate and cause an odor problem which is not occurring at the present time.

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The Chairman asked what, if any, provisions were contemplated for monitoring.

Mr. Patterson stated that he would assume the staff would have to make the initial measurements.

The Chairman said that a time schedule ought to be submitted so that the Authority could follow through and not have to wait until complaints are received.

Mr. Kokko of Wilbur-Ellis Company explained that their operations are different from the rendering plants, because they merely dry blood which they obtain from the adjacent slaughter houses. He gave a brief description of the process that they use for this purpose.

(3) Western States Rendering Company

Mr. Patterson read a staff report dated February 29, 1968, on Western States Rendering Company which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

The Chairman asked if the company had any feeling that there would be any problem and if they would be able to meet the June deadline.

Mr. Patterson said he had called the engineering firm that had submitted the original plans and was assured that they would be able to submit the necessary information in 7 to 10 days.

(4) Pacific Meat Company

Mr. Patterson read a staff report dated February 29, 1968, on Pacific Meat Company which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

The Chairman asked if the company had retained an engineering firm to design the required facilities and if the company had agreed that the time schedule could be met.

Mr. Howard Nelson, representing Pacific Meat Company, was present and replied that it could be met.

(5,6,7) Associated Meat Company, Kenton Packing Company, and Brander Meat Co.

Mr. Patterson read staff reports dated February 29, 1968, on Associated Meat Company, Kenton Packing Co., and Brander Meat Co., which have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Patterson stated that the staff had initially recommended that gases from the percolating pans and presses be collected at these plants, but the companies have retained Tom Metz of the Metz Engineering Company and his conclusion is that such facilities are not warranted at the present time.

The Chairman asked that if it develops that he is wrong and that to control the odors the gases from the percolating pans and press will have to be collected, what kind of a time schedule would be involved if we wait until late May or June to find this out.

Mr. Metz stated that it would not be much of a problem, probably an additional week or so.

The Chairman stated that he recognized the fact that we are largely concerned with the general public but he also inquired about the people who have to work under these conditions.

Mr. Patterson stated that it depended upon the method of accomplishment. He said that most of the plants were old and have a great many windows and doors and the only way of effective control would be to hood the various areas.

After much discussion in regard to storage and refrigeration, it was decided that a general regulation should be adopted. Mr. Patterson submitted a proposed draft and requested to proceed with the holding of a public hearing and adoption of a regulation of the Authority which could be enforced both by the Authority and the regions of the state and would present a uniform policy and require afterburners on all reduction facilities. It was decided that housekeeping measures should also be included in the regulation, as well as a requirement for the reporting of any breakdowns.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that (1) steps including the holding of a public hearing be taken for the adoption of a regulation pertaining to the reduction of animal matter and embodying the concepts contained in the draft prepared by the staff, plus provisions for reporting breakdowns or special situations and for compliance with necessary monitoring requirements; (2) an order for the specific plants in the North Portland area be entered and contain the special provisions proposed by the staff with an effective date of June 1, 1968 for completion of any additional construction and earlier dates for submission of plans in those cases in which plans are required but not yet complete; and (3) the companies be required to report to the staff immediately upon completion of the installation so that an initial monitoring program by either the staff or company can be established for evaluation as soon as hot weather arrives.

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FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

The Secretary referred to his memorandum of February 9, 1968, entitled "Federal Grants for Sewage Treatment Works Projects" which had been sent on that date to the members of the Authority and which has since been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He reported that following their review of that memorandum, the Authority members had by telephone on February 13 voted to issue priority certificates for Dallas (#231) and Albany (#215) making them eligible for 50% federal and 25% state grants, and to approve an increase in the federal grant from 30% to 50% for the Multnomah County project (#193) which had previously been issued a priority certificate. The latter project therefore was also eligible for a 25% state grant which likewise had been approved by telephone.

He informed the members that on March 1 the Emergency Board would be considering the request of the Authority for the transfer of \$1,567,114 from the State Emergency Fund (Section 1, Chapter 15, Oregon Laws 1967, special session) to the Sewage Treatment Works Construction Account in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 423, Oregon Laws 1967. This transfer will provide funds for 25% state grants for the following 11 projects: Albany (#215), Dallas (#231), Gladstone (#189), Halfway (#171), Lincoln City (#185), Monroe (#201), Multnomah County (#193), Oakridge (#208), Portland (#211), Port of Tillamook Bay (#227), and Twin Rocks Sanitary District (#247).

The Secretary asked that the vote taken by telephone on February 13, 1968, be confirmed and that in addition approval be given to include the state grant for the Lincoln City project as this had been inadvertently omitted from the February 9 memorandum and had not been included in the action taken at the previous board meeting on January 19, 1968.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the action taken by telephone on February 13 be confirmed, and also be expanded to include the state grant for Lincoln City, thereby approving increased or initial federal and 25% state grants for Multnomah County (#193), Dallas (#231), Albany (#215), and Lincoln City (#185).

Following the adoption of the above motion the Chairman commented that a controversy had recently developed between members of the Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG) concerning the proposal of Multnomah County for financing its project. He said that unless they cooperate fully with each other, it might be necessary in the future for the Authority to refuse to approve grants to the metropolitan area.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. Harold Sawyer presented memorandum reports dated February 29, 1968, regarding the following five tax credit applications (said reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter), and after reviewing the same the members took the actions as indicated below regarding them:

- (1) T-6 General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, Woodburn

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, Woodburn, Oregon, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$159,890.11.

- (2) T-7 General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, Woodburn

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, Woodburn, Oregon be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$2,348.43.

- (3) T-14 Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$8,581.

- (4) T-15 Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$35,020.

- (5) T-16 Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$10,812.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

- (1) Temporary Permits for applications received since the January 19 meeting:

A memorandum report dated February 29, 1968, regarding the subject "Applications Received Since Last Meeting" and regarding "Temporary Permits" was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that since the last meeting on January 19, 1968, 72 permit applications had been received, that one of these applications was for a proposed new cannery and that action on it will be delayed until additional requested information is received.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that temporary permits be issued the 71 applicants listed by Mr. Sawyer and according to the recommendations of the staff contained in Mr. Sawyer's memorandum report. \*(Exhibit A attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.)

(2) Regular Permits

(a) Dammasch State Hospital, Wilsonville

A memorandum report was given by Mr. E.R. Lynd on the Recommended Waste Discharge Permit Conditions for Dammasch State Hospital. \*(Exhibit B attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the recommended waste discharge conditions be adopted, and that Dammasch Hospital be issued a permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \*(See Exhibit B).

(b) Port of Tillamook Bay

A memorandum report was given by Mr. E.R. Lynd on the Recommended Waste Discharge Permit Conditions for Port of Tillamook Bay. \*(Exhibit C attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen and carried that the recommended waste discharge conditions be adopted, and that the Port of Tillamook Bay be issued a permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \*(See Exhibit C).

(c) Silverton

A memorandum report containing the recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the city of Silverton was given by Mr. Fred Bolton, District Sanitary Engineer. \*(Exhibit D attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.) This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Bolton explained that this was a reconsideration of waste discharge conditions which were discussed at the last meeting of the Authority.

Mr. McPhillips asked if plans had been drawn or are being drawn at the present time.

Mr. Bolton said they were not, due to the fact the cannery did not know exactly what capacity would be required of the treatment plant. He called attention to item #7 in the report which calls for the permittee to effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of the plant and the

\* See files

quantity and quality of the effluent discharged, and requires that a permanent record of all such data shall be maintained at the plant. He also called attention to item #3 C which defines the BOD load limit for 1968 and which will require a curtailment of past loads.

Mr. Ken Brown, city attorney for the city of Silverton, said that the city officials and he had met with the Stayton Canning Company officials and that a basic agreement had been reached for limiting the load to the present sewage plant. He said the intent is that for 1968 the total waste load to the city of Silverton treatment facility will be limited to the design capacity of the existing facility. He said further that the Canning Company realizes there is a problem and that they would cooperate in every way possible. He said the concern at this time is with this year's pack and the best way to control the situation is to control the pack itself. In the past there has been an overlap of the bean and corn canning and this will be eliminated this year. Also, it appears that a 20% reduction in the corn pack for the 1968 canning season is necessary. He went on to say that there will be improved plant operation for both the sewage plant and the cannery itself.

The Chairman asked what the city's present plans are for determining the size of expansion desirable.

Mr. Jack Brown, Silverton City Manager, said their plans are to proceed with an increase of 100% compared to the 20% originally designed before the sale of the cannery came up. He said that property owners in the area had been contacted in an attempt to obtain land for the lagoon and that this had been quite a problem.

Mr. F.M. Smith, manager of Stayton Canning Co., said the cannery wants to cooperate in every way possible, and that they are in a position to curtail their operations this canning season if necessary, because they have canneries in two other locations that can take some of the load.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that inasmuch as the Canning Company has committed itself to limit production to present design facilities, and both it and the City will be working together toward an expansion of the plant which will be adequate by 1969, the recommended waste discharge conditions be adopted and the city of Silverton be issued a permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff\* (See Exhibit D).

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(d) Birds Eye Division, General Foods Corporation, Woodburn

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, fruit and vegetable processing plant located at Woodburn. \* (Exhibit E attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the General Foods Corporation, Birds Eye Division, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \* (See Exhibit E).

(e) Coos Head Timber Company

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Coos Head Timber Company pulp mill located near the mouth of Coos Bay. \* (Exhibit F attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.)

Mr. Wiley Smith of the Company was present and reported that because of poor market conditions the plant was shut down for 120 days in 1967.

After considerable discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Coos Head Timber Company be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \* (See Exhibit F).

(f) Crown Zellerbach, Wauna

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Crown Zellerbach Corporation pulp mill located at Wauna. \* (Exhibit G attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Wauna, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \* (Exhibit G).

The meeting was recessed for lunch at 11:55 a.m. and reconvened at 1:20 p.m.

(g) Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Toledo

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Georgia-Pacific Corporation pulp mill located at Toledo. \* (Exhibit H attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Toledo, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \* (See Exhibit H).

\* See files

## (h) International Paper Company, Gardiner

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the International Paper Company pulp mill located at Gardiner. \*(Exhibit I attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that International Paper Company, Gardiner, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \*(See Exhibit I).

## (i) Menasha Corporation, North Bend

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Menasha Corporation pulp mill located near North Bend. \*(Exhibit J attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

Mr. Manders who was present from the company stated that the plant has been in operation since June of 1961.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Menasha Corporation, North Bend, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \*(See Exhibit J).

## (j) Tektronix, Beaverton

A memorandum report was given by Mr. Lloyd Cox covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for Tektronix Corporation plant at Beaverton. \*(Exhibit K attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein.)

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that Tektronix, Beaverton, be issued a discharge permit in accordance with the recommendations of the staff. \*(See Exhibit K).

HOUSEBOATS

A staff report to the Sanitary Authority members regarding the status of compliance of the houseboat owners or residents with requirements of ORS 449.150 was read by E.A. Schmidt and has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. Mr. Schmidt commented that in connection with item (a) under Recommendations, consideration of "at least primary treatment" would include the acceptance of septic tank and chlorinators. Mr. Weathersbee stated it would require a two-compartment system - a septic tank with a chlorinator and a detention tank that would provide the necessary holding time to achieve the disinfection.

\* See files

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Mr. Schmidt estimated that about two-thirds of the houseboat owners and operators had replied to the application for an extension of time which had been sent out by the Authority staff. He discussed briefly the plans of the various moorages shown on the maps attached to his report for complying with the deadline established previously by the Authority.

It was pointed out that some houseboats on the Columbia River will be involved in the airport expansion project. It involves roughly the area from N.E. 47th to N.E. 112th. The owners in that area are requesting an extension of time until January. The Chairman asked if there would be any movement of houseboats to that area if an extension were granted.

Mr. Fred Pearce, President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, was present and said he did not think there would be.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that on the Columbia River where sewers are imminent, applications be accepted which agree to provide primary treatment and chlorination by September 1, 1968, and full treatment as soon as sewers are installed or by July 1, 1972, whichever occurs first.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that for the houseboats located in the area that would be affected by the proposed extension of the airport if by May 20, 1968, the Port of Portland does determine to go ahead with an expansion of the airport, and does commit itself to establish a new moorage location with adequate treatment facilities, the deadline be extended to January 1, 1969, or otherwise the September 1, 1968 deadline stands.

The Chairman instructed the staff to check the applications received and for those not replying by Monday, March 4, 1968, and with no indication of what their plans are, that enforcement proceedings be instituted.

#### PROPOSED INSPECTION TRIPS TO ALUMINUM MILLS

The Secretary said it might be advisable for the Board to visit the two existing aluminum plants in Oregon located at Troutdale and The Dalles in order to observe the facilities first hand which they now have for controlling atmospheric emissions. He said the staff had checked with the two mills and they are willing to have the Board visit them.

It was decided to visit the two plants on Friday, March 22. The staff will complete the arrangements and provide transportation from the State Office Building.

WIGWAM BURNERS

Mr. Patterson stated that the draft of the staff report was completed and the meetings in Medford with the industry have been scheduled for March 5 and 6.

He said the staff will conduct the meetings with some presentation by Dr. Boubel. All mill owners and operators of the burners in the area have been invited to attend. Invitations have gone out supplemented by special invitation from the Southern Oregon Pine Association to make sure there is a good attendance. It is hoped there will be about 30 or 40 each day. After the meetings there will be follow-up surveys by the staff of all of the mills in that area. The staff will get data on each particular installation and will finish the Medford area before proceeding on to the next one. The staff will follow the surveys with an enforcement program, taking the worst violators first.

The Chairman asked that the members of the Sanitary Authority be kept informed of these meetings so that anyone who may wish to attend can do so.

ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS

The Chairman asked if there were any problems with the proposed regulations for asphalt paving plants or is everything going smoothly.

Mr. Patterson said the staff had met with the Committee of Associated General Contractors and they asked that the staff draw up a report on suggested regulations, how to meet them, what the problems were, etc. This the staff did and 10 copies were sent to the Committee. He said the staff met with the Highway Department and they do not see any reason why they cannot meet the proposed regulations.

The Chairman asked Mr. Patterson when he anticipated the regulations would be ready.

Mr. Patterson said hopefully by the next meeting date.

WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION

The Chairman asked how Western Kraft is coming along with its big smoke stack installation.

Mr. Patterson said the Company is tying in nine major sources, that all three of the power boilers, all three of the recovery furnaces and two of the three smelt dissolving tanks are already tied in, and that the additional smelt dissolving tank is to be tied in within another week.

The Chairman asked if any sort of a monitoring program is being set up to see how effective this might be.

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Mr. Patterson said not at the present time.

The Chairman suggested that this should be done.

Mr. Patterson reported also that the oxidation tower has been installed and tests show that it is apparently operating satisfactorily.

#### WAH CHANG CORPORATION

The Chairman asked if any problems were developing with Wah Chang Corporation.

Mr. Weathersbee said responsibility for air pollution control in that area now belongs to the Mid-Willamette Regional Air Quality Control Authority. With regard to water pollution, he said the engineering report is due prior to July 1, monthly reports are coming in as per permit conditions, the Company is monitoring all the parameters and submitting data, conditions of the stream are being reported, bio-assays are being run, and conditions have not been bad due primarily to high water in the stream so far this season. After the February data are received, the staff will make another inspection and evaluate the Company's progress at this point.

#### NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

The Chairman said that in view of the prospects that several large nuclear power plants will be built in Oregon within the next 20 years, it is important that consideration be given now to the problems of water pollution that might be caused by the operation of such facilities.

Reference was made to a policy statement that had been released by the Secretary of the Department of Interior on February 8, 1968, regarding water quality degradation, copies of which had been mailed by the Secretary to the Authority members prior to this meeting. Consideration was also given to a statement made by the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council following a meeting on February 26 at Spokane and regarding the thermal pollution problems associated with nuclear power plants.

It was pointed out that on June 1, 1967, comprehensive water quality standards were adopted by the Sanitary Authority for all public waters of the State and that one section of those standards specifies that notwithstanding the general and special water quality standards, the highest and best practicable treatment and/or control of wastes, activities and flows shall in every case be provided so as to maintain dissolved oxygen and overall water quality at the highest possible levels and water temperatures, coliform bacteria concentrations, dissolved chemical substances, toxic materials, radioactivity, turbidities, color, odor and other deleterious factors at the lowest possible levels.

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The Chairman said he had the impression from newspaper reports that some of the proponents of nuclear power plants are assuming that as long as the temperature is not raised more than 2°F. or above 68°F., they will not have to do anything about reducing their heat load. He said he thinks the standard requiring the highest and best practicable treatment should govern in such cases and that each installation should be required to provide treatment from the start. It was pointed out that if each installation is allowed to raise the temperature 2° and there are several plants on the same river, there will be a real problem. He said the time to stop is right now. He suggested that the Authority adopt a firm policy in this matter which could be compatible with the one stated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary then pointed out that Mr. R.F. Poston, Regional Director of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration with offices in Portland, has taken a very determined stand and has already advised the power interests of the necessity to reduce or control the heat loads that will be produced by nuclear power plants.

Mr. Weathersbee reminded the members that with once through cooling a 1,000 megawatt plant will require 2,000 cfs and will raise the temperature of this amount of water 16°F.

There was then considerable discussion of the matter by all members of the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that it is the consensus of the Authority that we interpret regulation 11-010 (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, Division 1, Subdivision 1) which requires the highest and best practicable treatment and control for the maintenance of the highest possible levels of water quality, to be applicable to nuclear power plants, that we will certainly apply it to the Willamette River and intend to apply it and will seek cooperation of the state of Washington to apply similar standards to the Columbia River, that the power industry be so notified, and that if they wish and request a hearing in the matter, one will be held.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

The date for the next meeting is Friday, March 29, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 125th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
March 29, 1968

The 125th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:10 a.m., March 29, 1968, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland Oregon. Members present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., and Storrs Waterman. Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan was absent due to a prior commitment.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold Silver, Legal Counsel; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Lloyd O. Cox, Supervisor Industrial Waste Control Program; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor, Waste Discharge Permit Program; Fredric A. Skirvin, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Joseph A Jensen, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineer; Fred M. Bolton and Leo L. Baton, District Engineers.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the February 29, 1967 meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 13 sets of project plans for water pollution control and 9 projects for air quality control for the month of February 1968, be approved.

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2/5/68	Pendleton	Sewers- Youngs 2nd Addn.	Prov. app.
2/6/68	Pendleton	Sewers- Garden Lane Apt. Development	Prov. app.
2/6/68	Coos & Douglas Counties	Brush Control Spray Elliott State Forest	Prov. app.
2/8/68	Lebanon	Sewers- F St., 7th to 10th	Prov. app.
2/8/68	Lebanon	Preliminary Report S.W. Area Plan	Prov. app.
2/8/68	Lake Oswego	Springbrook Interceptor	Prov. app.
2/9/68	Gresham	Sanitary Sewers GINKGO Subd.	Prov. app.
2/9/68	Aumsville	Preliminary Report Sewers for Aumsville	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2/9/68	Gresham	Sewers- Aspen Highlands Unit V	Prov. app.
2/15/68	Beaverton	Sewers- Normandy Place	Prov. app.
2/20/68	Union Oil Co. Portland	Oil-Water separator- asphalt plant. Discharge to Will. R.	Approved
2/29/68	Toledo	Preliminary Report Sewerage Study	Prov. app.
2/29/68	Salem	Sanitary Sewers Low Rent Housing Pr. 8-3	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2/8/68	Island City	Wigwam waste burner for Boise Cascade Particle Board plant	Cond. App.*
2/18/68	Columbia River	E.E. Dimmick's proposal to barging and burning of material on river barge near Goble	Not App. (Insufficient Information)
2/23/68	Mult. Co.	Proposal of Associated Meat Co. afterburner and odor controls	Not App.
2/23/68	Mult. Co.	Proposal of Pacific Meat Co. for afterburner and odor control	Not App.
2/23/68	Mult. Co.	Proposal for Western States Rend- ering Co. for afterburner and control facilities	Not App.
2/28/68	Mult. Co.	Portland Rendering Co. after- burner control facilities	Cond. App.
2/28/68	Mult. Co.	Wilbur-Ellis Co. odor control facilities	Cond. App.
2/28/68	Mult. Co.	Brander Meat Co., proposal for afterburner and controls	Cond. App.
2/28/68	Mult. Co.	Kenton Packing Co., proposal for odor control facilities	Cond. App.

\* Boise Cascade Corporation notified the staff that alternative methods of disposal had been found and the waste burner would not be built.

#### City of Ashland - Waste Discharge Permit

A copy of the recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the city of Ashland as presented at the meeting by Mr. Sawyer has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Gary L. Boshears, Ashland City Administrator, was present and stated that a letter had been sent to the Sanitary Authority under date of March 19 asking that item 2(a) and 2(b) of the recommended Waste Discharge Permit be reconsidered. He asked that the allowable monthly average quantity of 5-day 20°C BOD in the effluent discharged to the creek be increased to 850 pounds per day from the 700 pounds per day specified in the recommended permit, and that the allowable monthly average quantity of suspended solids in the effluent be increased to 800 pounds per day from the 700 pounds per

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day recommended by the Authority staff. He said there are approximately two months out of the year in which it would be difficult to meet the standards proposed by the Authority due primarily to industrial wastes during the canning season. He asked that the Authority reconsider the limitations set and either return to a percentage treatment basis or increase the pounds per day limitation imposed upon the city.

The Chairman asked if it were more people that the city wants or is it the expansion of the canneries or other industrial plants that is putting pressure on the system.

Mr. Boshears said it is both. He said if the city wishes to encourage other industry, they would like to be able to do so; but with this type of limitation it would be questionable as to what the city could permit.

Mr. Waterman asked if the industrial cannery waste going into the city system was pretreated.

Mr. Boshears said it was screened but not otherwise pretreated.

Mr. McPhillips asked what the plans are to increase capacity of the plant.

Mr. Boshears said from a hydraulic standpoint the plant currently is at only about 51% of design capacity, but under these new standards even at 50% capacity there will be problems meeting the BOD poundage limitation.

The Chairman asked what the city is actually discharging at this point.

Mr. Lynd said in 1967 the city had one month in which it exceeded 700 pounds. It was 710 pounds for the month of October.

Mr. Boshears said they do not have a particular problem other than during the canning season.

Mr. Waterman asked if the city of Ashland had any ordinance relating to the maximum BOD which can be accepted by the sewer system.

Mr. Boshears said they did not at this time, but that the city has had very good cooperation from the industries and the canneries have gone to tighter screening. He asked if it were reasonable to have a standard set that is below what they are actually running at this time with no room for expansion. He said if this is on a 12-month basis, it will create a rather serious problem. He asked if the Authority had considered dealing directly with the industries that are causing the problems.

Mr. Harms said he believed the cities are bound to be the intermediate agents; that if the cities permit the industrial effluents to go through their sewer systems, then the cities have to be the intermediate agents.

Mr. Boshears said the city is not arguing about the future, but that their main concern is the limitation below what they are doing now under a proper design limitation. He said if the Authority wants the city to go to a poundage limitation, this is fine, but that the city would like the Authority to set the limitations where they are now.

Mr. Sawyer said the staff's calculations have been based on the flow in Bear Creek at the confluence with Ashland Creek as far as the dilution is concerned. He said the flow in Bear Creek is extremely low; consequently, the staff feels the presently assigned loads cannot be increased and it will be necessary to reduce concentrations of BOD and suspended solids in the effluent to 20 ml./liter in the future.

Mr. Boshears asked if the Authority would consider reopening the study of increasing the flow in Bear Creek. He said the main reason why the flow is so low is because of the upstream diversion of water for irrigation purposes. He said if the city of Ashland is going to be held to tight standards because of the low flow in Bear Creek, the state should look at why the flow in Bear Creek becomes so low at that time of the year.

It was pointed out the Authority does not have the power to control quantity.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permit be issued containing the conditions outlined in the draft presented by Mr. Sawyer with the exception that the following be deleted from condition No. 1: "(equal to at least 85% reduction of 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Suspended Solids)".

City of Astoria - Waste Discharge Permit

A copy of the recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the city of Astoria as presented by Mr. Sawyer at the meeting has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Loren Thompson, from Stevens, Thompson and Runyan, Engineers, was present to represent the city of Astoria at this meeting. He said the city council from Astoria met with the staff of the Authority on Tuesday, March 26, and discussed the contents of the recommended waste discharge permit. He said condition No. 1(a) of the permit stated that a copy of a signed contract with a qualified engineering firm must be submitted to the Authority by not later than April 15, 1968. Such a contract, he said, had already been signed and a copy would be turned over to the Secretary of the Authority today. Next he referred to condition 1(b)

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of the recommended permit which specifies that a preliminary study be completed and a report be submitted to the Authority by not later than December 31, 1968. Mr. Thompson said this was going to take quite a bit of time as they wanted to measure both the dry weather flow this summer and some of the wet weather flows next winter. He did not believe his engineering firm could do this in less than 15 months, and, therefore, requested that this date be changed to July 1, 1969.

Mr. Thompson said according to the recommended permit, detailed plans and specifications for the interceptor and treatment works were to be submitted and approved and financing arranged by not later than June 1, 1969. He said the city does not have the funds for it at the present time, but there is a possibility the engineering might be authorized immediately after completion of the preliminary study. The other possibility is that the city present a bond issue to the people within 3 to 4 months after the preliminary plans are completed. This he estimated would take about 3 to 4 months to accomplish. He said it will take probably 12 to 15 months to complete the final engineering plans; and construction of the interceptor system and treatment works will probably take another 12 to 18 months. It was indicated that the project could be completed without question by July 1, 1972, contrasted to the recommended deadline of December 31, 1970.

Reference was then made to item 2 in the recommended permit which states that the city shall not expand and extend its sewer system until the required sewage disposal facilities are installed. Mr. Thompson said in light of the aluminum plant coming to Astoria, additional homes are anticipated and as long as the city is progressing in accordance with the schedule established, the city would like authority to proceed with construction of necessary extensions as are essential for development of the community.

In conclusion, Mr. Thompson said the city of Astoria would like the Sanitary Authority to issue a policy statement by the early fall of 1968 on the water quality standards now adopted for the lower Columbia River that would evaluate and determine for the city what might be considered as the equivalent of secondary treatment with reference only to disposal in the Columbia River.

Mr. Harms asked the staff members if they were satisfied with the July 1, 1969 date for the preliminary study.

The Secretary said that when the conditions of the proposal were drafted, the staff had in mind that Astoria was the largest city in the State presently having no sewage treatment works and for that reason a tight time schedule was presented. He said the staff fully agrees that adequate time should be given to make a thorough study of existing conditions, so that the design which is worked out will be adequate and provide facilities which will accomplish what is necessary. He said it is, therefore, the opinion of the staff that extending the time for the preliminary study to July 1, 1969 is reasonable.

Mr. Harms said he thought the permit expiration date should be changed from December 31, 1970 to July 1, 1969, and then at that time the Authority could take a look at requirements for detailed plans and specifications and project completion.

Mr. Dale Curry, City Manager for Astoria, said that if no additions to the existing sewer system were allowed until the disposal works were completed, this would immediately halt development of 40 acres of private housing and the city needs every bit of development it can get.

The Secretary asked that rather than make it a blanket rejection for any further construction, would it be reasonable to provide that no additional extensions be made to the system without first obtaining written approval from the Sanitary Authority.

After further discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a waste discharge permit be granted to the city of Astoria containing points No. 1(a) as originally drafted; No. 1(b) revised to read as follows: "Preliminary study completed and report submitted to the Sanitary Authority by not later than July 1, 1969"; No. 1(c) revised to read as follows: "Financing arranged by not later than November 1, 1970"; No. 1(d) deleted; No. 2 revised to read: "The city shall not expand or extend its sewer system or allow any new or additional industrial waste discharges to the city's sewerage system until adequate waste treatment or control is provided without prior written approval of the Sanitary Authority"; Nos. 3 and 4 as originally drafted, and the permit to expire November 1, 1970.

Following the noon recess, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the above motion be amended to change the date for completion of financing to November 1, 1969, and to make the expiration of the permit November 1, 1969.

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Springfield Utility Board - Waste Discharge Permit

A copy of the recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the city of Springfield as presented at the meeting by Mr. Sawyer has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Jack R. Criswell, Superintendent of the city of Springfield Utility Board, was present to represent the city and said that it is impossible for the treatment plant to achieve the 85% removal of BOD and suspended solids at all times due to the heavy infiltration into the old sanitary sewer mains and laterals during periods of heavy rainfall. He said they are studying the causes for this and are doing everything possible to come up to the 85% removal of BOD and suspended solids.

After considerable discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permit for the city of Springfield be issued containing the conditions as recommended in the draft presented by Mr. Sawyer, except that the words "(equal to at least 85% reduction of 5-day BOD and Suspended Solids)" be struck from paragraph 1 and added to the end of paragraph 2 so the latter will read "The average daily flow of sewage through the treatment facilities during any dry weather month shall not exceed the design flow of 6.9 million gallons per day and shall provide treatment equal to at least 85% reduction of 5-day BOD and Suspended Solids."

Mr. Harms said he wanted to have it shown in the minutes that he took no part in the discussion, nor did he cast a vote in this matter.

Oak Lodge Sanitary District - Waste Discharge Permit

A copy of the recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Oak Lodge Sanitary District of Clackamas County as presented at the meeting by Mr. Sawyer has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Harvey Scott, Manager of the Oak Lodge Sanitary District, was present and said he would like to make a few comments about the proposed permit for his district. He said paragraph 3 states the BOD concentration of 375#/day shall not be exceeded and the suspended solids shall not exceed 375#/day. He said last year this was exceeded three months out of the year, two in the winter and one in August. The only thing in his opinion that can be done would be to look to the future in improving the plant. As to the chlorine tank, he said it was designed for 20 minutes detention at the time the plant was designed in 1959. The contact time

now required is 60 minutes. He said the sanitary district will be very happy to provide a larger contact tank, but are in a quandry what to do as some think that the district should be combined with the new service district in that area.

Mr. Lynd said, as Mr. Scott pointed out, there is approximately only 20 minutes of contact time and this results in very high bacterial counts in the effluent. He said a possible solution might be to construct an additional tank to operate in series with the present tank.

The Chairman asked why 60 minutes contact time is a condition of the permit unless it can be provided immediately.

Mr. Sawyer said the permit was worded to say that the effectiveness of disinfection shall be equivalent to 0.5 mg/l residual after 60 minutes contact time. This does not say that 60 minutes contact time has to be provided, but rather that disinfection that is equivalent to what is obtained under that detention time.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the temporary permit of the Oak Lodge Sanitary District be extended for another month (until April 30, 1968) and that in the meantime the staff try to work out a satisfactory time schedule for any improvements that they feel are necessary or consult further with the staff of the district so there is no misunderstanding as to what is required.

#### ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS

Mr. Patterson presented a draft of proposed discharge standards and minimum requirements for hot mix asphalt plants as previously requested by the Authority members. He said the proposed regulation would establish special control areas and requirements as follows: "Section A: Special Control Areas: Hot mix asphalt plants located in the following designated areas of the state shall provide systems or processes for the control of atmospheric emissions from the stack which shall comply with the emission limits established by Table I and with Sections 21-011, 21-016 and 21-021 of Subdivision 1.

1. In all areas of air quality control regions established under Oregon Laws 1967, Chapter 425.
2. In all areas of the state within six miles of any incorporated city (measured from the city limits).
3. In all areas of the state within 1/2 mile of any residence.

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Section B: Other Areas of the State: Hot mix asphalt plants located outside of special control areas designated in Section A shall provide systems or processes for the control of atmospheric emissions having a minimum overall collection efficiency of 80% by weight and except for portable asphalt plants temporarily located at such distance from public areas or agricultural lands that particulate matter creates no hazard to human, animal or plant life, shall comply with Section 21-011, 21-016 and 21-021."

The proposal also included amendments to the definitions contained in OAR Chapter 334, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 21-006 by adding Hot Mix Asphalt Plant, Efficiency of Collection, Process Weight Per Hour, Dusts and Condensed Fumes.

Mr. McPhillips asked why portable asphalt plants are exempted.

Mr. Patterson said that all of the paving plants would have to have a minimum overall collection efficiency of 80%, but if they are located in a remote area, then they would be exempt from the smoke discharge, the suspended particulate and the particle fallout standards.

The members of the Authority questioned the wording of Section B.

Mr. Silver said that he would like the record to show that he did not draft the proposed regulation, and suggested that it be redrafted before a public hearing is held.

Mr. John Compton, representing Associated General Contractors, said they request that paving plants located in remote areas where water is unavailable for washing and there is nothing to pollute be exempt. He said they would also like to have sufficient time for correcting existing plants so that they will comply. He introduced Mr. Leonard M. Hallock of Babler Bros.

Mr. Hallock said that for the past two years he has done quite a bit of research, but as yet has found no feasible way of controlling emissions except using large amounts of water to clean up the air emitted from an asphalt plant. The bag type of collector has been looked into but so far they are not economically feasible. He said that where the plant is located within 6 miles of a corporate city limits or one-half mile of a residence, they know the standards have to be met, but they are asking that plants located in remote areas be exempt from the rigid controls.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the wording of Section B be made grammatically correct, that the hearing be scheduled for the adoption of these regulations, that the information regarding operation costs for the construction year be presented to the hearings officer, and the effective date be determined by the hearings officer in this matter.

The meeting was recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. Harold Sawyer presented memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, regarding the following four tax credit applications, said reports having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. After reviewing the same, the members took the actions as indicated below regarding them:

- (1) T-17 Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$10,991.

- (2) T-18 Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$18,630.

- (3) T-21 Crown Zellerbach Company, Wauna

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Crown Zellerbach Company, Wauna be issued a Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate in the amount of \$1,421,049.

- (4) T-13 Rosboro Lumber Company, Springfield

Mr. Sawyer said that Rosboro Lumber Company had submitted part one only of the application requesting a preliminary determination as to whether its facility qualifies as a pollution control facility. He stated further that the company has installed a hammer hog which made it possible for them to eliminate the use of the wigwam burner by converting all their wood waste to hog fuel. They are selling the hog fuel that is produced by this installation. He said there is some question as a result of this as to whether the principal purpose was for control of pollution or whether it is to recover a saleable and usable commodity.

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Mr. Patterson said the company had an existing operation that produced hog fuel for their own inplant use and some for sale, that the existing equipment was adequate for that purpose, but in the process of eliminating the wigwam burner and its source of emission added costs were incurred. He said the additional revenue obtained would provide roughly 10% return per year.

After considerable discussion by Mr. Skirvin, other staff representatives and Authority members, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Pollution Control Facility Tax Certificate for the Rosboro Lumber Company be denied with permission to reopen it on full application if the company wishes to pursue it further.

TEMPORARY WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

1) New applications received since the February 29, 1968 meeting:

A memorandum report dated March 29, 1968, regarding the subject "New Applications Received Since the February 29, 1968 Meeting" was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that since the last meeting 16 permit applications have been received, two of which will be delayed until plans for the installations are reviewed and approved.

The Chairman said that the Sanitary Authority should review all new developments of any kind before they go into operation. He requested that the Tahoe Development be stricken from the list as this is a new development.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the balance of the temporary permit applications be approved and that such temporary permits expire on December 31, 1968, for the following 13 applicants: John Day, Lincoln City (Oceanlake District), Powers, Greenleaf Dairy, Kennedy, Bob M., Oliver Fuel Co., Parkrose Water District, Pendleton, Ready Mix, Smith's Pacific Shrimp Company, American Can Company, Camac Veneer, North Side Lumber Company and San Juan Lumber.

2) Extension of expiration date of existing temporary permits:

A Memorandum report on this subject dated March 29, 1968, and which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files, was presented by Mr. Harold Sawyer. He said that the staff had been unable to complete action on the 80 applications listed in said report for which temporary permits were issued to expire March 31, 1968, and, therefore, he requested that the expiration date for these 80 applicants be extended to June 30, 1968.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the extensions be approved as requested and that, in addition, the temporary permits for Corvallis and Fir Cove Sanitation Corporation be extended for 30 days only.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT FOR MAINLINE FOODS

A memorandum report dated March 29, 1968, and which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Harold Sawyer. He stated that the company had presented a preliminary proposal for waste disposal, that the staff had reviewed the proposal and is of the opinion that if this system is properly designed and operated, it will provide means of disposing of the food processing wastes without causing a nuisance or water pollution problems. He said the staff had prepared recommended permit conditions on this basis, outlining the criteria which the company would have to meet. One of the conditions of this recommended permit is that plans be submitted and approved and that construction be completed in accordance with the approved plans and placed in operation prior to the 1968 processing season.

The Chairman said he assumed with the tight restrictions placed on this waste discharge permit and with no discharges whatsoever to the waters during the summer, that the staff feels the Little Pudding River could not take any discharge.

Mr. Sawyer said that is correct.

The Chairman then asked the name of the creek into which the wastes would be released during the winter.

Mr. Sawyer said as near as the staff could determine it is Fitzpatrick Creek.

The Chairman asked if the winter discharge to Fitzpatrick Creek would violate the standards adopted for the waters of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Weathersbee said the staff believes not.

The Chairman then asked if there would be any problem with contamination of any ground water supplies from the irrigation or the storage.

Mr. Weathersbee said the staff believed not.

The Chairman then pointed out that in the letter sent to the company it was stated that the company would need more than 150 acres for the irrigation with the strong wastes during the summer period because of the low rate of absorption of the soils. He stated that the company in their letter said that they do not want to develop more than 150 acres and if

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they find the soil would not take the rate of application that would be involved, the company would store any excess flow in aeration and holding ponds.

The Chairman asked if such storage would be adequate or whether it would create odor or other problems.

Mr. Weathersbee said this question has not been completely resolved, and that the staff does not know exactly how much waste the company is going to generate.

Mr. Lloyd Clark from Clark and Groff Engineers, said that his firm has been assisting in the design of treatment and disposal facilities for these wastes from Mainline Foods. He said with regard to the materials that will go into the holding pond, they will be wastes from the bean process line which are the low strength wastes. High strength wastes will not go to the holding ponds but instead to irrigation. He said on the basis of past irrigation rates, there should be sufficient ground available; but if the present 150 acres are not enough, more can be provided.

The Chairman then said that the letter from the company indicated they think they ought to be allowed to discharge to the water during the summer under certain conditions. He asked if that was a firm position on the part of the company.

Mr. Clark said it would seem that if the waste waters are in a condition so as not to depreciate the stream, the company should be allowed to discharge to the creek during the summer.

Mr. McPhillips asked what the tests would be for determining whether this water would adversely affect the public waters and who will determine this.

Mr. Clark stated that it is the company's understanding no waters will be released unless prior approval is granted by the Sanitary Authority.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Clark if the company is fairly confident there would be no odor problem. He said the reason he asked this question is because this area has a summer camp that will be in use and the city of Salem will probably be experiencing subdivision development before too long. He asked if the cannery realizes that if they have odor problems they may be shut down.

Mr. Clark said he thought they understood this.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that provisional approval of the preliminary proposal submitted by the company be approved, and the recommended permit be issued with the expiration date being March 31, 1969.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - INDUSTRIAL

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968 covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following industrial firms were presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- 1) Klamath Tallow Company
- 2) La Grande Concrete Pipe Co.
- 3) Rogers Asphalt Paving Co. - Island City
- 4) Rogers Walla Walla, Inc. - Athena
- 5) Rogers Walla Walla, Inc. - Milton-Freewater
- 6) Shippers Car Line - Portland
- 7) Weyerhaeuser Company - Klamath Falls

After thorough discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that permits with the recommended conditions be approved for the first 6 applicants listed, except the expiration date for Klamath Tallow Co. be changed from December 31, 1968 to June 30, 1968, and that the Weyerhaeuser Company, Klamath Falls, permit be deferred and instead the present temporary permit for that company be extended to May 31, 1968 in order to allow time for inclusion of requirements for controlling debris in the Klamath River.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - NO TREATMENT

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 3 cities were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- 1) Nehalem
- 2) Reedsport
- 3) Bandon

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the permit for the city of Nehalem be authorized as recommended by the staff; the permit for the city of Reedsport be authorized as recommended by the staff, but with a change of expiration date from December 31, 1969 to June 30, 1968; and that the permit for the city of Bandon be approved in the amended form recommended by the staff but with an expiration date of August 31, 1969.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - MISCELLANEOUS BASINS

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 7 applicants located in miscellaneous basins were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

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- 1) Medford
- 2) Jacksonville
- 3) Knoxtown Sanitary District
- 4) Umatilla
- 5) Rice Hill
- 6) Pilot Rock
- 7) Lake Owyhee Resort

After discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permits be granted for the above 7 applicants as recommended by the staff, with the exception that the expiration date for Medford be changed from June 30, 1970 to September 30, 1968; and the words in parentheses in condition No. 1 of the Jacksonville permit be deleted.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - MAIN STEM WILLAMETTE RIVER

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 8 applicants located on the Main Stem Willamette River were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) Eugene                 | 6) West Linn (Bolton)                            |
| 2) Harrisburg             | 7) Society of Sisters of Holy Names (Marylhurst) |
| 3) Salem                  | 8) Portland (Tryon Creek)                        |
| 4) Newberg                |  |
| 5) West Linn (Willamette) |  |

The Chairman stated that the city of Salem by letter had requested that consideration of its permit be deferred until a later meeting of the Sanitary Authority. He stated that if this is done, the temporary permit would have to be extended.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the temporary permit for the city of Salem be extended until April 30, 1968, and action on the permanent permit be delayed until the April meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permits for the other 7 applicants be granted as recommended by the staff, with the exception that the words in the parentheses in condition No. 1 of the Eugene, Harrisburg, Newberg, West Linn-Willamette, West Linn-Bolton and Portland-Tryon Creek permits be deleted, and the following words be added to condition No. 2 of the Eugene and Portland-Tryon Creek permits; "and shall receive treatment equal to at least 85% reduction of 5-day BOD and suspended solids."

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - TUALATIN BASIN

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 10 applicants located in the Tualatin Basin were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- 1) Cornelius
- 2) Tektronix (Domestic)
- 3) Upland Sanitary District
- 4) Sunset Valley Sanitary District
- 5) Oregon Regional Primate Research Center
- 6) Aloha Sanitary District
- 7) Hillsboro (Rock Creek)
- 8) Metzger Sanitary District
- 9) Tigard (Tigard Plant)
- 10) King City

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permits for the above 10 applicants be granted as recommended by the staff with the exception that the words in the parentheses in condition No. 1 of the Cornelius, Sunset Valley Sanitary District, Hillsboro, Metzger Sanitary District and Tigard permits be deleted, that in the Upland Sanitary District permit in condition No. 4 the words "to negotiate towards achieving" be inserted in place of the words "on the following schedule to ultimately achieve" and before "a" insert "The Sanitary Authority will be advised of any departure from the following schedule," and that the expiration dates for the Cornelius, Sunset Valley Sanitary District, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Aloha Sanitary District, Hillsboro and Metzger Sanitary District permits be changed to March 31, 1970.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - WILLAMETTE BASIN TRIBUTARIES

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 12 applicants located on Willamette Basin Tributaries were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Oakridge                                | 7) Stayton                        |
| 2) Creswell                                | 8) Monmouth                       |
| 3) Vira Corporation (Country Squire Motel) | 9) Independence                   |
| 4) Corvallis Mobile Home Park              | 10) Salem Dev. Co. (Illahe Hills) |
| 5) Scio                                    | 11) Dallas                        |
| 6) Mill City                               | 12) Willamina                     |

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the permits for these 12 applicants be approved

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as recommended by the staff, with the exception that the words in parentheses in condition No. 1 of the Stayton, Monmouth and Independence permits and in condition No. 2 of the Creswell, Scio and Dallas permits be deleted.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC - WILLAMETTE BASIN TRIBUTARIES

Memorandum reports dated March 29, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 11 applicants located on Willamette Basin Tributaries were given by Mr. Harold Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Housing Authority of Yamhill County | 7) Woodburn                       |
| 2) Lafayette                           | 8) Molalla                        |
| 3) Dayton                              | 9) Thunderbird Mobile Park        |
| 4) Yamhill                             | 10) Gladstone                     |
| 5) Mt. Angel                           | 11) Happy Valley Mobile Home Park |
| 6) Gervais                             |                                   |

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the permits for these 11 applicants be granted as specified, with the exception of Mt. Angel, Woodburn and Molalla in which the words "equal to at least 85% reduction of 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Suspended Solids" is to be removed from condition No. 1.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY CENTRAL SERVICE DISTRICT

The Chairman said that a letter had been received from Multnomah County Commissioner M. James Gleason asking that a decision be delayed until April 12, 1968, on the Central County Service District No. 3 Sewage Treatment Plant in order to give them more time to complete their arrangements for financing construction.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the March 31 deadline be extended to April 15, 1968.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Secretary said that the staff had been advised that the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration has recommended to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior that the Water Quality Standards of the state of Oregon for Klamath River and Goose Lake be approved.

The Secretary also reported that a letter had been received from Western Kraft Corporation regarding the status of their improvements at Albany for reducing air pollution.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, April 26, 1968, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 126<sup>th</sup> MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority

The 126<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:07 a.m., April 26, 1968, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Members present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs Waterman.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold Silver, Legal Counsel; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; Fred M. Bolton and Harold W. Merryman, District Engineers; Patrick D. Curran, Senior Sanitary Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Lloyd O. Cox, Supervisor, Industrial Waste Control Program; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor, Waste Discharge Permit Program; and Fred Katzel and Richard Reiter, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

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MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Storrs Waterman and carried that the minutes of the March 29 meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 24 sets of project plans and reports for water pollution control and 5 projects for air quality control for the month of March, 1968, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/6/68	E. Salem Sewer & Dev. Dist. #1	Oak Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/7/68	Springfield	Lots 69, 70, 71 Adams Plat	Prov. app.
3/7/68	Chatnicka Hts.	Holding pond - addition to existing plant	Prov. app.
3/11/68	Lake Oswego	Mountain Park sewers	Prov. app.
3/11/68	Roseburg	Overlook Lane sewers	Prov. app.
3/11/68	Lincoln Co.	Prel. plan for Pixieland S.T.P.	Prov. app.
3/12/68	Canby	N. Amrine Rd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/68	Gladstone	Stonybrook Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/19/68	Beaverton	Sewers-S.P. property north of Allen Avenue	Prov. app.
3/20/68	Multnomah Co.	Columbia South Shore Area Report	Recommendations submitted
3/21/68	Aloha San. Dist.	Butternut Park Subd.	Prov. app.
3/21/68	Pendleton	Broadway Finance property sewer	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/21/68	Cedar Hills	"C" Area sewers Berkshire #4 sewers	Prov. app.
3/21/68	Raleighwood S. D.	Raleigh West san. sewer	Prov. app.
3/25/68	Oak Lodge S.D. #1	Ext. B-8, B-8-6, G-1-2, B-1-1	Prov. app.
3/25/68	North Bend	Oak St. sewer & improvement district #102-67-A	Prov. app.
3/25/68	West Slope S.D.	Malcolm Glenn Lat. L-1	Prov. app.
3/25/68	Springfield	4th Add. to Rambling Acres	Prov. app.
3/26/68	Beaverton	Holle Ridge sewers	Prov. app.
3/26/68	Neskowin	Lagoon - Tahoe Development Co. 1 acre-discharge to Neskowin Cr.	Prov. app.
3/28/68	West Linn	Report on relocation of sewers	Approved
3/29/68	Bend	Engineering report-sewage col- lection and treatment	Approved w/ comments
3/29/68	Garibaldi	Engineering report	Approved w/ comments
3/29/68	Bend	N. Pilot Butte First Addn.	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/29/68	Eugene	T-13, Rosboro Lumber Co. Tax Relief Application for determina- tion of hogger installation, \$36,877.33	Not app.
3/29/68	Springfield	T-17, Weyerhaeuser Co., collection and scrubber equipment for vapors from evaporator hot well, \$10,991.00	Approved
3/29/68	Springfield	T-18, Surface condensers, ejectors, hot wells, and scrubber on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 multiple effect evaporator sets, \$18,630	Approved
3/29/68	Ashland	Ashland Sr. High School incinerator	Add. inf. req.
3/29/68	Oswego	McEwen Elem. School incinerator	Add. inf. req.

#### EAST CENTRAL MULTNOMAH COUNTY PROJECT

The Chairman reported that although for awhile it appeared that over \$1 million in federal grants might be lost, the city of Portland and Multnomah County finally reached a joint agreement for financing and constructing the East Central Multnomah County sewerage works project. Each has enacted ordinances and they are entering into an agreement to construct the Central East Multnomah County treatment plant under a 20-year mutual agreement as far as financing is concerned. The Chairman took the opportunity to praise the city and county for their cooperation and also Mr. Chandler and CRAG for working diligently to get this financing problem solved.

#### TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. Harold Sawyer presented memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, regarding the following seven tax credit applications. These reports have

been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. After reviewing the same, the members took the actions as indicated below regarding them:

- (1) T-4 Publishers Paper Company, Oregon City Division, Oregon City (Effluent collection system, pump stations, clarifier and solids disposal systems)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that Publishers Paper Company be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$1,302,971.

- (2) T-8 Western Kraft Corporation, Albany Mill Division, Albany (Mill effluent filter beds)

Mr. McPhillips raised a question regarding the possibility of seepage contamination of any wells or water supplies in the area. Mr. Felix Hammack, Resident Manager of the Albany Mill, replied that the only wells in the area are those drilled by the company to use for charting the migration of the effluent in the ground. He said that as of last year they had detected only a few feet of lateral migration.

Mr. Mosser pointed out that it was his interpretation that if this facility were replaced by permanent facilities or became plugged, or for any reason were taken out of service, that would end the tax credit on this facility because it is only while it is operating that the credit is available.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Western Kraft Corporation be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$95,913.66.

- (3) T-9 Western Kraft Corporation, Albany Mill Division, Albany (Liquor and stack salvage systems and effluent conductivity monitor system)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Western Kraft Corporation be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$15,032.23.

- (4) T-10 Western Kraft Corporation, Albany Mill Division, Albany (No. 3 oxidation tower)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Western Kraft Corporation be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$55,591.87.

- (5) T-11 Western Kraft Corporation, Albany Mill Division, Albany (Oxygen and combustible monitors for No. 1 and No. 2 recovery furnaces)

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It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that Western Kraft Corporation be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$6,516.92.

(6) T-12 Western Kraft Corporation, Albany Mill Division, Albany (Gas chromatograph)

Mr. McPhillips asked whether this instrument was as sensitive as the human nose in detecting odorous emissions.

Mr. Patterson indicated that this instrument was one of those which approaches the sensitivity of the human nose.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Western Kraft Corporation be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$2,979.62.

(7) T-19 Weyerhaeuser Company, Paperboard and Packaging Group, Springfield (Gas chromatograph)

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that Weyerhaeuser Company be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$6,849.00.

#### TEMPORARY WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

A memorandum report dated April 26, 1968, regarding the subject "New Applications Received Since the March 29, 1968 Meeting" was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that since the last meeting 9 permit applications have been received, 1 of which is for a new installation and will be considered for issuance of a regular permit at this meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that temporary permits to expire on December 31, 1968, be issued to the following 8 applicants: Lincoln County School District - Toledo High School, City of Riddle, City of Myrtle Creek; Wyne Poultry Farm, Brownsville; Road and Drive-way Company, Newport; Cloverdale Creamery Association, Cloverdale; Smith's Pacific Shrimp, Garibaldi; and Zip-O-Log Veneer, Eugene.

#### WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS FOR NEW INSTALLATIONS

(1) TAHO Development Company (Neskowin Lodge)

A memorandum report dated April 26, 1968, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter and which contains recommended waste discharge permit conditions was presented by Mr. Harold Sawyer. This report stated that plans had been submitted to the Authority for waste disposal facilities to serve the new Neskowin Lodge at Neskowin and that these plans were approved by the staff by letter on March 26, 1968.

The facilities consist of a 2-cell lagoon with total surface area of one acre, a pump station and chlorination facilities. Treated wastes will be discharged to Neskowin Creek.

Mr. Sawyer pointed out that the recommended expiration date of June 30, 1969, was established to allow time for the owner to complete construction of the facilities and to place them in operation and for staff evaluation prior to renewal of the permit.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that a permit containing the conditions recommended by the staff be issued.

Mr. McPhillips stated that it was his understanding that under the conditions of the permit discharge to the waters of Neskowin Creek between November 1 and June 1 was unrestricted. It was pointed out that the conditions require that at all times the facilities be operated at maximum efficiency; however, during the winter months with cooler temperatures, it may not be possible to achieve efficiencies as high as can be reached in the summer period.

Mr. McPhillips also raised a question about condition No. 5 which states that this permit allows the construction of sewer extensions and connections thereto provided the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by the Oregon State Board of Health and the Sanitary Authority as required by ORS 449.245 and ORS 449.395. He wanted to know what was intended by including this condition - whether there was a housing development going in or what sewer connections might there be to this facility. It was pointed out by Mr. Katzel that there are two proposed subdivisions in the area. It was also noted that the quantity that can be connected to this facility before expansion of the facilities is required is minimal; however, some additional connections can be allowed.

Mr. McPhillips asked were there any other sewage systems in the Neskowin area.

It was pointed out that no other systems exist; all development is presently on septic tanks.

Mr. McPhillips then asked whether there was any raw sewage going to the waters of Neskowin Creek.

Mr. Katzel pointed out that as far as he knew none was.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked whether the staff had any knowledge of the soil in that area. He wondered whether the facility was located in gravel adjacent to the stream.

Mr. Katzel pointed out that the facility would be located above the old highway at a distance 700 or 800 feet from the creek, and that seepage into the creek bed would not be a problem.

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(2) Holly Hills, Inc. (Golden Door Motel, Wilsonville)

A memorandum report dated April 26, 1968, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter and which contains recommended waste discharge permit conditions was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that a treatment plant of a proprietary nature has been installed to serve a motel and restaurant near Wilsonville, that the effluent has been disposed of by land irrigation for some months, but due to lack of suitable area for this purpose, permission has been requested to discharge the effluent to the Willamette River, and that plans and a performance bond of \$9,000 have been posted. He said, however, that it is the desire of the staff to observe further the operation of this plant before considering approval for this location.

The recommended permit conditions state that no waste shall be discharged to the waters of the state without said wastes first receiving treatment adequate to meet the following standards:

- (a) The monthly average effluent BOD concentration shall not exceed 30 milligrams per liter.
- (b) The monthly average effluent suspended solids concentration shall not exceed 30 milligrams per liter.
- (c) At all times the liquid effluent from the treatment facility shall receive adequate disinfection prior to discharge.

The recommended permit conditions also limit the flow through the existing facilities to the design flow of 0.012 mgd, and restrict the addition of any new source of waste without prior written approval from the Sanitary Authority.

It was pointed out that the expiration date has been set for September 30, 1968, to allow the staff time to further evaluate this facility.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the recommended permit be issued with the expiration date being September 30, 1968.

(3) Oregon Trail Company (Pixieland)

A memorandum report dated April 26, 1968, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter and which contains recommended waste discharge permit conditions was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that the Oregon Trail Company is presently developing a recreational park approximately 5 miles north of Lincoln City. Final plans for waste collection and treatment facilities have been submitted to the Sanitary Authority for review and

approval. The facilities consist of a gravity collection system, pump station, extended aeration treatment plant and an outfall line to the Salmon River. The staff is reviewing the plans at this time.

The recommended waste discharge permit conditions require the facilities to be operated at maximum efficiency at all times and that the BOD and suspended solids concentrations in the effluent not exceed 30 m/l. The conditions also call for adequate disinfection at all times.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit containing the recommended conditions be issued to the Oregon Trail Company.

#### WILLAMETTE BASIN REPORT

Mr. Weathersbee briefly reviewed information previously forwarded to the Sanitary Authority members regarding the basis for permit restrictions for Willamette basin cities. He pointed out that on June 1, 1967, the Sanitary Authority had adopted water quality standards for the main stem of the Willamette River. He presented a graph with dissolved oxygen levels and waste loads plotted on a river mile scale. This graph showed a comparison between the established dissolved oxygen standards for the main stem of the Willamette River and the actual values observed during the month of August 1967. The significant points were as follows:

- (1) The dissolved oxygen levels were higher than the established standard at all times above the city of Corvallis.
- (2) Between Albany and Salem the dissolved oxygen levels were below the established standard in nearly all samples.
- (3) Between Salem and Oregon City the dissolved oxygen level was greater than or equal to the standard on the average with minimum values falling below the standard.
- (4) Dissolved oxygen levels were below the established standard in the lower Portland harbor.

A bar graph representing the major waste loads discharged to the river was also shown. These loads were from the city of Springfield, city of Eugene, Evans Products Company, city of Corvallis, city of Albany, Western Kraft Pulp and Paper Company, Boise Cascade Pulp and Paper Company, city of Salem, city of Newberg, Publishers Pulp and Paper Company at Newberg, Crown Zellerbach Pulp and Paper Corporation at West Linn, Publishers Pulp and Paper Company at Oregon City and the Portland harbor load.

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Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that programs are under way to reduce the magnitude of the loads discharged at all the pulp and paper mills, Evans Products Company and the city of Albany.

He then presented a second curve plotting the same data, dissolved oxygen and waste discharge loads, on a flow-time scale; the flow time being measured in days from Multnomah Channel. This graph presented an entirely different picture. It indicated that the major loads are concentrated in the upper reaches of the river when viewed on a flow-time basis, and showed that the loads from Springfield reach Newberg in about three days, those from Albany reach Newberg in about two days and those from Salem reach Newberg in one day. It takes these waste loads another seven days to flow from Newberg to the Multnomah Channel. These wastes remain in the river to exert their oxygen demand during this period. In essence the loads discharged in the upper river are rapidly transported to the lower river where they exert their oxygen demand.

A table was then presented to show the major municipal loads discharged to the Willamette River. These are Eugene, Corvallis, Albany and Salem. For each of these cities, the values shown were 1966 population, sewage treatment plant design capacity in population equivalent units (broken down into domestic and industrial waste components), connected load during the peak period in 1967 in population equivalent units, recommended waste discharge permit limitations in population equivalent units, ratio of discharge allowed by permit (expressed in P.E. units) to the 1966 population and the percentage of design capacity of facilities utilized. The data indicated that 15% of the designed capacity of the Salem treatment facilities is intended for domestic load with 85% being for industrial wastes. The data clearly indicated that the treatment facilities in these cities are rapidly becoming industrial waste treatment complexes. The figure also indicated that 73% of the designed capacity of the Salem facilities was utilized in 1967. The values for Eugene, Corvallis and Albany were 60%, 49% and 530% respectively. The city of Albany is presently constructing facilities to remedy this overloaded situation. The assigned waste discharge permit limitations on a population equivalent per capita basis range from 0.99 for Salem to a low of 0.66 for Eugene. This means that the allowed discharge load, based on oxygen demand, from the city of Salem under the recommended permit will be equivalent to discharging the wastes from the population of the city without treatment. Mr. Weathersbee also pointed out that the Albany plant which is presently

under construction is designed to serve a population equivalent of 232,200 and that the connected peak load during 1967 was 207,000. This indicates that the improved plant will be loaded very nearly to its design capacity when it is completed and placed in operation.

A final graph was presented which showed the total raw waste load generated and the component discharged, the industrial raw load generated and the component discharged and the municipal raw load generated and component discharged for the years 1957, 1967 and projected data for 1972. He pointed out that the total raw load is not expected to increase too much due to the pending closure of the Crown Zellerbach sulphite pulping operation at Oregon City. He further pointed out that a 90% reduction overall will be required to meet the established water quality standards and that the present program of the Sanitary Authority is set up to achieve 92% reduction of industrial loads and 85% of municipal waste loads based on the domestic sewage component only. That portion of the total municipal load which is industrial will have to be treated to reductions in the 90% bracket if standards are to be met.

The Chairman remarked that the presentation given by Mr. Weathersbee was very helpful. He commented that we are constantly concentrating on dissolved oxygen for very good reasons, but that similar presentations regarding bacterial levels, suspended solids levels, bottom deposits, etc. would be very helpful in providing a clearer picture of where we are headed and where the problem areas are.

#### WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - WILLAMETTE BASIN

Memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 10 applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) Salem                       | 6) Willamette Lutheran Homes           |
| 2) Corvallis                   | 7) Lane County Parks Dept. - Baker Bay |
| 3) Oak Lodge Sanitary District | 8) Lane County Parks Dept. - Camp Lane |
| 4) Amity                       | 9) Lane County Parks Dept. - Lowell    |
| 5) Pleasant Valley School      | 10) Fir Cove Sanitation Corporation    |

In discussion Mr. Harms asked whether anyone from Salem or the League of Oregon Cities was present. No representatives were present.

The Chairman pointed out that he had met with some of the mayors shortly after the last Sanitary Authority meeting. He stated that part of their attitude is explained by lack of understanding. Part of it is just

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the cost problems that they face in meeting the standards and part of it is not yet being convinced the people want clean rivers. So far as the misunderstanding is concerned, he stated he thought what they are afraid of is that the Sanitary Authority is making it very tough for them to attract industry but that industry would be able to go outside the city boundaries and come out better. They wondered what would be required if a new pulp mill wanted to locate in Corvallis or Albany instead of outside where they would have to provide their own waste treatment. He said that when he pointed out to them that the Authority was requiring something like 92 to 95% treatment for the new Halsey pulp plant, compared to only 85% for the cities, they began to get the picture - that it is really tougher on industry as a separate entity. He pointed out that what we are starting to do is apply that same standard to industry within the city.

The Chairman went on to say that part of the cities' concern, of course, is their cost problem. They are worried about the fact that if they build a plant with certain design capacity now, it begins to get obsolete too fast. Basically, looking ahead, they can see if we are going to get the river cleaned up and then hold it there, we are going to have to move from 85% to higher degrees of treatment.

Mr. Harms commented that he felt that the Chairman's meeting with the mayors was very helpful.

The Chairman stated that there are some real problems to be solved and that the permits will give more accurate information to work with. He stated that every time a new use comes into the area we cannot go back to everyone who already has a permit and ask them to tighten up one notch, but instead we are going to have to project probable increases and set our standards high enough so that we can accommodate a reasonable growth for a period of 5 or 10 years so that people can build plants and not have to count on remodeling them the next day. He said this will take some careful forecasting on the part of the Authority.

The Chairman asked how close the Oak Lodge treatment plant is to capacity.

Mr. Lynd pointed out the plant was right at capacity in terms of population equivalent.

The Chairman inquired as to the reason for the condition allowing additional connections to the system if they were near capacity, particularly when the permit does not call for a program or study for increasing the capacity.

Mr. Lynd pointed out that the expiration date was a relatively short time off to allow re-evaluation of their progress, and also that they have employed an engineer to study the possibilities of either phasing out the plant and going with Clackamas County, or enlarging it.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Mosser and carried that the expiration date of the Willamette Lutheran Homes permit be changed to December 31, 1968.

Mr. Waterman asked when an area-wide system would be available to serve the Fir Cove installation.

Mr. Merryman pointed out there has been an area survey prepared by the engineering firm of CH<sub>2</sub>M regarding the extension of sewer service to this area. The results of this study are being evaluated by Lane County Planning people at this time.

Mr. Harms pointed out that the area would be served either by the city of Eugene or a Lane County Service District.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the ten recommended permits be granted as amended.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - TUALATIN BASIN

Memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following five applicants located in the Tualatin basin were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Beaverton          | 4) Multnomah County (Fanno Creek) |
| 2) Forest Grove       | 5) Tigard (Pinebrook)             |
| 3) Laurelwood Academy |                                   |

The Chairman inquired as to when the study of the Tualatin basin would be completed.

Mr. Curran pointed out that this study should be done sometime around the first of 1969.

The Chairman questioned the expiration date of some of the permits, pointing out that it may be desirable after reviewing the master plan for the basin to place a condition in these permits that the permittee adopt the plan by a certain date.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the expiration dates for the permits for Beaverton, Forest Grove and Laurelwood Academy be changed to March 31, 1969.

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The Chairman also expressed the desire that the expiration date for all future permits for the Tualatin basin be set so as to expire on or before March 31, 1969.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that these five recommended permits be granted as amended.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - EASTERN OREGON

Memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following six applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1) Baker    | 4) Heppner    |
| 2) Boardman | 5) Ontario    |
| 3) Elgin    | 6) Prineville |

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the permits for these six applicants be granted as recommended.

DATE FOR NEXT MEETING

The Chairman pointed out that it might be desirable in the near future to have a meeting with the staff to discuss legislation, budget needs, program needs, etc. He felt this meeting should be in addition to the regularly scheduled meeting for handling permits.

It was decided to move the regular meeting from the 31st of May to the 24th of May and schedule a conference with the staff for the 23rd of May.

At this point in the meeting the Secretary was excused to attend a meeting of the State Emergency Board in Salem.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - MISCELLANEOUS BASINS

Memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following nine applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Vernonia     | 6) North Roseburg Sanitary District |
| 2) Rainier      | 7) Roseburg                         |
| 3) Cannon Beach | 8) Talent                           |
| 4) Tillamook    | 9) Josephine County School District |
| 5) Newport      |                                     |

The Chairman pointed out that Rainier and other cities in similar conditions should be notified that if they wait until 1970 to get their plans under way, as called for in the permit, and file a federal grant application, they may not get a grant by the time the plant has to be

completed in 1972. He pointed out that it is in their best interest to get their plans done as soon as possible in order to be in a favorable position for obtaining grants.

The city of Tillamook, by letter, had submitted a schedule proposing completion of its needed facilities by mid-summer 1969, rather than by September 30, 1968, as recommended in the permit. It was pointed out that the city was informed of the September deadline sometime around December 1966. Representatives of the city were not present.

Mr. Harms pointed out that it did not appear to be possible to improve much on the schedule submitted by the city.

The Chairman agreed but pointed out that it might be desirable in redesigning a point system for allocating federal grants to give demerits for failure to comply with an established schedule, thereby dropping them to the bottom of the list. He commented that in his opinion one of the toughest jobs in the future will be the grants and grant administration, and that the priority point system should be revised to consider among other things how much the applicant has received in grants in the past, how much local effort they had made and even whether or not they comply with schedules.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Mosser, and carried that the time schedule submitted by the city of Tillamook be incorporated into condition No. 1 of their permit, but with the specific dates added as follows:

1. Retain consulting engineer to prepare final plans and specifications May 1, 1968.
2. Submit P.L. 660 Application - June 15, 1968.
3. Complete final plans and specifications - October 1, 1968.
4. Present necessary bond issue to voters - December 1, 1968.
5. Award construction contract - March 15, 1969.
6. Complete construction by July 1, 1969.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the expiration date of the Newport permit be changed to March 31, 1970.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that these nine recommended permits be approved as amended.

PROPOSED TERTIARY WASTE TREATMENT PLANT FOR THE CITY OF TUALATIN

A memorandum report prepared by Joseph A. Jensen, Chief, Water Pollution Control Program, regarding a proposed tertiary waste treatment plant for the city of Tualatin was reviewed by the members.

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Mr. Harms pointed out that he noted the recommendations of the staff were that the application be granted Sanitary Authority approval subject to the submission and approval of complete final plans and specifications for the treatment plant, construction of a lateral sewage collection system for the city and issuance of a waste discharge permit.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the staff recommendations be adopted.

STATUS REPORT - LEGAL ACTION FILED AGAINST THE STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY AND AMERICAN CAN COMPANY (Halsey)

Mr. Silver reported that the Circuit Court of Lane County had sustained the Authority's motion to quash service of process upon the Sanitary Authority and the American Can Company, and therefore the present status is as if no legal action had been filed at all.

Mr. Harms asked if the Authority had been served again and Mr. Silver replied that it had not.

The Chairman said the complainants would have to have another meeting before taking further legal action.

The meeting was recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 1:15 p.m.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - INDUSTRIAL

Memorandum reports dated April 26, 1968, covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following nine applicants were given by Mr. Lloyd Cox. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Amalgamated Sugar Co.              | 6) Lininger & Sons, Medford               |
| 2) Boise Cascade Corporation, Medford | 7) Sheridan Pressure Treated Lumber, Inc. |
| 3) Brawand Custom Meats               | 8) Willamette-Western Corp. (Ivon)        |
| 4) Cascade Eggs, Inc.                 | 9) Willamette-Western Corp. (River)       |
| 5) Kummer Meat Co., Inc., Hillsboro   |   |

Mr. Cox pointed out that during the last operating season the Amalgamated Sugar Company installed a closed system for the flume waters which carried beets into the plant. This step resulted in approximately 60 to 70% reduction in BOD discharged and a 95%+ reduction in suspended solids. It was the opinion of the staff that further waste load reductions can be accomplished by in-plant controls. The waste presently discharged consists largely of cooling water, contaminated with spillage from the flume system and other sources. Mr. Cox reported that the BOD discharged was approximately 25,000 lbs/day. Suspended solids in the effluent is approximately 11,000 lbs/day, pH 8.8 and a temperature of approximately 40° C. (approximately 100° F.).

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Mr. Bolton pointed out that the company's operating season is from October 1 to March 1. He said that approximately 3 years ago the company connected their domestic sewage to the Nyssa sewage treatment plant. He further stated that they now have controlled their waste streams through in-plant methods to the point where they can be treated and that further evaluation is needed to determine what steps to take next. For this reason the permit was written to require extensive monitoring and continuance of a program to further reduce the discharges by in-plant controls. Also, during this period the staff will plan to monitor the water quality in the river to assist in determining what additional treatment will be required. Mr. Bolton stated further that the company has cooperated very well with the staff in recent years.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that the major problem during the time he was district engineer in the Pendleton district, resulted from the aesthetics of the solids deposit at their discharge point in the river and the stream rising from the water. He also indicated that it was difficult to monitor any effect of the wastes on the water quality downstream due to the low temperatures, DO saturation, etc.

The Chairman asked whether the full 17 million gallons per day of waste discharge had a temperature of approximately 100° F.

Mr. Bolton answered that there are three separate discharges totaling approximately 14 MGD at present, two of which are predominantly cooling water. The temperature of the third stream which makes up less than half the waste flow is approximately 50° F.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the expiration date on the recommended permit for Brawand Custom Meats be changed to March 31, 1973.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that these 9 recommended permits be approved as amended.

STATUS REPORT - POLLUTION OF THE SANDY RIVER NEAR TROUTDALE

Mr. Silver presented a status report on the matter regarding the pollution of the Sandy River near Troutdale.

He stated that on April 16 a hearing was held under the direction of Marion B. Lamb, hearings officer, regarding the pollution of the Sandy River near Troutdale. Mr. Silver stated that the hearings officer has informed him that the Sanitary Authority carried its burden of proof in the matter and established the existence of pollution. Mr. Silver is now

waiting for a copy of the transcript. The order proposed by him will be presented to the Sanitary Authority for final action. He said that two of the individuals who were allegedly contributing to the pollution of the stream installed a septic tank and drainfield in February but did not notify the Authority about it.

STATE GRANT FOR MID-WILLAMETTE VALLEY REGIONAL PROGRAM

A memorandum report dated April 26, 1968, was presented by Mr. Patterson. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Patterson reported that the staff had received and reviewed the Federal Clean Air grant application of the Mid-Willamette Valley Regional Air Pollution Authority for the period July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969. The application includes the request for state matching funds in the amount of \$9,024.00. He pointed out that the state matching funds provided by the Legislature for the biennium to support local and regional air quality programs amounts to \$90,680 after cuts. To date \$48,306 have been allocated.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that monies be allocated to the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority for the period July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, in the amount of \$9,024.00 in accordance with Oregon Laws 1967, Chapter 425.

The Chairman expressed the attitude that the staff should carefully review these applications and point out any significant items of interest to the board before action is taken. He specifically mentioned such items as buying equipment where the service could be provided better through the State Laboratory or a joint program, or if the regional program salaries are getting too far out of line with state salaries, or items of this type.

Mr. Patterson reported that so far the regional authorities have been cooperating closely with the state on such items as budgeting, salaries, etc.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that since no guideline presently exists, the staff has simply been trying to use their best judgment in reviewing these applications.

The Chairman stated that he thought that was the soundest thing to do. He further stated that he thought the staff should be thinking about where it could cooperatively do laboratory work for all the regions in the state on single equipment or man basis, maybe joint recruiting programs when it comes to staff and certainly some parity between salaries so that the different programs are not raiding each other.

NATIONAL AIR SAMPLING NETWORK ASSISTANCE CERTIFICATE

Mr. Weathersbee reported that the staff is the recipient for the state of Oregon of a certificate of appreciation for valuable assistance in gathering basic information on air pollution through participation in the National Air Sampling Network. He stated that this has been going on for 8 or 10 years. He said most of the work is being done by Robert Percy of the air quality section and his assistants and George Toombs of the Radiological Environmental Program. It was signed by John Gardner, Secretary, William H. Stewart, M.D., Surgeon General and Vern McKenzie, Chief Division of Air Pollution.

RESOLUTION BY JACKSON COUNTY CHAPTER OF IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that this resolution be filed.

OTHER BUSINESS

In closing discussions the Chairman asked whether or not a date had been set for the asphalt hearings. Mr. Silver reported that we are still drafting the regulations and a hearing date has not been set. He felt that the hearing on the asphalt plant regulations could be scheduled sometime near the first of June.

Mr. Silver also reported that there will be a hearing before a hearings officer regarding meat rendering plant regulations on May 6.

Mr. McPhillips asked what the status of Mr. Bunn's situation at Grand Ronde was at this time.

Mr. Katzel reported that Mr. Bunn had successfully diverted waste flows from the river on this date. He said the wastes are no longer going to Rock Creek, but instead are going to a septic tank drainfield system. A contempt of court hearing proceedings was held on April 15 and Mr. Bunn was given essentially a week and a half to complete the work.

Mr. Waterman asked how many permits have been issued so far out of the 609 applications submitted.

Mr. Sawyer reported that prior to this meeting 83 permits had been issued.

Mr. Waterman stated that he thought progress was really being made.

The Chairman indicated that if necessary an extra meeting could be held at any time to act on permits if it is required.

The Authority members expressed the desire to make the May 23 conference with the staff an afternoon session with further discussions

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in the evening if necessary. The regular public meeting on the 24th was set for 9:30 a.m.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, May 24, 1968, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the Auditorium of the Public Service Building, Portland.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE 127<sup>th</sup> MEETING

of the

## Oregon State Sanitary Authority

The 127<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 9:30 a.m., May 24, 1968, in the second floor auditorium of the Public Service Building, 920 S.W. 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Members present were: John D. Mosser, Chairman, B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan, and Storrs Waterman. Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold Silver, Legal Counsel; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; Fred M. Bolton, Leo Baton, James Sheetz and Kent Ashbaker, District Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Lloyd O. Cox, Supervisor, Industrial Waste Program; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor, Waste Discharge Permit Program; and Fred Katzel, Richard Reiter and Ernie Schmidt, Assistant District Engineers.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the minutes of the April 26 meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 17 sets of project plans and reports for water pollution control and 3 projects for air quality control for the month of April 1968 be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-1-68	Netarts - Oceanside Sanitary District	Engineering Report, Sewerage System	Approved
4-5-68	Eugene	Miscellaneous sewers (4)	Approved
4-5-68	Milwaukie	Pump station at Omark Industry	Approved
4-5-68	Oak Lodge Sanitary District #1	Laterals D-5-1 & B-1-1	Prov. app.
4-5-68	Oak Lodge Sanitary District #2	Princess Homes Co. Lat. 2C-2-2	Prov. app.
4-5-68	Klamath Falls	Mt. View Sanitary Sewer #2 Sewer Unit #43	Prov. app.
4-5-68	Beaverton	S.E. area of Westbrook Subd.	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-8-68	West Linn	Report on Robinwood sewers	Approved
4-12-68	Forest Grove	Sewers for Valley View Addn.	Prov. app.
4-12-68	Beaverton	Sewers for Hyland Hills #5	Prov. app.
4-16-68	West Linn	Caufield St. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
4-16-68	Oregon City	Relocation of sewer Main St. & Hwy. 99E	Approved
4-16-68	Tigard	Sewers for Burlwood Subd.	Prov. app.
4-18-68	Southwood Park S.D.	Cl <sub>2</sub> contact tank	Prov. app.
4-18-68	Warm Springs	Kah-Nee-Ta #2 T & R Resort	Prov. app.
4-29-68	Wilsonville	Outfall for Golden Door Motel	Prov. app.
4-30-68	Oak Lodge Sanitary District #1	Lateral C-8-A	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-5-68	Milwaukie	Linwood School, Incinerator	Addn. inf. req.
4-24-68	Astoria	Astoria Jr. High Sch. Incin.	Cond. app.
4-26-68	Salem	Mid-Willamette Valley Air Poll. Authority Application for Allocation of \$9,024 of State funds for July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969.	Approved

#### RENDERING PLANT REGULATIONS

Mr. Silver reported that pursuant to the directive of the Sanitary Authority a public hearing regarding the adoption of rendering plant regulations was held May 6, 1968, in the State Office Building, before Hearings Officer, Marion B. Lamb. The Hearings Officer's report was provided for the members' information and has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Silver reported that it was the recommendation of the hearings officer that the regulations be adopted by the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Silver then reported that subsequent to the hearing he personally had been requested to have a meeting with some representatives of the rendering plant industry, their attorney and a couple of engineers. A report regarding this meeting had been prepared by Mr. Silver and has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Silver reported further that although a notice of the hearing was published according to the law and the parties knew of the hearing, they apparently were confused concerning its purpose and had asked if they could present arguments or objections at this meeting. He said that he had advised the industry representatives that the Sanitary Authority would probably allow them to make a statement at this meeting if they so

desired. Mr. Silver then advised that the regulations were subject to the Authority's adoption, rejection, or modification.

Mr. J.D. McCallum, Vice President of Darling-Delaware Company, Inc., in charge of the West Coast Division, of which Portland Rendering is a part, came forward and indicated that he had been asked by the rendering companies of Portland and the state to present their views and comments with respect to the proposed regulations for the reduction of animal matter in rendering plants.

Mr. McCallum then gave some background information to prove his familiarity with the rendering industry. He stated that there had been considerable confusion regarding the notice of the public hearing sent to the rendering companies prior to May 6. He indicated that most of them had jumped to the conclusion that this was a continuation of the order previously entered by the Sanitary Authority requiring the Portland renderers to provide effective air pollution control by June 1, 1968, and many believed that this was merely an extension to August 1 for this requirement. He said that then at some later date it was found that this was an administrative rule that was proposed for the entire state and the regulation of all rendering plants.

Mr. McCallum stated further that the people he represents believe the intent of the act is commendable, but that they would like to suggest some changes from the practical operating standpoint; that under the title "Control Facilities Required" paragraph (a) they feel that there are several ways of destroying the odors from a rendering plant, and that if one, such as incineration, is listed the others should also be listed, particularly since different types of rendering equipment dictate different odor control measures. Therefore he requested that paragraph (a) be eliminated from the rule.

He said that in the fourth paragraph of the rule they felt it should contain a better definition of gas-entrained effluents, and what type of devices that should be installed because most manufactured equipment contains temperature indicators, steam pressure gauges, etc., that are felt to be adequate. With reference to monitoring of reduction facilities they feel that monitoring data should be the responsibility of the Sanitary Authority, that the weights of the raw and finished products processed and the hours per day operated are private information, and that the narrative description accurately portraying control practices should also be the responsibility of the Sanitary Authority. He, therefore,

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requested that this section of the regulations be eliminated entirely.

With respect to housekeeping of plant and plant area, he said they realize that cleanliness is important in the control of odor, and all agree that good housekeeping is a must. However, in paragraph (a) they believe that the required washdown at least once each working day with steam or hot water and detergent or equivalent additives should be limited to equipment, facilities and building interiors that come in contact with raw materials. He said they felt that items (b) and (c) are left entirely to the judgment of the Sanitary Authority and therefore he suggested that some definite program should be outlined to give the Authority a specific yard stick by which to operate.

Under the heading "Application" Mr. McCallum stated that they would be interested to know why the regulations are limited to companies which operate within city limits or within two miles of the boundary of incorporated cities since the purpose of air pollution they feel cannot be geographically allocated but should be state-wide. He asked if fish reduction plants or poultry or feather dehydrating plants would also be covered by the regulations.

He said that they felt the effective date of August 1, 1968, would create a great hardship due to the fact that proper engineering, delivery and installation of the equipment takes much time, and consequently they suggested that the effective date be extended.

The Chairman asked Mr. McCallum what alternatives to incineration he would suggest that the Authority spell out. Mr. McCallum replied that there are many, that one would be air scrubbing with water, others would be air scrubbing with chemicals such as potassium permanganate or sulfuric acid solution. He said again that he felt that incineration favored one type of plant and if there are alternatives, why put incineration in. The Chairman asked if there was any harm in putting incineration in if it was merely a guide to the effectiveness of the treatment desired. The Chairman said further that if a comparable or better method is available he felt item (b) clearly allowed it. Mr. McCallum stated that the word "incineration" appeared to be discriminatory because it applies to only one manufacturer's equipment.

Mr. Patterson then pointed out that he had had inquiries from other equipment companies and had informed them that the intent was to obtain satisfactory odor control and that if they would submit data which would

indicate that their equipment would satisfactorily reduce the odors, the Authority would accept it as adequate treatment. He said that one representative had made inquiries to his home office to find out whether such data were available. However, no further contact had been made with the staff.

The Chairman then asked whether they would object to the furnishing of monitoring information requested under items (c) and (d) if it were to be retained as confidential information by the Authority. Mr. McCallum replied that they had no objection to the Authority or their staff gathering the data from their records. He felt that it would be a hardship for them to keep a separate set of records for the Sanitary Authority and that it was not their responsibility to do that.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the regulations would require data to be submitted only for plant operation periods and there would be no requirements to submit data for nights, weekends or periods when the plant was not in operation.

The Chairman stated that he could see why the companies would want to keep the production figures confidential and that whenever such information was required it would be kept confidential.

Mr. Patterson then commented that with regard to the objection to requiring washdown of building interiors, the intent was to require that any time materials got on walls or floors they should be washed down. He stated that to limit the definition to raw material would not be acceptable because some half-cooked materials are odorous also. He suggested that the wording could be revised to indicate surfaces which come in contact with raw or partially reduced materials. Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that there could also be condensed materials and that the intent was to clean those areas which need cleaning.

The Chairman stated that it was his understanding that the objection to the August 1 effective date came from the rendering plants outside the Portland area and that the Portland plants were still working for the June 1 deadline for controls. Mr. McCallum stated that this was true. He pointed out that this field is very limited so far as engineers and equipment manufacturers are concerned and that today it takes 12 months from the date of order to have rendering equipment operating.

Mr. Silver pointed out that the testimony regarding the effective date was presented at the hearing by a gentleman from Klamath Falls who

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suggested December 31, 1968. The Chairman expressed a desire to keep the August 1 date but to allow up to six months extension of time upon application prior to that time and demonstration of inability to meet the standards by that date. In this way each plant would have to justify the time required rather than have a blanket extension.

Mr. McCallum indicated they still had a question regarding the interpretation of the gas-entrained effluents under paragraph 4 of the rules. The Chairman indicated that the Authority would prefer to remain flexible regarding the types of gauges required and to pass judgment on this through the review of plans rather than specify it in regulation form, particularly since manufacturers may develop other gauges which would do an adequate job.

In summary the Chairman indicated his reaction was that the Authority would stick with paragraphs (a) and (b) as they are written leaving incineration as a guide, that under monitoring a sentence could be added indicating that upon request data submitted could be kept confidential by the Authority insofar as it related to quantity and rate of production, that something could be added to the language in the washdown provision to indicate that the intent was not to cover the whole plant, and that the effective date of August 1 would be maintained but a provision would be added to allow an extension up to March 1, 1969, by presentation of engineering plans by any company along with a schedule of equipment acquisition which showed the necessity for such extension, with such presentation being made prior to August 1. The Chairman pointed out specifically that the August 1 date or the extension did not apply to the order to the North Portland rendering plants. He suggested that final action on the regulations be delayed until later in the meeting so as to give the representatives of the industry a chance to consider the suggested modifications and Mr. Silver, Mr. Patterson and the industry representatives a chance to draft the final language for the modifications. The matter of the rendering plant regulations was, therefore, tabled temporarily.

Mr. Silver, Mr. Patterson and representatives of the rendering plants then adjourned to another room to develop the proper modifications to the proposed regulation. Following the noon recess Mr. Silver presented the revised wording. It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan that the regulation as revised be adopted.

The Chairman then asked whether there was any discussion with the industry representatives regarding the August 1 date.

Mr. Silver reported that the matter was discussed and some of the industry representatives feel that they will not be able to meet the August 1 date. Mr. Silver stated that he did not know whether this was due to lack of engineering plans or to economics.

The Chairman stated he would like to move an amendment to the motion on the floor by adding "provided, however, that nothing in this motion shall be deemed to supersede any part of the existing order requiring the North Portland rendering plants to complete the installation of equipment which controls their problems by June 1, 1968." Mr. Meierjurgan seconded the motion for amending the original motion. The amendment was approved. The motion to approve the regulations as amended was also approved.

The Chairman then announced that he had instructed the staff to send a letter to all the people who appeared at the previous hearing on the North Portland rendering plants requesting them to submit any comments or problems that they find this summer. The Chairman also indicated that while delay might be expected in other parts of the State in solving similar problems, he did not expect any such delay in the North Portland area, and that he would expect enforcement if any problems develop. The regulation as adopted reads as follows:

#### REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER

##### I. CONTROL FACILITIES REQUIRED:

A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are:

(a) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1200 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds, or

(b) Processed in such a manner determined by the Sanitary Authority to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (a) above.

A person incinerating or processing gases, vapors or gas-entrained effluents pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified by the Sanitary Authority, for indicating temperature, pressure or other operating conditions.

For the purpose of this rule, "reduction" is defined as any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating,

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digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.

II. MONITORING OF REDUCTION FACILITIES:

1. When requested by the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of formulating plans in conjunction with industries who are or may be sources of air pollution, and to investigate sources of air pollution, monitoring data shall be submitted for plant operational periods and shall include a) continuous or at least hourly influent and effluent temperature readings on the condenser, b) continuous or at least hourly temperature readings on the after-burner, c) estimated weights of finished products processed in pounds per hour, d) hours of operation per day, and e) a narrative description to accurately portray control practices, including the housekeeping measures employed.

When requested by the plant manager any information relating to processing or production shall be kept confidential by the Sanitary Authority and shall not be disclosed or made available to competitors or their representatives in the rendering industry.

2. Whenever a breakdown of operating facilities occurs or unusual loads or conditions are encountered that cause or may cause release of excessive and malodorous gases or vapors, the Sanitary Authority shall be immediately notified.

III. HOUSEKEEPING OF PLANT AND PLANT AREA:

The plant facilities and premises are to be kept clean and free of accumulated raw material, products, and waste materials. The methods used for housekeeping shall include, but not be limited to:

a) A washdown at least once each working day, of equipment, facilities and building interiors that come in contact with raw or partially processed material, with steam or hot water and detergent or equivalent additive.

b) All solid wastes shall be stored in covered containers and disposed of daily in an incinerator or fill, approved by the Sanitary Authority; or by contract with a company or municipal department providing such service.

c) Disposal of liquid and liquid-borne waste in a manner approved by the Sanitary Authority.

IV. APPLICATION:

This rule shall apply in all areas of the State which are within city limits or within two miles of the boundaries of incorporated cities.

V. EFFECTIVE DATE:

1. These regulations shall be effective August 1, 1968.

2. The Sanitary Authority will consider an extension for the time of compliance with these regulations up to March 1, 1969, for plants who encounter special problems due to engineering or technical design difficulties or delay in the preparation and receipt of engineering

plans, upon written application being submitted to the Sanitary Authority, prior to August 1, 1968, requesting an extension of time and the reasons therefor.

VI. EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY ORDERS:

1. The provisions of Sections I through IV and subsection (1) of Section V are in addition thereto and do not modify, amend, repeal, alter, postpone, or in any other manner affect any specific existing agency orders directed against specific parties or persons to abate air pollution.

2. The provisions of subsection (2) of Section V shall not be made applicable nor extend in any manner to any specific existing agency orders directed against specific parties or persons to abate air pollution.

PORT OF PORTLAND - HOUSEBOAT SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. Weathersbee called attention of the members to a letter from the Port of Portland dated February 23, 1968, requesting an extension for providing sewerage facilities for the houseboats that would be affected if the Port of Portland went ahead with its airport expansion project. He also called attention of the Authority members to a reproduction of the minutes of the February 29 meeting where action was taken on the Port of Portland's original request. He indicated that Mr. Joe Kosloski of the Port of Portland was present to make an amended request relative to this project based on their planning which has progressed further than at the time when they made the original request.

Mr. Kosloski stated that at the February 29 meeting the Port of Portland was granted an extension until January 1, 1969, with two conditions: (1) that the Port of Portland Commission should make a determination for expansion at this location and (2) that the houseboats should be taken care of.

He said that at the April 26 meeting of the Port of Portland Commission a resolution was passed approving the principle of expansion at this location contingent on solving a series of technical problems. The four most serious problems are (1) that they make application to the Federal Aviation Agency for review and approval of preliminary plans. This has been done and preliminary approval has been received although the Federal Aviation Agency has not committed itself to the plan yet. (2) To make application to the Corps of Engineers for review and approval of the proposed changes in the channel of the Columbia River. The Corps of Engineers has established a

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June 12 public hearing date where this matter will be discussed. The Port has hired Bauer Engineering of Chicago to make the hydrology study for this and their preliminary findings have been that it is feasible and a workable solution to the handling of the south channel. (3) To make application to the proper authority for release of that portion of the military property required for the proposed development. They have been in contact with the military discussing problems and satisfactory progress is being made. (4) To satisfy the alleged noise problem in the urban areas in the vicinity of the airport on both sides of the river. The Port has hired the firm of Holt, Bryant and Newman to conduct a noise study. Their report is in and the findings are that the realignment and expansion of the airport will not substantially change the noise problem in the urban area. Mr. Kosloski stated that the Port feels reasonably confident that they will resolve all of these problems within a short time, hopefully within 60 days. Mr. Kosloski reported that in their initial contacts with the staff they were asked to comment on the water flow within the boat basin on the east side of the airport. Regarding this, the Port has adopted as its design criteria, the state of Oregon Water Quality Standards. Regarding the moorages, the Port will provide a location for relocating all moorages that now exist either within the boat basin or to the west along the existing river bank. The ultimate design of the Port envisions that there will be no houseboats within the boat basin. However, they cannot provide additional land for them outside the boat basin until about 1972 when the fill has had a chance to adequately settle and the utilities can be provided in the area. In the initial move, however, the Port feels they must accommodate these houseboats and will allow them to locate on a temporary basis with their moorages in the boat basin. He indicated that Rose City Yacht Club and the Sea Scouts have expressed a desire to relocate to the west of the airport outside the boat basin. Sewage treatment in that area would probably be by individual systems. He indicated that the Port has discussed waste disposal matters with the County Public Works Department relative to the latter's plans for the 122nd Avenue sewage treatment plant. This plant would be located south of the boat basin. The County has indicated this plant would be in operation by May 15, 1969. One of the alternatives for waste disposal would be a sewage collection system on N.E. Marine Drive serviced by the

122nd Avenue plant. The other alternatives are individual treatment in the area north of Marine Drive on a shelf which will be provided by hydraulic fill. In that area septic tanks and drainfields could be provided. The Port feels they need adequate time to explore these possibilities to determine the most economical and feasible route. He felt this would take approximately 6 months for the design and building. The 6-8 month's extension in time which the Port is requesting will coincide with the completion date of the 122nd Avenue plant. The Port is therefore requesting that the Authority extend the present deadline from January 1, 1969, to June 1, 1969. This would allow time for the property owners and Port of Portland to determine the most desirable solution, design the facilities and construct them. This would take care of the moorages both on the east side of the basin and the west side on the undisturbed bank.

Mr. Mosser asked where the discharge for the 122nd Avenue plant would be located. Mr. Oliver Domries, engineer for Multnomah County, who was present, indicated at the present time the contract calls for discharge into the south channel immediately adjacent to the plant. This would be within the boat basin as planned by the Port. He stated, however, that it is anticipated that the discharge line would be extended to the main river channel as work progressed on the Port expansion.

Mr. Mosser stated that because of his law firm's representation of the Port of Portland he would abstain from further discussion or voting on this matter and asked Mr. McPhillips to guide the discussion regarding this matter.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether any houseboats would be discharging into the boat basin during that period. Mr. Kosloski reported that the basin would not be formed until late 1969 after collection facilities have been completed. The houseboats will be in place in the basin by June 1, 1969; however, the physical formation of the basin itself will not be completed until September 1970. All facilities will be provided with treatment when the move is completed. Mr. Harms stated that although he did not like to see matters delayed he felt the Port of Portland had come forward with a firm and reasonable plan.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the Port of Portland be allowed an extension until June 1, 1969, for completing facilities to serve the houseboats. Mr. Mosser did not vote on the motion.

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TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. Harold Sawyer presented memorandum reports dated May 24, 1968, regarding the following two tax credit applications. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

After reviewing the same the members took the actions as indicated below regarding them.

1. Application T-20 - Pacific Steel Foundry Company, Portland, Oregon.  
(Baghouse with associated hoods, ducts, motor, fan and controls)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Pacific Steel Foundry Company be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$51,124.57.

2. Application T-25 - Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield. (Modification and improvements made to the weak black liquor oxidation system)

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield, be issued a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the actual cost figure of \$9,908.

REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS - Klamath River and Goose Lake Basins

The Secretary reported that letters commenting on the proposed changes in the Implementation Plan for the Klamath River Basin had been received from the San Francisco office of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the State Game Commission and the State Fish Commission. These letters have been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. He said each of these agencies expressed no objection to the proposed revisions of the Implementation Plan. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration through its San Francisco office had urged adoption at this meeting of the revised Implementation Plans for both basins, so that the Federal Government can take final action on the respective water quality standards.

The Chairman asked whether the actual standards for the Klamath River Basin had been adopted by the Sanitary Authority.

The Secretary reported that the actual water quality standards and the first draft of the Implementation Plan were formally adopted by the Sanitary Authority on June 1, 1967, and that the matter for consideration today consists of proposed revisions in the Implementation Plan only.

The Chairman requested a brief recap of the revisions actually proposed.

The Secretary reported briefly the revised Implementation Plan is an updating of information and contains more detail concerning the requirements which individual dischargers must meet.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that it is an updating of the municipal programs in the Basin, bringing their schedules up to date and similarly with the industries within the Basin. He also reported that the programs and schedules within the Implementation Plan have been made compatible with the conditions of the waste discharge permits which are proposed for adoption also at this meeting. He reported that the revised plan has a much more detailed discussion of the log-handling and debris problem in Lake Ewauna and the Klamath River, and includes a program for clean up and control of the debris which was not in the original plan. He stated there is also more discussion on the impact of the agricultural projects in the Basin on the water quality of the Klamath River. He then read the summary statements found on page 20 in the revised Implementation Plan which outline the Sanitary Authority's proposed program in the Klamath Basin. The first statement requiring that all waste dischargers obtain permits from the Sanitary Authority as required by law is a new addition to the revised plan, since the permit law was enacted after the adoption of the original Implementation Plan.

Mr. Weathersbee reported that copies of the revised Klamath River Basin Implementation Plan had been distributed quite widely among the cities, industries, federal agencies, conservation groups and others who have expressed an interest in the water quality in this basin.

He said that the notice regarding adoption of the plan included the information that adoption did not require a formal hearing, but that written comments were invited and constructive testimony would be accepted at today's meeting. Written comments were received from the three agencies previously mentioned.

The Secretary reported that one additional letter had been received this morning from the State Engineer, Mr. Chris Wheeler. The Secretary read the contents of that letter.

The Chairman then stated that before action would be taken on the plans for the Klamath River and Goose Lake Basins and the Waste Discharge Permits, testimony would be heard from anyone present desiring to make a statement.

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Mr. Lewis Furber, President of the Klamath River Ranchers Protective Association and Pollution Chairman for the Klamath Chapter of the Oregon Fish and Game Council came forward to make a statement. He stated that he wanted to clear up a misconception which seemed to be held by the Sanitary Authority staff and others that the water quality as it leaves Upper Klamath Lake is bad. He stated that the groups he represents had originally pushed hard for a DO standard of 7 ppm and were disappointed at the adoption of the 5 ppm standard in that stretch of the river. He felt that 7 ppm could be achieved. He said that after the water leaves Upper Klamath Lake it goes through Link River and is aerated in passing through the Link River rapids and the Pacific Power and Light generators. He indicated that the water in this area contains some trout and bass, but mostly chubbs. He expressed the opinion that the wastes discharged into Lake Ewauna by the city of Klamath Falls, the log debris deposited by Modoc Lumber and other waste sources have caused Lake Ewauna, which is nothing more than a wide spot in the Klamath River, to act as a giant oxidation lagoon. Mr. Furber stated that the groups he represents believe that the degradation in this section of the river is not necessary and that the dischargers should be required to clean up. He said they hope that the Sanitary Authority will see fit to upgrade its dissolved oxygen standard in the Klamath River and Lake Ewauna, because they feel that when the Implementation Plan is in full effect a dissolved oxygen level of 7 ppm can be achieved. Mr. Furber then offered to show slides of the water quality problems in the area.

The Chairman indicated that the staff had previously shown the Authority members slides of all the pollution sources in the Klamath Basin which were similar to those described by Mr. Furber.

The Chairman asked Mr. Furber whether he had any specific comments on the enforcement plan as such, and indicated that the Authority understood his desire to have a higher dissolved oxygen standard and assured him that the Authority would take another look at the standard when the Implementation Plan had been completed.

Mr. Furber indicated he would appreciate the opportunity to make a few comments on the Implementation Plan itself. He stated he felt the revised Implementation Plan was a hundred percent improvement over the original plan. He cited discussion in the Implementation Plan regarding the log debris

problem which states that it is anticipated that in order to adequately control the log debris problem in Lake Ewauna and the Klamath River, logs will have to either be handled dry or handled in cleanable pond areas entirely separated from the waterway. Mr. Furber stated that his main question about the Implementation Plan was how the Authority intended to accomplish this control.

Mr. McPhillips asked a question about the pollution of Lake Ewauna caused by raw sewage from Klamath Falls.

Mr. Lynd reported that the city does have a secondary treatment plant; however, deficiencies in its design result in the by-passing of raw sewage to the river as many as 16 times per day. This by-passing occurs at the treatment plant itself. He indicated that the Implementation Plan calls for a correction of this problem and for providing full secondary treatment for all of the wastes.

Returning to the log debris problem, Mr. Furber stated that the groups he represents feel that the ultimate solution to the log debris problem will be the complete removal of log storage and handling from the Klamath River system. He stated that he knew the sawmills had announced a cleanup campaign and that Weyerhaeuser Company had cleaned up the log debris from the face of the dikes on its own property and property immediately across the river. However, they refused to remove the debris from other properties downstream from their operation.

Mr. Furber stated that today there was more fresh bark and debris floating in the river than at any other time in his memory. He indicated that the bark and debris cause considerable problems and damage to the farmers' irrigation pumps and equipment. He further stated that he did not believe it was physically possible for the sawmills to keep the debris out of the river while still handling logs in the river. He felt that controlled diked-off areas within the river or separate ponds would be required to control the debris problem. Mr. Furber stated that his group knows that the sawmills in the area are water oriented and that they do not wish to create a hardship for the industry; however, they feel that the Sanitary Authority should convince the sawmills and reach an understanding with them that they must come up with plans to change their log handling operations from the river to separate ponds and that they dredge these ponds and dispose of the debris in a proper manner so that it does

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not wash down the river as it does now. He emphasized that a piece-meal approach would not solve the problem, and that what was needed was a positive program.

Mr. Furber again offered to show slides of the problem in the area.

Mr. Harms stated that the Authority had viewed slides assembled by the staff and they were therefore familiar with the problems in the area.

The Chairman indicated that he would like to view the problems in the area firsthand and therefore suggested that either the August or September meeting be held in the Klamath Falls or Medford areas so the Authority could get a firsthand look at the problems in those areas.

Mr. Harms pointed out for Mr. Furber's benefit that the proposed permits prepared by the staff for the mills in the area require that a positive program be submitted by a specified date for controlling and removing the log debris.

The Chairman asked whether anyone else would like to make any comments on the Implementation Plan before the Authority turned to the permits. Since no one else expressed a desire to be heard, the Chairman stated that the Authority would consider the conditions of the permits and then come back to the matter of action on the Implementation Plan itself.

Mr. Lloyd Cox presented the recommended waste discharge permit conditions prepared by the staff for Klamath Plywood Corporation, Modoc Lumber Company and Weyerhaeuser Company, all of Klamath Falls. These recommended conditions have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

The Chairman noted that the wording of one condition referred to debris on property adjacent to or attributable to the company's operation. He asked how the Authority would follow this debris downstream to determine which source it was attributable to.

Mr. Weathersbee replied "the best we can."

The Chairman commented that in previous remarks he had mentioned the idea of legislation establishing a charge for discharging pollutants to public waters. He indicated that this might be a situation where the funds generated from such a charge could be used for cleanup purposes.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a permit be issued to Klamath Plywood Corporation in accordance with the recommendations of the staff.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that a permit be issued to Modoc Lumber Company in accordance with the staff recommendations.

Mr. Furber asked whether the program outlined in the Weyerhaeuser Company permit would eliminate the odor which comes from their present pond system.

The Chairman replied that this program should eliminate the odor problem. He noted, however, that sometimes these facilities do not perform in accordance with expectation.

Mr. McPhillips asked the company representatives present whether there was any possibility of a cooperative effort for the removal of debris.

Mr. Joe Julson of the Weyerhaeuser Company was present and indicated that they intended to proceed on their own to clean up their own debris.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a permit be issued to Weyerhaeuser Company, Klamath Falls, in accordance with staff recommendations.

The Chairman then suggested that the agenda item regarding the Tillamook County Creamery Association be considered before taking final action on the Implementation Plans because the representative of said Association had another appointment and could not stay until after the noon recess. Following the discussion of the Tillamook County Creamery Association matter and the noon recess the Chairman stated that he thought it was in the best interests of the Authority to adopt the Implementation Plan at this meeting and revise it later, if necessary, after the Authority members had visited the area because adoption of this Implementation Plan would complete the major work on the Standards and Implementation Plans for Waters of Oregon.

Mr. Furber requested to be heard regarding another problem concerning the Klamath River. He commented that at the present time a water management problem exists in the Klamath River. He indicated that this problem is basically that the water quantity is managed for power generation and irrigation purposes with no consideration given to water quality. He indicated that it is possible under present management practices to turn the Klamath River between the mouth of the Diversion Canal and Keno into a stagnant pond with no flow and that this is when the fish kills in the river occur. Mr. Furber expressed the opinion that he felt that through

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coordination and cooperation among the agencies with control over the flow of water that it would be possible to manage these flows such that there was flow in the Klamath River during the months of July and August when major problems occur and that this would improve the water quality considerably.

The Chairman commented that the Authority would concur with the understanding that water quantity is one of the ingredients of water quality and that the Authority has the same problem in many other areas.

The Secretary commented that the staff could confer with Mr. Chris Wheeler, the State Engineer, on the matter of flow control in the Klamath Basin, particularly through his representation on the Klamath Compact Commission.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the revised Implementation Plans for Klamath River and Goose Lake be adopted.

#### TILLAMOOK COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Warren McMinimee, Attorney representing Tillamook County Creamery Association, spoke regarding Waste Discharge Permit #10 issued to the Association with an expiration date of November 1, 1968. He pointed out that some of the correspondence they receive refers to both Tillamook County Creamery Association and Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association. He wished to point out that at the present time there is a complete divorcement between these two organizations. He said that it did not appear at this time that the two organizations would ever be able to get together to work on a joint waste control project. He stated that with him at this meeting were Mr. Beal Dixon, plant manager, and Mr. James Coone, plant engineer, for Tillamook County Creamery Association. He then asked Mr. Dixon to outline the Company's problem.

Mr. Dixon indicated that they have engaged the services of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield who prepared an engineering report in 1967. Progress on this system was delayed at the recommendation of the Authority staff in an attempt to get the two organizations together. During that delay the consulting engineers became so involved in other projects that they have now informed Tillamook County Creamery Association that they will be unable to complete the work in the time allotted by the deadline established in the waste discharge permit of November 1, 1968. He said

the engineers have indicated they propose to begin work on the design memorandum on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July. This work will then be completed by the first of August. The purpose of this memorandum will be to update the January 1967 report and will serve as a guide to final design.

Completion of final plans and specifications is scheduled for November 1, 1968. Completion of construction is proposed for September 1, 1969. Mr. Dixon indicated that some work in collecting wastes had already been completed. He further stated that they were bringing the whey in from the small plants in the county and condensing it at the main plant so that it is not now being discharged into small streams. He indicated this was being done at a financial loss to the company. He stated that they planned to consolidate the small associations so that processing will be done at a single plant instead of the several now located in the county. He felt this would be accomplished by the time the treatment facilities were completed.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether the present engineering was taking into account the proposed consolidation of facilities.

Mr. Dixon indicated that the Board had given CH<sub>2</sub>M instructions to take this into account and design a plant large enough to handle wastes from their total anticipated production.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked whether the outlying plants were discharging into streams without providing treatment at the present time.

Mr. Dixon indicated that no treatment was provided; however, some of them were not discharging to streams. He again pointed out that the whey was being hauled to the central plant for processing.

The Chairman stated that it was his understanding that the present permit has a November 1, 1968, expiration date and requires that secondary treatment be installed by that time. He further indicated that it was his understanding that under the present schedule final plans and specifications will not be prepared until November 1, 1968.

Mr. Dixon indicated that this was correct.

The Chairman recommended that the present permit for Tillamook County Creamery Association be left as is until its expiration date. At that time the matter would be reviewed in conjunction with the plans submitted and a course of action determined. The members of the Authority concurred with this recommendation.

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Mr. Dixon stated that he wanted to make sure that it was understood that the member associations (Mohler, Beaver, Hebo, Cloverdale, Central and Oretown Cheese Associations) are to be included in the over-all plans of Tillamook County Creamery Association. Each of these individual organizations has a present temporary permit which will expire June 30, 1968. He reiterated that their proposal is for one unified operation.

Mr. Sawyer pointed out that the other Associations presently have temporary permits which will expire on June 30, and that conditions for regular permits were currently being drafted.

Mr. Ernest Bonyhadi, representing Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association, addressed the Board and referred to the letter dated May 16 which was included in the meeting notebooks for the members. He indicated that Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association is presently limiting its production to jack cheese only. He stated that by November 1 the Company will know what the future will hold and is well prepared to present to the Sanitary Authority a schedule similar to that presented by Mr. Dixon of Tillamook County Creamery Association. He specifically requested that any consideration or extension of deadlines granted to the Tillamook County Creamery Association also be granted to Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association.

Mr. McPhillips commented that he did not feel the situations which exist with the two plants are exactly similar. He noted that Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association is asking for the same consideration as that given Tillamook County Creamery Association. However, Tillamook County Creamery Association is proposing to present completed engineering plans and specifications by November 1, whereas it appears that Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association is only proposing to decide whether to go ahead or not by November 1.

Mr. Bonyhadi replied that the studies which had been made up to now by CH<sub>2</sub>M had been made for both Associations and therefore they would not be starting from scratch when the determination is made to proceed.

The Chairman indicated that it was his understanding that if Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association decided to go ahead after November 1 they would build a new plant at a location where they could use the joint treatment facilities currently being designed by CH<sub>2</sub>M.

Mr. Bonyhadi indicated that this was not the case. He indicated that at the present time Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association is not in the

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financial position to contract for a separate plant. They have curtailed their production to the single product of jack cheese. It is possible that the Tillamook County Creamery Association may acquire the Cheese and Dairy plant. However, he knows of no immediate possibility of this occurring. There is a possibility that the joint facility would be constructed. If, however, Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association in the next few months saw its way clear to be able to construct its own facility, Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association could exercise its option and have CH2M update the January 1967 joint study and construct their own facility if a permit can be obtained from the Sanitary Authority. He further indicated that Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association is prepared to restrict their production until such time as adequate facilities meeting the Sanitary Authority's requirements would be provided.

The Chairman stated that he did not wish to have Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association leave the meeting thinking that they would be permitted to go ahead and manufacture jack cheese until September no matter what decision they make. He also stated that he did not want Tillamook County Creamery Association to leave with the understanding that no matter what happens between now and November their permit will somehow be extended. The Chairman indicated that on November 1 when the present permits expire, the progress and status of each will be reviewed to see if they were as far along in their programs as they think they will be, but that no guarantee was being made that the permit for either would be extended.

In conclusion, Mr. McMinimee, representing Tillamook County Creamery Association stated that they did not wish to be identified with Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association in their problems before the Sanitary Authority. He clearly stated that they did not want anybody riding on their coattails and they did not intend to ride on anyone else's.

Mr. McMinimee indicated that they were under direction of their board to pursue the formation of a county-wide organization. This would be accomplished by dissolving the present Associations and reorganizing under a single Association. It could be possible that the suppliers presently supplying Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association would join the organization. He indicated that their engineers had been instructed to proceed with plans for them only and that they would be responsible to the Authority for solving their own problems.

The Chairman indicated that the Authority would treat the two organizations as individuals and would table the matter until the meeting prior to November 1 where further action would be considered.

The meeting was then recessed at 11:55 a.m. and reconvened at 1:25 p.m.

KLAMATH BASIN WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

Mr. Lynd presented the recommended waste discharge permit conditions prepared by the staff for the city of Chiloquin, Klamath County Schools - Henley High School, City of Klamath Falls, City of Klamath Falls Airport plant, City of Malin, City of Merrill and the South Suburban Sanitary District. The reports containing these recommended conditions have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to the city of Chiloquin in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a permit be issued to Klamath County Schools - Henley High School in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

Regarding the staff recommendations for the city of Klamath Falls, the Chairman indicated that he thought intermediate checkpoints should be established regarding the submission of final plans and the arrangements of financing.

Mr. Lynd indicated that a preliminary engineering report had been completed and approved by the Sanitary Authority. He did not think the work had started on final plans yet and thought that they had a bond election scheduled for November.

Mr. McPhillips MOVED the adoption of the permit with the amendment that the city give the Authority a report on their engineering by October 1, 1968, and a report on the status of their financing by December 1, 1968. The motion was seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan. Motion carried.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be granted to the city of Klamath Falls Airport Plant in accordance with the staff recommendations.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to the city of Malin in accordance with the staff recommendations.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to the city of Merrill in accordance with the staff's recommendations but with the expiration date changed to December 31, 1968.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a permit be issued to the South Suburban Sanitary District in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

AUGUST MEETING

The Chairman expressed a desire to hold a series of meetings the latter part of August in the Klamath Falls, Medford and Grants Pass areas. The suggestion was to go to Klamath Falls in the afternoon of one day, tour the area the next morning, hold a short meeting in the afternoon, and go on to Medford with a meeting there on the next day. Then on the following day perhaps a short meeting could be held in Grants Pass and return to Portland. The Secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - CITY OF BEND

Mr. Lynd presented the recommended waste discharge permit conditions prepared by the staff for the city of Bend. The report containing these recommendations has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Hal Puddy, city manager of the city of Bend, was present and stated that only about 8 percent of the city's population of 13,200 is now served by sewers. The city presently has an Imhoff tank for treatment of this quantity of wastes prior to discharge to a lava sink hole. He indicated the remainder of the community is served by individual septic tanks with the effluents being discharged to drill holes which extend into lava caves and crevices. He indicated that the city of Bend is particularly concerned about the policy which may be recommended for the immediate abandonment of that method of disposal, both within the city of Bend and the county itself. Mr. Puddy indicated that the city did intend to schedule a bond election for this fall to finance the construction of a secondary treatment plant for the sewage which is now partially treated by the Imhoff tank and then would start on a program of constructing sewers in the problem areas. Mr. Puddy indicated that the city's consulting engineers estimate that it would presently cost about \$9 million to sewer the entire community and provide treatment. He indicated that the city felt any program to provide sewers in the remainder of the city would have to be a long-term program. He also expressed the opinion that an extensive educational program would be required to condition the people to support a program of abandoning the existing septic tanks and drill holes and going to a sewer system.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether the existing sewers in the community were combined sewers or separate sanitary sewers.

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Mr. Puddy indicated that the existing sewers are separate sanitary sewers with storm drains either going directly to the river or discharging to drilled wells.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether the city's water supply came from domestic wells in the area or from some other source.

Mr. Puddy indicated that there are few private water supply wells in the area; however, the city does not obtain its water supply from wells at the present time. Mr. Puddy indicated that the city is presently drilling a well about 6½ miles out of town which they hope to use to augment their water supply. He indicated this well is being tested at the present time.

Mr. McPhillips asked what the size of the proposed treatment plant would be initially.

Mr. Puddy replied that it would be designed to treat 1 million gallons per day and would provide for some future expansion. This size plant would serve the presently sewered area as well as area for proposed future expansion of the sewer system. Mr. Puddy indicated that the bond issue which will be submitted to the people for approval this fall would be about \$500,000.

Mr. Harms commented that it was apparent that the officials of the city of Bend are aware of the problems they were facing and stated that he appreciated the straight-forward testimony of the city.

Mr. Mosser commented that with regard to a general policy for the cessation of waste disposal to drill holes in that area the Sanitary Authority would propose such a regulation and would schedule hearings in the Bend, Madras, and Prineville areas so as to get a full picture of the problem. He further stated that if the Authority decided to implement such a policy it would be a gradual approach which would require that new sources be connected to a sewer and that old sources would have to be gradually picked up or connected.

Mr. Puddy pointed out that a policy requiring new sources to be connected to sewers would cause some problem due to the lack of a sewer system in the area to which reasonable connection could be made.

The Chairman stated that he hoped the communities would give some thought to the type of implementation plan they would like to see regarding this matter. The Chairman pointed out that the first stage of the program might be to require the installation of sewers in all new subdivisions and then provide a common septic tank and drill hole as an interim disposal method until an interceptor was available.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to the city of Bend in accordance with the staff's recommendations but with the expiration date changed to June 30, 1969.

The Chairman pointed out that sometime in the near future a meeting will be held in the Bend area to get a firsthand look at the problems which presently exist there.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - CITY OF MCMINNVILLE

The recommended waste discharge permit conditions prepared by the staff for the city of McMinnville were presented by Mr. Sawyer. A copy of the conditions has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. William Blum, city engineer for the city of McMinnville, was present and stated that consulting engineers Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield had prepared a report on the city's sewer system and proposed a program for line correction and plant expansion. He indicated that approximately 70% of the city is served by a combined system; therefore, the storm flows are quite high. He further indicated that it is the city's preference to proceed with a program to eliminate storm water from the sewer system before the treatment plant is expanded, but that he interprets the permit to say the plant must be expanded and upgraded first. Mr. Blum requested the guidance of the Authority on how to proceed.

The Chairman responded that the permit did not say they had to improve the plant first but merely states that they must submit a detailed program and time schedule by September 1, 1968, for providing adequate treatment by May 1, 1970, and that if adequate treatment facilities can be provided by separating storm water from the system this would be acceptable.

Mr. Blum indicated that the present effluent BOD and suspended solids concentrations are running in the neighborhood of 40-50 mg/L and reducing this to 20 would be a problem for the city. Although reduction of the storm flows would probably aid the efficiency of the plant, it probably would not increase it sufficiently to meet the 20 mg/L requirement.

The Chairman asked when Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield's report was made.

Mr. Blum replied it was completed in 1965.

The Chairman then asked whether the city had done anything toward solving the problem.

Mr. Blum indicated they had not but were now budgeting funds to get started. On the correction of several localized problems, Mr. Blum indicated that they felt the May 1, 1970, deadline should be extended to allow more time to explore the effects of the reduction of storm water.

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Mr. Harms pointed out that the main emphasis of the permit is for the city to submit a detailed program and time schedule by September 1, 1968, and noted that the permit will expire on March 30, 1969. At that time the program of the city will be evaluated and the May 1, 1970, target date could be modified if necessary.

Mr. Blum indicated that part of what was bothering them was the likelihood that they would not be able to get grant funds by the time they had to have the project completed.

The Chairman pointed out that because of the uncertainty of grants all cities are being informed that they should plan to be able to go ahead on their own financing if necessary.

Ed Lynd pointed out that the present McMinnville plant was designed to serve a population equivalent of 12,000. At present, however, the plant is serving a population equivalent of about 17,000.

Mr. Blum indicated that the city's waste is strong as a result of the Darigold plant.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that a permit be issued to the city of McMinnville in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Mr. Waterman requested that because of his association with Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation he be excused from the discussion and voting regarding this permit.

The recommended permit conditions prepared by the staff were presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox. A copy of the report containing these conditions has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

The Chairman commented that the limitation on chlorides set at 100,000 pounds per day seemed to be quite high. He also noted that an extensive monitoring program was required and that the duration of the permit was quite short. He asked the staff what they contemplated for the future.

Mr. Cox reported that the purpose of the short duration was to acquire additional data on which to base future permits and also to allow time for some studies in the outfall area by the staff.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked what effect the chlorides would have on the river.

Mr. Weathersbee replied that if he recalled correctly it would raise the chloride level in the river only four parts per million at a flow of 6,000 second feet. He stated that at this location in the river it was not causing a problem.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a permit be issued to Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation in accordance with the staff's recommendation. Mr. Waterman did not vote on the motion.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

The recommended permit conditions prepared by the staff regarding Pacific Power and Light Company, Gold Ray, Medford, were presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox. The staff report containing these conditions has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. McPhillips asked if this was one of the sources of oil which has been causing problems in the Rogue River system.

Mr. Baton replied that it was not, that in fact there was no problem with this discharge.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to Pacific Power and Light Company, Gold Ray, Medford, in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

The recommended permit conditions for Pacific Power and Light Company, Astoria Service Center, were presented by Mr. Sawyer. The staff report containing these conditions has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to Pacific Power and Light Company, Astoria Service Center, in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

TEMPORARY WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

A memorandum report dated May 24, 1968, regarding the subject of new applications received since April 26, 1968, meeting was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He stated that since the last meeting 8 permit applications had been received, one of which is for a new installation and will be considered for issuance of a regular permit at this meeting. One application was filed by the city of Salem regarding the proposed West Salem plant. Action will be delayed until a later meeting on this application.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that temporary permits to expire on December 31, 1968, be issued to the following four applicants:

Bagley Canning Company, Ashland; Hoy Bros. Fish and Crab Company, Garibaldi; Allied J & H Lumber Company, Mist; and Moser Lumber Company, Kings Valley, and that temporary permits to expire on June 30, 1968, be issued to the following two applicants: Cascade Construction Company, Inc., Portland, and Klamath Lumber Company, Klamath Falls.

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WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS FOR A NEW INSTALLATION

A memorandum report dated May 24, 1968, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter and which contains recommended waste discharge permit conditions was presented by Mr. Sawyer. He reported that the Twin Rocks Sanitary District located in Tillamook County has submitted final plans for a waste collection and treatment system which consists of a collection system, two pump stations, and a mechanical aeration type treatment plant followed by two holding ponds. The facility is designed to serve an ultimate population of 1,000 people. The expiration date was set at June 30, 1969, to allow time for construction to be completed and the facilities placed in operation prior to the renewal of the permit. Mr. Sawyer also noted that the most significant condition in the permit was the one requiring BOD and suspended solids levels not to exceed 20 mg/L in the effluent.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that a permit be issued to Twin Rocks Sanitary District in accordance with the staff's recommendations.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - INDUSTRIAL, GROUP 1

Memorandum reports covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 6 applicants were presented by Mr. Cox. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

1. Atlantic Richfield Company, Portland
2. Standard Oil Company, Portland
3. Gunderson Bros. Engineering Corporation, Portland
4. Oregon Steel Mills, Gilmore Steel, Portland
5. Harvey Aluminum of Oregon, The Dalles
6. Tillamook Rock Products, Tillamook

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the permits for these 6 applicants be granted as recommended by the staff.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - INDUSTRIAL, GROUP 2

Memorandum reports covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 6 applicants were given by Mr. Cox. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

1. Idaho Canning Company, Nyssa
2. Agnew Plywood, Grants Pass
3. Benham Concrete, Inc., Coquille
4. Bristol Silica Company, Rogue River
5. Clyde's Readymix Sand and Gravel, Cave Junction
6. M. C. Lininger & Sons, Ashland

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The Chairman asked whether Benham Concrete had constructed the settling pond which condition 2 called for.

Mr. Baton replied that to date they had not; however, he felt that the pond could be completed by the June 30, 1968, deadline.

The Chairman recommended that the expiration date be changed to July 31, 1968, and that if the conditions were not complied with action should be taken to shut him down.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the expiration date for the permit for Benham Concrete be changed to July 31, 1968.

After some further discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the permits for these 6 applicants be granted as recommended.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - WILLAMETTE BASIN

Memorandum reports covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 6 applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- 1. Chatnicka Heights, Salem
- 2. Milwaukie
- 3. Monroe
- 4. Multnomah County Exposition Center
- 5. Multnomah County Edgefield Center
- 6. Sandy

Mr. Waterman asked how close the Edgefield Center facility owned by Multnomah County was to the city of Wood Village.

Mr. Lynd replied that it was located about a quarter of a mile downstream from Wood Village.

Mr. Waterman asked if an area-wide system was available in the area that Multnomah County could connect to.

Mr. Lynd replied that there was not.

Mr. Spies asked whether the Troutdale proposal was to serve Edgefield Center and Wood Village.

Mr. Weathersbee replied that it should be but that the last he heard Multnomah County was not interested in going with Troutdale.

The Chairman asked whether the Edgefield Center plant was the equivalent of secondary treatment at the present time.

Mr. Lynd replied that the plant does not produce an effluent which is equivalent to secondary treatment, although it is a secondary plant.

The Chairman asked why no limits were placed on the quantity of BOD and suspended solids which could be discharged.

Mr. Lynd replied that the staff did not want the county to rebuild the plant at this location.

The Chairman commented that if the Authority puts the pressure on the county to improve their plant and the only way they can get grant money is cooperate in an area-wide system then maybe the county would begin to cooperate in such a system.

Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that Arata Creek, the stream into which the effluent is discharged, is a very small stream.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that with the small receiving stream a 20 mg/L BOD and suspended solids limitation should be included in the permit and the county should be given a deadline for meeting this effluent standard. Since the temporary permit for Edgefield Center expires on June 30, 1968, the Chairman suggested that action be delayed on this permit until that time to allow for the drafting of new conditions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that permits for these applicants be granted as recommended by the staff with the exception that Multnomah County Edgefield Center be tabled until the next meeting.

#### WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - SOUTHERN AND COASTAL OREGON

Memorandum reports covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 6 applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

1. Central Point
2. Gold Hill
3. North Bend
4. Toledo
5. Salishan Properties, Inc.
6. Seaside

The staff recommended that action on a permit for the city of North Bend be delayed until the next meeting since it has been learned that a consolidation election for the cities of Coos Bay and North Bend has been scheduled for the May 28 primary. In addition, the staff felt that the schedule for providing secondary treatment should be more specific and include several more items.

Mr. Waterman asked whether the 30 mg/L BOD and suspended solids limitation in the permit for Salishan Properties was adequate or whether

the limitation should be lower considering the discharge to Siletz Bay. The staff reported that they were aware of no problems regarding this discharge at the present time.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the permits for these applicants be granted as recommended with the exception that North Bend be delayed until next meeting.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - EASTERN OREGON

Memorandum reports covering recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the following 7 applicants were given by Mr. Sawyer. These reports have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

- 1. Arlington
- 2. Fossil
- 3. Hermiston
- 4. Hood River
- 5. Mt. Hood Meadows
- 6. Pendleton
- 7. Stanfield

The Chairman commented that he felt that July 1, 1970, was too long a time to allow for the permittee to submit a detailed program and time schedule for providing secondary treatment by July 1, 1972, as required by condition No. 1 in the permit for the city of Arlington. He felt that if they wait that long to develop the program then probably problems of financing or anything else could delay their progress to the point where they would not make the 1972 deadline. The Chairman suggested that the date for submitting the program and time schedule on the permits for Arlington and Hood River be changed to July 1, 1969, and that the expiration dates for these two permits be changed to December 31, 1969.

It was MOVED by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the permit previously approved for Seaside be changed to require a detailed program and time schedule to be submitted by July 1, 1969, and that the permit expire on December 31, 1969.

The Chairman suggested that the expiration date for the permit for the city of Pendleton be changed to December 31, 1968.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried that the permits for these 7 applicants be granted as recommended with the following changes:

For Arlington, change the expiration date to December 31, 1969, and require that a detailed program and time schedule be submitted by July 1, 1969.

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For Hood River, change the expiration date to December 31, 1969, and require that a detailed program and time schedule be submitted by July 1, 1969.

For Pendleton, change the expiration date to December 31, 1968.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Chairman asked how many complaints the staff had received regarding the Fanno Creek sewage treatment plant during the last month.

Mr. Lynd replied that he thought there had been at least a half dozen complaints received.

The Chairman said to add another dozen complaints for those he had personally received.

The Chairman instructed the staff to tell anyone calling with a complaint on the Fanno Creek plant that there would be a hearing at the next meeting regarding the renewal of their waste discharge permit.

The Chairman instructed the staff to revise the report on Northwest Aluminum as discussed during the lunch hour and get it out so that the matter can be considered at the June meeting. He also instructed the staff that if testimony at the June meeting indicates the need for additional hearings they will be held, but otherwise the hearing at the June meeting will be sufficient.

Mr. Silver reported that if he gets the transcript back from the court reporter on the Troutdale hearing that action on this matter will be considered at the June meeting. He advised that this matter could take some time since attorneys for one of the individuals involved have filed a Bill of Exception.

There was some discussion regarding the matter of the ships which would be in the Harbor for the Rose Festival and the resulting waste disposal problems. It was the general concensus that this was a matter which would have to be dealt with by the Federal government first.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

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FRONT

MINUTES OF THE 105th MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

May 6, 1965

The 105th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 10:00 a.m., May 6, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Doctor Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan and John Amacher, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen, Fred Bolton and Leo Baton, District Sanitary Engineers; Bryan Johnson and Fred Katzel, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Harold Sawyer, Patrick Curran and Ernie Schmidt, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Ed Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Glen Carter and Edison Quan, Aquatic Biologists.

Mr. Ed Harms, Member, was unable to attend because of a prior commitment.

Doctor Wilcox introduced the following members of the Board of Health who were also present: Herbert W. Goodman, D.D.S., President; Jack W. Grøndahl, M.D., Vice President; Charles S. Campbell, M.D., John G.P. Cleland, M.D., Gerhard B. Haugen, M.D., A.V. Jackson, D.O., Mr. A.G. McLain and Forrest E. Rieke, M.D. The Secretary introduced the staff members to both boards.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the minutes of the February 18, 1965, meeting be approved as prepared.

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PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 53 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 18 project plans for air quality control for the months of February, March and April, 1965, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-5-65	Manhattan S.D.	Sewerage system (revised)	Prov. app.
2-16-65	Oak Lodge S.D.	Lateral 2A-6-3-1	Prov. app.
2-16-65	West Slope S.D.	Lateral B0-5	Prov. app.
2-16-65	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
2-16-65	Eugene	Bethel Danebo Force Main	Prov. app.
3-1-65	Multnomah County	Jubitz Truck Station sewer	Prov. app.
3-9-65	Albany	Treatment Plant Addn.-Engineering Report	Approved
3-9-65	Corvallis	Treatment Plant Additions - Engineering Report	Approved
3-9-65	Cottage Grove	Treatment Plant Additions Engineering Report	Approved
3-9-65	Junction City	Treatment Plant Additions-Engineering Report	Approved
3-10-65	Banks	Treatment Plant Additions-Engineering Report	Approved
3-10-65	Albany	Cox Creek sewer lateral 3A	Prov. app.
3-10-65	Philomath	Sewerage Facilities-Engineering Report	Approved
3-10-65	Sweet Home	Revised plan for M. St. sewer	Prov. app.
3-10-65	West Slope S.D.	Main A and Lateral 1	Prov. app.
3-11-65	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-11-65	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Subd. sewer	Prov. app.
3-11-65	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions-Harvey St.	Prov. app.
3-17-65	Elgin	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
3-18-65	Jackson County	Fairway Estates San. Dist.	Prov. app.
3-18-65	Lake Oswego	Sewers LID #95	Prov. app.
3-18-65	Lincoln County	Sewage Treatment Plant Salishan	Prov. app.
3-19-65	Salem	Clark Creek sewers	Prov. app.
3-25-65	Multnomah County	Hayden Island Mobile Homes- Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
3-30-65	Salem	Sewer-Suburban East Salem- Engineering Report	Approved
3-31-65	Oak Lodge	Sewer Laterals B-7-2 & C-10-5-5	Prov. app.
3-31-65	Sunset Valley	Cornell Road sewers	Prov. app.
3-31-65	Wood Village	Arata Road sewer	Prov. app.
4-1-65	Jacksonville	Fifth and Lewis St. sewer	Prov. app.
4-1-65	Gresham	N.W. 14th Place Sewer	Prov. app.
4-1-65	Woodburn	Senior Estates #5 Sewer	Prov. app.
4-2-65	McMinnville	Engineering Report	Approved
4-2-65	Eugene	Sewers BD 65-4-8-9-13	Prov. app.
4-6-65	Bullards Beach State Park	Sewers and Treatment	Prov. app.
4-6-65	Beaverton	Allen-Dale Subd. #2 Sewers	Prov. app.
4-7-65	Beaverton	Laterals A, B and C	Prov. app.
4-8-65	Dallas	San. Sewers-N.E. Dallas	Prov. app.
4-8-65	Tualatin	Romada Inn Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. app.
4-8-65	Marion County	Wilark Park Sewer Laterals	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-9-65	Chemawa	Aerated sewage lagoon	Prov. app.
4-9-65	Coos Bay	Englewood sewers	Prov. app.
4-12-65	Oak Lodge San. D.	Sewer lateral 2C-1-6	Prov. app.
4-12-65	Polk County	Chatnicka Hts. Lateral #2	Prov. app.
4-12-65	Canby	Sewer - S.E. Knott Street	Prov. app.
4-15-65	Medford	Fairway Estates Sewers	Prov. app.
4-19-65	Aloha San. Dist.	Laterals	Prov. app.
4-20-65	Silverton	Laterals - S. Water Street	Prov. app.
4-20-65	Medford	Sewer - McAndrews Road	Prov. app.
4-21-65	Columbia City	Report on Sewerage Facilities	Prov. app.
4-21-65	Salem	Sunnyridge Heights #5 Subd.	Prov. app.
4-23-65	St. Helens	Shell Chemical Co.	Prov. app.
4-26-65	Eugene	Engineering Report-Eugene Fruit Growers - Clarifier	Prov. app.
4-30-65	Interlachen S.D.	Engineering Report	Prov. app.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Feb. 3	Corvallis	O.S.U. Pathological Incinerator	Cond. app.
Feb. 4	La Grande	Boise-Cascade, Mt. Emily Div.- Flyash arrestors on boiler stacks	Cond. app.
Feb. 8	Salem	John F. Kennedy Elem. School Incinerator Matz APA 202	Cond. app.
Feb. 25	Lane County	Bailey Hill High School	Prel. review More info. req.
Feb. 25	Gold Beach	Gold Beach High School	Prel. review More info. req.
Feb. 23	Multnomah County	Heavy Equipment test site	App. w/comments
March 8	Multnomah County	Whitaker School Incinerator	Cond. app.
March 8	Portland	PL 88-206 Application 3-yr. grant for \$186,977 federal funds	Comments submitted

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
March 16	Multnomah County	Pacific Mineral and Shell Corp. baghouse collector	Informal approval
March 22	Beaverton	Cedar Park Elem. School Incinerator	More info. requested
March 26	Troutdale	Upper Elementary School Incinerator	More information requested
March 26	Gresham	Powell Valley Elementary School Incinerator	More information requested
March 26	Washington Co.	James Templeton School Incinerator	More information requested
March 31	Tualatin	Durametal Mfg. Company Foundry controls	Cond. app.
April 2	Oakridge	Proposal for reduction of Air Pollution - Pope and Talbott	Comments submitted
April 14	N. Albany	Jr. High School Incinerator	More information requested
April 21	Eugene	Oregon Electric Service Incinerator	Cond. app.
April 28	La Grande	Boise-Cascade Corp. detailed control installation schedule	Approved

REVIEW OF 1965 LEGISLATION:

The Secretary reported that there were three bills introduced into the 1965 Legislature specifically at the request of the Sanitary Authority, that two of them, SB 90 and SB 185 had been passed but the third one, SB 87, was tabled, and that of the two that passed, SB 90 had been signed into law by the Governor and the other, SB 185, was awaiting the Governor's signature.

Doctor Campbell, member of the State Board of Health, reported that the State Board of Health has intense and strong interest in SB 185 as proposed by the Sanitary Authority.

It was MOVED by Doctor Campbell, seconded by Doctor Cleland, and carried that the joint meeting of the State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority strongly favors the enactment of SB 185 into law.

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The Secretary explained that the purpose of SB 185 is to prohibit after September 1, 1967, the discharge into any public waters of the state of Oregon any sewage or refuse from any moorage, marina, floating structure or any other structure unless such wastes are treated in a manner approved by the State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority. There was considerable opposition to the bill, particularly by the time it reached the House. One hearing was attended by members of the Sanitary Authority staff at which there were approximately 200 people present, most of them owners of houseboats throughout the State, who claimed they were in full agreement with the state's program for abatement and control of water pollution, but voiced their opposition to the bill because they were afraid that it was impractical or impossible for them to comply with its requirements. It was pointed out that great pressure was being brought upon the Governor by certain interests to veto it.

Doctor Goodman, President of the State Board of Health, stated that the members of his Board were in full agreement with Doctor Campbell's motion, but wondered if it would be better if these joint boards prepared a statement that might have a little more factual information, other than the fact that these two boards are on record as favoring the bill, that could be released to the press, the Governor and anybody else interested.

Doctor Wilcox stated that it was his opinion that the statement which had been read into the Legislative Committee's hearings is a matter of public record now. He said that statement could be redeveloped to support the motion if the members so wished. Doctor Wilcox went on to say that it was his opinion that it is very unfortunate this bill had taken the name of the houseboat marina bill because it is far broader than that. If the law is enforced it will eventually prevent human excreta that is carried into any plumbing fixtures from going into any public body of water in the state of Oregon. This applies to land, estuaries, rivers, etc. throughout the State.

The Secretary said that the other two pieces of legislation pertained to air pollution control.

Senate Bill 87, if it had been approved, would have removed from the present statutes the section which exempts from state control land clearing and land grading operations. At the present time neither the State Sanitary Authority nor any local air pollution control agency has any jurisdiction over land clearing or land grading operations. Since 1961 when the air pollution control law was amended, the clearing of land for the construction of highways and development of urban renewal projects has added materially to air pollution due to the fact that the contractors burn the buildings and other debris right on site.

Senate Bill 90 pertains to the metropolitan approach to air pollution control. It was pointed out that every home owner who has space heating and every automobile driver contributes to air pollution in his community, and that due to the multiplicity of these sources it is felt that it is almost impossible to effectively control air pollution entirely from the state level. It was proposed in SB 90 that the Metropolitan Study Commission, which was created by the 1963 Legislative Assembly, be expanded to include a study of air pollution, and to propose a statute which would allow establishment of regional control programs. Senate Bill 90 has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

The Secretary also reported that at the request of the city of Portland, SB 242 had been introduced which if passed would have made it possible to establish regional air pollution control programs. In other words, two or more cities, or two or more counties, or cities and counties by agreement could establish one regional air pollution control district. After several attempts to amend this bill, it was tabled.

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House Bill 1272 would have provided for the state control of exhaust from automobiles and would have required the Sanitary Authority to establish standards for emissions and to certify devices which could be used on automobiles to control pollution from the crankcase, the exhaust and any other part of the vehicle. This bill was tabled. It was thought at the time of the hearing that Congress might enact some standards for control of automobile exhaust emissions on a national level, but at the present time this does not look too favorable.

Senate Bill 194 would establish a Columbia River Compact and contains a provision to give the Compact Commission authority to enforce requirements for the control and abatement of interstate pollution. It does not appear likely that this bill will pass this session.

Senate Bill 212 would provide for the certification of all sewage works operators by the State Board of Health. No action has been taken after two committee hearings.

House Bill 1312 pertains to abolition of the Rogue River Coordination Board. There were two amendments proposed. It has gone back to committee, and does not look like any action will be taken.

Several bills pertaining to financing of sewerage facilities in Oregon have been introduced in this 1965 session. One bill would require the State Highway Department to pay the cost of relocation of sewers and water mains and other utilities when it is necessary to relocate them due to highway construction. This bill was passed by both houses, vetoed by the Governor and is now being reconsidered.

There are two bills pertaining to the Bancroft Act which are designed to improve the financing of sewers and other utilities.

Senate Bill 403, which has been passed, authorizes cities and other public bodies such as sanitary districts to issue bonds for 40 years instead of 30

years. The purpose is to reduce the annual carrying charges for some of the smaller communities that have extreme difficulty in raising sufficient funds to undertake construction of both sewer systems and sewage treatment works.

House Joint Resolution 31 pertains to air pollution control and instructs the Sanitary Authority to give full consideration to a report which was prepared by Oregon State University pertaining to the wigwam burner problem in Southern Oregon. It states that "the Sanitary Authority shall cooperate with industry to the end that the recommendations contained in this report will be fully considered and implemented." It would require further that the Sanitary Authority report back to the next session of the Legislature informing that assembly of the extent of the implementation of such recommendations, and authorizes the Authority to make any recommendations that it sees fit for new legislation to assist in solving this particular air pollution problem. This bill has not passed either House.

House Joint Resolution 11 would create an interim committee to study the functions of the State Board of Health in relation to counties and other activities in general public health throughout the State. It has passed the House. \$30,000 would be appropriated to finance the study during the next biennium.

BUDGET FOR 1965-67 BIENNIUM:

The Secretary reported on the budget approved by the Legislature for the Division of Sanitation and Engineering for the 1965-67 biennium. He presented a comparison between the actual expenditures for the '61-'63 biennium, the estimated expenditures for the present biennium, the amount requested for these various programs for the next biennium, the amount recommended by the Governor and the amount that was actually approved by the Legislature. The amount approved was about \$150,000 less than the amount that had been requested two years ago for the present biennium.

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A chart was presented showing the reductions that were made by the Legislature in the budget as recommended by the Governor's office. Two positions were eliminated, one from the Air Quality Control program and one from the Environmental Sanitation program. The Secretary reported that the Ways and Means Committee had made blanket cuts of \$15,000 in the in-state travel and \$7,500 in the capital outlay budgets.

Another chart was presented which showed a detailed breakdown for the various programs of the Division of Sanitation and Engineering divided between salaries, services and supplies, and capital outlay.

Information was included concerning the staffing situation of the Division of Sanitation and Engineering as it existed in the past and how it will be for the next two years. In 1961 the Division had an average staff of  $57\frac{1}{2}$  positions, 1963 -  $63\frac{1}{4}$  positions, 1964 and 1965 due to cutback in budget the number of positions was below the 1961 operations. The Secretary stated that under the budget which was approved for the next two years, the Division should have a staff of slightly more than 66 positions. However, due to the manner in which the budgets are made, if a full staff is maintained, it will be necessary to go to the Emergency Board for additional money to finance the salaries and wages.

Most of the increase for the next biennium is in the Air Quality Control program. The Legislature and the Governor's office went along with the request for additional people in air pollution control due to the fact that there is a good possibility for Federal financial assistance through the Federal Clean Air Act which was passed by Congress in December 1963.

WILLAMETTE BASIN POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM:

The Secretary of the Sanitary Authority stated that about one year ago the members of the Sanitary Authority reviewed and approved a detailed report which had been prepared by the staff pertaining to the problem of water pollution control in the Willamette basin.

In the late 1930's and early 1940's the policy was established requiring primary treatment for all municipal projects on the main stem of the Willamette and secondary treatment on the smaller tributaries. By 1957 when the last city on the main stem of the Willamette had complied with that policy, it was found that due to the tremendous increase in population and industry that had taken place in the meantime, primary treatment was not adequate to restore and maintain an acceptable degree of purity in the main Willamette.

In 1950 the Authority held a public hearing in the matter of waste disposal by the pulp and paper industry due to the fact that that industry constituted the largest single source of oxygen demand. As a result of that hearing held in 1950, it was determined that each of the five sulphite pulp mills would have to devise facilities to keep out of the stream during the summer and fall months all of the concentrated wastes from the production of sulphite pulp. The deadline was 1952. In compliance with that order these mills did provide facilities for that purpose. By providing these facilities these mills were able to reduce their BOD loads about 65% on an average.

In 1957 it was found that primary treatment for city wastes was not enough and likewise this degree of treatment by the pulp mills was not adequate to maintain an acceptable dissolved oxygen concentration in the lower Willamette. Consequently, the Authority went on record last year as changing its policy to require a minimum of secondary treatment for all cities equal to 85% BOD removal, plus chlorination, and the same degree of reduction for the pulp mills during the period of critical stream flow, plus year round removal of settleable solids. In the original order in 1950 no mention was made of the settleable solids contained in the waste from the paper making operations. Only the concentrated wastes from the pulp mills were mentioned, and since then it has been found that the settleable solids in the waste cause extensive sludge deposits in certain

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sections of the river. The Secretary went on to state that if the sludge deposits can be eliminated, a significant source of oxygen demand on the rivers will be removed.

(1) Municipal Sewage Disposal -

Mr. Weathersbee gave a report on the status of sewage treatment works - planning and construction - in the Willamette basin for communities having less than secondary treatment. This report, dated May 1965, has been made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that all communities on the Willamette River basin will not have full secondary treatment facilities by the December 1966 deadline which was adopted as policy by the Sanitary Authority at its March 1964, meeting. However, each community has an active program under way and it is believed that reasonable progress is being made by all at this time.

(2) Pulp and Paper Mills -

Mr. Weathersbee presented a summary of the pulp and paper mill waste disposal for the Willamette River basin. This report, dated May 1, 1965, has been made a part of the permanent files.

The four sulphite mills located at Salem, Newberg, Oregon City, and West Linn on the main stem of the Willamette River had been requested to submit proposals for effecting reductions in their waste discharges which would meet the treatment requirements outlined in the Sanitary Authority's Willamette River Report of May 1964, which the Authority adopted as policy at its meeting in Eugene on June 18, 1964. Mr. Weathersbee summarized these proposals which have been made a part of the permanent files as follows:

- (a) Boise-Cascade - Salem. This mill is already exceeding the Sanitary Authority's requirements for reduction in BOD. In addition, it proposes to provide in-plant changes and facilities that will materially reduce waste flows and solids losses, to construct a system for collecting and consolidating all of the waste sources throughout the mill, and to

construct and place in operation primary sedimentation facilities by the end of 1968.

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- (b) Publishers' - Newberg. This mill has recently been purchased by the Publishers' Paper Company, and administrative control by that company was assumed April 1, 1965. Publishers' Paper Company has stated that it proposes to proceed with the former owner's plan of expanding the present lagoon capacity by 50% prior to this summer's low flow period. Publishers' Paper Company has not had time to develop a comprehensive program for waste reduction at this mill. They have stated that a study will be begun immediately and a definite proposal will be forthcoming in the near future.
- (c) Publishers' Paper - Oregon City. This company proposes to continue barging a portion of its strong cooking liquors to the Columbia River as a means of effecting reductions in its BOD discharge during critical low flow periods. By this means an average of 68% reduction in BOD was maintained during the critical flow period July through October of last year. In addition the company has tentatively proposed to install a gravity system for collecting all of its waste streams within the mill. They have projected costs for construction of primary sedimentation facilities and are investigating the proposal of long range recovery of cooking chemicals but have not committed themselves to carrying through any of these projects by any specific time.
- (d) Crown-Zellerbach - West Linn. This mill proposes to add 30 MG capacity to its existing 70 MG waste sulfite liquor lagoon. This will permit an effective reduction in total mill BOD loads of 77% for a 140-day period. It is estimated that they will obtain an additional 5% reduction in BOD through removal of settleable solids. This will bring them close to the requested 85% reduction in BOD. In addition they propose to make extensive

in-plant changes which will further reduce waste flows and solids losses, and to engineer, construct and place in operation primary sedimentation facilities by the end of 1967.

Following discussions of these proposals the Sanitary Authority took the following actions:

(a) Boise-Cascade - Salem. The Boise-Cascade proposal was accepted unanimously with the provision that all phases of the program, including the facilities for removing and disposing of settleable solids be completed and placed in operation by June 1, 1968.

(b) Publishers' - Newberg. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the Sanitary Authority request Publishers' Paper Mill at Newberg to construct, in addition to its proposed 50% increase in capacity of the existing lagoon by this summer, additional lagoon capacity, something on the order of 100 million gallons, and have it completed and in operation by June 1, 1966, and to have their solids problem solved by June 1, 1967.

(c) Publishers' - Oregon City. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that we again communicate with this pulp mill by letter asking them to be specific in what they intend to do in regard to dates and plans, and failing to receive a satisfactory reply to our letter within a reasonable time, that they be asked to appear at the next Sanitary Authority meeting and explain why they are unable to do so.

(d) Crown-Zellerbach - West Linn. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the proposal submitted by this pulp mill be accepted but point out that they are somewhat below the required 85% BOD reduction and request them to carry on a program for further BOD reduction.

CHATNICKA HEIGHTS NO. 2 SUBDIVISION PERFORMANCE BONDS:

Mr. Milliken reported that Chatnicka Heights is a small subdivision in Polk County just outside of West Salem. The developer had requested a variance in the performance bond requirements for this project. The original Chatnicka Heights subdivision included 26 lots. The developer now wants to include 10 more lots. The present bond covers the 26 lots but only three houses have actually been occupied and 10 either built or under construction. In order to sell the houses the owner has to have a few more lots available for buyers. The subdivision is served by a sewage treatment plant with a capacity large enough to take care of 100 houses. The owner has volunteered to increase the bond when there are more than 26 houses built. Mr. Milliken recommended that the Sanitary Authority grant the request for leaving the bond as it is.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Sanitary Authority allow this variance with the condition that if and when sewer service reaches 20 dwellings, the bond at that time will immediately be increased.

ROGUE RIVER:

Mr. McPhillips stated that he is concerned over conditions in the Rogue River. The Rogue River Coordination Board is charged with seeing that the Rogue River and its tributaries shall be maintained such that fishing conditions in Curry County are comparable to fishing conditions in Josephine County and to provide a medium through which placer mining interests and fishing interests on the river and its tributaries may cooperate for the mutual benefit of both. This part of the law has been disregarded by the Rogue River Coordination Board who has tried to solve this problem by making an agreement with the miners whereby they could operate five days a week, leaving the river, supposedly, two days a week for the rest of the people to use.

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Mr. McPhillips said that there are really two sources of pollution in the Rogue River - one of them is mining and the other is sand and gravel operations. At present there are no laws regulating placer mining and not too many regulating the other activities. Now is the time to start an active campaign on the Rogue River because there are no mines operating and will not be operating until next winter. Mr. McPhillips asked that the Sanitary Authority move in and get these gravel operations cleaned up, that a stand be taken on it, and that the offenders be notified that the Authority intends to stop them from muddying up the river.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the staff be instructed to notify the gravel operators on the Rogue River and its tributaries that they will have to conform to the laws regarding pollution control, and that the staff be further instructed that if there is any pollution, to proceed against the operators.

PORTLAND REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Howard Smith reported that a letter from Mr. Niedermeyer, attorney for Mr. Elmer Hawk, and a copy of a petition with 52 signatures had been received in regard to the open burning of refuse at the city of Portland public dump located off North Swift Boulevard near St. Johns. The petitioners demanded that the laws of the state of Oregon be enforced in accordance with Chapter 426, Oregon Laws 1961, in regard to the abatement of air pollution in the city of Portland, and specifically at the city's refuse disposal dump located along North Swift Boulevard. The Secretary pointed out that this same petition was sent to the Honorable Tom Lawson McCall, Secretary of State, and to Ray Smith, Auditor of the city of Portland.

Mr. Howard Smith reported that a staff member had inspected the operation at the city dump on April 15, 1965, and had noted that open burning of combustible material, such as tree trimmings, cardboard, cellulose and lumber, was being carried on at the time. Also a two-section lagoon of oil waste was

observed to be partly filled. Past practice by the city has been to open burn this oil at weekly intervals, usually at night. An average of 40-50 cubic yards per day of this rubbish material is open burned; however, some days much larger amounts of scrap lumber are brought in for disposal. Approximately 579,000 gallons per year of waste oil containing 20-30% water and sludge are disposed of at this site by open burning. Mr. Smith further stated that the city fire marshal requires a permit be issued for this open burning and tries to limit the time of burning to periods of favorable atmospheric dispersion and that there have been numerous conferences with officials of the city of Portland urging a study to find a way of eliminating this source of air pollution. One private civil suit has been heard on this matter in Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon Re: Elmer Hawk vs. Terry D. Schrunk, et al No. 294-940. The requested temporary injunction against the city was denied by the court because the conditions complained of had existed for some time, and the Sanitary Authority was negotiating with the city to correct the conditions described.

Mr. McPhillips asked how these oil wastes would be disposed of other than by open burning, to which Mr. Smith replied that at the present time negotiations are going on between the city, Port of Portland, and Bureau of Docks for collection of these oil wastes to be barged for reclaiming. Time Oil Company is interested in this and there is hope that this problem can be resolved. Mr. Smith stated that there are alternate ways of disposing of these oil wastes. One is a designed incinerator that will take even a higher percentage of water sludge and still burn it without creating any air pollution. Mr. Wendel mentioned that one way would be to take it six miles from the city and burn it, and another would be sanitary landfills. He also asked what was being done about burning tires and Mr. Smith said

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this practice had been discontinued, also the burning of asphalt roofing, but that a number of tires are being taken by contractors for auxiliary fuel for land clearing.

Mr. R.E. Hatchard, Director, Portland Air Quality Control, reported that a new city engineer has been employed and will be in Portland July 1. He has been authorized in this interval before he comes to Portland to visit successful incinerators and accumulate basic information. He is in Ohio now. Detroit has made a dramatic solution to their refuse problem with a special incinerator; Atlanta, Georgia has another. Mr. Hatchard stated that this new city engineer would have responsibility for all city engineering work.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the city of Portland submit to the Authority by July 1, 1965, a workable plan for conversion from the open burning of all refuse and oil waste at this site to an approved method of disposal, that the plan include a time schedule for conversion of each class of refuse now being open burned, and that in view of the long standing nature of this problem and continued receipt of petitions and complaints in this matter, the open burning of solid and liquid waste cease at this site by September 1, 1965.

WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNER REGULATIONS:

Mr. H.M. Patterson read the proposed regulations drafted under the date of May 4, 1965, and by means of a sketch gave an explanation of the operation of a wigwam waste wood burner. He then recommended that the proposed regulations be adopted in accordance with administrative procedures.

Mr. S.B. McQueen, Chairman of the Forest Products Air Quality Committee of Associated Oregon Industries pointed out that the regulations which Mr. Patterson had submitted had been developed after a considerable amount of time, money, effort, experimentation on the part of numerous individual groups; namely, the State Air Quality Control staff, Oregon State University

Engineering Department and the Forest Products Industry which sponsored this comprehensive report and study. Mr. McQueen stated that he had one slight disagreement with the regulations and this was in regard to exit gas temperatures. He felt that there was not a great deal of background information on this as yet. He mentioned that part of the regulation requires that each burner have a thermocouple and a pyrometer installed and that each burner will have a log kept daily of its operation which includes the exit gas temperature reading. He felt and said he was supported in this regard by Dr. Boubel of Oregon State University, who is the man who directed the study, that they would not be in a position to say whether the requirements for exit gas temperatures should be 900, 200, 500 or what have you until they have had an opportunity to see this from a practical long-range standpoint. He suggested that at the outset no temperature be specified, but that within the first year re-examination of the information contained in the background log data as provided by daily reports and the use of thermocouples and pyrometers on burners be used to give a good basic idea of what the temperature should be. Because of atmospheric conditions, altitude, prevailing winds, type of fuel, etc., in one particular airshed, 500 degrees might be impossible to attain and on the other hand, it may be that a smokeless burner could operate at temperatures below 400 degrees, possibly even 250 degrees. He said the Industry's Air Quality Committee recommends that the specific temperature be deleted at this time and in its place there be substituted words to the effect that the highest possible operating temperature be maintained. This could be reviewed at a later time when there is more basic information available from which to draw.

Mr. Meierjurgan said he believed there should be more study on it, and that in setting a definite temperature we might be trapping ourselves. He also mentioned various species of wood to be burned and that some species required a higher temperature than others.

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Mr. McQueen stated that the original study of Oregon State University was on Douglas Fir.

Mr. Wendel asked if it would suffice to say under Article (4) "burner exit temperatures will be maintained high enough to prevent the emission of objectionable smoke and particulate matter." He felt that different burners would differ, depending upon location and other factors.

Mr. Patterson stated that the regulations as drawn recognize the fact that there will be some emissions even if these regulations are complied with. These regulations have been drafted on the idea that this is a step in the direction to reduce air pollution but would not necessarily solve the problem. He said that we are reaching for a criteria that would give us some indication of the efficiency of combustion and we chose the degrees of exit gas temperature for that purpose. The regulation is actually drafted around the exit gas temperature requirement.

There was much discussion as to what the exit gas temperature should be to produce acceptable results.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the item "the burner exit temperature shall be maintained above 500 degrees Fahrenheit" be deleted and that instead it be agreed that the burner shall be operated at the highest possible temperature that can be maintained without damage to the burner.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the amended draft be presented at a hearing for final adoption by the Sanitary Authority.

STATUS REPORTS:

(1) Grand Ronde sewerage. A hearing has been authorized by the Authority and is scheduled for June 9, 1965, in Grand Ronde.

(2) Mill City sewerage. Satisfactory progress is being made for the present. A hearing has been authorized in the event satisfactory progress is not maintained.

(3) Arrow Meat Company waste disposal. Mr. Weathersbee stated that members of the staff had participated in the two-day trial March 2 and 3, 1965, and are now awaiting the court's decision.

(4) City of Portland sewage disposal. Since the last Authority meeting the city of Portland has authorized its consulting engineers to proceed with the preparation of final plans for the construction of interceptors and trunk sewers so that they can make application for a Federal grant from the next fiscal year's allotment. They have also assigned members of their engineering staff to make the necessary study of the east side interceptor so that a plan can be worked out whereby they can make the changes necessary to prevent the overflow or by-passing of raw sewage into the Willamette River. They hope to have the whole project done in 6 years and the sewers for the Linnton and Guilds Lake areas completed in 3 years.

Mr. Wendel and Mr. McPhillips both expressed their disappointment over the fact that it had taken the city of Portland so long to resume planning for completion of its project. Mr. Wendel expressed the opinion that the city should be required to submit a bond issue to the voters in order to speed up the financing so that it could be completed in less than 6 years.

(5) Dunthorpe-Riverdale sewerage. The Secretary stated that the contract had been awarded for the engineering, but the engineers have not actually been authorized to start preparation of plans due to the fact that the county intends to finance the engineering by an advance planning loan from HHFA. The county does not want to risk using its money because if a bond issue should fail to be passed by the voters, the money would have been spent without opportunity for recovery within a reasonable time. An application for a planning advance was filed many months ago but HHFA refused to act on it until the city and county had entered into a contract for the treatment of the sewage at the city's sewage treatment plant.

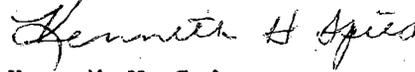
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Commissioner Gleason has said that they are working as fast and as diligently as they can, that they are meeting with the Advisory Committee for the county sewer district, and will be setting a date shortly for a bond election.

The next meeting date was set for June 24 in Portland with an executive meeting in the morning and regular meeting in the afternoon.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 106th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
June 24, 1965

The 106th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 1:30 p.m., June 24, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Doctor Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen and Leo Baton, District Sanitary Engineers; Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; Bryan M. Johnson, Robert F. Wood and Fred G. Katzel, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Harold L. Sawyer, Patrick D. Curran and Ernie A. Schmidt, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician and Glen D. Carter and Edison L. Quan, Aquatic Biologists.

Mr. John Amacher, Member, was unable to attend because of prior commitments.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the May 6, 1965, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 18 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 4 project plans for air quality control for the month of May 1965, be approved.

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-4-65	Dayton	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
5-6-65	Central Point	Sewer extension (250' of 8")	Approved
5-6-65	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral B-0-4	Prov. app.
5-7-65	Springfield	Sewer Project #S-58	Prov. app.
5-7-65	Springfield	Weyerhaeuser connection	Prov. app.
5-7-65	Whitford McKay	Raleigh Green Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
5-10-65	Corvallis	Sewer - SSL 93 and 99	Prov. app.
5-10-65	Roseburg	Mark Linn sanitary sewers	Prov. app.
5-10-65	Umatilla	Pump station	Prov. app.
5-10-65	Gresham	Suncrest subd., 2nd phase	Prov. app.
5-12-65	Eugene	Ferry Street connector	Prov. app.
5-12-65	Eugene	West Amazon Dr. to Sunny Hollow	Prov. app.
5-12-65	Eugene	Willakenzie - Phase IV	Prov. app.
5-12-65	Eugene	1st addn. to Oak Hills	Prov. app.
5-20-65	Newport	Georgia Pacific Waste Line #3	Prov. app.
5-26-65	Metzger S.D.	Sewage treatment plant (rev.)	Prov. app.
5-26-65	Ft. Vannoy	Job Corps sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
5-26-65	Portland	Tryon Pump Station specs.	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
May 17	White City	3M Company, incinerator for burning acetone and heptane	Test data was requested
May 18	Multnomah Co.	Del Brown Foundry	Recommended cond. approval
May 21	Columbia Co.	Shell Chemical Company Anhydrous ammonia and urea plants	Cond. approval
May 28	Jackson Co.	Sam's Valley Elementary School incinerator	More information requested

FEDERAL GRANTS

A list of the projects for which applications had been received prior to the June 15 deadline for federal grants under PL 660 from the 1966 fiscal year appropriation which Congress is expected to make shortly had previously been distributed to and reviewed by the members. It was pointed out in the accompanying memorandum dated June 24, 1965, that the appropriation had not yet been finally acted upon by Congress but that Oregon should receive a total of \$1,285,850 which in addition to the balance of \$9,330 from the present fiscal year appropriation would amount to \$1,295,180 to be allocated for new projects. The memorandum and list have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the applications for federal grants for fiscal year 1966 be approved in the order shown on sheet 4 of the memorandum and list with the exception that the city of Portland receive the balance in the fund unless the appropriation is increased sufficiently to more than cover Portland's request in which case the city of Springfield will receive the balance. The list and order of applications approved are as follows:

<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Eugene *	157	\$350,820
2. Aloha Sanitary District	181	104,413
3. Lincoln City	185	61,050
4. Multnomah County **	175	44,200
5. Hubbard	180	41,442
6. Corvallis	182	318,000
7. Multnomah County ***	173	13,400
8. Willamina	179	30,000

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<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
9. Lebanon	177	37,370
10. Sweet Home	161	19,620
11. Banks	178	22,800
12. Huntington	176	13,950
13. Tigard	186	16,539
14. Independence	174	30,900
15. Portland	184	****
* Balance of request approved in 1964		
** For Sylvan interceptor sewer		
*** For Edgefield Center STP additions		
**** Balance of funds available up to a maximum of \$600,000		

#### WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNER REGULATIONS

Mr. Patterson reported that at the last Sanitary Authority meeting a motion was adopted that the proposed regulations be revised and be prepared for a hearing. Pursuant to that motion the regulations were subsequently revised and prepared for a hearing. The proposed regulations require the staff to review the plans and specifications for new wigwam waste wood burners and also require facilities to be added to existing burners for control of combustion.

In accordance with the administrative procedure act, the hearing was advertised and was completed on June 21. The report from Mr. Marion Lamb, the hearings officer, has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. It is the recommendation of the hearings officer that the proposed rules be adopted.

Mr. Patterson then stated that before so doing the staff had some changes to request as follows:

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- (1) Page 1, under definitions, paragraph 4, eliminate the words "refuse or garbage" at the end of the sentence. It is the intent of the regulations to pertain only to waste wood burners.
  - (2) Page 3, section 4, subsection 1, change "22-011" to "21-011". This was a typographical error.
  - (3) Page 3, section 4, subsection 1, put a period after "suspended particulate matter" and delete the remainder of the paragraph. That part of the section, as legally interpreted, would necessitate the staff's reviewing by a specified date each individual burner to determine whether or not it should be given an extended variance.
  - (4) Page 3, section 4, subsection 2, change to read "--- may be granted variances from the provisions of Section Three pursuant to ORS 449.810." Delete the remainder of the paragraph. The original wording in this case does not provide any added clarity. This is outlined in the statute which is all that is necessary.

Mr. Wheeler asked Mr. Denman whether or not it would be necessary to hold a second hearing on the above changes.

Mr. Denman replied that it would not as long as the changes were kept within reasonable limits. He said the regulations can be changed and any comments considered which is the purpose of the hearing.

Mr. Wheeler then stated that before any action was taken on these regulations he had one comment he wished to make and have the minutes show the same. At the last meeting of the Authority he raised the question of practicality relative to Section 3, subsection 4, concerning exit gas temperatures. He stated that from a theoretical standpoint he thought the present wording may be as good or better than the previously specified 500 degrees, but that

without having some specific degree of exit gas temperature the Sanitary Authority does not have a regulation that is readily enforceable from the standpoint of the staff. He said that he wanted to register an objection to this point and to serve notice that in the near future he would expect that there would be some modification brought up and an amendment made to the rules later which would include either exit gas temperature or some other physically practical means of enforcement to the actual policing of the operation.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Denman if he agreed with this statement made by Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Denman replied that he did agree with it as far as enforceability is concerned, that prior to this time a definite burner temperature had been set, and that as Mr. Wheeler said, it leaves something to be desired as far as strict enforcement of that particular phase.

Mr. McPhillips stated that it was his understanding that the Authority agreed that this was probably a starter and was as practical as we could go until we have tried it and had some sort of a background of experience. If it isn't workable it can be changed later. The Chairman then asked what the regulation as drafted would enable the staff to do.

Mr. Patterson replied that it would enable the staff to enforce the installation of the temperature control devices, record keeping, etc., so that the staff would be able to obtain information relative to the operation.

Mr. Meierjurgan said that he felt this proposed regulation is eminently fair and that within a couple of years the staff would probably gain in two areas; one the design of the burner and another in the establishment of standards on exit gases.

The Chairman then asked the effectiveness of Section 4, page 2 if a period were placed after the words "efficient combustion."

Mr. Harms was in favor of the Chairman's suggestion and stated that he didn't believe the rest of the phrase added anything.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the proposed regulations be adopted as written except for page 1, under definitions, paragraph 4, delete the words "refuse or garbage"; page 2, section 3, subsection 4, place a period after the word "combustion", and delete the remainder of the sentence; page 3, section 4, subsection 1, line 3, change "22-011 to 21-011"; page 3, section 4, subsection 1, put a period after "Suspended Particulate Matter" and delete the remainder of the paragraph; page 3, section 4, subsection 2, change to read "--- may be granted variances from the provisions of Section Three pursuant to ORS 449.810" and delete the remainder of the paragraph.

GRAND RONDE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A public hearing had been held on June 9, 1965, in the matter of Floyd Bunn and the community of Grand Ronde concerning water pollution in Polk County, Oregon.

In a memorandum report by Hearings Officer, Marion Lamb, dated June 18, it was stated that testimony at the hearing established that raw or inadequately treated sewage was, and is, being discharged into Rock Creek causing pollution in Rock Creek and the South Yamhill River, in violation of Oregon Statutes and Administrative Rules.

Mr. Bunn had admitted ownership of the sewerage system involved and did not deny or refute any part of the facts set forth in the complaint.

It was the recommendation of the Hearings Officer that Mr. Floyd Bunn be given 60 days in which to secure an engineer's recommendation on an acceptable

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Mr. Harms was in favor of the Chairman's suggestion and stated that he didn't believe the rest of the phrase added anything.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meier Jurgens, and carried that the proposed regulations be adopted as written except for page 1, under definitions, paragraph 4, delete the words "refuse or garbage"; page 2, section 3, subsection 4, place a period after the word "combustion", and delete the remainder of the sentence; page 3, section 4, subsection 1, line 3, change "22-011" to "21-011"; page 3, section 4, subsection 1, put a period after "Suspended Particulate Matter" and delete the remainder of the paragraph; page 3, section 4, subsection 2, change to read "--- may be granted variances from the provisions of Section Three pursuant to ORS 449.810" and delete the remainder of the paragraph.

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It was the recommendation of the Hearings Officer that Mr. Floyd Bunn be given 60 days in which to secure an engineer's recommendation on an acceptable

plan of abatement; and, further, that the State Sanitary Authority determine the time for completion of this abatement method or installation.

Mr. Jensen, Portland District Engineer, reviewed the report of the hearings officer and said the staff would like to recommend that it be required that Mr. Bunn submit and obtain approval of engineering plans and specifications in addition to a construction time table by not later than September 1, 1965, and that pollution of Rock Creek in South Yamhill River by raw sewage or inadequately treated sewage effluent from Mr. Bunn's sewage system be abated in an approved manner by not later than January 1, 1966.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the recommendations of the Hearings Officer that Mr. Floyd Bunn be given 60 days in which to secure an engineer's recommendation on an acceptable plan of abatement be accepted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the above motion be amended to set a date of September 1, 1965, for submission of engineering plans and January 1, 1966, for abatement of the pollution.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

The Chairman stated that this matter was placed on the agenda because of the receipt of a complaint from Morris P. Kirk & Sons which apparently is a subsidiary of National Lead Company. After having been assured by the members of the Authority that they had read the complaint, the Chairman asked Mr. Patterson if he felt that the treatment of the lake and plant effluent will accomplish the desired purposes.

Mr. Patterson said that based on the information submitted to the staff, it will reduce the odor problem considerably, but that it is believed that the area odors will continue to be a problem as long as the lake is used as

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a holding or treatment device. He stated that he did not think this treatment would completely eliminate the odor problem, but that it would be a step in that direction.

The Chairman asked Mr. Patterson if he thought that all the odor came from the lake.

Mr. Patterson replied that not all of it comes from the lake, but it was the staff's belief that a substantial part does come from the lake, both in the immediate area and in the metropolitan area.

Mr. McPhillips asked if this was a new process, and if not, why hadn't it been tried before.

Mr. Patterson said that Chipman Chemical Company had just recently thought of this process following receipt of the last letter from the Authority staff. The company indicated that they would treat the effluent as it comes from the plant and also treat the lake with calcium hydroxide.

Mr. Harms said that even though this has been a recurring problem at almost every Sanitary Authority meeting for the past two or three years, he thought that the staff in effect indicated that the cooperation by Chipman Chemical has been quite good in the past couple of years.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the staff continue its study and review of the matter, reporting back to the Sanitary Authority at its next meeting regarding progress, and that Chipman Chemical Company be requested to proceed with all possible haste in the proposed treatment of the lake with calcium hydroxide.

Mr. McPhillips made the statement that while he was in sympathy with the motion made by Mr. Harms, and had the kindest feeling toward Chipman Chemical Company because they have been most cooperative, he wanted to point out that

the staff still has a job to do and Chipman should be informed that if they are not able to abate this nuisance in their present location, the Sanitary Authority will have to start abatement proceedings.

TILLAMOOK AIR BASE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Secretary stated that the Tillamook Air Base has had a sewage disposal problem for a good many years. During World War II the Air Base was built with a system for the collection of domestic sewage but because of the shortage of critical materials the installation of sewage treatment works was not required. As a consequence all the wastes from this base were discharged, untreated, directly into the Trask River which is a tributary of Tillamook Bay. Following the end of hostilities and at some later time, the operation of the base was turned over to Tillamook County with the result that several industries located on those properties. Beginning about 1956 the staff started working with Tillamook County, the Board of County Commissioners, in an attempt to get them to assume the responsibility for providing sewage treatment. This was refused on the grounds the county did not have full ownership of the system or the property. Not too long ago, following the initiation of the Job Corps program, a new development took place on the base on property that belonged to the Bureau of Land Management. The Job Corps Center was established and they now have about 275 persons at this center. The federal government was agreeable to providing sewage treatment to serve this new development; however, inasmuch as it is located on the base and is tributary to the whole sewer system, it was suggested by the Authority staff that the federal government not provide a plant for its own facility but agree to use its funds to help finance a treatment works which would serve the entire area. This the federal government agreed to do. At about that same time negotiations were completed between General

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Services Administration, the federal agency that handles federal properties, and Tillamook County, turning over the utilities and portions of the land to Tillamook County so according to present records the county now has full ownership of this facility. Immediately thereafter a letter was sent to the Board of County Commissioners advising them of this problem and asking them to retain engineers to get an engineering study prepared and plans developed so that sewage treatment for the entire base could be provided, thereby eliminating pollution caused in the Trask River and Tillamook Bay. This letter was turned over to the attorney for the Tillamook Airport Commission who replied that it was still a problem of the federal government. An immediate reply to that letter was sent pointing out that the Job Corps Center was only part of the problem and that the federal government was willing to solve its problem but that wouldn't solve the remainder of the problem. The staff's letter again directed the county to retain an engineer, have plans prepared and to proceed with construction of the required facilities. The County Commissioners were told that the staff would be glad to meet with them to discuss this matter and give them any assistance we could. That letter was dated May 21 and to date no reply from the county has been received and as far as is known no action has been taken. If no cooperation is received from the county, it is requested the staff be given permission to take appropriate steps to secure cooperation through the issuance of a citation for a public hearing before the Authority.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked what date had been set for asking for compliance or citing them in and the Secretary replied that no deadline was set, that they were merely advised that the Board would be in session today and requested that they advise the Authority before this so that the information could be

considered. No one was present to represent the airport. The Airport Commission acts as agents of the county government.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the recommendation of the staff be accepted that if no cooperation is received by July 15, 1965, to employ an engineer and proceed with studies to solve the problem, a citation will be issued for the county to appear at the next regularly scheduled Sanitary Authority meeting.

WILLAMETTE RIVER PULP MILLS

Mr. Weathersbee reported that at the last meeting of the Authority proposals for treating the wastes from the four sulphite mills on the main stem of the Willamette River were considered. These mills were Boise-Cascade at Salem, Publishers Paper Company at Newberg (formerly Spaulding), Publishers at Oregon City and the Crown Zellerbach Corporation at West Linn.

He also stated that a request has since been sent to the Crown-Zellerbach mill at Lebanon for a proposal. None has been received yet but no specific deadline was given. A partial proposal, unsolicited, was made but the company was asked to provide for further reductions in the BOD and for submission of a definite proposal to this end. This had not yet been received but the company was known to be working on this proposal.

Mr. Weathersbee then briefly reviewed the reports presented at the last Sanitary Authority meeting. The Crown Zellerbach mill at West Linn had proposed to meet the treatment requirements as set by the Board by 1967. This was accepted. The Boise-Cascade Company at Salem proposed to meet the treatment requirements during 1968 which was accepted with the request that they advance their target date to June 1, 1968, instead of the end of 1968. A letter received June 24, 1965, from Boise-Cascade Company was read and has been made a part of the files. In a telephone conversation the company agreed

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essentially to make every effort to meet the June 1, 1968, deadline and intends to do so unless prevented by soil and water conditions on Minto Island.

The Spaulding mill at Newberg had submitted no proposal because that mill has just been taken over by the Publishers Company of Oregon City. A proposal for the Publishers mill at Oregon City was received but not acceptable. Pursuant to instructions by the Board a letter was directed to Publishers on May 14. A reply dated June 22 still gave no definite proposal.

Mr. Meierjurgan pointed out one sentence in the company's letter which reads, "This very substantial capital expenditure produces no revenue, and we are also planning on expansion and improvement of our revenue producing facilities both at Oregon City and Newberg." He then commented that in other words they are planning on expanding, there is nothing wrong with that but if they have that type of capital, it is also an important consideration they should be asked for a definite time schedule.

Mr. Weathersbee said the stage development suggested in their engineer's report submitted with their letter of June 22 would be as follows: Stage 1. Sanitary sewage facilities costing \$19,305. This would be picking up their remaining sanitary waste outfalls at this mill and tying them in with the Oregon City sewer system. Stage 2. The industrial effluent gravity collection system at a cost of \$257,920. Stage 3. Pumping stations, effluent pressure system and clarifier at an estimated cost of \$405,860. Stage 4. Solids dewatering and incineration equipment at an estimated cost of \$227,500. The total cost of these facilities is \$891,280. A definite commitment on carrying out Stage 1 during 1965 has been given. Getting detailed engineering studies of the gravity collection system for consideration and possible construction commencing in 1966 is in progress. After the collection system

is installed, collection of data will begin which will be used to design the pump stations, the pressure system and the clarifier, and beyond that solids dewatering and incineration equipment will be provided. No dates were given for Stages 3 and 4.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that Publishers Paper Company at Oregon City be cited to appear at the next Sanitary Authority meeting to show cause why an order should not be entered calling for completion of Stage 1 as shown in their engineering report by December 31, 1965, Stage 2 by June 15, 1966, and presentation of a definite time schedule for completion of Stages 3 and 4.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that unless Publishers Paper Company at Oregon City gives to the Authority by August 2, 1965, satisfactory assurance that the company will complete Stages 1 and 2 by the above mentioned deadlines and submits a definite time schedule on Stages 3 and 4, the matter be referred to a hearings officer for a hearing on the citation.

It was reported that Publishers Paper Company was enlarging the lagoon at the Newberg mill to approximately 80 million gallons capacity, the first stage of a satisfactory proposal for that installation. This is all that can be expected at this mill this year. A letter directed to the company set forth some other deadlines to be met for additional lagoon capacity beyond that which is being provided this summer and also for a proposal for providing primary sedimentation for solids removal. At the last Authority meeting the Board decided to ask Publishers to complete additional storage facilities by June 1, 1966. That would be the storage required to effect at least 85% BOD removal and to complete the installation of the facilities for settleable solids removal by June 1, 1967. It is a relatively simple problem there at

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the former Spaulding mill as there is only one outfall.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the staff be requested to direct another letter to Publishers Paper Company, Newberg, asking for a specific reply to the third paragraph on page 2 of Mr. Spies' letter of May 14, 1965, concerning the Newberg mill.

Mr. Weathersbee then mentioned that Western Kraft Corporation is planning expansion of its mill at Albany which will increase production to approximately 500 tons per day. This will be an increase of about 75 tons/day as the present capacity is 425 tons per day. The company has proposed to install earthen settling basins in sufficient capacity to give the requested fiber reduction. It is thought that aside from the possible aggravation of the odor situation this proposal is acceptable. It should not cause any serious water pollution problems.

Mr. Meierjurgan suggested that the Crown Zellerbach mill at Lebanon be included as an item on the agenda at the next meeting of the Authority. He stated it is a serious problem as far as fisheries resources of the South Sanitam River are concerned.

#### ROGUE RIVER

Mr. McPhillips reported he was not very happy with the progress being made on the Rogue River from the standpoint of the cooperation received from the contractors operating gravel dredging machinery on the upper Rogue River and its tributaries. He said the majority are located in one place for only a relatively short time but the turbidity being caused is a real problem. He felt that bringing these operators into court and fining them would not be the answer. They are well financed so paying a fine would not stop them, but perhaps a restraining order or injunction to stop them, at least in their immediate location, would help. He stated further that there are going to be

some dams built on tributaries of the Rogue River within the next few years; therefore, this is going to be a constantly recurring problem. It is going to take a lot of work and constant vigilance to make any progress.

Mr. Denman stated Oregon statutes carry the criminal penalty to which there is normally a fine provision attached and in most cases a possible jail sentence. Anyone, of course, finding a violation of one of the statutes can sign a complaint. The district attorney can issue the complaint in which case they would issue a warrant and call the particular person in. The court might levy a \$25.00 fine, but the complainants are not too impressed. In many instances the jail penalty is possible. This would be more effective than a mere fine.

Mr. McPhillips noted further that there is also the possibility of being faced with the problem of an apathetic district attorney or judge who would not be too impressed with our desire to clean up any given area.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Authority instruct its staff to report any willful violations, particularly in the Rogue River, and that they be given authority to file information with the district attorney with a view to prosecution and see if some forward step can be taken on the Rogue River.

The question was then asked if there was a statute on the books that could apply. Mr. Harms replied that 449.110 related specifically to gravel operations. The Secretary noted that ORS 449.100 gives authority to declare an emergency and take immediate action. This would be seeking an injunction, however, for interfering with the recreational enjoyment of the waters of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Weathersbee asked for an opinion in regard to requiring permits to operate under 449.080, subsection 6; to which Mr. Harms said a procedure for

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the whole stream would have to be established. This would have to be a long range procedure and would not give immediate relief.

Mr. Baton, District Engineer at Medford, said he was fairly close to this problem and had gone with the fish and game commission people a few weeks ago to the district attorney and spent about two and one-half hours trying to get some kind of injunctive relief, temporary or otherwise, against the operator who had put about 25,000 yards of silt into Bear Creek which adversely affected the river. Unfortunately, no satisfactory method for taking legal action was found. Mr. Baton had been in contact with Commissioner Keating of Jackson County on this problem of the Rogue River and McNutt Construction. He thought this problem had been solved, but today more complaints were received. He said the Bateman Lumber Company is another problem. A fish kill was involved. The company was fined \$250.00 with the stipulation that if this should happen again within the next six months, it would be found in contempt of court. It seems that the district attorney will move pretty fast if a fish kill is actually caused or there is some definite proof of pollution, but not too fast if it is only a supposition that something might be detrimental. The Sanitary Authority has to eventually establish what becomes a detrimental limit.

Mr. McPhillips said he thought there must be some law under which this violation could be prosecuted. If they are not violating a law it should be admitted.

After considerable discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be instructed to check closely on the Rogue River gravel and mining operations and to request the assistance of the fish and game commissions' representatives with a view to prosecution and/or abatement proceedings in every case where it can be proven and that this fact be conveyed immediately to the operators.

Before the subject of the Rogue River was closed Mr. Meierjurgan offered the assistance from the Fish Commission staff.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The Sanitary Authority as well as the officials of Washington County having been presented with the report on "The Aspects of Water Pollution in Washington County, dated 1965" and in view of that report and the conclusions and recommendations that are made therein, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority adopt the following policy; that all domestic sewage and industrial waste effluents released to the tributary streams of the Tualatin River be treated to a degree so that they will contain no more than 20 ppm of BOD and suspended solids and that in addition all domestic sewage effluents must be disinfected before being released to the receiving stream.

ARROW MEAT COMPANY

It was recalled that the Arrow Meat Company case finally went to trial on March 2 and 3, 1965. The suit was filed in 1959. To date no judgment has been reached. A letter received from Cecil Quesseth, Legal Advisor, was read. That letter advised against further action at least until after the first part of July to give the judge the customary 90 days to hand down a verdict. This letter has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. No action was taken.

CITY OF PORTLAND - Sewage Treatment

It was brought out by the Chairman that at the last meeting of the Authority it was discussed the length of time that it would take the city of Portland to complete its job. It is understood that there is some 14 million dollars still to be spent and without federal help this may take up to 10 years; whereas, when the Sanitary Authority withdrew its suit and consented to let

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Portland go on a pay-as-you-go basis, it was supposed to be finished in 5 or 6 years. The Secretary said the staff would watch this with diligence, but at the present time the city's consultants are working on preparation of detailed plans for construction of the first unit for which they made application for a federal grant and that project will cost in the neighborhood of four million dollars. The plans are to be finished by the first of October of this year. The other big part of the project is to develop a solution to the bypassing of raw sewage and industrial waste from the southeast part of the city where the present interceptor system is inadequate to handle the peak flow. That, of course, will be a major undertaking and the city at our insistence presently is making a study of that problem. He said the Chairman is right in that it is going to take several years on this pay-as-you-go program that has been mapped out unless they can get a lot more federal help than is presently available.

Mr. Harms said he had understood that the Authority had agreed to the city's plans as to timing and he wasn't aware there had been any changes since that action. He stated that when and if they fail to comply with the schedule we have agreed to, then is the time to make additional requirements of the city.

#### CITY OF PORTLAND - Open Burning

The Chairman said that it was his understanding that the city of Portland had stopped its open burning at the city dump.

Mr. Smith replied that they did stop temporarily and refused to allow any wood waste to be brought in; however, the avenues of disposal closed in on them and so they went back on a temporary basis and the report that the staff has received is that the city of Portland does still intend to comply with the request of the Sanitary Authority to submit plans by July 1 and to stop open burning by September 1.

The Secretary stated that Commissioner Bowes had called him on June 23 and stated that the city had or was going to purchase the Hawk property and that the city would be able to comply with the Sanitary Authority's suggested date of September 1.

WATER RESOURCES BOARD AGREEMENT

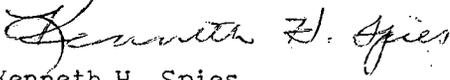
Copies of an agreement form along with the proposal for a comprehensive water study in cooperation with the State Water Resources Board were distributed to the members. Mr. Weathersbee stated this agreement related to the study to determine Oregon's ultimate water needs that was funded by the last Legislature. Some \$300,000 was made available for the biennium for this study and it is proposed that the water quality study be done by the Authority staff under an agreement with the Water Resources Board for up to \$100,000 for the biennium. The proposed agreement prepared by the staffs of the two agencies has been agreed on with the typed changes.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Chairman or Secretary be authorized to sign on behalf of the Sanitary Authority and that the agreement be approved.

The date for the next meeting was set for August 26, 1965.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
August 16, 1965

A special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:20 a.m., August 16, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, B. A. McPhillips, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., and Herman P. Meierjurgan, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors, E. J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer, Harold M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer, Joseph A. Jensen, District Sanitary Engineer, Bryan Johnson and Patrick Curran, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Harold L. Sawyer, Don McHarness and Ernie Schmidt, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Ed Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Glen Carter and Edison Quan, Aquatic Biologists, and Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories.

Mr. Ed Harms and Mr. Chris Wheeler were unable to attend because of prior commitments. Mr. John Amacher is on a trip to Switzerland.

The Chairman opened the meeting by remarking that everyone present undoubtedly had seen and read the publicity in the newspapers about the conditions of the Willamette River. He stated that a lot of this was due to the low water and high temperature conditions that have prevailed this year, the first time in a good many years.

The Secretary pointed out that this year Oregon has had what might be classified as a serious drouth and as a consequence the flow in the main stem of the Willamette River has been lower than it has been for a good many years; in fact, considerably less than during any year since the cities and industries started the operation of their sewage and waste treatment facilities.

Under the program of the Corps of Engineers for the control of flow in the Willamette Basin, it has been their policy to maintain a minimum flow of 6,000 second feet in Salem. This is based on maintaining a firm figure of about 5,000 second feet at Albany. This goal is primarily for the benefit of navigation inasmuch as water quality control is not an authorized function of the Willamette reservoir projects. This year when

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it was indicated that the flow would probably be less than normal a letter was directed by the Secretary of the Authority to the District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers asking him to do everything possible to effect maximum augmentation of the low flows during the remainder of the summer. He replied that due to the lower than normal runoff which had prevailed since the floods last winter, they would not be able to reach their goal this summer and their present plan called for maintaining a firm flow of only 4,300 second feet at Albany, which they hoped would result in a flow of 5,500 second feet at Salem. It later developed that they were not able to maintain a flow of 5,500 second feet at Salem. During the last part of July and first part of August the flow at Salem actually ranged from 5,000 to 5,400 second feet. This naturally placed an extra heavy burden on the state's water pollution control program, but in spite of these extremely low flows, the water quality conditions in the Portland Harbor were approximately the same as they were during June and July of 1963.

It was pointed out that the cities and industries in the basin have recently increased the degree of control. For example, most of the larger cities in the Willamette Basin already have provided secondary treatment. There are 12 new secondary treatment plants located on the Willamette and several on tributary streams. Because of the installation of these facilities, primary plants which previously served four other communities have been abandoned. All of the other cities on the Willamette River are scheduled to install secondary treatment works which will supplement their existing primary plants. These facilities will be under construction either this fiscal year or next fiscal year.

The Secretary also stated that the pulp mills on the main Willamette all have programs under way at the present time for the construction within the next two years or by the end of 1967 of primary treatment works. They are also in the process of increasing the removal of oxygen demand from their strong wastes resulting from the production of pulp.

Due to the combination of low flow this summer and the high water temperature caused by the warm weather, plus an abnormally high waste load discharge for a period of several days from one of the pulp mills, the dissolved oxygen in the lower river did reach a minimum of about 1.6 ppm for a few hours during the latter part of July. There has been only one day that the average DO as measured by one of the monitoring stations was

less than 2 ppm. The Sanitary Authority since 1953 has maintained a system of sampling stations extending from Newberg to the SP & S railroad bridge. Seven stations are involved and these stations are sampled once daily. For the past three or so years the Public Health Service has operated two continuous automatic sampling, analyzing and recording stations. One is located at Swan Island and one at Marina Mart which is just above the Willamette Falls at Oregon City. This year the Sanitary Authority has a third continuous automatic monitoring station located just upstream from the city of Newberg.

The Chairman stated that the major contributors to the oxygen demand in July of this year were Crown Zellerbach at West Linn, 40,770#; Publishers' at Oregon City, 24,200#; Publishers' at Newberg, 84,400#; Boise-Cascade at Salem, 5,300#; and Western Kraft at Albany, 9,900#. Total from the 5 mills is 164,700#. For all other sources, including industries and municipalities, the oxygen demand in July 1965 was about 40,000#.

The Chairman said that last week he had written to Norman Chandler who is the head of the Times Mirror Publishing Co. of Los Angeles, owners of Publishers' Paper Company, and to Mr. Hunt, President of Crown Zellerbach, enclosing copies of recent news clippings and editorials from newspapers and stating that the Sanitary Authority does not want to go through another summer like this.

Mr. McPhillips stated that he was somewhat disturbed to see that the pollution load during July 1965 was the largest since 1957 and we have supposedly been going through a period of improvement. He said that he would like for industry to give the members of the Authority an explanation as to why there has been no improvement in almost 10 years.

The Secretary pointed out that one of the main reasons for the relative lower loads in 1958 and 1959 was due to the fact that during those years the mill at Newberg was only in partial operation. One explanation for the real high loading this year at the Newberg mill was the fact that they had under construction some improvements to the lagoon which they use to impound the wastes. While this construction was under way, the mill at Newberg was unable to store as much liquor as they normally did. It was pointed out further, however, that even after the project was finished and the amount of storage increased, the loading was still about 50% higher than last year.

Mr. R. L. Carlson from Crown Zellerbach, West Linn, stated that at last report about 38,000# were going into the river from their West Linn mill and that he anticipated next year it would be about the same.

The Chairman stated that if Crown Zellerbach at West Linn is not out of the river until the end of 1967, that would mean that we would get no relief from present conditions, under the same production, until the summer of 1968.

In answer to a question raised by Dr. Wilcox regarding the present river conditions, the Secretary said that he had some data gathered by the staff as of 8 a.m. this date. At Marina Mart which is just above the Falls, the DO was 6.2 ppm; Sportcraft which is the first station below the Falls, 6.3 ppm; Steel Bridge, 3.2 ppm; and SP&S railroad bridge, 3.3 ppm. He stated that this improvement probably is due in part to the additional water being released from the Clackamas River at the request of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Sanitary Authority. The additional releases from both the Clackamas and Willamette were started August 12.

Mr. Towne from the U. S. Public Health Service stated that the DO just above the Clackamas last Friday, August 13, was a little over 4 ppm and below it had increased to something over 5 ppm about a mile below where there was a chance for mixing. This additional flow from the Clackamas was shut off Sunday afternoon, August 15, at about 3 p.m. on the basis of higher oxygen readings at Oregon City.

Mr. Carlson stated that the major work at Crown Zellerbach is being engineered now and it does take time. The lagoon work is already done, but whether it is effective or not will not be known until the lagoon is filled at the end of the season. When the clarifier is completed, there will have to be trial periods to see exactly what the efficiency will be. He stated that this is a major construction project and is affected by high water in the winter time. He stated also that their fiber loss to the river in the last 2 or 3 months has been reduced by 17%, the liquor storage increased by 25% and overall there has been a substantial improvement.

Mr. James A. Wilson, Publishers' Paper Co., stated that the BOD demand last week at the Oregon City plant was something less than 21,000# and that is probably the minimum which can be obtained under present operations. He said that they took over the Newberg plant on April 1,

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1965. It was found that there had been some engineering work done by the former owners toward enlarging the lagoon which was supposed to have been 60 million gallons. Their own engineers were put on the job and decided this wasn't enough. Their engineers came up with a plan of something over 100 million gallons; however, some difficulties were encountered such as time problems, soil problems, etc. Shortly after the 1st of June the program of increasing the lagoon from 44 million gallons to 80 million gallons was started and this was completed about the middle of July. Another pump has been installed and the amount of effluent going to the lagoon has now been doubled. This would probably mean a storage problem later this season but he was sure they could work something out to keep the load down. Mr. Wilson said that it would be his chemist's guess that now there has been between 80 and 85% decrease in the load.

The Secretary asked Mr. Wilson what their rate of storage is now.

Mr. Wilson replied that it was about 1½ million gallons per day. He stated that they now have a thousand gallon per minute pump.

Mr. McPhillips asked about the company's long-range program for reduction in the load at Newberg.

Mr. Wilson replied that if more storage is needed they have the room for it.

The Secretary pointed out that the location of this mill is probably as critical as any other source of pollution on the river due to the fact that anything introduced at that point utilizes oxygen from the river as it flows through the Newberg pool as well as through the Portland Harbor. In other words a higher percentage of the oxygen demand of these wastes is satisfied by the river than from those discharged into the Harbor.

Mr. McPhillips stated that as a suggestion to help speed up the program the Authority might request a reduction in pulp production during the critical periods. He suggested a voluntary reduction at a certain point in the river flow and if the companies do not see fit to voluntarily go along with this, steps should be taken to see that production is curtailed to reduce this pollution during these periods.

The Chairman asked Mr. McPhillips if he would consider putting that in the form of a motion.

Mr. McPhillips replied that he would but first a few questions should be answered such as what are the limits of critical water quality, at what stream flow should reduction be requested, etc.

Mr. McPhillips said that the regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority is less than 10 days, August 26, and that a motion made by him at this time would have little effect. He stated that all the representatives of industry are at this meeting today and that he thought they ought to do a little soul searching among themselves as he expects to make a motion with specifications as to river flow at the regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority on August 26. Industry can expect this motion to be made and that everything possible will be done to encourage their voluntary cooperation in this matter.

The Secretary said that at the meeting the week before with the pulp mills, two major concerns were discussed: (1) to have enough dissolved oxygen as of that time to prevent any fish kills (the fisheries people present at that meeting had indicated 2 ppm), and (2) having enough oxygen not just to prevent fish kill, but to promote migration through the Harbor. Based on all the information that can be obtained from the fisheries biologists, it appears that  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ppm are needed in the Portland Harbor in order to get the upstream migrants to move through the area. The fisheries agencies had indicated that upstream migration should be expected to take place beginning about August 25.

Mr. McPhillips asked if there were any assurance that the Corps of Engineers would supply enough water under present working arrangements to keep enough oxygen in the river for the fish to migrate upstream through the Harbor and into the Clackamas River.

The Secretary stated that with the additional releases which were started August 12 the flow now is running a little over 6,000 second feet at Salem, that Bonneville Power Administration has indicated that they will probably call for power releases by September 7, and that if that comes to pass, there will be an additional 1,000 second feet.

The Chairman then stated that the indication is that this will be non-recurring, and that we cannot expect this in the future.

Mr. Poston from the U. S. Public Health Service was then called upon by the Chairman to say a few words. He stated that he had hoped the Sanitary Authority would go into the matter which was discussed at Thursday's meeting with the mills. He called to the attention of the Authority that the additional water which is being made available now to the river comes from water that was stored for power purposes. He said the Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration agreed to release this water

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upon assurance from the Secretary of the Authority and himself that industry would be approached as to whether or not they would agree to reimburse the Government for the benefits and for loss of power.

The Chairman stated that at Thursday's meeting the representatives from all the companies were told that Bonneville wanted a guarantee of reimbursement of a possible amount of \$13,000 to \$60,000 from somebody and that the Government would require this for giving the water in an unauthorized way - not authorized by Congress. The Chairman then asked if the representatives of the different companies had taken steps to allocate these funds.

Mr. Donald Benson from Northwest Pulp and Paper Association replied that the representatives of industry had gotten together on this, and were in accord to honor the request, but would like about five minutes to make a final decision.

Representatives of the mills then left the meeting for a few minutes after which Mr. Benson stated that the pulp mills would be very happy to support the Sanitary Authority this 1965 year for the 500 second feet that was asked for in additional flow from the reservoirs in the Willamette system to support the water quality conditions up through September 7. He went on to say that if it is found that conditions are satisfactory without the use of this water, that it be requested not to be released.

The Secretary then advised Mr. Benson that if the Sanitary Authority is to be relied upon to make a determination of the amount of water that has actually been released and the need for it, the Sanitary Authority in turn would have to rely upon the Corps of Engineers to confirm those releases. It would then be up to Bonneville Power Administration to determine whether or not the utilization of that water at this time actually has reduced their revenue at a later date. The Secretary asked when this date might be.

Mr. Towne replied that he did not know as he could not speak for Bonneville Power Administration, but it would probably be when they can determine from actuality rather than probability whether this is or isn't a low flow year.

Dr. Wilcox stated that he thought the industry should be commended for its willingness to assume this cost.

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The Chairman then said that Mr. Robert Straub, State Treasurer, had paid him a visit recently at his office and that Mr. Straub had asked him if the Sanitary Authority was getting everything it needed from the Government at Salem to expedite its work. He said he had replied that he had no complaints at present at all, that the Sanitary Authority had asked for more money originally than it got, but that vacancies in the professional staff could not even be filled with the money which was appropriated. He stated further that to his great surprise there subsequently appeared in the paper an accusation by Mr. Straub that the Governor is responsible for the conditions on the Willamette. The Chairman went on to say that Mr. Straub did not get that from him and that the Sanitary Authority assumes full responsibility for the conditions in the Willamette.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at noon. The next scheduled regular meeting will be held on August 26.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 107<sup>th</sup> MEETING  
OF THE  
STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
August 26, 1965

The 107<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., August 26, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., and Herman P. Meierjorgen, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors; E. J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; H. M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; H.W. Merryman, Leo L. Baton and Joseph A. Jensen, District Engineers; Bryan M.

Johnson, Fred G. Katzel, Robert F. Wood, Pat D. Curran, and A. D. Smythe, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Harold L. Sawyer and Ernie A. Schmidt, Assistant Sanitary Engineers, and Glen D. Carter and Ed L. Quan, Aquatic Biologists.

Mr. Edward C. Harms was unable to attend because of a prior commitment and Mr. John Amacher was in Switzerland on vacation.

Mr. Wendel stated that State Treasurer Robert Straub was present and because he wanted to get back to his Treasurer's job had asked to be heard at this time. Mr. Straub said he was well aware of the difficulties and the obstacles that had been thrown in the way of the Authority in attempting to reach the goal of cleaning up Oregon's waters and air. He said he knew the Sanitary Authority had operated in the past with very inadequate laws and there had been efforts on the part of certain industries to interfere with achieving the goal of an acceptable level of purity and cleanliness. Also, the Authority had operated during many periods of indifference on the part of the public.

Mr. Straub told Mr. Wendel that many people, he thought, owed a real debt to him for his long years of service on the Commission and for his dedication and efforts. The main message presented by Mr. Straub was of his strong feeling that the Authority now has the united backing of the people in Oregon for effective action in closing the gap in completing the job of cleaning up the rivers and the air. He said the time is here for the Authority to act against those who continue to violate the laws and those who continue to violate the regulations that have been issued by the Authority.

He recommended and urged that one of the measures that should be adopted in Oregon, or at least be recommended to the next legislature, is to empower the Sanitary Commission to issue revenue bonds in those cases where a municipality fails to act, or will not act, to install the necessary sewerage facilities, the revenue bonds then becoming an obligation of the property being benefitted.

It was also recommended by Mr. Straub that the Sanitary Authority hold regional meetings in each river basin to determine the incidents of violation. River basin hearings, he thought, would be very desirable, not only to pinpoint instances of violation, but to allow the public an opportunity to come to the hearings and express support for what the Authority is trying to do. We need to develop multiple-use benefits of water in Oregon, Mr. Straub said.

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Mr. McPhillips said he had recently talked to Mr. Straub in his office and was concerned with his criticisms of the Sanitary Authority which he thought were unjust. Several newspaper articles wherein Mr. Straub was critical of the Sanitary Authority were referred to by Mr. McPhillips. One of them in the Oregonian published Saturday, August 21, 1965, quoted Mr. Straub as having told the press on a boat tour that the Governor and the Sanitary Authority have the money as well as the power to combat the problem, but they move too slow and have done too little. Mr. McPhillips stated further that Mr. Straub and other Democrats have charged Governor Hatfield, a Republican, and the State Sanitary Authority with failure to press for a speedy end to contamination in streams such as the McKenzie. He stated that in another press release Mr. Straub had said that more industry would come to Oregon if anti-pollution laws were strongly enforced. Mr. McPhillips said that, of course, comes back to the Authority, and he was surprised that Mr. Straub would make the statement that the Authority has the money and the power to end this pollution because it does not have either, and the staff is not adequate to take care of all the complaints which are received. Mr. McPhillips said he was proud of the work the Sanitary Authority had done and he resented being in the middle of a political fight.

Mr. Straub said he believed attention and effort should now be concentrated on closing the gap and it was true that the rivers would be in much worse shape if the Commission had not done what it has, but it was his judgment the action should have been stronger and the public concern demands a higher priority and a higher level of action than it has had. He stated further that in his judgment the majority of industry in Oregon is very dedicated in being good neighbors in not polluting the river and not polluting the air, but there was a certain element of industry in legislative hearings in 1961, that attempted to weaken, to emasculate our water and air pollution laws so enforcement could be used only when it was economically feasible to industry. Mr. Straub said it should be remembered that the Legislature very strongly backed the Authority in not weakening the law. If the laws are not right, he said, they should be changed at the next Legislature.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the Authority has gone to the Legislature every session and has been cut down. These laws are now being enforced to the limit as set out by the Board of Health attorneys and it is intended to continue to do so.

Mr. Wendel then informed Mr. Straub that all of his suggestions were appreciated and would be given consideration.

He pointed out that the Authority in the past has held regional meetings, and that whenever regional hearings have been held they were most beneficial. Mr. Wendel added that aside from the fact of perhaps not getting the entire budget requested, the director of Finance, by the very nature of his work and the spirit of the Legislature, has had to cut here and there for every commission and every department in the state government, but aside from that, the Authority has had the full cooperation of the administration of this State from Governor Hatfield.

Mr. Wendel thanked Mr. Straub for coming and giving his suggestions and assured him they would be taken seriously.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the June 24 meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the action taken on the following 41 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 6 project plans for air quality control for the months of June and July, 1965, be approved.

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-1-65	West Linn	Lateral in Linn Addition	Prov. app.
6-1-65	Corvallis	Lateral Project #102	Prov. app.
6-1-65	Roseburg	Laterals - Chadwick & Lane Sts.	Prov. app.
6-1-65	Salem	Sewers - Arcadia Subd.	Prov. app.
6-1-65	Tualatin	Sewage treatment plant - Peerless Truck & Trailer Co.	Prov. app.
6-1-65	Roseburg	Sewer - N.W. Keasey	Prov. app.
6-2-65	Forest Grove	Laterals - Sheelar Manor #3	Prov. app.
6-4-65	King City	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
6-7-65	Portland	Tryon Pump Station	Prov. app.
6-8-65	Aloha San. Dist.	Interceptor "D"	Prov. app.
6-10-65	Mult. County	Panavista Subd.	Prov. app.
6-10-65	Hubbard	Sewerage-Engineering Report	Prov. app.
6-11-65	Beaverton	Sanitary sewers, gravity coll.	Prov. app.
6-11-65	Roseburg	Sewers - Lesco Subd.	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-11-65	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-14-65	Springfield	Sewers, SP-14-65, SP-15-65	Prov. app.
6-14-65	Klamath Falls	Sewers - Blocks 12 and 13	Prov. app.
6-14-65	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral 2C-1-9	Prov. app.
6-14-65	Lake Oswego	Sewer LID-86- Lake Haven	Prov. app.
6-16-65	Whitford McKay	Temporary pump station	Prov. app.
6-17-65	Springfield	Ken-Ray Park Subd. S-61-65	Prov. app.
6-25-65	Gresham	Richard & Mary Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
6-30-65	Eugene	Add. to sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
6-30-65	State Park	Flow measuring-Bullards Beach	Approved
7-2-65	Gervais	Sewage collection and treatment	Prov. app.
7-6-65	Beaverton	Trunk "D" and Pumps 4 and 7	Prov. app.
7-7-65	Portland	S.W. Columbia-Wilcox interceptor	Prov. app.
7-8-65	Linn County	Diamond Hill sewerage system	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Panorama View, Miles Vista	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Clayton Hills Addn., Watkins Lane	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Womack Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Wilson & Conger (3rd addn.)	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Birchwood Park sewers	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	Sixth Addn. to Bar M. Ranch	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Eugene	WS-65-1	Prov. app.
7-12-65	Green San. Dist.	Laterals A, B, D, Main 1	Prov. app.
7-12-65	St. Helens	IW treatment-Shell Oil Co.	Prov. app.
7-22-65	Green San. Dist.	McCurdy's Meadowbrook Subd.	Prov. app.
7-29-65	Multnomah County	Sylvan Interceptor	Prov. app.
7-29-65	Huntington	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7-30-65	Wauna	Settling ponds for Crown Zellerbach	Prov. app.

#### Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
June 1	Salem	School for the Deaf incinerator	Cond. app.
June 4	The Dalles	Wahntonka High School incinerator	Cond. app.
June 23	Newberg	Nap's Market, incinerator	Cond. app.
June 29	Lane County	Danebo Elem. Sch. incinerator	More information req.
July 1	Corvallis	OSU Circular #34 (Wood Residue Incineration in Teepee Burners)	Review
July 26	Sherwood	Frontier Leather Co. Engineering Report on Proposed Control Fac. for Air and Water Pollution	Review

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WILLAMETTE RIVER POLLUTION:

The Secretary then reported that on August 16 a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority was held to consider the conditions which have existed in recent weeks in the lower Willamette River. In July due to a combination of unfortunate circumstances, namely, fairly high water temperatures, unusually low stream flows and an abnormally high discharge of wastes from one pulp mill, the latter necessitated by the fact that the company was undertaking construction of enlargement of its waste handling facilities, the dissolved oxygen in the lower Willamette dropped to less than 2 ppm. This occurred only on four different days and only for portions of those four days. The remainder of the time the DO was 2 ppm or greater. Because of the knowledge that the low flow in the river would continue, a communication had earlier been directed to the district engineer of the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers asking for augmentation to the greatest extent possible of the low flows for the remainder of the season. The staff had previously been advised that because of drought conditions which had prevailed in Oregon since the heavy rains of last winter, the storage in the upstream reservoirs would not be adequate to maintain the flows which had been set as a policy of the Engineers. This policy calls for the maintenance of a flow of 5,000 second feet at Albany or 6,000 second feet at Salem. Present plans, however, called for maintenance of only 4,300 second feet at Albany which it was hoped would result in 5,500 feet at Salem, but actually the minimum flow at Salem had proven to be less than 5,000 cfs.

Prior to the emergency special meeting of the Authority on August 16, a conference was held with officials of the pulp mills to advise them of the situation and to request their fullest cooperation in reducing the load being discharged to the river. A request had also been directed to the Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration asking that, if possible, more water be released. The authorized functions of the Willamette basin reservoirs, unfortunately, do not include water pollution control. They include only navigation, irrigation, flood control and power. There is, therefore, a serious conflict of interest. Any waters which are released for navigation can also be used for water quality control because they remain in the stream, but waters released for irrigation remain on land and therefore do not benefit water quality, and water demanded by power interests is kept in the reservoir during the period of critical stream flow and released later when power demands require it. It was

pointed out that Bonneville Power Administration had calculated that the release of 500 second feet additional water for a month during the summer might result in as much as \$13,000 to \$60,000 loss in revenue at a later date and because water quality control is not an authorized function of the projects, and power is, the agency was not authorized to make this sacrifice. It was agreed, however, that if the Sanitary Authority and Public Health Service could find compensation for any loss that actually occurred, the agency would cooperate. At the August 16 meeting of the Authority the pulp mills were requested and had agreed to compensate the federal government for any extra water which the Sanitary Authority found necessary to maintain acceptable conditions in the Willamette.

The Secretary reported that the mills had recently effected sizeable reductions in their loads being discharged to the river, that from August 12 to 15, at the request of the Public Health Service and Sanitary Authority, there was an additional release of water in the Clackamas River of 400 second feet from the facilities of Portland General Electric and from August 12 to August 17 an additional 600 second feet released from the Army Engineers projects in the upper Willamette Basin. These releases were discontinued on the dates indicated because water quality conditions had improved. Then on August 20 a further request was made to the Corps of Engineers to release an additional 500 second feet for the time being. Beginning about September 7 it is expected that Bonneville Power Administration will ask that water be released for power generating purposes and that should add considerably to the flow in the Willamette and should be of real benefit to maintaining acceptable water quality conditions during the remainder of the season.

As a result of the efforts of the mills in reducing their pollution loads and of the slight increase in stream flow due to the release of the additional waters, the quality of the water in the lower river had improved materially since July.

Because at the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority the mills had been asked to revise and speed up their schedules to provide adequate facilities for the treatment or disposal of their wastes, representatives of the industry were present at this meeting to give information regarding installation or completion of these facilities in the future.

Mr. Wendel then stated he had taken it upon himself to write Mr. Reed Hunt, President of Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, and had told him that due

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to the fact that after about four years of wet, cold weather we are now apparently entering into a dry, hot cycle, and inasmuch as Crown-Zellerbach at West Linn was contributing about 20% of the entire load of oxygen demand on the river, the company's proposal to meet the treatment requirements by 1967 was no longer acceptable. Because of the low stream flows of this past summer he had requested Mr. Hunt to have these installations completed by June 1966. A reply from Mr. Hunt stated, "In accordance with your request we will exert our best efforts to complete the work outlined above by June 1, 1966, subject, of course, to any delays caused by events beyond our control."

Mr. Richard Carlson, Assistant Resident Manager of the West Linn mill, was present and said the company had, during this year, been working on an inplant program to determine how to approach the basic problem of providing primary sedimentation. He stated that it had been shown that it would be feasible by using existing facilities in their mill to put in primary clarification and disposal by June 1, 1966. One of the pulp driers can be used for dewatering the sludge which is different from the usual practice but according to tests is feasible. It is planned to have it operating by next year.

Mr. Wendel said he had also written to Mr. Norman Chandler, President of the Times Mirror Company, who owns Publishers' Paper Company, Oregon City, and Spaulding at Newberg and had informed him that Publishers' contributed 22,000 lbs. and Spaulding 84,000 lbs., giving a total of 106,000 lbs. of oxygen demand to the river. He said Mr. Chandler had replied that the company was desirous of complying in every respect with the standards requested by the Authority.

Mr. James Wilson, who was present, reported that Publishers' had taken over the Spaulding mill at Newberg on April 1, 1965. Since then the capacity of the holding pond had been nearly doubled and it is now felt that this still is not large enough, so an additional pond is scheduled for construction for next year and should be in operation before low water season. At Publishers' in Oregon City it is planned to move the construction schedule up one year.

In response to an inquiry from Dr. Wilcox, the Secretary reported that the mill at West Linn operated by Crown-Zellerbach was presently effecting a reduction of 86%. It had reduced its load from over 40,000 lbs. in July to less than 28,000 lbs. at the present time. Boise Cascade at Salem, which

had reported an efficiency of 93% with a load of slightly less than 5,000 lbs., now reported 96% efficiency and a load of less than 4,000 lbs.

Publishers' Paper at Oregon City was still in the neighborhood of 22,000 lbs. for an overall efficiency of about 76%. Publishers' (Spaulding) at Newberg reported the previous load of 84,000 lbs. had been reduced to slightly in excess of 23,000 lbs. which gave an overall efficiency of about 84%.

Western Kraft at Albany had about the same load as in July, around 10,000 lbs. The total pulp mill load on the stream was reported as being about 86,000 lbs. at the present time, compared to 164,000 lbs. in July.

Dr. Alfred Kreft asked what the industry was doing in regard to chemistry of this effluent, if any research had been done to use these effluents since putting the waste into a lagoon does not answer the whole problem as sooner or later it will go to the river anyhow.

Mr. Donald Benson, Executive Secretary of the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association, said his organization and the National Council for Stream Improvement, plus the manufacturers of sulfite pulp in Wisconsin, have had this subject under study since 1939 when the Wisconsin League was started. Many uses for these liquors have been found, but the greatest problem is getting markets for the type of materials which have been produced. He said the research is being continued.

Mr. Kenneth Gates, Portland Chapter, Northwest Steelheaders, read a copy of a resolution adopted by the Portland Chapter, which has around 300 members, and stated this resolution will be forwarded to the Tri-State organization meeting in October at Lewiston, Idaho. A copy of the resolution was received and made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Gates then gave a brief background of the Steelheaders organization and assured the Sanitary Authority of the support of this group in cleaning up the river.

Howard Morgan, representing himself, said that since Mr. Wendel's recent letter in the Oregonian had mentioned his name and invited anyone who had suggestions to make to come to the meeting and do so, he was here for that purpose. He said he was concerned with the things mentioned by Mr. Wendel in his letter regarding the great lengths of delay in litigation in these cases to come to court. When he was Utility Commissioner it was his recollection that utility cases, which are of great public interest, were given a certain degree of precedence in priority so litigation could be accomplished promptly and the public given relief, and it was his suggestion

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that the Authority ask the Legislature to give that classification to its court cases so that they could be concluded more rapidly.

Mr. Wendel, in reply to Mr. Morgan, said that in 1959 the Authority did take court action against the city of Portland; but after several years of legal delays and the case ~~not~~ coming to trial, an agreement was finally made with the city to drop the court action on the basis that they would proceed on a "pay-as-you-go" basis to complete the project.

Mr. Wendel said further that perhaps it was the Authority's fault for not realizing that the mills on the Willamette would have to put in additional treatment. At first it appeared that lagooning and barging would be sufficient to keep the river in a satisfactory condition as far as fish life was concerned, then it became apparent it was not. This was due partly to increased population and partly to industrial expansion which has almost doubled.

The Secretary pointed out that the mills were notified in 1958 that they were going to have to increase efficiency of their control facilities and they have been working on it ever since. Last year they were told specifically how much more reduction they would have to effect and as a result of those instructions came forth with the schedules referred to at this meeting.

Mr. Wendel assured Mr. Morgan there had been no thought of anyone on the Commission of any reluctance to go to court against the mills if it were so indicated and would have brought results.

Beulah Hand, State Representative from Clackamas County, stated that inasmuch as she represented the county that had the two largest mills being talked about, she was naturally interested and wanted to make some constructive suggestions as requested by Mr. Wendel's letter in the Oregonian. It was her opinion that because there was so much infiltration of water in the sewage collection systems, the treatment plants could not operate efficiently. She specifically referred to the Oak Lodge Sanitary District #1 system which has a secondary treatment plant. It is not a combined sewer but the area has no storm drainage system. Mrs. Hand was asked if she thought that the Sanitary Authority needed better inspection of the plans. She said not inspection of the plans but better execution of the plans. It was her suggestion that the Sanitary Authority do everything possible to see that adequate sewers are built and to go to the Legislature to get such authority if necessary as well as request additional money.

Mr. William Westerholm, Executive Secretary of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Association, was present to represent that group. He stated the pollution began to show in the Columbia River on July 16 of this year in the Milkmaid Drift, the Reeder Drift and also the Bachelor Drift above St. Helens, with some showing in the lower river 20 miles above Astoria. It was his belief that the high temperature of the water released by the industries contributed greatly to this condition. He said there were about 18 fishermen turning in reports to the Public Health Service. He stated further that he had been fighting pollution for 35 years and he hoped it would soon be abated.

The Chairman then asked if anyone from the Boise Cascade Corporation mill at Salem wished to be heard. They had no report to make.

Mr. Russ Sheffer, representing Western Kraft Corp., reported that the installation of the settling basins for their mill at Albany would be completed in another week.

Mr. W. W. Towne of the U. S. Public Health Service reported further on the additional releases made from the reservoirs on the Clackamas and upper Willamette Rivers. He said the reason the releases were resumed on August 20 was that the fisheries people had predicted that the upstream migration of salmon would begin this week. An effort was therefore being made to increase the DO as much as possible and preferably to 5 ppm. He expressed appreciation for the cooperation of the mills in reducing their pollution loads. He also pointed out the value of the low flow augmentation accomplished by the release of waters from the Willamette Basin reservoirs even though water pollution control is not one of the authorized functions.

In response to an inquiry from the Chairman, Mr. Towne expressed the opinion that as a result of the restudy of the Willamette Basin now under way by the several state and federal agencies, it might be possible to get Congress to amend the law to include water pollution control as an authorized function of the existing reservoirs. He said it would very definitely be considered in connection with reservoirs built in the future.

In answer to a question by Dr. Wilcox, Mr. Towne stated that the U.S. Public Health Service had not studied the possible effects of navigation on the quality of water in Portland Harbor, but from the bacterial standpoint he thought it might be very significant.

In reply to another question from Dr. Wilcox, Mr. Towne discussed the role of the federal government in the field of research and the attempts

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being made to find solutions to the problems caused by industrial growth and population increase.

Mr. Wheeler referred to the DO data compiled by the Authority staff during the past 12 years and pointed out that they show that considerable progress has been made in abating pollution of the Willamette, and that in spite of the low stream flows this year the condition of the river was better than it had been in certain other years.

Mr. McPhillips then stated that at the August 16 meeting he had indicated that at this meeting he would present a motion for consideration by the Authority members dealing with this emergency situation in the Willamette. He stated further that the emergency now was pretty well over and that in addition, due primarily to Mr. Wendel's efforts in contacting the heads of the corporations, the principal mills in this case have promised to step up their schedules by one year for making the required improvements.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that if at any time the Sanitary Authority determines that irreparable damage may be caused to fishery resources or other beneficial uses of the Willamette River or its tributaries as a result of the discharge of wastes from the pulp and paper mills, the Sanitary Authority shall take steps to effect immediately the necessary reduction of such pollution loads.

CROWN-ZELLERBACH CORP. MILL, LEBANON:

Mr. Weathersbee presented a staff memorandum dated August 26, 1965, regarding the matter of pollution in the South Santiam River caused by the discharge of wastes from the Crown Zellerbach Corp. pulp mill at Lebanon. This memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

He pointed out that although the company has been able to reduce its pollution load by as much as 85%, the receiving stream on occasions during the summer or fall is still seriously polluted due primarily to the fact that during the summer months much of the natural flow in the river is diverted above the mill into a ditch which carries the water to Albany. As a result there is not enough flow left in the stream below the mill to handle the residual pollution.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Wheeler stated that there is little likelihood that the amount of diversion will be reduced in the future because the waters are used for domestic and industrial water supply purposes and power development at Albany. In all probability if the power

use should ever decrease the diverted waters would be used for irrigation and so would still not be available in the lower river.

Dr. Herman Amberg, Research Manager, and Mr. W. F. Cyrus, Resident Mill Manager, were present to represent Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Dr. Amberg reviewed the pollution abatement measures undertaken by the company at the Lebanon mill during the period 1950 to 1964 and then discussed plans for further improvements proposed to be made during 1965 and 1966. A copy of his written report dated August 26, 1965, has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

He reported that although pulp production has increased from 55 tons/day in 1952 to 95 tons/day in 1964, the pollution load was reduced from 26,000 lbs./day in 1952 to about 9,000 to 10,000 lbs./day in 1964. Capital investment for pollution abatement measures since 1950 at this mill has been about \$402,000. He claimed that in order to maintain satisfactory water temperature conditions in the downstream portion of the South Santiam River during the warm summer months, the minimum stream flow should be increased to about 300 cfs.

He estimated that with the addition of facilities for removal of settleable solids and with other proposed improvements, the BOD load of the mill effluent in 1966 would be reduced to about 4,000 lbs./day.

Following the presentation of Dr. Amberg's report there was a discussion about the possibility of maintaining a minimum flow of 300 cfs in the river below the Albany diversion through the release of impounded waters from the Green Peter and Foster reservoirs which are presently under construction by the Army Engineers. Mr. Wheeler stated that apparently no one knows for sure yet how much flow augmentation there would actually be below the mill. Mr. Weathersbee stated that all indications are that the low flow will be on the order of 100 cfs and that such a flow cannot assimilate more than about 2,000 lbs./day of BOD without causing gross pollution.

In response to a question from Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Amberg and Mr. Cyrus assured the Authority that they are confident they can reduce the BOD loading of the mill effluent down to 4,000 lbs./day as proposed in their report. They stated that any substantial further reduction would constitute an extreme economical hardship.

Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that the proposal as outlined by Dr. Amberg at this meeting was slightly different from what had previously been discussed with the Authority's staff and therefore would require further review. With

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regard to the fishery resource of the South Santiam and the effect of high water temperatures he reported the following information had been obtained from the State Fish Commission. They estimate that an average of about 1,400 spring Chinook adult salmon pass through this portion of the river each year between April and the end of July and that the tail end of this run has been blocked by low DO. The young of these fish are in the river the year round but are excluded from the portion below the mill in the summer by the low DO. They also estimate that an average of 2,600 winter steelhead trout migrate through this zone during the period of high water but their young likewise are in the river the year round.

In order to allow the staff more time to review the company's proposal and to make further inquiry into possible augmentation of low flow in the future, action by the Authority members in this matter was deferred until the next meeting.

The meeting was recessed at 12:35 p.m. and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

FRONTIER LEATHER CO., SHERWOOD:

Mr. Eugene E. Marsh, Attorney, was present to represent the Frontier Leather Company of Sherwood. He reviewed briefly the problems of odors from the company's waste treatment lagoons and of the high chloride content of the tannery effluent. In spite of his many efforts to control the odors from the lagoons, the company's manager had still not been able to eliminate the public nuisance caused by them. Mr. Marsh said this problem was complicated by the fact that the chloride content of the tannery effluent was higher than previously expected and as a consequence the city would not accept the pretreated wastes in the municipal sewer system and treatment works.

The tannery reportedly processes some 150,000 deer and elk hides per year which are received from all over the west. They are preserved in salt and this accounts for the high chloride content of the plant effluent. There is no practical way that this content can be appreciably reduced.

The contract which the company has with the city of Sherwood for final treatment of its wastes at the municipal sewage plant specifies a maximum chloride content of 800 ppm. Mr. Marsh reported that in recent weeks the effluent from the tannery lagoons has had a chloride content as high as 4,200 ppm and it is expected that it will further increase to 5,000 ppm.

The main objection to these high chlorides is their possible harmful effects on the use of the downstream waters of Cedar and Chicken Creeks

for irrigation purposes. The Authority's staff has recommended maximum concentrations of 500 ppm in the winter time and 100 ppm in the summer for the effluent from the city treatment plant, since much of the time it constitutes most of the flow in these receiving streams.

Mr. Marsh stated that about 75,000 lbs. of sodium nitrate had been added to the lagoons in an attempt to control the odors. This had been only partially successful. He said if they cannot solve the chloride problem, there is no use in trying to solve the odor problem.

Mr. John Filbert of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield Engineers, consultants for the tannery, then discussed the efforts made to abate the odor nuisance. Prior to the fall of 1964 all wastes from the tannery were discharged to the Sherwood sewerage system. At that time the tannery's two oxidation ponds were placed into operation. It was another six months (about March of 1965), however, before the aerated lagoon was completed, so in the meantime all pretreatment had to be accomplished by just the two oxidation ponds. This worked fairly well until late in February when the first odor nuisance developed due to the release of hydrogen sulfide. Some 25,000 pounds of sodium nitrate were then added to the two ponds. This treatment plus the use of the aerated lagoon seemed to control the situation until June when odors again became a nuisance. An additional 7,500 lbs. of sodium nitrate was then added to each of the two oxidation ponds which seemed to help, but only until July 14 when more sodium nitrate was added to increase the available oxygen in the pond water. Further additions were made on July 24, August 6, 7, 24 and 25. The nuisance continued to exist, however.

Mr. Filbert stated that the company has been considering the possibility of building a fertilizer plant as part of its tannery operations. This would reduce the organic loading of the tannery effluent on the oxidation ponds to approximately 5 or 10 lbs. of BOD per acre per day. The normal design loading for a facility of this type is 30 lbs. per acre per day. This should completely eliminate the odor problem but would not solve the chloride problem.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Filbert stated that the existing pretreatment facilities reduce the BOD loading of the tannery effluent by 98%, from 2,000 ppm down to 40 ppm. The average daily flow of wastes is 70,000 gallons. He said they could increase the treatment efficiency even more by the installation of another aerated lagoon.

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In response to a question from Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Marsh said the fertilizer plant could be built and in operation within about six months, but the company did not want to make that expenditure unless the chloride problem could also be solved. He claimed the city would agree to revising its contract and would allow a chloride content as high as 5,000 ppm which is not considered harmful to the municipal treatment plant.

Mr. Jensen then explained the concern of the Authority's staff regarding the effects on the irrigation use of the creek waters and pointed out that it was recommended that the concentration during the irrigation season should not be more than 100 ppm.

Mr. Warren Smith, a resident of the area, testified regarding the odor nuisance created this summer by the oxidation ponds.

According to Mr. Filbert odor masking compounds had also been used but without success.

After further discussion of both the odor problem and the possible effects of the tannery effluent on Cedar and Chicken Creeks (no tannery effluent has been discharged to any creek for the past two and one-half months), Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Marsh if he could assure the Authority that the problem would be solved within six months one way or another - either by mechanical or chemical means or by relocation of the plant.

Mr. Marsh said he could not comment on relocating the plant. He complained that it was not until the company had spent some \$150,000 on waste treatment and disposal that they were made aware of the chloride problem. He said they could remove the BOD but not the chlorides.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the Authority's staff immediately investigate further the chloride-irrigation problem and report back at the next meeting.

It was agreed that the chlorides had no significance as far as fish life is concerned.

#### TILLAMOOK AIR BASE SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Mr. Jensen reported that by letter dated August 6, 1965, the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners had promised to proceed with plans for the installation of required sewage treatment and disposal facilities for the Tillamook Air Base. In response to Mr. Jensen's recommendation, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the preliminary study of the required project must be completed by January 1, 1966, and that construction must be completed by the summer of 1966.

The Secretary pointed out that the Bureau of Land Management and the Federal Government had given every indication that they would cooperate fully with the county in this matter.

CONFEREES FOR SEPTEMBER 8 CONFERENCE:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the Secretary of the Authority be designated as the conferee to represent the State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority at the third session of the conference on pollution in the lower Columbia River to be held in Portland on September 8, 1965, by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the Federal Government and by the states of Washington and Oregon. The first two sessions of this conference were held September 1958 and September 1959.

The Oregon industries involved in the conference include Boise Cascade Corporation at St. Helens, Kaiser Gypsum at St. Helens, Publishers' Paper Company at Oregon City (because they barge wastes to the Columbia), Shell Chemical Company at St. Helens and Crown Zellerbach Corporation at Wauna. All Oregon municipalities are considered to be in full compliance with the requirements and action program developed at the second session of the conference. The Portland discharges into the Willamette River are not considered as contributing to the Columbia River problem.

All members of the Authority were invited to attend the conference on September 8.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY:

Mr. Bryan Johnson presented a memorandum report dated August 26, 1965, on the subject of the salmon tainting problem and Doane Lake. A copy of this report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. Studies conducted thus far have indicated that the effluent from Doane Lake which receives the discharges from the Chipman Chemical Company plant is probably the primary cause of the tainting of salmon that occurred during March and April of this year. Complaints were received of 181 tainted fish caught during that period - 166 from the Willamette and Multnomah Channel (between Swan Island and St. Helens) and 15 from the Columbia. No complaints were received from commercial fishermen.

In response to a question from Mr. Meierjurgan, Mr. Gitschlag of Chipman Chemical Company stated that they did not know what constituent was responsible for this problem. He said some of his company's officials were not sure that their wastes were the cause of the tainting. He then discussed their

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efforts to treat the contents of Doane Lake. Whereas they had previously calculated that about 100 tons of lime would be required to neutralize the pH, they had thus far actually used 400 tons and were about 90% finished.

In his report Mr. Johnson recommended that March 1, 1966, be established as the deadline at which time the effluent discharge from the plant and Doane Lake will not produce an off-flavor in the spring run of salmon.

Mr. Gitschlag said he is hopeful that the steps they are prepared to take will solve the fish taste problem, but he did not know if it could be accomplished by March 1, 1966. He asked that no definite date be established at this time. The Chairman replied that the Authority would have to set a deadline.

Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that the date recommended by Mr. Johnson was selected because it is the time when the problem will occur again unless something is done in the meantime.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the recommendation of the staff be adopted.

Mr. Patterson then discussed the problem of odor control. He stated that the 2-4,D plant had been down since July 24 and the 2-4,DB plant had been down since May. Unfortunately, the 2-4,D plant is scheduled to resume operation before the company completes the lake treatment, so it will be difficult to evaluate completely the effectiveness of the latter treatment. Mr. Patterson said that six complaints had been received since the June Authority meeting. Five of them were after the 2-4,D plant shut down. He indicated that there may be some other plants in the area that are contributing to the problem.

No further action was taken by the members regarding this matter.

AIR POLLUTION NEAR WINCHESTER:

Mr. H.M. Patterson presented a petition complaint bearing 74 signatures which had been presented to him by Mr. Amacher and which reads as follows:

To: The Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon  
 c/o John P. Amacher, Secretary  
 968 Portland State Office Building  
 Portland, Oregon

WHEREAS, The undersigned are residents and inhabitants of Winchester, Douglas County, Oregon, and live in an area immediately adjacent to the North Umpqua River and the source of supply for the domestic water users of Roseburg and Winchester, Oregon.

WHEREAS, The Beaver State Sand and Gravel and the Douglas County Lumber Company conduct their respective industrial operations in locations North-West of the North Umpqua River at Winchester, Oregon.

WHEREAS, Dust produced by the operation of the Beaver State Sand and Gravel and sawdust and ashes produced by the operation of the Douglas County Lumber Company have recently been deposited on the land and in the water adjacent to Winchester, Oregon.

WHEREAS, The dust, sawdust and ashes being deposited by said industrial operations is polluting the air and water, creating a nuisance, and causing damage to plant and fish life in the area of Winchester, Oregon,

NOW, THEREFORE, In order to protect the domestic water supply, preserve fish life, and prevent further loss of plant life and nuisance to the inhabitants of Winchester, Oregon, we respectfully request that the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon take such action as shall be necessary and proper concerning the injurious operations of the Beaver State Sand and Gravel and the Douglas County Lumber Company.

Dated, July 30, 1965.

He stated the staff had begun an investigation and found that Beaver State Sand and Gravel mentioned in the complaint should have been R. L. Houck and Sons Corporation. Mr. Patterson also stated that some sampling and further field work would be necessary in relation to the Douglas County Lumber Company. Mr. Wendel inquired if these same 74 people had a water complaint too to which Mr. Patterson replied that the emissions from the wigwam waste burner and from the asphalt plant in operation were falling into the water and that as soon as the air part of it was controlled, the water part would be controlled also. No action on the part of the Authority members was considered necessary at this time.

IDEAL CEMENT COMPANY - Gold Hill:

Mr. Baton read a review and current report on Ideal Cement Company, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. The staff recommended that an informal invitation be extended to Mr. Hooton and the company to attend the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority to determine the progress of the company and their proposed program.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the Authority adopt the staff recommendation with the provision that the Chairman write to the President of Ideal Cement Company to see if he could get some action, in view of the fact that the Chairman has been so successful in writing directly to heads of the companies.

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PERSONNEL:

The Secretary announced with regrets the resignations of three staff members. Mr. Howard Smith, Assistant Chief of the Air Quality Control Section, has accepted the position of director of the new five-county Mid-Willamette Air Pollution Authority. Mr. Robert F. Wood, Associate Engineer, will be taking graduate work to prepare himself for a career as an educator in the field of public health engineering. Mr. Harold L. Sawyer, Assistant Engineer, will continue his graduate studies at the University of Washington.

The Secretary also reported that Mr. Joseph A. Jensen has been granted a nine-months leave of absence to take graduate work at the University of Washington. He will return to the staff next July.

Mr. A. D. Smythe, Associate Engineer, was introduced as the new staff member in charge of water supply sanitation. Other new staff members introduced were Don McHarness and E. A. Schmidt.

No date was set for the next meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 108th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 17, 1965

The 108th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 17, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, John Amacher and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Don Morrison, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; H.E. Milliken and H.M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineers; Bryan M. Johnson, Fred G. Katzel, Harold McKenzie, Pat D. Curran and A.D. Smythe, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Ernie A. Schmidt, Clinton A. Ayer, Leo G. Farr, Lloyd O. Cox and Don McHarness, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Glen D. Carter and Edison L. Quan, Aquatic Biologists, and Edward W. Stauffer, Engineering Aide.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the August 16, 1965 special meeting and August 26, 1965 regular meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken on the following 104 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 8 project plans for air quality control for the months of August, September, October and November, 1965, be approved:

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-2-65	Beaverton	Maple Avenue Sewer	Prov. App.
8-2-65	St. Helens	Newman Addition Block C	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Sweet Home	Sewage Treatment plant Addition, Pump Station Modifications, Interceptor Sewer	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Corvallis	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions	Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewer Relocation, Second Ave. East Sewer Relocation, High St. & 3rd Ave. 3rd Addition to Pineridge Park Woodside Terrace 9th & 10th Addition to Edgewood Estate 1st Addition to Century Park Oceanway Industrial Park 2nd Addition to University Heights	Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewers - Danebo & 13th Avenues	Prov. App.
8-9-65	Oak Hill Subd.	Plat #2 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Corvallis	Sewer Lateral #100	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Govt. Camp	U.S. Forest Service Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Roseburg	Grove Lane Sewer	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Umatilla	Peterson's Addition	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Oak Lodge	Lateral 2C-D-5-1	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Sunset Valley	Sunset Slope Plat #6 Terra Linda Plat #5	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Lincoln City	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions and Modifications	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Medford	Blossom Hill Terrace #4	Prov. App.
8-12-65	Roseburg	N.W. Keasey Sanitary Sewer	Prov. App.
8-12-65	Canby	Sewer Lateral 54 Pruneland Addition	Prov. App.
8-13-65	Mt. Hood Golf Course	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-16-65	Medford	Brookhurst Street, Keenway Drive Sewers	Prov. App.
8-16-65	Lebanon	West Side Sewers	Prov. App.
8-17-65	Riverview Hts.	Sewers Extension	Prov. App.
8-18-65	Medford	Brookhurst Subdivision #5 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Coos Bay	3rd Court Extension - Blocks 59-60 Railroad Addition	Prov. App.
8-19-65	West Slope	Pacific Green Area Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Tigard	Contract Modification, 3,4,5,6,7 Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-24-65	Eugene	Sewers - Project #1 - 1965	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Winston	Sewers - Reeds Street & Morgan Ave.	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Multnomah County	Sylvan Interceptor	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Corvallis	T.S. 13-A Sewers	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Springfield	South 8th & McKenzie Highway Sewer Lateral	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-31-65	Gresham	Yoerger Addition, Spruce Court	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Albany	S. Residential sewer exts. 12 & 13	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Milwaukie	Cedarcrest Subdivision sewers	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Gresham	Sleepy Hollow Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Eugene	Addendum #1, Combined Area Project No. 1-1965	Approved
9-2-65	Salem	Market St. interceptor sewer	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Jacksonville	Stagecoach Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Albany	Price Road lateral, Ext.#1 (rev.)	Prov. App.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-3-65	Metzger S.D.	Extra Work Orders 1 & 2, STP	Approved
9-3-65	Green S.D.	Meadowbrook Subd. sewer	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Albany	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-10-65	Tigard	Sewage interceptor, pressure main, and 2 pump stations (WPC-ORE-141)	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Mult. County	Panavista Park Subd. interceptor	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Corvallis	Project #SSL 74-A on N. 9th St.	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Lakeview	Mod. to main pumping station	Prov. App.
9-15-65	Forest Grove	Eastside trunk sewer	Prov. App.
9-15-65	Sunset Valley S.D.	Rose Villa Subd. sewer	Prov. App.
9-16-65	Metzger S.D.	Contract Mod. #2 & 3, Interceptor	Approved
9-16-65	Gresham	N.E. 172nd Ave. & NE Halsey sewer	Prov. App.
9-16-65	Lake Oswego	Change Order No. 3	Approved
9-16-65	Brownsville	Change Orders #7 and 8	Approved
9-21-65	Brownsville	Change Order #6	Approved
9-21-65	Umatilla	Relocation of sewerage facilities	Prov. App.
9-21-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers and Bethel-Danebo Improvement Dist. No. BD-65-1	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Arlington	Design Criteria and prel. plan for sewage treatment plant	Approved
9-23-65	Vernonia	Spencer St. sewer	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Silverton	S. Center & Ross Ave. sewer	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Springfield	Sewer extensions, project Nos. S-25-F-65 and S-41-65	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Green San. Dist.	Sunny Slope Subd. 2nd Addn. sewer ext.	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Clatskanie	Sewer system for Jess Lewis and Floyd Jones	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Seaside	Contract Modification No. 3	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-28-65	Albany	Hackelman Grove Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Coos Bay	Bayshore Drive sewer	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers, Phase I	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Oak Lodge S.D. II	Laterals 2A-7-3 and 2A-7-3-1A	Prov. App.
9-29-65	Creswell	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Change Order No. 2	Approved
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-30-65	McMinnville	N-NE trunk sewer	Prov. App.
10-1-65	Tigard	Industrial sewer-Addenda 1,2,3 & 4	Approved
10-4-65	Sweet Home	Change Order #1-Treatment Plant	Approved
10-6-65	Portland	Change Orders 1 & 2-Will. Interceptor	Approved
10-6-65	Oak Lodge S.D.	Laterals C-10-5-1A,C-10-5-1, C-10-5-2	Prov. App.
10-6-65	Springfield	Sewer #S-59-65	Prov. App.
10-6-65	Gold Beach	Dunkelberger Annexation sewer	Prov. App.
10-7-65	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Sewer laterals 2A-7-7, 2A-7-8	Prov. App.
10-7-65	Sherwood	Hall Street sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Woodburn	Senior Estates #7 sewerage system	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Laurelwood #1 and Phase II of Area #2	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Sewer in Alley between Will. & Oak	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Madison St. outfall emergency bypass	Prov. App.
10-13-65	Woodburn	State Hwy. 214 sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-14-65	Roseburg	N.W. Delridge sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-15-65	Roseburg	Hucrest Subd. plat "D" sewer	Prov. App.
10-18-65	Woodburn	Mauna Kae Park Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
10-18-65	Bandon	Jackson St. sewer extension	Prov. App.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-22-65	Newberg	N. Area sewer project	Prov. App.
10-22-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School sewerage facilities	Prov. App.
10-27-65	White City S.D.	Cascade Village Subd. sewerage	Prov. App.
10-28-65	Progress S.D.	E.M. Bowers' Apt. sewer extension	Prov. App.
11-1-65	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
11-5-65	Eugene	Minda Drive sewer extensions	Prov. App.
11-8-65	Rainier	Fern Ridge sewers	Prov. App.
11-12-65	Springfield	High Banks Park sewers	Prov. App.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Aug. 20	Hillsboro	Mooberry Elem. School Incin.	Prov. App.
Sept. 16	Salem	U.S. National Bank Incin. J.G. 903 INSP	Cond. App.
Sept. 20	Eugene	Bon Marche Incin. Rev. J.G. 450 SRN	Recommendations submitted to Eugene
Sept. 28	Albany	Wah Chang Corp. Collector and scrubber on zirconium process	Cond. App.
Oct. 13	Portland	Hercules Powder Co.	Prov. App.
Oct. 20	Eugene	Elem. School Dist. #4, Gilham Road Incinerator	Add. infor. requested
Oct. 25	Sherwood	Frontier Leather	Plan Withdrawn
Nov. 8	Tigard	James Templeton School Incinerator	Cond. App.

#### WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD:

A report dated December 13, 1965, and entitled "Air and Water Pollution in the Vicinity of the Weyerhaeuser Mill, Springfield, Oregon," copies of which had been distributed to the members of the Authority prior to the meeting was read by Mr. Weathersbee. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that Mr. Harold Merryman, district engineer, was present to comment and give his personal observations of this problem, that Mr. Patterson had kept an accurate account of the complaints of the odor problem and that Glen Carter, aquatic biologist, had made a survey of the river the day before the meeting and would describe the conditions that he found in the river below the Weyerhaeuser outfall at that time.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to verify the information presented in the report as still persisting in the river. The bacterial slime and algae growth conditions are compounded by the fact that there is considerably less water than normally expected at this time of the year. The accumulation of slime could and probably would impede the penetration of the water into the bottom gravels so that some very critical conditions might result. He added that this is not a toxic situation but one of physical barrier of the passage of water and oxygen. Mr. Carter then showed the Authority members some samples of the material collected from the bottom of the river on this survey. He stated it created a general nuisance condition and it was not good from the aesthetic standpoint. He stated further that this section of the McKenzie is not a major spawning area, but the slime and fiber create a detriment to fish food productivity.

Mr. Wendel noted that several citizens of the area had sent to the meeting a file of complaints on this problem. The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, then read several of the letters which have been made a part of the Authority's permanent file. The letters read had been submitted by Mrs. John Jaqua, J.F. Bosse, W.Wm. Puustinen, W.J. and B.Y. Bowerman, Wm. J. Forest, W.H. and L.M. Hebert, C. Dudley Miller and F.A. Colcord.

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Representatives of Weyerhaeuser Company were then given the opportunity to be heard. Mr. John M. McEwen, Manager of Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield Branch, stated he had come to the meeting with the intent of filling in the Sanitary Authority on any questions that they might wish to ask but did not have a prepared statement. He said the company was in agreement with the facts set forth in the report presented by Mr. Weathersbee. He stated that unfortunately certain phases of the company's program for air and water pollution control had not worked out as planned. Many of the things outlined in the planning, for example to take no more water from the river but to reuse the water available, have worked out satisfactorily. One of the main points in the design of the new mill was the complete reuse of condensates which heretofore had been sprayed on land in the irrigation program. Some of the design features in the new mill which have not been as effective as expected are now being redesigned. He said the company has a continuing problem (7 days a week, 24 hours a day) and a periodic problem (namely, breakdowns). In a new mill there are an abnormal amount of mechanical breakdowns of equipment, the problem of training people to operate the equipment, and human failures. It was found in the operation of the enlarged mill that abnormally high quantities of clean water in the pond diluted and filled it up so the pond could not be used for surging as effectively as it should. The drainage system is now being repiped to put the clean waters directly into the sewers which bypass the ponds so dilution will not be so high.

The company has also had a problem with the new Kamyr digester which was not anticipated. This digester is 200 feet high so when it becomes necessary to drain it there are the contents of some 200 feet of 8-inch line which have to go some place. The plant was designed to divert this

material to the retention pond but when the retention pond already has substantial amounts of clean water in it, there is not enough storage capacity left to hold the pipe contents and to permit discharge under controlled conditions. This system is now being revamped to put a sump in at a low level so this line can be drained into the sump and the sump pumped back into the system. The company is now reusing all its condensates which are high in oxygen demand. The irrigation system is being expanded to include 45 acres of land all seeded and ready to go in addition to the 70 acres already in operation. A 200-acre farm has been purchased and an irrigation pipe line is being installed. The company is planning to spend \$100,000 if necessary just to put a pipe line to this farm in case it is needed for emergency conditions. In addition to the above changes, a surface aerator has been ordered and will be used to reduce the oxygen demand in the log pond. The company plans to experiment with this aerator first by using it in the retention pond. If this works satisfactorily, another aerator will be purchased for the log pond. This briefly is the plan for solution of the problem of slime growth.

Mr. Harms questioned Mr. McEwen about the odor problem which he felt was much more serious than it had been since 1950. Mr. McEwen replied that there were two major aspects to the odor problem. One, the vaposphere diaphragm in the old mill had worn out after two years of service and after replacing this diaphragm it was found inadequate and had to be replaced again; and two, the new mill design was based on a certain amount of sulfide in the liquor and with the new type of continuous digester the liquor is richer than expected so the oxidation system is now being redesigned and enlarged to accommodate it.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked what percentage of the effluent would be used for irrigation and Mr. McEwen answered approximately 20 to 25% at maximum capacity. Mr. Oliver corrected Mr. McEwen by saying that he felt it would be about 10 to 15% on a volume basis.

Mr. Harms asked if it were true that the odiferous parts of the emission were not visible. Mr. McEwen replied that it was true that the visible emission was steam.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if it was a fairly accurate estimate that 19,000# of fiber per day was being discharged into the river.

Mr. McEwen replied that they were not averaging that much, but the average daily discharge during the maximum week was probably that much. In response to a question Mr. Carter stated it would probably take only one good rain this time of year to wash out the slime already on the river bottom.

Mrs. Jaqua, Eugene resident, stated she had brought in a letter written by an attorney that she wanted read. This letter by Neil Brown, Eugene Attorney, was read by the Secretary and has been made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. McEwen how long it would take the company to correct the situation and to restore conditions at least as good as those that prevailed before the increase in production, and as promised in the company's statement that neither air nor water would be adversely affected compared to what it had been before enlargement of mill capacity. Mr. McEwen said that assuming present plans will solve the problem it should be done by low water time next year.

For the record, the following part of the Sanitary Authority's approval letter of September 14, 1964, which was based on the review of the company's proposal presented at the September 10, 1964, meeting was read by the Secretary: "Because of the several indeterminate factors involved, your proposal was only tentatively approved subject to the following conditions: 1. That if proposed

methods for controlling air and water pollution are not entirely successful as represented, such further control, disposal, or treatment of air and water polluting wastes will be provided as required to prevent or eliminate validly objectionable air and water pollution."

The Secretary then stated that Mr. McEwen by letter dated November 19, 1965, had outlined four additional steps being proposed, or in the process of being taken by the company, in an attempt to abate the water pollution. The four steps were (1) Install a system to recover the strong spills. (2) Remove clean water from the flows that go to the retention pond in order to increase the pond's efficiency. (3) Add to the irrigation by purchasing an additional 197 acres of land which would cost \$100,000 to install the necessary piping. (4) The installation of a mechanical surface aerator. Mr. Wendel stated that in future considerations of similar situations a paragraph or sentence should be added to the effect that they will not operate until all conditions are met.

Mr. McPhillips commented that he did not feel the people who use the McKenzie River for recreation, those who live on the McKenzie or the Sanitary Authority should be asked to share the responsibility of the Weyerhaeuser Company because their projected plans did not work out. He said the responsibility rested entirely with the company.

Mr. Wheeler asked the staff if the air pollution part of this problem had been basically caused by pollutants from stack discharges or by decomposition and odors coming from the river surface. Mr. Patterson said the staff had made about 42 odor surveys from random sampling stations, one of which is on the McKenzie. About 9 out of 20 complaints mentioned both air and water pollution, the others referred primarily to odors from the river. He said that on occasion there is an odor associated with river water.

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The meeting was then recessed at 12:15 p.m. and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that at the earliest possible time Weyerhaeuser Company be cited to appear at a public hearing before the Authority to show cause if any exists why an order should not be entered directing it to abate and control the pollution of the McKenzie River and of the atmosphere as required by the public policy of the state of Oregon.

CROWN ZELLERBACH - LEBANON:

A report dated December 14, 1965, and entitled "Pollution of the South Santiam River," copies of which had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting, was read by Mr. Weathersbee. He also referred to a letter dated October 12, 1965, from Mr. W.F. Cyrus, Manager of the Crown Zellerbach plant at Lebanon, which outlined a proposed time schedule. Mr. Weathersbee said the staff had considered this letter and had given conditional approval in a letter dated November 26 for construction of the settling basin. Mr. Meierjürgen asked the capacity of the sludge settling basin that is already built and was told it was about one-half day's detention of the waste discharge with no mechanical means for sludge removal. It is proposed to construct a dike partly out into the basin so the flow will move around it for settling. Mr. Weathersbee said the staff does not accept it as an entirely adequate settling facility. Mr. Cyrus who was present to represent the company said the company plans to effect additional inplant improvements in the nature of recycling, general screening and better recovery facilities, and that the company further proposes to observe the flows to be augmented by the Green Peter Dam reservoir; and based on those flows, design adequate facilities to meet the Sanitary Authority requirements by the summer of 1969. Mr. Cyrus stated it would be by either a concrete basin

with continuous sludge removal by mechanical scraping mechanism or construction of a two-cell earthen basin with approximately 24 hours detention time. It was stated that the Authority's staff feels 1969 is too long and that the company can actually do it by 1968. It was also pointed out that the purpose of constructing dams did not include water quality control and, therefore, the company should not be dependent on the flow from these federal dams in the design of its facilities. Mr. Meierjurgan stated the Fish Commission anticipates having a hatchery on the South Santiam before the time limit set for Crown Zellerbach to solve its problem and the Commission is very interested in seeing this taken care of if it is physically possible to do so. Mr. Wheeler stated that in regard to the flow problem there are certain water rights existing and it is possible that those rights would dry up the stream as far as the natural flow is concerned, but that they would not have the authority to take released flows from the reservoir unless specifically released for that purpose. He then asked Mr. Weathersbee in regard to 1968 if this was to be a final facility and not necessarily just a settling basin which will be in operation next year. Mr. Weathersbee corroborated this fact and said the final design would be constructed in 1968 and may or may not include a secondary treatment plant. Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the problem can't be solved, what would be the conclusions of the staff. Mr. Weathersbee stated it would be concluded that the company would either continue the problem, curtail production or close the mill. Mr. Cyrus, mill manager, said the company planned to meet the 1968 deadline whatever the alternative might be.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the program and timetable proposed by Crown Zellerbach in its letter of October 12, 1965, be generally approved as modified by the Sanitary Authority letter of November 26, 1965.

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CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY:

A report dated December 15, 1965, and entitled "Progress Report on the Tainted Salmon Problem" was read by Bryan Johnson and has been made a part of the permanent file in this matter.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the dichlorophenol which would be eliminated from the effluent if the plant is rebuilt would be reused or recovered or how was it to be disposed of. Mr. Gitschlag replied it was going to be processed in a confidential way so that it would be reused.

No action by the Authority was required.

FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY, SHERWOOD:

A report dated December 3, 1965, and entitled "A Report on the Frontier Leather Company at Sherwood, Oregon," copies of which had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting, was read by Mr. Weathersbee and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

No action by the Authority was necessary at this time.

UNITED GROWERS INC., SALEM:

Mr. Milliken read a memorandum report dated December 15, 1965, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. The report stated that on December 9 a petition signed by 61 persons living in the vicinity of United Growers was received. Mr. Milliken informed the Authority members that a district engineer visited the plant recently and found that the company had complied with the recommendations of the Sanitary Authority staff that all wastes be discharged to the city sewer which became available about July 9, 1965. Thus the problems complained about in the above mentioned petition have been solved. He said a letter has been received from the manager indicating that the company will continue the practice of putting all wastes

into the sewer except the cooling water. This should solve the stream pollution problem. Mr. Wheeler noted that the Capitol Journal, a Salem newspaper, carried a report from Mr. Randall, plant manager, that the company was now and will be in the future dumping all sewage into the sewer system and that the Sanitary Authority was being informed of this action. Therefore all signers of the petition should be aware the problem has been solved.

GRAND RONDE:

A memorandum report dated December 15, 1965, was read by Mr. Milliken and has been made a part of the files in this matter. In this report authorization was requested by the staff to take further legal steps to obtain abatement of the pollution problem at Grand Ronde since no plans have been received as directed in the order of the Authority adopted at its meeting on July 24, 1965.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that necessary court action be instituted to bring about abatement of this pollution problem.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT:

The Secretary reported that on October 2, 1965, President Johnson signed into law PL 89-234, better known as the Muskie Amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. He said one of the most important sections of this amendment has to do with promulgation of standards for interstate streams. Section 10 of the amended act pertaining to this subject was distributed to the members for their information.

Briefly, this section requires that the governor of a state or the official water pollution control agency within one year of the effective date of the Act file with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare a letter of intent stating that before June 30, 1967, water quality criteria

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will be adopted applicable to all interstate waters or portions thereof within the state, and that a plan to implement and enforce the water quality criteria will be adopted.

If a letter of intent is not filed or if the standards which are adopted or the plan submitted does not meet the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, then it will be up to the federal government to proceed to adopt standards. After standards have been adopted and promulgated by Health, Education and Welfare, 30 days are given the state in which to file any objections. The Secretary asked the Board if it should be the intent of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority to comply with this requirement; that is, to establish water quality criteria standards for all interstate streams and to submit a plan for the implementation and enforcement of those standards. It was pointed out that interstate waters include coastal waters, although a more definite definition as to what actually is meant by coastal waters is needed. If it covers all tributary streams that discharge into the ocean and estuarian waters, the staff will have a big task to establish said water criteria for them. These criteria pertain only to interstate streams; that is, streams which form a boundary between two states or flow from one state into another. This would include the Columbia, Snake and Klamath Rivers. Mr. Harms asked what the procedure would be if the criteria for the two states differed. The Secretary replied that it would be to the advantage of both states to jointly work out the problem and also make sure that anything suggested for adoption be approved by the federal government, because it is required by federal law as well as state law to hold public hearings before any standards are adopted. If these standards are violated thereafter, it immediately becomes subject to federal enforcement. The Authority has been given the opportunity to assume the task of establishing the standards which is our right and responsibility.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Authority signify its intent to create standards for interstate waters and that the Governor be asked to send such a letter.

RIVERDALE-DUNTHORPE:

The Secretary reported that early this year the voters in the Riverdale-Dunthorpe area approved by an overwhelming majority of 4 to 1 issuance of a sewer bond in the amount of \$700,000 to finance construction of sewers and those bonds have now been sold by Multnomah County to the First National Bank of Oregon at an interest rate of 3.8%. Preparation of final plans is now nearing completion and construction will be started as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring.

CITY OF PORTLAND:

Mr. Wendel requested a report on the progress being made by the city of Portland in its sewer program. It was stated by the Secretary that final plans and specifications have been received from the city's consulting engineers for the construction of the first phase of the interceptor system to serve the northwest portion of the city; namely, Linnton-Guilds Lake area and specifically the plans cover the installation of a river crossing, a tunnel leading through the peninsula to the existing treatment plant and the first leg of the interceptor sewer on the west side of the river which when completed will intercept two of the present city outfall sewers in that area. Other phases to follow will be the construction of the pump station which will be needed in order to lift the sewage across the river and the other necessary extensions to the interceptor system to serve the rest of the Linnton-Guilds Lake area. Following that there will be enlargement to the present treatment plant and enlargement of the outfall sewer leading to the main Columbia River. Other portions

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that remain to be improved are sections of the S.E. section of the main interceptor system in order to prevent overflow on occasion of raw sewage and industrial wastes to the Willamette River. It is proposed to meet with the city engineer and his staff to get more up-to-date information on the final time schedule. The last proposal which was received from them indicated that some of the interceptor project would be deferred as much as 9 or 10 years which certainly is entirely too long.

Mr. Harms stated that the Authority had approved a plan which would require it to be done in about 6 years and wondered if the city was behind schedule. The Secretary said the city had in mind to construct a large interceptor to serve the southwest portion of the city going out the Johnson Creek area which will take a considerable portion of revenue which they accumulate by means of the sewer user charge. It has to be admitted that the city has intercepted some 90 to 95% of the total load on the city and is treating that at the main plant. It cannot be said that the city of Portland is not doing a fairly good job. It is going to take probably fourteen million dollars more to complete the interception of the remainder of the waste going to the river and the enlargement of facilities to provide for adequate capacity for the future. As far as the time schedule presented to the Authority about a year ago is concerned, the city is not yet behind schedule. Mr. Wendel requested the Secretary to get a schedule in writing from the city for each member of the Authority by not later than the next meeting to see if it is going to be agreeable.

ST. JOHNS CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CLEAN AIR:

A delegation of citizens from the St. Johns area being present, the Chairman called upon Mr. Wally Priestley to speak first. Mr. Priestley said that he would like the people to speak for themselves; however, he said that they had formed a "St. Johns Citizens Committee for Clean Air." He presented petitions with 523 signatures which had been collected in the past three weeks. He showed a photograph which had been taken from the Port of Portland showing smoke pouring forth from certain stacks. He then introduced Mr. Howard Galbraith who spoke for the committee. Mr. Galbraith said he had lived in St. Johns for 26 years and that he had a brief written statement to present. Copies of his statement were distributed to the Authority members. He then read the statement, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. William Luch then spoke about the particular problem in the area caused by Union Carbide. He said recently they had held two meetings in St. Johns to attempt to estimate the feelings of the citizens and that the people present at this meeting of the Authority were here as a direct result of those two earlier meetings. He said the Air Quality Control staff had been attempting since 1951 to get Union Carbide to install adequate equipment and institute the practices necessary to bring this area substantially cleaner air. During the past 14 years, two of the three furnaces have been covered and much correspondence has been exchanged. He said that due to one circumstance or another, and there always seems to be a circumstance within the plant, there has been a series of delays. He then referred to a statement made by the company in a letter dated July 14, 1965, and addressed to the Authority which began as follows: "If at any time atmospheric conditions are unfavorable in our judgment \*\*\*\*." He stated that the citizens had

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lost any faith they might previously have had in Union Carbide's judgment. He said, "We don't want to leave it to their judgment. Paragraph four states 'We are proceeding with plans.' We are tired of proceeding with plans; we want some action. We refer you to these paragraphs to show you what we feel is the continual ambiguity of Union Carbide's attitude. So far no step phase program set forth by Union Carbide plant has met with the approval of the Air Quality Control staff as adequate to bring air quality in this area within the Sanitary Authority regulations. St. Johns has many problems of air pollution and Union Carbide is by no means the largest plant, but they are the largest offender."

Mr. Luch then introduced Reverend Edwin Judd of the Conquerors Bible School who explained that fallout is carried by winds across the St. Johns area and across the river to Linnton if the wind is directly from the east. He claimed that such conditions make it difficult to enjoy outdoor living. He stated that the Air Quality Control staff has had stations on top of the Bible School Building. He then showed a photograph taken in 1965 and expressed the fact that there should be no doubt as to source of pollution. He also stated that the Bible School owned some nine acres of land on which they expect to develop a campus for 200 students. They presently maintain 50,000 sq. ft. of building space. Adjoining their property is the Harvest Rest Home with accommodations for over 50 elderly persons and directly across Lombard Street is a new Dan Davis Industrial Park now under development which constitutes 30 acres being developed into light, clean industry and warehousing. Reverend Judd stated he was here to approach the Board members about the economic factors involved with anybody locating in this area even in the zoned industrial areas here from the standpoint of building maintenance.

The added expense of building maintenance of the Bible College and all the firms resulting from this intensely heavy industrial filth cannot be ignored. He said fallout from Union Carbide accumulated in the gutters of the college to depths of one-half inch during the past summer. He personally took many wheelbarrow loads from the roof in mid-September. He also stated that the dirtying and damaging of exterior paint necessitates frequent cleaning and repainting of buildings, and that while repainting the buildings, fallout settled in and defaced the fresh paint before it could dry. He claimed there is also damage sustained to the cars that are parked in the area. The chemical deposits from this source of pollution seem to accelerate corrosion of chrome and definitely damage painted automobile surfaces. Insurance companies accept the responsibilities under comprehensive coverage for such damage but refuse to honor repeated claims. During hot days many hundreds of car owners have a choice of two evils. They can either close their windows tight and let the interior bake, or leave the windows open and find the interiors saturated with dust. He stated that beyond the shadow of a doubt the chief source of this pollution is Union Carbide Company. He said he hoped that they had made it clear that action is needed now.

A memorandum dated December 17, 1965, to the Sanitary Authority from the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee was presented for consideration. It contained a request for a comprehensive air quality control program, setting minimum standards, and setting a completion date for the Union Carbide Metals Company plant at 11920 N. Burgard Road, Portland, Oregon. A copy of this memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Luch then spoke as a home owner and said they were fed up and also were sick and tired of filth and dirt falling on lawns, patio furniture, washings, cars, window sills, tired of pitted aluminum doors and screens, cracked and peeling paint and nasty odors. He said that the Citizens Committee had come up with a request for a comprehensive air quality control program setting minimum standards and setting a completion date for the Union Carbide Metals Plant to comply with, that it is the conclusion of the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee that Union Carbide does not adequately treat the air emanating from its plant; and further, that failure to treat the air adequately creates a situation in parts of the St. Johns community in violation of the stated public policy of the state of Oregon to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the State to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life.

UNION CARBIDE METALS COMPANY, PORTLAND:

Mr. Wendel then asked for a report from the staff and Mr. Patterson read a memorandum dated December 17, 1965, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. Mr. Wendel asked if anyone had any idea as to the length of time it would take to comply with the staff's conclusions. Mr. Joe Vogelberger, plant engineer for Union Carbide, said he was not prepared to comment on the report, but stated that they are working on the installation of the new offtake for furnace No. 4 and will be prepared to discuss Mr. Patterson's conclusions at a very early date. He thought all three measures would require discussion with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Wendel then asked if it would be a matter of days, weeks, months or years to do these three things.

Mr. Patterson stated that it could be done in one year and that there is equipment that will do the job. It is only a question of determining what is acceptable.

Doctor Wilcox then asked if in a matter of days an agreement could be made which would meet item 2 of the St. Johns Citizens Committee's memorandum; namely, that the company agree to an overall air quality control program acceptable to the Authority.

Mr. Patterson said that determining the proposal that will meet ambient air standards will take some time. It was pointed out that the company may have under consideration the transfer of part of their production to other plants, since it is more economical to produce elsewhere some of the minor products that they presently produce here over a short period of the year. This requires having to confer with their main office in the East.

Doctor Wilcox asked if there presently were devices manufactured that control this type of emission, to which Mr. Patterson answered that there are precipitators or bag-type dust collectors for this type of emission. He stated that the cost of equipment would be very high because their exhaust gases are very high in quantity.

Doctor Wilcox asked if the product was valuable and Mr. Patterson stated that it is in demand but that the market fluctuates considerably. This year they had an unusual demand for silicomanganese. This year they produced for a 2-months period, whereas last year they produced only for a shorter period of time.

Mr. McPhillips asked if it would be possible to report back to the Sanitary Authority within 60 days as to whether an agreement with the plant would be reached on the recommendations as outlined by the staff.

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Mr. Patterson was sure he could do this on behalf of the staff but thought that the company should speak for itself.

Mr. McPhillips asked for an opinion from the company's representative as to whether he thought they could possibly come to an agreement so the Board would know where we stand as to whether or not they would be able to conform to the recommendation made by the staff within a 60-day period. He wanted to know regarding their intent to comply. Mr. Joe Vogelberger of Union Carbide again said they would have to discuss with Mr. Patterson in regard to proper equipment and if the air quality in the St. Johns area would be reduced as a result of this.

Mr. Priestley said that since there is no plan or no program that they, the St. Johns residents, wanted to go on record to insist that a plan be submitted. They asked that a plan be submitted to the Air Quality Control Division and that this be done within 30 days, and that this plan be agreed upon with Union Carbide by June 30, and further that the plan be instituted and completed by June 30, 1967. He said they would like the Authority to adopt their recommendations, and to insist upon a plan and see that the plan is accomplished.

Mr. Wendel then asked if the members felt that these requests were reasonable.

Mr. McPhillips said he didn't believe it would be possible to accomplish the first step in 30 days.

Mr. Joe Vogelberger of Union Carbide then said that they had been negotiating with Mr. Patterson and staff to the fullest extent in solving their problem. They have not had time to go over or evaluate and come up with any kind of a program as to which methods or facilities will best accomplish the job.

Mr. Wendel asked how long it would take to come to an agreement with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson said the big decision is the type of equipment that will be installed to meet the problem and inasmuch as they propose to install a new offtake on the No. 4 furnace in January, allowing 60 or 90 days on item No. 1 would not upset their program.

Mr. McPhillips agreed that 30 days didn't give much time and suggested that Mr. Patterson report back in 90 days to the Sanitary Authority as to what progress has been made.

Mr. Patterson stated that once they have projected the overall program, then item 2 will require more detailed engineering. He did not know how the company would feel in regard to this but the initial program is the one that takes the most time.

Mr. Vogelberger commented that with a few recent exceptions almost all of the \$650,000 expenditure that the company has made thus far on pollution control equipment, both air and water, has been done at Union Carbide's initiative. There were instances when complaints were lodged and this was the primary motivation in the installation of this equipment.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Union Carbide Company be requested to submit by March 1, 1966, a plan and time schedule for an overall air quality control program, that such a program acceptable to the Authority be agreed to by the company by June 30, 1966, and further that construction of the required facilities proceed as soon as feasible under normal construction and installation practices.

Mr. Priestley asked for a definite completion date and suggested no later than June 30, 1967, or perhaps December 31, 1967.

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Mr. Luch said if it becomes necessary to hold any type of formal hearing, that it be held in the St. Johns area so that the people can get a chance to come and testify.

Mr. Wendel then asked if the citizens from the St. Johns area have felt the improvement from the city of Portland dump yet.

Mr. Luch answered that they have. He said that the city was still burning oil and that they were not supposed to do that unless the wind was blowing toward Clark County; but, unfortunately, they have not always complied with this requirement. He said the city has stopped burning trash.

Mr. Wendel asked that before March 1, 1966, Mr. Patterson bring information to the attention of the Authority members regarding other industries within the area.

Mr. Patterson said there are other problems in the area and that this past week and prior to that the staff had written to a number of owners of open burning operations in relation to auto salvage operations.

REQUESTS FOR VARIANCES FROM WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNER REGULATIONS:

Mr. Patterson first introduced the new members of his staff: Mr. Clinton A. Ayer, Chemical Engineer; Harold W. McKenzie, Mechanical Engineer and Leo G. Farr, Sanitary and Civil Engineer.

Mr. Patterson then stated that Mr. McKenzie has been working with the lumber industry and wood waste problem and would give the report on this item.

Mr. McKenzie stated that on August 17, 1965, regulations on wigwam burners had been adopted which would go into effect on January 1, 1966. The regulations require that certain things be done to improve the operation of the burners.

He reported that only six requests for variances had been received thus far as follows:

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- (1) Murphy Creek Lumber Company, Grants Pass, located in sparsely populated area; one of three burners to be terminated by July 1, 1966. Recommendation: Three burners involved. (a) Sawmill refuse burners, variance not be granted; (b) Resaw slab burner: Variance be granted to July 1, 1966, at which time burner is to be discontinued and dismantled; (c) Planer refuse burner: Variance not be granted.
  - (2) Tygh Valley Timber Co., Tygh Valley, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance be granted until July 1, 1966.
  - (3) Modoc Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, new mill being built; scheduled completion August 1, 1966. Present burner to be discontinued at that time and new burner to be in full compliance. Recommendation: Variance not be granted.
  - (4) Hult Lumber and Plywood Co., Junction City. Burner located at Horton, Oregon, and is in sparsely populated area. Burner at Junction City no longer used. Recommendation: Horton burner - variance be granted until July 1, 1966. Junction City burner - variance be granted for such period of time as the burner is not operated; full compliance required before returning the burner to service.
  - (5) Park Lumber Co., Estacada, variance requested for three months only, due to pressure of renovation work. Recommendation: Variance be granted until April 1, 1966.
  - (6) Evans Products Co., Gold Beach, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance not be granted.

It was MOVED by Doctor Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff and notify the mills of the action of the Sanitary Authority.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY:

Mr. Amacher asked what had been done about the petition which had been sent to the Sanitary Authority in August regarding the air pollution from the above named company.

Mr. Patterson said that a petition signed by 66 persons in the Winchester area had been received complaining about soot carbon, charcoal cinders and airborne floating materials. Prior to that, as a result of a previous petition received by the Sanitary Authority, a communication was received from the Douglas County Lumber Company to the effect that they were completing construction of holding bins which would enable them to sell materials and not put them in the wigwam waste wood burners. They said that a large part of their problem was caused by bark going through a hogger which caused the fine particles to be emitted to the atmosphere. The company plans to discontinue the use of the hogger. The company also has plans to rebuild the sawmill and will eliminate the remanufacturing plant so that all the materials suitable for chips will be sold and not burned, thereby eliminating the second waste burner.

Mr. Harms asked if the Sanitary Authority could have a report on this situation at its next Board meeting. Mr. Amacher said this would be agreeable to him.

REGISTER OF COMPLAINTS:

The Chairman said that when the Sanitary Authority was first organized many years ago, a register of complaints was kept. Every complaint which came in was recorded and given a number. He would like this system reinstated - one for air pollution and one for water pollution - to see how many complaints come in on any one given infraction.

The Secretary asked if it would be all right to transmit this information to the members of the Authority by putting it in the monthly activity reports.

This was agreeable with the Chairman.

The date of the next meeting was set for February 18, 1966. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 109th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
February 17, 1966

The 109th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 4:45 p.m., February 17, 1966, in the conference room of the Eugene State Office Building, Eugene, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjungen, and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineer; Bryan M. Johnson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Leo G. Farr, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist, and Harold W. Merryman, District Engineer.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the minutes of the December 17, 1965, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the action taken on the following 23 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 4 project plans for air quality control for the months of December 1965 and January 1966, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-3-65	Forest Grove	Pump Station and Sewers	Prov. App.
12-7-65	Seaside	Force Main Change Order	Approved
12-8-65	Albany	Sewers	Prov. App.
12-8-65	Jackson County	Wm. Wood Lagoon	Not App.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-9-65	Douglas County	Camas Valley School Lagoon	Prov. App.
12-10-65	Oak Hills Subd.	Sewer Extension Units 3 & 4	Prov. App.
12-16-65	Portland	Guilds Lake Interceptor	Prov.App.
12-29-65	Oregon City	Publishers Paper Co. Industrial Effluent Collection	Prov. App.
1-3-66	Woodburn	Sewer Extension OSH 214	Prov. App.
1-6-66	Arlington	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. App.
1-11-66	Lakeview Sub. San. Dist.	Sanitary sewers	Prov. App.
1-13-66	Eugene	Weaver Dev.-pump sta. & pressure line	Prov. App.
1-17-66	Clatskanie	Crownview Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
1-18-66	Multnomah County	Lateral sewer	Prov. App.
1-24-66	Grants Pass	Lateral D - Allendale School	Prov. App.
1-24-66	Boardman	Sewer for UPRR	Prov. App.
1-25-66	Estacada	Genseng Dr. sewer	Prov. App.
1-26-66	Portland	Mt. Scott sewers	Prov. App.
1-26-66	Chatnicka Heights	Sewers #3	Prov. App.
1-27-66	Springfield	Sewer Project S-25-E-66	Prov. App.
1-27-66	Eugene	Candlelight Park Addn. sewers	Prov. App.
1-27-66	Eugene	Phase 6 Willakenzie Area	Prov. App.
1-27-66	Eugene	25th St., Onyx to Emerald sewers	Prov. App.

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Dec. 22	Monmouth Independence	Talmadge Jr. High School Plans (Incinerator)	Add. infor. requested
Dec. 22	Gladstone	Gladstone-Senior High School (Incinerator)	Add. infor. requested
Jan. 10	Wauna	Crown Zellerbach	Add. infor. requested
Jan. 11	White City	3 M Incinerator	Cond. App.

REQUEST OF CITY OF LAKE OSWEGO FOR PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING OREGON-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Patterson read a letter from the city of Lake Oswego dated January 19, 1966, asking that a public hearing be called regarding the matter of air pollution allegedly caused in that city by the operations of the Oregon-Portland Cement Company. This letter has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Patterson then read a staff summary report dated February 17, 1966, which likewise has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Fred Yerke, attorney for the company, stated that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company commenced operation in 1916 in Oswego with one kiln operating. This went on for about 30 years. In 1946 or 1947 the operation expanded to two kilns. At that time the company installed electrostatic precipitators to take care of the increased emissions expected from the addition of the second kiln. In 1955 Mr. McCaslin, president of the company, announced publicly that there would be further expansion by addition of a third kiln.

At that time Mr. Leche, first vice-president, Mr. McCaslin and Mr. Yerke met with Mr. Everts and Mr. Hatchard over a period of some months and discussed the matter and tried to work out something that would satisfy the requirements of the Sanitary Authority and that would also be economically feasible from the company's standpoint. The result was that the company was authorized to go ahead with the construction of the third kiln, provided that a new electrostatic precipitator was put in to cover the emissions expected by reason of the increased capacity. At the same time it was agreed to rebuild the old precipitator and connect it up so that it would take care of the two existing kilns. The requirement imposed at that time was that the company have a 99.5% efficiency as far as recovery was concerned. The new kiln operated at about 180,000 cu. ft. per minute, whereas the old kiln operated at around 80,000 cu. ft. per minute. Mr. Yerke reported that through the years since 1946 total capital

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expenditures have been \$1,029,811 and the operation and maintenance have cost \$932,198.34.

Mr. Yerke went on to say that the company worked out with Mr. Everts and Mr. Hatchard the 99.5% efficiency figure, and that the company has continued to adhere to it through the years. The problem now is the matter of the air quality standard which was set up by the Authority after the precipitators were put in, which limits the amount of lime dust and calcium oxide to not more than 20 micrograms per cubic meter above the normal background value. In summary, he stated that the company has operated at the efficiency set by the Sanitary Authority, that production has not been increased, and that the amount of fallout collected at the two stations probably comes from some other source.

Mr. Erik Voldbaek, vice-president in charge of operation for the company, presented a data sheet to the Sanitary Authority members which showed the production from 1961 to 1965, the value of stack emissions for the same period and the fallout rates as measured by the Authority for the same period. He pointed out that emissions in 1965 were somewhat higher than in 1964, but less than 1963 and 1961. He said in 1962 the company had a low production due to the fact that for five months there were only two kilns running. He went on to say that the emissions in the stack in pounds per day have been reduced mainly through the efforts of the company to change its production procedures and other reasons.

The fallout rate as measured in 1965 was, for some reason or other, extremely high. There seems to be no correlation between production and emission from the stack to the fallout rate. The company feels that there is some other reason for the increase in the fallout rate in 1965, one reason being during the flood period in December about two to three inches of silt and other materials were deposited in the whole area.

Mr. Yerke said he believed this is an area problem because there are cement trucks coming and going, people coming in to buy cement, etc. The wind rose that was set up from the plant to the Pinafore Restaurant showed that there was only one month (March) in which it predominated and for a period of 4 or 5 months the wind was blowing from the restaurant to the plant. Therefore, he said, there must be some other cause.

It was stated that the company does intend to go ahead and try to carry out the plant modernization that was discussed with Mr. Patterson at the February 9 meeting. Mr. Yerke said he believed that more could be gained if the Air Quality Control staff and the company staff sat down with the Oswego City Council and went over all of this.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that in the letter of April 13, 1955, it was initially stipulated that the emissions at the plant would be 60# per hour or 1440# per day which would equal an 80% reduction of the earlier 1955 emissions. Later, conferences and the letter of May 31, 1955, agreed that it would be necessary to have a 99.5% efficiency.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that the median total fallout for 1955 and 1961 was 25 tons per square mile per month and the calcium oxide was 7.3 and 6.0, respectively, at the Oswego Elementary School. In 1964 and 1965 the median total fallout was 40 and 62 tons, respectively, and calcium oxide was 8.8 and 21.4, respectively, at the Pinafore Cafe. There has been an increase in fallout over the earlier data. The earlier emission limitation intent was upon an emission basis, not a percentage basis, because if the stack emissions go up as they did, then the pounds being emitted is also going to go up, even though the collection efficiency remains very high. The staff believes this is why complaints are being received because the emissions are higher.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Patterson that if the company is successful with their financing and do what they say they will do, did he feel that the problem would be solved.

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Mr. Patterson said he believed that the Authority's regulations would be met if the company carried out what they said they proposed to do.

Dr. Wilcox asked if a joint meeting with the City Council and the Authority's staff, prior to a hearing, would accomplish anything.

Mr. Patterson thought that it would. He stated, however, that the staff had met with the city and advised them of the intent of Oregon Portland Cement Company as far back as last October, and that the city had also been advised that the company was having difficulties completing their financing.

The Chairman then asked if the financing would be arranged for shortly.

Mr. Voldbaek said that is very difficult to say. At the present time the draft for the loan agreement is being worked out by an attorney in New York. After it is returned from New York it then goes to the borrowing institution and it is not known how long they will retain it. He said the company does have the commitment for the loan.

Mr. McPhillips asked how long after the papers are finalized and the loan agreement is completed that construction would be started.

Mr. Voldbaek said that at the present time the delivery on the major equipment would be about nine months after placing the order. Completion would be about 12 to 14 months after the orders are placed.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Patterson if he thought that the operations at the plant are being carried on at peak efficiency or if there could be an improvement.

Mr. Patterson stated that from brief observations he thought it could be improved. However, some of the company's good asphaltic roads are broken down and the company hesitates to put any money into them at this time if they are going to expand the facilities.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that a public hearing be called to request Oregon-Portland Cement Company to appear and show cause why air pollution should not be abated, the date for such hearing to be set by the staff at sometime subsequent to April 1.

REQUESTS FOR VARIANCES FROM WIGWAM BURNER REGULATIONS:

The requests for variances received since the last meeting, together with staff recommendations pertaining to them, were reported by Mr. Patterson as follows:

- (1) Beaver Lumber Co., Clatskanie, located in a sparsely populated area.  
Recommendation: Variance should be denied.
- (2) Cabax Mills, Eugene, infrequent material to reach desired exit temperatures except for very brief periods of time. Recommendation: Grant a conditional variance until May 15, 1966, at which time use of the burner is to be discontinued entirely.
- (3) Cone Lumber Company, Goshen, anticipated 100% utilization in spring of 1966. Recommendation: Variance be denied.
- (4) Diamond Lumber Co., Tillamook, located in sparsely populated area.  
Recommendation: Variance be denied.
- (5) Ellingson Timber Co., Izee, located in sparsely populated area.  
Recommendation: Variance be granted until August 11, 1966.
- (6) Ellingson Timber Co., Seneca, located in sparsely populated area.  
Recommendation: Variance be granted until August 11, 1966.
- (7) Ellingson Lumber Co., Halfway, relative isolation from habitation or population centers. Recommendation: Variance be granted until August 11, 1966.
- (8) Ellingson Lumber Co., Unity, relative isolation from human habitation or population centers. Recommendation: Variance be granted until August 11, 1966.
- (9) Forest Grove Lumber Co., Forest Grove, decision pending (by March 1) as to whether to install barker and hog. Such installation, if made, would result in total utilization and discontinued use of the waste burner. Owner does not wish to be in violation of the law in the interim.

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Recommendation: Grant conditional variance until July 1, 1966, at which time use of burner is to be completely discontinued.

- (10) Johnson Brothers Lumber Co., Silverton, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: A variance be granted until July 1, 1966, at which time the success of petitioner's efforts toward sale or disposal of the shavings by other means will be subject to review. Director Smith of Mid-Willamette Valley Air pollution Authority concurs in this recommendation.
- (11) Loveness Company, Malin, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendations: Grant a variance until August 11, 1966.
- (12) Miele Logging Co., Eugene, time is needed to observe working of a thermocouple and pyrometer in conditions similar to those in petitioner's plant. Recommendation: Variance be denied.
- (13) Quality Lumber Co., Athena, none stated, other than "...we wish to go on record requesting variances from the provisions of Section 24-020 pursuant to ORS 449.810." Recommendation: Variance be denied.
- (14) Swanson Brothers Lumber Company, Noti, located in remote and sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance be denied. Director Adkison of the Lane County Air Quality Control program concurs in this recommendation.
- (15) Zip-O-Log Mill, Inc., Eugene, infrequent use (one or two days per month). Recommendation: Grant a conditional variance until May 15, 1966, at which time use of the waste burner is to be discontinued entirely.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff and notify the mills of the action of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Harms said he thought it was significant to note, since there was some concern in the lumber industry about the wigwam burner regulations, that the action of the Authority upon the recommendations of the staff today was to grant variances to 9 out of 15 cases. He said it is true that some of these are for very short periods, but it indicates that the staff and the Authority are treating this in a reasonable manner.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY, WINCHESTER

Mr. Patterson stated that there was no report written on Douglas County Lumber Company because a great deal has not been accomplished. He said that Mr. Hallmark, general manager, has been investigating what he should do at the mill in order to curtail air pollution.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if a pyrometer had been installed in the waste burner.

Mr. Patterson said not yet. He said Mr. McKenzie spent a half day trying to operate the wigwam waste burner to get it up to a high enough temperature. The waste burner has a different fire system - a tunnel system - and this may have to be changed.

Dr. Wilcox asked if there is any action indicated.

Mr. Patterson said the staff does not recommend any action at this time, and hoped that the company will act in all sincerity and will make improvements shortly.

UNION CARBIDE METALS COMPANY, NORTH PORTLAND:

Mr. Patterson said that his staff had met with Union Carbide, that they are making progress, and that as a result of the last Sanitary Authority meeting they are to submit a plan by March 1, 1966. He said it appears that they are on schedule.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY:

A memorandum report dated February 17, 1966, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was given by Bryan M. Johnson, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Johnson also stated he had met briefly with Mr. Gitschlag the morning of February 17 and had obtained some additional information regarding the fish bioassays. Effluent concentrations of 100 ppm of treated wastes produce no off flavor in the test trout and only a slight off flavor was noted in effluent concentrations of 1,000 ppm. This is a dilution of 1,000 to 1. It was further noted that the lake level has risen only 1 inch since February 10

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and now stands at 38 inches by the gauge. This is a gain of approximately 400,000 gallons. Mr. Johnson stated the project of extending the effluent line to the river for the treated waste is progressing rapidly with only one more easement being required along the easement line. The pipe has already been ordered.

Mr. Gitschlag was present and answered questions from the Board members. Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the effluent would be treated at the plant before being discharged to the pipe line now being installed. Mr. Gitschlag replied that it would. The installation is being started and plans should be ready to be submitted either Monday or Wednesday for the outfall piping.

Dr. Wilcox asked what level or amount of chlorination was being introduced at the plant and the answer was about 600 parts per million. Mr. Meierjurgan wanted to know the size of the pipe being installed and Mr. Gitschlag said it would be a 6 inch line. The company has two temporary 30,000 gallon tanks for retention of the effluent and later plan to install two 200,000 gallon tanks.

Mr. Wendel asked if the company still had protracted periods of shut down and was told the 2,4-D plant runs the year round except for about one month.

Mr. Johnson said he thought the company was on schedule in making the necessary corrections but some tainted fish may still result because of the seepage from Doane Lake.

Mr. Wheeler suggested a record of the test run on the effluent prior to its being dumped be filed with the Authority.

No further action was taken.

#### PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Secretary reported that a schedule submitted some time ago by the Portland City Engineer's office indicated that construction of some of the

interceptor sewer projects proposed by the city of Portland indicated a 1975 completion date. They were immediately advised this was not acceptable to the Sanitary Authority and the city was requested to review its whole program and work out a new schedule. The revised schedule was received February 16. Briefly, it calls for speeding up the repairs and additions to the existing interceptor system, construction of other interceptors needed to collect wastes from sewers which now discharge to the river and enlargement of the treatment plant. This is to be done for the most part by 1968. During the next 5 years the city expects to spend over \$14,000,000 on construction of new projects. In order to accomplish this the city would have to have about \$1,900,000 additional money from federal grants.

There are 7 outfalls on the west side of the Willamette, 7 outfalls on the east side and 2 outfalls on Columbia Slough that need to be improved. It is estimated the total cost of improving these 16 outfalls will be approximately \$700,000 which is proposed to be done in 1967 and 1968. The Linnton-Guilds Lake project will cost approximately \$5,800,000, some of which is already budgeted and the rest would be budgeted in 1967 and 1968. In addition to repairing the 16 outfalls and constructing the Linnton-Guilds Lake interceptor, river crossing and tunnel over to the existing primary plant, the city will also enlarge the plant at a cost of about \$1,400,000. Also, a portion of the main eastside interceptor system will have to be enlarged at a cost of about \$1,200,000. The city has budgeted for the present fiscal year almost \$4.4 million, for 1967 - \$3.2 million, and for 1968 - \$2.8 million. After 1968 the outfall to the Columbia River will have to be enlarged at an estimated cost of about \$2,800,000. This program has not yet been presented to the City Council.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the Portland City Council be urged to adopt their engineer's revised construction schedule, which calls for a significant acceleration in its program, but that it be pointed out that while the Sanitary Authority will

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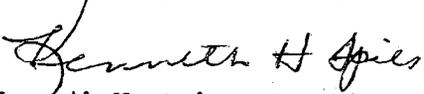
cooperate with the city in its application for federal funds, it cannot be guaranteed the federal funds will be available; and that the city be urged at the same time to investigate alternative ways of financing so it would not fall behind in its time schedule in the event it is unable to get the entire amount of federal aid otherwise needed.

ROGUE RIVER:

Mr. McPhillips reported the Rogue River had been running muddy all winter which was not due to natural causes. He asked the Chairman to have the staff investigate the situation and report back as he was prepared to ask the Chairman to call a special meeting for the purpose of citing in for a hearing any contractor who was violating the law in that area or the State Highway Department if necessary.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.  
No date was set for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 110th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
June 29, 1966

The 110th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:30 a.m., June 29, 1966, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, John P. Amacher, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Bryan M. Johnson, H.W. McKenzie, Leo G. Farr and P.D. Curran, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter and R.A. McHugh, Aquatic Biologists; Harold W. Merryman, Leo L. Baton, J.A. Jensen and Fred M. Bolton, District Engineers; Leonard Pearlman, Assistant Legal Advisor; Fred G. Katzel, Assistant District Engineer; R.B. Percy, Chief Chemist; Clint Ayer, E.A. Schmidt and Lloyd O. Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Jim Willcox, Student Trainee.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the minutes of the February 17, 1966, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the action taken on the following 63 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 30 project plans for air quality control for the months of February, March, April and May, 1966, be approved:

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Water Pollution Control:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-8-66	Phoenix	Garden O'Gold Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
2-15-66	West Slope San. Dist.	Vista Hills #11 sewers	Prov. app.
2-17-66	Willamina	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
2-18-66	Portland	Terminal #4 sewers	Prov. app.
2-21-66	Springfield	Project Nos. S-49-66 and S-53-66	Prov. app.
2-21-66	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral 2B-5-3A	Prov. app.
2-21-66	Canby	Amrine Road sewer extension	Prov. app.
3-1-66	Woodburn	Senior Estates #7, Phase II sewers	Prov. app.
3-2-66	Portland Tr. Court	Pump Station	Prov. app.
3-2-66	Sweet Home	Molley Road Main 30 sewer	Prov. app.
3-3-66	Green San. District	Sunnyslope Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3-9-66	Eugene	Sewers BD-66-2,3,7,10,11	Prov. app.
3-9-66	Gresham	Aspen Highland sewers	Prov. app.
3/11/66	Lincoln City	Miracle Village sewers	Prov. app.
3/11/66	Oaklodge #2	Laterals 2A-7-7	Prov. app.
3/11/66	Corvallis	Univ. Park Lateral WL 106	Prov. app.
3/11/66	LaGrande	Safeway Stores sewer relocation	Prov. app.
3/11/66	Talent	Christian Acres #3 sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/66	Gresham	Dellarose Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/66	Talent	Modifications to sewage treat. plant	Prov. app.
3/14/66	Lincoln Co.	Camp Angell lagoon for USFS	Prov. app.
3/14/66	Central Point	Royal Highlands Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
3/14/66	Gresham	N.E. 172nd Ave. sewer	Prov. app.
3/31/66	North Bend	Prelm. report sewage collection	Approved
4/1/66	Bayshore Estates	Sewerage and sewage treatment	Prov. app.
4/6/66	Dundee	Engineering Report-Sewerage	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4/6/66	Warm Springs	West Hills Subd. sewerage	Prov. app.
4/8/66	Wood Village	Pressure line	Prov. app.
4/8/66	La Grande	First Street Sewer	Prov. app.
4/8/66	Westfir	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
4/8/66	Gresham	Camelot Subd. 1st phase sewers	Prov. app.
4/8/66	Rainier	Third Street sewer	Prov. app.
4/8/66	Arlington	Break tank installation	Prov. app.
4/11/66	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Sewer Ext. 5th & River Road	Prov. app.
4/11/66	Gladstone	Sewer ext.-near Webster Road	Prov. app.
4/19/66	Keizer Sewer Dist. #1	Sewer system	Prov. app.
4/19/66	Mt. Angel	Garfield St. sewer	Prov. app.
4/21/66	Oak Lodge #1	Laterals F-0-7, F-0-7A	Prov. app.
4/21/66	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral 2A-6-7	Prov. app.
4/21/66	The Dalles	Oregon Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
4/21/66	Hines	John Wood's Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
4/26/66	Banks	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
5/2/66	Tillamook Veneer Co.	Sawdust trap	Approved
5/4/66	Hubbard	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
5/9/66	Lane County	Prelim. Report - Scott & Sues	Prov. app.
5/10/66	Wedderburn San. Dist.	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
5/10/66	Siletz Keys	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
5/11/66	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
5/13/66	East Salem District	Stortz and Market interceptor	Prov. app.
5/16/66	Preslynn Park S.D.	Sanitary sewers	Prov. app.
5/18/66	St. Helens	Railroad Avenue sewers	Prov. app.
5/18/66	La Grande	N. First Street sewer	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5/18/66	West Slope	Rev. spec. contr. #9	Prov. app.
5/19/66	Springfield	Sanitary sewer SP-21-66	Prov. app.
5/19/66	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
5/20/66	Creswell	Aeration pond-Willamette Poultry	Prov. app.
5/20/66	West Slope	Lateral B-9-4 and B-9-5	Prov. app.
5/20/66	Oak Lodge #2	Lateral 2A-4-2	Prov. app.
5/23/66	Clatskanie	Crown View Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
5/25/66	Millersburg School	Lagoon	Prov. app.
5/25/66	Gresham	North trunk sanitary sewer	Prov. app.
5/25/66	Gladstone	Sewer ext. to Los Verdes Estates	Prov. app.
5/26/66	Eugene	Sewers-Bethel Danebo trunk D	Prov. app.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2/9/66	Wauna Industrial Proposal	Crown Zellerbach	Prov. app.
2/24/66	Clackamas Co.	Incin. Firwood-Elem. School	Add. info. requested
2/28/66	Eastside	Georgia-Pacific Industrial Incinerator	Add. info. requested
3/2/66	Eastside	Geo.-Pac. Corp. Incin. Review	Cond. app.
3/3/66	Multnomah Co.	Mult. Co. Planning Comm. Elmer Hawk open burning permit	Cond. app.
3/4/66	Portland	Grant appl. PL 88-206 in amount of \$72,598 for a total of \$117,774	Approved
3/8/66	Salem, Mid-Will.APA	Review of performance standards	Comm. Sub.
3/11/66	Eugene, Sch. Dist.#4	Gilham Rd. Elem. Sch. Incin.	Add. info. requested
3/11/66	Eugene, Bethel S.D.#54	Danebo Elem. Sch. Incin.	Cond. app.
3/21/66	SE Portland	Food Giant Incinerator	Cond. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3/24/66	Newport	Road & Driveway Co. Controls	Add. Inf. Req.
3/25/66	Beaverton	Valu-Mart No. 11 Incinerator	Not Appr.
3/29/66	Newport	Chelan Abbey Crematorium Incin.	Add.Plns. Req.
3/31/66	Chemult	Winema Lbr. Co. Proposal for Wigwam Waste Burner	Comm. Subm.
3/31/66	Junction City	Jones Veneer Burner Replacement	Cond. Appr.
3/31/66	Eugene	Park Manor Medical Incin.	Comm. Subm.
3/31/66	Eugene	Jones Veneer Burner Replacement	Cond. Appr.
4/1/66	Beaverton	Incinerator, Valu-Mart #11 (Commercial)	Approved
4/14/66	North Bend	Incinerator, North Bend High School Addition	Comm. Subm.
4/14/66	Corvallis	Incinerator, OSU Residence Hall, Unit No. 1, Complex A	Add.Inf.Req.
4/21/66	La Grande	Mt. Emily Division, Boise-Cascade Corp., Emission Test Report	Comm. Subm.
4/27/66	Hermiston	Incinerator, Marlette Coach Co. (Industrial)	Not Appr.
4/28/66	Detroit	Incinerator, Detroit High School	Add.Inf.Req.
4/29/66	Corvallis	Incinerator, Dixie Elem. School	Not Appr.
5/3/66	Corvallis	Fairplay Elem. School Incin.	Not Appr.
5/3/66	North Bend	North Bayside Jr. High School Incin.	Add.Inf.Req.
5/4/66	Sandy	Firwood Elem. School Incin.	Approved
5/6/66	Pendleton	Blue Mt. Community College, Incin.	Not Appr.
5/9/66	Ashland	Helman Elem. School Incin.	Add.Inf.Req.
5/16/66	Oakridge	Timber Products Co. Used Wigwam Waste Burner	Cond. Appr.

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CITY OF ALBANY

An engineering report prepared by the staff and dated June 28, 1966, was read by Mr. Weathersbee. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

Mr. William C. Bollman, City Manager, was present to represent the city of Albany. He stated that he thought the report presented by Mr. Weathersbee was fairly complete on what had transpired to date. He said that as soon as the city's consulting engineers have completed or nearly completed the plans and specifications they would have fairly reliable information as to what the expansion of the Albany sewage treatment plant will cost and the city can then submit a bond issue to the voters for their approval. The city council is interested in trying to have a successful bond election the first time. He said that the possibility of holding an election in conjunction with the general election in November is being considered, although there is some feeling among council members that a special election should be held in August or September. He claimed Albany is in a particularly critical situation as far as sewage disposal is concerned as there are three food processing plants involved which have grown considerably and expect further growth and there is also the possibility of an additional food processing industry's being located in the city.

He said the estimated cost of the sewage plant expansion was originally \$1,612,500, but since then the estimate has been revised upward. Mr. Bollman stated that as a result of the initial study the engineering firm recommended a waste disposal ordinance be adopted which has been done and which contains a more adequate rate scale for industries. As an example, he said the rate for one industry had increased from \$2,000 per year under the old ordinance to \$14,000 per year under the new ordinance.

Dr. Wilcox asked that if the flows in the Willamette continue to drop during the summer season would the city be in a position to ask the industries to curtail production during the time of the canning season or shut down completely. Mr. Bollman replied that probably the city could have them shut down. He said those industries within the city could be regulated by the council, but those outside the city could not.

Mr. Wendel pointed out that the present flow in the river at Salem was reported to be only two-thirds of what it was a year ago, and it was critical enough then. He said anyone operating on the river ought to give consideration to this as it may be necessary to take emergency measures on the Willamette on very short notice.

Mr. Denman asked if some of the industries outside the city were using the plant, and Mr. Bollman replied that they were not using city facilities.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the city had contracted to serve the industries, and the answer was that the new ordinance had been adopted so that industries would pay more toward the cost of operation.

Mr. Bollman said the main industries in question in the city were two frozen food plants and a meat packing plant. Mr. Meierjurgan said that he noted by the report the present sewage plant was designed for a total PE of 32,400, of which 20,000 PE was for industrial wastes. Mr. Bollman said this was approximately so, but because of the increase in industrial waste loading the new plant is being designed for 200,000 PE.

The Chairman asked Mr. Bollman why the city delayed for a year and a half before retaining engineers to prepare final plans after completion of the preliminary report. Mr. Bollman replied that the city did not have money on hand for that purpose, and, therefore, had to make application to the federal government for a planning loan. He said the plans would cost \$71,400 to prepare.

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There was then considerable discussion by the members regarding the policy of making industry pay its fair share of the cost of waste treatment and disposal, regarding the possibility of providing temporary waste disposal facilities (lagoons) this summer, regarding the adequacy of the proposed sewage plant expansion, and regarding the responsibility of the city and community in not accepting new industry unless and until adequate waste disposal can be provided.

Mr. McPhillips then pointed out that the reason for having Mr. Bollman present at the meeting was to have him submit a proposed time schedule. Mr. Bollman said he could give only a tentative schedule, that the city hoped to hold a bond election this fall, get final plans by November and award contracts in the spring of 1967. He said it is expected the construction will take about a year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the city of Albany be requested to submit a proposed program and timetable for financing, planning and construction to the Sanitary Authority staff within 15 days and in the event they do not, the Authority then consider citing Albany to show cause why they should not comply with the December 1966, deadline.

#### CITY OF MONROE

A supplemental engineering report prepared by the staff and dated June 29, 1966, was read by Mr. Merryman. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Steve Tyler, City Attorney, and Mr. John Dillard, Councilman, were present to represent the city of Monroe. Mr. Tyler stated the city presently has a population of 380 and an assessed valuation of \$304,000, that an engineering study and report by CH<sub>2</sub>M had been presented to the city council in August, 1965, at which time the maximum cost for treatment and disposal facilities was estimated at \$186,000.

Mr. Tyler stated further that the water system for the city now produces less than 30 gallons per minute which is enough for about four families and there are 103 water users, so they also have a water problem. He said there are presently about 60 connections to the city sewer system.

Mr. Tyler said in carrying out the recommendations of the engineers, the city had applied for loans or grants and a condemnation suit has been filed to acquire a site for a proposed lagoon.

After considerable discussion of problems of finance, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the city of Monroe be requested to submit a revised time schedule within 15 days or the Sanitary Authority consider citing the city of Monroe to show cause why it should not abate pollution caused in the Long Tom River by the discharge therein of its raw or inadequately treated sewage.

#### CITY OF MILL CITY

An engineering report dated June 29, 1966, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Joe Jensen, Portland District Engineer.

The Chairman then asked what the pollution load is at the present time in terms of population.

Mr. Jensen replied there are approximately 13 commercial establishments on the north side of the North Santiam River, located between the highway and the river, that are contributing to this old sewer line, which discharges directly into the North Santiam River, with a population equivalent of approximately 75 to 100. Mr. Jensen went on to say that the south side of the river, where the main city is located, is sewered and all the sewage is treated in one big septic tank and a subsurface disposal field. That portion of the city seems to have no problems with its sewage disposal.

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Mr. J.C. Kimmel, Mayor, who was present to represent the city, stated that this sewage disposal problem was inherited from the Hammond Lumber Company. He said three years ago a study was made and an estimate of \$593,000 was quoted to put in a city-wide sewer system and disposal works. He stated that because this would only benefit 13 or 14 outlets, it was considered impossible to float a bond issue and have it pass. Mr. Kimmel said that if the Sanitary Authority or Marion County would in some way force these people to take care of their sewage, the problem would be solved, but the city is in a position where it has very little power to solve the problem.

Mr. Harms asked if a tax levy had been submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Kimmel replied that it had not because the people would be voting on a tax levy which would only be benefiting a small minority of the people.

Mr. Harms asked if the city has maintained the sewer line, to which Mr. Kimmel replied that they had not.

Mr. Denman then stated that apparently it is a private sewer serving those people who have connected their property to it.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority's legal counsel prepare injunction proceedings against the 12 or 13 violators at the earliest possible date.

#### FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATIONS

The following grant applications which had been submitted to the Authority on or before June 15, 1966, were considered for priorities for grants from the 1967 fiscal year appropriation:

<u>Priority Points</u>	<u>WPC No.</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>
	184	Portland	\$ 387,000
	185	Lincoln City	27,150
61	192	Lakeview Subdivision	12,600
59	191	Wedderburn	14,490
56	194	Port Orford	60,060
55	210	Cottage Grove	77,740
53	198	Junction City	75,600
53	196	Springfield	120,960
52	189	Gladstone	7,140
51	203	Gresham	27,450
51	207	N. Roseburg	97,050
50	197	Harrisburg	19,270
45	195	Multnomah County - Fanno Creek	119,700
43	205	Salem	109,200
42	206	Amity	19,350
41	201	Monroe	20,400
40	200	Yoncalla	54,000
40	199	Jefferson	47,700
39	190	Cascade Locks	40,350
39	188	Keizer Co. Sanitary District	4,270
38	208	Oakridge	37,200
38	211	Portland - Linnton-Guilds Lake	668,160
38	212	Portland Sewage Treatment Plant	549,000
38	193	Multnomah Co. Central County S.D.	141,970
34	202	Dundee	37,500
34	209	Manzanita	28,800
Total amount requested			<u>\$2,804,110</u>

Mr. Milliken pointed out that the current balance in Oregon's unallocated funds from the 1966 fiscal year appropriation for the PL 84-660 federal grant program was \$317,620, but that more than this amount is needed for the city of Portland's project No. 184 which was approved last year and is eligible for an increase of \$387,000. He pointed out further that the Lincoln City project No. 185, which also had been approved last year but which has not yet gotten under construction, has since been increased in scope and is now eligible for an increase of \$27,150.

He stated that although Congress has not yet approved the 1967 fiscal year appropriation bill, it is expected that Oregon's share of the new appropriation will be \$1,776,050, and that therefore there will be a total of only \$2,093,670 available, compared to the total requests of \$2,804,110.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the grant increases in the amounts of \$387,000 and \$27,150 for Portland project No. 184 and Lincoln City project No. 185, respectively, be approved, that for purposes of federal grant authorization Portland projects Nos. 211 and 212 be combined into one project and be assigned a priority for receipt of the balance in the 1967 federal funds remaining after grant offers have been made to all other eligible projects having equal or higher priority point totals, that priorities be authorized for the other projects listed except for Dundee and Manzanita, which are not ready to go, that the approval of applications and issuance of priorities for the Amity, Cascade Locks, Jefferson, Keizer County Service District, Monroe, Oakridge and Yoncalla projects be contingent upon their having obtained financing for their local share of the project cost by December 1, 1966, and that all grant offers be contingent upon appropriation of funds by Congress.

The meeting was recessed at 12:30 p.m. and reconvened at 2:10 p.m.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY

Mr. Patterson read the staff report on air pollution caused by the Douglas County Lumber Company. This report dated June 29, 1966, has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. M.L. Hallmark, a partner and acting manager, said he had received a letter requesting that he be present to answer questions that might arise. He explained their situation and stated that each woodworking plant has an entirely different and separate problem. The Douglas County Lumber Company mill started out with a sawmill and had two burners. In those days they were burning all the slab wood as well as the bark. They were not barking the logs or shipping any of the materials. He said they had a problem then but did not think it was

as bad as it is now. They now convert practically all the waste wood into chips and sell 6 to 7 carloads of chips per day which is material they would formerly have burned but which is not being burned at the present time.

Mr. Hallmark stated that he realized the members of the Sanitary Authority had tough administrative problems and did not see how they could cope with some of them. He thought the Douglas Lumber Company problem was rather simple in comparison to some of the others. He claimed that no person or committee had ever approached him in regard to air pollution or a nuisance. He said their mill had been in the area for 25 years and in the present location 13 to 14 years, and they certainly do not want to pollute the air or be a nuisance to the public. He mentioned that there is a plywood mill about one-half mile north of them and another sawmill to the south from which he claimed there is smoke and fallout. He did not feel his mill should take the responsibility for every bit of fallout in the area. He said he had just been presented with a copy of a petition with about 150 signatures of people who claim that this fallout is harmful to fish life and plant life. Some of these people live several miles downstream and he did not think this fallout was bothering the fish or plant life. He said the problem is "how to stop it." He said none of the recommendations from the staff of the Authority had convinced him they had any merit. He claimed they have done all sorts of things to help control pollution. They have installed an automatic firing device in the boiler house which Mr. Hallmark thinks has reduced the smoke by at least 40%. He stated this was designed by an engineer and installed at considerable expense. He also stated that they had done all sorts of things to reduce the fallout. They have also installed a collector on the burner, the one that receives the bark dust, but he does not think that has helped much. In the last year they have spent \$3,500 on repair of the burners and have recently

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installed a core chipper at a cost of between \$15,000 to \$20,000 to chip the cores that are not saleable. They are now in the process of installing a dust collector on the barker so that they can remove the dust and not have to use water. He stated that nobody has come up with any kind of a definite engineering plan that will assure them that they are going to greatly minimize the fallout problem. He claimed they have talked with people who have the Medford Blowpipe System, which the Authority's staff had recommended they put in, and they cannot see technically any improvement whatsoever as a result of the installation of that system.

Mr. Hallmark stated that they were in the Sugarpine belt in Western Oregon and that they cut from 10 to 15 million feet of Sugarpine per year, and that they pay about \$70 to \$80 per thousand for those logs. The first 32 feet of those logs weighs about eight pounds per board foot and is so heavy it sinks. When bark which is wet is introduced into the burner and the wet Sugarpine sawdust is added, there naturally is a lot of smoke. He claimed that no matter what is done, there will always be smoke and fallout. Mr. Hallmark said he felt rather embarrassed to come to the meeting and he apologized to the Authority members. He said he thought the people who are complaining should have come to him rather than run to a commission and complain. He said he was not difficult to talk to and he felt the people instead of circulating a petition, should have come to him and discussed the matter. He said he was sure he could circulate a petition and get some of the same people who signed the complaint to sign his petition stating that the mill was not causing a hazard.

Mr. Meierjorgen then asked what other species they cut, to which Mr. Hallmark answered Hemlock, White Fir, Cedar, but mostly Douglas Fir. He said the mill runs almost half of its product on Sugarpine, Ponderosa Pine, and Idaho White Pine, and that they have a payroll of approximately 200 to 300 people in this

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plant. He stated that at the moment he did not know how they were going to eliminate this nuisance. He stated that they were selling quite a bit of bark mulch but not enough to help the problem too much, but they do have people who are hauling it away and selling it to gardeners, orchardists, etc. They have a proposition with a local orchardist and, at the mill's expense, are hauling this bark mulch to his orchard for covering some two to three acres to a depth of eight to ten inches. He is going to work that into the ground and then he is going to put some more on the top of the ground to try to determine if it is beneficial to the orchard. They have tried to find markets for the bark but the freight rate to California does not justify shipping it there. He said it was the bark that was causing all the trouble and he did not know at the present time how they were going to solve this problem.

Dr. Wilcox then asked if they had had an engineering study made.

Mr. Hallmark stated that they did not know of an engineer who was capable and that they have had calls from engineers, but they do not seem to be able to do anything about the situation. They are willing to spend the money if someone can recommend an engineer who can actually minimize the smoke and fall-out problem.

Mr. Wheeler asked if they had contacted any private engineering firms to solve the problem.

Mr. Hallmark stated that he was not familiar with firms or qualified engineers who do this type of work.

Mr. Denman asked if they had explored any of the multi-burning systems, to which Mr. Hallmark remarked he did not know what they were. He said he had read about some of the complex systems in the field, but did not think that would work here as they had a pretty big volume.

Mr. Wendel asked that if without the competition of California, would there be enough demand to affect the amount of material being burned.

Mr. Hallmark estimated that the installation of facilities to properly process this material and package it would cost approximately \$150,000. He said they have been trying to get the railroad to reduce the rates, but have had no results. He said again he would have felt a lot better if the people had come to him rather than place the burden on the Authority members.

Mr. Wendel asked if the people had come to him if they would have accomplished anything.

Mr. Hallmark replied that they would have worked harder to minimize the nuisance and that he still felt the people had a moral responsibility to have discussed this with him.

Mr. Patterson said he appreciated Mr. Hallmark's comments and said he thought the records should be clarified that the Authority has not necessarily required the use of wigwam waste burners for the disposal of wood waste and that the regulations of the Sanitary Authority in regard to wigwam waste burners were not initiated to solve the lumber industry problem, but were to reduce air pollution. Mr. Patterson referred to letters written to Mr. Hallmark which showed that the staff had made definite recommendations to the company that were never carried out.

Mr. Hallmark then said if it would be agreeable with the Authority the company would call in a competent consulting engineer and cause a study to be made, and that they would give a copy of his report to the Authority. He went on to say that he might not necessarily agree with the engineer's findings; but if he considered them reasonable and economical, the company would follow them.

Mr. Wendel then asked if it was the company's intention to do this immediately and Mr. Hallmark remarked that as soon as they could find someone who would work for them they would go ahead with the study.

Mr. Patterson then said there should be a reasonable time limit on this and Mr. Hallmark remarked that they would do this as quickly as possible and that he thought that within 60 days they should be able to report on the study.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the Sanitary Authority accept the proposition that Douglas County Lumber Co. will call in a competent consulting engineer and cause a study to be made and report back within 60 days, and that a copy of the engineering report be presented to the Authority members so that they could study it in advance of the next meeting; and further that if progress has not been made, which the members of the Sanitary Authority think is satisfactory by that time, the Douglas County Lumber Company will be cited for a hearing to show cause why they should not be enjoined from continuing the nuisance.

FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY, SHERWOOD, AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

A memorandum report dated June 29, 1966, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Bryan Johnson, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. John Filbert of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield Engineers was one of those present to represent the company. He stated that the Frontier Leather Company air and water pollution has been a problem of long standing and that the air pollution has been a real problem since early last summer. He said that in discussions with the staff of the Sanitary Authority, the fact was brought out that Frontier Leather Company was going in for a long-range program to remove that portion of the process from Sherwood which generates the salts or high strength wastes which cause the odor problem.

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Mr. Filbert went on to say that a site had been purchased by Frontier Leather Company on the Columbia River at a cost of \$110,000, but that the company had run into a problem with regard to sewer, as the sewer wasn't where it was supposed to have been. The next problem then was working with the city of Portland on either discharging to the city's outfall, or building an outfall paralleling the city's. This matter is under consideration now.

Before construction of the building on the new site can be started, the area will have to be filled in and left to settle, which will take about six months. During that period planning can proceed; detailed design and construction would follow probably in the summer of 1967.

In the meantime since the Frontier Leather Company has a contract with the city of Sherwood, the company is going to make a change in the process to see if the limitation on chloride content can be met. Essentially, the company hopes to have the lagoons out of service as waste treatment ponds by the first of July. The ponds are producing odors now and the company is going to make every effort to stop this. In the past two weeks 24,000 pounds of sodium nitrate have been added. This is an accepted method of supplying oxygen in an environment similar to those in the ponds. So far the company has not met with much success by doing this. The company has another 8,000 pounds on hand and another 30,000 pounds ordered and due to arrive within another week. What the company proposes to do is to get the waste so that the city of Sherwood will accept it in order to get the company through the period the new plant is being built.

In summary Mr. Filbert said Frontier Leather Company realizes the problem that it has and is undertaking an active program to solve it.

Mr. Eugene Marsh, Attorney for Frontier Leather Company, stated that the company has recently employed a Mr. Don Nelson from Waukegan, Illinois, who is one of the top men in the tannery business. Mr. Nelson will soon join the firm and he feels that with some additional equipment and changes in the method of tanning, the chloride content can be brought down below 800 ppm. If this can be accomplished, the lagoons could be bypassed and the odor problem should clear up.

Mr. Weathersbee said that he thought Frontier Leather Company is doing about everything that it can do to solve this problem, and that the company will eventually solve it, but he did not know how long the people can or will wait for a solution.

The Chairman stated that it is recommended by the staff that prior to reopening the plant after the July 4 shutdown, an agreement be reached between the company and the Sanitary Authority on a definite method and schedule for abating this entire problem in one way or another, that no additional waste material be discharged to the holding lagoons after July 1, 1966, and that an intensive study of the ponds be immediately initiated to develop methods of hastening and achieving correction of the present odor problem and preventing it from recurring in the future.

The Chairman thought the above recommendations were pretty comprehensive.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that he believed the question is whether the members of the Sanitary Authority would want to establish a date by which time the company shall have solved the problem, or do they want to face up to the fact that they may have to terminate operations.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the city would accept the wastes from the tannery if the chloride content is brought down to 800 ppm.

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Mr. Weathersbee stated the company has a contract to that effect.

The Secretary then said that as he understood it, the company would be shutting down for two weeks the first part of July during which time they will do everything they can to alleviate or eliminate the odor from the existing lagoon. The Secretary's recommendation was that if Frontier Leather Company is not successful in eliminating the odor during that period of time, the company should not resume operations which would in any way aggravate the problem. Assuming that they are successful in eliminating the odor from the existing lagoons, resumption of operations should not in any way cause a new odor problem.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the company would have to have a test run in order to determine this.

Mr. Filbert said the company would have to have some sort of a test run in order to determine if the chloride content is down and also to determine the effectiveness of the treatment system additions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Authority approve the recommendations of the Secretary, with the exception that test runs be allowed upon prior notification to and approval of the staff.

#### WILLAMETTE CITY

The Secretary said that on June 24 he received a telephone call and on June 27 a letter from Mr. R.M. Paddock who resides in Willamette City, which is immediately adjacent to Oakridge in Lane County. In March of this year an election was held in that area for the purpose of annexing Willamette City to Oakridge. This was approved by the voters of Oakridge but rejected by the voters of Willamette City. In the Willamette City area no public sewers are

currently available and people have to use their individual septic tank systems which do not function satisfactorily due to unfavorable soil and drainage conditions. The letter received raises the following questions:

"Why should the city of Oakridge be forced to improve its sewage treatment facilities, while Willamette City can go on contributing as much or more to the pollution problems with inadequate septic tank systems? Why should there be a County Health Department or State Sanitary Commission if they are unwilling to step in and see to it that problem areas are cleaned up after residents of these areas have demonstrated that they do not regard the health and safety of their fellow citizens to be their responsibility?"

Mr. Paddock, resident from Willamette City, who was present at the meeting, said that the residents who signed this letter and worked on it feel very strongly that something needs to be done in the area. He claimed it is a health hazard through the winter as there are areas where open ditches have sewage running through them. He said samples were sent in to the State and the reports came back with a very high bacteria count. Mr. Paddock asked for assistance from the Sanitary Authority to solve this problem.

Mr. Harold W. Merryman, district engineer, stated that Mayor Hills from Oakridge has asked for any cooperation possible in the annexation of Willamette City to Oakridge, because the city officials are interested in the proper location of the sewage treatment plant.

The Secretary said that Willamette City is unincorporated. The people in this area did not see fit to annex to Oakridge. If this problem is going to require legal steps to spur the people into action to comply, then the only thing the state or county can do is to proceed against the individual property owners.

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Mr. Harms asked if this is a water pollution problem or a public health problem.

Mr. Merryman believed it is more of a public health problem.

The Secretary asked Mr. Paddock if this had been discussed with the Lane County Health Department recently.

Mr. Paddock replied that the Lane County Health Department had been contacted and believed this problem should be approached on an individual basis, but so far there has not been much action in that field.

Mr. Merryman suggested that the Sanitary Authority give whatever assistance it could to the people of the community toward annexation, because for the community of Willamette City to go to waste treatment on its own would be rather difficult financially.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that a letter be sent to the Lane County Health Department bringing this matter again to their attention, and pointing out that it has come to the attention of the Sanitary Authority and requesting Lane County to take appropriate action through the Health Department and the District Attorney's office in Lane County, and that the Authority have another report from Mr. Merryman at the next meeting.

BIGGER AND BETTER POULTRY, INC.

An engineering report dated June 28, 1966, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Ernie Schmidt.

Mr. Leon Gabinet, Attorney for Bigger and Better Poultry, stated that a letter had been received from the Authority stating that a meeting would be held on this date at which time Mr. C.L. Holmes of Bigger and Better Poultry could come and be heard if he wished. He requested that Mr. Holmes be heard.

Mr. Holmes said that his firm had purchased 186 acres in the Canby area. Plans were drawn up and submitted for financing, but the people backing the financing said it was too much money, at which time plans were made for a smaller building. The new plant will be reduced from 27,000 to 17,000 square feet and should be ready to submit for bids in two to three weeks.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that the staff of the Sanitary Authority had not received the plans for the new disposal system and that they would want to look at them before construction is started.

Mr. Holmes said that as far as his present location is concerned he had another man in charge of the waste disposal system which is located up in the woods, is hard to get to and out of sight, and he was under the impression the waste was being sprinkled, rather than being discharged through an open pipe. Mr. Holmes stated that he personally has taken over the operation of the pipe line, inspecting it every day and making any repairs necessary and seeing that the waste is properly sprinkled.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Mr. C.L. Holmes of Bigger and Better Poultry Company be cited to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing him to permanently abate the pollution of Kellogg Creek and drainageways tributary thereto, and that the hearing be held before a hearings officer at the earliest possible time. If the staff desires to further check the disposal facilities for proper operation, this could be done; and if necessary postpone the time of the hearing and report back to the Sanitary Authority at the next meeting.

#### WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS

Mr. Patterson explained that the regulations pertaining to waste wood wigwam burners had been adopted and became effective August 11, 1965, and that under said regulations certain variances from the Authority's present discharge

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regulations were automatically provided for one year from that time. If no action is taken by the Authority the variances from the discharge standards will automatically expire on August 11, 1966. Because of this the staff had prepared a status report on the waste wood wigwam burner question.

Mr. McKenzie then presented a report on waste wood wigwam burners dated June 29, 1966. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Patterson what he would advise the procedure to be.

Mr. Patterson said it is the feeling of the staff that the program is not proceeding fast enough to effect real reduction in air pollution in the communities such as Medford, Springfield, and the Eugene area. The staff, therefore, recommended that the variances expire on August 11, 1966.

Mr. McKenzie went on to explain that the variances with which the Authority members have been concerned to date have all had to do with another part of the regulations which allows a variance from the construction requirements by Authority action. Variances have been granted to mills located in remote areas. The part that the Authority need be concerned about now is the part which stipulates that by complying with the construction requirements of the regulations a mill is automatically given a variance from the requirements regarding smoke discharge, particle fallout rate and suspended particulate matter.

Mr. Wendel then asked if there would be so many in violation after August 11 that the Authority could not handle them.

Mr. Patterson replied that the alternative might be to start with the Associated Oregon Industries Lumbermen's Committee to try to develop a program within each area.

The Secretary pointed out that the deadline is established by regulation, so if nothing is done at this meeting, the deadline automatically goes into effect on August 11, 1966, but if the deadline is to be extended, the regulations would have to be amended.

Mr. Harms asked if any request had been received from any organization that the variance be extended.

Mr. Robert Olinger of Associated Oregon Industries said that at the time they were discussing this annual variance, it was their interpretation that for the year it would give them time to attempt to install the items required in the regulations. He stated that he hoped through studies they would be able to develop ways of solving this problem without putting the Sanitary Authority in a position of having to cite every burner operator in Oregon. He said they were in hopes that this variance would be continued at least to the end of the year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the deadline established in OAR 24-025 (1) for granting certain variances on wigwam waste burners be extended to January 1, 1967.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff and notify the mills of the action of the Sanitary Authority regarding the following requests for variances:

- (1) Gilchrist Timber Company, Gilchrist, located in a sparsely populated area.  
Recommendation: Variance should be denied.
- (2) Hub Lumber Company, Roseburg, planer mill burner used only occasionally for yard cleanup. Recommendation: Variance should be denied.
- (3) Edward Hines Lumber Company, Westfir, burner seldom used and located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance should be allowed.

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Requests for extensions of variances previously granted:

- (1) Murphy Creek Lumber Company, Grants Pass, delays due to unexpected problems in design and the resulting comprehensive changes in sawdust layout which are prerequisite to chipper installation and subsequent waste burner termination. Recommendation: An extension until August 31, 1966, should be granted.
- (2) Tygh Valley Timber Co., Inc., Tygh Valley, renewal of variance granted due to location in a sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Extension until January, 1967, should be granted.
- (3) Hult Lumber and Plywood Co., Junction City, (burner at Horton), renewal of variance granted due to location in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Extension until January, 1967, should be granted.
- (4) Park Lumber Co., Estacada, contractor's workload has precluded completion of renovation work as scheduled. Recommendation: Extension should be granted until August 1, 1966, as requested.
- (5) Cabax Mills, Plywood Division, Eugene, number of alternate methods of disposal have been investigated, but will require more time to materialize. Recommendation: Extension should be granted until October 1, 1966, by which time a proposed plan and schedule shall have been submitted to and approved by the Authority staff.
- (6) Johnson Bros. Lumber Company, Silverton, contract has been signed for sale of all waste. More time is needed to install the equipment needed. Recommendation: Extension should be granted to September 1, 1966, as requested.

- (7) Ellingson Timber Co., John Day, (burner at Seneca), renewal of variance granted due to location in a sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Extension until January 1, 1967, should be granted.
- (8) Ellingson Lumber Co., Baker, (burners at Unity and Halfway), renewal of variances granted due to location in a sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variances should be extended for each of the burners until January 1, 1967.
- (9) Forest Grove Lumber Co., Forest Grove, delays in delivery of equipment for waste utilization program. Recommendation: Request should be denied for the reason burner is to be retained on a standby basis.
- (10) Zip-O-Log Mills, Inc., Eugene, use of burner has been eliminated to extent that it is on emergency standby basis. Recommendation: Request be denied for reason burner is to be retained on standby basis.
- (11) Loveness Company, Malin, renewal of variance granted due to location in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Extension until January 1, 1967, should be granted.

#### UNION CARBIDE PROGRESS REPORT

A staff report dated June 29, 1966, was read by Mr. Patterson. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority grant conditional approval to Union Carbide's proposal of February 21, 1966, including current additions and plans subject to:

1. The company's meeting ambient air standards by June 1967.
2. Continued staff review of the company's proposal, construction progress, and measurement of ambient air.
3. Measurement by the company of the efficiency of the air cleaning equipment installed, and the company's providing the results of the tests together with grain loading and gas flow rates.

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4. The company conduct a dust suppression program in the material storage, handling, and transportation area beginning with the current season.

MR. AMACHER

The Chairman then brought to the attention of the other members a very fine tribute to Mr. Amacher which had appeared in the lead editorial of the May 21, 1966, issue of the Roseburg News-Review.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 111th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
September 13, 1966

The 111th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., September 13, 1966, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John P. Amacher, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D. and Herman P. Meierjurgan, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Bryan M. Johnson, H.W. McKenzie, Leo G. Farr, A.D. Smythe and P.D. Curran, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Ed Quan and R.A. McHugh, Aquatic Biologists; Leo L. Baton, J.A. Jensen and Fred Bolton, District Engineers; Fred G. Katzel and C.K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; R.B. Percy, Chief Chemist; Clint Ayer, E.A. Schmidt, Don McHarness, Paul Rath, James R. Sheetz and Lloyd O. Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Alan Hose, Chief Sanitary Chemist; and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

Mr. B.A. McPhillips and Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr. were unable to attend because of other commitments.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the minutes of the June 29, 1966, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 78 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 15 project plans for air quality control for the months of June, July and August, 1966, be approved:

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/3/66	Roseburg	Engineering Report - sewer repair	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Multnomah County	Sewers-Tryon Creek Co. Serv. Dist.	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Hubbard	Revised plans - sewerage system	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Independence	Sewage lagoon and pump station	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Harrisburg	Sewers - Meadowlark Haven	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Springfield	Leota St. Sewer S-57-66	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Marion Co.	Cedar Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Eugene	Ayers Subd.-Bethel Danebo Trunk D	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Salem	North Park Annex. Sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Metzger San. Dist.	Country Oaks Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	North Bend	Ohio Street sewer	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Medford	D'Anjou Village #3	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Gresham	N.E. Halsey sewers & 168th Place	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Silverton	Eureka Acres Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Springfield	Beverly Park S-66-66	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Gresham	Tiara Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Medford	Country Club Meadows	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Progress San. Dist.	12" sewer under highway	Prov. app.
6/9/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals B-0-10B,C,D,E	Prov. app.
6/13/66	Portland	S.W. 50th & Admiral & SW 42nd & Alfred	Approved
6/15/66	Gresham	Capri Terrace Plat 2-Cypress Park #5 Enchanted Forest	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Springfield	Weyerhaeuser Co. pulp mill lift sta.	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Salem	Boise Cascade Corp. bleach plant waste	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Newberg	Publishers' Paper Co. 100 mg Lagoon	Prov. app.
6/20/66	Oregon City	Warner-Milne Road trunk	Approved
6/20/66	Portland	Unit 4 Phase 1-Linnton Guilds Lake	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/22/66	Benton County	Heritage Park sewers	Prov. app.
6/23/66	Harrisburg	Wilmot Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/24/66	Coos Bay	Englewood San. Sewer, Phase II	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Tualatin Hills S.D.	S.W. 60th Avenue extension	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Beaverton	Pine Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 103, 104, 105, 107	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Gresham	Lateral A., Course View Terrace	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Creswell	Sewer Holbrook Lane	Prov. app.
6/28/66	White City S.D.	Cascade Village #3 sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Portland	Change Orders 3, 4, 5, STP	Approved
6/29/66	East Salem CSD #1	Trunk and lateral sewers	Prov. app.
7/5/66	Portland	Pump Sta. for Centennial Mills	Prov. app.
7/11/66	Camp Angell	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7/14/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA/MCPP processing	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Newberg	Publishers' Paper primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Oregon City	Publishers' pump station	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Milwaukie	Cinderella Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Progress San. Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Springfield	Sewer Ext. Project #S-54-66	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Creswell	Oregon Avenue extension	Prov. app.
7/18/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals 2A-3 and 2A-3-2	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Newberg	Publishers' - primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Raleigh Scholls S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Eugene	Sewers BD 4A-138-12	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Sunset Valley S.D.	E.S.I. Industrial tract	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/19/66	Wauna	Crown Zellerbach Corp. primary clarifier and outfalls	Prov. app.
7/20/66	Springfield	Interceptor and pump station	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Portland	Sewer-S.W. Boones Ferry & Terwilliger	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Tigard	Sewer - Rogers Machinery Co.	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Albany	Sewers-Goltra Park, Fir Oaks 2A & 2B	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Eugene	Change Order #5-Filmore pump sta.	Approved
7/26/66	Banks	Sewage treatment (revised)	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Creswell	Holbrook Lane sewer	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 108, 110	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Gresham	Cleveland Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
7/28/66	Wilmark Park	Manzanita Way sewers	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Woodburn	Birdseye engineering report	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-10-5-1B	Prov. app.
8/10/66	Junction City	Lagoon WPC-Ore-198	Prov. app.
8/11/66	Clatskanie	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
8/16/66	Banks	Addenda 1 through 10 treatment plant	Prov. app.
8/19/66	East Salem	Trunk and laterals 4,5,6	Prov. app.
8/23/66	Cottage Grove	Additions to sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
8/25/66	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Subd. Unit #3	Prov. app.
8/25/66	Round Hill S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-0-86	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Metzger San. Dist.	A21-4 - A21-5	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Gresham	Richard & Mary Subd. sewers ----	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Burns	Sewer - Piute Indian Village	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8/29/66	Portland	S.W. Humphrey Park Rd. sewer	Prov. app.
8/30/66	Odell San. Dist.	Engineering report on sewerage	Approved
8/31/66	Eagle Point	Butte Crest Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/6/66	Salem	Whitaker Jr. High School Incinerator	Add. info. requested
6/6/66	Tigard	Senior High School Addition Incin.	Add. info. requested
6/16/66	Oakridge	Timber Products Co., Underfire Air System	Cond. app.
6/23/66	Coos Bay	Al Pierce Lumber Co., Repair of WW Burner	Comm. Subm.
6/20/66 6/29/66	Portland	Union Carbide Proposal Plant Controls	Cond. app.
6/23/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA-MCPP Processes	Under consider. at end of month
7/5/66	Douglas County	Winston-Dillard Upper Elementary School - Incinerator	Comm. subm.
7/6/66	Jackson Co.	White City Elementary School Incin.	Comm. subm.
7/7/66	Eugene	Eugene Plywood Company Boiler Plant	Cond. app.
7/14/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co., MCPA-MCPP	Cond. app.
7/22/66	White City	3 M Corporation, Incin. Modification	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Dixie Elementary School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Fairplay Elem. School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Oregon City	Ogden Jr. High School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/28/66	Pendleton	Blue Mountain Community College, Incin.	Not app.

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TUALATIN RIVER BASIN:

An engineering report which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Joseph A. Jensen, Portland District Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Darrell Jones, Clackamas County Commissioner, said that the Commissioners in Clackamas County are very perturbed about the condition of the Tualatin River. He stated that what the Commission is asking for in their letter to the Sanitary Authority is that a very serious study be made in some depth of the Tualatin Basin situation, and that any new construction along that stream be stopped. He stated that he has had physicians make statements to him personally that they have been treating large numbers of infections of the tender membranes, such as the eyes, ears, nose and throat. He claimed the people cannot continue to irrigate farms with water from the basin while waste products are still being dumped into it. He urged that the Sanitary Authority members adopt the policy recommended to them by the staff.

In connection with a discussion of the low flow in the Tualatin during the summer and fall, the Chairman asked Mr. Wheeler if water rights are perpetual.

Mr. Wheeler replied that they are perpetual as long as they are exercised, that they are subject to abandonment if they are not used for a period of five years, or they can be condemned by higher use in the courts. He said that under provisions of the existing law he is required to continue to grant rights for beneficial uses.

Clayton Nyberg, Chairman of the Washington County Board of Commissioners, said that they too are concerned about the problems of pollution control in the Tualatin Basin. He introduced Dr. James Stewart, Washington County Health Officer.

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Dr. Stewart stated that the sanitation staff of the Washington County Health Department had recently worked out with representatives of the State Sanitary Authority a plan for monthly on-site review and collection of effluent samples which will give a regular feedback of operating conditions and effluent quality being maintained in the small sewage treatment plants located in Washington County. He said this should give the Sanitary Authority the basic data it will need for aggressively upgrading the standards of plant maintenance and operation whenever regular visits and effluent analysis indicate deficiencies.

Dr. Stewart referred to the recent Congressional action regarding the Scoggins Creek dam project. He went on to say that the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County recommends that the Sanitary Authority delay any marked change in policy until there has been an opportunity to test the effectiveness of the new program of plant inspection by local sanitarians, until the final legislation on the Scoggins dam project has been completed and implemented, and until there is an opportunity to develop and evaluate the movement toward county sewer service districts.

Dr. Wilcox asked Dr. Stewart if under existing laws he thought that the district attorney in Washington County would proceed against persons responsible for insanitary sewage disposal.

Dr. Stewart said he thought the district attorney would be very cooperative as he has been in other public health nuisance problems that have been brought to him. He went on to say that his staff is now engaged in extensive dyeing operations to try and pinpoint the source of pollution in some of the streams, that his staff will provide the Sanitary Authority with all the information possible as to any identified sources of pollution in the Tualatin and that any action the law allows will be taken within Washington County.

Mr. John G. Wilson, Secretary of the Columbia River Sportsmens Council, said that the position of that Council and the Water and Dams Committee, Oregon Wildlife Federation, has been not to favor the use of additional waters for the dilution of pollution, and that their belief is to attack the problems of pollution at their source. He said that it is anticipated that requirements for municipal water will increase approximately two and one-half times by 1985, that it is the Council's belief that more emphasis is needed on water purification and that the effort of striving for purified water must never cease. He stated further the Council does not recognize that primary and secondary treatment are either sufficient or the ultimate in treating wastes.

Mr. Robert L. Zipprich, Mayor of the city of Tualatin, stated that the city of Tualatin has no municipal sewers, and, therefore, is not polluting the Tualatin River from a municipal system. He stated that the city does have sewage problems from within and that they are trying to cooperate with Washington County and the State as far as an overall study is concerned.

He said the city of Tualatin has joined with the city of Tigard in applying for a grant from HUD to perform a study for sewage facilities in the 22 square mile area adjacent to those two cities. He said further that this grant has been approved in the amount of \$7,500 to conduct the study which is expected to be completed sometime in February or March of 1967. He said that one of the biggest problems in the city of Tualatin is water and there is now under construction a hookup with the Lake Grove Water District to provide Bull Run water.

The Mayor stated further that Carl Green and Associates, Consulting Engineers, have been asked to look into the matter of sewage facilities, but haven't had a chance to complete the study as yet, and that the sewage problem

has been approached from two standpoints; one, from the overall basis working jointly with Tigard, and (2) with the city-county planning group in Washington County.

Mr. Carl Green, Consulting Engineer, then stated that the city of Tualatin is like many other political entities in the valley in that it faces a problem of sewage collection and treatment and must determine the best method by which sewage and industrial waste can be treated. It is his personal belief that the Scoggins dam project for storage of water in the upper basin might be looked at and considered more seriously as a means of flood control in the winter and to increase low flows in the summer. He stated that there is no solution to pollution short of more dilution, plus efficient treatment of wastes at their source.

Mr. Stan Skoko, Commissioner from Clackamas County, said that in 1963 the city of Tualatin was instructed by the Sanitary Authority to provide some means of correction of the raw effluent being discharged into the Tualatin River and to date this has not been done. He went on to say that at a recent meeting for annexation purposes, a city council member made the statement that within the city limits raw effluent was being discharged into storm sewers that does reach the river.

Dr. Wilcox said that the report presented by Mr. Jensen indicated that a correction order was issued on the storm sewer drains in Tualatin and that corrections were made.

Mr. Jensen said he had conferred with the city recorder and she indicated that correction orders were issued by the Council and that corrections were made. Mr. Jensen stated that the staff is not aware of any raw sewage being discharged into the river at Tualatin.

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Mr. Zipprich stated that the councilman did make the statement, but at the time he was not aware of the fact that the Council had taken action to correct it and that it had been corrected.

Mr. Clayton Nyberg, Commissioner from Washington County, then stated that in Washington County great steps forward have been made in the treatment of sewage, that the city of Tualatin is trying to do a job of providing a sewerage system, and that the policy that the Sanitary Authority is proposing to adopt would eliminate the possibility of creating a system that would take care of the sewage that overflows from septic tanks. He stated that Washington County adopted the policy some years ago of not allowing sewage lagoons.

Mary Taylor, a resident of the city of Durham, submitted two samples of water from the Tualatin River. One was reportedly taken at the Tualatin City Park which was clear and the other was taken at the site where the Tualatin Bridge is being built, which appeared to be polluted. She complained about the condition of the lower Tualatin.

The Secretary stated that the process of tertiary treatment is still being developed, that thus far there have been no economical and practical methods developed for removing the last bit of pollution from effluents, and that it is the nitrogen and phosphates which trigger the growths of algae and plankton in the stream which produce an unsightly appearance and which are aesthetically unacceptable. He stated that there has to be a certain amount of dilution to handle that degree of pollution.

Bud Kyle, Tigard City Manager, said that federal funds had been applied for to conduct a study of the entire Tualatin Basin within Washington County. The city of Tigard would like the Sanitary Authority to urge the federal government to approve funds to study this problem and to point out to the

federal government the need for such a study. He said the Washington County Commission and the cities of Washington County agree that a problem does exist and want to solve it.

The Chairman asked what the estimated cost of the study would be.

Mr. Kyle said it would be about \$85,000 for both water and sewage treatment for just Washington County.

Mr. Lee Gensman, resident of the city of Tualatin and Chairman of the Citizens Water Committee, stated that it was the responsibility of that committee to raise funds from private sources to put in the Bull Run water mentioned earlier. He said the committee is convinced that, in addition, it can raise from \$200,000 to \$300,000 from private sources within the next two to four months for sewage collection and disposal, depending upon what can be planned in the way of sewage treatment for Tualatin, and depending upon the continuing availability of property for development in the vicinity of the city of Tualatin. He said that if a prohibition is made on any further development in the area, these funds of course would dry up.

Mr. James Steel, resident, stated that he lives half way between Tualatin and Sherwood and is very much concerned with the truck delivery of septic tank sludge for final disposal in a lagoon located on a 40-acre tract of land south of his property.

The Chairman asked if this had been brought to the attention of the Sanitary Authority.

Dr. Stewart said that this is a diked area, that there has been repeated checking of the area by his staff, and that it has not been allowed to go unobserved.

Mr. Jensen said the Authority's staff is aware of this situation and has investigated it several times, and that no problem has been found except during the 1964 flood.

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Senator John Inskeep of Clackamas County stated that he is sure the next session of the Legislature will take into consideration the matter of the necessity for area planning, the consolidation of districts, and the problems of financing and construction of sewerage facilities. He said all of these are of deep concern to him and he is sure a larger appropriation would be made by the Legislature which would give the Sanitary Authority a more adequate staff.

Mr. Donald J. Griswold, Lake Oswego Corporation, said the residents of Lake Oswego are interested in furnishing any information which they may have to the Sanitary Authority, and cooperating in any way possible. He said when the flow becomes low, the amount of water diverted from the river into Lake Oswego is reduced.

Mrs. Rosalie Morrison, who resides adjacent to the main Tualatin River, read a letter from Mr. John M. Dagsland of Lake Oswego to the members of the Sanitary Authority which told in part how offensive the Tualatin River smelled at times.

Mrs. Morrison presented two samples of water, one taken from the pipe at the Ramada Inn sewage treatment plant and the other from the river near the site of the new bridge.

The Secretary then pointed out that the staff of the Sanitary Authority has been trying for several years to get a master plan of sewage collection and disposal developed for the entire area or river basin. In 1956 the three counties of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington developed the so-called Tri-County plan, but it did not cover the entire Tualatin Basin, just Fanno Creek and Upper Beaverton Creek sub-basins. That was 11 years ago and only part of the system has now been installed. There is still no master plan for the remainder of the Tualatin basin.

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Mr. Larry Bissett, Director of the City-County Planning Commission in Washington County, stated that two years ago their advisory board recommended an overall master water and sewer plan for the cities in the Tualatin basin, as well as the unincorporated areas that are presently being urbanized. He said they have a commitment from the cities totaling \$9,000 for this study over the next two years, that they also have a commitment in an equal amount from the county in terms of services from the county personnel, that HUD offers a 2 to 1 match of federal funds, and that with the assistance of interested state agencies they have a total fund of about \$85,000. Approximately \$44,000 is to go into the sewage study. Mr. Bissett stated that the application is now in the hands of HUD and if it isn't approved within the very near future, the planning commission will have to go ahead on purely local funds because of the urgency of both water and sewer needs. He stated that within the limit of time and funds available to them, they cannot possibly get enough money or enough land to put in a system which will not discharge any water to the Tualatin River during the three or four months of the summer. He stated that the only thing which is practical to do now is to put in a system which is equal to the other systems up the river, and he asked that the state limit its requirements to this type of installation pending the completion of more study of this overall program and pending the completion of the joint study between Tualatin and Tigard.

Mr. Bissett went on to say that the Hervin Company, which is the primary contributor of waste effluent, is a substantial property owner and employer of the people in the Tualatin area. The other contributor is the Ramada Inn.

Mr. Jensen said that both the Hervin Company and the Ramada Inn employ aeration-type treatment plants. The last staff investigation showed that the Ramada Inn effluent was very acceptable, but that the Hervin Company plant which is strictly for industrial wastes has given some problems.

The Chairman asked what steps have been taken to see that the Hervin Company has complied with the law and has operated its waste treatment facilities efficiently.

Mr. Don McHarness replied that the staff of the Authority has been working with this company to try and improve the operation of its plant, but that thus far some of the operational problems have still not been solved.

Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that this is a fairly difficult waste to treat, that the engineer retained by the Herwin Company had made a study and proposed this plant, that after it was built there was quite a long period of shake down by the engineer changing some of the recirculation of the plant and making other revisions, that it has been a continual process of trying to get it to operate properly all during this period, and that it has caused a serious problem only recently because of the extreme low flow in the river.

Mr. Meierjurgan stated that he was of the opinion that there should not be any more pollution added to the present load and that in view of the fact that the Sanitary Authority required proper treatment and care of sewage from other sources in that community as well as other communities throughout the State, no exception should be made in this case.

After further statements by Lee Gensman, Commissioner Darrell Jones and Mary Taylor, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the adoption of the staff recommendations as follows be approved: (1) That until a master plan of sewerage is developed and adopted no new sewerage or waste facilities, and no expansion of existing facilities, other than those previously committed, be approved for construction in the Tualatin Basin unless provisions are included to prevent discharge of the effluent to the Tualatin River or its tributaries during the low flow season, normally June 1 to November 1, and (2) those in charge of existing facilities located on tributaries of the Tualatin River be instructed to start immediately to comply, through improved operation and/or upgrading of treatment facilities, with the Sanitary

Authority policy directive adopted June 24, 1965; namely, to maintain plant effluents within the limits of 20 ppm BOD and suspended solids and to achieve proper disinfection before said effluents are released to the receiving stream.

SEWAGE WORKS OPERATORS CERTIFICATION:

Mr. James Burns, Co-Chairman of the Certification Committee for the Sewage Works Operators, said that the certification of sewage treatment plant operators in Oregon dates back to 1955, and that it is based on the fact that sewage treatment plants must have skilled and trained operators in order to produce the quality of treatment needed to protect the receiving streams and in order to protect the huge investments the plants represent.

He said that in 1955 a committee was formed to study certification programs being used by other states. After some study the committee suggested a program that would start as voluntary certification, and if successful, would later be changed to mandatory certification by the Legislature. The proposed program was accepted by the operators and a constitution and charter were adopted. The first voluntary certification examinations were held at the conclusion of the 1956 Sewage Works Short School and have been held each year since. This voluntary program is conducted by Oregon State University, Oregon State Board of Health and the operators' committee.

Because the voluntary certification has been so successful, in 1960 it was decided the program should be converted from the voluntary phase to the mandatory phase. Consequently, in 1961 a mandatory certification bill was presented to the Legislature. Because it was not properly written or researched, the bill was not passed. A revised bill was presented to the Legislature in 1963 and again in 1965, but each time it was tabled. Mr. Burns stated that the bill is now being prepared for the 1967 Legislature and the committee is asking the full support and cooperation of the Sanitary Authority.

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He said the only way you can get the very most out of the sewage treatment plants that are built today is to have qualified operators.

The Secretary strongly recommended that the Sanitary Authority give this bill its full support.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as strongly supporting the sewage works operators certification bill to be introduced at the 1967 Legislature.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY STATUS REPORT:

Mr. H.M. Patterson read the staff report regarding the Douglas County Lumber Company, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Hallmark, General Manager of Douglas County Lumber Co. was called upon and he stated that immediately following the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority he had attempted to ascertain which engineering firms were qualified in this field, that he had called Mr. Spies in regard to the matter and several firms were recommended and one in particular was chosen, that a representative of this firm made two visits to the plant and the resolution was explained to him to the effect that the company had to report within 60 days; however, no report was received from the engineers, that he had called Mr. Spies again and explained the situation to him, that the next morning he was informed by the engineers that a preliminary report would be available by the latter part of the week, and that the report was finally delivered this morning just before the Sanitary Authority meeting, and consequently he had just barely had a chance to look at it. Mr. Hallmark stated he felt that he had not had any cooperation from the engineering firm, but that he had remedied the pollution situation to some degree. He said that they are selling all of their shavings now and that one other development had taken place since the last Sanitary Authority meeting,

namely, that they had been contacted by a large firm that burns a great deal of wood waste in the generation of steam and electricity and said firm is interested in purchasing all the bark, which is the mill's main waste. He said they have tried to finalize this deal but so far it is just a vague and indefinite thing.

Mr. Wendel, after hearing of the progress that had been made, stated that it looked as if the company had proceeded in good faith and suggested a postponement of any action.

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Patterson if he were aware that the engineering firm had entered into a contract in good faith and was going to do something, and Mr. Patterson stated there was no reason to believe otherwise at this point. Mr. Patterson also stated that there had been no recent complaints in regard to the Douglas County Lumber Co.

It was decided to put this matter over to the next meeting with notification to the firm of CH<sub>2</sub>M of the original motion.

Mr. Patterson stated that he had not had a chance to look at the report and so was willing to postpone this to the next meeting. Mr. Hallmark requested that the chairman send a copy of any resolution made so that the engineering firm will know of it.

The matter was, therefore, continued until the next meeting.

MILWAUKIE PLYWOOD, MILWAUKIE:

Mr. H.M. Patterson read the staff report on Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel asked if any complaints had been received since March or June, to which Mr. Patterson answered there were possibly two, one of which was the Clackamas County Housing Development. Dr. Wilcox then asked if the depressed market had cut down on the smoke and soot, and Mr. Patterson said it has been

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a little difficult to tell. He said he called the Housing Development and the manager had been in the hospital and had just come back. He said they were continuing their program of washing down the houses because of the soot that is in the area.

Mr. G.W. Eggiman, plant manager of the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, then spoke and said he was probably more concerned about the smoke and soot than was the Sanitary Authority Board. He said he had tried to reduce the soot problem which occurs during soot blowing. He had some figures from Larry Wellons Company, and another company, and it was Milwaukie Plywood's intention of putting some soot arrester equipment in last July at a cost of \$15,000. It meant that they would have to shut down for six weeks in order to change the design of the boiler. He stated that he had the drawings and the prints, and had fully intended to have this installation done, but that now he was just patching the boiler to keep it in operation because of the financial condition that the company finally got into this July. Mr. Eggiman discussed his fear that installation of the Wellons soot collection equipment with its induced draft fan would produce increased draft which would further deteriorate the refractories, and that major refractory work would thus be necessary during a shutdown as a part of the project. He said the cyclone for dust control in the area has been taken care of.

Mr. Julius Bartel, President of the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation then said it was their intention to start out with the project this spring, but that they had spent the bulk of their working capital on a peeling mill that they have out in Estacada. He stated that they were not trying to get out of solving this soot and dust problem, but that they were asking for a delay on it until they can get their finances restored.

Mr. Wendel then asked if they thought they could work it out in two or three months. Mr. Bartel was not sure that they could, but they would try.

Mr. Meierjurgan said he thought this was a rather pertinent situation and that the mill was there before the housing development, and that the latter were asking for this problem when they built right next door to an industrial plant.

Mr. Eggiman then explained in detail how the boiler would have to be rebuilt and that he would have to shut down in order to do this.

Mr. Patterson recommended that the request for a variance be continued.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the request for variance for the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation be continued.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.:

Mr. H.W. McKenzie read the staff report regarding the Edward Hines Lumber Company variance request.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the variance for Edward Hines Lumber Company be granted until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension should be submitted for review.

GILCHRIST TIMBER COMPANY:

Mr. H.W. McKenzie read the report on the Gilchrist Timber Company. Mr. Meierjurgan asked if there had been complaints in regard to this mill and if not, how did this come to the attention of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. McKenzie said there had been no complaints but that a contractor had contacted them as to whether or not they would be in violation by accomplishing a major repair without submitting plans.

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Mr. Gilchrist, who was present, explained that they had done considerable modification and repair work. He said they use their burner to burn dry planer shavings, etc. from the mill. He said in 1965 they used their burner only 70 days and so far this year had used it on only 40 days. He said he did not feel that they were causing any air pollution problem in the area and felt that with the limited use of the burner and the location that they should be favorably considered for a variance. He explained that the green hog fuel goes into their power house and that they supply electricity and steam for the mill and the town.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that a variance be granted to Gilchrist Timber Co. on the condition that continued demonstration of operation and performance is satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority and be effective until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension may be submitted for review.

ALBANY SEWAGE TREATMENT - Status Report:

Mr. Weathersbee reviewed the schedule for construction of sewage treatment plant additions for the city of Albany which had been submitted by Mr. William D. Bollman, City Manager, on July 15, 1966. It calls for a bond election on November 8, 1966, and completion of the project by May 1968. Mr. Weathersbee stated that in view of the problems involved in the expansion of the plant, the staff recommends the acceptance of this schedule. He went on to say that in the meantime the city of Albany might take on additional loads to its existing plant, and it is doubtful if the staff could do anything about it.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the staff could monitor the loading.

Mr. Weathersbee replied that the staff does monitor the loading to the river.

The Secretary said he believed some action could be taken by the staff to the effect that in the meantime there be no increase in the load to the plant.

He said that he did not believe anything would be accomplished by forcing them to speed up their proposed schedule, because even if they started construction in March of 1967, the project probably would not be in operation before winter. He stated that no matter what was done, there is still the summer of 1967 to worry about, but that the staff should not permit them to increase the load.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that provisional approval of the city's schedule be granted under the following conditions: (1) That in the meantime the load to the river will not be increased pending expansion and upgrading of the treatment facilities, and (2) that the schedule be reviewed again at the next Sanitary Authority meeting which will be held sometime after the November bond election to consider if further steps are necessary to ensure that the city's sewerage improvement program will proceed without undue delay.

Mr. Weathersbee said it was his understanding that this would mean the staff would approve no further sewer extensions in the city of Albany or any further connections of industrial plants for additional loads. He was advised that such was the case.

MONROE SEWAGE TREATMENT - Status Report:

Mr. Weathersbee stated that at the last Sanitary Authority meeting a motion was adopted requesting the city of Monroe to submit a revised time schedule. The city had previously submitted a schedule for providing adequate treatment of the effluent discharged to the Long Tom River, but had fallen behind in that schedule and so was asked to submit another one.

On September 12, a \$95,000 bond election was held and it passed by a vote of 45 to 39. The city did apply and was issued a priority for a federal grant for this fiscal year. Presuming they can sell their bonds, the city can now go ahead with this schedule which calls for preparation of final

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plans and specifications by February or March of next year and completion of construction by September 1967.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the revised time schedule presented by the city of Monroe be approved.

MILL CITY SEWAGE DISPOSAL - Status Report:

Mr. Jensen reported that at the last meeting, the Sanitary Authority authorized litigation against the individual property owners using the sewer line in Mill City. He said that on September 1, he met with the people of Mill City who now propose to take their problem to the City Council on September 14 and ask that the city assist them in forming a tax district and in hiring an engineer and going ahead with providing these facilities.

The staff will follow through on this matter and no action was deemed necessary at this time.

TILLAMOOK AIRPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Mr. Fred Katzel stated that at its meeting on August 26, 1965, the Authority adopted a motion requiring Tillamook County to provide preliminary plans by January 1, 1966, and to complete the construction of the needed sewerage facility for the Tillamook airport properties by this past summer. He reported that due to numerous difficulties involved, Tillamook County had been unable to comply with the directive.

On September 7, 1966, the staff learned that the Tillamook Naval Air Station had been transferred to the Port of Tillamook Bay. The Air Station is now under the administrative control of the Port of Tillamook Bay, except that the Bureau of Land Management has the Job Corps Center.

On September 12 the staff received from Mr. B.F. Stacy, Chairman of the Port of Tillamook Bay, a copy of a contract with CH<sub>2</sub>M for an engineering study and report of the sewerage needs which will be completed within three weeks.

In addition, a letter was received stating that the Port intends to comply fully with all regulations of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Katzel stated further that there is waste from approximately 350 persons going untreated into the Trask River which eventually goes into Tillamook Bay which is an oyster growing area.

After considerable discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that in view of the fact that the Port of Tillamook Bay has just recently acquired ownership of the former Tillamook Naval Air Station property, and considering that the Port has declared its intention to cooperate fully with the Sanitary Authority and to comply with its requirements, the Port be given an extension of time to provide adequate sewerage and waste treatment facilities for its airport and industrial park, and that it be directed to submit and obtain Sanitary Authority approval of its plans and proposed financing and construction schedule by March 1, 1967, and have its facilities completed and in operation by not later than December 31, 1967, and further that in the meantime no additions or increases to the existing waste loads be allowed.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR INTERSTATE WATERS:

Mr. Weathersbee stated that the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for establishment of water quality standards for interstate waters. It further provided that the States would have the opportunity to establish their own standards if they indicated by October 2, 1966, their intent to do so, and if they would establish or adopt standards and implement plans that would meet the requirements of the Federal Government. This all has to be done by June 30, 1967, or the Federal Government will establish its own standards.

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On December 29, 1965, Governor Hatfield notified the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by letter that it would be the intent of the state of Oregon and the State Sanitary Authority to adopt standards for interstate waters. Mr. Weathersbee said that both the state and federal laws require that before standards are adopted public hearings be held. He said it was for the Sanitary Authority to decide whether or not the hearings would be held before a hearings officer, or try and attempt to have a quorum of the Sanitary Authority members present at each hearing. All members of the Sanitary Authority will receive copies of the reports, public notice and all information pertinent to the hearing just as soon as they are developed. Each member can then select the hearing he might be able to attend.

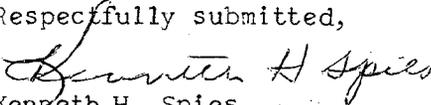
After some discussion, it was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the staff be directed to proceed with hearings as scheduled in the projected schedule, to retain a hearings officer to act and hear all of the hearings, and that any member of the Sanitary Authority who finds it reasonable and desirable to attend the hearings would do so.

It was left up to the Secretary and the Legal Counsel as to whether or not a court reporter would be retained or a tape recorder would be used at the hearings.

It was agreeable by all members present to have the next Sanitary Authority meeting on call of the Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 112th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 20, 1966

The 112th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 20, 1966, in Room 72 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; H.W. McKenzie, Leo G. Farr, A.D. Smythe and P.D. Curran, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, Leo L. Baton, J.A. Jensen and Fred M. Bolton, District Engineers; Leonard W. Pearlman, Assistant Legal Advisor; Fred G. Katzel and C.K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; Clint Ayer, E.A. Schmidt and James R. Sheetz, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the September 13, 1966 meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 16 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 7 project plans for air quality control for the months of September, October and November, 1966 be approved:

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-1-66	Newberg	Publishers primary clarifier	Prov. app.
9-1-66	Newport	Sewers and pump station	Prov. app.
9-2-66	Tualatin Heights	Units A & B sewers	Prov. app.
9-6-66	Gresham (Interlachen)	Interceptor sewer	Prov. app.
9-20-66	Hood River	Sewers	Prov. app.
9-22-66	Oak Lodge #1	Emergency bypass	Prov. app.
9-28-66	Howard Prairie Park	Sewage collection & treat.	Prov. app.
9-28-66	Willow Lake Camp	Sewage collection & treat.	Prov. app.
9-30-66	Port Orford	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
10-4-66	Goshen Elem. School	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
10-6-66	Independence	Change Order #1	Prov. app.
10-12-66	Kaiser Gypsum Co.	Primary Settling Basin	Prov. app.
10-17-66	East Salem	Six pump stations	Prov. app.
10-17-66	Dunthorpe-Riverdale	Unit #1	Prov. app.
10-18-66	Newport	Big Creek Sewer	Prov. app.
10-18-66	Tigard	S.W. Pacific Hwy. Ext.	Prov. app.
10-19-66	Mult. County	Hayden Island sewage plant	Prov. app.
10-19-66	West Linn	Sewers	Prov. app.
10-19-66	Phoenix	Sewer for Rose Motel	Prov. app.
10-25-66	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Lateral 2A-7-10	Prov. app.
10-25-66	West Linn	Tompkins St. L.I.D.	Prov. app.
10-26-66	Portland	Dwyer Lumber Co. ____	Prov. app.
11-1-66	State Park	Sunset Bay sewerage system	Prov. app.
11-1-66	Lake Oswego	Lakeridge Development sewers	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-1-66	Springfield	S-80-66 Mohawk Rd. SP-28-66 Main St.	Prov. app.
11-1-66	Cedar Hills	Berkshire #3 Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
11-2-66	Beaverton	Mercer Steel sewer	Prov. app.
11-2-66	Lake Oswego	LID 98 Greentree Rd. sewers	Prov. app.
11-4-66	Metzger San. Dist.	Lateral A-2	Prov. app.
11-4-66	Medford	Sewers Alameda & Laloma	Prov. app.
11-4-66	LaGrande	24" and 18" Interceptor	Prov. app.
11-4-66	Gladstone	Los Verdes Estates sewer	Prov. app.
11-4-66	Oak Lodge #2	2A-4-2 sewer	Prov. app.
11-4-66	Wood Village	239th Pl. & adj. street sewer	Prov. app.
11-7-66	Woodburn (Birdseye)	Add. to waste treatment	Prov. app.
11-10-66	Josephine Co.	Report on sewerage system	Approved
11-10-66	Hood River (FibreMold)	Industrial waste treatment	Prov. app.
11-14-66	Newberg (Publishers)	Industrial primary clarifier	Prov. app.
11-14-66	Oak Lodge	Lat. 2A-0-9	Prov. app.
11-14-66	North Bend	SID 100-65	Prov. app.
11-14-66	Tualatin Hts.	Lats. A-4-2-1, A-4-2-1-1 A-4-2-1-2	Prov. app.
11-14-66	Oak Lodge #2	Lat. 2A-4-2	Prov. app.
11-15-66	Canby (BiggerNBetter)	Industrial waste treatment	Prov. app.
11-15-66	Springfield	School sewer	Prov. app.
11-21-66	Port Orford	Sewage treatment	Prov. app.
11-30-66	Springfield	Interceptor and Pump Station	Prov. app.

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Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-11-66	Salem	Chevron Chemical Co. fertilizer mix plant	Cond. app.
9-8-66	Portland	Prefab Welders & Contractors Incinerator Review	Comm. furn.
9-15-66	Corvallis	Corvallis Jr. High School Incinerator	Add. info. req.
9-28-66	Eugene	Eugene Clinic Pathological Incinerator	Cond. app.
10-12-66	Klamath Falls	Modoc Lumber Co. Experimental Burner	Add. info. req.
11-2-66	Roseburg	Hub Lumber Company Wigwam Waste Burner Underfire Air System	Not approved
11-22-66	Tigard	Fred Meyer-Incinerator	Cond. app.

WIGWAM BURNER REGULATIONS AND CONTROL

Mr. McKenzie read a report dated December 13, 1966, that he had prepared regarding the wigwam burner program. It has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. The report pointed out that the regulations adopted by the Authority in June 1965 had not been successful in abating air pollution in critical areas of the state, and, therefore, a program for phasing out the use of wigwam burners in such areas was proposed by the staff.

Mr. McKenzie explained that the boundaries of the critical areas shown on the maps attached to the report were based on a study of topography, population concentrations, meteorological conditions and other pertinent factors. He stated that as further information is obtained, these boundaries might be changed or other areas added to the list.

It was also explained that under the regulations adopted in 1965, variances had been granted to mills in sparsely populated areas where the air pollution potential is slight. Such variances pertained to the construction requirements. In addition, those mills whose wigwam burners complied with the construction requirements were automatically granted a variance (initially until August 11, 1966, and later extended until January 1, 1967) to the ambient air standards (particle fallout, suspended particulates and smoke discharge).

It was further explained that under the proposal set forth in the report presented by Mr. McKenzie, it was intended that wigwam burners located outside of the designated critical areas would automatically be granted a variance to the construction requirements only.

After considerable discussion and questioning of the staff by the members, it was concluded that the wording of the proposed or recommended program as presented in the report was not as clear as it should be, and therefore it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the recommendations contained in the report, together with the maps of the critical areas be worked over by the staff to the end that they will be clarified and that before the next meeting of the Authority, the recommendations of the staff be circulated among the members with adequate time to study them.

Before final action was taken on the above motion, Mr. S.V. McQueen, Chairman of Forest Industries Air Quality Committee of the Associated Oregon Industries read a prepared statement dated December 20, 1966, which has since been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter, and copies of which were subsequently forwarded to each Authority member by mail.

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Mr. McQueen complained that the Authority's staff report gave no credit for any improvement made by the industry during the past year. He thought there had been considerable improvement and that therefore there should, at least for the present, be no change made in the existing regulations. He was requested by Mr. Wendel to ask the Association to get data from its members regarding the improvements each had made.

In response to questions from the members Mr. McQueen admitted that with a minimum exit gas temperature of 600°F, there probably would not be much smoke emissions; but he would not admit to the necessity of requiring such minimum temperature. He expressed the opinion that efficient combustion most usually is dependent on the quality of the fuel being burned although in some cases it could also be dependent on the quantity. He claimed that the use of auxiliary fuels would not be economical, but he had no definite data to prove it.

In response to a question raised by Mr. Vern Adkison of the Lane County Air Pollution Control Program, Mr. McQueen said he thought that if a new wigwam burner complied with all existing construction requirements, it should be permitted to be built and operated in a critical area such as Medford or Eugene-Springfield, even though serious air pollution already existed in the area.

Mr. Wheeler requested that the staff furnish the members with a tabulation of the 130 burners that had been surveyed indicating the degree of compliance.

#### SPRINGFIELD-EUGENE ODOR COMPLAINTS

This item had been placed on the agenda at the request of Mrs. John Jaqua of Eugene who had advised Mr. Merryman that some of the residents of the Eugene-Springfield area wanted to appear and be heard regarding air pollution caused by operation of the Weyerhaeuser Company kraft pulp mill.

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Mr. William O. Carey of 1150 N. 37th Street, Springfield, read the undated statement signed by 84 persons of the area: "Weyerhaeuser paper mill gives off odors and gases that make a person sick with the headache and breathing trouble. Also it eats up our cars and trailer houses." Mr. Carey also read a log that he had kept of telephone calls made to the Weyerhaeuser Company complaining about air pollution. He said, "I hope the big taxes paid by the Weyerhaeuser Company have not blinded the officers of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority to the damages done by the Weyerhaeuser Company."

Pastor Orval C. Johnson of Route 2, Box 142A, Springfield, claimed that thousands of people in the Eugene-Springfield area are completely dissatisfied with the pollution that is being caused but are afraid to do anything about it. Both he and Mr. Carey claimed the pollution was injurious to health. He said he had to move from a fine home located ten miles from the pulp mill in order to overcome a throat condition.

Mr. Leo F. Sytsma of 1850 "I" Street, Springfield, presented copies of a statement or petition bearing 271 signatures which read as follows: "We the undersigned believe the vast odor emitted by Weyerhaeuser Company originating from the pulp and paper plant and oxidation pond is an infringement on our rights as private property owners and citizens. We feel that this is a nuisance condition that must be immediately abated. We further agree to the utmost with Mr. Boekelheide's views as expressed in the December 1, 1966, edition of the Springfield News." (Note: At a meeting in Eugene on November 30, 1966, Dr. Virgil C. Boekelheide, according to the Springfield News, stated that allowing the Weyerhaeuser plant to operate is "inexcusable and borders on criminal negligence" and the chemicals which the plant discharges into the atmosphere are "life-shortening and life-inconveniencing.")

Mr. Robert L. Atkinson of 1110 Custom Way, Springfield, said he had helped get signatures on the petitions submitted by Mr. Sytsma. He claimed that some people also complained about damage to fruit trees and other vegetation allegedly caused by fallout from the pulp mill.

Mr. Vern Adkison, Lane County Air Pollution Control Officer, also testified regarding the air pollution problems caused by the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill. He showed some motion pictures he had taken recently in the area which he said depicted excessive smoke, fallout and examples of accelerated corrosion.

The Secretary then read a letter dated December 19, 1966, from Dr. Roderick W. Gillilan, Chairman of the Lane County Community Health Council, complaining about the pollution.

Mr. Harms said that if the above persons had not appeared and testified about the matter he would have brought it up himself because on the weekend of December 10 the odor was the worst that he could recall experiencing since the Weyerhaeuser Company started producing kraft pulp at Springfield in 1949.

Mr. Wendel then asked for comments from the staff. Mr. Patterson stated that the staff was in the process of arranging a conference with the company when it was decided to put the matter on the agenda for this meeting. He said the staff had been making some studies in the area and had just completed summarizing some of the data but had not yet had the time to evaluate the results. He pointed out the difficulty of getting sufficient data because of the limited staff. In answer to a question by Dr. Wilcox, Mr. Patterson said that eleven additional staff members had been requested for the 1967-69 biennium.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that a special meeting of the Authority be called

as soon as practical for the members of the Authority and officials of the Weyerhaeuser Company to get together to do something definite about solving this problem. The date of January 13, 1967, was suggested.

The meeting was then recessed at 12:20 p.m. and reconvened at 2:20 p.m.

REQUEST OF HARVEY ALUMINUM COMPANY FOR DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT

Mr. Patterson reported that the staff had not had sufficient time to review thoroughly the request of the Harvey Aluminum Company that the complaint filed against it some time ago by the Sanitary Authority be dismissed.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that action on the request of the Harvey Aluminum Company be postponed until a future meeting of the Authority in order to give the staff time to evaluate the information submitted.

PROPOSED 1967 LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1) S.B. 34 Withholding of tax relief

The Secretary stated that this bill would require property tax relief be withheld from taxpayers in municipalities that are under order of the Sanitary Authority or a court to construct sewerage facilities and have not complied with such order.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as supporting proposed Senate Bill 34.

2) S.B. 35 Agricultural and land clearing exemptions

The Secretary stated that this bill would require agricultural land clearing operations to conform to the air pollution laws by eliminating the statutory exemption of these operations. This bill would authorize the

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Sanitary Authority or its authorized representative to grant permits authorizing non-conforming agricultural operations under such conditions as the Sanitary Authority may impose, considering alternative methods of operation, weather conditions and such other factors affecting air quality as may be necessary.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as supporting proposed Senate Bill #35.

3) S.B. 36 Regional air quality control authorities

The Secretary stated that this bill would authorize the establishment by contiguous counties or cities, or both, of regional air quality control authorities, which if their rules and standards were approved by the Sanitary Authority, could exercise the functions of the Sanitary Authority in the region. In such regions the Authority would withdraw, subject to retaining control over certain types of pollution sources. The bill would also authorize regional authorities to apply for and receive federal funds and to require registration of certain air pollution sources; require the appointment of an advisory committee to advise the regional authority; authorize regional authorities to grant variances as permitted to do so by the Sanitary Authority, subject to review by the Authority; authorize the Sanitary Authority to withdraw authority from regional programs which are inadequate; and establish administrative procedures for enforcement of air pollution laws, rules and orders. Mr. Harms asked if this bill also includes the \$165,000 appropriation that would be required to give the aid required in this.

The Secretary replied that it did.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as supporting proposed Senate Bill #36.

4) S.B. 39 Amendments to water pollution control statutes

The Secretary stated that this bill revises definitions for water pollution statutes; prohibits waste discharge after January 1, 1968, without permit issued by Sanitary Authority; requires permit for various alteration in existing facilities; authorizes Sanitary Authority to summarily abate pollution or threatened pollution; authorizes recovery for damage for fish and wildlife and habitat thereof; extends other abatement powers of Sanitary Authority; revises certain specific prohibitions to conform to general prohibition and provides penalties.

The Secretary said that the bill provides that the amounts recovered under it shall be paid to the state agency having jurisdiction over the wildlife or habitat for which damages were recovered, and that the bill would require anyone discharging effluent into public waters of the State to obtain a permit from the Sanitary Authority. The Secretary estimated that it would take an additional five persons over and above the original request to handle this latter responsibility. He went on to say that under the permit system a tremendous responsibility would be placed on the staff, but at the same time the staff of the Sanitary Authority would have certain advantages as there would have to be records kept on every source of pollution.

Mr. Weathersbee said that the staff of the Sanitary Authority would have to satisfy themselves before a permit was issued that the waste treatment facilities of an industry or a city would be adequate so as to not violate the water quality standards that were established for that particular stream.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as supporting proposed Senate Bill #39.

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## 5) Mandatory certification of sewage works operators

The Secretary stated that a proposed bill had been drafted which would provide for mandatory certification of sewage works operators. He said that similar bills had been introduced at the last three legislative assemblies and all of them had gone down to defeat. The proposed bill makes it possible for cities and owners of existing treatment plants to retain present employees who might not be able to meet the requirement for registration and provides an opportunity for any person now in that position to equip himself so that he could become qualified.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Sanitary Authority support the principles of the sewage works operators certification bill. Mr. Harms abstained from voting on this motion.

## 6) State assistance to municipalities and industries

## (a) Proposal by League of Oregon Cities

The Secretary stated that the League of Oregon Cities is preparing a bill for submission to the next Legislative Assembly which would establish a fund for the purpose of assisting local communities in financing construction of sewage treatment works. The Federal Government is doing everything it can to promote local assistance under the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966 which was passed by Congress in October. There are provisions which provide incentives for state aid. One of the provisions would increase the federal participation which in the past has been limited to 30% of the reasonable cost of constructing sewage treatment works. It would increase that to 40% if the state put up 30% of the cost, which would mean that the local community or applicant would have to pay only 30% of the cost of the sewage treatment works.

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An additional provision of the new Federal law is the Federal share would be increased to 50% if the State put up 25% and in addition adopted water quality standards for receiving streams. In that case, the applicant would be paying only 25%. In addition to those contributions, if the project happened to be part of a metropolitan system or a system with a master plan, the Federal share would go up another 10%. In place of being 40% in the first case, it would actually be 44%. In the second case it would be 55%, so in the latter case then it would be 55% from the Federal Government, 25% from the State and 20% from the applicant.

The Secretary said that as a part of the Clean Waters Restoration Act which was passed by Congress this year, authorization for annual appropriations for the sewage treatment works construction grant program was greatly increased. Whereas in the past it has been limited to 150 million dollars a year for this program, for fiscal year 1968 it will go to 450 million dollars, the following fiscal year would go to 700 million dollars, the next fiscal year a billion dollars and the fourth fiscal year it would go to one and one-quarter billion dollars. The Secretary reminded the members of the Authority that this is merely authority to appropriate, but what Congress actually will appropriate, no one can say at this time.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority support the principles contained in this proposal, reserving the right to make specific suggestions when the members and staff are more familiar with the bill itself.

(b) Tax incentives

The Secretary stated that he had no personal knowledge of any special legislation regarding tax incentives for industry.

## 7) Other

## Revision in air pollution statutes

Mr. Patterson stated he felt very strongly that if the regional air pollution control programs are to function, they must be comprehensive programs; they must maintain an emission inventory, and be capable of going to an emission and permit system if necessary. He said he did not think it is necessary for the state program to go in the direction of the permit system immediately, but that the amendment was intended to provide authority to go in that direction. At this time these suggested changes in the statute have not been completely reviewed by the legal counsel. No action is necessary.

Sanitary Authority Budget Request

The matter of the Sanitary Authority budget request for the 1967-69 biennium was brought up by Mr. Harms.

The Secretary said that at the present time in air quality control the Authority has the equivalent of 14-3/4 full-time positions and that 11 additional new positions had been asked for, giving a total of 25-3/4 positions. He said that the Department of Finance and Administration and the Governor had recommended only 6 of the 11 new positions.

It was pointed out further that in water pollution control at the present time the Authority has the equivalent of 13 1/2 full-time positions, and that a total of 20-1/2 new positions had been asked for, which, with one more position being transferred from an existing position under another State Board of Health program, would bring the total to 35 positions in water pollution control.

The Department of Finance and Administration and the Governor recommended only 11-1/2 of these 20-1/2 positions, however.

The Secretary also stated that for air quality control a budget of \$639,000 plus had been requested for the next biennium, but the recommendation by Finance and Administration amounted to only slightly more than \$490,000.

In water pollution control the Authority requested approximately \$824,000 for the next biennium, whereas the recommendation by Finance and Administration amounted to just under \$610,000.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Secretary of the Sanitary Authority be directed to submit the original budget request to the Legislature and to try and get the full amount of money originally requested.

#### RESOLUTION OF SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Secretary reported that on November 1, 1966, a resolution supporting the Authority's air pollution control program was received from the Columbia River Section of the Society of American Foresters which that organization had adopted at its annual meeting. He said that receipt of the resolution had been acknowledged and that it would be brought to the attention of the Sanitary Authority members. This resolution has been made a part of the permanent files. No action was necessary.

#### STATUS OF FEDERAL GRANT AND OTHER PROJECTS WITH DECEMBER 1, 1966 DEADLINE

The Secretary stated that when tentative priorities for construction grant projects were assigned last June, some of the applicants did not have their fiscal plans completely arranged. Consequently, a deadline of December 1, 1966 was set to accomplish this. Also, early in 1964 by action of the Sanitary Authority, upgraded sewage treatment requirements for the Willamette Basin were adopted and a deadline of December 1, 1966 set more or less as a goal.

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Mr. Milliken then reported that when allocations of funds for 30% grants under P.L. 84-660 were made by the State Sanitary Authority last June, six of them were with the condition that bonds be voted to finance the communities' share of the project cost by December 1, 1966.

He said that four of these communities, Amity, Keizer County Service District, Monroe, and Oakridge, have since voted bonds, that Oakridge had made arrangements to go ahead with improving its sewage treatment plant, but the recent annexation of Willamette City now makes it necessary for Oakridge to change its plans, both engineering and financial, to include the annexed area, and that Cascade Locks has had a complete change in city government with much upheaval preventing the Council's taking action on a bond issue. He said the city had received approval from the Economic Development Administration for a grant of \$149,650 and a loan of \$190,000, but the city still had to vote bonds for the \$190,000 loan. Cascade Locks' consulting engineer, Norman Haner, has been informed that the city still desires to go ahead with the project and will hold a bond election as soon as possible.

Mr. Milliken reported further that Jefferson has found it impossible to get a federal grant for the collection system for its project and the city does not have the means to proceed without it. The city's financial consultant, Mr. Fred Paulus, has advised the Authority that Jefferson will not be able to use its authorized grant of \$47,700.

Mr. Milliken recommended that: (1) Oakridge be allowed until June 1, 1967 to complete its new financial arrangements to include Willamette City, (2) Cascade Locks be allowed until March 1, 1967 to hold a bond election, and if not successful, the allotment will be reallocated, and (3) the \$47,700 allotment for Jefferson be reallocated.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the above recommendations be adopted.

Mr. Milliken stated that at its meetings on March 19 and June 18, 1964, the Sanitary Authority voted to require secondary treatment of sewage with at least 85% removal of BOD and suspended solids from all sewage discharged into the Willamette River system. This action was based on a staff report which named the communities that were in violation. Of those communities, nine have since been improved or connected to other collection systems, five are under construction, three are completing financial arrangements and two small plants remain with only primary treatment.

Mr. McPhillips asked the status of Grand Ronde.

Mr. Milliken replied that legal action is being instigated to get the Grand Ronde system improved.

Mr. Milliken stated that both Eugene and Albany are making improvements in sewage treatment. Eugene's sewage treatment works is completed and Albany's is being planned.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY

Mr. Patterson stated that a report of an engineering study had been received, and while the staff had not completely reviewed it, receipt had been acknowledged in a letter to Mr. Hallmark on December 16, 1966. In said letter Mr. Hallmark was requested to submit a time schedule for abatement of air pollution.

#### CITY OF ALBANY

This item was covered in Mr. Milliken's progress report on sewage treatment plant construction in the Willamette Basin.

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TILLAMOOK AIRPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. Katzel stated that Tillamook County is pretty much on schedule for its required sewerage works project. The Sanitary Authority at its September 13, 1966 meeting gave Tillamook County until March 1, 1967 to send in plans and specifications for approval.

Dr. Wilcox stated that the oyster growing areas in Tillamook Bay are monitored continuously by the Board of Health and that there is no threat to the public at this time.

MOTOR VEHICLE

Mr. Patterson said that a bill is to be introduced at the next Legislature to provide for an annual safety inspection of motor vehicles, which would include brakes, tires, horn, mufflers and lights. He said that consideration was being given by the Authority's legal counsel to amending the bill to include inspection of the motor vehicle air pollution control devices that will be on all new 1968 model cars next year and of the air pollution control devices now on existing cars. Mr. Patterson stated that the Department of Motor Vehicles' staff did not think it appropriate at this time to include this in the measure.

Mr. Denman said it was his belief that this particular item should come under the Department of Motor Vehicles as it is something that the Authority would not encompass in its statutes.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Sanitary Authority approve the staff action in presenting the Authority's opinion that any inspectional program instituted for motor vehicles should include the existing and all future air pollution control devices.

The next meeting date was set for January 13, 1967.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## Special Meeting

January 13, 1967 - Room 72, State Office Building Portland, Oregon

This special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:10 a.m., January 13, 1967, in Room 72 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, B.A. McPhillips and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; H.W. McKenzie, P.D. Curran, Leo G. Farr, A.D. Smythe, Associate Sanitary Engineers; H.W. Merryman, District Engineer; R.B. Percy, Chief Chemist; Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist; and Clint Ayer, E.A. Schmidt, Don McHarness, James R. Sheetz and Lloyd O. Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

Mr. Wendel: This meeting has been called to hear what the Weyerhaeuser Company has to report to us in the matter of the operation of their Springfield plant. Mr. Spies, will you please open the discussion.

Mr. Spies: Mr. Chairman and members of the Authority: Prior to the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority, Mrs. John Jaqua, Route 2, Box 328A, Eugene, called our district engineer Mr. Harold Merryman, and reported that certain residents of the Eugene-Springfield area desired to appear and be heard in the matter of air pollution caused by the operations of the Weyerhaeuser Company pulp and paper mill located at Springfield. Accordingly, the following

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persons appeared and were heard at the Sanitary Authority meeting on Tuesday, December 20, 1966: Mr. William O. Carey, 1150 N. 37th, Springfield; Pastor Orville C. Johnson of Route 2, Box 142A, Springfield; Mr. Leo F. Sytsma, 1850 I Street, Springfield; Mr. Robert L. Atkinson, 1110 Custom Place, Springfield; and Mr. Vern Adkison, Lane County Air Quality Control Officer of Eugene. Mr. Carey presented an undated statement signed by 84 persons which read as follows: "Weyerhaeuser Paper Company gives off odors and gases that make a person sick with a headache and breathing trouble, also it eats up our cars and trailer houses." Mr. Sytsma presented copies of a statement or a petition dated December 10, 1966, and signed by 271 persons which read as follows: "We, the undersigned, believe the vast odor emitted by Weyerhaeuser Company originating from the pulp and paper plant and the oxidation pond is an infringement on our rights as private property owners and citizens. We feel that this is a nuisance condition that must be immediately abated. We further agree to the utmost with Mr. Boekelheide's views as expressed in the December 1, 1966, edition of the Springfield News." Mr. Adkison showed a motion picture film that he had made recently in the Springfield area. Following an extended discussion of this matter by members of the staff a motion was adopted that a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority be called as soon as practical for members of the Authority and officials of the Weyerhaeuser Company to get together and try to do something definite about this problem. So gentlemen, that is the background for this meeting. Your staff has prepared some information covering its observations during recent weeks which they will bring to your attention today and there are officials of the Weyerhaeuser Company here whom I am sure will have something to offer.

Mr. Wendel: Whom should we hear from first, the staff or the officials of the company?

Mr. Wheeler: I would appreciate hearing from the staff.

Mr. Spies: Mr. Patterson will present a staff report.

Mr. Patterson: I will read a staff report dated January 10, 1967.

(Read pages 1 and 2 of report) At this time I would like to have Dr. Westgarth show some pictures that were taken in the Springfield area because I think this is more demonstrative of conditions. Visibility effects are very difficult to describe on paper.

Dr. Westgarth: I have put a few pictures together on a sheet that I will initially describe so that you will have a picture of some of the things that we have observed the last few days. Let's pass this around the table so that you can look at it. We have a few slides and a few movie scenes that will be presented. They will be on this screen back here. (The slides and movie scenes were than shown.) (Mr. Patterson then resumed the reading of his report.)

Mr. Patterson (After he finished reading the report): With your permission, the staff did do some extensive survey work the past week. Dr. Warren Westgarth will explain some of the locations of the sampling equipment and some of the work that was done.

Dr. Westgarth: We prepared this map so that everyone could be oriented to the same particular problem. We set up the Weyerhaeuser plant as a focus and since this is what we are talking about, put line ratings so we could locate ourselves in the various octants around the plant. We have shown the various sampling stations. Each one of these circles is a station that is used for one or the other types of samples that we have collected.

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The ones that have a green half-circle are the high volume samples; the ones with the red half-circle are the locations of AISI machines which measure hydrogen sulfide, and the ones with the numbers are simple fallout stations. These have been put in what were believed to be strategically located stations to collect the information that was desired. Our last meeting indicated that we didn't have enough data to pinpoint this problem down tight enough but we did run an intensive survey for the past week, a little over a week in fact. This survey was made from two standpoints, one was complaints of various types and the other was our own odor survey. I made an overlay showing all of the complaints that were received up until about a week ago. These complaints shown in green are of odor. The ones in red are the ones that the people complained of corrosion, and the little black dots that are scattered sporadically through here are complaints of fallout. So we put these on the overlay to see if there was a pattern suggested, and it does appear from these corrosion points that there is significant pattern of complaint. So with that in mind we took our next step using our odor survey that we performed in the field and made envelopes of the area that was covered by these odor complaints. These envelopes are not an exactly true picture of everything that is or of every place that you might get complaints. But this is what we saw from our picture of what we studied when we made our intensive survey. We found odors of a detectable intensity in here. We found odors of pronounced intensity in this general area, and we found a few other pockets of pronounced intensity. In general there was perceptible odor in this area. Up through the Mohawk-Camp Creek area we did find some odor.

This pattern down here occurs in the summer months that is not prevalent during this particular period. This has given a picture of where the odors occur.

It seems significant to us that this corrosion envelope that we found looks pretty well over the mass of complaints. This is true in general. We also wanted to check this with any meteorological data that we could find so we looked at the wind patterns. We have a wind station at this point which is in the Mohawk Shopping Center in Springfield. Weyerhaeuser Company has pinpointed the wind in their operations and we have a wind pattern at the municipal airport. We put this just in quadrants and didn't try to show it in detail. The pattern in this direction is for the general winds. This one is within about 87% of the time in this particular quadrant. On the one we have here it is in this quadrant about 78% of the time and here it is about 85% of the time. So, in general, the wind for that particular period of time was in this quadrant, this quadrant out here and here, so that you can see that the wind patterns could cause the flow of air crossing this direction, it could cause it up in this direction. We did not find significant odor around in here the past week but during the past summer odors were highly significant out in that area.

Mr. Patterson: That essentially concludes what we have to present.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Patterson some questions?

Mr. Wendel: Yes, indeed.

Mr. Meierjurgan: On page 3, item No. 2, I don't know as I thoroughly understand that. In speaking of light weight material to what do you refer?

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Mr. Patterson: Well, we refer to the complaints relative to the saltcake which we feel over a given spot is very fine material that comes down. We feel that this material coming down on a given area in a short period of time would be of very small weight compared to what we might collect in that fallout jar over a month's period from natural dust in the area, sawdust fallout in the area or any other natural fallout. What we are saying is that a chemical analysis does not show up the minor amounts of constituents that get into a fallout jar over a long period. It might be better if we sampled at the time of the fallout and made the chemical analysis then and measured the total weight.

Mr. Meierjurgan: What particles would be characteristic of the Weyerhaeuser fallout or have you been able to determine that? What I mean is, it wouldn't be sawdust or half burned things that you would expect from a waste burner, would it, or would you be looking for saltcake?

Mr. Patterson: Sodium sulfate. So we analyzed in our chemical analysis for both sodium and for sulfate.

Mr. Meierjurgan: I see, and those are sporadic as to volume. That is, I mean they don't all fall out; it is not a continuous thing that you can tie to; in some days there is more than other days.

Mr. Patterson: Well, in the past that has been our staff's observation and also I refer to the letter of Weyerhaeuser Company where they indicated on at least one occasion the precipitator was down and this caused an excessive discharge in the area.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Would that be the one shown here as received on January 6 that we have in our notebooks?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, January 5 and at the bottom of the second page the Koppers precipitator No. 3 recovery.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Now on the second page of this latter again, as I roughly add these things up (some of them look like they overlap) they had about 90 days of trouble between July 29 through the 30th of December of 1966.

Mr. Patterson: Yes, I think Weyerhaeuser will speak to this question, but essentially they had difficulty through that period and particularly with the oxidation unit which they got back in operation on December 10.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Now has the staff been able to go back and assess this increase, sporadic increase, now and then of particulate fallout in the light of these shutdowns, have you had time to do that?

Mr. Patterson: No, not in detail. We think we can explain some of it, we have not checked it in detail.

Mr. Meierjurgan: What was the range between a, shall we say a normal fallout, and a high fallout? I don't think I got that for some reason or another.

Mr. Patterson: Well, take one sampling station, No. 14, for total fallout. In 1964 it was 18.5 tons, the first part of 1965 it was 15.8 and the second half of 1965 it was 23. The first half of 1966 it was 20 and from July 1 to October 10, 1966, it was down to 19. This variation in total fallout is not unusual anywhere in the state.

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Mr. Meierjürgen: I was talking about the fallout that was characteristic with the Weyerhaeuser operations.

Mr. Patterson: I am talking about total fallout in an area in close proximity to Weyerhaeuser Company, where one of our sampling stations is. Are you referring to sodium and sulfates?

Mr. Meierjürgen: Yes, yes.

Mr. Patterson: At the same station I mentioned before, No. 14, the amount of sodium varied from .44 to 1.1 tons per square mile per month. The amounts of sulfate varied from 2.2 to 4.2 tons per square mile per month.

Mr. Meierjürgen: You haven't gone back and checked to see whether these large fallouts were characteristic of the days when they were having trouble?

Mr. Patterson: These are the long-term sampling periods which run generally over a month.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Had you known about the time that the trouble was going on at the plant as reported by this letter, would you have been able to go out and make short term samples to see what was happening when that equipment was shut off or broken down or out of order?

Mr. Patterson: We certainly would have been able to go out and make some observations.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Did you know about it?

Mr. Patterson: I don't believe I knew when the precipitator went down.

Mr. Meierjürgen: This April 14, 1966, report, I don't remember the details on that. When you state that particulate fallout or suspended particulate data collected since April 14, 1966, appear to support the

conclusions of the April 14, 1966, report, what conclusions were you referring to there? I guess I don't remember.

Mr. Patterson: Essentially in that report we concluded that up to that period of time since our studies started, from 1964 to April 14, 1966, the total fallout was not a problem attributable to Weyerhaeuser.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Now on page 4 under item 3 and I will read the little area I have marked, "White fallout material in high concentrations was observed during several investigations of corrosion complaints." These complaints were on the part of people about corrosion and someone went out and investigated them on the spot. "The laboratory analysis of samples of this material showed sodium concentrations in excess of 10% by weight. The high sodium concentrations are significant evidence that the fallout material is definitely from an unnatural source in the area." By that you mean that normally where you would take factory sources or plant sources that you would not expect that much fallout from sodium.

Mr. Patterson: That is right.

Mr. Meierjürgen: (Continuing to read) "We do not as yet, however, have sufficient information to conclusively link the fallout material or the observed corrosion with any particular source or effect." I take it by that that it can't be traced back. This abnormal amount has not been traced back to any particular plant, the Weyerhaeuser plant or anyone else?

Mr. Patterson: No, we have our opinion on the matter. The difficulty in analyzing this material is getting enough quantity of this particular sample.

Mr. Meierjürgen: With a little more time to work on this do you think we can pinpoint this?

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Mr. Patterson: I think there actually would have to be some corrosion studies made in the area, we probably should put out some corrosion plates of our own, and compare them with background areas and with other areas of the state to get the accelerated corrosion as soon as it occurred.

Mr. Meierjürgen: What I mean is you feel that it is within our capabilities of isolating or pinpointing this, finding the area where it is coming from?

Mr. Patterson: Yes. We can determine if accelerated corrosion is occurring in the area. There is difficulty in determining when one person complains of having damage to an automobile. It is difficult to assess it to a certain source or attribute it to a particular condition because you do not know all the details of the prior condition of and care of the car or whether the car has been on the coast or somewhere else in a prior period.

Mr. Meierjürgen: If we put out a sampling device of our own do you think it would be too difficult to pinpoint. It would not be difficult?

Mr. Patterson: That is right.

Mr. Meierjürgen: On page 5, near the bottom, "The maximum hydrogen sulfide concentration measured was less than 10 ppb." Relatively speaking, is that high or low?

Mr. Patterson: It is low but it is high for odor.

Mr. Meierjürgen: It is low for possible chemical effects, for toxicity, but high for odor?

Mr. Patterson: Yes.

Mr. Meierjurgan: What is the nature of this white precipitate?

Mr. Patterson: The white precipitate is the saltcake or sodium sulfate, it is very light and it is generally called saltcake.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Is it a salt or an ash or both?

Mr. Patterson: It is usually salt I would say, it is very difficult to describe. There might be other white fallout in the area.

Mr. Meierjurgan: I might be asking some stupid questions but is this stuff soluble?

Mr. Patterson: Yes.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Would you say it is soluble enough that some of these pictures we have seen of cars and leaves and one thing and another that this might be the source of it.

Mr. Patterson: We think so.

Mr. Meierjurgan: And again do you feel we should have a place out there where we can pick this up for samples? No. 4 on page 8, "that construction of a conventional primary clarifier with continuous sludge removal be considered as a substitute for the existing primary sedimentation pond", I don't know that I completely understand that. Does that have anything to do with air pollution or is that water?

Mr. Patterson: Well, this is part of the water treatment facility. I don't think these waste ponds were considered a problem during the early part of their operation but they appeared in a recent survey to be a local area problem, from the standpoint of odor.

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Mr. Meierjurgan: What you are talking about here, is the continuous sludge removal some sort of an arrangement to take solids out of it?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, they take the solids out of it so that it will be aerobic.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Is that comparable to some sort of a primary treatment?

Mr. Patterson: It would be essentially the same thing.

Mr. Meierjurgan: That's all the questions I have Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wendel: Thank you for clearing up some of these points for us. Does anyone else have any questions to ask Mr. Patterson?

Dr. Wilcox: Just one. Do you feel that the sodium sulfide is soluble enough to be carried out in the stack emissions?

Mr. Patterson: Yes.

Dr. Wilcox: Is there any way of capturing stack emissions, that is, in measuring the amount of sulfides emitted?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, the Weyerhaeuser Company has done this and has submitted their analyses to us.

Mr. Wendel: Does anyone else have any questions? I think it is now time to hear from the company, if they wish to be heard.

Mr. McEwen: AS I make this presentation, if any of you would like to break in or ask questions, I want you to feel perfectly free to do so. My name is John M. McEwen (reads from report). We thought we would make specific reference to December 10 since at least according to the newspaper report this was discussed at the last Sanitary Authority meeting. Also, it brings out one of the things which we believe is a major factor in whether the mill smells or not and that is the wind and weather conditions.

You have, I believe, our report on the major failures that we have had. Included in that is the fact that the oxidation system went back into operation on the 10th. Although it was actually operating on the 10th, it had been off for some substantial time before and it takes some time after the oxidation system goes into operation to clear the system of the partially oxidized liquor which was in the system during the day of December 10. (Again reads from report.)

(Page 10 of the report - departed from text.) We have tested many, many types of scrubbers in our research pilot plants and in various operations. We have some of them installed in our operation - the best ones. We have investigated the distribution and the effectiveness of the pond and came up with improved distribution which should make our aeration pond even better. We have investigated various systems of combustion, some of which have been put into successful operation and some of which were not successful and we have not put them in operation. We have others that we are still studying. One of the big problems that we have in trying to evaluate odors emission and particulate fallout is good testing methods so that we can determine the source so that we can better solve the problems. We have worked very hard on improved testing methods in order to better identify the problem. When improvements are found or better systems are made, we have put them in. At some times we have put them in coincidentally with various meetings and hearings, and at other times they didn't happen to coincide with meetings and hearings and we put them in also. We are as seriously involved, if not more seriously involved, with this problem than you are. Certainly it is to our great advantage, if there is a better way to do it, to do it. We would like as much as you would to have this 96% recovery changed to 100%.

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The problem is how do you get from 96% to 100%. It is those last small quantities that are the most difficult. (Finished reading report.)

One of our strongest weapons, we believe, in the control of both air and water is the concern and ability of our workmen. I would be very happy to discuss my statement with you and answer what questions you would like, but we have a representative of our air and water protection committee here who would like to make a statement if it would please the Authority and then I could come back or you could have his statement after you have finished questioning me, whichever you would like.

Mr. Wendel: Let's have his statement.

Al Buell: (Read report)

Mr. McEwen: I assume you have some questions.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Mr. McEwen, do you have any technical staff down here today? What I want to ask here is this white flyash you spoke of on page 9 that built up in ledges on the bottom of the precipitators and eventually shorted out the unit, what is that, what is the chemistry of that?

Mr. McEwen: Primarily sodium sulfate, saltcake.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Is that something that is significant in your recovery program?

Mr. McEwen: We do recover this. We recover it in the furnace and we also have the special electrostatic precipitators which clean the air from the furnace and recover the sodium sulfate for reuse. This is reused.

Mr. Meierjurgan: It was the plant breakdown that caused this stuff to accumulate. Would you say that it might have been discharged from the stack during that time?

Mr. McEwen: It was discharged from the stack until we found it. In other words, we shut down when we found it.

Mr. Meierjurgan: On page 11 in summary here, "We have been working on the problem for a long time and have increased our control of the odor from about 90% retained before construction of the expansion in 1965 to about 96% retained at the present time." Is it proper to inquire what these percentages are related to?

Mr. McEwen: This computation was made by taking the total sulfides in the system during the day as the total that might be released, and comparing them with measured sulfides that went out of these various sources which were listed earlier in the report, the various stacks. Now, there may be some unmeasured, but this would be insignificant. We are emitting about 4% now.

Mr. Meierjurgan: These sulfides that are discharged, are they all of one nature, or are they a mixture?

Mr. McEwen: They are a mixture, but they are primarily hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan. There are certain other minor quantities of sulfur compounds, but these are total sulfur compounds that we are talking about. But they are primarily hydrogen sulfide and methyl mercaptan.

Mr. Meierjurgan: This work that you have done on this, you may or may not be able to detail all of it. I understand it is highly technical - can you detail the nature of your efforts that you put in there; how are you attacking this problem? Hydrogen sulfide, for instance, let's take that - that is the one that causes most of the stink, isn't it? Is that a very difficult problem and what have you done to solve it?

Mr. McEwen: It is an extremely difficult problem, because hydrogen sulfide - the human nose is so sensitive to it. In other words, it is objectionable at odor levels that are far below that at which it becomes a health problem or anything like this - in fact, it is objectionable in areas

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that are very difficult to measure chemically or quantitatively. The way we have attacked the hydrogen sulfide problem is the black liquor, which comes from the digester, is oxidized. This changes the sulfide, which is the chemical form that sulfur is in when it is in as hydrogen sulfide, to a higher form such as sulfate - thio sulfate - which is not as volatile or as odorous as is hydrogen sulfide. Unfortunately, in the later part of the process more sulfides are generated. We need sulfide for cooking and this sulfide is made in the recovery furnace. So that the design of the recovery furnace is such that we must smelt with carbon to reduce the higher sulfur compounds to sulfides to form sodium sulfide for cooking chemicals. A small amount of the sulfide which was oxidized earlier in the system is regenerated as hydrogen sulfide. Actually our quantities are low as you can see from our percentages that only 4% is getting away, but that is where it is generated in the recovery furnace.

Mr. Wendel: If your production has increased 3-fold, in other words you are producing three times as much as you did before, and your efficiency is 96%, would that not mean that the volume of the odorous materials being emitted is 20% greater than it was before your expansion?

Mr. McEwen: It would be in this order of magnitude. In other words, if we were producing 400 tons before, times 10% getting out - that is a factor of 40 say, and if you take 1,000 tons times 4% now, that is a factor of 40, so we are in the order of magnitude now of where we were before. Now this is subsequent to December 10, because up until December 10, as you know from this report which we gave you, we were in and out with our oxidation system. Normally the difference between 90% which we had after the expansion the same as before the expansion, was due to the fact that we did not have an

adequate oxidation system. There have been some other minor things, but one of the big differences between the 90% that we had on the start up and prior to the new installation was this new oxidation system which we have on the big unit.

Mr. Wendel: What is the complaint situation since you have had the new equipment in operation?

Mr. McEwen: Complaints really reflect three things I would assume: (1) Being the weather conditions are substantial; (2) the amount of emission of course is a major factor and (3) is the publicity climate that exists at the time. Due to recent public utterances and to circulation of petitions and things like this, certainly this area has been accelerated, I mean there has been a lot more public interest, not only in air pollution here, but all over the country. I would say that since December 10 it would not - I couldn't say that there has been a substantial change in the complaints. Whether some of these other factors might well overcome the emission factor, you see.

Mr. Wendel: In general it has appeared to us that the complaints as the report states, that the emissions were much greater than the 20% that we have calculated and I wonder if that has been true since December 10, also.

Mr. McEwen: In our discussions with the staff they indicated that their studies were generally taken prior to December 10, I believe this is correct. In other words, I don't believe that your investigations reflect the new oxidation system, although there were times in October when the new oxidation system was working effectively before it broke down again. So there was a period when we were up around our 96% efficiency.

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Mr. Wendel: Is it your policy whenever you have a breakdown to shut down?

Mr. McEwen: We have to shut down in order to fix it.

Mr. Wendel: You say, when you discover the breakdown. How quickly does that occur?

Mr. McEwen: We like to discover it as soon as it happens, but we don't always. In this particular case we know there was some period of time when this shorted out which we didn't know until the thing built up, that there was abnormal emissions that we didn't know about. I might say that we are concentrating in this area. I indicated in the paper itself that we are concentrating on measuring and we are certainly giving considerable emphasis toward trying to find out as soon as practicable when these things happen so that we can correct them that much sooner. We feel that this is a big part of the problem.

Mr. Meierjurgan: When did you install these systems there at Springfield?

Mr. McEwen: There are many system. Some of the earlier systems were installed around 1950 or 1951. We have been adding constantly since that time. The last major item to go on stream was the oxidation system on the new part and we will be installing more improvements as the new aerator comes in. This has not arrived yet; it has been ordered, but it hasn't arrived. We still have the four aerators, so we have ample oxygen in the pond, but our standby aerator has not come yet.

Mr. Meierjurgan: This is on the pond you are talking about?

Mr. McEwen: That is right. I mean all of these things - you see, there is not one source. There are many sources and we have to work on all the sources.

Mr. Meierjürgen: I took your letter here outlining these breakdowns and troubles that you have had, and tried to run up a total of days in which you experienced trouble. Would - is 90 days pessimistic - is that wrong?

Mr. McEwen: I would think that that would - I haven't run through it that way, but I certainly wouldn't off hand say that this is not right. There are many, many items here - in other words the same - we didn't have the same problem necessarily all that time, but we had one problem or another.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Now in July - from July through December of 1966, what machinery gave you the most problems and when I asked a little while ago when was it installed, is that some new machinery you were talking about or was that some old stuff.

Mr. McEwen: No, this - the enlarged oxidation system was probably the one that gave us the most problem and has the most impact on the community at large.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Is it something - just normal bugs that can be ironed out, like motors?

Mr. McEwen: Partly, and we think we have it. I can go back into history if you want the detail as to what our problems were.

Mr. Meierjürgen: No.

Mr. McEwen: We did have some major problems, chemical as well as mechanical, but it has been running well since the 10th of December. We couldn't say that it is running now, but it was running when we left.

Mr. Meierjürgen: In connection with these breakdowns, insofar as I am personally concerned, you don't have to answer this, but do you have any comments or thoughts on this corrosion problem?

Mr. McEwen: I don't think there is any question but what we have reported certain breakdowns which would lead toward some saltcake emissions over short

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periods of time, and as Mr. Patterson stated, there would be considerable doubt of any direct connection between a breakdown and a substantial corrosion on an automobile for example.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Regarding our staff's recommendations, have you any comments that you would like to make?

Mr. McEwen: I don't believe that I could make any particular comments at this time - to make a meaningful comment you have to really think about it for a while. I don't know that there is any comment.

Mr. Meierjurgan: I only had one here on this second item - that a program of production curtailment or shutdown be followed if necessary to prevent - wait a minute am I on the right one? It is on the one that had to do with reporting of breakdown and then following that the second one. Let's take the first one first. How do you feel about that?

Mr. McEwen: We have done this in times past and we see no reason to be concerned.

Mr. Meierjurgan: You would be amenable to that?

Mr. McEwen: I am not able to make any official statement at this time, but certainly we have worked with the staff in times past and I can see no reason why we shouldn't continue to work with the staff. You may do it on an expanded scale if this is going to be helpful to solve the problem. We are trying to solve the problem. Actually I see no problem at all in item one.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Do you see any problem in item 2?

Mr. McEwen: I see no problem overall. There is no question about agreement in principle. There may be some problems as to when you get down to any specific decision as to whether this is logical or that is logical. In other words, there is always a matter of degree in these things, principle - no problem. This is what we have done many times, of course.

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Dr. Wilcox: Mr. Chairman, I wasn't quite clear on our staff report recommendations whether this curtailment or shutdown related to the entire production of pulp and paper by the plant or whether it related to the specific piece of machinery.

Mr. Patterson: We meant that part of it which is necessary to reduce emissions - any or all.

Mr. Wendel: Do you agree with items 3, 4 and 5?

Mr. McEwen: When you first see these things you are really not able to make a complete judgment on them. In other words, so far as 3, 4 and 5 are concerned, we see no particular problems involved at this time, but there may be some if we have a chance to study them. The same thing applies on all of this, I mean it is really - the words are reasonable words - really it is how you interpret the words.

Dr. Wilcox: Do you have any plans at all for future construction of a primary clarifier?

Mr. McEwen: We have been studying the problem which in our opinion is certainly one part of our odor control problem, but a minor part of our odor control problem of anaerobic conditions in the sedimentation pond which is our primary treatment system. We have several alternative methods, one of which is this as a solution and we would like to solve it in the most efficient and effective manner possible. This is certainly one of the methods we have been considering to solve this problem.

Dr. Wilcox: This is completely anaerobic - this primary sedimentation pond?

Mr. McEwen: Right.

Dr. Wilcox: And does emit considerable odor?

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Mr. McEwen: Well, we have had - let's say that I don't know any complainant could identify necessarily the source; however, we do recognize from our own studies that this anaerobic pond has some effect in the immediate area - it certainly is of concern to us and we feel this is something that will be amendable to solution. Our problem right now is to get the best and most logical solution. There are other alternatives to putting in this type of a system which would do the same thing of eliminating the odor from the pond.

Dr. Wilcox: Aeration?

Mr. McEwen: This is possible, but we haven't considered that too seriously. We have considered some other alternative pretty seriously though, as well as the possibility of putting in a conventional clarifier. You remember the reason we installed this type of thing was conventional equipment was not available in time to meet the low river runoff this last summer.

Mr. Wendel: One thing that concerns me is this number 5. It will take time probably to find qualified outside consultants, take time for them to become familiar with the problem and for them to find solutions, I suppose. In the meantime, what concerns me, you can't declare a moratorium on your efforts, you would continue the same ----

Mr. McEwen: We would propose to stay ahead of any consultant. That is what we would like to do. In other words, we feel that we have been in the forefront in fighting these problems for many years and that is exactly where we want to stay until we get to the final answers.

Mr. Spies: In our staff report we pointed out very clearly that we recognize down at Springfield that you are using essentially all known and proven techniques and facilities to control and minimize air pollution and you are doing as good a job, if not better, than any other kraft mill in

the country. So that in effect says that if we are going to do any better, we have got to have some new answers. Answers are found by research. You have referred to some of the research that you were doing locally. Could you or do you have anyone here who could tell us what the industry as a whole is doing in this field?

Mr. McEwen: Yes, I think that we do have - Russ Blosser who represents the National Council for Stream Improvement is here and I think he is knowledgeable of what is being done there and knowledgeable of the industry. If you would like to hear from him.

Mr. McPhillips: I have a question Mr. Chairman. One of the noticeable effects aside from the odor which we have been talking about principally is stack emission. Is there anything on the drawing board or what is your personal opinion as to the possibility of that being licked in the some-time determinate future?

Mr. McEwen: By stack emission - there are lots of emission from the stack - are you talking about the white steam coming out the stack?

Mr. McPhillips: Partially, and I wonder how much this has been referred to before. I noticed in the movies that were shown that one stack had considerable black smoke coming out and I also wonder as to the purely steam content of the rest because it would seem that steam would be dissipated in the atmosphere, but this seems to stay - it gets up there in the cloud and rolls back and forth with the prevailing wind, so that I would assume that a good share of that white stack emission must be something other than steam. Because it is noticeable and because it does have an effect on people living there, people driving there, you can't see the sun, it does cloud up the atmosphere, and I think it very important that that, as well

as the actual odor, be - something be done about it. I just wondered what your opinion was as to the possibility of improvement in that line.

Mr. McEwen: There - we are doing things to improve the black stack. The white stacks or the steam stacks - almost everything you see in that stack is steam. There is a small amount of organic material - the same as you might find out of a conventional fuel burning operation - but it is very minor compared to the amount of steam, way less than 1%. I don't know what percent it would be, but we do have the black stack which was observable in this group which is the stack from our power house which burns hogfuel. In this case we are working on this also; we have completed a rebuild of our number one boiler. We are in the process of rebuilding our number two boiler. We have three boilers that are similar. When we complete that if things go well and it works as we expect it to, we will go ahead and rebuild our number three boiler which are three similar hogfuel boilers to minimize the amount of black smoke coming out. So this is being done now - in other words, we are attempting to control the emissions from the power house which burns hogfuel. Insofar as the steam, it would be nice to say that we could solve that - we have considered various possibilities - none of them have looked promising to date. There are many inherent problems. No. 1. If you try to condense that quantity of steam it is going to take a vast amount of water and that amount of temperature going into the McKenzie River, I don't think you would find desirable. If you do condense the steam, then you lose the effect of dispersion of a high heat material that goes up rapidly, so then the things that were left - the non-condensable which are the odorous compounds - instead of being dispersed in the air would stay right around the area. At present we haven't looked with too much favor on condensing the steam. Those are some of the reasons.

Mr. McPhillips: Now to go back to the odor - it would appear from the complaints that we have received that most of them and the fact that probably what precipitated in the last discussion at this meeting was the extremely high odor which was involved around the fore-part of December. It would appear that that has happened more or less spasmodically - it isn't anything that was continuous at least in that range. It would appear that that has been due to some mechanical failures at your plant. Do you feel that you have those licked?

Mr. McEwen: We - you can never say you have solved your mechanical problems. Many of the things that we think are the best will fail us. We have certainly gone a long ways towards the solution of the particular problem that caused us trouble during this period that you allude to before December 10 at this time. These were mechanical problems with the design of the system which we had, but again this was a pioneering effort in an attempt to make a more effective system. It has to do with motor sizes, shaft sizes, things like this which I think that type of thing we can solve. If it is a question of mechanics, if it's not big enough when you build it, you put in a bigger one. The problems of that time were a combination of both weather and the fact that we were not up to our 96% efficiency, but were only down around 90% efficiency at that time. Certainly the occurrence of those things should be greatly reduced, but I certainly couldn't say here that it would never happen again.

Mr. Wendel: Wouldn't it be relatively easy to get rid of the emissions caused by your burning through the use of supplemental fuel to raise the temperature?

Mr. McEwen: We have made some studies in this line. They haven't looked particularly promising.

Mr. Wheeler: You indicated that you were doing everything you could in order to determine when equipment failures occurred so as to shut it off as

quickly as possible. Despite this, breakdowns had occurred that were not detected immediately. How far have you gone into the use of continuous gas analyzers or other continuous devices that would measure the amount of pollutant and thereby when it rose you knew something broke down immediately?

Mr. McEwen: We have made some inquiries. Now I may get slightly off base on here. I'll ask some of my technical experts to take me back if I do get off base on this. We have made inquiries on continuous gas emission analyzers, for example, which are covered in point three of your recommendation, and in order to get meaningful tests we are already low in quantities of these things. When we have asked for equipment that will measure the small quantities that we would deal with, the manufacturers have not been able to come up with it. In other words, they haven't been able to meet the specifications required for this small quantity in equipment. Now this doesn't mean that it may not be possible, and certainly we will investigate and we will concern ourselves with it, of having something floating on the line that isn't measuring anything but may give us a telltale when and if we do approach a substantial problem. We can have problems in the order of magnitude in which we are now operating and we cannot get continuous analyzers to get down to that level.

Mr. Wheeler: I notice a couple of the breakdowns you mention referred to the precipitators. It would seem there is a device ----

Mr. McEwen: This is something we have under consideration right now. A continuous monitoring system so far as the precipitators are concerned. I thought you had reference to point three. At the present time it looks more hopeful to have a continuous monitoring system before the precipitators will be available.

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Dr. Wilcox: Isn't there a relatively simple device that would show when it is shorted out?

Mr. McEwen: This might solve one thing if you had it put on the particular part that fails. There are so many different parts that to try to put a tell-tale on each one is not too practical. The thing we have in mind is a continuous monitoring system on the output so that no matter what goes wrong, you pick it up.

Mr. McPhillips: When might we expect a reply from Weyerhaeuser as to an acceptance of the recommendations of our staff?

Mr. McEwen: Since this is Friday, the 13th, suppose we propose Monday, February 13, one month from today for a reply.

Mr. Wendel: You know there are those who are going to say the Sanitary Authority is soft if we don't refer this to the courts right away, upon any further violations. It seems to me that would be the only alternative left; that is, upon any further violation and investigation of complaints that are found to be valid, to seek an injunction against the operation. Is there any other alternative besides that which we have considered today and that which I have just stated?

Mr. Meierjurgan: I doubt, and I am speaking strictly for myself, that throwing this thing into court would necessarily solve the smell down there, unless they shut the whole plant down. Very frankly I don't think that is going to come about without a lot more pain and agony. I don't think it is anything that anybody here wants. I would like to have some more commitments on just how hard we are going about this business, not only from Weyerhaeuser itself, but if the industry as a whole is actually entering into this thing or are we trying to temporize with it. I would like to get in to some of that and I don't set myself up as an expert to know what they are talking about

in these areas, but I would like to know for instance, how far have you gone in the plant area down there with trying to solve this. You spoke of a pilot research plant, have you got a research program going right there on your grounds?

Mr. McEwen: Our research is conducted at Longview. The primary research in this area is done at Longview, although we do a certain amount of research and their people come down and work in our plant, but the primary people in research are at our Longview plant where we have our centralized research department.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Does your technical staff apply itself to this problem or do you have a technical staff.

Mr. McEwen: We have five people full time on problems of air and water protection.

Mr. Meierjürgen: The monitoring of these devices. You had a previous gentlemen here, I've got his name here somewhere, I believe he works in the monitoring - the instrumentation, have you got good qualified people watching that?

Mr. McEwen: We feel we have.

Mr. Meierjürgen: Don't misunderstand me Mr. McEwen, I am not impugning the efforts of the Weyerhaeuser people - I am sure they would like to start the plant up tomorrow morning and have it smell like Chanel #5.

Mr. McEwen: I am afraid any smell at all would offend someone.

Mr. Meierjürgen: It would be comforting I am sure to know that Weyerhaeuser was really doing everything they felt was possible to solve this - Weyerhaeuser and/or the industry. I've talked to some of our staff and other people who are qualified in the business and they seem to think that given sufficient amount of time and a good healthy effort, that these things could be solved. Do you feel they can?

Mr. McEwen: I think they can eventually be solved.

Mr. Meierjurgan: Do you have any technical staff here that would differ with that or would like to comment?

Mr. McEwen: I see nothing but agreement as I look around. I was just advised that when you talk about trying to have technical people that I would be happy to try and answer whatever technical questions you may have because it happens that I happen to have a Ph.D. and am specialized in pulp and paper affairs and there is a technical association of the pulp and paper industry which has some 12,000 members all over the world, and currently I am president of that organization.

Mr. Wendel: Mr. McEwen I would not want to go through a situation where solution is left to an industry-wide group such as we went through with the paper mills in relation to water pollution. Every time we would bring that up they would say, "That is in the hands of the National Council." In other words, that provided the industry with a beautiful out because it was up to the entire industry to find a solution.

Mr. McEwen: We are looking for all the help that we can get. We appreciate it is our problem - our problem may be similar to others, but it is still our problem. I have been advised to outline somewhat the fact that the Weyerhaeuser organization has a technical staff at each of the mills and I indicated that we have five people full time, plus many people who spend a substantial amount of their time on the problem, but these people are assigned only to this area. In addition to that we have a research department which includes and it has been some time since I could talk about the numbers of people, but there are a substantial number of people in the research department. I would suppose maybe 75 to 100 that are located at Longview, Washington, under direction of Dr. Jack Reagh and one division of this department under Mr. DeHaas. He is particularly

knowledgeable in this field and they do work in the air area. Now another department they have is under Gene Haydu, under the water area, so they have one area for water and one area for air. In addition to that, we have a research department which is a subsidiary of the main department in Longview under Dr. Walseth at Everett, Washington, and they also have a staff of perhaps 25 people who work on these various problems. So it isn't that we don't have qualified people working on them. The problems are extremely difficult. We are working down towards this last 4% and that may be much more difficult than the first 96%.

Mr. Spies: Can you enumerate specific research projects that are being conducted by the industry, aimed specifically at kraft odor?

Mr. McEwen: I think it would probably be best to have the National Council people talk about this, rather than for me to talk about industry in general.

Mr. Wendel: The people of Oregon are very, very impatient. Undoubtedly, there will be those who will feel that this has accomplished nothing today - that we are not getting any further along. As I say, the only alternative is to seek an injunction against their operation, which certainly doesn't seem indicated.

Mr. Wheeler: You didn't respond that the Council should give a list of the research projects; I assume partly you may not feel that you could identify them all as you sat right here today. Could we expect a list of these projects, both by industry in general and by Weyerhaeuser Company in particular?

Mr. McEwen: We can certainly give you a list of the projects. There might be some that may be being worked on that we might not be able to put on the list. But there will be a substantial number of available projects.

Mr. Wheeler: I have kind of gotten the idea that basically much of the Weyerhaeuser work during this period of breakdowns and problems you have talked about has been in in-plant control.

Mr. McEwen: In this area. In Springfield, yes, because this is our primary mission. Where the more fundamental work is being done is at Longview by the research group there.

Mr. Wendel: Mr. Harms, has the condition in Springfield seemed better to you in January since they have gotten this new equipment working, than it did before?

Mr. Harms: As a personal observation, yes. That is why I would be most concerned and most interested in Weyerhaeuser's reply to the staff recommendations, particularly concerning point No. 2 regarding production curtailment in the event of breakdowns or malfunction, because it has been my own observation, and this is only a lay observation, but I live within the area marked by one of those red bands up there, so I think that it has some validity, that certainly it is not a uniform situation, but the conditions that existed during these periods of breakdown actually did approach the intolerable, particularly around the latter part of November and that is why I would be most interested in this. It has been as I say a personal observation and certainly not a scientific fact that for the past - since the first of the year there has been an improvement, a noticeable improvement from the standpoint of odor which is the only thing that I have personal experience with. I did take the opportunity to go out to the aeration lagoon about a week or 10 days ago, and I did not notice really any kraft odor at all. There was an odor and I would not say it was a pleasant odor. It was something that has been better than it was in the past when I

have been out in the area. I am hopeful the breakdowns do give some logical explanation of why it was so bad during this period since the latter part of this summer really to more or less varying degrees up until the middle of December.

Dr. Wilcox: Would it be - even though they have appealed for a month to reply to the entire recommendation of the staff - the 5 points - would it be unreasonable to invoke one and two at this time and apply it to all the kraft industry in the state and let the rest of the action follow and the report come in in a month's time? I think both of these points could be met at the present time if the management would agree.

Mr. McEwen: I see no particular problem for the interim, at least until we get a reply to you.

Mr. Wendel: Numbers 1 and 2 you agree upon now?

Mr. McEwen: Not completely. I say we will temporarily until we give you a reply. I mean this is what I think was requested.

Mr. Wendel: In other words, you agree to these until we hear from you further?

Mr. McEwen: That is right. In other words, what we are really saying is we will give you a reply on all of them. If you have particular concern for one and two, we will agree to them on a temporary basis, until you get a reply. In other words, I don't want to prejudge the reply at this time.

Dr. Wilcox: It seems to me that it would be entirely logical for all the kraft industry to adhere to those two points and if they are going to actually accomplish this during the interim and give us an opportunity to react one way or another after a month's period of time, this would accomplish a lot.

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Mr. Carey: Before you adjourn this meeting I want to be heard. I brought a petition containing 256 signatures. This concerns the news of the situation in hand. The situation in hand is the pollution by the Weyerhaeuser paper mill and we do hope that this committee has not been blinded by the high taxes of the corporation involved. We hope to get just treatment for this trouble in the area. We don't intend on waiting forever for a solution. This has been the past thing that has been carried out waiting and waiting. We have got a lot of lip service, we want some action. We have problems down there that are worse than this fellow McEwen states. I have lived there for some 12 years. Just passing through the area may not be so bad, but you live there for a period of time and I grant you you will have trouble and you don't have to go down to the coast to get your car eat up - you bring it over to my house and leave it for a month and I will show you. There will be spots of rust appear on that car. Weyerhaeuser themselves have employed the use of a car wash. They realize this problem exists and it is not something that someone alleges. This thing is a fact. If we have to go to a higher level to seek action, we are going to do this, because we are satisfied that this problem is a health hazard. I have a respiratory problem and I neither smoke nor drink to cause the problem. I am not the only person down there with this problem.

Dr. Wilcox: Mr. Chairman, I might respond to a portion of this by stating at the present time we are attempting to enlist the assistance of the Medical Association members in and around the Eugene-Springfield area in giving us their opinion of the number of conditions that they feel might be caused by air pollution, and with that statement I would MOVE at this time that this Sanitary Authority request Weyerhaeuser Company to proceed with a reply to the five recommendations made by the staff and by February 13, and particularly

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that in the interim that they adhere to points 1 and 2 and put them into practice immediately.

Mr. Harms: I second the motion.

Mr. Wendel: Is it your intention to have another meeting on February 13?

Mr. Harms: It would depend upon the nature of the reply.

Dr. Wilcox: If they agree to all five points, there wouldn't be much point in holding a meeting.

John Lucky: I am just a layman, but this is a national problem, state problem and a local problem. I feel that it is the responsibility of one of our biggest industries who are not only suffering the same as we are, but will suffer more if it isn't stopped, to set the lead in it. Not make excuses, but to take the lead.

Mr. Harms: Mr. Chairman, we might point out that that is exactly one of the things that we are requesting, that they give us a reply on which is this business of employment of qualified independent consultants or groups of consultants to study the problem in depth, suggesting possible improvements. Of course, the gentleman doesn't have the benefit of the staff recommendations in writing, but I think it should be of interest to him to know that that is exactly one of the five points that is being requested.

Mr. Wendel: Any further discussion on the motion? (The motion was approved.) Any further business to come before this meeting?

Mr. Wheeler: I would like to MOVE that as a policy of this body that the staff be instructed to request the other kraft industries in the state to comply with items one and two also.

Mr. Harms: I second the motion. (Motion carried)

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of the

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 19, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M., April 19, 1946, in Room 315, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Messrs. John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, and Blaine Hallock. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer, and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: Copies of minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of November 30, 1945, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the secretary.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT: - The secretary reviewed briefly the progress of the Portland Sewerage Project. It was reported that plans and specifications for the Columbia Slough intercepting sewer had been completed and were to be submitted to the city council for action within a week. The council was expected to advertise for bids if the plans presented were satisfactory.

The board members then discussed the advisability of granting permission for the discharge of digested sludge into the Columbia River along with the sewage treatment works effluent. It was pointed out that the sludge could be held and disposed of as fertilizer or dried and incinerated, but that either of the two procedures would add an additional cost to the construction of the treatment plant. The discussion brought out the fact that the quantity of sludge to be discharged into the stream

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in relation to the stream flow was small and should not prove detrimental. The minutes of the June 22nd Meeting indicated that provisional approval only had been granted the city of Portland for the discharge of digested sludge into the Columbia River with the understanding that if at any time conditions demanded, other means for sludge disposal would be provided by the city.

The Chairman stated that in the future when the Sanitary Authority is called upon to approve sewage treatment plant plans that such approval should always be provisional and subject to change depending on the results obtained after the treatment plant is in operation. It was also the opinion of the Authority that plans for large sewage treatment works projects should be submitted to the Sanitary Authority for formal approval before any action is taken by their engineers.

WILLAMETTE WOOD CHEMICAL COMPANY: Mr. Clark Van Fleet, Production Manager, Willamette Wood Chemical Company, and Dr. Locke, Forest Products Laboratory, Corvallis, appeared before the State Sanitary Authority to present data concerning the operations of the wood alcohol plant at Springfield, Oregon. The plant is to be put on a production basis about July 1, 1946. They state that approximately 500,000 gallons of waste would be produced each day, and that no practical method for disposal or treatment had yet been devised. A lagoon of 3.25 million gallons is to be provided for storage of the waste prior to its discharge into the Willamette River. Some reduction in oxygen demand, although not appreciable, is expected during the six day retention period. The Oregon State Experiment Station and Oregon State College are conducting research on the production of yeast from still bottom wastes from the process. Mr. Van Fleet was advised that some method must be developed for reducing the BOD of the wastes from this plant. The Sanitary Authority

is to keep in touch with research developments on treatment of the waste and instructed its engineers to spend some time assisting the plant authorities in working out a solution to their problem.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PROGRAM: A review of the progress made by municipalities in planning for the construction and finance of sewage treatment works had been presented to the members of the State Sanitary Authority in advance in a report entitled "Summary of Present Status of Municipal Sewage Treatment." The report indicated that some municipalities had done nothing toward complying with the Sanitary Authority's requests; others had done very little. The secretary was authorized to write lagging communities and threaten them with a citation if satisfactory progress was not made.

The secretary was also instructed to write to the city of Central Point and request a report on the progress made in the adoption of an adequate fiscal plan to provide for the construction of sewage treatment works.

The matter of approving a proposal submitted by the consulting engineers for Oregon City providing for the discharge of digested sludge into the Willamette River during periods of high stream-flow was discussed. Motion by Mr. Veatch and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the discharge of digested sludge into the Willamette River was contrary to the policy of the State Sanitary Authority and that the request be not approved. Carried. The members stated, however, that the matter would be reconsidered if authorities at Oregon City or their consulting engineers wished a hearing at the next meeting.

GRESHAM BERRY GROWERS CO-OP: The secretary reported the receipt of complaints relative to the destruction of fish life in Johnson Creek last October. A field investigation indicated that waste from corn processing operations at the Gresham Berry Growers Co-op. Cannery at Gresham was

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responsible. The acting secretary, Kenneth H. Spies, had notified the industry of their responsibility for the abatement of this condition but no action had yet been taken by the Co-op. Motion by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary instruct the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative that they must abate the nuisance created by their pollution of Johnson Creek, or appropriate action would be taken. Carried.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL: Following a discussion of a program and policies for industrial waste disposal, a Motion was made by Mr. Veatch and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary notify all industrial plants responsible for pollution of streams that they must take immediate steps to correct this pollution problem and report their progress to the State Sanitary Authority, and where no progress is made by an industry, then appropriate action will be taken. Carried.

POLLUTION OF COASTAL WATERS: The Authority's attention was directed to the increase in the pollution of coastal waters, due chiefly to rapid real estate development on the Oregon coast. It was pointed out that the ground area available and soil conditions are not suitable for the use of cesspools or septic tanks and that as a result effluents are discharged into watercourses which eventually reach the beach. If the pollution increases, the beaches may no longer be safe for recreational purposes. Motion: It was moved by Mr. Stricklin and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the State Sanitary Authority extend an invitation to representatives for local service clubs, community organizations, and leading citizens from communities along the Oregon coast to attend the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of discussing adequate sewerage facilities for Oregon Coast communities. Carried.

STATE INSTITUTIONS: The secretary was instructed to communicate with the State Board of Control, and secure their cooperation in providing adequate sewage treatment facilities for all state institutions.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SURVEY REPORT: Motion made by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips that it be left to the discretion of the chairman and the engineers as to whether the Authority would participate in joint publication of the report on the Industrial Waste Survey conducted by the Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station at an expenditure not to exceed \$400. Carried.

SANITARY AUTHORITY LABORATORY: Motion by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch that the installation of necessary facilities for a Sanitary Authority Laboratory in the Behnke-Walker Building be authorized. Carried.

PROJECT PLANS: Motion by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock that the action of the secretary on sewerage project plans submitted be approved. Carried.

COOPERATION WITH GAME, FISH, & HIGHWAY COMMISSIONS: Motion by Mr. Stricklin and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary be instructed to write the Chairman of the State Fish Commission, State Game Commission, and the State Highway Commission and request that when pollution complaints are received by their agencies, the State Sanitary Authority be notified; and that if investigations are to be conducted, a representative of the State Sanitary Authority be present to make recommendations on municipal and industrial waste disposal. Carried.

PERSONNEL: The secretary reported that the staff authorized by present appropriations would be filled when Mr. Rice returns from military service about July 1, 1946.

BUDGETS: The secretary was instructed to prepare budgets for 1947-49, for consideration by the State Sanitary Authority at their next meeting.

PUBLICITY: The secretary was instructed to furnish to both Portland papers suitable news releases on action taken by the Sanitary Authority at this meeting.

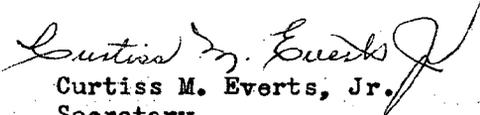
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AMOZONE PROCESS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT: The Sanitary Authority directed its engineers to keep in touch with the development and operation of the sewage treatment plant to be constructed at West Kelso by Amozone of Oregon, and to secure data on which to base action on any plans for this treatment process which may be proposed for installation in Oregon.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for 10:00 A.M., June 14, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 14, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M., June 14, 1946, in the offices of the State Health Officer, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson; Messrs. John C. Veatch, Blaine Hallock, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: The members of the Authority dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of April 19, 1946, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the secretary.

OREGON CITY SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECT: On the basis of a written request by Mr. John C. Gearhart of Stevens & Koon, Consulting Engineers, Portland, Oregon, the matter of sewage treatment facilities proposed for Oregon City was re-opened for discussion. Consulting engineers for Oregon City requested approval of the plan for by-passing domestic sewage into the Willamette River for approximately three or four days per year and also requested permission to discharge digested sewage sludge, that could not otherwise be disposed of, into the Willamette River during the wet season when the efficiency of sludge drying beds would be reduced. Mr. Hallock raised the question as to whether such an approval would be consistent with state statutes under which the Sanitary Authority was created, and under which it operates. It was also Mr. Hallock's opinion that approval in this case might be contrary to past policy and that it might establish a precedent. Mr. Veatch suggested that the Authority go

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on record as opposed to such a plan and that all persons concerned be advised that sewage sludge could not be discharged into streams. The probable effect that approval of plans prepared for Oregon City would have on plans of other cities in the Willamette Basin was also discussed. The general opinion of all members present was that only preliminary or tentative approvals of plans for sewage treatment works should be granted at the time the plans are reviewed and that final approval should not be granted until the treatment plant had been installed and its operating efficiency demonstrated. After further discussion on the subject, the chairman requested Mr. Hallock and Mr. Veatch to prepare a paragraph to be included in all letters related to the subject of approval of municipal or industrial waste treatment or disposal facilities. The material contained in this paragraph would grant tentative, conditional approval to sewage or industrial waste treatment facilities, but would indicate that such approval was not binding and that the Sanitary Authority would have the authority to request additional treatment or disposal facilities when the necessity for such was indicated.

The discussion again returned to the proposal submitted by consulting engineers for Oregon City and the following resolution proposed by Mr. Hallock was unanimously adopted: "That the Oregon State Sanitary Authority adopt the policy and precedent that the discharge of digested municipal sludge in the Willamette River is not to be permitted, but where circumstances require temporary conditional permits for this method of sludge disposal, permission may be issued on that basis. Such sludge is not to be discharged into the River under the authority granted by such a permit unless the State Sanitary Authority be notified each time in advance and grants approval for the discharge of sludge into the stream under the permit issued."

Mr. J. L. Franzen, city manager for Oregon City, and John C. Gearhart, representing Stevens & Koon, consulting engineers of Portland, then appeared before the Authority and presented additional data supporting their request for permission to by-pass the sewage treatment plant during periods of high water level in the Willamette River and for use of the River as a means of discharging digested sludge during the wet season of the year. The State Sanitary Authority's position in this matter was explained both to Mr. Franzen and Mr. Gearhart and it was pointed out to them that a temporary conditional approval of the plan would be granted with the understanding that additional sludge disposal facilities might be required at a later date.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock; seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the action of the Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer on sewerage project plans submitted be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
4/3/46	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4/4/46	Portland	Preliminary eng'g report re: interceptors and disposal plant	No action taken (referred to members for approval)
4/5/46	Josiah Hall Tract	Sewage disposal	Not approved
4/10/46	Lake Tahkenitch	Sewerage system (Crown-Zellerbach Corp.)	Preliminary approval
4/11/46	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/11/46	Phoenix	Preliminary report on sewers and disposal	Approved
4/11/46	Detroit	Design data for sewage disposal (U.S.E.D. construction village at Detroit dam site)	Prov. app.
4/11/46	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/26/46	St. Helens	Sewage disposal (Western Insulating Co.)	Approved

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## Project Plans - continued:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
4/30/46	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/30/46	Weston	Cannery waste disposal	Disapproved
5/2/46	Cedar Hills (Washington County)	Sewer construction	Tentative app.
5/29/46	Sandy	Sewers and sewage disposal	Not approved
5/29/46	Manbrin Gardens(Salem)	Sewers and sewage disposal	Preliminary App.
5/29/46	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
6/4/46	Josephine County	Sewage disposal (Logge Motor Court)	Approved
6/6/46	Dallas	Sewer diversions	Approved

PERSONNEL: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the salary of Mr. Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, be increased from \$350 per month to \$375 per month, effective July 1, 1946.

Inasmuch as Mr. Archie H. Rice, Associate Sanitary Engineer, will not be eligible for discharge from the army until August 1, 1946, the secretary was authorized to employ an additional engineer as soon as one could be obtained.

BUDGET: Copies of a proposed budget for 1947-1949 biennium were submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting for their review; MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the budget proposed for this period be approved.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WATER POLLUTION SURVEY: A letter from Mr. F. E. De Martini, Sanitary Engineer, USPHS, Water Sanitation Investigation Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio, was read to the members of the Authority. This letter indicated that appropriations for the proposed water pollution surveys to be conducted by the Public Health Service in

several regions of the United States would probably not be made by the present Congress inasmuch as similar appropriations were set up under H.R. 6024 which is now under consideration by Congress. Mr. De Martini pointed out in his letter, however, that the Willamette Basin had received favorable consideration by the staff at Cincinnati, and should appropriations become available, the Willamette Basin would be recommended for a high priority for such a survey.

The secretary was authorized to keep in touch with this matter and if appropriations became available, to prepare for the chairman's signature a letter to the Surgeon General in which a survey of the Willamette Basin in cooperation with the State Sanitary Authority would be requested. This letter, however, was to include several conditions under which the cooperative survey would be undertaken.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS: The rules and regulations relating to individual sewage disposal facilities had been reviewed by the members of the Authority in advance of this meeting and it was moved by Mr. Hallock; seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the regulations relating to the individual sewage disposal facilities be adopted, as per the attached.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business the members of the Sanitary Authority then moved to the basement auditorium of the Behnke-Walker Building to review the film, "Clean Waters." At the completion of the film the meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Mr. George C. Brewster, Attorney, Redmond, Oregon; and Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, Oregon.

DESCHUTES RIVER INVESTIGATIONS: Consideration was given to the conclusions and recommendation contained in the report submitted by the Sanitary Authority's engineers on investigations of alleged pollution of the Deschutes River. The Chairman invited Mr. George C. Brewster, Redmond, Oregon, and Mr. John W. Cunningham to take part in the discussions and to submit any additional data they might have on the subject.

Mr. Brewster stated that he represented the city of Redmond, The Central Oregon Irrigation District, The Crook County Improvement District No. 1, and the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation District No. 1, and that in 1943 the city of Bend and the Bend School District proposed to develop a swimming area in the Deschutes River above the diversion points for the Redmond and Irrigation District water supplies. The city of Redmond, together with the Irrigation and Improvement Districts, requested that the city of Bend and the Bend School District abandon plans to establish a swimming area in the river, and further to make arrangements to

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OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Regulation 1. Sanitary Sewage Disposal Facilities Required. All human excreta, sewage, and other household wastes shall be disposed of in properly designed, constructed, and maintained community sewerage systems, individual septic tank systems, cesspools, privies, or by other means approved by the State Board of Health.

No human excreta, kitchen wastes, laundry water, sink water, or toilet wastes shall be allowed to discharge or flow upon the surface of the ground or into any ditch, gutter, street, roadway, or public place, nor shall such wastes discharge onto any private property so as to create a nuisance condition or health hazard.

Regulation 2. Pollution of Water Prohibited. No sewage, household wastes, or industrial or trade wastes shall be discharged into or disposed of in such a manner that access will be gained to any public waters of the state of Oregon unless such waste materials are first treated in a manner approved by the State Sanitary Authority, a division of the State Board of Health.

1. No abandoned or deep well shall be used for the disposal of sewage or as a receptacle for household wastes. No privy vault, cesspool, or septic tank disposal system, unless it be water-tight, shall be located in any water-bearing stratum which is, or may be, used as a source of domestic water supply, or shall be so otherwise located that pollution from the same can enter any domestic water supply.

Regulation 3. Submission of Plans and Specifications Required. Plans and specifications covering the construction of new systems of sewers, sewage or waste disposal, or of modified or extended existing systems from which effluent is to be discharged into any surface or ground water or which is to be used by any number of persons exceeding ten families or fifty persons, shall be submitted to and approved by the State Sanitary Authority before construction thereof may begin. The plans and specifications shall be submitted a sufficient length of time in advance of construction in order that the Authority may direct any changes deemed necessary. Preliminary plans and reports may be submitted in advance of final plans. Approval may be subject to modifications by the Authority upon due notice. Construction shall be according to the approved plans only.

Regulation 4. Disposal of Privy, Cesspool, and Septic Tank Contents. No part of the contents of any privy, cesspool, or septic tank shall be discharged upon the surface of the ground unless subjected to additional treatment in a manner approved by the health officer. Final disposal shall be by incineration, burial, or other means approved by the health officer. No person shall engage in the transportation and disposal of the contents of privies, cesspools, or septic tanks without first obtaining a written permit from the health officer in the county in which the privies, cesspools, or septic tanks are located

and from the health officer in the county in which final disposal of the material will take place. The permit shall designate where and in what manner the disposition of the material shall be carried out. The contents of privies, cesspools, and septic tanks shall be transported in a manner that will not create a nuisance or public health hazard.

Regulation 5. Individual Water-Carried Sewage Disposal Systems. All individual water-carried sewage disposal systems shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1. Design Capacity. The sewers and sewage treatment facilities shall have adequate capacity to properly dispose of the maximum daily sewage flow. If actual flow measurements are not available, the quantity of sewage shall be estimated according to the following table:

TABLE OF DAILY SEWAGE FLOWS

<u>Type of Establishment</u>	<u>Gallons per person per day</u>
Dwellings	50
Schools	15
Trailer Camps	20
Modern motor courts and tourist cottages	40
Industrial and commercial buildings	25
Hospitals and other institutions	100

The population of dwellings, motor courts, and tourist cottages shall be estimated at two persons per sleeping room and of trailer camps at 2-1/2 persons per trailer space.

- 2. House Sewer. The sewer line from the interior plumbing system to the cesspool, septic tank, or community sewer system shall comply with the following requirements:

- a. Location. No sewer shall be within 10 feet of any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply. All sewers, drains, or parts thereof, which are located between 10 and 50 feet from a well, spring or other source of domestic water supply, shall be constructed of cast-iron soil pipe or cast-iron water pipe, and shall have water-tight lead joints.

Sewers and water lines shall not be laid in the same trench. Parallel water and sewer lines shall be at least 10 feet apart horizontally. Wherever it is necessary for house sewer and water service lines to cross each other, the crossing shall be at approximately a 90° angle and the sewer shall either be located at least 3 feet below the water line or shall be constructed of cast iron soil or water pipe with water-tight lead joints for a distance of 10 feet on both sides of the water line.

- b. Material. Only bell and spigot cast-iron, vitrified clay, or concrete sewer pipe, cement asbestos pipe, bituminized-fiber pipe, or pipe of other material approved by the State Plumbing Inspector shall be used. Extra-heavy cast-iron pipe shall be used for sewers located in roads or driveways with less than three feet of cover.
- c. Sewer Joints. All sewer joints shall be as watertight as possible and shall be protected against the entrance of tree roots wherever necessary. Jute, oakum, or other approved packing shall be used with either lead,

cement mortar, or approved bituminous joint material in all bell and spigot pipe joints.

- d. Minimum Diameter. No pipe less than four inches in diameter shall be used.
- e. Sewer Grade. All sewers shall be laid to an even grade and true alignment. The minimum grades for house sewers shall be 1/4 inch per foot for 4-inch pipe, 1/8 inch per foot for 6-inch pipe, 0.4 foot per 100 feet for 8-inch pipe, and 0.28 foot per 100 feet for 10-inch pipe.
- f. Cleanouts. Manholes or cleanouts shall be installed at every change in alignment in excess of 45° and at every change in grade in excess of 22-1/2°.

3. Septic Tanks. All septic tanks shall comply with the following requirements,

- a. Location. They shall be located at least 50 feet from any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from any building or property line.
- b. Capacity. Every septic tank shall have a liquid capacity of at least the average volume of sewage flowing into it during a period of 24 hours, but in no case less than 500 gallons. In multi-compartment tanks, the inlet compartment shall have a capacity of not less than 2/3 the total capacity nor less than 500 gallons. Minimum capacities for septic tanks are given in the following table:

MINIMUM CAPACITIES FOR SEPTIC TANKS

Maximum number of persons served						Effective Liquid Capacity of Tank in gallons
Dwellings	Schools	Trailer Camps	Motor Courts	Commercial Buildings	Hospitals, etc.	
6	30	25	12	20		500
8	50	35	18	30		750
12	65	50	25	40		1000
14	80	60	30	50		1200
16	100	75	40	60		1500
24	140	100	50	80	20	2000
	170	130	65	100	25	2500
	200	150	75	120	30	3000
	230	170	85	140	35	3500
	270	200	100	160	40	4000
	300	230	115	180	45	4500
	350	250	125	200	50	5000

- c. Construction. Septic tanks shall be constructed of (1) reinforced concrete, or of (2) not less than 10 gauge iron coated inside and out with asphalt, or of (3) other sound and durable material approved by the State Board of Health.
  - a. The inside length of the single-compartment tank or the inlet compartment of a multi-compartment tank shall be not less than 5 feet. The total inside depth shall be not less than 5 feet and the liquid depth shall be not less than 4 feet.
  - b. The inlet and outlet pipes shall be located at opposite end of the tank and shall be at least 4 inches in diameter. They shall be of cast iron, vitrified

clay, or concrete bell and spigot tee or quarter bend fittings. The inlet shall be at an elevation one to three inches higher than the outlet.

c. Convenient access to the tank for inspection and sludge removal shall be provided by means of a manhole or removable cover. Where the top of the tank is more than 3 feet below the ground surface, a manhole shall be built up within 12 inches of the ground surface.

4. Subsurface Disposal Fields. Subsurface disposal fields shall not be used in heavy clay soil or in areas in which the ground water during any season of the year is within 24 inches of the ground surface.

a. Location. They shall be located at least 100 feet from any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from a building or property line. Wherever it is necessary for any tile line in a subsurface disposal field to be located within ten feet of a water service line, it shall be constructed with water-tight joints.

b. Distribution Box. A distribution box shall be provided for each disposal field having more than one tile line or more than 100 feet of tile. Each lateral tile line shall be connected separately to the distribution box.

c. Minimum Seepage Area. The amount of bottom trench area required for each disposal field shall be determined by the character of the soil in accordance with the following table:

MINIMUM SEEPAGE AREAS FOR DISPOSAL FIELDS

Character of Soil	Effective Absorption Area (area of bottom of disposal trench) in sq. ft. per 100 gallons of daily sewage flow.
Clean coarse sand or gravel	50*
Clean fine sand	80*
Light loam	100*
Clay with considerable sand or gravel	150*
Clay with small amount of sand or gravel	240*
Heavy clay	Unsuitable

\*Note:- A minimum of 150 square feet of effective absorption area (100 lineal feet of 18-inch trench) shall be provided for each individual swelling unit.

d. Construction. The construction of subsurface disposal fields shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Maximum length of any lateral tile line shall be 100 feet.

b. Minimum width of bottom of trench shall be 18 inches.

c. Maximum depth of seepage trench shall be 36 inches.

d. Maximum grade of tile line shall be 6 inches per 100 feet.

- e. Minimum distance between lateral lines shall be 6 feet.
  - f. Minimum depth of filter material beneath tile shall be 6 inches.
  - g. Minimum total depth of filter material in trench shall be 12 inches.
  - h. Filter material shall be clean crushed stone, gravel, slag, or cinders ranging from 1/2 to 2-1/2 inches in size. The filter material shall be covered with building paper, straw, or similar material before trench is backfilled with earth.
  - i. Tile shall have a minimum diameter of 4 inches and shall be laid with 1/4 inch open joints or be otherwise perforated to permit seepage into the filter material. Open joints shall be protected on top by strips of asphalt-treated building or tar paper.
  - j. Grade boards shall be used beneath all short length drain tile.
  - k. Brick or concrete drop boxes or ells with cemented joints shall be used where necessary to maintain proper grade and cover.
5. Seepage Pits and Cesspools. Seepage pits and cesspools shall be used only in areas approved by the local health department. They shall not be used in limestone areas or in areas where shallow wells are used as a source of domestic water supply.
- a. Location. They shall be located at least 150 feet from a well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from a building or property line.
  - b. Construction. The minimum inside diameter shall be 4 feet and the minimum depth below the inlet shall be 15 feet. The effective absorption area shall penetrate at least 5 feet of clean coarse gravel or equally porous material. The lining shall be of stone, clay brick, building tile, or other material approved by the State Board of Health.

Regulation 6. Non Water-Carried Sewage Disposal Facilities.

1. Earth Pit Privies. The construction and maintenance of earth pit privies shall comply with the following requirements.
- a. Location. They shall be located at least 50 feet from a well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from any property line.
  - b. Construction. The pit shall have a minimum capacity of 50 cubic feet, shall be at least 5 feet deep, and shall be lined with lumber to prevent caving. The pit shall be covered by a building of substantial construction located on either a concrete or a creosote-treated wood sill or foundation. An earth embankment shall be placed around the sill to make it as fly-tight

and rodent-proof as possible from the outside. The floor and riser shall be built fly-tight or wood or concrete. The seat opening shall be covered with a lid, hinged and so constructed that when closed, it will exclude flies from the pit. Vents connected to the pit shall be covered with 16-mesh copper wire screen. The building shall have a tight-fitting door and substantial roof.

- c. Maintenance. The seat covers shall be kept closed during the fly season when the privy is not in use. The contents of a privy shall not be permitted to overflow onto the surface of the ground or be exposed to flies and rodents. When the pit becomes filled to within 18 inches of the ground surface, either the contents shall be removed and disposed of by burial or a new pit shall be excavated and the old one shall be backfilled with at least two feet of earth.
2. Privies with Water-Tight Receptacles. On the watersheds of public water supplies concrete vault privies, pail privies, or chemical toilets shall be used in the place of earth pit privies for the disposal of human excreta. The vaults and receptacles shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or metal and shall be water tight. They shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and the contents shall be disposed of by burial beneath at least one foot of earth in a location where the ground water will not be polluted.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

APRIL 27, 1946

FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 22, 1946.

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(duplicates  
regular page 36)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Mr. George C. Brewster, Attorney, Redmond, Oregon; and Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, Oregon.

DESCHUTES RIVER INVESTIGATIONS: Consideration was given to the conclusions and recommendation contained in the report submitted by the Sanitary Authority's engineers on investigations of alleged pollution of the Deschutes River. The Chairman invited Mr. George C. Brewster, Redmond, Oregon, and Mr. John W. Cunningham to take part in the discussions and to submit any additional data they might have on the subject.

Mr. Brewster stated that he represented the city of Redmond, The Central Oregon Irrigation District, The Crook County Improvement District No. 1, and the Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation District No. 1, and that in 1943 the city of Bend and the Bend School District proposed to develop a swimming area in the Deschutes River above the diversion points for the Redmond and Irrigation District water supplies. The city of Redmond, together with the Irrigation and Improvement Districts, requested that the city of Bend and the Bend School District abandon plans to establish a swimming area in the river, and further to make arrangements to

prevent street washings and storm water from the business district of Bend from entering the stream. An unfavorable response from Bend prompted Mr. Brewster's clients to file suit in the state circuit court against the city of Bend and the Bend School District No. 1.

The petition of the plaintiffs was withdrawn but with the provisos that swimming in the river would not be sponsored by the defendants and that the case would be referred to the Sanitary Authority for final decision, both parties agreeing to abide by the ruling of the Authority. In compliance with the provisos, swimming in the stream was abandoned.

In the meantime, Dr. Rogers, Deschutes County Health Officer, made an investigation of the complaint, but found no serious hazards. Mr. Brewster's clients were dissatisfied with Dr. Roger's findings and requested a Sanitary Authority investigation. The Bend City Council and the Redmond City Council held a joint meeting, however; and, according to Mr. Brewster, the city of Bend agreed to drill wells and discharge street washings into subterranean caverns and further to eliminate pollution of the stream by domestic sewage from individual residences or business establishments along the river in the city.

Mr. Brewster agreed that the facts in the report were true, but that streets in Bend might be flushed more often than reported, and he also questioned the statement that storm water was not a source of pollution.

In answer to Mr. Wendel's question as to whether the city of Bend had installed the wells to provide for disposal of street washings, Mr. Brewster replied that they had not.

Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, who was representing the city of Bend, advised the Authority that the city of Bend had a cooperative attitude toward the problem, had stopped swimming

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in the river, and it was their desire to protect the water supply of its neighbors. Mr. Cunningham pointed out that swimmers and livestock have access to and use the diversion canals outside the city of Bend, and that watercourses are the usual method for the disposal of storm water. He used as an example the Rogue River into which Medford, Ashland, Talent, and Gold Hill discharge storm water, but domestic sewage receives complete treatment before it reaches the stream. The Rogue River is used as a source of water supply by Grants Pass and Gold Hill, Oregon.

Mr. Brewster admitted that control over swimmers and livestock was difficult to obtain and stated that every effort was being made to eliminate swimming in irrigation canals and to prevent livestock from gaining access to them. He further stated that his clients were not too concerned about storm water but were concerned about street washings, and that the irrigation districts were the chief complainants.

Mr. Wendel asked if screening of the street washings was a practical solution to the problem.

Mr. Cunningham admitted that there was a collection of debris in the present storm sewer outfall grates, but this material would not constitute as serious pollution condition as some of the dissolved material in the washings. If screens were installed, dissolved material would not be removed and during periods of heavy rain storms overflows might occur which would permit material to reach the river.

Mr. Brewster mentioned that while the city of Bend had agreed to dispose of street washings in underground caverns, conclusions No. 2 in the report which stated that "the discharge of street and storm water drainage from the city of Bend into the Deschutes River does not constitute an unreasonable use of public waters \* \* \* \* \*" might cause the city of Bend to delay or abandon their plans for disposal of street washings.

Mr. Cunningham offered the information that the city of Bend did plan to proceed with construction of wells for the disposal of street washings as soon as well drillers are available.

A discussion as to the remaining items of the report followed in which it was agreed that the city of Bend should require the Oregon Trail Furniture Shops, Inc., to dispose of their domestic sewage by means of a connection to an adjacent city sewer. Mr. Brewster questioned the recommendation in which the city of Redmond was advised to provide additional water treatment facilities. No serious objection arose to this recommendation, however, when it was learned that even with the removal of street washings from the Deschutes River, the quality of the Redmond water supply would not be materially improved.

Mr. Stricklin added that when places for additional storage in existing reservoirs in the Deschutes Basin are complete, the only flow in the stream during the winter season will be an absolute minimum for domestic use. In view of these circumstances, the discharge of street washings might conceivably result in pollution of the river above the irrigation and domestic water supply intakes.

It was agreed by the members present that the secretary be instructed to prepare for transmission to the city of Bend a letter in which the conclusions and recommendations of the Sanitary Authority would be presented and in which appropriate recommendations for the disposal of street washings would be contained.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL: Mr. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, reported on his investigation of alleged pollution of the Siuslaw River by the Siuslaw Forest Products Company of Mapleton, Oregon. Inasmuch as logs, butt cuts, slashings, etc., were the chief cause of complaint, and since the use of the stream for the disposal of these materials

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was considered as a problem for stream navigation authorities, the members did not consider that the matter was one over which they had jurisdiction.

Mr. Spies also reported on his investigation of waste disposal facilities for the Willamette Wood Chemical Company, Springfield, Oregon. The plant management was reported to be awaiting the results of experimental work at Oregon State College before adopting any plans for waste disposal. Letters on the subject of waste disposal having been previously forwarded to the Willamette Wood Chemical Company, no further action was deemed necessary at this time.

Upon receipt of a report that no progress had been made by the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative in the matter of providing for treatment of corn processing wastes prior to discharge to Johnson Creek, the secretary was authorized to issue a citation for the Manager of the Gresham Berry Growers to appear before the Sanitary Authority at their next meeting unless satisfactory evidence was presented immediately that definite progress has been made in the abatement of the nuisance caused by their pollution of Johnson Creek by wastes from corn processing operations at the cannery.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The secretary presented to the members a proposed letter of approval to be used for municipal sewage treatment plant and industrial waste disposal plant plans. After a brief review by those present, it was agreed that copies should be forwarded to all members for review and comment before it was officially adopted for use.

In view of complaints relative to the lack of sewage disposal facilities for the city of Salem, Oregon, which had come to the attention of members of the Authority, the secretary was instructed to write the mayor and city council and ascertain what progress was being made with respect to the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

After a discussion of the aspects of sewage disposal facilities for suburban housing projects, it was agreed by all members present that when the installation of septic tanks and seepage trenches or cesspools for residential sewage disposal facilities might result in the pollution of waters of the state, such facilities would not be approved and a community sewer system and treatment plant must be installed.

REPORTS: At the request of the secretary, comments and criticisms on the Summary of Activities and Quarterly Reports were invited. After some discussion it was agreed that reports rendered in the future should include a summary of activities for the period up to and including the last day of the month preceding a regular scheduled meeting.

PROJECT PLANS: Following a review of project plans, a MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the action of the State Sanitary Engineer on the following sewerage project plans submitted be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
6/10/46	Lebanon	Battery Separator Plant Sewerage	Not approved
6/14/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
6/15/46	Lebanon	Battery Separator Plant Sewerage	Approved
6/20/46	Stanfield	Sewerage, Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
6/20/46	Forest Grove	Sewerage, Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
6/27/46	Sandy	Sewer Plans	Approved
6/27/46	Sandy	Sewage Disposal Plant	Not approved
6/28/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Disposal Plant	Not approved
6/28/46	Washington County (Raleigh School)	Sewerage System	Approved
6/29/46	Junction City	Preliminary Sewer Plan	No action

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## Plans - continued :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
7/1/46	Nehalem	Sewer System	Not approved
7/1/46	Wheeler	Sewer System	Not approved
7/1/46	Cedar Mills	Disposal Plant	Not approved
7/1/46	Tillamook	Outfall & Interceptor Sewer	No action
7/1/46	Lebanon	Sewer Extensions	No action
7/2/46	Ontario	Sewer Extensions	Approved
7/5/46	Cedar Mills	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/10/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Treatment Plant	Conditional app.
7/11/46	Sandy	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/11/46	Medford (Bear Creek Orchards)	Sewerage	Approved
7/11/46	Cedar Hills	Preliminary Plans	Approved
7/12/46	Eugene	Interceptor Sewer	Approved
7/13/46	Near Beaverton	Broadmoor Sewers & Plant	Not approved
7/15/46	Redmond	Housing Disposal Plant	Approved
7/17/46	John Day	Sewerage Report	Approved
7/18/46	Cedar Hills	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/23/46	Milwaukie	Sewer Extensions	Approved
7/31/46	Beaverton (Kaiser Housing Project)	Sewer System	No action
8/6/46	Myrtle Creek (Housing Sewer System Project, Fir Mfg. Co.)		Cond. app.
8/9/46	Ontario	Terrace Heights Sewers	Approved
8/13/46	Milton (Housing Project)	Sewerage	Tentative app.
8/13/46	Portland Meadows Race Track	Sewerage	Approved
8/13/46	Merrill	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/15/46	Washington County (Broadmoor)	Sewers & Sewage Treatment Plant	Approved

Plans - continued:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
8/15/46	Beaverton (E. P. Cole Tract)	Individual Sewage Systems for 20 houses	Approved
8/15/46	Medford	Interceptor Sewer	Approved
8/15/46	Milton	Industrial Waste Sewer	Approved
8/17/46	Lebanon	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/17/46	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/17/46	Foster	Lumber Mill Sewerage	Not approved
8/19/46	Eugene (Glenwood Area)	Sewerage	Prov. app.
8/22/46	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
8/30/46	Corvallis	Lateral Sewer No. 28th St.	Approved

BUDGET: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, carried - that the Chairman and the Secretary be authorized to revise budget estimates in order to adjust them to current expense allowances and proposed civil service salary ranges.

PERSONNEL: MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, carried - that the Sanitary Authority authorize Mr. Spies to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Cleveland, Ohio, November 11 to 15, at Sanitary Authority expense.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for December 13, at 10:00 A.M. in Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman at 10:00 A.M., December 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson and Messrs. John C. Veatch and Chas. E. Stricklin, Members. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. M. Gerow, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: - Since the minutes of the June 14 and September 13 meetings had been supplied to the members in advance, the minutes of these meetings were approved as prepared by the secretary without formal reading.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT:

Salem - The secretary reported that in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Authority at its September 13 meeting, a letter had been forwarded to the Mayor and City Council of Salem, Oregon, in which that city was requested to proceed with the construction of an intercepting sewer to abate the immediate nuisance caused by the discharge of untreated sewage into the Willamette River near Salem. It was further reported by the secretary that the city of Salem had employed additional engineering assistance to prepare data for the design of the interceptor sewer and that the city proposed to have plans ready for submission to the Sanitary Authority by March 1947. Inasmuch as the city will undergo a change in local government on January 1, 1947, it was recommended that no formal action be taken at this meeting until the new council and city manager had taken office and had been advised of the necessity for the interceptor sewer construction.

Baker - A letter from Mayor M. McKim of Baker, Oregon, was read in which the Mayor advised the Authority that repairs to the city sewage treatment plant were under way and that improvements would be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Sanitary Authority engineers. Complaints from the local health department and from riparian owners along the receiving stream resulted in an investigation of the maintenance and operation of the sewage treatment plant and the submission of a complete report to the city on the subject.

Prineville - Letters from Mrs. May F. Barney, Mayor, Prineville, and from Mr. R. H. Corey, Consulting Engineer, relative to sewer extensions in the city of Prineville were brought to the attention of the members of the Authority. In an explanation of the cause of the letters, the secretary stated that the city proposed to use six-inch sewer pipe on some extensions to the sanitary sewers, and that in view of the Authority's general policy of requiring eight-inch pipe as a minimum size, the Authority's engineers in the review of plans had not approved the use of the six-inch extensions. It was pointed out that when the system was originally constructed in 1940, the Authority had approved the use of six-inch laterals, and that the city might have some justification for the belief that the use of six-inch laterals would be satisfactory to the Authority at this time.

Mr. Stricklin stated that more definite information should be obtained as to whether the use of the six-inch pipe already installed had been satisfactory before permission to use this size in new extensions should be granted. It was pointed out by Mr. Stricklin that real-estate development in the area surrounding Prineville was progressing rapidly and that ultimately sewage from these areas must be discharged into the Prineville sewer system.

It was Mr. Veatch's opinion that no plans should be approved by the Authority which were not in accordance with sound engineering principles.

Mr. Wendel suggested that if the six-inch pipe were to be permitted in this

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instance, a letter should be forwarded to the city of Prineville in which the city was advised that the Sanitary Authority definitely recommends and approves the use of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size for sewer construction, but if the city of Prineville chooses to install six-inch pipe, the proper operation of the sewer system would be their own responsibility.

MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried:- that, inasmuch as six-inch sewer pipe had been used in a portion of the original Prineville sewer system with the approval of the Sanitary Authority, (1) permission be granted for the installation of six-inch pipe for lateral sewers in the proposed extensions to the city of Prineville's sewer system provided, however, that said six-inch pipe be installed only where future extensions will not be required or on dead end lines; (2) the city of Prineville be notified that the Sanitary Authority definitely recommends and approves the installation of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size of pipe for sewers, and if the city of Prineville uses six-inch pipe, they must accept full responsibility for proper operation and maintenance of the sewer system, and if any maintenance problems arise which are due to the use of six-inch pipe, the city must relay the lines with pipes of larger diameter; and (3) the city be further advised that all future plans should be drawn for the use of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size of pipe to be used in the sewer system.

FUTURE PROGRAM: A program to encourage cities to undertake studies of sewage flow and characteristics was outlined to the members of the Authority and the draft of proposed letters to municipalities was submitted for review and approval. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried:- that the Authority endorse the program and that the letters prepared by the secretary be forwarded to all communities in which sewage treatment plants are to be constructed.

SEWER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT DESIGN STANDARDS: - It was then proposed by the secretary that the Authority consider the preparation and adoption of minimum standards for the design of sewers and sewage treatment plants, such standards to serve as a guide and be the Authority's minimum requirements for the design of sewers, sewage treatment works, and appurtenant structures. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried:- that the Sanitary Authority's engineering staff be directed to prepare minimum standards for sewer and sewage treatment plant design and that these standards be presented for consideration at the next regular meeting. Mr. Stricklin suggested that the standards also be submitted to prominent consultants for their recommendations and advice before the next meeting.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL:

Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative - The secretary reported that no method had yet been worked out by this Cooperative to dispose of the wastes from corn processing at their plant, although the Cooperative had assured the Sanitary Authority that they would do everything possible to solve the problem. It was Mr. Veatch's belief that strenuous/<sup>efforts</sup> should be made to prevent industries from polluting Johnson Creek, and it was his thought that the Authority should press action against all offenders until solutions are reached whereby wastes are properly treated before being discharged into streams. The secretary was instructed to review the file on this case, confer with Mr. Wendel, and prepare a strong letter to Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative advising them that the solution of their problem was their responsibility, and that it was imperative the wastes be not discharged into Johnson Creek until after they had been properly treated.

POLICIES: The secretary reported that industrial waste investigations had been started on the Columbia Slough, and that the Authority's engineers were about ready to begin work on Willamette Valley industries. The secretary requested suggestions as to method of working with industries pertaining to pollution of

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streams. It was Mr. Veatch's belief that leeway should be allowed old industries where honest effort to solve water pollution problems is being made, but such industries should be notified that they are expected to solve the problem of waste treatment as soon as they possibly can. It was the opinion of those present that all new industries should be advised that no waste detrimental to the waters of the state shall be permitted to discharge into such waters. Mr. Wendel stated that he also thought old established industries that were making no effort to solve their waste problem should be notified to take prompt action in the matter of waste disposal problems. The secretary was of the opinion that where no progress is being made at all by industries, they should be cited to appear before the Authority.

The secretary stated that industries using lagoons as a means for storage of wastes during the dry season should be required to secure a permit from the Sanitary Authority granting permission to discharge such wastes into a stream and outlining the conditions under which a stream could be used for disposal of wastes. The secretary was instructed to draw up minimum requirements for the discharge of lagoon-stored wastes into the streams and present them for consideration at the next meeting.

INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION AGREEMENTS: A communication was presented from the Washington Pollution Control Commission in which it was suggested that the states of Washington and Oregon through their respective water pollution control agencies meet and arrive at some satisfactory standard of purity for the Columbia River. The engineering staff was authorized to meet with technical personnel from the Washington Pollution Control Commission and draw up standards for presentation to the Oregon Sanitary Authority at their next meeting. The secretary was also directed to communicate with the states of Idaho and California on the matter of standards of purity for interstate streams.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION: The question was raised as to whether the Authority should take active interest in federal legislation pertaining to stream pollution. A preliminary draft of a bill presented by the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers to the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, November 22, 1946, for filing with the 80th Congress, was presented to the Authority with the statement that copies of this draft would be sent to each member of the Authority before the next meeting. It was the belief of those present that the Authority should give serious thought to all such bills so that appropriate action could be taken by the Authority relative to lending support to water pollution control legislation believed to be in the best interest of the state.

BUDGET 1947-1949: The request for appropriations for the 1947-1949 biennium as revised by the Budget Director was reviewed and was considered satisfactory by members of the Authority.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried:- that the action of the State Sanitary Engineer on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sept. 6	Eugene (Colin Kelly Jr. High School)	Sewerage	Approved
Sept. 6	Eugene	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Sept. 6	Merrill	Sewer Extensions	No action
Sept. 6	Merrill	Disposal Plant Additions	Approved
Sept. 7	Gladstone	Engineering Report on Sewage Disposal	No action
Sept. 16	Dorena	Sewerage for Dam Site	Not approved
Sept. 16	Milton	Sewer System	Approved
Sept. 19	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Sept. 19	Myrtle Creek (83-unit Housing Project)	Revised Sewer System	Returned for correction

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PROJECT PLANS - continued

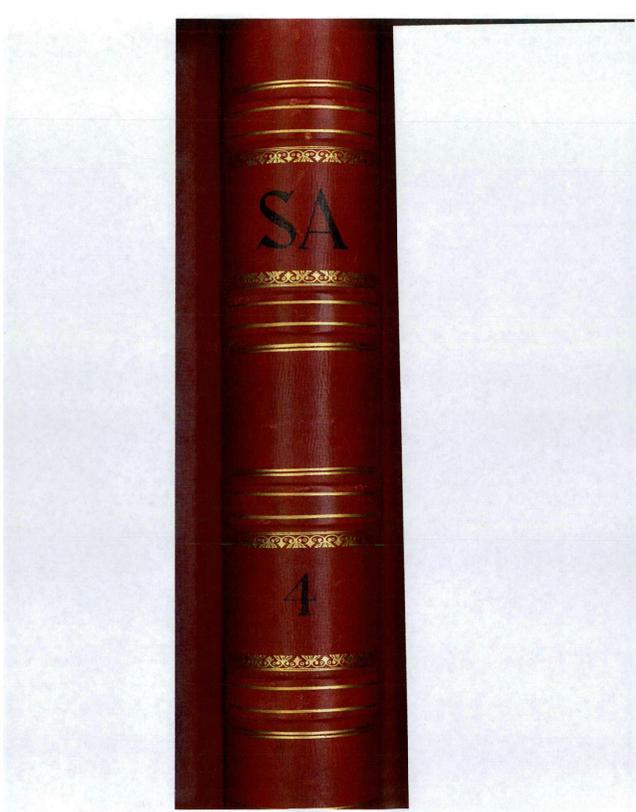
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sept. 23	Milton	Sewage Disposal Plant	Approved
Oct. 2	Myrtle Creek (Fir Mfg. Co.)	Sewer System	Approved
Oct. 2	Dorena (Dam Site)	Sewerage	Prov. approval
Oct. 7	Sweet Home	Sewers & Sewage Disp.	Approved
Oct. 14	Ontario	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Oct. 17	Mapleton (FPHA Project)	Sewage Plant Additions	Not approved
Oct. 17	Grande Ronde " "	" " "	" "
Oct. 28	Nyssa (Idaho-Oregon Rendering Co.)	Industrial Waste Disposal	No Action
Oct. 29	Mapleton (FPHA Project)	Sewage Plant Additions	Approved
Nov. 6	The Dalles	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Nov. 6	Prineville	Sewer Extensions and Pumping Stations	Not approved
Nov. 22	Prineville	Sewer Extensions	Prov. Approval
Nov. 20	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Nov. 30	Multnomah County (Vanguard Cannery)	Sewage & Industrial Waste	Approved

NEXT MEETING: Date for the next meeting was set for March 21, 1947 at 10:00 AM, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary



Sanitary Act  
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installed it will be necessary for the city to obtain additional property at the present plant sites and that steps have already been taken to obtain such property by condemnation proceedings. He stated that although no plans and specifications have yet been prepared by the city's engineers and a bond issue will probably be required for financing the proposed project, the city should be able to complete construction by 1962 in conformance with the schedule proposed by the Sanitary Authority.

City of Oregon City:

Mr. Alden Miller, city attorney, stated that the primary treatment plant now in use by the city of Oregon City can be converted into a secondary plant, that there is no problem of land but that there is a problem of money or how the project is to be financed. He stated further that conformance to the proposed time schedule would be a matter for the voters to decide because a bond issue will be required. Mr. C. R. Strohmeyer, city manager, then stated that the city at the present time is in the process of having plans prepared by Stevens and Thompson, consulting engineers, for extensive additions to the existing sewage collection system. The estimated cost of this project is approximately \$500,000. Plans for one-half of this project are to be completed by October 1, 1960, and the plans for the remainder are expected to be finished within another 90 days. Along with this project will be interceptor sewers and a sewage lift station which are to be financed by a general obligation bond issue. Mr. Strohmeyer reported further that much of their present sewage collection system contains combined storm and sanitary sewers and as a consequence a study should be made for a separate storm sewer system so that additions to the existing sewage treatment plant can be properly designed with capacity being based on handling only sanitary sewage. He admitted that no engineering work had yet been started on either the proposed storm sewer system or additions to the treatment plant.

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In response to questioning by the Authority members Mr. Strohmeier indicated that the city council could probably commit itself to a study of storm sewers and plant improvements within the next 90 to 120 days or by January 15, 1961. Mr. Marvin W. Runyan, consulting engineer, stated that it would take about six months to study the storm sewer needs before plans for the treatment plant could be completed.

Mr. McPhillips expressed the opinion that the city of Oregon City should be required to submit by December 15 a definite and satisfactory time schedule for carrying out its project. Mr. Strohmeier replied that he thought the city could present such a schedule to the Authority by that time.

Marylhurst:

Mr. W. J. Dorner, consulting engineer, stated that he had been requested by the Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names to represent them at this hearing but that he had not as yet been retained to prepare any plans for additions to the present primary sewage treatment works which serve the Christy Home, the College and the Convent at Marylhurst located on the west side of the Willamette River in Clackamas County. He stated that the present plant was built in 1955 and was designed to serve an ultimate population of 1100.

The present population being served by these facilities is approximately 600. A new residence hall for 150 students is now being built. Mr. Dorner stated that because it is a non-profit organization the Society has to depend on special funds to cover its budget.

Mr. McPhillips expressed the opinion that Marylhurst should be required to conform to the same deadline as the other communities and should be required to submit a proposed program before December 15, 1960.

City of Oswego:

Mayor Lee Stidd and City Administrator G. D. Gleason were spokesmen for the city of Oswego.

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Mayor Stidd commended the Authority on the work it has done in abating pollution of the Willamette River system and stated that the city of Oswego wishes to cooperate. He presented a report dated September 20, 1960, signed by Mr. W. J. Dorner, consulting engineer, containing estimated costs and a time schedule for the installation of secondary treatment units for the city of Oswego. According to the report by Mr. Dorner the city should be able to comply with the time schedule proposed by the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Stidd then discussed the possibility of connecting to the proposed Tri-County sewerage system. This, however, would probably require additional time. He stated that Oswego's present sewage plant could provide primary treatment for the city's sewage and that the effluent could be piped to the Tri-County plant for secondary treatment prior to being discharged into the Willamette River. He stated further that the city would like to be able to give serious consideration to this possibility inasmuch as the main trunk sewer of the Tri-County system will ultimately be constructed through the center of Oswego Lake and adjacent to the present Oswego sewage treatment plant. Mayor Stidd asked that the city be given an additional six months in view of this possibility.

Multnomah County Commissioner M. James Gleason who was also present at the hearing then reviewed briefly the present status of the so-called Tri-County master trunk sewer system. He reported that construction has already been started on the first phase of the project in the upper Fanno Creek basin, that contracts have been negotiated by Multnomah County with the West Slope and Raleighwood Sanitary Districts and that negotiations are currently under way for a contract with the city of Beaverton. He stated that it is proposed to request the next Legislative Assembly to amend the present laws so as to permit revenue type financing without voter approval.

Willamette View Manor:

Mr. Paul Biggs, attorney, as representative for the Willamette View Manor stated that it is the intention of said corporation to connect to the sewer system and secondary sewage treatment plant which are now being constructed by the Oak Lodge Sanitary District of Clackamas County. As soon as this system is built and connection can be made to it the primary sewage treatment works now serving Willamette View Manor will be abandoned. The Oak Lodge system is expected to be in operation early in 1961 and therefore Mr. Biggs reported that Willamette View Manor would have no difficulty in complying with the time schedule proposed by the Authority.

City of Milwaukie:

Mr. Earl S. Burdict, former city manager, presented the following statement on behalf of Earl M. Clay, Mayor of the city of Milwaukie:

Office of  
Mayor

CITY OF MILWAUKIE  
City Hall - 926 Main Street  
Milwaukie, Oregon

September 20, 1960

Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
State Office Building  
Portland, Oregon

Re: Milwaukie, Oregon  
Sewage Treatment

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the City of Milwaukie we are pleased to present the following report on progress which the City is making in connection with the treatment and disposal of its sewage.

In 1951 the City of Milwaukie placed in operation an interceptor sewer and a primary sewage treatment plant designed to serve a population of 8000 persons. Since the City of Milwaukie had at that time a number of combined sewers and a considerable amount of infiltration at various points in the system it was recognized that at times the plant would be overloaded and some sewage would have to be diverted to Willamette River.

According to the 1960 census the population of Milwaukie has now reached more than 9000 and it is anticipated that annexations will continue to increase this figure. For some time the City has recognized that expansion would be required to the sewage treatment plant, and that in order to conserve capacity in the plant corrective measures should be taken

to reduce the storm run-off and infiltration to the sewage collection system. The importance of reducing the flow to the plant became even more significant when consideration was given to converting the plant from a primary to a secondary type of plant . In the summer of 1959 preliminary estimates of the cost of modifications to the sewage treatment plant were made and upon retirement of the bonds for construction of the interceptor sewer and the primary treatment plant \$215,000 of new bonds were voted in October 1959 to enable improvements to the sewerage system.

Plans and specifications were prepared and in April 1960 a contract was awarded to P. S. Lord Contractors in the amount of \$138,948 to construct storm sewers in the downtown area so that separation of the storm water and sanitary sewage might be accomplished, thereby reducing the hydraulic load on the sewage treatment plant. Also, over \$6,000 has recently been spent on corrective measures to the existing sewage collection system to eliminate infiltration.

Preliminary plans for expanding the sewage treatment plant to provide for secondary units have been prepared by Stevens and Thompson, Consulting Engineers, and an application was submitted in June 1960 for federal aid funds in the amount of \$44,310 to assist in construction of the proposed facilities. Due to the limited funds available under the federal aid program the City has not as yet received an offer of funds for the 1960-1961 fiscal year. However, there is a possibility that if the funds are not all expended the City may yet receive a portion of these funds.

The storm sewer project is now about 80% complete and it is anticipated that during this winter it will be possible to determine how much of the flow to the treatment plant has been eliminated by this installation and the corrective work to reduce infiltration that has been done so far. Once it has been determined to what level the flow to the plant may be reduced it will be possible for the City's Consulting Engineers to economically design for the anticipated flow. It is contemplated that the design work may be accomplished on plant improvements so that bids could be called in 1961 provided the federal aid funds are made available.

The City of Milwaukee feels that they have constructively planned toward the needed improvements to their sewage disposal system by arranging financing and initiating steps to improve the collection system so that secondary treatment may be economically accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

Earl M. Clay, Mayor  
City of Milwaukee

There being no other persons present who wished to be heard regarding this matter the meeting was recessed at 12:20 p.m.

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Following the noon recess the hearing was re-convened by Chairman Wendel at 2:30 p.m.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried, that based on the testimony and evidence submitted Mr. Quesseth prepare appropriate findings of fact and that the following order be adopted and entered:

1. That with the exception of the city of Salem and the community of Manbrin Gardens the following dates be established for compliance with the requirement of the Sanitary Authority that secondary treatment and effective chlorination, or equivalent, be provided for all domestic and municipal sewage effluents being discharged into the lower Willamette River:
  - (a) Completion of final plans and specifications on or before July 1, 1961.
  - (b) Completion of fiscal program on or before July 1, 1961.
  - (c) Completion of construction on or before July 1, 1962.
2. That for the city of Salem and the community of Manbrin Gardens the following dates be established for compliance with the requirement of the Sanitary Authority that effective chlorination, or equivalent, be provided for all sewage effluents from said city and community:
  - (a) Completion of final plans and specifications on or before February 1, 1962.
  - (b) Completion of fiscal program on or before August 16, 1962.
  - (c) Completion of construction on or before December 16, 1963.
3. That each city and community cited to appear at this hearing submit to this Authority on or before December 15, 1960, and at intervals of six months thereafter until construction of the required sewage treatment works has been completed a report of the progress made in the preparation of plans and specifications, the development of a fiscal program, and actual construction.

- 4. That the secretary of this Authority mail or serve a certified true copy of this order together with the findings of fact pertaining to said matter upon the duly authorized representatives of the aforementioned cities and communities.

Following the approval of the above motion Mr. Stanley, on behalf of the Authority, made the following statement of policy.

"This Authority in no way implies that it believes the primary pollution control program has been completed everywhere in the state. It would be a mistake for any community which has not yet taken any action to curb its pollution to assume that the Sanitary Authority's attention is now directed exclusively to improvement of existing treatment facilities. We want to make it very plain that our goal was and still is restoration of all our waterways to the cleanest possible condition. This means we are going to continue to keep after those major cities and industries which already have done part of the job, until they no longer are sources of pollution. But at the same time we intend to vigorously go after those offenders who have not yet seen fit to do their fair share of the clean-up job. Specifically we have in mind such communities as Waverly Heights, Dunthorpe and Riverwood. Either they must voluntarily take prompt action, or the Sanitary Authority will have no choice but to ask the Attorney General to seek compliance through the courts."

The following additional statement was made by Mr. McPhillips:

"We might also mention that this means ALL offenders, and that includes occupants of houseboats. There is a good-sized community made up solely of houseboat residents in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers near Portland alone, and the cumulative pollution is considerable. Means are available to dispose of these wastes without danger to the rivers or the people who use them for recreation or livelihood. Houseboat occupants are going to have to install

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these devices, just as people living in rural unsewered communities have to install septic tank or cesspool systems. It goes without saying that we hope this will be done voluntarily, but voluntarily or through legal action it IS going to have to be done, and done promptly."

WASCO COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS LEAGUE

Mr. Don Bailey, representative of the Wasco County and Produce Fruit League provided the Authority members with a copy of Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station report of "Comparison of Fluorine Levels in Crops Before and After Aluminum Factory Operations in The Dalles" and read the following statement on behalf of the League:

"We are a group of farmers from The Dalles area and are appearing here today as a special committee from the Wasco County Fruit & Produce League, an organization of about 250 fruit growers in Wasco County. This organization has recently begun an extensive effort through five special committees to raise funds and to take any action that appears necessary to stop the great damage being done to our horticultural industry near The Dalles.

In late July 1958 Harvey Aluminum Company began production at their plant at The Dalles. The plant location is shown on a map on page 3 of the Oregon State College Miscellaneous Paper 95 published August 1960. Oregon State College showed great forethought in making this study since within a 6 mile radius of this plant fruit crops with an annual value of about \$3,000,000 are raised. Most of this value is in sweet cherries. Other crops are apricots, peaches, prunes and grapes.

During the 1959 season spotty fluoride damage symptoms appeared on peaches and fluoride leaf burn on some apricots and prune leaves - refer page 6 Oregon State College paper 95. A great increase occurred in the fluoride content of affected leaves and foliage throughout the sample area. This increase averaged about ten times the previous level as per summary on page 27 but in some cases was twenty or thirty times the previous level. In 1960 the analyses

have not as yet been run on the leaf and fruit samples and are not shown in the above mentioned report. However, the evidence of damage was much more wide spread than in 1959. Leaf burn in some areas was very severe with some young apricot trees appearing to be killed. The fruit sizes of apricots and peaches was below normal and the crop tonnage and quality was reduced in the affected area.

In the publication from the American Society for Horticultural Science, Vol. 74, 1959 is an article by Mr. Nels Benson, Washington State University, containing some valuable data on damage by fluoride emission to peaches. On page 188, Table 1, he shows that experimental application of fluorides in increasing amounts caused more and more abnormal fruits till at higher levels trees were defoliated and the fruit caused to drop off.

The 1960 crop of sweet cherries at The Dalles appears to have been greatly reduced by fluoride damage. The crop of sweet cherries in the area near the plant was several thousand tons below normal with an apparent loss of one to two million dollars in value. The crop reduction pattern on sweet cherries coincides with the fluoride levels found in tests made by Oregon State College in 1959. Crops of only 25% of normal or less were grown near the Aluminum Plant and crops increased to normal or above normal production several miles distant from the plant.

To our knowledge no public tests have been made at the Harvey Aluminum Plant of fluoride emission during 1959 or 1960, although we understand periodic testing was a requirement set up by this State Sanitary Authority when the plant began operation in 1958. We also understand that tests were scheduled for August of 1960 but it seems that the Authority was unable to get their samples.

The fruit growers of Wasco County are very much concerned as to whether fume control equipment in the Harvey plant has been fully and properly operated,

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especially during the past year. We are also greatly concerned with whether adequate control of fluorine emission is to be practiced in the future. The Wasco County Fruit & Produce League on its part plans to provide financial assistance to Oregon State College for future testing and horticultural work on fluorine damage. If necessary we will also have further testing done by private laboratories.

We offer our cooperation to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority in helping to solve this most serious problem and specifically request the Authority to establish the facts of the problem, to assume jurisdiction, and to provide adequate protection to the end that the threatened destruction of the Horticultural industry in Wasco County may be avoided. Ours is not a problem of merely an objectionable odor or nuisance. We are faced with either having fluoride emission controlled or suffering loss of a multi-million dollar fruit industry.

We reserve the right to request a formal hearing at a later date after we have had an opportunity to study the data which we understand Harvey Aluminum has just released on fluorine emission at The Dalles Plant."

The Chairman asked Mr. Bailey if this published report represented the views of Oregon State College.

Mr. Bailey replied that it was a report from Oregon State College. He pointed out that Dr. O. C. Compton, one of the authors of the publication was at the meeting today and could answer questions concerning the published report. Mr. E. C. Harms stated that he was very interested in the college report and that after the members had time to review the information there may be some questions. The Chairman asked if the Authority's staff had been collecting samples in The Dalles vicinity.

Mr. Bailey said that he was not sure but understood they have had no measurements until very recently.

Mr. Hatchard reported that probably Mr. Bailey was referring to the most recent

series of samples; that the Air Pollution Control section and Harvey Aluminum have completed separate measurements; that the Authority's staff had started collecting air samples in 1956 and there have been over 900 air samples analyzed from several stations in the area. He reported that the most recent series have been collected at a station 1/4 mile east of the aluminum plant.

He stated that nearly all of the 900 air samples showed fluoride concentration within normal background values of a trace to 3 parts per billion; however, the samples collected from August 29, to September 6, showed elevated fluoride concentrations.

Mr. Bailey offered the explanation that he was referring to stack test sampling measurements only.

The Chairman stated that since no one else wanted to be heard, the Authority would move on to the next item.

CONSIDERATION OF PLANS FOR FUME CONTROLS - Harvey Aluminum Company.

The Chairman invited Mr. Claude Cook, representative Harvey Aluminum, to present any information he might wish to offer.

Mr. Cook stated he wanted to clear the point regarding their compliance with the Authority's request for stack sampling data. He stated that it has been the impression of the Fruit Growers League, based on information obtained from the Air Pollution Control staff, that Harvey Aluminum had never previously submitted stack sampling data. He stated that he believed Mr. Hatchard could confirm that data was submitted for tests made in July 1959; also that additional tests were run on periodic basis.

Mr. Cook said that last week Harvey Aluminum company representatives submitted further data on tests that were made in August 1960. Mr. Cook stated that Mr. Donald Bailey and 3 members of the Fruit Growers League Committee made a plant tour on 9-20-60 and observed improvements being made to the new pot line

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and other improvements being applied to the existing plant. He added that in a meeting following the tour the Growers and Harvey Aluminum agreed to exchange data and after this information is studied it was proposed to make the presentation to the Fruit Growers next week.

Mr. Cook stated that he thought the procedure was to solve a mutual problem; that Harvey Aluminum was spending several hundred thousand dollars to accomplish this end and will take all necessary actions to have a satisfactory operating business.

The Chairman stated that the recommendation adopted by the Authority at the 7-14-60 meeting regarding the fume controls to serve the 25% expansion of the aluminum production from 240 to 300 cell units were as follows:

"During the July 14, 1960 meeting the Authority members adopted recommendations regarding the review of plans and specifications for fume controls to serve the 25% expansion of the aluminum production from 240 to 300 cell units as follows, that:

1. The company proceed with stack sampling to the extent determined by the Authority staff at the earliest possible date and furnish the Authority monthly reports of its findings.
2. The company conduct in-plant area fluoride monitoring to the extent determined by the Authority staff, and furnish the Authority with monthly reports of its findings.
3. That approval for further plant expansion be deferred until it is established that fluoride emission controls for existing production facilities are adequate."

Mr. Hatchard stated the staff had received one report on July 19, 1959 and another on September 19, 1960 for stack sampling tests made on 7-12-60.

The Chairman asked Mr. Cook why such lapse of time had occurred.

Mr. Cook replied that considerable computation was involved; that this was a very

complicated procedure and part of this information had been held up in Torrance, California, company's headquarters. Mr. Cook admitted that this time period was a little longer than normally required.

The Chairman asked if any stack samples had been collected since 7-12-60.

Mr. Cook replied that two additional stack measurements were made.

The Chairman asked how much time would be needed to complete the report on these samples.

Mr. Cook stated that normally about 30 days.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had notified Harvey regarding the extent of in-plant testing required by recommendation #2 adopted at the 7-14-1960 meeting.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff had conferred with Dr. C. A. Rochon, Chief Chemist, Harvey Aluminum and developed an initial plan for sampling and that a letter dated 7-27-60 had been sent to Harvey Aluminum relative to the proposed plan. He reported that the staff in following the matter up had subsequently learned that the company was reluctant to proceed because of technical problems.

Mr. Cook stated that the in-plant sampling plan was not accepted by experts in the field; that erroneous data may be produced; however, the matter was considered further and it was his understanding that this requirement would be handled as an operational condition rather than a plan and specification requirement.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to present the staff report.

Mr. Hatchard stated that on July 26, 1960, the Air Pollution Control staff conferred with Dr. C. A. Rochon, Chief Chemist, Harvey Aluminum Company mill, The Dalles, regarding recommendations 1 and 2. An initial plan for beginning the measurements of fluoride concentrations in the space ventilation discharge was developed. The start of the in-plant sampling awaited notification from Dr. Rochon. In a letter dated 7-27-60 the Authority's staff requested stack sampling data for monthly measurement of 2 scrubber tower effluent concentrations of dust, total fluorides, sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide. On July 26, the plans and specifications for the 60 cell

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addition were also discussed with Dr. Rochon and Mr. R. Pearce, Fluor Products Co. In a letter of July 29, 1960 to Harvey Aluminum Co. the staff acknowledge receipt of the plans and stated no additional recommendations could be presented until the stack sampling data and the space ventilation information was available. The staff telephoned Dr. Rochon on August 5th and 17th, to determine if the sampling date could be arranged. The staff was notified that Mr. Elliott, Attorney for Harvey Aluminum, would be contacting the Authority regarding a conference to consider the matter further.

A conference was arranged at Mr. Elliott's request with Authority members Wendel, Harms and the Authority's staff. After considerable discussion it was established that Harvey Aluminum objected to the recommendation #2 concerning the in-plant area fluoride monitoring from the standpoint that there was no agreement concerning methods of measurement and evaluation.

The Authority's staff emphasized the importance of evaluating how much fluoride was emitted from this source. However, it was agreed that the matter would be handled as an operational requirement instead of a condition regarding the plans for the expansion project. It was also decided at this meeting that the requested stack sampling data and the revised plans and specifications would be considered at a subsequent conference.

On September 19, a conference with representatives of Harvey Aluminum Company and Fluor Products Company was held in Portland. A stack sampling report of measurements made on 7-12-60, for the effluent from towers 3N and 3S was submitted. The data presented did not include the dust emissions and concentrations of sulfur compounds. The revised plans and specifications for the 60 cell addition were also received and discussed. The fluoride concentrations found in 20 samples collected at a station 1/4 mile east of the Harvey mill during the period 8-29-60 to 9-6-60 were discussed. The maximum concentration found was 96.4 ppb, minimum 7.1 which averaged 26.7.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Air Pollution Control staff presents recommendations based upon the review of the revised plans and specifications, stack sampling data and the area fluoride concentrations for consideration as follows, that:

1. The Harvey Aluminum Company provide facilities for the 60 cell addition that remove at least 99% of the total fluoride entering the humidifier part of the control system.

2. The efficiency of the existing 16 scrubber towers serving the 240 cells be increased to provide removal of at least 99% of the total fluoride entering the humidifier part of the control system.

3. Additional improvements shall be made in the existing 240 cell collection system and control units as rapidly as possible. (These improvements include installation of the improved cell skirt enclosure, twin fume burners, larger motor size in the collection system and installation of Carpenter #20 stainless steel spray nozzles in the humidifier and tower scrubber.)

4. The Harvey Aluminum Company proceed as rapidly as possible with the measurements of fluoride concentrations present in the space ventilation discharge into the atmosphere and that continuous measurements of fluoride emissions be made in the stacks of fume controls and reports submitted to the Authority monthly. Mr. Harms asked if the fluorine concentrations reported were on a dry weight basis. Mr. Hatchard stated that standard Smith-Greenburg Impinger was used to collect the samples during continuous 6 hour periods and that the laboratory analysis method was widely used; that the fluoride concentration found was expressed as parts per billion fluoride and that the fluoride contaminants could be a combination of gaseous and fine particulate matter.

The Chairman asked if anyone else wished to be heard.

Mr. Walter Erickson stated that his committee of the Fruit Growers League dealt with air temperature and the weather and that he questioned the validity of reporting an

average fluoride concentration of 26.7 ppb found in the most recent series of samples since the wind direction from the aluminum plant to the sample station was very important. He stated the staff would obtain more accurate results by collecting consecutive samples and following the smoke around whichever direction it was drifting. He emphasized that the maximum fluoride concentration found should be the basis for the Authority's staff evaluation of the total discharge.

Mr. Hatchard stated that The Dalles is a very difficult location in which to collect samples because of the unusual weather conditions and that a total of 8 sampling stations had been used to measure the fluoride concentrations during typical weather conditions. Mr. Hatchard added that the staff was concerned mostly with the samples collected when the wind was directly from the source to the sample station. He explained that the most recent stations were located where the concern of the ranch owner is great and the fluoride concentrations of the foliage are the highest values found in the Oregon State College report. Mr. Hatchard stated that Mr. Erickson's statement regarding the average fluoride concentrations was sound since 12 samples of the series were still being analyzed in the laboratory and the values probably would change the average concentration.

The Chairman then asked if it was that maximum fluoride concentration caused the greatest concern, and called on Dr. O. C. Compton, Assoc. Horticulturist, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, for his comment.

Dr. Compton stated he would be more concerned with both the concentration and the time duration; and that a lower concentration over a long period of time would be much more damaging than high concentrations for short periods of time.

Mr. Bailey stated that he was pleased with what Harvey Aluminum was now doing to control the reduction cells; but that it was also his impression that all the fumes produced in the cells were not getting into the scrubbers.

The Chairman reminded him that the staff was also discussing the inplant emissions

which were about 10% of the total fumes according to Harvey Aluminum Company representatives.

Mr. Bailey asked if it was true that the staff had no measurements of the fluoride concentration in the space ventilation.

Mr. Hatchard replied that was correct and that the measurements should be completed as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Stanley asked if the measurements showed excessive emissions from the ventilation system, then were control methods available.

Mr. Cook stated he felt Harvey Aluminum now has the problem conquered; that they were working with their own engineers, Fluor Corporation and others and that if an excessive amount of fluoride not going into the collector system was found then something will be done about it. Mr. Cook stated that their contract with Fluor Corporation was for a 95% removal efficiency and that some stack tests have shown fluoride removal over 99% but Harvey Aluminum does not think it practicable to require 99% removal.

Mr. Bailey stated that he thought the request for measurements of the total emission was reasonable and that so far this data has not been available.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the question of routine stack sampling tests by Harvey Aluminum had been raised and that this matter was one of the conditions included in the Authority's conditional approval of the fume disposal system serving the original mill facilities. He read the following letter dated 4-16-58 from the Authority to Lawrence H. Harvey, Executive Vice President, Harvey Aluminum, Torrance, California.

"The plans and specifications describing the fume disposal system to serve your company's aluminum reduction mill in The Dalles were considered at the April 10, meeting of the Air Pollution Authority. After considering reports from Mr. Rene Legault and its staff the Authority decided to grant conditional approval providing your company agrees to:

1. Comply with the discharge standards in Chapter V of the Air Pollution Authority's regulations.

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2. Make representative stack sampling tests and analyses periodically and submit the data to the Authority.
3. Control any discharge into the atmosphere which is creating public nuisance conditions as provided in Section 449.730 Oregon Revised Laws.

Before the plant is in production our staff will confer with your representatives in The Dalles regarding the stack sampling information and area sampling by the Authority's staff.

Your cooperation in submitting the plans and specifications is appreciated."

Very truly yours,

CURTISS M. EVERTS, Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had conferred with Harvey representatives to urge stack sampling on several occasions and had followed up with several letter requests. He reported that only 2 stack tests have been received since the plant started operating in July 1958. Mr. Hatchard stated that a better approach would have been to have submitted the periodic stack sampling reports; then when the plant expansion project was being considered, this data could have been available for evaluation and that the staff's recommendation this spring would have included the 99% removal efficiency for fluorides. Mr. Hatchard stated that the technical and economic aspects involved with raising the fluoride removal from 95% to 99% was not a small matter. He stated that the sense of the staff recommendation was that the fluoride concentration in the mill emissions should be reduced to the lowest value possible.

Mr. Stanley replied that he could get some perspective of the situation if he could get a figure representing the 1959 fume control progress. He asked what the removal efficiency of fluoride was when the alleged damage was occurring.

Mr. Hatchard explained that the <sup>stack</sup> sampling report submitted by Harvey Aluminum in July 1959 showed a 95% removal efficiency.

Mr. Stanley asked if the only improvement needed was to increase the fluoride removal from 95% to 99%.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there was also the need for better collection of the fumes and vapors at the reduction cells to reduce the fluoride in the space

ventilation discharged to the atmosphere.

The Chairman stated that only one stack sampling test had been submitted since the 7-14-60 meeting and asked why the staff had not been getting monthly reports.

Mr. Hatchard stated the monthly testing was specified in a letter of 7-27-60 and that sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide concentrations were also requested.

Mr. Cook explained what was now being accomplished on the new aluminum reduction cell line and the existing facilities also. He reported that a flared skirt enclosure and an additional burner was being installed on each cell; that the fan capacity had been increased from 40 hp to 60 hp, etc. Mr. Cook stated that the point he was trying to make was that the actual fluoride removal efficiency might exceed 99% without any additional improvements. He stated that the Authority may be now imposing a condition on Harvey Aluminum that was very difficult to perform; that the 1% allowable fluoride discharge was very small and the cost would be fanastic. Mr. Cook stated that the new improved system would do the desired job.

The Chairman asked if Harvey did not want to conduct in-plant fluoride monitoring then was Mr. Cook also asking a waiver of the recommendation #1 and # 2.

Mr. Cook stated that Harvey Aluminum was proceeding with recommendation #3 and the rest of the work was proceeding rapidly but that they still had to deliberate over recommendation #4 and come up with a feasible method for executing it.

Mr. Cook stated that Harvey Aluminum plans to have the new line operating in February 1961.

The Chairman asked if this included the improvements to the old cell lines.

Mr. Cook stated that one cell building now had the double burner with fans already installed; that the other 3 buildings have the 60 hp fans and that other units were being added every day. Mr. Cook added that by March or April 1961 the work will be completed.

Mr. Harms stated to the chairman that his understanding of Harvey Aluminum's

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request was not that recommendation #1 and #2 be waived but the percentage for fluoride removal be 95% instead of 99%.

The Chairman asked when the orchards appear to be affected.

Mr. Bailey replied about the first of April; however, they are not sure when the injury to the fruit starts but that it was done shortly after the bloom.

Mr. Cook stated there had been nothing established at this location or any other location showing any damage to sweet cherries by fluorides. He stated he thought the damage that had been done to peach and apricots had started at a later date.

Mr. Erickson stated that he was a farmer and he had lost \$100,000 in a crop this year; that he had every reason to assume there would be a large crop this year; but that he had harvested a very small crop of cherries.

Mr. Cook said he did not want to get into an argument but that there were other factors involved regarding pollenization; that his statement was based on recognized world-wide authorities which have made a lifetime work on this subject. He stated he did not believe there was any one case of cherry damage established in the record.

The Chairman said he did not have a clear idea of the Wasco County Fruit Growers position in the matter. He asked the Growers what action they would like to see the Board take.

Mr. Bailey stated he objected to any change in the staff recommendation for raising the fluoride collection efficiency to at least 99% and that the company had not performed enough stack tests or measured the in-plant fluorides.

Mr. Bailey stated that the staff had left the testing of the plant emission go indefinitely and that this lack of activity his group felt was a poor policy and that some stack measurements were very important.

Mr. McPhillips asked what was thought of Mr. Cook suggesting the percentage being lowered from 99% to 95% until the in-plant sampling program could be worked out a little better.

Mr. Bailey stated his group would be leaving themselves short of knowledge with such a decision.

Mr. McPhillips stated he was inclined to agree with Mr. Bailey and he too wondered why the Authority should not insist on in-plant control.

Mr. Cook stated he believed this was a matter of semantics here. He said a cell could be opened, take a sample, multiply it by the number of feet of air and that Harvey Aluminum had to first meet with the Fruit Growers and agree and use uniform basis and find out the quantity of emissions escaping and if the quantity was excessive then to provide a solution.

Mr. McPhillips stated that he did not agree that Harvey Aluminum should be allowed to do this work on their own time; that the Fruit Growers can't wait indefinitely.

Mr. Cook stated he felt Mr. McPhillips misunderstood; that he must realize Harvey Aluminum were the ones most involved in the final analysis and if there was damage to the fruit growers that they will be compensated for it.

Mr. McPhillips said he did not believe the growers would be compensated unless damage suits were filed against Harvey Aluminum; that the orchardists have a capital investment also. Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Harchard if he believed there is a reason why Harvey Aluminum can not take samples at periodic intervals.

The Chairman stated if X amount of emission was causing a certain amount of damage then the Authority does not want to approve X + Y amount of emission until X was corrected and that he thought this approach was very practical.

Mr. McPhillips stated he would be willing to compromise the 99% fluoride collection efficiency that the staff recommended but not to give up the in-plant sampling. He stated that he did not believe Harvey Aluminum has fully cooperated with the staff in supplying information; that the matter would be further along if Harvey had. He stated that it is quite possible that this percentage difference of 4% may not be as important as the staff thinks it is. He said he agreed also

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with Mr. Bailey that the total emission from the plant was the important value and not only what comes out of the stacks.

Mr. Cook stated he agreed.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if he was willing to change the recommendation in any respect.

Mr. Hatchard stated he felt that 99% in itself may not be high enough; that the maximum amount of fluoride from every source in the aluminum reduction plant in The Dalles should be controlled. He replied that the staff was not in a position to change the recommendations. However, as far as the costs involved, he explained the staff was not qualified to estimate the amount which would be involved to meet the recommendations.

Mr. Stanley asked if a 95% reduction could be obtained for a cost of 1/2 million dollars, and a 99% fluoride removal at a cost of perhaps 10 million, would you still stay with the 99% recommendation.

Mr. Hatchard stated the 10 million dollar cost would be unreasonable.

Mr. Stanley said that the Authority should know what costs for fluoride controls might be involved so the amount would not be unreasonable.

Mr. McPhillips stated that the fruit growers were operating in the vicinity first; and that the effects by air contaminants upon their crops should be considered.

Dr. Compton stated he was concerned with the total amount of fluorides emitted to the atmosphere and that it made no difference whether the contaminants originated from the stacks or space ventilation to cause damage to the orchards. He stated that he believed that all the information regarding injury to fruit crops was not known now. He stated that in The Dalles the injury was considered as fumigation of the crops; that the wind will quickly change the concentration in the orchard from a trace to a relatively high level. The fluoride injury would also depend on where the orchard is located; and that it would be difficult to integrate all of the factors. He stated that some results of fluoride injury to peach fruit

had been given in the publication by Dr. Nels E. Benson; that he had shown the concentration on the peach trees had been from 5 ppb to 20 to 30 parts per billion.

Mr. Stanley referred to page 27, table 15 of the Oregon State College report, "Comparison of Fluorine Levels in Crops Before and After Aluminum Factory Operation in The Dalles Area" published August 1960 and asked Dr. Compton why the build-up occurred over the years.

Dr. Compton said that it was really not a build-up; that 1 or 2 fluoride concentration readings may be high, however that so far they have not found injury to the leaves of peach trees in The Dalles. He stated that the apricot leaves were very sensitive. Dr. Wilcox asked Dr. Compton if the effects from this fluoride burn would be identifiable.

Dr. Compton stated typical fluoride burn or injury is characterized by a major burn on the leaves; that this too would apply to other plants also. He explained that his staff has had some experience with peach and apricot trees but to be certain samples of the leaves must be taken to the laboratory and analyzed for fluorine concentration. He added that wherever a leaf burn was found that high fluoride concentrations were also found.

Mr. Hatchard explained that he had not reported what reduction in the quantity of fluoride was involved by raising efficiency from 95% to 99%; that the staff was concerned with the total emissions of the 20 scrubber towers. He stated that based upon the stack sampling data of the improved cell fume collection conditions a total of 500 lbs. of fluoride was being discharged each day with the 95% removal and that with 99% removal this emission would be reduced to 100 lbs. per day.

Mr. Stanley again referred to the staff recommendation #4 and asked if the sampling data requested should not be more specific regarding the frequency and when the reports should be submitted.

Mr. Hatchard stated that 60 days should be long enough time to develop the implant sampling method and that monthly samples would be desirable initially.

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Dr. Wilcox asked if the staff had developed a satisfactory method of in-plant sampling.

Mr. Hatchard stated the staff had developed an approach thought to be satisfactory for the first run.

The Chairman asked if it was practical for the two major parties, the Fruit Growers and Harvey Aluminum and that it was agreed upon to have a monitor present to ascertain that the sampling was representative of actual mill operating conditions. He asked if this plan would be practical.

Mr. Hatchard replied it was very satisfactory to the staff; that primarily it was Harvey Aluminum Company's disagreement on the in-plant sampling program that had caused the delay.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority approve the staff recommendations with modification of recommendation #4 to require that the sampling be carried on periodically and at least once a month and that the results be reported to the Authority, that the company proceed with the measurement of fluoride concentrations present in the space ventilation discharged into the atmosphere within the next 60 days; and that at the next meeting of the Authority the members may reconsider the 99% requirement for fluoride removal, if information presented in the meantime by Harvey Aluminum Company and the Authority's staff, would substantiate any change in the present requirement.

Mr. McPhillips asked if this would include the fluoride emitted from the in-plant source as well as stack sampling of the discharge from the fume controls.

Mr. Stanley replied that recommendation #4 referred only to the in-plant concentrations.

Mr. McPhillips asked that if the measurements would include any discharge from the plant whether in-plant or stack source. Mr. McPhillips stated he was interested in all of the discharge sources that should be included in the over-all sampling

that Harvey Aluminum was being required to provide and on that basis he was willing to second the MOTION.

Mr. Stanley stated that if the stack sampling information was not adequate at the present time that this need should also be added to the motion.

The Chairman asked if there was any further discussion on the motion.

Mr. Cook stated he was not clear as to what is to be done about the 99% removal requirement.

The Chairman stated that the requirement stands as is at the present time.

Mr. Cook asked if it would be possible to present some data before the next Authority meeting in December, that Harvey Aluminum was proceeding with construction; that if Harvey Aluminum has to wait for three months this would cause quite a delay.

The Chairman suggested that the Authority could act upon the matter either by a special meeting or by mail authorization.

PETITION REGARDING SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR CITY OF ESTACADA:

The Secretary read a letter signed by Dorothy Hamilton as president of the Currinsville Improvement Committee, regarding the proposal of the city of Estacada to install a raw sewage stabilization pond adjacent to the rural community of Currinsville. The secretary also read a petition signed by 66 residents and submitted by Miss Hamilton protesting the construction of said proposed sewage disposal system. The secretary then pointed out that no plans had yet been submitted to the Authority by the city's consulting engineers and therefore no action had been taken on the petition. It was agreed that in view of the controversy of this proposed project a public hearing should be held in the matter before final action is taken if and when plans are submitted.

It was suggested by Mr. Stanley that the Authority should obtain as much information as possible regarding ground water and soil conditions in the vicinity of the proposed lagoon installation.

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PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE 1961-1963 BIENNIUM

Consideration was given by the members to the proposed budget as prepared by the business manager of the State Board of Health for the Water Pollution Control Program for the 1961-1963 biennium.

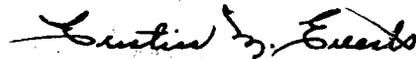
The total budget including supplemental requests will require a general fund appropriation of \$208,803 which, with the anticipated allocation of \$93,593 in federal funds, will make a total of \$302,393 for the two-year period. This budget, if approved, would provide for 3 1/2 new positions including one Public Health Engineer II, one Aquatic Biologist II and two chemists II, with the services of one of the latter being shared equally with the Air Pollution program for radiological health activities.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the proposed budget be approved.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:38 p.m. The Secretary was instructed to express to the State Game Commission the appreciation of the Authority members for the use of the auditorium for this meeting.

The date for the next meeting was scheduled for December 15, 1960, beginning at 10 a.m.

Respectfully submitted



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

December 15, 1960

The eighty-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:10 a.m., December 15, 1960, in the auditorium of the State Game Commission, 1634 S.W. Alder, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B.A. McPhillips, R. H. Wilcox, M.D., John P. Amacher and Herman P. Meierjurgan, members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Associate Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; and Ronald R. Ott, Joseph E. Jensen and Robert Wood, Assistant Engineers; and Robert Percy, Chemist.

This meeting was held jointly with the State Board of Health with the following members being present: Carl L. Holm, M.D., President; Forrest E. Rieke, M.D., Leo C. Skelley, M.D., B. Brandt Bartels, M.D., Orville Corbett, Harbert W. Goodman, D.D.S., Gerhard B. Haugen, M.D., and A. V. Jackson, D.O.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the reading of the minutes of the eighty-first meeting held on September 22, 1960, be dispensed with and they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the action taken by the staff on the following 71 projects for water pollution control and 14 projects for air pollution control during the months of September, October and November 1960 be approved.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-1-60	Beaverton	Royal Woodlands sewer relocation.	Approved
9-6-60	Tigard	Sewer ext. & lift station	Prov. approval
9-6-60	Bonneville Dam	Sewage disposal additions	Approved
9-6-60	Oswego	Preliminary report	Approved
9-12-60	Portland	Woodrow Wilson H.S. Addn.	Approved
9-12-60	Portland	Benson H.S. Addition	Approved
9-12-60	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-12-60	Winston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-12-60	Washington Co.	Gales Creek Schl. Addn.	Permission granted to proceed with construction.
9-14-60	Arlington	Grade School	Approved
9-16-60	Coburg	Freeway Enterprises sewage plant.	Prov. approval
9-19-60	Newport	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
9-19-60	Winston	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
9-19-60	Pendleton	Edgewood area sewer	Prov. approval
9-19-60	Oswego	Oswego Country Club Heights sewer.	Prov. approval
9-19-60	Multnomah Co.	Roosevelt H.S. Addition	Approved
9-19-60	Linn County	Harrisburg Grade School Adn.	Approved
9-19-60	Roseburg	Joseph Lane Jr. H.S. Addn.	Approved
9-20-60	Whitford-McKay	Vista Brook sewers	Prov. approval
9-22-60	Lake County	Arthur D. Hay School	Approved
9-26-60	Royal Highlands	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-26-60	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-26-60	Josephine County	Williams School Addn.	Approved
9-26-60	Butte Falls	High School Addition	Not approved
9-29-60	West Linn	Jolie Point Estates sewer	Prov. approval
9-29-60	Corvallis	Sewers 17-A, 70, 71, 72 and 75.	Prov. approval

9-29-60	McKay Park	Trunk sewer	Deferred
9-30-60	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-30-60	Eagle Point	Preliminary report	Approved
10-3-60	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-3-60	West Hills S.D.	Sewer & sewage treatment plant.	Prov. approval
10-4-60	North Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-5-60	Jackson County	Butte Falls High School	Not approved
10-5-60	Newport	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-10-60	Roseburg	Sewer extensions (3 projects)	Prov. approval
10-10-60	Marion County	LeClerc Subd. prel. engrg. report.	Comments submitted
10-10-60	Aloha	Ore. Primate Research Center STP	Deferred
10-10-60	Fanno Creek	Revised sewer plans	Approved
10-11-60	Vernonia	Revised pump station plans	Approved
10-17-60	Columbia S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-18-60	Douglas County	Green Grade School Addn.	Not approved
10-19-60	Aloha	Ore. Primate Research Center STP	Prov. approval
10-19-60	Rogue River	Prel. engineering report	Approved
10-19-60	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-24-60	Douglas County	Fir Grove Grade School	Approved
10-24-60	Clackamas County	Lake Oswego High School Addn.	Approved
10-25-60	Multnomah Co.	Corbett High School Addn.	Comments submitted
10-25-60	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-27-60	Grants Pass	Prel. engineering report	Approved
10-27-60	Grants Pass	Suburban Area prel. engrg. report.	Approved
11-2-60	Klamath Falls	Sewer unit No. 29	Prov. approval
11-3-60	Hermiston	East 5th Street sewer	Prov. approval

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11-3-60	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Deferred
11-3-60	Beaverton	Rate Study Review report	Comments submitted
11-4-60	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-4-60	Lane County	Elmira Upper Grade School	Approved
11-8-60	Florence	Trunk & Interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
11-8-60	Florence	Pump station	Not approved
11-8-60	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Deferred
11-14-60	Clackamas County	West Concord School	Prov. approval
11-14-60	Klamath Falls	Sewer unit No. 28	Prov. approval
11-15-60	Douglas County	Housley Trailer Park STP	Prov. approval
11-14-60	Jackson County	Butte Falls High School Addn.	Prov. approval
11-17-60	Newport	Grade School Addition	Approved
11-18-60	Pendleton	Hospital sewer	Prov. approval
11-18-60	Florence	Sewers & Lift Station	Prov. approval
11-18-60	S. Tigard S.D.	Sewers and lift station	Prov. approval
11-21-60	Dayton	High School Addition	Not approved
11-21-60	Clackamas County	Shubel Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
11-23-60	Eugene	Parkside Terrace Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
11-28-60	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

9-1-60	Linn County	Proposed fluoride control system. Wah Chang Corp.	Conditional approval
9-8-60	Salem	New refuse incinerator Fairview Homes	Rejected
9-9-60	Multnomah Co.	Dust control. Brass and Aluminum Foundry	Conditional approval.
9-9-60	Eugene	New refuse incinerator Albertson's Food Market	Conditional approval
9-12-60	Multnomah Co.	New incinerator. Crown Zellerbach Waxide Div.	Conditional approval
9-19-60	The Dalles	Proposed fume control facilities for the 60 cell addn. Harvey Aluminum Co.	Rejected. Provided additional recommendations.

9-19-60	The Dalles	Stack sampling report	Study
9-30-60	Monmouth	Proposed plans for open burning of the demolition of the steam plant building and fuel shed, Oregon College of Education.	Disapproved
10-5-60	Portland	Draft of air pollution control activities summary for the 1958-60 biennium.	Approved
10-10-60	Portland	Draft of Secretary of State's rules regarding air pollution control.	Approved
10-25-60	Oregon	Proposed municipal ordinance provisions.	Comments Submitted
11-3-60	Multnomah Co.	Proposed site for disposal of lumber from building demolition.	Conditional approval
11-30-60	Portland	Proposed Air Pollution Ordinance.	Recommendations to be submitted
11-30-60	The Dalles	Agricultural studies of fluoride concentration.	Study

#### CITY OF SHERWOOD

An engineering report dated December 15, 1960, pertaining to the matter of sewage and waste disposal by the city of Sherwood in the public waters of Cedar and Chicken Creeks, tributaries of the Tualatin River, was summarized by Mr. Benson as follows:

When the Frontier Leather Company which is located at Sherwood was built in 1947, the city agreed to assume responsibility for disposal of the wastes from this tannery although at that time the city did not have adequate treatment works for its own domestic sewage. Because serious stream pollution was soon caused by the discharge of the new industry's wastes, the city and tannery were cited to appear before the Authority at a public hearing on December 2, 1948. As a result of that hearing they were given 60 days to prepare plans for a satisfactory system of waste disposal.

In February 1949 a consulting engineering firm was retained by the city to make a preliminary study and report. Detailed plans and specifications

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were finally completed by the engineers and were approved by the Authority on March 17, 1950. The proposed treatment works were designed to serve the city, the tannery and the Portland Canning Company fruit and vegetable processing plant which is also located in Sherwood. Unfortunately, however, before the construction of the treatment works was even completed the tannery doubled the size of its operations thereby overloading the new sewage and waste treatment plant.

Because of this overload the new sewage treatment plant failed to perform satisfactorily from the start. As a result the receiving stream (Cedar Creek) was grossly polluted and also an odor nuisance in the vicinity of the plant was created. During the period 1951 to 1956 several inspections and surveys of the plant were made by the Authority staff. Based on the findings thus obtained numerous recommendations were submitted to the city and industry for improving the efficiency of the sewage and waste treatment facilities.

Finally in 1958 the city retained a consulting engineer to make a detailed study and report of the problem. However, no final plans were ever prepared.

Mr. Benson pointed out that although during the past nine years both the city and industry have made some effort to correct the problem of organic and hydraulic overload on the sewage treatment plant, the basic problems have not been solved and consequently water and air pollution is still being caused. He recommended that a public hearing be held in the matter.

After a discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the city of Sherwood be cited to appear before the Authority at the next regularly scheduled meeting to show cause, if any exists, why pollution of the public waters of the state of Oregon caused by the discharge of its inadequately treated sewage and industrial wastes should not be abated and further that the Frontier Leather Company be subpoenaed to appear at said hearing.

CITY OF ESTACADA

A memorandum dated December 14, 1960, regarding the sewage disposal problem confronting the city of Estacada was summarized by Mr. Spies.

This matter having been previously discussed at the September 22, 1960, meeting and following a further discussion at this meeting by members of both the Authority and Board of Health it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that based on recommendations of the staff a public hearing in the matter of the city of Estacada's proposed sewage stabilization pond be held and the nearby residents who have objections to the proposed pond site be given an opportunity to be heard.

CITY OF PORTLAND

A letter dated December 14, 1960, from Commissioner William A. Bowes, outlining a proposal of the City of Portland for abatement of pollution in both the Willamette and Columbia Rivers was read by the secretary and made a part of the permanent files in this matter. The proposal states that the city will proceed with the following four major projects:

1. In regard to sterilization of plant effluent from the existing sewage treatment plant the City will provide facilities for chlorination. The target for the capability of these facilities will be for an effective bactericidal of chlorine at an average flow of about 60 mgd. The date at which we expect to have these facilities in operation will be sometime during the summer of 1961.
2. The construction of the Tryon Creek sewer including a secondary treatment plant on the Willamette River to service the presently unsewered Tryon Creek area of southwest Portland which can be served by this system. The Tryon Creek trunk sewer will be constructed of sufficient size and capacity to serve the ultimate needs of the entire drainage area. The treatment plant will be designed for the presently anticipated needs with reasonable capacity for normal growth.

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3. The construction of facilities for intercepting the sewage which originates near the Willamette River and Columbia Slough but below present diversion facilities, commonly referred to as sewer outfalls now discharging sewage into Willamette River. This work will proceed concurrently with the planning and construction of Items No. 1 and 2 above.
4. Major problems which remain to be resolved are (1) the future program for treatment of industrial wastes in northwest Portland north of Ankeny Street Sewage Pumping Station, (2) the expansion to the east resulting in anticipated increased flows to the present plant, and (3) whether or not at some future time to divert all west side sewage to a second major treatment plant to a site north of Linnton or expand the present plant and facilities to receive these additional flows. As a part of our overall program, studies will be begun immediately to determine the most feasible solution to these specific problems.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the above proposal it was pointed out that the Authority now has on file applications for a federal grant from both Multnomah County and the city of Portland for financial assistance for construction of interceptor sewers and treatment plant for the Tryon Creek basin. The Authority will therefore have to decide which applicant should be given a priority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the proposed construction program as presented by the city of Portland be approved and that the city be commended for its cooperation.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a committee of three members of the Authority be appointed by the chairman to meet with officials of the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah for the purpose of resolving the matter as to which agency will construct the Tryon Creek project and that representatives of the city of Oswego be invited to be present at such a meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the court action in the matter of the city of Portland be dismissed.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM LOWER WILLAMETTE COMMUNITIES

At the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority on September 22, 1960, a public hearing was held in the matter of sewage and waste disposal in the lower Willamette River by the cities of Canby, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Lake Oswego, Salem and West Linn and the communities of the Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names (Marylhurst), Manbrin Gardens and Willamette View Manor. The order entered as a result of that hearing directed each of the 10 communities to submit progress reports on or before December 15, 1960.

As of this date progress reports had been received and reviewed by the staff from all the above named cities and communities except West Linn, Manbrin Gardens and Willamette View Manor.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the progress reports submitted by Canby, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Lake Oswego, Salem and the Marylhurst school be accepted and the secretary be instructed to request reports from West Linn, Manbrin Gardens and Willamette View Manor no later than January 1961.

HARVEY ALUMINUM COMPANY - The Dalles

The Chairman stated that the Sanitary Authority had informally considered the problems associated with the control of air pollutants discharged from the existing 240 aluminum reduction cells and the 60 cell addition during the two previous meetings of the Authority and that the Authority's staff had presented recommendations concerning additional fluoride controls and the need for additional sampling by the company's representatives.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to present a summary of the staff's activities since the September 22 meeting. The following report prepared by the staff of the Authority was read by Mr. Hatchard:

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"The activities which have occurred since the 9-22-60 Sanitary Authority meeting relative to air pollution controls for the original 240 aluminum reduction cells and the 60 cell addition of the Harvey Aluminum Company mill in The Dalles as follows:

1. On September 27, 1960, a letter was sent to Harvey Aluminum Company advising them of the actions taken by the Authority, after considering reports presented at the 9-22-60 meeting by Harvey representatives. Dr. O. C. Compton, Associate Plant Horticulturist, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, representatives of the Wasco County Fruit Growers League and the Authority's staff.
2. The Authority had received no reply to their letter by November 28. The staff contacted Mr. Claude C. Cooke, Administrator, Harvey Aluminum Company, Torrance, California, to make a survey of the mill in The Dalles on December 1. The purpose of the survey was to determine what actions had been taken by the company in response to the Authority's letter of 9-27-60.
3. Staff members R.R. Ott and R.E. Hatchard were conducted on an inspection of the mill by A. Cronkrite, plant manager and Mr. C. Cooke. The information obtained relating to the items as listed in the Authority's letter of 9-27-60 is as follows:

(1) and (2) Harvey Aluminum Company questions the need for providing any additional fume control facilities to increase the fluoride removal efficiency above the 95% specified for the existing 240 aluminum reduction cells and the 60 cell addition.

Their views are based upon the practices of the aluminum reduction industry and did not appear to include any consideration of the specific condition in The Dalles concerning meteorological conditions, topography, agricultural operations or other local situations.

(3) The company has completed the installation of double fume burners, the change from 40 H.P. exhaust fans to 60 H.P. motors and about 50 of the 240 cells had been equipped with the new skirt enclosures which improves the fume collection at the cells. The remaining 190 cells were being converted to the new skirts at the rate of 4 cells per week. If the project continued at this rate, the work would be completed in about one year.

(See bottom  
of page 37)  
para. #4.

(5) No stack sampling measurements had been made since the 9-22-60 Authority meeting. The company claimed that the conversion projects prevented the collection of any measurements that would be representative of routine production conditions.

The Authority staff members emphasized the need for stack sampling even though the data obtained related only to the conditions present during a phase of the conversion project. The company was advised that any stack sampling data or other information must be submitted to the Authority no later than December 9, 1960 if the staff was expected to evaluate the information for the December 15, 1960 Authority meeting.

The staff urged the company to undertake the in-plant sampling and explained the critical need to evaluate the total fluoride quantity escaping. We discussed the assumptions that had been made because the actual fluoride values are unknown. Mr. Cook requested a copy of the calculations which was provided with the intent that the importance of the in-plant fluoride measurement would be shown.

The 60 cell addition project was nearing completion. The fume controls appeared to be installed in accordance with the plans and specifications; however, no approval has been given to the plans and specifications because essential basic data requested at the July 14, 1960 meeting has not been provided.

Most of the cells are in the "bake-out" phase which requires about 45 days. Aluminum is being produced and dense emissions from the 4 new fume towers were noted. The company has made no measurement of the new stacks and does not plan to until the cells are producing commercial grade aluminum, which is scheduled for February 1961.

4. In a letter dated 12-5-60, Harvey Aluminum Company was notified regarding the time and place for the December 15th meeting and our understanding was confirmed that the company would submit any stack sampling reports or any other information by December 9th, to allow review by the Authority's staff prior to the December 15th meeting.

5. On December 9, Mr. Cooke telephoned the staff to report that technical difficulties in the laboratory at The Dalles mill prevented completion of the stack sampling test. He requested a conference with the staff on December 13, 1960 and indicated that he would deliver the stack test data at that time.

6. On December 5th, 1960 a letter was received from Mr. Donald W. Bailey, Chairman, Wasco County Fruit Growers League, enclosing a laboratory report of fluoride concentrations found in leaf and foliage samples collected from eight orchards. The fluoride concentrations found appear to be about double the concentration found in August 28, 1959 and reported in the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Paper #95 dated August 1960.

7. The staff completed the evaluation of a series of air samples collected at the Klindt station located 1/4 mile east of the Harvey Mill. A total of 98 samples were collected and analyzed from 8-29-60 to 9-6-60 and 9-30-60 to 10-17-60. The maximum fluoride concentration found was 96.4 parts per billion on 9-5-60, the minimum 5.9 on 9-4-60 and the average value was 21.0 ppb. The normal fluoride concentration was established as less than 3 ppb by sampling prior to the start of aluminum production.

(4) No in-plant sampling had been done to determine the quantity of fluoride discharged from the cells to the space ventilation. The cell-line space ventilation escapes to the atmosphere through a roof louvre which extends about 900 feet along the east side of each cell building. The company has formulated no additional plans for the sampling that would define the fluorides originating from this source. It appeared that the company intends to delay any consideration of plans for measurement until the entire 240 cells are equipped with the new skirt enclosures.

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The wind direction and velocity was recorded at the Klindt station and the high fluoride values correlate with the periods when the wind direction was from the mill to the station.

8. On December 13, 1960 the staff conferred with Mr. C. Cooke and other Harvey representatives. A stack sampling test for measurements made on towers 3N and 3S on 12-2-60 was delivered. The data provided was a summary of the final values and does not identify the sampling or analytical methods used or who performed the measurements. In its present form the test data does not meet the requirements of the Authority's regulations which require that such studies be conducted in a manner and with equipment approved by the Authority or with equivalent acceptable methods of measurement.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Since the Harvey Aluminum Company has failed to provide essential data concerning the discharge of air contaminants from the mill in The Dalles the staff suggests that the Authority consider initiating the actions provided by Oregon Administration Rules Chapt. 334 Sect. 32-015 (9) concerning the existing 240 cell units and Chapt. 449.050 ORS concerning the new plant addition.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the Harvey Aluminum Company was present and wished to present a report.

Mr. Max Elliott, Attorney, stated that he represented Harvey Aluminum and would like to present a summary of the Harvey Aluminum Company's activities concerning the improvement in the control facilities. He reported that the company had arranged for a survey of The Dalles area by Dr. B. L. Richards, Horticultural Pathologist, and an expert on stone fruit, and that Dr. Richard's report shows no damage to cherry trees in The Dalles that could be attributed to fluorides. He pointed out that Dr. Richard's report did show some injury to the cherry trees apparently from the winter conditions and mite infestations.

Mr. Elliott reported that the company had substantially completed the installations referred to in recommendations #3 of the Sanitary Authority's letter of September 27, 1960 which included the installation of double fume burners, improved scrubber nozzles and the improved skirts. He explained that about 50 cells had been equipped with the improved skirt system and the conversion was continuing at about 4 cells per week. He stated that the company questioned the technical basis for the Sanitary

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Authority's requirement that the fluoride removal efficiency in the fume control system be increased from 95% to 99%. He reported that Harvey Aluminum company believes that the existing fume controls were as good as any other aluminum reduction mill and that Harvey could not obtain guarantees for a scrubber design that would assure a 99% removal. He reported that the Reynolds Metals Company's plant in Troutdale, Oregon does not provide a 95% removal of the fluoride concentrations. Mr. Elliott then introduced Dr. Robert Simonson, member of the Harvey Aluminum technical staff, at their headquarters in Torrance. Dr. Simonson supported the company's position that 99% removal of fluoride contaminants could not be achieved with a fume scrubber arrangement.

Mr. Elliott stated that responsible governmental agency recommendation or directive should be within the bounds of technical achievement and that he had requested the Authority's staff to suggest an engineer who could devise such a system or a company that produced equipment that removed 99% of the fluoride, that in reply to this inquiry the Authority's staff pointed out that it was not one of their functions to design such equipment and that they did not know of any specific engineer or manufacturer that could produce equipment that would remove 99% of the fluoride.

Mr. Elliott stated that the Authority had not provided any reports supporting its recommendation that 99% fluoride removal was required. However, Mr. Elliott stated that their company had obtained a copy of the staff report in connection with the plant survey in December which showed certain calculations based upon the Bosanquet-Pearson equation and that this information included a calculated fluoride concentration at a station one mile from the plant to be 91 parts per billion. Mr. Elliott pointed out that the Harvey technical staff found an arithmetical error that reduced the concentration to 8.1 ppb. He stated that the 8 ppb value was well within any recognized limit of fluoride.

Mr. Elliott explained that their company had not been able to complete some of the requested stack sampling measurements because the operating conditions at the mill were not representative. He explained that he was the person responsible for instructions to the company's technical staff to suspend stack sampling until the in-plant conditions were more normal. He stated that he had a responsibility as general counsel of the company to avoid incurring unnecessary liabilities. He pointed out that non-representative measurements would become available to any attorney for later use in liability suits. He stated that in early November the plant superintendent reported to him that the mill operating conditions had returned to normal and that stack sampling measurements could be made. Mr. Elliott reported that a stack sampling report had been submitted to the Authority on December 13, 1960. He stated that the Authority's staff report indicated that the measurements were not acceptable. However, the company had followed the same procedure as for previous measurements. He stated that the test showed a fluoride removal efficiency of 95% and that about 20 pounds of fluoride compounds were being emitted each day from each of the 16 scrubber towers. He stated that their company had made no measurements of the fluoride concentrations in the space ventilation; however, that equipment was being obtained and that their planning for such measurements was continuing.

He stated that the Sanitary Authority's staff had expressed some concern regarding the future expansion of the Harvey Aluminum Company's facilities in The Dalles. He reported that the company would be expanding in the northwest but that a location had not been decided. He emphasized that there were no present plans for further expansion of aluminum production cells in The Dalles area.

Mr. Edgar Dick, attorney for Harvey Aluminum stated that a public hearing should not be scheduled at this time since all the scientific

facts were not available and that actually such a hearing would be premature until this information could be obtained.

Mr. Hatchard stated that he was reluctant to believe that Mr. Elliott deliberately would present erroneous information. However, Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the staff report to which Mr. Elliott referred was not the supporting data to the Sanitary Authority requirements for increasing the fluoride efficiencies from 95% to 99%. He stated further that Mr. Elliott was informed of this fact but chose to misrepresent the report. Mr. Hatchard explained that the information included in the staff report was one of a series of calculations attempting to predict downwind concentration of fluoride by assuming fluoride concentrations in the space ventilation along with certain meteorological factors.

Mr. Hatchard stated that this information was made available to Harvey Aluminum in order to emphasize the importance of actually measuring the fluoride concentration in the space ventilation. It was intended to point out that the lack of this basic information created a necessity to make broad assumptions. Mr. Hatchard also stated that the supporting data to the Sanitary Authority's recommendations is the actual fluoride concentrations found in samples collected at the area station 1/4 mile east of the plant in The Dalles, together with the foliage fluoride concentrations reported in the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station's miscellaneous paper #95 which was presented during the September 22, 1960 Sanitary Authority meeting.

Mr. Donald Bailey, Chairman of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, stated it was their contention that at the September Authority meeting that the 1960 cherry crop had been damaged. However, at that time there was no data available concerning the actual fluoride concentrations found in foliage samples. He reported that their organization had submitted foliage samples to the Charleton Laboratories and that the report of the analyses was now available. He stated that the laboratory results showed

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increased levels of fluorides in the leaves of The Dalles orchards which were substantially higher than the concentrations found during 1959.

Mr. Bailey stated that the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station had begun studies related to the injury of cherry trees. Mr. Bailey explained that Dr. Richard had visited The Dalles area after the cherry crop had been harvested and would therefore hardly be in a position to determine whether or not any fluoride injury had occurred to the crop. Mr. Bailey also pointed out that Dr. Richards would not be able to recognize fluoride effects since his own report shows that he had never seen any fluoride effects on sweet cherries. Mr. Bailey stated that there had been no unusual frost damage in The Dalles area nor any other unusual wind conditions. He indicated there was a minor problem with mites.

He emphasized that Harvey Aluminum company was unable to provide the essential data regarding the quantity of fluorides in the space ventilation and Mr. Bailey urged that the Authority set a public hearing in order to obtain this information. He stated that the 60 cell addition was in operation and pointed out that this was an additional source of fluoride and that the growers were concerned about this development.

Dr. Wilcox stated that Mr. Elliott had said that this was not the time to hold a hearing. Dr. Wilcox asked when the Harvey Aluminum Company would be prepared to present the facts during a public hearing.

Mr. Cooke replied that the company was completing certain improvements which he expected would be completed before the next growing season and that the additional data would be needed to describe the space ventilation discharge. He indicated that the latter part of February might be a satisfactory time to review informally this additional information.

Mr. Bailey stated that his organization was worried about the additional delays because the continuing fluoride emissions would be affecting the 1961 cherry drop and the fact that the plant expansion project

substantially completed would continue in production.

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Dr. Forrest Rieke stated that it appeared there were two problems before the Sanitary Authority; the first matter was involved with the fume controls of the existing 240 cell production and the second problem associated with the control of fumes from the 60 cell addition project. He stated that both problems are concerned with actual measurement of the fluoride in the scrubber discharge and the building space ventilation which is also emitted into the atmosphere. He pointed out that the Harvey Aluminum company appeared reluctant to engage in any measuring activities because of the legal aspects associated with the possibility of such data being used in subsequent damage suits. He explained that this actually was a general problem of industry with the control of pollution and that as long as the industrial representatives feel that they must conduct themselves at hearings on the assumption that anything said may be used against them, then the public agency will not be receiving complete cooperation. Dr. Rieke asked if the Harvey Aluminum company intended to cooperate on the basis of considering all facts regarding the discharges into the atmosphere or was it their intention to limit their activities only to the protection of the company's liability. He pointed out that the existing statutes do require the Sanitary Authority to protect the public against injury from the aspects of air pollution.

Mr. Cooke replied that the company wanted to cooperate and had completed many improvements to the fume control facilities serving their plant in The Dalles.

He stated that it was his understanding that no data regarding plant measurements could be submitted to the Sanitary Authority as confidential information. He pointed out that this situation was a continuing problem.

The Chairman stated that there was a need for the company representatives and the Authority's staff to resolve these matters and produce a satisfactory agreement. He pointed out that the approaching growing season of the

orchards creates some urgency to bring about the agreements.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the company would attempt to submit the previously requested data.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the staff was willing to have another meeting with Harvey Aluminum company before the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff has been waiting since July 27, 1960, to continue development of methods for measuring fluorides in the building space ventilation.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the matter of issuing a citation to the Harvey Aluminum company to appear at a public hearing would be deferred at this time and that instead the unresolved points at issue be discussed informally prior to the next Authority meeting by representatives of the Harvey Aluminum company, Wasco County Fruit Growers and Produce League and the Authority's staff.

The date for the next meeting was set for Thursday, January 26, 1961, to begin at 10:00 A.M. in the State Office Building.

There being no further business the meeting was recessed for lunch at 12:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS

Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

January 26, 1961

The eighty-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 AM, January 26, 1961, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B.A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., John P. Amacher and Herman P. Meierjurgan, members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Asst. Chief Engineer; Donald J. Benson and Ronald I. Culver, Associate Engineers; Joseph E. Jensen and Ronald R. Ott, Asst. Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; and Howard G. Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the eighty-second meeting held on December 15, 1960, be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken by the staff on the following 8 projects for water pollution control and 4 projects for air pollution control during the month of December 1960 be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-5-60	Gresham	Eldorado Estates Sewer Ext.	Prov. approval
12-8-60	Springfield	Prel. engineering report	Approved
12-8-60	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-9-60	Eugene	Sewer extensions (5)	Prov. approval
12-19-60	McKay Park	Trunk sewer	Prov. approval
12-21-60	Yamhill County	Dayton Highschool	Prov. approval
12-20-60	Douglas County	Fullerton IV Grade School	Approved
12-22-60	Marion County	Seventh Day Adventist School	Not Approved
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-2-60	Oregon	Proposed bill on air pollution control.	Comments submitted.
12-7-60	La Grande	Final report regarding steam plant changes at Mt. Emily Lmbr. Division mill.	Comments Submitted.
12-30-60	Portland	3,000 lb. per hr. incinerator to serve the Lloyd Center Shopping Center.	Conditional approval.
12-30-60	Marion County	Report of the refuse disposal practices.	Study

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CITY OF SHERWOOD:

Pursuant to an official notice dated December 28, 1960, a public hearing in the matter of sewage and waste disposal by the city of Sherwood was held on this date by the Authority. The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by a court reporter.

Mr. Benson briefly reviewed an engineering report dated December 15, 1960, and prepared by him in the matter of sewage and waste disposal by the city of Sherwood in the public waters of the state of Oregon. A copy of said report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent file in this case.

Mr. Fred A. Anderson, City Attorney, was present to represent the city of Sherwood and Mr. William H. Dashney, Attorney, was present to represent Frontier Leather Company.

Mr. Guesseth stated that because this was a public hearing it would be held according to the Authority's rules of practice and procedure adopted pursuant to ORS Chapt. 183. He had been designated by the Authority as attorney and notary public to administer the oath to each person testifying.

Mr. Anderson, City Attorney, advised the Authority that the city was not in a position to put on formal witnesses as such. He stated the city's position was, in effect, one of nolo contendere; that they were not contesting the report but instead recognized the need for remedial action; that action so far not taken was not due to lack of good faith on the part of the city but it just takes time to get things done by democratic process; that the city does recognize its obligation to clear up the problem; that there seems to be a difference of opinion in respect to how this problem can be solved; that it seems a sound, detailed and exhaustive study on this problem should be made; that the tannery effluent is such that it requires a specialist, someone who has had actual experience with this type of waste, to determine what should be done; that he was not saying there are not competent engineers in this area to solve this problem but that it should be done thoroughly so when the city spends the money they will have remedial action and not have different problems in the future; that the city is limited in its powers; that each thing has to be done according to recognized methods; that the city filed injunctive proceedings against the tannery in order to put the problem on the proper plane; and that the city is not necessarily implying that they do not want the tannery but do feel entitled to proper consideration from this main contributor.

He then referred to the agreement between the tannery and city as a possible solution to this problem, pointing out that any agreement would be binding only as a good faith matter. He said the problem is to develop a means of treating the wastes sufficiently to meet the Authority's standards. Such a solution should also be adequate for future requirements. He had serious questions concerning the economic feasibility of meeting the standards which the Authority has set up but he thought it was only proper that the Authority fix the standards. He stated again that the big problem is to know what the city and industry have to do, that considerable engineering study will have to be done, and that a full and complete review of the whole problem is needed to protect everyone from spending a lot of money and not achieving the desired results. He mentioned that a conference had been held recently with the tannery, city officials and Mr. Benson. He said another question is whether the time table the Authority has proposed to establish is reasonable considering the complexity of the problem involved, that the city must first determine what is to be done, and that the city council has limitations of

public responsibilities involved, not only legally but economically and willingly. He reported that the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield had been retained and that Mr. Ralph Roderick of that firm was present to take the stand regarding the time problem. Oath was given to Mr. Roderick.

Mr. Roderick then stated that the Frontier Leather Company had retained his firm to make an engineering study in an attempt to solve this problem. He stated further that the tannery's operations are tied into the city of Sherwood, that the tannery wastes are considerably different from city sewage and that the literature does not indicate treatment methods or degree of treatment required. He said that no one method can be prescribed without a detailed study of the problem and for that reason the time available to complete construction drawings is not adequate, that in addition to the determination of the type of treatment it will also require serious consideration and cooperative arrangement between all parties involved in working out a program, that, therefore, 4 months is not sufficient time to establish the type of treatment and to follow up with engineering plans and development of a fiscal program. He stated that September would probably be as soon as they could do it.

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Roderick if he thought an adequate treatment method could be found. Mr. Roderick stated he thought a satisfactory solution could be found. Mr. McPhillips mentioned that the pulp mills are lagooning their wastes and asked Mr. Roderick if that were practical in this instance. Mr. Roderick said they had considered that possibility but there are two things in regard to lagoons that are a problem in this particular area. There is no adequate ground available that is level enough to provide the pond space required and there is some doubt that sufficient light could penetrate into the wastes. He said a small pond might well be used for treatment as a pilot operation. Dr. Wilcox then asked about possible air pollution problems. Mr. Roderick stated air pollution would not be a problem with proper types of treatment. He inferred it might be a problem with a lagoon system.

There was then a discussion regarding whether or not the existing city sewage treatment plant would be adequate to handle the sewage and other wastes if the tannery were not connected to the city system. It was concluded, however, that if at all possible the city and tannery should work together to solve the problem.

Mr. Wendel asked when plans could be completed. Mr. Roderick stated he could prepare plans and submit them to the city by September 1. Mr. Wendel asked if that would be satisfactory to the city of Sherwood. Mr. Anderson replied that the city council has only those powers specifically given it by charter and that he was not in a position at this time to state that they will do certain things. He suggested that the city even though it does contract to receive certain loadings can not bind itself to the Frontier Leather Company and that Frontier Leather must assume all the responsibility of meeting the standards in so far as its effluent is concerned. Mr. Queseth asked Mr. Anderson if he could state that the city officials to the best of their ability would cooperate toward meeting the time schedule. Mr. Anderson replied that to that extent he could state that the city is willing to cooperate within its limitations.

Mr. William Dasney, attorney for Frontier Leather Company, stated that officials of the company recognize there is a problem. He pointed out that the Frontier Leather Company at its own expense has employed Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield to make a study of the situation in order to determine if some solution financially feasible can be worked out. In a conference with Mr. Anderson and members of the Council, the Frontier Leather Company had expressed a willingness to participate in not only fixing its own facilities but perhaps

the city's. He stated further they would like a continuance of the hearing so that Mr. Roderick could make his study and determine whether they have enough money to solve the problem.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Sherwood and parties named on the citation be ordered to have approved plans and necessary financing completed by September 1, 1961.

#### Tryon Creek

A four-point program submitted by the city of Portland for construction of additional sewerage facilities was reviewed by the secretary. Mr. Meierjürgen, chairman of the committee appointed at the December 15, 1960, Sanitary Authority meeting to resolve the question as to whether the city or the county should build the Tryon Creek project gave a report on the findings and recommendations of this committee.

The committee had met on January 25, 1961, with Mr. William A. Bowes, Commissioner of Public Works, city of Portland, Mr. James Gleason, Multnomah County Commissioner, and Lee Stidd, Mayor of Lake Oswego. A field trip to the proposed site was also made on January 25. The committee's report was as follows:

"Your committee which was appointed pursuant to the action taken by the Sanitary Authority at its meeting on December 15, 1960, has carefully investigated and considered the matter of the construction of sewers and sewage treatment facilities in the Tryon Creek basin as proposed by both the city of Portland, Oregon, and by Multnomah County, Oregon, for the Tri-County Metropolitan Sanitation Committee of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. In addition, the committee met on January 4, 1961, and on January 25, 1961, with William A. Bowes, Commissioner of Public Works, City of Portland, with M. James Gleason, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Multnomah County, with Lee A. Stidd, Mayor, Lake Oswego, Oregon, and with other representatives of the city of Portland, Multnomah County and the city of Lake Oswego. A field trip to the proposed sites for sewage treatment facilities was also made on January 25, 1961.

The following observations, conclusions and recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

#### City of Portland:

The city of Portland has proposed to construct sewers and a sewage treatment plant to serve 4355 acres in the Tryon Creek basin and in addition intercept sewage from 1445 acres located in the city but in the Fanno Creek Basin.

The estimated cost of this project is \$1,165,000. The city of Portland has funds on hand to undertake planning and construction of the project immediately.

The city of Portland has an application on file with the Sanitary Authority dated June 15, 1960, for a federal grant in the amount of \$250,000 for the construction of the intercepting sewers and treatment works in the Tryon Creek Basin.

The city has prepared a preliminary engineering report on the proposed project, but has not completed final engineering plans and specifications.

#### Multnomah County:

Multnomah County has also proposed to construct sewers and a sewage treatment

plant to serve 4355 acres in the Tryon Creek area. The county proposal submitted, however, did not propose to serve that area in the city of Portland that is located in the Fanno Creek basin, apparently due to the fact that the county was unaware of the desire of the city of Portland to divert this sewage from the west side interceptor for treatment elsewhere.

Multnomah County does not have funds on hand at the present time to undertake construction of the project.

It has been reported that Multnomah County has caused plans and specifications for the project to be prepared. Except for the treatment plant, no such plans or specifications have yet been filed with the Sanitary Authority.

Multnomah County has on file with the Sanitary Authority an application dated April 4, 1958, for a federal grant in the amount of \$185,000 for the construction of intercepting sewers and sewage treatment works to serve the Tryon Creek basin.

City of Lake Oswego:

The Sanitary Authority in its order dated September 22, 1960, instructed the city of Oswego to provide secondary treatment of its sewage by July 1, 1962.

Regardless of which political subdivision constructs the treatment plant to serve the Tryon Creek basin, the city of Lake Oswego would be interested in negotiating for secondary treatment of its sewage at such a plant provided that a reasonable and satisfactory contract both for the present and future could be consummated.

The city of Lake Oswego at the January 4, meeting expressed concern as to whether treatment facilities constructed by the city of Portland would be sufficient to serve the west side area contemplated in the Tri-County master plan.

Verbal proposals by the city of Lake Oswego suggested expansion of the city's sewage treatment works for primary treatment of the sewage from the city and its environs as well as from the Tryon Creek area and the development of secondary treatment facilities for these wastes at either of the two sites proposed by the city of Portland or Multnomah County, but preferably at the Tri-County site which is located nearer to the Oswego sewage treatment works.

Recommendations:

In view of the urgent necessity for providing sewers in the Tryon Creek basin, and for providing sewage treatment facilities to serve not only the Tryon Creek basin, but the Dunthorpe and Riverwood areas as well, and because Multnomah County has thus far been unable to convince your committee that it can proceed with the construction of these facilities before the summer of 1963, it is recommended therefore that the Sanitary Authority:

1. Grant preliminary approval to the proposal submitted by the city of Portland for the construction of the Tryon Creek sewers and sewage treatment facilities provided that:
  - a. The plans and specifications for the sewage treatment facilities provide for expansion to serve additional areas as needed.

- b. That plans and specifications for sewers and sewage treatment facilities are submitted to the Sanitary Authority for review and approval before construction begins.
2. Authorize a tentative priority for a federal construction grant to the city of Portland for the construction of the Tryon Creek sewers and sewage treatment facilities provided that by June 15, 1961
    - a. The City of Portland consummates an agreement with the city of Lake Oswego to provide treatment for sewage from that portion of the city of Lake Oswego that is located in the Tryon Creek basin.
    - b. The city of Portland consummates an agreement with the city of Lake Oswego for secondary treatment of sewage from that city unless the city of Lake Oswego notifies the Sanitary Authority to the contrary.
    - c. That copies of such agreements or contracts are on file with the Sanitary Authority by the date specified."

A brief discussion of the Committee's report then followed.

In response to a question by Mr. Wendel, Commissioner Bowes, who was present to represent the city, assured the Authority that in undertaking the Tryon Creek project the city of Portland would not have to delay construction of the other portions of its required interceptor sewer and sewage treatment project.

The meeting was then recessed until 1:15 PM.

The meeting was reconvened at 1:15 PM. In the meantime Commissioner Bowes had written and submitted to the secretary a letter outlining his objections to certain provisions contained in the committee's recommendations. Mr. Bowes' letter dated January 26, 1961, was read by the Secretary and made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Sanitary Authority take the following action with regard to the program of the city of Portland relative to the construction of sewers and sewage treatment facilities in the Tryon Creek basin:

1. Grant preliminary approval to the proposal submitted by the city of Portland for the construction of the Tryon Creek sewers and sewage treatment facilities provided that:
  - a. The plans and specifications for the sewage treatment facilities provide for expansion to serve additional areas as needed.
  - b. That plans and specifications for sewers and sewage treatment facilities are submitted to the Sanitary Authority for review and approval before construction begins.
2. Authorize a tentative priority for a federal construction grant to the city of Portland for the construction of the Tryon Creek sewers and sewage treatment facilities provided that by June 15, 1961
  - a. The city of Portland consummates an agreement with the city of Lake Oswego to provide treatment for sewage from that portion of the city of Lake Oswego that is located in the Tryon Creek basin.

- b. The city of Portland consummates an agreement with the city of Lake Oswego for secondary treatment of sewage from that city unless the city of Lake Oswego notifies the Sanitary Authority to the contrary.
- c. That copies of such agreements or contracts are on file with the Sanitary Authority by the date specified.

#### ESTACADA

The public hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Estacada was called to order by the Chairman at 1:30 p.m. The purpose of the hearing was explained by Mr. Spies. Official notices had previously been mailed to all interested parties. The hearing was conducted according to the rules of practice and procedure adopted pursuant to ORS Chapter 183 and the proceedings were recorded by a court reporter whose transcript has subsequently been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. James O. Goodwin, attorney, was present to represent the Currinsville residents and Mr. John Caldwell, city attorney, was present to represent the city of Estacada. Mr. Carl E. Green, consulting engineer, was the first person to testify and outlined the proposed plan for the lagoon system to be constructed by the city in the Currinsville area. He stated that the proposed project for the city of Estacada goes back a number of years to the time when the Authority first advised the city to provide more treatment before discharging its sewage effluent to the river. After making a study of costs it had been determined that the best method to accomplish this would be a lagoon method of treatment rather than conventional type of filter or activated sludge. He stated a lagoon would be cheaper to construct and, more important, cheaper to operate with comparable results and a minimum of attention. The city has since acquired a 54-acre piece of property and plans to utilize this property for a lagoon. The proposed project includes an 18-inch outfall from the city, a trunk sewer along Lake Shore Drive, a pumping station at the present inadequate primary treatment plant to discharge to the 18-inch outfall leading to the lagoon. The proposed lagoon would have an area of 10 to 11 acres and a water depth of 3 to 5 feet. Its effluent would be chlorinated before discharge to the Clackamas River.

Mr. Stanley then presented as the next witness Mr. Jack Sceva, a geologist from the State Engineer's staff. Mr. Sceva at the request of the Authority had made an investigation of the proposed lagoon site and adjacent area and had prepared a report covering his findings. A copy of his report dated January 1961 was submitted at the hearing and has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter. Mr. Sceva testified that the effect of the construction of the lagoon on the quality of the ground water supply in the Currinsville Terrace is not known. If leakage from the lagoon is substantial, a large part of the ground water reservoir lying north and northwest from the lagoon could become polluted. If the leakage is small, the effect of its construction on the ground water supply may not be discernible.

Mr. James Caufield, registered professional engineer, was the next witness to testify on behalf of the residents of the Currinsville area. He likewise had inspected the proposed lagoon site but had made no

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special tests. Based on his observations it was his opinion that the property in question could not be considered as an ideal site for a lagoon. In response to questioning he said he had no opinion as to the distance of travel or extent of possible pollution of the ground water table which might result from leakage from the lagoon. A copy of a letter dated October 25, 1960, written by Mr. Caufield to Mr. James O. Goodwin, was submitted as complainants exhibit No. 1.

Mr. William H. Tucker owner of property immediately west and southwest of the proposed lagoon site testified concerning the drainage of surface water and submitted a letter dated January 9, 1961, signed by David B. Anderson, soil conservationist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Said letter stated that the adjacent Tucker property because of the existing soil formation could not be considered as suitable for construction of an irrigation holding reservoir. The letter from Mr. Anderson was submitted as complainants exhibit No. 3.

Mr. Lawrence Looney, a resident and property owner in the Currinsville area then testified regarding the efforts of the community to dissuade the city of Estacada from building a lagoon on the site in question.

Mr. Chester Ireland representative of Portland General Electric testified that the company was concerned about the possibility of the outfall from the proposed lagoon system interfering with the safety of a spring ground water supply which serves the PGE property.

Mr. Irving Olsen, an engineer of Dames and Moore consultants in applied earth sciences then testified regarding his findings in connection with a survey of the soil formation at the lagoon site. He testified that he thought there should be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet of seal on the bottom of the lagoon in order to prevent seepage, however, he could not state how much seepage might actually take place. He had made no permeability tests. A letter dated August 1, 1960, addressed to the city of Estacada by Mr. Olsen had previously been submitted by Mr. Goodwin as complainants exhibit No. 2.

The final witness was Mr. Green who presented additional information regarding the plans and specifications for the proposed project.

Following the testimony of Mr. Green the hearing was ended and the evidence turned over to the staff of the Authority for further consideration.

#### FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATIONS

A motion was made, seconded and carried to set June 15, 1961, as the deadline for submission of applications for federal construction grants from the 1962 fiscal year appropriation for public sewage treatment works.

#### HARVEY ALUMINUM COMPANY - The Dalles

The Chairman stated that the Authority had previously considered the air pollution problems associated with the Harvey Aluminum Company aluminum reduction mill near The Dalles. He explained that the discussion today was not a public hearing and called upon Mr. Hatchard to summarize the activities since the December 15, 1960, Authority meeting.

The following report prepared by the staff of the Authority was read by Mr. Hatchard.

SUBJECT: Interim report regarding air pollution control at the Harvey Aluminum Company's mill - The Dalles, Oregon

DATE: January 26, 1961

The activities which have occurred since the December 15, 1960, Sanitary Authority meeting relative to air pollution controls for the original 240 aluminum reduction cells and the 60 cell addition of the Harvey Aluminum Company mill in The Dalles are as follows:

1. On December 20, 1960, a letter was sent to Harvey Aluminum advising them of the actions taken by the Authority after considering reports presented at the December 15 meeting by Harvey representatives, The Wasco County Fruit and Produce League and the Authority's staff.
2. On December 27, 1960, a letter was sent by Cecil Quesseth, Sp. Assistant Attorney General to Mr. Edgar M. Dick, attorney for Harvey Aluminum Company, The Dalles suggesting that a meeting or conference be held in Portland or The Dalles on any one of several dates. This letter outlines the proposed meeting agenda and the suggested representatives of the company and the Authority's staff.
3. On December 29, 1960, a letter from Mr. Edgar M. Dick, acknowledged receipt of a letter of December 27, and indicated that the proposal for a meeting was being considered and a reply would be presented later.
4. On January 3, 1961, a letter was received from Mr. Claude C. Cook, Administrator, Harvey Aluminum to Curtiss M. Everts requesting a copy of the previous reports of the Air Pollution Section together with test results and testing procedures.
5. On January 4, 1961, a letter was received from Mr. Claude C. Cook, addressed to Cecil H. Quesseth replying to his letter of December 27, 1960, that the company had placed on order certain instruments needed to perform the in-plant sampling; that delivery would be about 60 days later. The letter advised that additional time would be needed to develop sampling methods and procedures and that therefore the meeting suggested in Mr. Quesseth's letter was premature and that the company requested the matter be removed from the January 26, 1961 agenda of the Authority.
6. On January 11, 1961 Cecil H. Quesseth acknowledge receipt of Mr. Cook's letter of January 4, 1961 and indicated the Authority was disappointed that the company was not ready to participate in a meeting prior to the January 26, 1961 Authority session.
7. On January 20, C. M. Everts transmitted a copy of 9 Air Pollution Section reports regarding Harvey fume control. A second letter was sent advising Harvey Aluminum Company that the matter would be on the agenda of January 26, 1961, Authority meeting.

8. On January 24, 1961 a letter was sent to F. E. Price, Dean, Oregon State College, Agricultural Experiment Station requesting that Dr. Compton attend the January 26 Authority meeting and present a summary of the available analyses of fluoride concentrations found in the foliage samples collected from The Dalles stations during the 1960 growing season.

9. The Authority has not received any stack sampling reports for measurements made of the scrubber tower emissions serving the existing 240 aluminum cells which have previously been requested to be submitted on monthly basis. Also, no additional information has been received regarding the company's plans for performing in-plant sampling.

#### STAFF RECOMMENDATION

No new information or action has occurred that will change the staff recommendation made at the December 15 meeting. Therefore, the staff suggests that the members of the Authority consider initiating the actions provided by Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 334, Section 32-015 (9) concerning the existing 240 cell units and Chapter 449.050 ORS concerning the new plant addition.

The Chairman asked Attorney Quesseth what sort of action the Authority should consider.

Mr. Quesseth stated that he was not certain exactly what was expected from him at this time but that he felt the Chairman's recommendation for a public hearing was proper.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Hatchard for additional staff recommendations. He replied that the technical staff recommend other legal action regarding the plant expansion be considered since the company had not provided the requested additional data which the Authority required in order to review the plans for the fume controls serving the 60 cell addition. He reported that the construction project has proceeded and was now in a shakedown operation period and that even in this process, there was additional emission into the atmosphere.

The Chairman stated that at the December 15, 1961 meeting the Authority deferred action with the hope that the remaining issues could be cooperatively resolved.

The Chairman asked if there were any others present who wished to be heard.

Mr. Donald Bailey, President of Wasco County Fruit and Produce Growers, read the following report summarizing conditions in The Dalles:

For Presentation at January 26  
Meeting of  
Air Pollution Authority  
Wasco County Fruit and Produce League

The Wasco County Fruit & Produce League strongly requests action on the recommendation of the Air Pollution staff at this January 26, meeting of the Sanitary Authority for the following reasons:

There is strong and uncontroverted evidence that fluorine emission from the Harvey Aluminum plant is far in excess of the amount shown by their very meagre stack tests. This evidence of excess emission comes from many sources:

1. The wide spread fruit and leaf damage symptoms near The Dalles in 1960 substantiated by grading tests on damaged fruits by State and Federal Graders and the visual analysis of trees by State Horticulturists, especially on apricots and prunes.
2. Secondly the Oregon State College bulletin which shows evidence of greatly elevated fluorine emissions in leaf samples taken in 1958 and 1959 and some fruit and leaf damage to apricot, peaches and prunes in 1959.
3. Leaf analysis work by Charlton Laboratories in 1960 which showed double the fluoride levels of 1959.
4. The air sampling tests taken by the Air Pollution people in 1960 showing greatly elevated levels of fluorine.
5. The 1960 Oregon State College tests which also show greatly elevated fluorine content in leaves even over the damaging level present in 1959.
6. Another related bit of evidence is the strong resistance of Harvey Aluminum to inplant sampling of their fluorine emission.

Other aluminum plants in the northwest have found it necessary to put in space ventilation fume controls to avoid excessive damage to agriculture. Why has Harvey Aluminum not done this?

Time is of the essence. At the September meeting of the Sanitary Authority it was agreed that a solution must be found before the next blossom season, but almost no progress has been made since September. The fruit industry is risking several million dollars of loss in only two or three months time. As the many commercial canners here today can testify, canning sweet cherries are not available elsewhere and are badly needed by Oregon's Food Processing industry. The Dalles has been the largest local source of canning sweet cherries in the northwest and sometimes in the whole country. Due to our crop losses in 1960, canners got less than half of their needs in canning cherries from The Dalles, a gross loss to the industry of well over a million dollars. Similar losses were incurred due to crop losses of brining and shipping cherries.

Time is running out for the 1961 crop to be protected. Harvey Aluminum has not seen fit to put in an adequate fluorine control system.

The Air Pollution staff recommendations must be acted on now to extend the protection of Oregon law to the fruit industry at The Dalles which is being destroyed by the unregulated trespass of toxic fluorides from Harvey Aluminum Co.

At a meeting of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League directors held January 17, 1961, the situation in regard to fluoride air pollution from Harvey Aluminum plant was reviewed. The developments were summarized as follows:

In 1958 when Harvey Aluminum began production, only conditional approval had been granted by the Oregon Sanitary Authority for Harvey Aluminum plans for air pollution control at their plant in The Dalles.

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In July 1960, after complaints from fruit growers in The Dalles area that they were being severely damaged by fluoride emissions, the Sanitary Authority ordered monthly stack tests and monthly inplant air samples to be submitted by Harvey Aluminum. The Authority delayed consideration of approval of plans for new plant facilities until excess emissions were corrected on the existing plant.

In September 1960, Oregon State College issued a bulletin showing that a great increase in fluoride content of fruit tree leaves had occurred at The Dalles after the beginning of the operation of Harvey Aluminum plant and that some leaf and fruit damage had been noted in 1959.

At the September 1960 meeting of the Sanitary Authority, The Dalles fruit growers again asked for protection and alleged serious fruit crop losses in 1960. The Authority repeated its monthly sampling order and set a sixty day minimum for beginning of inplant sampling.

In October 1960, The Dalles Fruit and Produce League committed \$2500 to Oregon State College to aid in fluoride testing work.

On December 3, 1960, The Dalles fruit growers submitted results of a September 1960 fruit leaf analysis which showed double the fluoride amounts over 1959 test levels.

On December 15, 1960, The Dalles fruit growers submitted a map of The Dalles area showing correlation between the fluoride levels found in fruit leaves and the shortage of the sweet cherry crop of 1960.

As neither stack samples nor inplant samples had been received from Harvey Aluminum, the Air Pollution staff recommended a citation hearing of the existing Harvey plant, and also injunction proceedings against the new unit for which plans had not been approved and which was beginning operation. The Sanitary Authority deferred action until the January 26, 1961, meeting.

On January 4, 1961, Harvey indicated by letter that it would be several months before the inplant sampling would begin and requested removal from the agenda of the January 26, 1961 meeting of consideration of the problem at The Dalles.

On January 17, 1961, the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League of The Dalles went on record supporting prompt action on the recommendations of the Air Pollution staff and suggested that the Air Pollution Authority conduct their own sampling at the Harvey plant of inplant emissions as the critical blossom period of The Dalles fruit orchards is only 2 months away, and further delays in taking protective action could be very damaging to the fruit industry at The Dalles.

The Chairman stated the Authority would now like to hear a report from Dr. O. C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State College.

Dr. Compton explained that it would be his purpose to report the fluoride concentrations found in various samples collected from test stations during the 1960 growing season in The Dalles. He explained that these results were preliminary since there had not yet been time to complete the final report. He stated that only 5 copies of the preliminary report dated 1-25-61, "Fluorine Levels in Crops at The Dalles in 1960" were available and one copy was for the Authority file. He stated that this information was a supplement to the report dated August 1960, "Comparison of Fluorine Levels in Crops Before and After Aluminum Factory Operations in The Dalles, Oregon" which was presented during the September 22, 1960 Authority meeting.

Dr. Compton said he believed it was necessary only to compare the fluoride concentrations found in the foliage samples in 1959 with the fluoride concentration found in 1960; that in June 1959 the range in fluoride concentrations was 6 to 106 ppm, averaging 26 ppm. He reported that samples were collected again in August 27 and 28, 1959 and that the range of fluoride found was from 18 ppm to 207 ppm fluoride, which averaged 73 ppm. He explained that the samples were collected from the same locations, the same fields and the same trees.

He reported that samples were collected on July 8, 1960, and the range of fluoride concentrations found in the analyses for all crops was 13.7 to 253 ppm. He stated that the analyses of 87 samples collected on this date averaged 82.8 ppm fluoride. He reported that a second series of samples were collected on September 20, 21 and 27, 1960 and the analyses of 95 samples had fluoride concentrations from 38.8 ppm to 432 ppm with an average for all samples of 176 ppm. This summary is shown on Table 2 of the 1960 preliminary report. He stated that in contrasting foliage samples collected in 1959 with samples collected in 1960 the maximum found in 1959 was 207 ppm while in 1960 the maximum was 432 ppm. The average fluoride concentration found in the second sample series collected in 1959 was 73 ppm compared to the average fluoride concentration of 176 ppm in the second series of foliage samples collected in 1960. He explained that his group had sampled in each direction on the Oregon Side of the river to a distance 6 miles from the aluminum plant. However, orchards were not located in all sectors; and that they were not able to get samples of leaves of cherries or samples of alfalfa in certain locations. He explained the sector they designated as SE and E had no orchards within the first 3 miles so no samples could be collected.

The Chairman asked Mr. Edgar Dick, Attorney representing Harvey Aluminum, if he wished to make a statement.

Mr. Dick stated that Mr. Quesseth had directed a letter to him dealing with the manner in which the problems should be handled and one alternative was to arrange for a conference with the company and Authority technical staff. He stated that Mr. Claude Cook and the Harvey Aluminum Company felt the technical people should deal with the problem in that way. Mr. Dick stated that apparently there was a misunderstanding of what the company's position was. He explained that Harvey had previously requested information and staff reports which were not received until Monday of this week, and that their plan was that when Harvey Aluminum had reviewed the Authority's information that they would meet and discuss staff sampling and other problems and come to an agreement.

He informed the Authority that in-plant sampling equipment has been ordered and it will arrive around the first of March and that this equipment will be installed and calibrated and the Harvey Aluminum staff will make the plant tests. He stated that this procedure would be developed on a routine basis. Mr. Dick stated that Harvey Aluminum Company informed him they stand ready at any time the Authority selects after the first day of February to get together with the technical staff and resolve the problems. He explained that it would take Harvey Aluminum staff approximately one week to review the Authority reports.

He informed the members that Mr. Cook could not attend the meeting as he was in Tennessee and would not return until next week. He said that a letter to the Sanitary Authority was sent from Torrance, California, which he presented to the Secretary. This letter was dated 1-25-61.

The Chairman asked if others would like to be heard.

Mr. George Scalas, Dole Corporation, Salem, Oregon Division, wished to be heard. He stated most of the cherries canned by his company were from The Dalles area, and that their tonnage from that area in 1960 was 1/3 of that in 1958; and that his company had become quite alarmed about this situation.

The Chairman asked Dr. Compton if this decrease could be attributable to the fluoride conditions.

Dr. Compton replied that it could be.

The Chairman said he had heard that fluorides do not injure the cherry crops, and asked Dr. Compton if he had heard similar stories.

Dr. Compton stated he had but that this did not necessarily mean it was true.

Mr. Del McCurvan, California Packing Company stated that his firm relied heavily upon cherries from The Dalles area; since it was the biggest supplier of cherries, perhaps 90%, and that it is very vital to his operation and would be a great loss to California Packing Co., if the cherry crop vanished.

Mr. E. L. Jones, Underwood Fruit and Warehouse Company, Underwood, Washington, said his company was a little more concerned about the fact that the tonnage has been declining in both Washington and Oregon. He felt a poor national reputation was being established and he emphasized that the market and the customers depending on these packers must not be lost since it is almost impossible to get them back.

The Chairman asked Mr. Jones if he was aware of any other reason for the crop reduction other than the contamination of the fruit.

He replied no and that in 1959 the decline of cherries was severe. He anticipated obtaining 400 tons and ended up with about half that amount and he added that as near as he could determine they had had a normal crop in most other areas.

Mr. Mark G. Gehlor, Mgr. Oregon Fruit Products Company, Salem, Oregon, stated his firm has processed canned cherries from The Dalles for about 23 years; that The Dalles was depended upon for a crop each year and that as reported in the last two years the cherry crop had not met the requirements of his company.

The Chairman asked if he had heard of any other factor contributing to the decline of the crop other than fluoride.

Mr. Gehlor replied not necessarily, that basically The Dalles orchards included young growing trees and that the crops should be prolific but that this had not occurred.

Mr. Ellison Whitaker of North Pacific Cannery and Packers stated he believed the questions being considered today were that agricultural crops were being damaged by fluoride emissions and this is of vital importance to the canners and freezing industry of Oregon. He added that Oregon has been considered the finest producer of fruits for years; which was now being threatened by fluoride damage and that the whole problem was of significant importance to the growers. He explained that

when the supply is interrupted then the canners and packers look to other sources and that this will take a big industry away from Oregon where it really belongs. Mr. Whitaker stated that during the 1960 season sweet cherries for canning amounted to only 9,000 actual cases compared with a normal pack of over 20,000 cases.

Mr. Ralph E. Yocum, U. S. Products Corporation, Salem, Oregon stated that his firm had processed most of their cherries in California prior to three years ago; that they had recently purchased a plant in Salem and that their company wanted to continue packing in the Northwest. He stated that three years ago his firm went to The Dalles for their cherry supply and they were sadly disappointed. He emphasized that he would like to see this matter brought to a head so we can continue canning cherries in Oregon.

Mr. H. D. Danielson, Libby McNeil and Libby replied that his company was in a different position as they buy the bulk of the cherries for the fruit cocktail pack; that in 1958 they received 600 tons for canning and approximately 1,000 tons for brining; however, that last year they had less than 350 tons for canning and less than 300 tons for brining.

The Chairman asked the Authority to consider what action was appropriate.

Mr. McPhillips said he believed that the Authority should cite Harvey Aluminum in to show cause why they should not abate any air pollution they were causing. He also asked Mr. Quesseth would the Authority have to prove that the emissions were responsible for the damage if such a hearing was to be successfully concluded.

Mr. Quesseth stated the Authority would have to show that there was injury to plant life or property damage and that a factual basis for any such order was required to abate a public nuisance as defined by our law.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff could prove a loss and damage to the cherry crop through fluoride emissions. He stated that he believed that this would have to be proven to obtain effective action.

Mr. Hatchard stated the staff did not include an expert on the horticultural effects of fluoride; however, he pointed out that there had been other fluoride problems affecting other agricultural crops which have been investigated. He explained that the staff has measured high fluoride concentration at sampling stations in The Dalles, and that it would be the staff's assumption that the proof regarding injury to agriculture would have to be handled by agricultural experts. Mr. Hatchard stated the staff had reviewed reports concerning specific studies of fluoride concentrations; that it was the staff's understanding that the effect of fluorides on cherries have not been intensively studied. He stated that the staff assumed that the elevated fluoride levels found in the foliage probably would be evidence that could provide some of the proof together with the economics of the crop production.

Mr. McPhillips stated that there probably was a difference between technical men and he felt sure that Harvey Aluminum would provide a horticulturist to prove that there was no damage to cherries from high fluoride concentrations.

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Mr. Don Bailey stated the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League had brought evidence to the Authority regarding high fluoride concentrations and the effects of these concentrations upon crop production, that they had submitted evidence showing damage to prunes, peaches, etc., and that there was also evidence showing damage to the cherry crop.

Mr. McPhillips explained that the Authority was not unsympathetic to the growers and canners' position but remarked again that these facts had to be proven to the satisfaction of the court, and it did not appear to him that Harvey Aluminum was going to provide additional controls just because the Authority requested them to do so.

The Chairman asked Mr. Paul Rowell, Oregon Dept. of Agriculture if he wished to make a statement.

Mr. Paul Rowell, stated that it was his understanding from reports which he had reviewed that there was specific fluoride burn and he felt that was already determined; and that any time the leaves are burned it may be expected that there will be a decrease in the growth of the tree and hence a detrimental effect upon crops. He felt that this was a specific fact and there certainly were sufficient other indications that the importance of this production to the area and state as a whole would justify any action the State should take.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to re-state the staff recommendations.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was suggesting that legal counsel advise the Authority if an action to seek an injunction regarding the plant expansion could be considered. He stated the second part of the staff recommendation related to the existing plant where field investigations had established that high fluoride concentrations were present in the area and the staff recommended that the Authority authorize a citation hearing to consider all facts of the matter.

Mr. Harms asked the Chairman if the Authority would require that the recommendation for the 99% fluoride removal would be included in the hearing.

Mr. Hatchard advised Mr. Harms this recommendation was adopted at the September 22 1960 Authority meeting.

Mr. Quesseth stated he would like Mr. Hatchard to review the first part of the staff recommendation. He asked if he was indicating that no fume control plans were received and approved and that the Authority attempt to obtain an injunction in court.

Mr. Hatchard said the staff was concerned regarding the 60 cell plant expansion project; that the plans were received but not approved and that the staff suggested that the Authority consider seeking an injunction to prevent operation of the plant expansion.

Mr. Quesseth stated that he would have to do additional research on this matter to determine if a sound legal basis existed for an injunction.

Mr. Hatchard said that in accordance with the existing rules that inasmuch as satisfactory air pollution controls have not been obtained within a reasonable time period that the staff recommended a citation hearing also be considered.

Addenda to Minutes of January 26, 1961, Sanitary Authority Meeting

An omission in the dittoed copy of the Sanitary Authority minutes regarding the members' consideration of the Sanitary Service Company, Marion County, and the open burning of building debris, Portland. These matters were considered following the Estacada subject which ends on page 9. The following addenda to the minutes should be made.

Sanitary Service Company -- Marion County

The Secretary stated that Robert W. DeArmond had submitted a letter dated January 20, 1961, requesting an extension of time to allow the Sanitary Service Company to cease the open burning of refuse at their site southeast of Salem.

The Chairman asked if Mr. DeArmond had a statement to present. Mr. DeArmond stated he was an attorney representing Mr. Wm. Schlitt and Carl Soos, owners of the Sanitary Service Company that have the franchise from the city of Salem for the collection and disposal of refuse. He stated that the Sanitary Service Company had received a letter in November 1960, notifying that the open burning practices were in violation of the Authority's regulations; that alternative disposal methods must be developed.

He stated that Marion County and the city of Salem had received similar letters. He explained that the owners of the Sanitary Service Company expected that a satisfactory program could be established with cooperative effort on a regional basis. He reported that the Inter-governmental Cooperation Council had authorized a study to develop such a program, that several meetings have been held and that additional time was needed to establish new disposal sites.

Mr. DeArmond stated that a second letter was received from the Authority notifying that open burning operations at the Sanitary Service Company's site must be stopped by February 10, 1961. He reported that a preliminary inspection by the representatives of the State Board of Health indicated that a modified sanitary landfill could be established at the existing site. However, site development work for drainage and clearing would be necessary. He reported that Clark and Groff, consulting engineers, Salem, had been retained to plan the site development work; that a contracting firm had already been contacted to proceed with the clearing and drainage installations. He stated that the Sanitary Service Company wants to cooperate with the Authority but that an extension of time was required. He indicated that the necessary work could be completed in approximately 6 months and he emphasized that if the time extension was granted that the company would take all necessary steps to conform with the Authority's requirements.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard for any staff comments regarding the extension of time.

Mr. Hatchard stated that three disposal sites had been operating in Salem involving open burning and that two of the operations had converted to other disposal methods. He replied that the 6-month period appeared too long of an extension for the Sanitary Service Company and suggested that the Authority members may wish to consider granting a 30 day time extension and require that a progress report be submitted by the Sanitary Service Company outlining the site development work completed and the work remaining. He stated that the progress report would show the need for any additional time.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that an extension of time for complying with the cessation of ~~open~~ open burning be granted for a 30 day period to the Sanitary Service Company at which time the company will submit a progress report of the work accomplished on the change to sanitary landfill methods and that the need for additional time would be based upon the remaining work to be completed, providing that the total time would not exceed 6 months.

Open burning of building debris, Portland

Mr. Thomas Young, representing the Associated General Contractors organization stated that he was attempting to work out a satisfactory solution to control the air pollution from burning of building demolition debris. He suggested that a meeting be arranged with the representatives of the city, the Authority and the Associated General Contractors to work out the details and report back to the Authority with a satisfactory program.

Mr. Wendel explained that several meetings had already been held with representatives of the city urban renewal staff and the Associated General Contractors and it appeared that no satisfactory change in the method was being proposed.

He emphasized that it appeared that little would be accomplished if the Authority allowed an additional 30 days delay since the Authority's regulations were adopted in April 1959 to become effective January 1960. The Authority has already provided nearly 2 years time in which to develop alternative methods.

Mr. Wendel asked if the staff had any additional comments.

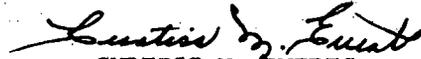
Mr. Hatchard stated that there still was need to work out specific solutions for conforming with the Authority's regulations prohibiting the open burning of refuse. He suggested that the meetings be held but that no delays be authorized.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the request for a 30 day continuance of open burning by the Assoc. Gen'l Contractors be denied and that the staff be directed to work with the committee to work out a solution to the problems.

The Chairman stated that a citation to show cause why an order should not be issued could include both the plant expansion and the existing aluminum production mill.

MOTION: It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the Harvey Aluminum Company be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority and show cause why an order should not be entered requiring Harvey Aluminum to abate the nuisance they were creating by the discharge of excessive amounts of fluoride into the air from their aluminum reduction plant at The Dalles, Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

March 2, 1961

The eighty-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by B. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman at 10:30 a.m., March 2, 1961, in the auditorium of the State Game Commission, 1634 S. W. Alder St., Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were H. P. Meierjurgan, R. H. Wilcox, L. A. Stanley, E. C. Harms, Jr., members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer, K. H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer and Richard E. Hatchard, Asst. Chief Engineer.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the minutes of the eighty-third meeting held on January 26, 1961 be approved as prepared by the Secretary.

Public Hearing Regarding Harvey Aluminum Company, The Dalles

Chairman McPhillips stated that the public hearing in the matter of the Harvey Aluminum Company was instituted by the Sanitary Authority in a written notice to the company and its officers concerning the air pollution problem in

Wasco County. He explained that the public hearing of this matter would involve considerably more time than was originally anticipated and that the appointment of a Hearings Officer should be considered. After consideration of the matter by the Authority members, the following motion was adopted:

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that Mr. John D. Nichols be appointed by the Sanitary Authority as Hearings Officer in the matter of Harvey Aluminum, a corporation concerning air pollution in Wasco County.

The following attorneys made appearances before the Authority on behalf of the Harvey Aluminum Company:

Mr. Chas. A. Phipps, of Phipps, Phipps & Dunn, Pioneer Bldg., The Dalles, Oregon.

Mr. Geo. A. Rhoten & Mr. Samuel F. Speerstra, of Rhoten, Rhoten & Speerstra, 310 Pioneer Trust Bldg., Salem, Oregon

Mr. Maxwell Elliott, Torrance, California.

The following attorneys appeared before the Authority for the intervenor Wasco County Fruit & Produce League:

Mr. Robert M. Kerr, Mr. Lamar Tooze, Jr. & Mr. James W. Morrell, of Tooze, Kerr, Tooze & Morrell, 811 Equitable Bldg., Portland.

Petition to Intervene:

The Chairman stated that a petition to intervene had been filed with the Authority by the Wasco County Fruit & Produce League. He requested the Secretary to read the petition.

The Secretary read a Petition to Intervene, addressed to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, 968 State Office Bldg., Portland 1, Oregon, dated February 20, 1961 which was received on February 21, 1961:

"Gentlemen:

In the Matter of Harvey Aluminum, a corporation, concerning air pollution in Wasco County, State of Oregon.

Wasco County Fruit & Produce League,  
Petition to Intervene.

"The Wasco County Fruit & Produce League, the members of which are

orchardists located in Wasco County, petitions for leave to intervene in the above captioned proceeding and to become a party thereto.

"The League and its members have an interest in the subject matter of said proceeding and have property and financial interest which may not be adequately represented by existing parties. Such intervention would not unduly broaden the issues or delay the proceedings.

"Very truly yours, Tooze, Kerr, Tooze & Morrell, signed by James W. Morrell, attorneys for Wasco County Fruit & Produce League, Petitioner."

Messrs. Rhoten and Elliott stated that Harvey Aluminum objected to the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League's petition to intervene because the organization has not shown any direct financial interest that might be affected by the proceedings, that definite charges have not been made nor had any statement been filed that the organization would be bound by the decisions reached during the proceedings.

After considering the statements of the attorneys for the intervenors and the statements of the attorneys representing Harvey Aluminum and advice from Cecil Quesseth the following motion was made:

MOTION

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the petition to intervene by the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League be granted.

Extension of time.

Chairman McPhillips stated that the Authority had received a motion for an extension of time filed from the Harvey Aluminum Company through its attorney, Charles A. Phipps on February 21, 1961 and requested that the Secretary read the motion.

The Secretary read the following:

"To the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon; Harold Wendel, Chairman, E. C. Harms, Jr., Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and C. H. Quesseth, Attorney.  
"Based on the attached affidavit, Harvey Aluminum through its attorneys, Phipps, Phipps & Dunn and Rhoten, Rhoten & Speerstra, respectfully requests that the Authority extend for a period of not less than thirty (30) days from and after March 2, 1961, the time set for a public hearing on the above entitled matter as provided by the notice of the Authority dated February 7, 1961 and also

extend for a like period of time the time in which Harvey Aluminum has to appear and show cause, or otherwise appear in response to said notice as provided therein.

"Dated February 20, 1961.

"Phipps, Phipps & Dunn. Rhoten, Rhoten & Speerstra. By Charles A. Phipps, attorneys for Harvey Aluminum."

The Secretary stated that there was attached to the petition an affidavit in support of the motion for extension of time by Chas. A. Phipps; that Edgar M. Dick, former attorney appearing for Harvey Aluminum had resigned on February 16, 1961; that the law firm of Phipps, Phipps and Dunn, The Dalles, and Rhoten, Rhoten & Speerstra, Salem, were retained by Harvey Aluminum to appear for it in these proceedings; that these attorneys have filed with the Authority notice of their substitution in place of Edgar M. Dick; that the attorneys now representing Harvey Aluminum are not familiar with the matters involved in the proceedings and that it would not be possible for these attorneys to be prepared by March 2, 1961.

Messrs. Morrell and Kerr, attorneys representing the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League objected to Harvey Aluminum Company's petition for an extension of time because of the past delays by Harvey Aluminum in providing data and other information requested by the Authority and that there was conclusive evidence of substantial and irreparable damage and injury that was occurring daily because of the fluorides emitted from the mill.

After considering statements of attorneys for the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League and attorneys for Harvey Aluminum and advice from Mr. Queseth the following motion was made:

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that Harvey Aluminum be granted additional time for preparing their case and that the hearing be postponed until the first week in April 1961.

Mr. Quesseth stated that the subpoenas which the Authority had issued to Witnesses who were to appear at the public hearing would remain in force in the event that the hearings are resumed.

Mr. Morrell requested permission to intervene in behalf of the Citizens Pine Conservation Committee and the Livestock Association and presented verified copies of the petition to the Secretary.

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the petition for the Pine Conservation Committee and the Wasco County Livestock Association be referred to the Hearings Officer for consideration.

The public hearing regarding Harvey Aluminum was concluded at 11:45 a.m.

Estacada

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer, reviewed for the members of the Authority the testimony presented at the public hearing on January 26, 1961, on the matter of a sewage oxidation lagoon proposed for construction by the city of Estacada, Oregon. In order Mr. Spies presented pertinent points of the testimony offered at the hearing by Mr. Jack Sceva, ground water geologist, State Engineer's office; Mr. Irving Ohlsen, Consulting Engineer of Dames and Moore; Mr. James D. Caufield, Consulting Engineer, Mr. William H. Tucker and Mr. Lawrence Looney, adjacent property owners, and Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer. He also commented on the statements made by Mr. Chester Irelan, Portland General Electric Company, and brought to the attention of the Authority a letter from the State Game Commission protesting the location of the outfall sewer from the lagoon which would be in the vicinity of a migrant fish passage facility.

In summarizing, Mr. Spies stated it appeared possible that ground water in the area could be polluted, although the nearest residence was approximately one

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mile from the proposed site. He stated that the staff was not concerned with bacterial pollution but was concerned with the possibility of contamination of the ground water system by non-biological contaminants in the city's sewage.

Mr. Stanley asked if it was true that detergents are not removed by conventional treatment methods.

Mr. Spies stated that Mr. Stanley's assumption was correct.

Mr. Harms asked if it would be possible to require a water-tight lagoon as a condition of approval.

Dr. Wilcox asked if a water-tight pond could be constructed short of providing a concrete basin and Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the sewage would receive any treatment prior to its discharge into the lagoon.

Questions on construction Mr. Spies referred to Mr. Stanley and stated that the sewage following its period of stabilization in the lagoon would be chlorinated. He also reported that some of the wells are probably presently contaminated, that the lagoon would receive approximately 100,000 gallons of sewage per day, and that he did not believe that there would be any great amount of diffusion of detergents contrary to the direction of ground water flow.

Mr. Stanley in stating his opinions on the matter said that the Sanitary Authority in its decision should certainly stay on the side of safety, that the testimony presented indicated that there would be some seepage from the lagoon, that the aquifer is used as a source of water supply and that in his opinion the city of Estacada had been delinquent in not furnishing the Sanitary Authority more information or data showing that the soil could be completely sealed. In conclusion, he recommended that the project be disapproved.

Mr. Quesseth then raised the question as to whether the approval could be conditional subject to the city providing a tight lagoon.

Mr. McPhillips then stated that as a matter of public policy should the Authority take any chance on contamination of the ground water supply in this area.

After a brief discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the plans submitted by the city of Estacada for the construction of a sewage oxidation lagoon be disapproved; that the Authority's legal counsel and its staff be directed to prepare appropriate findings of fact and an order on this matter, the order to provide for the submission of amended plans to the Authority within 90 days, and the completion of the project by January, 1962.

Sherwood

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read the staff recommendations relative to additional conditions to be included in the order concerning sewage and industrial waste treatment for the city of Sherwood as follows:

It is suggested that Mr. Quesseth be instructed to prepare appropriate findings of fact and an order to augment the motion made and passed at the conclusion of the public hearing in regard to the city of Sherwood on January 26, 1961.

It is suggested further that besides the deadline for plans and necessary financing the order include the following:

1. A statement directing the abatement of pollution of Cedar Creek and the air by constructing operating and maintaining facilities with adequate hydraulic and organic capacity for treatment of the sewage and industrial waste flows to the extent that the effluent shall at all times have a chlorine residual of not less than 0.5 parts per million after 30 minutes contact and a 5-day biochemical oxygen demand of not more than 20 parts per million.

2. A deadline set for completing and placing into operation the facilities required. (September 1, 1962)

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the Authority's legal counsel and the staff be directed to prepare appropriate findings of fact and an order in the matter of sewage and industrial waste disposal for the city of Sherwood, including the following provisions:

1. That time for completion of construction and physical plans be set at September 1, 1961.
2. That the abatement of pollution of Cedar Creek and the air be accomplished by constructing and operating and maintaining facilities with adequate hydraulic and organic capacity for treatment of the sewage and industrial waste flows to the extent that the effluent shall at all times have a chlorine residual of not less than 0.5 parts per million after 30 minutes contact and a 5-day biochemical oxygen demand of not more than 20 parts per million.
3. That the project be completed and placed in operation by September 1, 1962.

#### Biennial Report

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and passed that the Authority publish its 11th Biennial Report on Water Pollution Control as per the new format proposed by Mr. Spies.

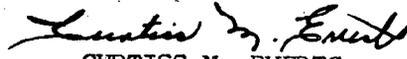
\* \* \* \* \*

Mrs. Gertrude Jensen, Columbia Gorge Commission, 30 S. E. 39th Avenue (Phone Be. 2-4652), appeared and asked to be heard in connection with the matter of fluoride emissions from the Harvey Aluminum plant at The Dalles, Oregon. The Chairman explained to Mrs. Jensen that this matter had been referred to Mr. John D. Nichols, hearings examiner, and that her testimony could be presented when public hearings on the subject were undertaken.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Authority should be scheduled for early May at the call of the Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

April 4, 1961

The eighty-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman H. F. Wendel at 3:25 p.m., April 4, Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, Edward C. Harms, Jr., members, Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer, Cecil Quesseth, legal advisor, Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Donald J. Benson, Associate Engineer.

Public Hearing regarding Harvey Aluminum Company, The Dalles

Chairman Wendel stated that this meeting was called for the purpose of considering the request of Harvey Aluminum for postponement of the public hearing scheduled to begin April 6, 1961 on the basis of their proposal to engage in certain activities. The Chairman requested Mr. Maxwell Elliott, General Counsel, Harvey Aluminum, to present his statement.

Mr. Elliott stated that the Harvey Aluminum Company recognized the need to obtain additional data describing the emissions from fume scrubbers and from space ventilation in the cell buildings. He requested an indefinite postponement of the public hearing scheduled to resume on April 6, with the understanding that the following projects and activities will be undertaken by Harvey Aluminum:

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1. Furnish data to the Authority describing the stack samples on a monthly basis as requested and to continue on a monthly basis to provide additional data for the fume scrubber stacks as designated by the Authority's technical staff including the stack sampling data for the February and March measurements;
2. Submit within 2 weeks to the Authority measurements of the space monitor test samples and thereafter to continue the measurement at such reasonable intervals as the Authority's technical staff and Harvey's representatives agree;
3. Engage in cooperative activities with the Authority's technical staff with regard to the stack sampling operations, recommendations, suggestions, observations of laboratory analytical procedures and related matters;
4. Establish laboratory facilities in the Hood River vicinity to avoid any contamination of samples;
5. Instruct their technical staff to maintain the cooperative exchange of information with the Authority.

Mr. Elliott stated that there were some related activities which Harvey Aluminum will carry on separate from the details of this proposal. He reported that the company would engage in actions to bring about settlement of some 27 claims presented by the members of the Wasco County Fruit & Produce League concerning effects upon apricots and peaches. He reported that there was a similar problem with regard to livestock operations and alfalfa producers in The Dalles vicinity. He reported that Harvey Aluminum was prepared to make monetary agricultural assistance available to them to avoid losses.

Mr. Elliott reported that it has been well publicized that Harvey Aluminum has a contract with Bonneville Power Administration for power to operate a new aluminum plant in the northwest and that plans had been submitted to the Authority some time ago to obtain an expression of views. He stated that Harvey Aluminum would await determination of the existing matter before expecting a reply from the

Authority and that in the meantime Harvey Aluminum would engage in no new construction of aluminum reduction cells in The Dalles vicinity.

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Mr. James Morrell, attorney representing the intervenor, Wasco County Fruit & Produce League opposed the continuance of the public hearing based upon Harvey Aluminum Company's offer to provide additional data because the proposal did not incorporate all of the terms of the Sanitary Authority's proposed order which was included with the notice of public hearing. He stated that the Authority had been attempting to obtain stack samples and related information from Harvey Aluminum for nearly a year and that the company had failed to provide the information. Instead he stated the company had requested additional delays and extensions of time. Mr. Morrell explained that the Sanitary Authority's field surveys had already established that an air pollution problem exists in The Dalles and that injury to the million dollar fruit industry was continuing to occur. He suggested that Harvey Aluminum consent to the entry of an order by the Authority incorporating all of the terms in the notice of public hearing.

Mr. Rhoten, attorney, Harvey Aluminum, stated that he had hoped that the public hearing would not become involved with damage claims matters. He replied that the proposal presented by Mr. Elliott would produce the basic data required by the Authority. He stated that Harvey Aluminum would not agree to the adoption of an order incorporating the terms in the notice of public hearing since the charges made in the complaint included injury being caused to human, plant and animal life in The Dalles. He pointed out that this would be tantamount to an admission by Harvey that the mill effluents were causing injury to human, plant and animal life. He stated that Harvey Aluminum, however, would settle any legitimate claims of injury actually related to their mill operations.

Mr. Quesseth stated that the Sanitary Authority was not involved with the settlement of individual claims of injury and that the primary responsibility of the Authority was to bring about adequate control of air pollution as rapidly as possible.

After considering the statements of attorneys for Harvey Aluminum and the attorneys for Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, advice from Mr. Quesseth and statements from the Authority's staff the following motion was adopted:

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the Sanitary Authority enter an order continuing the public hearing in the matter of Harvey Aluminum providing that Harvey Aluminum will perform the activities outlined by Mr. Elliott and submit the data to the Authority for evaluation.

Petition to Intervene

Mr. James Lonergan, attorney, stated that he represented about 400 employees of Harvey Aluminum and that the "Community Growth Through Industry Committee " wished to present a petition to intervene in the hearing.

"COMES NOW COMMUNITY GROWTH THROUGH INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, by their respective members, and requests leave to intervene in the above-entitled proceedings, and respectfully avers:

I

That this petitioner is a voluntary association of property owners in Wasco County, Oregon, and employees of Harvey Aluminum.

II

That this petitioner has a substantial property and financial interest involved in this proceeding which may not be adequately represented by the existing parties.

III

That such intervention would not unduly broaden the issues or delay the proceedings.

WHEREFORE, your petitioner asks leave to intervene in this proceeding."

COMMUNITY GROWTH THROUGH INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

By /s/ Donald M. Cunliffe

Title Co-Chairman

Address N.W. Floral St., The Dalles

The Secretary stated that attached to the petition was a verified affidavit signed by D. N. Cunliffe, Co-Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Morell objected to the waiver of the ten days required by OAR 334-31-060 for submitting a petition to intervene.

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the petition to intervene filed by the Community Growth Through Industry Committee be referred to the Hearings Officer for consideration.

City of La Grande

A proposal to issue a priority to La Grande for the funds remaining in the 1960-1961 Public Law 660 federal grant funds was presented by Mr. Benson. Favorable action would allow the city to proceed immediately with construction without becoming a pickup project with the 1961-1962 expected funds.

The following comments regarding this project were submitted by a memorandum to the Authority members:

This project is needed to replace an existing sewage treatment plant which was built in 1926, and which has since become inadequate to prevent pollution of Mill Creek, the principal receiving stream.

Bonds were previously rejected by the voters but the approval has since been granted in November 1960, by a vote of 2174 to 1147. This approval was for a bond issue of \$464,000. These bonds were purchased in January 1961 by Foster and Marshall at an effective interest rate of 3.69%.

An option has been taken on a 160 acre tract located to the east of the city limits in the "Y" between Highways 30 and 203. Purchase price of the land is \$64,000 and had been figured in the bond issue.

As of March 31, 1961, the state of Oregon has a balance of \$43,429 available from the 1961 fiscal year allotment. It would seem possible to appropriate a sum of about \$35,000 of this balance toward the LaGrande request of \$103,000. The remaining portion could be allotted from the 1962 fiscal year appropriation.

According to the provisions of the fiscal year 1961 priorities, alternates were to be chosen on the basis of priority points. This would allow consideration of La Grande next, on the basis of priority points and available financing.

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Discussion following the presentation revealed that the issuance of a priority from this year's funds would obligate the Authority for the major portion of La Grande's eligible grant from next year's expected funds. The Authority agreed that application for next year's expected funds should be considered at the same time and could not obligate those funds in this manner.

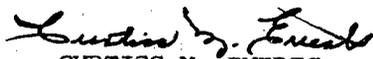
MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the proposal be denied.

Next Meeting

The Chairman announced that the next meeting would be held on May 17th, 1961. There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS

Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

May 17, 1961

The eighty-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Chairman H. F. Wendel at 10 AM, May 17, Game Commission Building, 1634 S. W. Alder Street, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Mr. H. E. Meierjurgan, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., members, Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer, Cecil Quesseth, legal advisor, K. H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer, R. E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, Donald J. Benson, Associate Engineer, R. R. Ott, Chemical Engineer and R. B. Percy, Chemist.

MINUTES It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the minutes of the March 2, 1961, and April 4, 1961, meetings be approved as prepared by the secretary.

Project Plans (January, February, March & April, 1961)

The Secretary summarized the project plans received during the months of January, February, March and April 1961 and recommended action taken by the staff on the attached project plans be approved by the Authority.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that the project plans, as presented by the Secretary, be approved.

During the months of January, February, March and April 1961, 71 sets of plans, specifications and engineering reports for sewerage and waste disposal projects were received and reviewed by the staff and action taken as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-3-61	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-3-61	Pendleton	Edgewood pump station	Prov. approval
1-5-61	Multnomah County	Ventura Park Grade School	Approved
1-5-61	Hermiston	East Fifth St. sewer (rev. plans)	Prov. approval
1-6-61	Grants Pass	Digester mixer & heater	Approved
1-10-61	Multnomah County	Portland Trailer Park sewerage (Preliminary report)	Prov. approval
1-9-61	Yamhill County	Dayton High School sewerage (Revised plans)	Approved
1-13-61	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Plant additions	Comments submitted
1-16-61	Marion County	Willamette University	Approved
1-17-61	Multnomah County	Lincoln Park Grade School	Approved
1-17-61	Multnomah County	Mill Park Grade School	Approved
1-23-61	Portland	University of Portland sewers (Preliminary plans)	Approved

1-26-61	Florence	Sewage treatment works	Comments submitted
1-26-61	Eugene	7th Place sewer	Prov. approval
1-27-61	Pendleton	S.W. Kirk Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
1-31-61	Polk County	Capitol Manor Retirement Home sewage plant	Prel. approval
2-3-61	Coos County	Coast Guard Station, Charleston	Prov. approval
2-7-61	Toledo	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-10-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions (2)	Prov. approval
2-14-61	Douglas County	John Fremont Jr. H.S. Addn.	Approved
2-14-61	Multnomah County	Centennial High School Addn.	Approved
2-16-61	Gilliam County	Condon High School	Approved
2-20-61	Lane County	Elmira School Addition	Approved
2-20-61	Lane County	Central School Addition	Approved
2-20-61	Multnomah County	Reynolds Grade School	Approved
2-20-61	Benton County	Philomath Grade School Addn.	Approved
2-20-61	Benton County	Philomath High School Addn.	Approved
2-20-61	Multnomah County	David Douglas High School Addn.	Approved
2-24-61	Eagle Point	Sewer system & lagoon	Comments submitted
2-24-61	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-27-61	Tualatin Hills	Sewage plant additions	Comments submitted
2-27-61	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Pumping station	Approved
2-27-61	Coos County	Coquille Grade School	Approved
3-2-61	Columbia San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-7-61	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-8-61	Lane County	Colin Kelly Jr. High	Approved
3-8-61	Jefferson County	Warm Springs School	Prov. approval
3-8-61	Winston	Winston Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-8-61	Lakeview	Senior High School Addition	Approved

3-8-61	Lane County	McKenzie Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-8-61	Lane County	Cal Young Jr. High Addn.	Approved
3-10-61	Tualatin Hills	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-10-61	Sherwood	High School Addn.	Approved
3-13-61	Oregon Primate Research	Sewer system	Prov. approval
3-15-61	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-17-61	Klamath Falls	Lucile O'Neill School	Approved
3-21-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-22-61	East Roseburg	Sewer project	Prov. approval
3-24-61	Seaside	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-27-61	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-28-61	Florence	Pump station & treatment plant	Prov. approval
3-29-61	Orchid San. Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-29-61	Heppner	High School	Approved
3-29-61	Ramona Heights S.D.	Sewers	Prov. approval
3-30-61	Eagle Point	Pump station, lagoon	Prov. approval
4-3-61	Marion County	Chemawa Indian School Lagoon	Prov. approval
4-3-61	La Grande	EOCE Addition	Approved
4-3-61	Clackamas County	Canby High School Addn.	Approved
4-5-61	Washington County	Tigard Sr. High School Addn.	Approved
4-6-61	Uplands San. Dist.	Orchard Hill Development	App. withheld for final legal agreement
4-13-61	Coos Bay	Menasha Pulp & Paper Co. waste disposal facilities	Prov. approval
4-13-61	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-14-61	Corvallis	OSU dormitory	Approved
4-14-61	Monmouth	Oregon College of Education Addn.	Approved
4-18-61	Seaside	Sewage treatment plant Addn.	Prov. approval

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4-18-61	Klamath Falls	Shippington sewers and pump station	Prov. approval
4-24-61	Lane County	New Pleasant Hill High School	Approved
4-24-61	Klamath County	New Bly Elementary School	Approved
4-28-61	Orchid San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-28-61	Lane County	Husband & Smith Trailer Park lagoon	Prov. approval
4-28-61	West Linn	Sunset district sewer extension	Prov. approval

Harvey Aluminum Company

The Chairman read the following Motion regarding the public hearing concerning air pollution from Harvey Aluminum, The Dalles, adopted at the April 4, 1961, meeting.

" MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the Sanitary Authority enter an order continuing the public hearing in the matter of Harvey Aluminum providing that Harvey Aluminum will perform the activities outlined by Mr. Elliott and submit the data to the Authority for evaluation. "

The Chairman requested R. E. Hatchard to report on what has been accomplished by Harvey Aluminum and the Authority staff since the April 4 meeting.

Mr. Hatchard presented the following report:

During the April 4th meeting of the Sanitary Authority an "Order for Continuance of Public Hearing" was adopted in the matter of Harvey Aluminum, a corporation concerning air pollution in Wasco County, Oregon. The order continued indefinitely, the public hearing scheduled to begin April 6, 1961, until further direction or order of the Sanitary Authority, provided Harvey Aluminum accomplished six items of technical measurement and activities.

The following summarizes the status of these six activities as of May 17, 1961, and are listed by letter designation appearing in the Order for Continuance.

A. A summary of 9 stack sampling measurements completed by Harvey Aluminum technical staff in February and March 1961 were submitted to the Sanitary Authority on April 28, 1961. This data shows the total fluoride discharged from the fume scrubber into the atmosphere. No separation of the quantity of particulate and gaseous fluoride was made in these measurements but this data has been obtained in subsequent tests.

B. Three Authority staff members participated in the concurrent test measurement of the cell building E fume scrubber and roof monitor cell building space ventilation. The test methods and procedures used were acceptable and the procedure included a separation of the quantity of fluoride found in the particulate and gaseous state. These test samples were submitted to a private consulting laboratory which had previous experience with the analysis of fluorides. Control samples were submitted to the laboratory by Harvey containing known concentrations of fluoride. The quantities/<sup>were</sup> unknown to the private laboratory and the analysis of these samples showed erroneous results according to Harvey's technical staff. Unfortunately the complete April 19 tests data was not accurate enough for use. Complete test runs were repeated on cell building E were made on May 4 and May 9. The test samples were submitted again to the private laboratory in Los Angeles for analysis but the Harvey technical staff had arranged for analyses by the laboratory manager. The Authority provided control samples to be submitted along with the May 9 series identified by a code designation similar to the test samples. Each control sample was divided into 3 portions to provide an independent check by Harvey Aluminum and the Authority's laboratory analyses.

The analytical data for the May 4 test run started to arrive on May 11. Telephone reports in the May 9 measurements were submitted by Harvey at 1 PM May 16. Evaluation of this data indicates the order of magnitude of the fluoride quantities contained in the roof monitor exhaust and the concurrent measurement of the fume scrubber discharge.

C. The measurement of the space ventilation fluoride concentrations began on April 7 with a technical conference with Harvey Aluminum and Sanitary Authority staff members to develop the methods and procedures. Cell building E was selected for the initial tests because all of the cell line installations related to air pollution were completed. Velocity measurements of air flow were obtained at 18 stations. Four representative stations were selected from tests runs on April 10 and the test run was repeated on April 13 from midnight to 3 AM to show any night time variations.

D. The additional laboratory in Hood River is expected by Harvey to be in operation by the end of May. This laboratory will perform analyses of foliage and air samples collected by Harvey to avoid any possibility of contamination by fluoride during the laboratory process.

Plans are being formulated between Harvey and the Sanitary Authority to perform analysis of the stack and monitor samples in the Harvey mill laboratory in The Dalles. The Authority will perform an adequate number of independent analysis of duplicate test samples to provide a check. This arrangement will eliminate the delays in obtaining the analysis from the Los Angeles private laboratory.

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E. The loss of the April 19 series of tests and the late date when data from the May 4 and May 9 tests became available delayed the conference to evaluate the data from the standpoint of what additional controls are required. The first conference was held in the afternoon of May 16 with H. Jennings, J. L. Byrne, representing Harvey technical staff and Dr. Louis McCabe, consultant and C. M. Everts, R. R. Ott and R. E. Hatchard. A broad discussion of the incomplete test data available did produce agreement regarding the additional data needed for evaluation of the mill fluoride emissions.

F. A cooperative exchange of data has developed between Harvey and the Authority staff in nearly all aspects of the complex project. The work has proceeded as a first priority project to obtain a maximum amount of information by May 17. The availability of experienced technical staff members continues to be a problem to both Harvey and the Authority.

A detailed list of data requirements was prepared by the Authority's staff on April 26, 1961, and provided to Harvey Aluminum. The major activities still to be completed include (1) the measurement of the roof monitor exhaust and fume scrubber serving a second cell building and (2) the available data on the material balance in fluorides involved in the aluminum reduction process.

Other related activities of the Authority's staff since the April 4 meeting includes the collection or analysis of 292 air samples collected at the Klindt station located 2000 feet east of the aluminum reduction mill. The following data summarizes the concentrations of fluoride found in the 6 hour impinger samples.

Sampling Period	Number of Samples	Fluoride Conc. in ppb.			
		Max	Min	Median	Ave
From: 8-29-60 To: 10-17-60	98	96.4	5.9	15.7	21.0
From: 3-10-61 To: 4-1-61	88	52.9	2.2	7.3	10.4
From: 4-1-61 To: 4-21-61	78	102.5	4.7	22.7	25.7
From: 5-4-61 To: 5-10-61	28	(Calculations not completed)			

The Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station is conducting field studies of fruit and pine tree conditions and requested air sample data at two field stations.

The following stations were established:

1. Agricultural Experiment Station:

1.8 miles S-SW of the Harvey mill. 222 air samples were obtained from 3-24-61 to 5-17-61. 169 samples have been analyzed but the calculations are not completed.

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2. The station at the Geiger residence 3.4 miles S.E. from the mill site was re-established and 75 samples were collected between 3-31-61 and 4-19-61. These samples have not been analyzed for fluoride concentration.

Dr. Monroe Holmes, State Board of Health Veterinarian has continued preliminary survey activities in The Dalles with regard to the affects upon livestock and dairy cattle because of the ingestions of fluorides, contained in pasture grasses. Tentative arrangements were completed with the local veterinarian and Mr. Joseph Byrne for examination of additional animals later this spring.

On March 22 a letter was received from Mr. Leo M. Harvey, President, Harvey Aluminum, regarding their plans to construct the new 75,000 ton reduction plant in the Pacific Northwest. Plans and specifications were enclosed with his letter for the said facility to be erected adjacent to the present aluminum reduction plant near The Dalles.

The fume control installations included with the plans for expansion are similar to the facilities installed in the 60 cell addition of cell building E completed in December 1960. The staff is unable to present recommendations to the members of the Sanitary Authority until the comprehensive data regarding the existing 300 cell aluminum reduction mill is available for evaluation.

#### Staff Comments and Recommendations

1. The coordinated activities of Harvey's technical staff with the Authority's staff have proceeded as a first priority project. Insufficient data is available as of this date to make a determination regarding the need for additional controls on the existing plant.
2. The additional test sampling data needed has been discussed with Harvey's technical staff and it appears that this work will be completed within the next 30 days with the assumption that the project continues as priority work.
3. The incomplete measurements of the roof monitor space ventilation fluoride concentration indicates that a larger quantity of fluoride originates from the 5 cell buildings' space ventilation than is discharged from the total of the 20 fume scrubbers discharged into the atmosphere. The Authority's staff has suggested to the Harvey technical staff that control feasibility be investigated in order that this information would be available when the additional data is submitted.
4. The Authority's staff can not present recommendations regarding the proposed 75,000 ton per year aluminum expansion project until additional data is provided.

The Chairman asked Mr. Maxwell Elliott, General Counsel, Harvey Aluminum, if he wished to present at statement.

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Mr. Elliott stated he was very much interested in the staff report and that from the standpoint of the Harvey management it was of great value to receive an intelligent and objective report from an outside responsible source. Mr. Elliott stated that such a comprehensive report assisted the Harvey technical people to evaluate their own proceedings.

Secondly, he stated that with reference to the proposed 75,000 ton per year plant addition he appreciated the position taken by the Authority's staff and he again reiterated to the Authority the assurance that the Harvey management was prepared and ready to re-adjust its time schedule in order to meet the situation. He stated that the Harvey Aluminum staff was in agreement with the Sanitary Authority; that a realistic evaluation of the proposal can not be made until additional studies were completed and more information is available. Mr. Elliott stated that in February and March their staff sought a top expert in the United States in the field of fluoride problems and that they were fortunate to obtain the services of Dr. Louis C. McCabe as an independent consultant. He stated that Dr. McCabe visited The Dalles in March 1961 and the Harvey Aluminum staff reviewed the problem of fluoride with him; its magnitude and how to attack it and Harvey Aluminum had made arrangements with Dr. McCabe for periodic visits to The Dalles and continuing liaison by telephone and letters.

Mr. Elliott introduced Dr. McCabe as the first director of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, a consultant to U. S. Public Health Service in the development of the Federal Community Air Pollution program and as a consultant to several cities and counties and the state of Maryland in the adoption of ordinances, regulations and program activities and that he was President of Resources Research, Inc., Washington, D.C.

The Chairman invited Dr. McCabe to present his statement.

Dr. McCabe said that the fluoride problem was a complex matter and many factors had to be considered. He referred to the Florida fluoride problem associated with the phosphate industry which his firm has been working on for three years; that the state of Florida also has a state-wide air pollution law and that the state health department has been studying the problem; that there was already a standard adopted limiting the fluoride concentration in pasture grass in Florida.

Also he stated that the cattle fluorosis problem had been intensively studied and there was general agreement on the safe ingestion level for cattle. He explained that livestock should not forage on alfalfa, hay or pasture grass with more than 50 ppm of fluorides.

He stated that tolerable levels of fluoride in gladiolis were available and that studies were currently underway regarding citrus fruits and that in a year or so more information will be available. He explained that his firm has 16 experts working in their Florida laboratory on a project supported by seventeen industries.

He explained he had been following the work done at the University of California regarding the citrus leaf exposure of fluoride; however, no suggested limit for injury to citrus leaves has been adopted yet. He stated that the problem from the standpoint of an industry, like Harvey Aluminum was similar near many aluminum reduction plants. The fluoride substances are collected and passed through scrubbers which remove about 95% of the fluorides; however, there was an additional problem with the monitors on the roof which ventilate the building because of gases and heat coming from the aluminum reduction cells. He explained that if the building were closed it would be impossible to work in it without air.

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Dr. McCabe stated the problem here was to find out what was the toxic limits for the crops grown in The Dalles area and that they did not have this information thus far; however, if the levels were set too high then it might be necessary later to install more control equipment but if the fluoride limits were too low the cost might be prohibitive.

Dr. McCabe stated he believed the study group in Riverside had done more than anyone else in the evaluation of the effects of fluorides on plants; that he felt their work would bring the first knowledge we have on certain types of crops and that reports may be expected in a year or so. He stated that there should be more measurements in the field of fluoride deposition and more sampling work in the plant from the sources of the fluorides and the data should distinguish between the soluble and insoluble fluorides.

He emphasized that there was a real need for additional data to prevent the installation from becoming prohibitive in cost. During this time, however, he acknowledged that the growers would be left unprotected; however, the current growing season had already occurred for this year and he doubted if there could be a complete evaluation of the present fluoride levels upon the agricultural crops. Dr. McCabe stated he felt that with another several months of work by the Sanitary Authority and Harvey Aluminum the standards could be decided and he stated in the meantime any farmer or rancher suffering injury could go to court. He emphasized that it would not be possible to set a realistic standard now with the available information.

He said that there were certain controls which other aluminum plants had adopted but they would not be effective in the Harvey mill. Dr. McCabe stated that in this particular location a high stack would not help since

the plume would hit on the plateau and there could be injury in a more significant way than there was now. He said the control problem must be approached in other ways.

The Chairman asked Dr. McCabe about the attitude of other states, who have comparable air pollution laws in permitting industries to operate where there was probable damage being done to animal life or crops before standards could be established.

Dr. McCabe stated that this was parallel to the experience in The Dalles in the state of Florida where extensive studies have been underway for several years. He reported that about 6000 samples per year on citrus were being analyzed for fluoride. He explained that he was not aware of any comparable studies on cherries. He said that in Louisiana there was no statewide legislation governing fluoride emissions but there will be before long and that California was ahead of the rest of the country in research work underway because of a large budget.

He reported that Los Angeles had done a good job on its air pollution problem except for the control of automobile exhaust. Dr. McCabe said this was a very large problem that can not be solved over night; however, that if there was injury to agricultural activities it must be recognized and most of the industries involved in this problem are doing something. He stated that in the matter of fluoride exposure fruit trees were generally more sensitive than cattle.

Dr. Wilcox asked Dr. McCabe if the California legislation on ambient air standards provided a time period for adopting regulations.

Dr. McCabe said he thought there was and that it was a year or so.

The Chairman asked if there was no violation of law until there was a violation of an established standard.

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Dr. McCabe stated there is no violation of any specific law where there is no standard established. The people would have then their recourse in the courts under the common law of nuisance.

The Chairman stated that the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League submitted a resolution to the Authority on April 10, 1961, and the Secretary read the following:

WHEREAS the fruit growers of Wasco County have since July 1960 been repeatedly requesting protection from excessive fluoride fume emissions into the atmosphere at The Dalles, and

WHEREAS by Oregon State Sanitary Authority minutes of July 1960 and by the repeated oral assurance of Curtiss Everts, its secretary, in August 1960, the fruit growers were assured that the proposed 60 cell addition to the Harvey Aluminum plant at The Dalles would not be allowed to operate without an approved and effective fume control system, but which addition has been allowed to operate without such approved system since December 1960, and

WHEREAS fruit growers were assured by the Sanitary Authority in July and September 1960 of action to provide protection from excessive fume emissions at least by the 1961 crop season, and

WHEREAS the fruit growers and other agricultural producers and property owners have been relying entirely upon the Sanitary Authority for protection as provided by law, and

WHEREAS the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League on assurance that a hearing would be held on this matter, has expended thousands of dollars and months of time and effort in preparing evidence of damage to apricots, peaches, prunes, pine trees, shrubbery, hay, livestock, sweet cherries and other crops in The Dalles area for hearings first scheduled March 2, 1961, which were recessed for over 30 days on Harvey Aluminum appeal, and then for the April 6, 1961, scheduled hearing which was indefinitely suspended by the Sanitary Authority action April 4, 1961, and

WHEREAS in completely accepting the April 4, 1961, proposal of Harvey Aluminum the Sanitary Authority abandoned for the present time all procedures for actual enforcement of abatement of excessive fluoride emission which it had previously proposed, and accepted merely an offer of "cooperation" and of monthly plant samples of emission levels which Harvey Aluminum had already been required to submit by order dated July 1960, but which had not been supplied by April 4, 1961, and

WHEREAS great and irreparable damage from excessive fluoride emission is accruing day by day to fruit orchards, pine trees, shrubs, hay crops, etc.,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Wasco County Fruit & Produce League directors this 8th day of April 1961, that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority be requested to reconsider immediately its action of April 4, 1961, and reassume its responsibility to the people of the State of Oregon by causing abatement without further delay of excessive fluoride emissions into the atmosphere at The Dalles.

Attest: Charles E. Molesworth  
Secretary

The Chairman asked Robert Kerr, attorney representing the Fruit Growers, if he wished to present a statement.

Mr. Kerr stated that it was the position of the League that there should be no further delay in putting into sworn testimony the data now available bearing on this issue. Gentlemen, we renew our request that the Authority proceed with all speed to reschedule and conduct the hearing on the "show cause order". He stated the growers are most concerned and alarmed by these sketchy results mentioned by Mr. Hatchard. He stated there was irreparable damage done in the Wasco County area; that his group sees no reason why anyone should object that this data be put into sworn form so the Authority may issue such order justified by the evidence requiring Harvey Aluminum to do something. If we wait, he averred, for the violationists to come up with standards and final analyses we may well have lost the agricultural industry in The Dalles. He added that there was no reason why the Authority can not fix standards. He said they believe, on the basis of data which was now available, this could be presented. He explained that every day the Authority delays in convening with the public hearing, they delay an order. We ask and urge that the Authority proceed with its public hearing! Let the information be presented with appropriate questioning, cross examination, etc., let all data be made available in sworn form to this Authority then let the chips fall where they may!! Then standards can be fixed and only then!

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We believe in all sincerity that the Authority on the basis of evidence now available would be in a position to fix standards and then would be in a position to protect the state of Oregon.

The Chairman granted permission to Mr. Speerstra, attorney for Harvey Aluminum to be heard next.

Mr. Speerstra stated that he was not aware that this meeting was going to turn into an argument between barristers; since it was his understanding for presenting progress reports by the Harvey Aluminum and the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Speerstra stated he felt that Mr. Kerr's remarks were calculated to promote hysteria. He stated he felt other individuals were more reasonable and were attempting to explain the complex problem. He stated he understood by word of mouth that certain of the fruit growers have filed a suit in Federal Court.

Mr. Speerstra stated that he did not think the Sanitary Authority should be a sounding board for any one's losses; that if Mr. Kerr is seeking information by putting all under oath and attempting to get data by using the Sanitary Authority then I think it was a matter that must be recognized. Mr. Speerstra stated it was his understanding that there had been a policy in the past of the Authority that where parties are involved in litigation the Authority has allowed it to proceed; but that he did not recommend it here; that he thought both Harvey Aluminum and the Sanitary Authority were attempting to work out a common problem. He stated that this may be localized in The Dalles now but it is a problem that will eventually involve the whole of the state. He added that neither Harvey Aluminum nor the Authority should be swayed by hysteria. He said he believed that the Authority staff were satisfied; that the information which Harvey has furnished was the best available to the

Authority at this time. The Chairman asked Mr. Morrell, attorney for the Wasco County Fruit Growers if he wished to be heard.

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Mr. James Morrell then referred to the law suit Mr. Speerstra mentioned and explained that some of the growers in The Dalles area had filed a complaint in the Federal Court; that many of the growers who are plaintiffs were also intervenors in this proceeding and it was their intention to continue in good faith to cooperate with the Authority. He stated that due to the delays in the proceeding before the Authority and due to a complete lack of confidence in Harvey Aluminum on the part of the growers, the decision was reached to file the suit; that his clients asked the attorneys to file this injunction suit. He urged the Authority to proceed with its duty.

Mr. Elliott stated that Mr. J. Byrne, technical representative of Harvey Aluminum has had extensive experience with Standard Research Institute for 12 years, was a qualified engineer and chemist and had specialized in fluoride studies and that Mr. Byrne was in accord with Mr. Hatchard's findings. Mr. Elliott stated that Dr. McCabe told him that to the best of his knowledge and belief that no air pollution control group anywhere in the country has brought proceedings to curtail or shut down any industry in the absence of recognized standards as long as there were progress reports and studies being presented. Mr. Elliott stated that if he recalled correctly that at the April meeting of the Authority in answer to a question of Mr. McPhillips as to whether data was available, Mr. Morrell made a non-committal answer; that he used adjectives such as "disasterous", "irreparable", etc. He stated this evidence must be produced not in terms of lawyers speaking but in the terms of evidence in the U. S. Federal Court.

The Chairman acknowledged Mr. Donald Bailey's desire to be heard.

Mr. Donald Bailey, manager, Columbia Fruit Growers, stated he would like to remind the Authority that the Fruit Growers League has been requesting protection for their growing fruit for approximately a year now; that the Authority had issued various orders, etc., and none of the orders have been complied with so his group felt it was essential that some basis for an order should be established. He reiterated that they strongly urge that the public hearing be held so some protective measures be found that can be effective.

He stated that the levels of fluoride are higher than they were last Fall, and that the changes in the plant were not effective; that there were the same symptoms again this spring on the leaves. He added that he did not think the fruit industry could survive under the present conditions. He said that perhaps other types of agricultural activities affected by fluorides had lots of time but the fruit industry in The Dalles does not.

Mr. James Lonergan, attorney, stated that there were many residents and employees in The Dalles area who want to file a supplemental petition which, Mr. Lonergan stated, would be completed tomorrow. He asked if the original petition has been allowed.

The Chairman stated it has been referred to the Hearings Office. The Chairman asked the members what their feeling was for establishing a date for a hearing.

Mr. Harms stated that as he interpreted Mr. Hatchard's report today the Authority has received the cooperation and compliance from Harvey Aluminum which the state has sought; that if any action were taken it should have been taken before; that he did not think the Authority could schedule a hearing now.

Mr. Morrell stated that if the decision at the April 4 meeting was erroneous could it not be corrected this time?

The Chairman read the action taken at the April 4 Sanitary Authority meeting from the "Order for Continuance of the Public Hearing in the Matter of Harvey Aluminum".

The Chairman asked why it would be contrary to a sense to establish a date to resume the public hearing now.

Mr. Harms replied that Harvey Aluminum had complied with what was requested but that the Authority could consider a reversal if it wished, but he would not recommend it.

Mr. McPhillips stated that he was satisfied at the April 4 meeting and would recommend the matter stand as is and allow for an orderly study of the facts; that he had not heard anything today from anyone to change this opinion. He stated that a comment was made to the fruit growers that their recourse on damages was in the courts and this still stands.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Authority let the decision regarding the hearing stand as passed at the April 4, 1961, meeting.

Mr. Bailey stated his group was concerned regarding the new 60 cell addition of Harvey Aluminum's plant with the same ineffective control system as the 240 cells in the original mill that he felt the fruit growers were in the same spot now as that of a year ago and that there was no progress toward a solution with Harvey Aluminum. He stated that contrary to the order of the Authority the plant addition was built in violation of the Authority and now another new plant is proposed that will wipe out the fruit industry in The Dalles. He asserted that the Authority was not in a position to protect the fruit growers; that the

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League had been working with the Authority for over a year and that under the present method of procedure there seems to be no effectiveness whatsoever.

Mr. Elliott stated that Mr. Bailey will have his day in court; that he was exaggerating and that Harvey Aluminum had not violated any order of the Sanitary Authority or any law. Mr. Elliott said he made the Harvey Aluminum company's position clear with reference to the new plant and that they have no idea of even starting excavation for the new plant unless Harvey resolved the matter of air pollution in cooperation with the Authority.

Mr. Morrell said that statement was made a year ago.

Mr. Elliott said he challenged Mr. Morrell to prove this statement.

Mr. Morrell proceeded to read from page 13 of the minutes of the July 14, 1960, Authority meeting.

Mr. Elliott said he understood this situation well; that this portion was put in operation without permission, however, he stated they were under the impression that the Authority never grants anyone final approval; that the Authority stated it would not give a "blank check" on all operations and that was what had been done.

The Chairman then read a letter written to Dr. Rochon dated July 27, 1960, and the chairman stated Harvey Aluminum proceeded to put the 60 cell addition into operation without approval; that the staff had been awaiting submission of stack sampling results and other data.

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Quesseth whether anything further could be served in the public hearing that can not be developed in the suit requesting the injunction.

Mr. Quesseth replied he thought not in reference to the suit filed in Federal Court by the fruit growers.

Mr. Kerr stated it was not known when this case would come to trial; that it may even be a year or so and that when an individual was injured

does the Authority withdraw from the matter. He stated that it should be automatic for this Authority to take a position in an issue which is before it, under its statutory duty and it should not let the private parties fight it alone.

Mr. Quesseth asked what type of additional action should be employed.

Mr. Kerr replied that the statutory duty of the Sanitary Authority was to proceed immediately with abatement proceedings.

Mr. Quesseth pointed out that this may not be the ultimate answer; that this approach may not stop air pollution since it would be the control installation actually that would stop air pollution.

Mr. Kerr emphasized that this case should go to court; that nothing effective had been accomplished thus far.

The Chairman stated he would like to resolve the question and stated that he would like to set a date and resume the formal hearing; that he did not wish to prolong the matter for a year or two or even to wait several more months for all the related technical data to be established.

Mr. Harms stated he would agree with the chairman if he felt some useful purpose would be served by resuming the public hearing but that he interpreted the statutory duty was to improve the standards of air and water pollution in the State of Oregon and that any activity which accomplishes this and abates pollution was part of the State's duties. He stated that it was also the duty of the Authority to take into consideration the whole public interest of the people in farming, in industry and in the public at large. Considering all this, he said, he failed to see how the Authority would gain anything at this time by setting a public hearing.

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Mr. Speerstra stated that the 1961 Legislature adopted a new law regarding air pollution which grants the Authority certain powers that were not set forth in the existing law when this proceeding was instituted. He stated that in view of the legislative action that it was necessary now to take a look at the whole situation in an orderly manner.

The Chairman asked what orderly manner would bring about the desired results.

Mr. McPhillips stated that the Authority should avail itself of the information collected and evaluation by the Authority's staff and the staff of Harvey Aluminum before the public hearing resumed. He stated he was not avoiding the hearing but that he did not want to go into the matter without adequate information.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the petition of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League for an immediate hearing not be granted at this time.

Mr. Morrell asked if a date would be set for the next progress reports.

Dr. Wilcox stated the members should set a date for a progress report from Harvey Aluminum regarding their data collected.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff report indicated that the critically needed data should be available within a 30-day period and that he suggested that an additional week would be required for evaluation.

The Chairman announced that the next Authority meeting would be held on June 28, 1961, to start at 10 a.m.

MOTION It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox and seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that a progress report be presented by its staff and representatives of Harvey Aluminum during the Sanitary Authority meeting on June 28, 1961.

Salem Sanitary Service

The Chairman called on Mr. Hatchard for the staff report on the Sanitary Service Company.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the following report was prepared by Howard Smith, supervising sanitarian:

On July 26, 1960, a complaint was received petitioning our office to investigate an alleged nuisance condition in the vicinity of the site of Salem Sanitary Service's open burning dump approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the boundary of Salem. The complainant stated that residents in that area had tried for several years to gain abatement of this open burning from local authorities but had failed.

The initial field investigation by your staff was made on August 19, 1960, and re-inspections were made on September 23 and November 22, 1960.

On November 22, 1960, a meeting was held in Salem to discuss the solid waste disposal problem of Marion County. Those in attendance were:

- Kent Mathewson, City Manager, Salem, Oregon
- Robert F. Van Horn, ICC, Salem, Oregon
- Willard J. Stone, M.D., Marion County Health Officer
- R. E. Hatchard, Air Pollution Control
- H. G. Smith, Air Pollution Control

On November 28, 1960, notification of our findings was forwarded to the Salem Sanitary Service stating that the operation of the Salem Sanitary Service was in violation of Chapter 334, Section 22-010 and that alternate methods or a site relocation would be required to abate the condition. We asked to be notified by December 29, 1960, of action taken to conform to these regulations.

A letter of reply from Mr. William Schlitt, co-owner of the Salem Sanitary Service, was received on December 28, 1960, announcing efforts being made by local authorities to solve the solid waste disposal problem on a regional or area basis. On January 10, 1961, we informed Mr. Schlitt that the regional approach idea was fine on the long-term basis but due to complaints, cessation of open burning at his present site must be accomplished by February 9, 1961.

A survey of the Salem Sanitary Service dump was made January 20, 1961, by staff members of the State Board of Health, Marion County Health Department and Mr. Schlitt to determine the feasibility of operating the site as a modified sanitary landfill without open burning. Mr. Schlitt indicated a willingness to cooperate by having an engineering study made to accomplish this proposed conversion.

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On January 23, 1961, we received a letter of request from Mr. Robert DeArmond, attorney for Mr. Schlitt, asking the Authority for a temporary variance to continue open burning past the February 9, deadline.

At the January 26, 1961, meeting of the Sanitary Authority, Mr. DeArmond requested approval of a variance to the open burn regulations for a period of six months to allow time for Mr. Schlitt to convert the present operation to a modified sanitary landfill. Upon recommendation of the staff, the Authority granted a 30-day variance with the provision that additional time not to exceed six months could be given if written reports from Mr. Schlitt indicated that adequate progress was being made toward the cessation of open burning and that additional time was justified.

No progress report was received from Mr. Schlitt until March 27, 1961, when his attorney, Mr. DeArmond, informed the staff that due to inclement weather, no work had been done in connection with the landfill at the dump site.

On April 12, 1961, Mr. Quesseth, at the request of your staff, wrote Mr. DeArmond that the progress report received on March 27, 1961, did not show sufficient progress had been made by Mr. Schlitt to warrant any additional time as authorized by the terms of the variance. We again asked for a written statement from Mr. Schlitt outlining a schedule work and time table designed to eliminate the open burning of refuse.

On April 4 and 5 letters of complaint were received from nearby residents. Mr. Victor D. Wolfe, 6425 Joseph Street, S.E., Route 5, Salem; Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Cannon, Route 5, Box 104, Salem; and John and Pearl Killinger, protesting the condition of smoke odors, etc., from this dump and asking that immediate relief be given them by the Authority's action in ordering cessation of open burning at once.

An oral statement from Mr. Schlitt, to staff member H. G. Smith, on April 25, 1961, in Salem that he had decided against trying to convert the present site to a sanitary landfill due to cost involved was not substantiated by any written engineering report or study of cost feasibility.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is the recommendation of the staff that:

1. No extension of the variance issued Mr. Schlitt on January 26, 1961, be granted.
2. Authorization be granted for holding a citation hearing to show cause why an order should not be adopted to abate the air pollution created by the Sanitary Service Company refuse disposal site southeast of the city of Salem.

The Secretary read a letter dated May 16, 1961, received from Attorney Robert DeArmond.

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Mr. DeArmond stated that Mr. Schlitt has tried to work out what appears to be a problem regarding open burning at his Sanitary Service dump; that the changes in disposal procedures suggested by the Sanitary Authority would not be feasible from a financial standpoint. Mr. DeArmond stated they had no specific information which could be submitted to the Authority regarding an engineering report; that part of their trouble was due to the weather. He further stated they had not received any report from the Water Pollution Control as to the sites that are now being considered. He further stated that he had examined the site and it was recognized that the location was within the 6-mile distance.

Mr. DeArmond stated that Mr. Schlitt invited the staff to view the scene to observe what the pollution was; that there are no private residences within 1/2 mile from the present site; that it was located in a ravine; that the corrections did not necessitate any immediate steps by this group for a "cease and desist order". Mr. DeArmond asked for an extension of time so Mr. Schlitt can continue to search and find some way which he can comply with the regulations, the law and the wishes of the Authority. He explained that they were the franchise holder for the city of Salem and must operate the dump; that they have no other place to go until a more suitable location can be developed; that they believe they had done as much as possible under the existing circumstances and that they were willing to do more and that he requested an extension of time be given.

The Chairman stated that unless there were a great many complaints that the matter could be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Quesseth asked Mr. DeArmond if he felt that by June 28 they would have the situation resolved.

Mr. DeArmond replied that he did; that they would have a progress report and would try to locate an acceptable site. He explained that sites are limited but that they would do their very best; that when they started talking about other sites they always ran into difficulty.

Mr. Hatchard recommended that no burning of refuse and garbage be allowed as of tomorrow; that the staff believed that this was a case that will not be solved until action was taken by the Authority members; that there have been many complaints in April 1961 calling the Authority to task for failure to bring this problem to a solution. He stated that there were residents living close to this operation who are affected and that there were alternate sites available. He explained that the Authority staff was not inferring that Mr. Schlitt had not been working on the problem but that his efforts had not been directed toward stopping the open burning. Mr. Hatchard stated the staff has attempted to cooperate in every way possible with Mr. Schlitt and now the action needed was to consider an immediate notification to cease burning.

He stated that Marion County has a problem similar to this one but that the county engineer in Marion County had ceased burning several months ago; that they complied with the statute and regulations; that the Sanitary Service could do likewise.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if he recommended citation of hearing to be held.

Mr. Hatchard stated that if Sanitary Service ceased burning there would be no need for citation.

Mr. DeArmond stated that Mr. Schlitt will cooperate if the Authority will withhold the matter until the June 28 meeting which was necessary for the Sanitary Service to dispose of the refuse and garbage now on hand.

The Chairman stated that now the Authority had heard both sides and asked for its decision.

Mr. McPhillips stated that if Mr. Schlitt would cooperate by June 28, then perhaps the Authority could cancel the hearing. He stated, however, he disliked going contrary to the recommendation of the staff.

Dr. Wilcox asked how many complaints were received.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there were many over an extended period of time and that this matter was causing repercussions around the state. He explained that the voters in Lane County had authorized a levy of \$225,000 per year for disposal facilities and still the largest private operator in the Willamette Valley was burning within 3.5 miles of the boundaries of Salem.

MOTION : It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen and seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority adopt recommendations of the staff authorizing a citation hearing on the Sanitary Service Company problem during the Authority meeting on June 28, 1961.

Administrative Rules (Adoption of Chapter 334)

Mr. Quesseth stated that in substance the administrative rules are correct in the codified files of the Secretary of State; that he believed the staff had examined the rules as codified and that they conform to the rules adopted by the Authority. He explained that there was one minor correction and he believed it would be best for the Authority to authorize its Secretary to prepare the necessary certificate requested by the Secretary of State.

MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Secretary prepare the necessary certificate as requested by the Secretary of State.

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City of Portland

The Secretary reported that on April 13, 1961, the Authority had received an application from the city of Portland for a federal construction grant to assist in financing the installation of chlorination facilities at the present sewage treatment plant, that the amount requested by the city is \$45,240 which is more than the balance presently remaining in Oregon's allotment from the previous appropriations, that if an offer were to be made now it would probably have to be limited to about \$40,000, and that application was submitted for consideration at this meeting because the city officials desire to start immediately on the project rather than wait until after the first of July when the next federal appropriation is expected to be available.

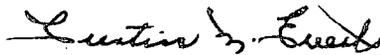
After considerable discussion and a review of the list of applications still pending from last year and those received thus far this year it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the application from the city of Portland be deferred for the time being and that it be considered at the next meeting of the Authority with all the other applications received prior to June 15, 1961.

Date for Next Meeting

The Chairman announced that the next Authority meeting would begin at 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, June 28, 1961.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Secretary  
and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

June 28, 1961

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The eighty-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 10:00 a.m., June 28, 1961, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, R. H. Wilcox, M. D., John P. Amacher, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Lewis A. Stanley and E. C. Harms, Jr. members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, Ronald R. Ott and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Engineers; Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist and Richard Johnson, Chemist.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that the reading of the minutes of the 86th meeting held on May 17, be dispensed with and they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the action taken by the staff on the following 30 projects for water pollution control during the month of May 1961 be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-3-61	Gresham	Sewer ext., Calabria Subd.	Prov. approval
5-3-61	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-3-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

5-3-61	Oregon City	Hazelwood Park sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-3-61	Douglas County	Sutherlin Jr. High School	Approved
5-3-61	Clackamas County	Mt. Hood Golf Club Terrace	Not approved
5-4-61	Baker County	East Baker Elem. School Addn.	Approved
5-4-61	Lane County	Thomas Jefferson Jr. High Addn.	Approved
5-4-61	Wasco County	The Dalles Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
5-4-61	Lane County	Francis Willard Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-4-61	Lane County	Meadowlark Elem. School Addn.	Approved
5-4-61	Lane County	Ellis Parker Elementary School	Approved
5-4-61	Wallowa County	Imnaha School Addition	Approved
5-4-61	Clackamas County	Ninety-one School	Approved
5-9-61	Winston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-11-61	Milwaukie	Ardenwald sewer ext., pump sta.	Prov. approval
5-15-61	Clackamas County	Redland Grade School	Not approved
5-15-61	Benton County	Oak Grove School	Approved
5-23-61	Lane County	Silver Lea Grade School	Approved
5-24-61	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Chlorine contact chamber	Approved
5-24-61	Cannon Beach	Elk Creek sewers and lift sta.	Prov. approval
5-25-61	McKay Park San. D.	Sewer extensions (5)	Prov. approval
5-25-61	Bonneville Dam	Improvements to six U.S.E.D. sewerage systems	Approved
5-25-61	Coos County	Greenacres Grade School	Not approved
5-25-61	Washington County	Sugar Plum Subdivision	Prel. approval
5-29-61	Tri-County	Fanno Creek Interceptor (MH 16 to MH 51 and MH 61 to MH 81)	Approved
5-29-61	Tri-County	Sylvan Trunk sewer	Approved
5-29-61	Beaverton	Preliminary engineering report	Deferred
5-29-61	Portland	University of Portland sewer	Prov. approval
5-31-61	Tillamook County	Beaver Grade School	Approved

HARVEY ALUMINUM (Inc) Progress Report

The Chairman requested representatives of Harvey Aluminum to present a report on their activities concerning air pollution that has occurred since the May 17 Authority meeting.

Mr. Byrne stated that the continuance for the public hearing that the Authority granted had included certain items of work to be undertaken by Harvey Aluminum. He reported that the fluoride discharges from cell buildings E and A have been measured in a series of tests. He explained the existing fume control units serving the 300 cell aluminum reduction mill and referred to photographs of the fume scrubber and multiclone systems. He reported that each scrubber served 15 cell units and that at least 95% of the fluoride entering the fume system was removed before discharge into the atmosphere.

Mr. Byrne pointed out that some of the fluoride produced at the cell enters the space ventilation and escapes into the atmosphere through the roof monitor. He stated that the monitor extends along the roof line of the cell building which is about 1,000 feet in length. He explained that the space ventilation is discharged through 5-foot vertical openings on each side of the monitor. He stated that the air flow through the monitor must be determined before any air samples are collected and that this was accomplished by locating 18 stations along the monitor and recording the velocity at 5 points at each of the 18 stations. Mr. Byrne pointed out that these preliminary measurements were obtained to establish if there was variation between night and day time conditions during outside temperatures, wind direction and velocity conditions. He reported that the total air flow from each cell building was 2 1/2 to 3 million cubic feet per minute, and that from this air flow data 4 representative stations

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were selected. At each of these stations the sampling units were located to obtain representative samples for analyses. Concurrently with the cell building space ventilation tests here reported that a series of samples were collected from the influent and effluent of the scrubber system. He stated that the complete test operations require the services of 8 people in addition to the laboratory personnel. He stated that the data from these measurements had been evaluated and that a design for a pilot project to develop a monitoring scrubbing system to serve one-half of a cell building had been developed. He reported that construction of the project would begin in about 2 weeks and the installation would be completed in about one month.

He stated that the next phase of the project would involve the testing and rechecking of nozzle locations and pressures along with miscellaneous mechanical operation details. Mr. Byrne anticipated that the Harvey staff would be prepared to resume the joint testing program with the Authority staff during September. He indicated that the proposed cell building space ventilation fluoride removal system would produce adequate fluoride removal efficiency.

The Chairman asked if Harvey Aluminum plans to install the control installation to the remaining part of the mill if the measurements show that the pilot project was successful.

Mr. Byrne replied "yes".

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the staff activities since the May 17 meeting.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had participated in all of the Harvey Aluminum measurements to establish that representative mill operation conditions were present and that accepted methods of

measurements were being used. He reported that the extensive measurements had been completed, that samples were analyzed in the Harvey laboratories with random samples analyzed in the Authority laboratory as a check. The staff reviewed the reports submitted by the company and evaluated the quantities of fluoride found. He pointed out that there was still a need to develop the method used for analyzing fluoride concentrations in minute quantities. He explained that this was of no significance in the mill effluent studies but would be important to the determination of relatively low concentrations found in the area samples.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the items of work listed in the Authority's order for continuance had been accomplished with the exception of a couple of minor details. He stated that the staff had collected a series of samples from the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station during the period March 27 to April 15 and that 131 samples for 6-hour periods showed the concentrations from 1 to 6 parts per billion with a maximum of measurements 8.2 ppb and a minimum during this period of 0.8 ppb. He stated that an additional 216 samples had been collected but the analyses were not completed.

He reported that a new area station had been located at the Mosier community located approximately 12 miles west of the Harvey Aluminum mill to obtain additional information on the background values. Other staff activities included the appraisal of the total fluoride emissions and predictions of concentrations downwind were made applying the diffusion techniques that have been used in other studies. Dr. Holmes, State Board of Health Veterinarian, has continued to obtain information regarding livestock conditions in The Dalles area.

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Mr. Stanley stated that he was interested in the progress reports and would like to obtain more information on the actual installation of controls at the mill.

Mr. Hatchard replied that probably Mr. Stanley was referring to the pilot project to develop the roof monitor scrubber system. He explained that these facilities would include a series of fog spray nozzles followed by a second series of sprays. The final stage in the process would be passage through the polyvinyl filter cloth. He explained further that proposed pilot project would involve about one-half of cell building E and that after the installation and adjustments were completed the Harvey and Authority staff members would be making stack measurements to determine if the pilot project was producing adequate fluoride removal.

The Chairman asked if representatives of the Wasco County Fruit Growers were present.

Mr. Morrell replied that he would like to ask Mr. Hatchard some questions. Mr. Morrell asked Mr. Hatchard if it was the staff's conclusion that there was a need for this type of scrubbers at the opening of the roof.

Mr. Hatchard replied "yes". Mr. Morrell asked if it was the staff's conclusion that the fluorides escaped from the mill originated mostly from the roof louvres rather than through the fume system.

Mr. Hatchard replied "yes".

Mr. Morrell asked if the Authority staff and Mr. Byrne would be able to present a report on the progress at the next meeting.

Mr. Hatchard replied "yes".

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff agreed with the Harvey report presented by Mr. Byrne. Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff was

in agreement with the report as presented. He stated that the Harvey technical staff have carried on the work as a priority item, that the measurements of the cell building space ventilation were difficult and time consuming, however, there was no other way to obtain the necessary data.

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Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the Authority staff had indicated even before the measurements were available that the space ventilation exhaust probably included a major quantity of the fluorides emitted into the atmosphere from the mill. He stated that one of the earlier staff reports included a recommendation that the fluoride removal efficiency of the fume scrubber system be increased from 95% to 99%. He explained that this recommendation had been based upon the data available then and there were no measurements made of the fluoride content in the space ventilation. He stated that at this time it was not logical to require changes in the existing fume controls since the measurements showed that the quantity of fluoride originated from the building space ventilation.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the staff believed that the Harvey Company was making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Hatchard replied that their activities were more than satisfactory, that actually good progress was being made.

Mr. Morrell asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff was satisfied that the existing scrubber towers were being operated by the company at their maximum removal efficiency. Mr. Hatchard replied that the question was a broad one to answer accurately and the staff would like to have measurements concurrently from all of the 20 fume scrubbers to establish that the removal efficiency was at least 95%. He replied that the staff believed that most of the time the fluoride removal efficiency of the scrubbers is

at least 95% based upon the available data. He explained that there may be short periods when a specific fume scrubber was not operating at this efficiency due to unusual operating conditions in the 15 cells connected to the system.

Mr. Morrell asked if the general over-all operation of the fume control system was efficient. Mr. Hatchard replied "yes".

Mr. Morrell asked if the Authority intended to continue the supervision on testing of the scrubbers to insure that the system was operated in the future at the required degree of fluoride removal.

Mr. Hatchard replied yes this had been one of their previous recommendations. He stated that the adequate supervision and maintenance of air pollution control systems was a continuing responsibility and the staff would continue with the measurements on a rotation plan which has been underway for all of 1961. He pointed out this was not a large staff time requirement to complete these measurements.

Mr. Morrell asked if the Authority staff planned to continue to collect area air samples from various stations to establish periodically the quantity of fluoride present in the air at these stations.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff planned to continue some of this, however, would like to select stations where there was a need for additional information rather than continue routine monitoring activities since there were a number of other projects in the state which needed staff time.

The Chairman asked if there was anyone else present who wished to be heard in this matter. Mr. Don Bailey, Manager of Columbia Fruit Growers stated that it was a problem of timing to complete all of this work that they are vitally interested in the progress made. They were happy with the indications of experimental work underway to develop a

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final solution. He pointed out, however, that the necessary fluoride reductions had not yet been achieved and it appeared that it would still be considerable time before the Fruit Growers in The Dalles vicinity would feel that conditions had improved. He stated that their Association hoped that there would be no delays after the pilot project tests were completed before the installations were undertaken on the remaining cell buildings.

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Bailey if he could comment upon the 1961 cherry crop and what was happening in the way of leaf burn. Mr. Bailey stated that he had brought a few samples of apricot and prune leaf burn with him which had occurred a few miles from the plant. He also brought a few samples of the new pine leaf growth which showed burn in the area near the plant. Mr. Bailey stated that in general the cherry crop was much better this year, however, there was a location known as the "Cherry Heights", which is the closest cherry orchard to the mill and again had a very small crop this year. Mr. Bailey pointed out that apparently the exposure of the cherry trees to fluorides this year had been considerably less when the fruit was being set, that these details are not really known scientifically but that studies were being made by Oregon State University.

Dr. Wilcox asked if it were possible to estimate the percentage of the 1961 cherry crop with reference to a known year.

Mr. Bailey replied that they estimated that 1961 was approximately 75% of a normal crop.

Dr. Wilcox asked how the normal was established. Mr. Bailey explained that there were several different methods of calculations but that in 1958 it was approximately 11,000 tons of cherries and this was probably a full production year. He explained there had been years when over 12,000

tons were produced but usually a figure of about 10,000 was considered a normal crop year. He estimated that about 7500 tons would be produced in 1961.

Mr. Speerstra stated that he was an attorney for Harvey Aluminum and that they had received unofficial estimates of a 12,000 ton cherry crop in The Dalles area this year. He explained that the total crop had not yet been picked but he understood generally that conditions were good.

Dr. Wilcox asked who made this estimate.

Mr. Speerstra replied that he could not release the source of information but pointed out it was not a Harvey Aluminum representative.

The Chairman asked Mr. Byrne when he would expect the entire installation for the cell building space ventilation control facilities to be completed on the total 5,000 feet of roof monitor.

Mr. Byrne replied that approximately 500 feet of cell building E would be involved in the initial pilot study and that it would depend upon the success and rapidity with which the pilot study could be completed. He explained that as soon as the pilot project was operating satisfactory and all the modifications had been made that the company would immediately go ahead with the remainder of the installation.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Byrnes' prediction was that the entire system could be concluded by the end of the year.

Mr. Byrne replied that at the present time he would have no way of knowing that it could be completed by that time.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had an opinion. Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff did not have an opinion based upon different information, however, that it was our impression that the pilot

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project activities would remain priority work with the Harvey representatives that when the system demonstrated that it removed an adequate quantity of fluoride that we would expect the installation on the remaining cell building roof monitor systems to be completed as rapidly as possible. He explained that if initial design of the pilot project was adequate and they did not experience lengthy technical difficulties the staff believed that the total installation could be completed by the end of the year or early in 1962.

The Chairman asked the Authority members about action they would like to take.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the matter of Harvey Aluminum be continued and that a progress report be made at the next Sanitary Authority meeting by Harvey Aluminum representatives and the Authority staff.

SALEM SANITARY SERVICE COMPANY

The Chairman called upon Mr. Hatchard to explain the status of open burning at the disposal site operated by the Salem Sanitary Service Company.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the notice of public hearing was mailed to the Sanitary Service Company by certified mail on June 7, 1961. Mr. Hatchard read to the members the Notice of Public Hearing and the staff report concerning air pollution from the Sanitary Service Company's operations, in Marion County.

In the Matter of Salem Sanitary Service,  
a corporation, concerning air pollution  
in Marion County, State of Oregon.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

To THE SALEM SANITARY SERVICE COMPANY, its President, Officers and Agents including its Manager and Attorney:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the State Sanitary Authority having considered the reports of the State Sanitary Engineer and the

surveys, investigations and findings of its staff, has under consideration the matter of the pollution by the Salem Sanitary Service Company of the atmosphere near the city of Salem in Marion County, State of Oregon; such pollution allegedly being caused and resulting from the discharge of air contaminants from your open burning refuse disposal site located adjacent to the Santiam Pass freeway and county road No. 847 at Deer Park Drive S.E., approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city limits of Salem, Oregon. The specific charges are as follows:

1. That the open burning of solid and liquid waste by the Salem Sanitary Service Company at its dump above described, within six miles of the city limits of the city of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, from January 1, 1960, to January 26, 1961, and from May 17, 1961, to date hereof, was and is in violation of duly adopted regulations of this Authority, being Section 22-010 of OAR Chapter 334.
2. That the conditions included with the temporary variance granted to the Salem Sanitary Service Company by the Authority on January 26, 1961, to allow time for compliance with the regulations described in paragraph 1 above were not satisfactorily complied with by the Salem Sanitary Service Dump.
3. That the said dump is being operated within 1/4 mile of a dwelling house and within 1/4 mile of a county public highway by placing polluting substances without proper burial at said dump in violation of ORS 449.105 subsection (2).
4. That the said discharge of air contaminants by the said company as described above is a public nuisance contrary to the public policy of the State of Oregon.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED THAT the Sanitary Authority at or following the hearing hereinafter stated, and after full consideration of all testimony and evidence, will consider the adoption of a Final Order requiring the Salem Sanitary Service Company, its Officers and Agents to immediately abate the pollution of the air by ceasing open burning of refuse at said site or such other and further orders as may be adduced from the evidence submitted in the public hearing.

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YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED THAT the public hearing on the said alleged air pollution problem will be held before the State Sanitary Authority in the State Office Building, Room 36, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, commencing at 10:00 o'clock a.m. Pacific daylight savings time, Wednesday, June 28, 1961. The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the Rules and Procedure duly adopted by the State Sanitary Authority. You are hereby directed to appear and show cause, if any exists, why the aforementioned proposed order should not be entered.

Dated this 7th day of June 1961.

SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OREGON

By Harold F. Wendel  
Chairman

ATTEST:

Curtiss M. Everts  
Secretary

BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY

of the

STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Salem Sanitary Service, )  
a corporation concerning air pollution in )  
Marion County, State of Oregon )

STAFF REPORT

Based on the files of the Sanitary Authority the following information is presented in the matter of pollution of the atmosphere within six miles of the boundary of the city of Salem, Oregon, by the discharge of smoke, flyash and odors from the open burning of refuse at the Salem Sanitary Service Company's dump site:

1. The Salem Sanitary Service Company's refuse dump, owned and operated by Mr. William Schlitt and Mr. Carl Soos, 215 High Street S.E., Salem, Oregon, is located 3.5 miles southeast of the city limits of Salem, Oregon. The site abuts the southeast corner marker of county road No. 847 and Deer Park Drive S.E., and is less than 1/4 mile from occupied dwellings. The Salem Sanitary Service Company has a franchise from the city of Salem to collect refuse and garbage within the boundaries of the city and the fee charges for the service are set by local ordinance. It is an open burning refuse dump operation that has been conducted at this site since the early 1940's. The site consists of 23 acres of which approximately 8 acres have been used to date. The mixed refuse and garbage received at this site originates from about 70% of the population of the city of Salem and environs. The facility receives 18 packer truck loads, six regular truck loads and refuse from approximately 30 individual private haulers each day, six days per week.

2. On July 26, 1960, a complaint was received petitioning the Sanitary Authority to investigate an alleged nuisance condition existing in the vicinity of Salem Sanitary Service's open burning dump. The complainant stated that residents in that area had tried for several years to gain abatement of the open burning of refuse through local agencies but the effort had failed.

3. The initial field investigation by the Authority's staff was made on August 19, 1960, and re-inspections were made on September 23 and November 22, 1960.

4. On November 22, 1960, a meeting was held in Salem to discuss the development of a solid waste disposal problem of Marion County. The following persons participated in the discussions:

Kent Mathewson, City Manager, Salem, Oregon  
Robert F. Van Horn, ICC, Salem, Oregon  
Willard J. Stone, M.D., Marion County Health Officer  
R. E. Hatchard, Air Pollution Control  
H. G. Smith, Air Pollution Control

5. On November 28, 1960, the Salem Sanitary Service was notified that their open burning dump was in violation of OAR Chapter 334, Section 22-010 and that alternate disposal methods or relocation of the site would be required to abate the condition. The Sanitary Authority requested notification by December 29, 1960, of action taken to conform to these regulations.

6. A letter of reply from Mr. William Schlitt, co-owner of the Salem Sanitary Service was received on December 28, 1960, announcing that efforts were being made by local authorities to solve the solid waste disposal problem on a regional or area basis. On January 10, 1961, we informed Mr. Schlitt that the regional approach idea was needed for long-term basis but that due to continuous complaint the cessation of open burning at the present site must be accomplished by February 9, 1961.

7. A survey of the Salem Sanitary Service dump was made January 20, 1960, by staff members of the State Board of Health, Marion County Health Department and Mr. Schlitt to determine the feasibility of operating the site as a modified sanitary landfill without any open burning. Mr. Schlitt indicated a willingness to cooperate by having an engineering study made to accomplish the proposed conversion.

8. On January 23, 1961, a letter was received from Mr. Robert DeArmond, attorney for the Sanitary Service Company requesting the Authority to grant a temporary variance in order to continue the open burning past the February 9 deadline.

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9. At the January 26, 1961, meeting of the Sanitary Authority members Mr. DeArmond requested approval of a variance to the open burn regulations for a period of six months to allow time for Mr. Schlitt to convert the present operation to a modified sanitary landfill. Upon recommendation of the staff, the Authority granted a 30-day variance with the provision that additional time, not to exceed six months, could be given if the written progress reports submitted by Mr. Schlitt indicated that adequate progress was being made toward the cessation of open burning and that additional time was justified.

10. No progress report was received from Mr. Schlitt until March 27, 1961, when his attorney, Mr. DeArmond informed the staff that due to inclement weather no work had been done in connection with the conversion to a landfill at the dump site.

11. On April 12, 1961, Mr. Cecil Quesseth, Special Assistant Attorney General, at the request of your staff, wrote Mr. DeArmond that the progress report received on March 27, 1961, did not show sufficient progress had been made by Mr. Schlitt to justify a recommendation that any additional time be granted in accordance with the terms of the variance. We again asked for a written statement from Mr. Schlitt to outline a schedule of work to be accomplished within a time period designed to eliminate the open burning of refuse by a specified date.

12. On April 4 and 5 letters of complaint were received from nearby residents, Mr. Victor D. Wolfe, 6425 Joseph Street, S.E., Route 5, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cannon, Route 5, Box 104, Salem, and John and Pearl Killinger, protesting the presence of smoke, odors, etc., emitted from this dump and asking that immediate relief be given them by the Authority's action in ordering cessation of open burning at once.

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13. An oral statement was made by Mr. Schlitt to staff member H. G. Smith, on April 25, 1961, in Salem, that he had decided against trying to convert the present site to a sanitary landfill due to costs involved. However, his conclusion was not substantiated by any written engineering report or study of cost feasibility.

14. On May 10, 1961, a letter was sent to Attorney Robert DeArmond stating that the Authority's staff did not consider the progress of the Salem Sanitary Service Company was sufficient to warrant recommendation to the Authority for any extension of time on the variance.

15. On May 17, 1961, a letter was received from Mr. Robert DeArmond to which there was attached a copy of a report from the Stevenson Construction Company pertaining to the site preparation and costs to convert the present site to a landfill operation.

16. During the Authority meeting on May 17, 1961, the recommendations of its staff and a representative of the Salem Sanitary Service Company regarding the subject dump site were presented. After considering these reports, the Authority decided that no extension of time would be granted for the variance originally granted on January 26, 1961, and that a public hearing on the matter be held on June 28, 1961.

17. On May 22, 1961, an inspection of this dump site was made by staff members and open burning refuse was observed.

18. On June 6, 1961, a letter was received from Mr. Robert DeArmond regarding the June 28, 1961, public hearing and informing the Authority that in the meantime the Sanitary Service Company would continue the open burning of garbage and refuse.

19. On June 7, 1961, a notice of public hearing in this matter was sent by certified mail to Salem Sanitary Service and to Mr. Robert W. DeArmond, attorney for the said company.

20. Additional area surveys including photographing the dump site operations were made by staff members on June 1, June 4, and June 12, 1961.

Staff Recommendation:

The staff recommends that the Sanitary Authority take appropriate action to bring about immediate cessation of the open burning of refuse and garbage at the Sanitary Service Company's site to comply with the provisions of OAR Chapter 334 Section 22-010 and ORS 449.010 subsection (2).

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of June 1961.

R. E. Hatchard, Chief  
Air Pollution Control

Mr. Quesseth stated that ordinarily at this stage a public hearing would be held in which witnesses under oath would be heard. He stated that he believed that under the rules that if there was any possibility to shorten the procedure and reach a settlement that the Authority would be willing to consider the proposal. Mr. Quesseth then read the following letter addressed to the Sanitary Authority dated June 28, 1961, from the Sanitary Service Company's attorney, Robert DeArmond:

"Gentlemen:

This is to advise that Sanitary Service Company has secured an Option for lease on the Cannon Gravel Pit and in connection with this Option has retained the engineering firm of Clark and Groff to conduct an engineering survey relative to the possible water pollution from the use of the Cannon dump for land fill garbage disposal.

In view of Sanitary Service Company's obligation to the City for the maintenance of the dump, we respectfully request that pending the engineering survey and for a period of 90 days from the 29th day of June 1961, and Sanitary Service Company be permitted to conduct its operations at its present site and burn at that site only lumber timbers and brush, but not the household garbage refuse.

We ask for this time so that our obligation to the public can be maintained and that we be permitted to ascertain the availability of the Cannon Gravel Pit for long-time use.

We respectively request your favorable consideration of this application.

Very truly yours, "

DeArmond and Sherman

By

/s/ Robert W. DeArmond

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Mr. Quesseth suggested to the Authority and to Attorney DeArmond and his client, Mr. Schlitt, that if the Authority was agreeable to this proposal and Mr. DeArmond willing to permit the entry of an order in this way that possibly this matter may be terminated without further testimony during the public hearings.

The Chairman called on Mr. DeArmond to discuss the proposal.

Mr. DeArmond stated that it was unfortunate that he and Mr. Quesseth were not able to confer earlier regarding the proposal but explained that both were on a vacation and were not able to discuss the matter before Monday, June 26, 1961. He explained that he and his client were not present to fight the Authority; that was not their attitude nor intention; that they had been trying to cooperate and have made some expensive surveys and inspections of other garbage and refuse disposal sites throughout the state as well as in Washington, etc.

The Chairman called on Mr. Schlitt to be heard.

Mr. Schlitt, owner of Salem Sanitary Service informed the Authority he wanted to cooperate and had looked at different sites for his refuse disposal operation, that when the word garbage was mentioned when trying to relocate, "people just throw up their hands". He admitted there has

been a bad problem in Salem but that he would keep searching for a more suitable site or something that could be agreed at the present location that would be acceptable to the Authority.

The Chairman stated it was his assumption that at this time the Authority was discussing the stipulation of the matter.

Mr. Victor Wolfe, resident of Salem, stated that most of the residents in the Willamette Valley do not have air conditioning in the homes and suffer considerably because of smoke, flyash and odors discharged from the open burning of garbage and refuse at the Sanitary Service Company's site.

Mr. Schlitt stated that early daylight burning was suggested but that this dump didn't get the material until around 3:30 or 4 p.m. when all the trucks report in for the day; and that usually by 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening there was a certain amount of smoke still present. He reiterated that he was trying everything he could and will keep working on this problem until some solution is reached.

The Chairman stated he believed that the problem of Mr. Wolfe's and other residents would be worked out in view of the fact that Mr. Schlitt stated that he was willing to cooperate and would agree to necessary changes.

Mr. H. G. Smith recommended that the burning of paper and cardboard material be excluded in the stipulation.

The Chairman suggested that the Authority's staff confer with Mr. DeArmond and Mr. Schlitt to develop an appropriate order that would resolve the matter.

Later during the Authority meeting the Chairman called upon Mr. Hatchard to present the proposed stipulations.

Mr. Hatchard stated that during the lunch recess the staff and Mr. Quesseth had conferred with Mr. DeArmond and Mr. William Schlitt. He presented the following proposed stipulation.

1. That the Salem Sanitary Service Company, its officers and agents shall abate the pollution of the air at its refuse disposal site located adjacent to the Santiam Pass freeway approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city of Salem, Oregon, by ceasing the open burning of refuse within the time periods and in the manner and exception as follows:

A. On or before July 20, 1961, the said company shall cease burning of all refuse and garbage except brush, trees and lumber at the said site, provided that if unexpected difficulties are encountered in converting the said site to a modified sanitary landfill the said company may, upon proper showing to the staff of the Authority, be granted additional time until not later than August 1, 1961, to complete the said conversion.

B. That brush, trees and lumber only may be burned at the said site for a period of 30 days after the applicable date in paragraph A provided appropriate controls are applied and no nuisance condition results therefrom, that additional limited variance for additional periods, not to exceed a total of 90 days from the date of this order may be granted by the staff upon timely and adequate application.

C. That the Sanitary Service Company shall conduct its modified sanitary landfill operation in a manner that will prevent the occurrence of any fires by spontaneous combustion or in any other manner that would create any air pollution nuisance conditions.

The Chairman asked the Authority members what action they would like to consider in this matter.

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MOTION It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that an Order be prepared by Mr. Quesseth incorporating the stipulations presented and directed the Secretary to mail a certified true copy of this Order upon representatives and attorney for the Salem Sanitary Service Company.

GEORGIA PACIFIC - Newport Chamber of Commerce Complaint

By letter dated June 12, 1961, and signed by Mr. Robert L. Cooper, Vice President, the Newport Chamber of Commerce requested an opportunity to appear before the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of discussing the problem of air pollution caused by discharge into the Pacific Ocean of wastes from the Georgia Pacific Paper Company kraft mill located at Toledo.

Mr. Robert L. Cooper, Mr. L. G. Gardner and Mr. Ben Wade were, therefore, present at this meeting to represent the Newport Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fred Yerke, Jr., attorney, and Mr. Roy Wiberg, technical director, were present to represent the Georgia Pacific Paper Company.

Mr. Cooper appeared before the Authority and recounted briefly the history of the problem of air and water pollution which had been experienced since the installation of the pulp mill at Toledo. He referred to statements and claims made by officials of the International Paper Company in connection with the proposed installation of another kraft mill at Gardiner, Oregon. He expressed the opinion that if the International Paper Company could build and operate a kraft mill without causing a pollution problem it should be possible for the Georgia Pacific Paper Company to do the same. He said that in spite of all the past efforts on the part of the Georgia Pacific Company the nuisance conditions at Newport were still as bad as ever.

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Mr. Gardner then appeared before the Authority and stated that in 1945 he bought a 15 unit motel at Newport. Because of his 29 years of experience from working in the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company mill at Oregon City he was very much opposed to the construction of a pipe line to the ocean at Newport when it was first proposed by Georgia Pacific. He said he knew it wouldn't work. He referred to the lagoon which was built at Toledo by Georgia Pacific and stated that it had not solved the pollution problem. He stated that the tourist industry at Newport was being severely damaged as a result of the odor nuisance, that local people were getting tired of the company's promises to solve the problem and that they hoped the Sanitary Authority could force the company to comply with state law. He reported that on Monday morning, June 26, the stench and foam conditions were terrible. He presented as evidence three black and white photographs showing the foam along the Newport beach adjacent to the mill outfall. He reported that a complaint had been filed in the Lincoln County circuit court by Mr. A. F. Tischer, a Newport Motel owner, but that as yet the case had not come to trial. Mr. Gardner also stated that the city of Newport is presently making plans to install adequate sewage treatment facilities and is doing everything it can in that regard.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Spies then appeared before the Authority and reviewed briefly the actions which had been taken during recent months by the staff in this matter. At the July, 1960, meeting of the Authority following consideration of several complaints which had been received a motion was adopted to refer the matter to the Attorney General for action. Immediately following that meeting Mr. Quesseth wrote to the company officials notifying them of the intended action by the Authority. As a result of that notification the company agreed to take certain steps to abate the nuisance without further delay.

In response to their request the company officials were given additional time in which to improve the operations of the lagoon system at Newport, which they hoped would solve the problem. Following the completion of improvements to the lagoon it was found that the nuisance still existed. The company then proposed to install special facilities for the recovery of turpentine. Additional time was then given the company to make these improvements. The turpentine recovery facilities were finally completed and placed into operation in the spring of 1961. Although these facilities did some good they did not satisfactorily abate the odor nuisance. After conferring with officials of the Weyerhaeuser Company at Springfield, the Georgia Pacific Company decided to use chlorination for the purpose of oxidizing the odor producing sulphur compounds contained in the pulp mill effluent. On May 31 when an inspection was made by representatives of the Sanitary Authority staff it was found that equipment had been installed and was in operation at the Toledo mill site for applying up to 2,000 pounds of chlorine per day. Additional facilities had also been installed for the application of chlorine to the mill wastes at the valve station on the ocean outfall line at Newport. In spite of this treatment a definite odor nuisance was still observed on May 31. At a subsequent inspection by the Authority's staff on June 21 no objectionable odors were noticed even though the wind and weather conditions were quite similar to those existing on May 31 and less chlorine was being applied to the mill effluent. Mr. Spies reported further that the company had been running daily tests of the mill effluent to determine the concentration of various odor producing constituents and also had been making daily checks of the foam and odor conditions along the beach. He expressed the opinion that it should be possible to control the odor problem at Newport by the application of chlorine

since similar treatment had worked successfully at the Springfield mill of the Weyerhaeuser Company from which wastes were discharged into McKenzie River. He stated, however, that more adequate equipment would be required than had yet been installed by Georgia Pacific.

Mr. Yerke then appeared before the Authority. He stated that he had intended to review the history of the steps taken by Georgia Pacific in the past to prevent and abate water and air pollution but that previous witnesses had already covered it fairly completely. He reported that to date the company had spent approximately \$2 1/2 million for air and water pollution control, that presently from \$250,000 to \$300,000 per year was being spent for that purpose, that it is estimated that chlorine costs will amount to \$72,000 per year and that if chlorination will do the job successfully the company is willing to install whatever equipment is necessary and to apply the required amount of chlorine regardless of its cost. He said the present chlorination facilities had been in operation only since about June 1 and that it was the plan to make the equipment automatic. He said he had talked with Mr. W. J. Shelton, pulp mill manager, that morning and had been informed by Mr. Shelton that installation of the automatic equipment had already been authorized. He said that the company feels that it has the problem practically licked. Mr. Yerke stated that to his knowledge there had not been any instance in which the Georgia Pacific Company had refused to allow access to its books or plant which was evidence of its desire to cooperate with the Sanitary Authority staff.

The chairman then pointed out that this problem had been in existence for a **good** long time and that based on information which had been made available to him it was his opinion that the waste disposal facilities had been operated by the company in a rather slipshod manner. After considerable

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discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the staff be requested to make an immediate investigation of the Georgia Pacific air pollution problem and submit a report to the secretary of the Authority and that the chairman be authorized to call a special meeting of the Authority if further action were found to be necessary in this matter.

#### KLAMATH RIVER BASIN

Following a review of the Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 recently adopted by the Assembly of the State of California and after discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Sanitary Authority take the position that the Klamath River Compact Commission is the appropriate organization to provide co-ordination and leadership for the proposed study and to carry out the intent of this legislation and that a copy of this motion be delivered in person by a representative of the Authority staff to the Klamath River Compact Commission at its meeting on June 29.

#### FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM

Applications which had been received from the following 20 communities for federal grants for assistance in financing construction of sewage treatment works during the 1962 fiscal year were reviewed by the Authority: Ashland, Bandon, Dufur, Grants Pass, Green Sanitary District, Lafayette, La Grande, Lake Oswego, Metzger Sanitary District, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Pendleton, Portland, Scio, Silverton, Springfield, Stayton, Sunset Valley Sanitary District, Taft and West Linn. The city of Portland had submitted requests for three different projects.

The total of the 22 requests was \$2,125,870. The amount of money to be allotted to Oregon for the 1962 FY was expected to be between \$662,000

and \$1,039,000 depending upon whether the appropriation by Congress was \$50 million or \$80 million, the latter being the new maximum authorized by Public Law 87-88.

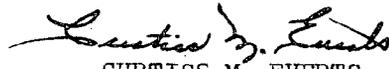
Following a full discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that depending upon the amount of funds allotted to the state of Oregon priorities be awarded as follows: (1) Scio - \$10,700; (2) Green Sanitary District - \$32,700; (3) La Grande - \$119,700; (4) Taft - \$55,530; (5) Springfield - \$250,000; (6) Ashland - \$26,400; (7) Portland (Chlorination) - \$37,040; (8) Portland (Tryon) - \$250,000; (9) Milwaukie - \$54,630; (10) Lake Oswego - \$250,000; (11) West Linn - \$57,000; (12) Oregon City - \$109,500; (13) Pendleton - \$26,250; (14) Grants Pass - \$157,500.

The chairman then suggested that the criteria for determining priority points be revised so as to take into account outstanding bonded indebtedness of the applicant at the time the application was filed. Mr. Harms was appointed by the chairman to work with the secretary in making such a revision.

The next meeting of the Authority was scheduled for September 20, 1961, beginning at 10 a.m.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

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## MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

September 20, 1961

The eighty-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 10:07 a.m., September 20, 1961, in the Auditorium of the State Game Commission Building, 1634 S. W. Alder, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were R. H. Wilcox, M.D., John P. Amacher, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Lewis A. Stanley and E. C. Harms, Jr., members; John Denman and Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Ronald R. Ott and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Engineers, E. J. Weathersbee, District Engineer, Ed Gaines, Assistant District Engineer, Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian and Robert Percy, Chemist.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the reading of the minutes of the 87th meeting held on June 28, be dispensed with and they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that the actions taken on the following 131 projects for water pollution control for the months of June, July and August, 1961, be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-1-61	Polk County	Capitol Manor treatment plant	Not approved
6-1-61	Winston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-2-61	Newport	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-1-61	Coquille	Burns Acres Sanitary sewer	Prov. approval
6-5-61	N. Roseburg S.D.	Newton Oaks Manor sewers	Prov. approval
6-8-61	Clackamas County	Mt. Hood Golf Club Terrace sewerage	Not approved
6-8-61	Curry County	Gold Beach High School	Approved
6-8-61	Wasco County	Chenowith Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-8-61	Clackamas County	Oregon City High School Addn.	Approved
6-8-61	Multnomah County	Lynchview Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-8-61	Coos County	Milner Crest Grade School	Approved
6-8-61	Linn County	Lebanon Union High School Addn.	Approved
6-8-61	Marion County	Silverton Union High School Addn.	Approved
6-8-61	Linn County	Mill City Grade School Addn.	None required
6-9-61	Phoenix	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-9-61	Lake Oswego	Uplands and Wembly Park sewers	Prov. approval
6-9-61	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-12-61	Marion County	Illaha Subd. sewerage works	Deferred
6-12-61	Metzger San. Dist.	Suburban Properties sewage plant	Prel. approval
6-13-61	Newport	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
6-13-61	Portland	Federal grant application No. 71	Approved
6-13-61	Creswell	Sewerage works	Prov. approval
6-13-61	Lane County	Trent Grade School	Prov. approval
6-12-61	Metzger San. Dist.	Luther's Market sewerage works	Prov. approval
6-14-61	Brookford Dist. #1	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-15-61	Baker County	Central Grade School Addn.	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-15-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-15-61	Douglas County	Hucrest Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-16-61	Clackamas County	Redland Grade School	Approved
6-16-61	Tigard San. Dist.	Brookside Park sewers	Prov. approval
6-19-61	Portland	Federal grant application No. 65	Approved
6-20-61	Taft	Federal grant application No. 76	Approved
6-20-61	Roseburg	Lynwood sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-20-61	Ashland	Federal grant application No. 67	Approved
6-20-61	Medford	Brookhurst Villa sewers	Prov. approval
6-20-61	Marion County	Illaha Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
6-20-61	Pendleton	Federal grant application No. 74	Approved
6-22-61	Siletz	School sewerage addition	Prov. approval
6-22-61	Springfield	Donal St. sewer	Prov. approval
6-22-61	Eugene	Hilyard St. sewer	Prov. approval
6-22-61	La Grande	Federal grant application No. 42	Approved
6-22-61	Lake Oswego	Federal grant application No. 79	Approved
6-22-61	Scio	Federal grant application No. 68	Approved
6-22-61	Marion County	Swegle Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-23-61	Multnomah County	Skylark Subd. sewers	Deferred
6-26-61	Multnomah County	Sylvan trunk sewer revision	Approved
6-26-61	Lane County	Lowell High School Addn.	Approved
6-26-61	Polk County	Brush College Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-26-61	Clackamas County	Clackamas High School Addn.	Approved
6-27-61	Chiloquin	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-27-61	Beaverton	Royal Woodlands sewer	Prov. approval
6-30-61	Jackson County	Lincoln Grade School at Ashland	Approved
6-30-61	Wasco County	Chenowith Grade School	Approved
6-30-61	Southwood Park	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-3-61	Crewell	Sewer and plant plan revisions	Approved
7-6-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions (3)	Prov. approval
7-6-61	Roseburg	Blast area sewers	Prov. approval
7-7-61	Springfield	Federal grant application	Approved
7-10-61	Linn County	Pleasant Valley Grade School	Approved
7-10-61	Linn County	Hawthorne Grade School	Approved
7-10-61	Beaverton	Cresmoor Addition sewers	Deferred
7-12-61	Lyons	Simpson Veneer Co. waste disposal	Prov. approval
7-13-61	Country Club Homes	Wedgewood Addition sewers	Prov. approval
7-13-61	La Grande	Outfall sewer lagoon	Comments submitted
7-18-61	Forest Grove	Ferndale Place sewers	Not approved
7-19-61	Oregon City	Hazelwood Park sewers	Prov. approval
7-18-61	Multnomah County	North Powellhurst School Addn.	Prov. approval
7-18-61	Multnomah County	Earl Boyles Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
7-19-61	Portland	Chlorination facilities	Prov. approval
7-19-61	Milwaukie	Tarrybrooks sewer	Prov. approval
7-20-61	Tigard	Sewer relocation	Prov. approval
7-24-61	McMinnville	Morgan Lane sewers	Prov. approval
7-25-61	West Linn	Woodland Oaks sewer	Prov. approval
7-25-61	Multnomah County	Wilkes School	Not approved
7-26-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions (3)	Prov. approval
7-28-61	Marion County	Salem Heights School Addn.	Not approved
7-28-61	Jackson County	Medford High School Addn.	Approved
7-28-61	Multnomah County	Reynolds High School Addn.	Approved
7-28-61	Lane County	Creswell High School Addn.	Approved
7-28-61	Lane County	Spencer Butte Jr. High Addn.	Approved
7-31-61	Marion County	Silverton High School Addn.	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-2-61	Coos County	Marshfield Sr. High School Addn.	Approved
8-3-61	Eugene	West Side trunk sewer	Prov. approval
8-3-61	Woodburn	Birds Eye prel. report on waste disposal	Comments submitted
8-3-61	Central Point	Pine Street sewer	Not approved
8-3-61	Central Point	4th and 5th Streets laterals	Prov. approval
8-3-61	Corvallis	Kraft Addn. sewers (SSL-77)	Prov. approval
8-3-61	McMinnville	Blaine Street bypass sewer	Prov. approval
8-3-61	Beaverton	East Broadway sewer extension	Prov. approval
8-3-61	Albany	Hillway Addition sewer	Prov. approval
8-4-61	Scio	Sewer system and lagoon	Not approved
8-4-61	Beaverton	Cresmoor Addition sewers	Prov. approval
8-4-61	Green San. Dist.	Federal grant application	Approved
8-7-61	Lane County	Siuslaw High School Addn. (Florence)	Approved
8-7-61	Milwaukie	Federal grant application	Approved
8-7-61	Linn County	Clover Ridge School Addition	Approved
8-9-61	Washington County	B. W. Barnes Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
8-9-61	Multnomah County	Parkrose Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
8-9-61	Douglas County	Milrose School Addition	Approved
8-9-61	Lake County	Ana River School Addition	Approved
8-9-61	Jackson County	Griffin Creek School Addition	Approved
8-9-61	Crane Union High	Lagoon sewage disposal system	Prov. approval
8-10-61	Toledo	A. E. Coxen Addition sewers	Prov. approval
8-14-61	Oceanlake	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-14-61	Ashland	Sewage lift station	Approved
8-15-61	Multnomah County	Lynchview School Addition	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-15-61	Lane County	Disstan School Addition	Approved
8-16-61	Furlong San. Dist.	Preliminary sewer plans	Prel. approval
8-16-61	Oak Lodge No. 1	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-17-61	Jefferson County	Metolius School Addition	Approved
8-17-61	Linn County	Lacomb Grade School Addition	Prov. approval
8-17-61	Marion County	North Salem High School Addn.	Approved
8-18-61	Grants Pass	Rogue Valley Meat Packing Co. waste disposal	Prov. approval
8-22-61	Medford	Crater Lake Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
8-22-61	McMinnville	N. E. San. Dist. 1961-1 sewer	Prov. approval
8-22-61	Hillsboro	Maple Wood Park and Bently Orchard sewers	Prov. approval
8-22-61	Furlong San. Dist.	Ridgewood Manor No. 3 sewers	Prov. approval
8-23-61	Eugene	Sewer extensions (7)	Prov. approval
8-24-61	Deschutes County	Redmond Union High School Addn.	Approved
8-24-61	Springfield	Interceptor and trunk sewers (17 miles)	Prov. approval
8-25-61	Multnomah County	Cypress Park sewers	Prov. approval
8-25-61	Multnomah County	181st Avenue trunk sewer	Prov. approval
8-28-61	Marion County	Stayton Union High School Addn.	Prov. approval
8-28-61	Oregon City	Molalla Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
8-31-61	Arlington	Sewer system	Comments submitted
8-31-61	Taft	Sewers and sewage disposal	Comments submitted
8-31-61	Baker County	Oxbow School Addition	Not approved
8-31-61	Baker County	Richland Grade School	Not approved
8-31-61	Morrow County	Ione High School Addition	Not approved
8-31-61	Wallowa County	Joseph Grade School Addition	Prov. approval

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HARVEY ALUMINUM Inc.

The Chairman requested Mr. Joseph Byrne to present a report on the activities of Harvey Aluminum since the June 28, Authority meeting.

Mr. Byrne stated that at the last meeting the Harvey Aluminum Company had agreed to develop and install a pilot project on a cell building roof monitor to remove the fluorides in the cell building space ventilation. He reported that the installation was started about July 10, on one-half of cell building E and that the installation was completed on August 11, 1961. He explained that the pilot project included a system of water sprays, fog nozzles and various combinations of poly-vinyl filter cloth. He stated that there were a total of 540 nozzles in the system which could be operated with approximately 800 gallons per minute of water.

Referring to photographs he showed the location of spray and fog nozzles with reference to the roof monitor installation. He pointed out the five foot vertical openings on each side of the monitor through which the cell building air is discharged. He explained that after the installation was completed the first problem was to develop an adequate measure of the air flow through the system and that since the configuration of the roof monitor had been changed, the previous air flow measurements were not applicable. He stated that after making numerous tests, the air flow through the pilot project was measured and their technical staff located average velocity points where representative air samples could be collected.

Mr. Byrne stated that there were many problems associated with standardization of test measuring conditions so that representative data could be obtained and that after this work was completed a series of tests were made to determine the optimum water pressure at the nozzles to obtain the best fluoride removal. He pointed out that in general when more turbulence is produced by the nozzles more scrubbing action will occur.

He explained that there were physical limits on the quantity of water that could be delivered to the roof monitor system. He reported that a total of ten tests have been completed under varying water pressures and that the range in which the installation can operate has been identified. He stated that the current phase involved the determination of the best filter cloth arrangements. He reported that several combinations have been selected and that the current series of tests would reflect the fluoride removal with each of the cloth combinations.

Mr. Byrne stated that arrangements had been made with the Sanitary Authority's staff for conducting joint tests during the week of October 30. He reported that the project plans at this time indicated that the entire pilot project tests would be completed by the end of December and that the data obtained would show the best combination of the facilities to produce a maximum removal of fluorides. He stated that Harvey Aluminum's management wanted the installation completed on the remaining 4 1/2 cell buildings as soon as possible, and that these installations could be completed by the spring of 1962 before the fruit blossom time occurs.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League wished to be heard at this time.

Mr. Donald W. Bailey, manager of Columbia Fruit Growers Association stated that there was less damage to the 1961 apricot crop in The Dalles but there was considerable leaf burn. He explained that the injury to the peach crops, however, was more severe, and that some orchards experienced a high loss from soft suture in the fruit. Mr. Bailey stated that the cherry crop in The Dalles vicinity was about 8,000 tons which was considerably better than the 1960 crop but less than the normal crop.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had completed the analyses of the fluorides collected at the sampling station in the Mosier area and that

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several hundred samples had been analyzed for the Agricultural Experiment Station in The Dalles vicinity. He reported that the staff had made two surveys of the Harvey Aluminum pilot project and that the staff would maintain surveillance of the area conditions and would be participating in the test studies during the week of October 30 and in subsequent test runs.

The Chairman asked if the installation of the water spray system on the roof monitors of all cell buildings would substantially reduce the agriculture damage.

Mr. Byrne replied that the data from the tests of the control installation were promising. He pointed out that some of their tests showed a very good fluoride removal while other tests during identical test conditions showed considerably less fluoride removal. He explained that even after the entire control installation was completed the testing would continue and that additional improvements could be expected.

Mr. Bailey said that the growers here hopeful that improvements would be brought about but he emphasized that the problem was not solved yet.

The Chairman stated that the Authority accepted the progress reports and directed that reports be presented at the next meeting by Harvey Aluminum and the Authority staff.

#### MACLEAY REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE - MARION COUNTY

The Chairman requested H. Smith, Supervising Sanitarian, to present the staff report on the Macleay refuse disposal site problem.

Mr. Smith presented the following report which summarized the staff activities with investigation of air pollution from the Macleay refuse disposal site.

February 19, 1960 A complaint was received petitioning the Sanitary Authority to investigate an alleged nuisance condition existing at the

site of the Marion County owned dump approximately five miles east of the city limits of Salem, Oregon, and located just off Macleay Road. The complaint stated that the residents in that area were being subjected to public nuisance because of excessive smoke, flyash and odors.

February 26, 1960 A reply letter to the complainant acknowledging receipt of her letter and suggesting that the Marion County Health Department or the Board of County Commissioners also be contacted regarding the described conditions at the Macleay Dump site.

September 23, 1960 An inspection of the dump site was made by a staff member and it was noted that the operation of this dump site was in violation to Chapter 334 section 22-010 Oregon Administrative Rules.

November 2, 1960 A conference between staff members and Judge Rex Hartley, Marion County Court, was held in Salem and the regulations on the open burning of refuse were discussed and recommendations that the county develop alternate methods of operation were discussed.

November 22, 1960 A re-inspection of the Macleay dump was made and conditions were found to be much the same as on September 23, 1960.

November 29, 1960 Notice by letter was mailed to County Judge Rex Hartley regarding the violation to Sanitary Authority regulations on open burning of refuse within 6 miles of the city boundary of Salem, Oregon.

January 9, 1961 The staff notified Marion County Court to cease open burning of refuse at the Macleay dump by February 9, 1961. Open burning did cease on this date.

April 17, 1961 A letter was received from Richard W. Sabin, Deputy District Attorney for Marion County asking on behalf of the Marion County Court for a variance to air pollution control regulations to allow open burning until June 1, 1961, so that the county would have time to convert the dump to a sanitary landfill.

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April 20, 1961 A reply was sent to Deputy District Attorney Sabin requesting assurances from the Marion County Court that proposed recommendation of County Engineer John A. Anderson, dated 3-21-61, be adopted and that proper closure of the open burn site be made on expiration of the variance June 1, 1961.

May 17, 1961 Telephone complaint was received from Mr. Sam Miller of Four Corners Volunteer Fire District regarding the danger of break-out of fires in the dump site to adjoining properties.

June 26, 1961 Marion County started a modified sanitary landfill at Macleay dump but did not include all refuse into the fill.

August 10, 1961 An inspection was made of the Macleay dump and open burning of waste paper, wood and tree trimmings was noted. Water from a spring in the sanitary landfill cut was not properly intercepted and tiled from the refuse area thus causing pollution of a small stream that runs through the Four Corners Rod and Gun Club to the Pudding River.

August 11, 1961 A letter was sent to Marion County Court requesting cessation of all open burning at Macleay site.

August 29, 1961 A letter was received from Mr. Wallace A. Wharton, Executive Secretary to the Marion County Court, asking for a variance to the refuse regulations to allow open burning of certain materials such as paper, general refuse, etc.

September 7, 1961 A letter in reply to Mr. Wallace S. Wharton outlined the procedures to follow in applying for a variance, also notifying Mr. Wharton of the staff's intended recommendations to the Authority if open burning of refuse continued at the Macleay site.

September 11, 1961 A survey of the Macleay dump was made by staff members and open burning of refuse was noted. Also the county owned tractor was being removed from the dump operation to a road job for an

undetermined length of time leaving no equipment for the modified sanitary landfill.

September 15, 1961 The Air Pollution Control received a letter from Mr. Wharton indicating action taken by Marion County Court in informing Silverton Sanitary Service operator of the Macleay dump of the Sanitary Authority's notification to cease open burning.

September 15, 1961 Notice was sent to Marion County Commissioners that the matter of the Macleay dump operation would be on the agenda of the Sanitary Authority meeting to be held in Portland, Oregon, on September 20, 1961.

The Chairman invited Judge Rex Hartley representing the Marion County Court to present their statement.

Judge Hartley stated that the Marion County Court was interested in working out a satisfactory solution to the refuse disposal problems.

Judge Hartley presented the following report:

1. The Marion County Court in an effort to promote County-wide sanitation, believes it is presenting a reasonable request of a variance from the State Sanitary Authority regulations and is intervening in this matter of regulation of the Macleay dump for that reason.
2. The Authority is aware that the site is owned by the County and that the County has leased the site to Mr. Norman Nyhus, owner of the Silverton Sanitary Service for operation as a garbage disposal unit. This lease makes the Silverton Sanitary Service responsible for operation of the unit, and the lease includes the proviso that the operator shall comply with all sanitation laws of the State of Oregon.
3. The current lease expires 15 November of this year and now is being revised for continued operation by the Silverton Sanitary Service.
4. Through probable misunderstanding of opinions as to continuation of burning at the dump, by representatives of the Authority, burning was continued after 1 June 1961 in order to dispose of accumulated burnable material delivered prior to that date.
5. There has been and is no intent to flout the authority of the Sanitary Authority, inasmuch as we all are working to achieve the same goal, but it is our earnest hope that the Authority will recognize the problems peculiar to the operation by granting a variance to permit burning of such materials - principally paper products, wood and brush, which do not produce heavy carbon smoke, offensive odors or dangerous gases.

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6. Upon receipt of Mr. Everts letter of 11 August, Mr. Nyhus and his custodian at the dump were notified to stop burning. We also have been advised that a representative of the Authority also called on the custodian at the dump and gave similar instructions.

7. In this respect it is our contention that the Authority should deal directly with the operator, who, by terms of the lease is responsible, as leasee, for all operations at the dump, and report to the County only in case the operator disregards valid instructions of the Authority, which must be based firmly on law and reasonable regulation.

8. The revised lease will provide for a modified landfill garbage disposal operation at the site.

9. We do ask for a variance, as indicated in paragraph 5, above, for what we firmly believe are valid reasons and as necessary for proper and effective sanitation throughout the County. It should be borne in mind that this site serves approximately 70 percent of the County's population, those residing in the southern geographic half of the County, including the incorporated towns of Silverton, Turner, Sublimity, Aumsville, Jefferson and Stayton.

10. Much of the economic wealth and activity of Marion County is based on agricultural activities and these activities require proper disposal of brush and tree limbs resulting from land clearance, pruning and other essential activities of the farm and orchard. It is hardly necessary to call the Authority's attention to the fact that Chapter 426, Oregon Laws 1961, Section 5, subsection 1, states the provisions of the Act "do not apply to: - (1) Agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls and animals," yet a large volume of the burnable material delivered to the dump by farmers comes from just such activities and the delivery and disposal at the dump is essential to reducing the fire hazards that would otherwise imperil field crops, livestock and farm buildings.

11. A case in point: One of our Commissioners last Monday received a call from a woman residing near Four Corners and who operates a small berry farm. She asked for a solution to her problem, which can be outlined as follows:

(a) The County Agent, acting in accordance with state law, ordered her to tear out and burn a considerable quantity of infected bushes to prevent spread of the plant disease to nearby plots.

(b) The Chief of the Rural Fire Protection District refused her a permit to burn the bushes on her own premises because of danger of fire spreading to neighboring fields and buildings. He also was acting in accordance with state law.

(c) As a result of the Sanitary Authority's "stop burning" order the Sanitary Service states they are forbidden to haul such material to the City Dump.

(d) As a result of the same order the material cannot be received at the Macleay dump.

12. This case, far from being the only one of its kind, clearly points up the problem arising from the lack of coordination of our various laws and also the necessity for clarification.

13. At this point it may be desirable to recall the statement of purpose in Chapter 426, as enacted by the Legislative Assembly. It reads:-

"In the interest of public health and welfare of the people, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon to maintain a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the state to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life or to the property and to maintain public enjoyment of the state's natural resources and consistent with the economic and industrial well-being of the State. The program for the control of air pollution under this act shall be undertaken in a progressive manner, and each of its successive objectives shall be sought to be accomplished by a maximum of cooperation and conciliation among all parties concerned."

14. The parts stressed have been done so deliberately because it is believed they not only reflect the clearly stated intention of the Legislative Assembly but also because they show the way toward solving this problem.

15. And it must be borne in mind that this Act must be interpreted and executed with due regard to collateral laws pertaining to maintaining a sound and effective level of community and those to reduce and prevent the hazard of fire.

16. With this outline of the problem and the statement of what seems to be the guiding principles to solution as set forth by the Legislative Assembly for the benefit of the Sanitary Authority and all of us so vitally concerned with achieving the objectives of the Act, it is now well to consider the proposed solution as applicable to the Macleay dump.

17. The dump is 5 1/2 miles from Salem, one-half mile inside the six mile radius established by the Authority as the general radius for no-burning. Consideration of the following wind data and proposals for control of garbage disposal and controlled burning of combustible materials that do not produce noxious odors or dangerous gases it is felt will be ample to justify, if not impel, the Authority to grant the variance permitting burning of the kind of material indicated, especially since the half-mile is merely a geographic measure.

18. The County Court intends, as negotiations for new lease progress, to pass an order requiring the separation of garbage from other materials before delivery at the dump. This is a responsibility that must be met by people using the dump for disposal of garbage and trash.

19. It also is contemplated that burnable materials, as indicated above, are to be separated before delivery, and ready for unloading.

20. At this point it should be mentioned that the dump serves several state institutions and activities, among them Fairview Home, the Forestry Service, the State Hospital, the Penitentiary, and others. One of the problems at the dump arises from the fact that at Fairview Home meals are served on paper plates and are delivered mixed in with the garbage of the institution.

21. Disposal of paper and wood, including brush, by burning will approximately treble the useful life of the site for garbage disposal. This is a factor of considerable importance. It is important because the site is centrally located relative to users and thereby not only encourages its use, but results in economy in haulage.

22. Some of the qualified firemen in the area point out that controlled burning will materially reduce the fire hazard for the area, and especially provide greater protection against outbreak of fire from spontaneous combustion that could arise from burying a mixture of paper, oils and other materials that cause such an outbreak.

23. In studying the problem at Macleay in order to reach a solution that will reduce air pollution to a tolerable degree, reduce the fire hazard and yet to provide the absolutely necessary garbage and trash disposal so essential to good community sanitation, an analysis of winds in the area was made, based on data provided by the U. S. Weather Station at McNary field.

24. The findings are given in detail in the attached annex, entitled "Wind Analysis with Macleay Dump as a Point of Reference." This data should be given serious consideration jointly with the geographic factor of the dump being merely one-half mile within the six-mile no burning radius.

25. The wind analysis shows that the Salem area is affected by winds only blowing in the sector from East-Northeast to Southeast in relation to the Macleay dump, and that winds within this sector blow only 5.8 percent of the hours within any given year. Further the wind velocity is low and these winds are usually accompanied by rain which dampens smoke in a comparatively short distance from its origin.

26. It is significant and important to justification of granting the requested variance to realize that out of the 8,760 hours in a year that the principal winds are from the South, 1,586 hours, North 312 hours and Northwest 121 hours and that calm prevails for 1,685 hours. The other winds, save those mentioned in paragraph 25 and as shown by months in the annex, do not blow toward the Salem area.

27. A culture map prepared by the State Highway Commission is provided. It shows the location of the Macleay Dump as a red square and how the winds blowing from East-Northeast to Southeast impinge on the Salem area by red vector lines.

28. All of this data is germane to the problem and it is felt, with confidence and certainty, they will be given serious study by the Authority, along with the other factors outlined in this memorandum, and it is hoped aid in reaching a sound and justifiable decision to grant the requested variance.

29. It should be reiterated that this presentation is made on behalf of the Marion County Court as representing the people of the County and to that extent in support of the leasee who is the responsible operator.

30. Assurance can be given that Marion County and the lease-operator will cooperate to the fullest possible extent if the Sanitary Authority rules are clear and reasonable and in full recognition of the desire to maintain a high standard of community sanitation, of which air pollution is but one element.

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Wind Analysis with Macleay Dump as Point of Reference

1. This data obtained from the U. S. Weather Bureau Station at McNary Field.
2. Period Covered - 12 months August 1960 to July 1961.
3. Weather Bureau advises the data is typical for all years since weather records have been kept.
4. Data is valid throughout an area of 10 miles radius from the Weather Bureau station.
5. Total number of hours in year 8,760.
6. Total hours of calm in year 1,685.
7. Major wind of year is south wind - 1,586 hours.
8. Other principal winds - North, 312 hours - Northwest wind, 121 hours.
9. Sector affecting Salem area with Macleay Dump as point of reference includes winds from East-Northeast to winds from Southeast.
10. Monthly record of winds within this Sector in hours of recorded direction.

	Total Hrs.	ENE	E	ESE	SE	Calm
January	744	2 hrs	0 hr	2 hrs	35 hrs	152 hrs
February	672	1 hr	3 hrs	2 hrs	40 hrs	36 hrs
March	744	0 hrs	1 hr	3 hrs	58 hrs	117 hrs
April	720	2 hrs	8 hrs	8 hrs	43 hrs	105 hrs
May	744	4 hrs	4 hrs	5 hrs	29 hrs	108 hrs
June	720	1 hr	3 hrs	6 hrs	25 hrs	82 hrs
July	744	5 hrs	6 hrs	6 hrs	36 hrs	101 hrs
August	744	10 hrs	6 hrs	7 hrs	19 hrs	155 hrs
September	720	1 hr	3 hrs	2 hrs	4 hrs	241 hrs
October	744	2 hrs	4 hrs	4 hrs	33 hrs	207 hrs
November	720	1 hr	3 hrs	1 hr	43 hrs	132 hrs
December	744	2 hrs	10 hrs	4 hrs	15 hrs	249 hrs
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,760</b>	<b>31 hrs</b>	<b>51 hrs</b>	<b>50 hrs</b>	<b>380 hrs</b>	<b>1,685 hrs</b>

11. Total hours for all winds affecting Salem sector is 512 hours out of a total of 8,760 hours, or approximately 5.8 percent of the time each year.

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12. This degree of smoke nuisance in the Salem sector is further reduced by the fact the winds involved are usually, though not always, accompanied by rain which causes the smoke to cool and dissipate in a comparatively short distance from its source. Unfortunately data is not available to show the total number of hours of rain occurring while these winds are blowing, but occurrence data clearly indicates that it is considerably more than half the time.

13. Distances involved in this analysis produce some interesting results. With an east wind the distance from the dump to the Salem city limits is 6 1/2 miles; with a southeast wind, which does not impinge on the Salem city limits, the distance to Keizer is 8 miles and with an east-northeast wind the distance to Liberty 8 1/2 miles.

(Prepared by Executive Secretary of County Court - Wallace S. Wharton)

Judge Hartley assured the Authority that the Marion County Court and the lessor would cooperate to the fullest possible extent to eliminate air pollution.

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Quesseth who would be legally responsible for conducting the refuse disposal operations.

Mr. Quesseth replied that ordinarily the lessor would be responsible but that he would need to review the lease agreement to determine this fact definitely.

Judge Hartley stated that the county was negotiating for a new lease at the present time and in this regard the operator would be asking for a variance to open burn refuse until a modified sanitary landfill could be organized.

The Chairman asked what type of refuse materials were they requesting a variance to burn.

Judge Hartley replied that a variance was requested to allow the burning of paper, brush and wood. He stated that the Marion County Court hoped that the Sanitary Authority or a sanitarian from the Marion County Health Department would maintain supervision of the refuse disposal operations.

Judge Hartley also pointed out that a considerable quantity of refuse delivered to the dump originates from agricultural operations such as tree trimmings, old lumber and similar materials. He stated that the farmers want to avoid fire hazard on their properties and the county would like to accommodate them at the dump site.

Judge Hartley stated the county could locate the dump further away from the community. However, this required more travel distance and was really no solution to the problem since within a few years there would be residences near the disposal site.

Mr. Hatchard stated that he was reluctant to speak in opposition to Judge Hartley; that the staff had enjoyed many cordial discussions with the Marion County Court regarding refuse disposal. He emphasized that when a community becomes concerned with the protection of its air supply usually one of the first sources of air pollution that should be controlled concerned refuse disposal. He pointed out that the capital city of Oregon was being observed throughout the state; that really there was no reason why an excellent sanitary landfill-type operation could not have been in operation many years ago. He stated that no air pollution problems are created by a well operated sanitary landfill and that the staff recommended that no variance be granted in this case since it would become a precedent throughout the state. He commented that the real question before the Authority was whether Oregon was going to take effective action to control air pollution. He stated the Sanitary Service Company was now operating a good modified sanitary landfill in Marion County and that the owner has succeeded in converting what was formerly an objectionable open burning dump into a satisfactory operation.

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Mr. Hatchard stated that the same improvements could be produced at the Macleay refuse disposal site.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the Sanitary Service Company had been granted a temporary variance to allow the burning of trees, shrubbery and lumber.

Mr. Hatchard replied that a variance had been granted for a period not to exceed 90 days; that it was the staffs' hope that this material would be incorporated in the dump without burning in the future.

Mr. Stanley asked if it was general practice to dispose of lumber and brush in sanitary landfills.

Mr. Smith replied "yes" that this is a common practice and there are proper methods for accomplishing it.

Mr. Quesseth asked if the Macleay dump site could be converted into a landfill operation.

Mr. Smith replied it was not an ideal site but could be used for a period of time but that there were other suitable locations within reasonable hauling distance. He explained that the Macleay site was a ravine location and that this would require additional operational care to produce a successful modified sanitary landfill.

Mr. Quesseth asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had any objection to a temporary variance being granted until the county negotiated a new lease.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff would recommend against any variance to burn paper and cardboard-type of materials since it was almost impossible to separate this from other organic refuse and that burning this type of material would create an air pollution nuisance.

The Chairman stated that wouldn't the Authority's actions on refuse air pollution problems be related to the degree of nuisance created.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the number of complaints received was not a very good measure of the degree of nuisance produced. The staff was aware of many problems where nuisances were present and that no complaints have been made by the residents.

Judge Hartley stated that his 11 years as County Judge had given him some knowledge of public opinion and that he believed it would be very expensive to provide cover for all of the wood materials that are delivered to the dump. He stated that he hoped that a variance would be granted to allow the burning of wood materials.

Mr. Stanley stated that he agreed with Judge Hartley in some aspects; that he believed some burning of wood materials at refuse disposal sites in suburban areas may be desirable. He pointed out that such burning in heavy populated areas perhaps would have to be moved.

Mr. Stanley asked Judge Hartley if the disposal site could be moved.

Judge Hartley replied that another location could be found but he did not believe this was a long-term solution; that the Marion County dump preferred to solve the problem.

Mr. Harms said that it appeared that the Authority should grant some type of temporary variance restricted to trees, shrubbery and lumber materials similar to the terms included in the Sanitary Service Company's order.

Dr. Wilcox stated that he believed, as a public body, we should not be promoting open burning; that published information shows that the lung cancer rates are increasing and that some of this may be related to combustion products. He indicated that he would agree to a temporary variance.

The Secretary asked if a study had been made of the disposal site to determine how long it could be used as a modified sanitary landfill.

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Judge Hartley replied that a complete engineering study had not been made but that it would appear they could operate for several years - 7 to 10 years if the wood materials could be burned.

Mr. Smith stated that the Marion County Road Engineer had prepared a preliminary report which showed the existing site included about 40 acres and that approximately 15 acres could be used as a modified sanitary landfill; that the existing site could be used for a period of about 4 years.

The Secretary asked if the County Planning and Zoning Commission had developed any plans for the adjacent areas which may require that the site be abandoned.

Judge Hartley replied he was not aware of any such study.

MOTION

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that a temporary variance be granted for a period of 90 days to allow the burning of brush, trees and lumber similar to the order adopted in the matter of the Sanitary Service Company during the June 28, 1961, Authority meeting.

GEORGIA PACIFIC PAPER COMPANY

Mr. Ed Taylor, Technical Director, and Mr. Carlson, Attorney, were present to represent the Georgia Pacific Company.

Mr. Kenneth H. Spies presented a report dated September 15 giving some of the background and present status of the pollution problem caused by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company mill at Toledo. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

The conclusions made from the above information were that the nuisance is primarily an air pollution problem rather than a water pollution problem. The odor problem at Newport is still not solved but the company now appears to

be making a sincere and determined attempt to solve it. Whereas it previously had been believed that this problem could be satisfactorily solved by the use of chlorination it now appears that other treatment may also be required.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the matter be continued and the staff go on with their investigations and report back at the next meeting.

SHERWOOD

Mayor Stanley Heater, H. G. Albert, City Recorder, and Fred A. Anderson, City Attorney, were present to represent the city of Sherwood. Mr. Eugene Marsh, Attorney, represented the Frontier Leather Company.

Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer, presented a memorandum-report dated September 18. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

Mr. Benson pointed out that the city of Sherwood has failed to comply with the section of the March 16, 1961, order which required that engineering plans be completed and an adequate fiscal program be developed by September 1, 1961.

Mr. Fred Anderson, city attorney, appeared and was heard. He stated that in a recent letter to Governor Hatfield it had been mentioned that the city had been something less than cooperative. He claimed that the position of the city with respect to the Sanitary Authority was not uncooperative, that the city recognizes its responsibility and that it realizes that the Sanitary Authority has been most patient and is entitled to action. He admitted, however, that thus far the city has failed to act. According to him the objectives of both the city and the Authority appear to be the same, namely, to overcome pollution of public waters and the air. He expressed the opinion that the city has been placed in the role of a scapegoat.

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Other statements made by Mr. Anderson included the following: This matter has gone on for more than 12 years. The present treatment plant was originally constructed to serve the city, the tannery and the cannery. The city assumed the obligation of handling the industrial wastes but it was not admitted that the city has any legal responsibility. The city had understood that the disposal of the tannery wastes would not be a problem. It constructed a plant with some help from the tannery pursuant to plans which had been approved by the Authority. Subsequent to construction of the plant the tannery increased its production. In 1960 the tannery discharged 2 1/2 times the amount that had originally been estimated. This increase in production accentuated the treatment problem. In 1953, 1955 and 1960 the tannery made increases and has otherwise been unreasonable in its use of the city's facilities. At the present time the city does not know what the tannery plans are.

Sherwood is only a small city with a population of some 600 persons. The city council recognizes that its first obligation is to the domestic users of the sewer system. In 1952 a special ordinance was passed to put the loading of the sewage plant in proper perspective. This ordinance may or may not be up to date at the present time. Requirements for pretreatment or reduction in pollution load have repeatedly been brought to the attention of the tannery. The actions of the tannery have been somewhat less than satisfactory.

Some time ago the city filed an injunction suit to restrain the tannery from using its sewers. This suit is pending at the present time. Mr. Eugene Marsh, attorney for the tannery, filed an answer on September 1. The city feels that the tannery has failed to meet its responsibility in this matter. Admittedly they have spent some money in an attempt to solve the problem but

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basically it is up to the tannery and not the city to make it possible to meet the effluent standards set by the Authority.

The tannery should employ the necessary technical assistance to design facilities capable of accomplishing this result. It is understood that the standards established by the Authority can be met but it is up to the tannery to let the city know where it stands. The city feels that it is premature for it to employ technicians until the tannery sets up a program to fulfill its requirements. The city is not financially able to underwrite this project for the tannery. The tannery must provide the engineering and other studies necessary to show that a solution is possible and acceptable to the Sanitary Authority. Until such time as the tannery has the capability and willingness to accomplish this the city has no alternative but to prosecute its suit.

Mr. Anderson concluded his statement by saying that the city is not asking the Sanitary Authority for anything except to put this matter in the proper perspective. He reiterated that the city cannot take proper steps until it has certain information from the tannery.

Mr. Eugene Marsh, attorney for Frontier Leather Company, then appeared and was heard in this matter. He stated that Mr. Mel Mason and Mr. E. Steiner were present to represent the Frontier Leather Company.

Mr. Marsh reported as follows: Mr. Anderson and he have met on various occasions regarding this matter. Because of the particular type of waste that is involved it is going to be difficult to provide proper treatment. Prior to the other hearing the tannery officials met with the city council and Mr. D. J. Benson, Sanitary Authority engineer. At that time it was suggested that the tannery employ a consulting engineer to make a study to see what further pretreatment was necessary at the tannery. In 1957 the Sherwood tannery had been purchased by Mr. Linke. It is the only one of its kind in the northwest. The present investment amounts to \$400,000. At the time it

was purchased it was realized by Mr. Linke that there was a sewer problem. Since that time Mr. Linke has spent \$32,499 in an attempt to provide adequate waste disposal.

It has been necessary for Mr. Bob Pailthorp of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, engineers for the tannery, to make a complete study of the problem. Unfortunately he was not able to come up with a quick answer. A pilot plant has been installed but because of several operating difficulties satisfactory test results had not yet been obtained. The city of Sherwood has an ordinance which prevents any user from discharging into the municipal sewer system any waste having a BOD content of more than 350 ppm. During July of this year the tannery was shut down and did not contribute any load to the city sewage treatment plant. However, at that time, the Portland Canning Company was processing blackberries and was discharging an effluent having a BOD of 375 ppm. It is unfortunate that the industrial waste loading is so great in comparison with the size of the sewage load. The tannery officials wish to assure everyone that they are acting in good faith but when the engineers get through with their studies it may be necessary to move the tannery from Sherwood. Mr. Linke has offered within reasonable amounts to pay half the cost for any improvements needed at the city sewage treatment plant for handling the tannery wastes. The tannery officials are willing to have their engineers make a study of the disposal plant and have suggested that the city employ their engineers for this purpose. The tannery will pay the expenses of this study if the city will accept the engineers recommendations. The tannery requests that more time be given to work out this problem. This is an engineering problem and it is doubted that any useful purpose would be served by going into court. Mr. Marsh concluded his statement by saying that engineers have been

employed to tell them what to do and as soon as the engineers have completed their study the tannery officials will then know whether or not they can afford to stay in Sherwood.

Following the statements by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Marsh several questions were asked by members of the Authority. It was then MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the Sanitary Authority withhold action on the existing violation of the March 16, 1961, order and that the staff report back at the next meeting of the Authority.

Mr. John Denman, who has been employed as full time attorney for the State Board of Health, was introduced to the Authority members. It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the Authority express its sincere appreciation and thanks to Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth for the very excellent work which he has performed for the Authority during the past several years.

Date for the next meeting was set for January 11, 1962.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

January 11, 1962

The eighty-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:05 a.m., January 11, 1962, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were R. H. Wilcox, M.D., John P. Amacher, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Lewis A. Stanley, E. C. Harms and B. A. McPhillips, Members; John Denman and Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; H. M. Patterson and E. J. Weathersbee, District Engineers; R. E. Gaines and R. I. Culver, Assistant District Engineers; Ronald R. Ott and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian, and Ed Quan, Assistant Aquatic Biologist.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the reading of the minutes of the 88th meeting held on September 20, 1961, be dispensed with and they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the actions taken on the following 126 projects for water pollution control and 12 projects for air pollution control for the months of September through December 1961, be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-1-61	Central Point	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-1-61	Cedar Hills	Lynwood Addition sewers	Comments submitted
9-1-61	Estacada	High School septic tank	Prov. approval
9-5-61	Toledo	Georgia Pacific Lagoon Addition	Approved
9-5-61	Dufur	Preliminary Engineering report	Comments submitted
9-5-61	Baker County	Halfway Grade School Addition	Not approved
9-5-61	La Grande	Outfall sewer and lagoon	Deferred
9-6-61	Scio	Sewers and lagoon	Prov. approval
9-6-61	Canby	Sewage plant additions	Comments submitted
9-8-61	Sunset Valley S.D.	Timber Trailer Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
9-8-61	Molalla	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
9-8-61	Beaverton	Prel. plans for L.S. Brown sewers	Prel. approval
9-13-61	Marion County	Willamette Lutheran Homes	Comments submitted
9-18-61	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-18-61	Gov't Camp S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
9-15-61	Lane County	McKenzie High School Addition	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions (3)	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Salem	Northgate Annex sewers	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Beaverton	Trunk sewers R and B	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Sherman County	Rufus Grade School	Approved
9-19-61	La Grande	Lagoon and pump station	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Mt. Hood Golf Club Terrace	Subdivision sewerage works	Prov. approval
9-19-61	Banks	Banks Grade School Addition	Approved
9-19-61	Clackamas County	Clackamas High School Addition	Approved
9-20-61	Ashland	Interceptor sewer	Deferred
9-20-61	Multnomah County	Tads Chicken & Dumpling Restaurant sewage disposal	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-20-61	Morrow County	Ione High School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-20-61	Marion County	Salem Heights Grade School Addn.	Deferred
9-21-61	La Grande	Outfall sewer	Approved
9-21-61	Baker County	Oxbow Grade School	Approved
9-21-61	Baker County	Richland Grade School	Approved
9-21-61	Taft	Sewerage works	Deferred
9-21-61	Baker County	Halfway Grade School	Approved
9-21-61	Coos County	Green Acres Grade School	Approved
9-22-61	Linn County	Foster Grade School	Prov. approval
9-22-61	Corvallis	Airport sewerage	Prov. approval
9-22-61	Raleighwood	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-25-61	Linn County	Sweet Home Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
9-25-61	Cave Junction	Preliminary Engineering report	Approved
9-25-61	Beaverton	Royal Woodlands No. 10 sewers	Prov. approval
9-26-61	Arlington	New sewer system	Prov. approval
9-26-61	South Suburban	Moyina sewers	Prov. approval
9-26-61	Salem	Progress report on design	Approved
9-27-61	Washington County	Sugar Plum Farm sewerage	Deferred
9-27-61	Harney County	Burns Grade School Addition	Approved
10-2-61	Lowell	Sewer extension	Not approved
10-2-61	Multnomah County	Prel. plans-Leonard Richardson trailer park	Approved
10-2-61	Ramona Heights S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-2-61	Lane County	Harlow Road Grade School	Comments submitted
10-3-61	Taft	Sewer system	Prov. approval
10-3-61	Taft	Sewage treatment works	Prov. approval
10-3-61	Powers	Sewer system additions	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-3-61	Ashland	Interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
10-4-61	Eugene	High and Mill Streets sewer	Prov. approval
10-4-61	Corvallis	Sewer lateral No. 73	Prov. approval
10-4-61	Washington County	Meriwether Subdivision	Prel. approval
10-4-61	Hood River	Sewer district No. 3-13	Prov. approval
10-5-61	Philomath	Sewer main F	Prov. approval
10-5-61	Progress	Restaurant septic tank system	Not approved
10-6-61	St. Helens	River Street lateral and Nigger Creek trunk sewers	Prov. approval
10-6-61	Bunker Hill S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-6-61	Lowell	Sewer extension (revised plans)	Prov. approval
10-6-61	South Suburban	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-6-61	Illaha Hills Subd.	Sewer system and lagoon	Prov. approval
10-9-61	Washington County	Sugar Plum Farms sewerage	Comments submitted
10-11-61	Lane County	Hamlin Jr. High School Addition	Approved
10-12-61	Lake Oswego	Interceptor sewer (specifications only)	Approved
10-12-61	Capitol Manor	Revised plans for sewage treatment	Comments submitted
10-12-61	Central Point	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-16-61	Coos Bay	14th and Birch Avenue sewer	Comments submitted
10-16-61	Cedar Hills	Lynwood Addn. No. 1 sewers	Prov. approval
10-18-61	Eugene	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-19-61	Hood River	Sewer extensions District No. 3	Prov. approval
10-19-61	Winston	Tumlin Street sewer	Prov. approval
10-19-61	Pendleton	McKay Park sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-23-61	Woodburn	MacLaren School Addition	Approved
10-24-61	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-24-61	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-25-61	Furlong S. D.	Devonshire sewers	Prov. approval
10-27-61	Multnomah County	Russell Grade School Addition	Approved
10-31-61	Seaside	Preliminary report on sewerage for southwest part of city	Approved
10-31-61	Marylhurst	Prel. plans sewage plant addns.	Approved
11-1-61	Beaverton	L. J. Brown tract sewers	Prov. approval
11-3-61	Clatsop County	Seaside High School Addition	Prov. approval
11-3-61	Sugar Plum S.D.	Sewerage works	Prov. approval
11-6-61	Canby	Sewage plant additions	Comments submitted
11-7-61	Uplands S. D.	Lift sta. 1 & 2 for Orchard Hill	Prov. approval
11-10-61	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-10-61	Multnomah County	Vermont Hills trunk sewer	Prel. approval
11-13-61	Sylvan	Prel. plans for subd. sewerage	Prov. approval
11-13-61	Lane County	Shasta Jr. High School sewerage	Deferred
11-15-61	Milwaukie	Sewage plant additions	Comments submitted
11-16-61	South Suburban S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-16-61	Cedar Hills	Lynnwood sewers and lift station	Not approved
11-16-61	Gresham	S. E. Beech Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
11-17-61	Lake Oswego	Lake interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
11-21-61	Monmouth	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-21-61	Waverly Country Club	Interceptor sewer and lift sta.	Prov. approval
11-22-61	Canby	Sewage plant additions	Prov. approval
11-22-61	Clackamas County	Thunderbird Trailer Park sewerage system	Not approved
11-22-61	Capitol Manor	Sewage treatment plant	Comments submitted
11-24-61	Bandon	East End sewers	Prov. approval
11-27-61	Marion County	Willamette Lutheran Homes sewerage system	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-27-61	Oregon City	Charman Street sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-29-61	Progress	Trunk sewer	Comments submitted
12-4-61	Marylhurst	Secondary treatment units	Prov. approval
12-5-61	Milwaukie	Secondary treatment units	Prov. approval
12-5-61	Portland	Tryon Creek sewer, Unit No. 1	Prov. approval
12-8-61	Albany	Hazelwood sewer extension No. 1	Prov. approval
12-8-61	South Suburban S.D.	Cypress Villa sewers	Prov. approval
12-11-61	Salem	Sewage plant design criteria	Approved
12-11-61	Whitford McKay S.D.	Kehrli Park sewer	Prov. approval
12-12-61	Multnomah County	Maplewood trunk sewer	Prel. approval
12-15-61	Corvallis	Jefferson Grade School Addn.	Approved
12-18-61	Beaverton	Pinehurst-Royal Woodlands trunk	Prov. approval
12-20-61	Benton County	Mt. View Grade School Addition	Approved
12-20-61	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-20-61	Molalla	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-21-61	Beaverton	Royal Woodlands pump station	Not approved
12-22-61	Albany	Junior High School Addition	Approved
12-22-61	Silverton	Design criteria	Approved
12-22-61	Tigard	Lomita Terrace sewers	Prov. approval
12-22-61	Linn County	Fairview Grade School Addition	Approved
12-26-61	Country Club Homes Sanitary District	Connection to West Slope	Prov. approval
12-26-61	Stayton	High School sewerage	Comments submitted
12-29-61	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

Air Pollution Control - Plans, Specifications and Reports Reviewed:

9-1-61	Portland	Proposed odor control system for MCP process at Chipman Chemical	Cond. approval
9-5-61	North Bend	Installation of multielone-type flyash collectors, Menasha Plywood Mill.	Cond. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-6-61	N. Albany	Proposed controls for the Wah Chang Corporation's zirconium-hafnium production process.	Submitted comments
9-11-61	Toledo	Evaluation of stack test data submitted by Georgia Pacific Paper Co. regarding the mill in Toledo.	Comments submitted
9-18-61	Portland	Odor control facilities for the dichlorophenol process, Chipman Chemical Company.	Conditional approval
10-4-61	Portland	Proposed Public Health Service standards for sanitary landfill operation.	Submitted comments
10-6-61	Portland	Proposed changes in the Sanitary Authority regulations regarding air pollution.	Submitted comments
11-8-61	Umatilla Co.	Proposed planning and zoning report.	Submitted comments
11-10-61	Springfield	Pay 'N Save Market Incinerator	Cond. approval
11-13-61	No. Albany	Wah Chang Corporation Hafnium reduction scrubber.	Cond. approval
11-22-61	The Dalles	Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) Fume scrubber test report.	Studied and accepted
11-28-61	Portland	Lewis Brothers Meat Packing Company Incinerator.	Disapproved

#### Waverly Country Club

A letter from Mr. Robt. L. Sabin, President, dated January 5, 1962, asking for a reduction in the amount of surety bond required under ORS 449.043 in connection with the Waverly Country Club's proposed sewage works project was discussed.

A memorandum dated December 21, 1961, regarding this subject had previously been sent to the Authority members by Mr. Spies. Mr. Sabin was present to represent the club.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that an exception be made in the case of the Waverly Country Club and in view of the nature of the works the amount of the bond be set at \$1,000.

City of Salem

In a letter dated December 14, 1961, from Mr. Sidney S. Lasswell, consulting engineer, a request was made of the Authority to grant a 6-month's extension in time to the city of Salem for completion of that city's new sewage treatment plant. Mr. Lasswell was present to represent the city.

In response to a question from the chairman as to whether or not the Authority's staff had any objections to the requested extension of time the secretary replied that the only item of concern had to do with the date for the bond election. If the city intends to apply for a federal grant from the 1963 fiscal year appropriation it would be advisable to hold the bond election before November 1962. Mr. Lasswell stated that the city preferred to delay the bond election until final plans and specifications had been completed and a firm estimate of cost has been determined. Because of the amount of work involved this could not be accomplished before July 15. He stated further that because of the size of the project there would still be enough construction left during the '64 fiscal year to qualify the city for a maximum grant of \$600,000. Consequently it would not be necessary for the city to apply for a federal grant this year. After a discussion of the possible effects of the proposed delay on the development of the master plan in the Salem suburban area it was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that an extension of time for completion of its project be granted to the city of Salem as per the following schedule outlined in Mr. Lasswell's letter of December 15, 1961:

Site purchased or options taken	- - - - -	December 15, 1961
Plans and Specifications completed		
and cost estimates made	- - - - -	July 15, 1962
Bond election held	- - - - -	November 1962, or before
Contracts awarded on plant and		
interceptor sewer	- - - - -	February 1963
Construction completed	- - - - -	June 1964

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City of Sherwood - Frontier Leather Company

Mr. Fred Anderson, city attorney, was present to represent the city. Mr. E. Steiner, E. J. Linke, Mel Mason and Eugene Marsh, attorney, were present to represent the Frontier Leather Company.

Mr. Benson reviewed briefly the action taken in this matter at the last Authority meeting and stated that representatives of the city and industry were prepared to make reports of the progress which had been made since that time.

Mr. Anderson then reported that an agreement had been reached between the city and the Leather Company under which the latter would finance the necessary studies to determine what improvements would be needed at both the tannery and the city plant for treatment and disposal of the combined sewage and industrial waste. Pursuant to the agreement which had been signed on November 8, 1961, the tannery had advanced to the city the sum of \$1,000 for this purpose. He reported further that Mr. James R. Boydston of Stevens and Thompson Engineers had been retained by the city of Sherwood to make the engineering study. It had been estimated by Mr. Boydston that due to the complexity of the problem it would probably take about six months to complete the preliminary engineering and another year will be required for design and completion of construction. Mr. Anderson reported further that a stipulation had been entered in connection with the suit which had previously been filed in the Washington County Circuit Court by the city of Sherwood against the Frontier Leather Company. Under the stipulation the tannery had agreed to provide up to \$5,000 for financing the city's engineering studies. As a part of the stipulation the trial in this matter had been postponed indefinitely subject to being reset at the discretion of the court upon the application of either party.

Mr. Anderson was asked by the Authority members what provisions, if any,

had been made by the city council to finance the engineering studies if the cost should exceed the \$5,000 which the industry had agreed to furnish. Mr. Anderson replied that no provisions had been made by the council in that regard and he was unable to state definitely what the city might or could do. In response to questions from the members he was unable to give information regarding the amount of income raised by the city's sewer service charge.

Mr. Eugene Marsh, attorney for the tannery, then confirmed the statements previously made by Mr. Anderson concerning the negotiations which had taken place since the last meeting. He stated that Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield had been retained by the tannery to make an engineering study of its waste treatment needs; such engineering services to be financed on a per diem plus overhead basis. It originally had been estimated that about one year would be required to complete the engineering studies of the tannery wastes. In addition to studying possible methods of waste treatment the engineers are also making a study of equitable sewer service charges. Mr. Marsh reported next on the pilot plant tests which had been made of a lagoon for treating the tannery wastes. According to these tests it appears that the strength of the tannery wastes can be reduced by lagoon treatment to approximately the strength of normal domestic sewage. Mr. Marsh indicated that the tannery's preliminary engineering work should be completed by about the last of June. He assured the Authority that the owners of the tannery have a sincere desire to get this problem solved.

After further discussion about the matter of additional financing of the engineering studies Mr. Harms stated that he did not think it would be possible for the city to develop a workable budget until the engineering studies had been completed. He expressed the opinion that perhaps budgeting

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was not as big a problem as anticipated. He stated further that if necessary the city could apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a federal loan to finance the preparation of final plans and specifications.

It was, therefore, MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the city of Sherwood report back to the Sanitary Authority on the status of its engineering studies and plans as of July 1, 1962.

City of Stayton

A memorandum dated January 11, 1962, regarding the city of Stayton's need for a public sewerage system was read by Mr. Spies and has been made part of the Authority's permanent records in this matter.

Marcel Van Driesche, Mayor, John D. Davis, Planning Commission member, Harmon P. Drushella, Councilman, Lawrence E. Spraker, Publisher Stayton Mail and J. E. Powell, Stayton News, were present from the city of Stayton.

Mayor Driesche stated that the city council recognizes the problem of sewage disposal but does not admit that it is as serious as indicated on TV and in the newspapers. He stated that the next time the matter is submitted to a vote of the people they are going to be sure that the information is presented to the voters before it appears on television. He criticised the Authority and health department officials for allegedly not giving the city sufficient backing before the election on October 24, 1961, when a proposed bond issue was defeated by the voters. He admitted that there was a serious problem at the Santiam Memorial Hospital but claimed that it was presently being corrected by the installation of additional drain fields. He admitted also that the cannery has a definite problem of waste disposal and stated that this matter is being studied separately by consulting engineers and will be solved by facilities which are to be installed by the cannery rather than by the city. He

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stressed the fact that the pollution caused by the discharge of sewage effluent from adjacent properties into the Salem ditch did not constitute a hazard to the safety of the city's water supply because the city gets its water from deep wells which are located away from the town and any source of contamination. He claimed the pollution in the Salem ditch has been in existence for 30 years and is no worse now than it has been in the past. He reported that at the last meeting of the City Council action had been taken to levy a monthly sewer service charge of \$1.50 per residence to be used for financing the preparation of plans and construction of a public sewer system. He thought a cost of \$650,000 for a city sewer system was awfully high for a community of only 2,000 people but stated that nevertheless the city council was making plans to have another election in the near future. He thought that such an election could be held by May of this year. In response to a question from the chairman the Mayor stated that he did not think citing the city to appear before the Authority would help the council promote approval of the proposed bond issue. He said all the city needed was another chance.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the city of Stayton be requested to report back to the Authority by July 1, 1962, with plans for financing construction of a public sewerage system.

Georgia-Pacific Paper Company

Mr. Spies reported briefly on the action taken at the previous meeting of the Authority in the matter of waste disposal by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company from its Toledo mill. He also discussed briefly the actions taken by the staff in this matter since September 20, 1961. Mr. Fred Yerke, attorney, and Dr. C. Edward Taylor, Technical Director, were present to represent the company and he suggested to the chairman that they be asked

to report on the steps taken by the Georgia Pacific Company to solve this problem. Mr. Yerke then introduced Dr. Taylor who presented a detailed progress report on the Newport odor problem. Printed copies of the report dated January 11, 1962, were submitted to the Authority and have been made a part of the Authority's permanent records in this matter.

Following his report and in response to a question from the chairman Dr. Taylor stated that he felt that the company now has the foam problem under control. In response to another question he stated that at the present time the company has no plans for extending its outfall sewer farther out into the ocean. The company is confident that the new equipment which is to be installed for oxidizing the odor producing constituents by means of atmospheric oxygen will prove to be entirely satisfactory for eliminating odors at Newport. Dr. Taylor was commended for submitting such a complete report.

In view of the progress being made by the company no action was taken by the Authority.

#### Rogue River - Turbidity from Mining Operations

The members were advised that during the last month or 6 weeks several complaints had been received regarding excessive turbidity in Rogue River allegedly caused by placer mining operations. Under a statute adopted several years ago by the state legislature mining operations in the Rogue River basin come under the jurisdiction of the Rogue River Coordination Board.

This Board has the statutory responsibility to control such mining operations so that they will not interfere with angling and game fishing. During recent years the Rogue River Coordination Board has been rather inactive and until the 1961 Legislative session had for quite some time not even requested an appropriation to finance its activities. On

January 10, 1962, representatives of the Authority staff had accompanied members of the Coordination Board and others on an inspection tour of present mining operations, and that today, January 11, the Coordination Board was holding a meeting in Grants Pass for the purpose of determining what action, if any, to take in this matter. A memorandum in this matter dated January 5, 1962, and prepared by Mr. John O. Denman, Legal Advisor, was reviewed by the secretary.

After a discussion of the problem it was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that a communication be sent by the secretary of the Authority to the Rogue River Coordination Board calling to the latter's attention the pollution problem which now exists and outlining the responsibilities of the Sanitary Authority in this matter.

It was also MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that if the pollution in the Rogue River can not be controlled by the Coordination Board and is not abated voluntarily by the mining operators, the chairman be authorized to call a public hearing and to issue citations to those responsible for such pollution to appear and show cause why orders should not be entered against them.

#### Oregon Reclamation Congress Resolution

Resolution No. 8 which had been passed by the Oregon Reclamation Congress at its annual meeting on September 21-22, 1961, in Salem, Oregon, was reviewed and placed on file by the Authority. A discussion brought out the fact that the amendments to the federal water pollution control act which were passed by Congress in 1961 and which authorize augmentation of low stream flows for pollution abatement specify most definitely that such augmentation shall not be in place of adequate sewage and waste treatment but shall be supplemental thereto. In passing such legislation Congress

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recognized the fact that no treatment process is 100 percent effective and that consequently there is always some residual pollution for which dilution must be provided.

Federal Construction Grants

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that June 15, 1962, be set as the deadline for receiving applications for federal grants from the 1963 fiscal year appropriation.

The meeting recessed at 12 noon and was reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

The meeting was reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

STATE PENITENTIARY - Variance on regulations

Mr. Hatchard reported that a letter dated December 12, 1961, had been received from Warden C. T. Gladden requesting a variance for the open burning of wood waste from the penitentiary furniture mill, at a site near the Farm Annex, located approximately 4 1/2 miles from the penitentiary. Mr. Hatchard stated that Warden Gladden had been notified that the penitentiary should install an incinerator at the institution or dispose of the wood waste through some other method. Since no funds were available in the present budget, Warden Gladden had requested a temporary variance until funds can be obtained.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a temporary variance as recommended by the staff, be granted subject to review periodically by the Authority.

ADOPTION OF RULES ON AIR POLLUTION NOT IN CONFLICT WITH CHAPTER 426, O.L. 1961.

Mr. Denman advised the Authority that Section 17, Chapter 426, Oregon Laws, 1961, provides that regulations not in conflict with the 1961 Act shall be readopted by confirmation of the State Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Denman stated that the following sections of Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334 were not in conflict with ORS 449.760 to 449.830:

Division 2, Air Pollution Subdivision 1

Section 21-005	Subsection (2) through (19). Definitions.
Section 21-010	Smoke discharge, Section (1) through (4).
Section 21-015	Particle fallout rate.
Section 21-020	Suspended particulate matter.
Section 21-025	Chemical substances.
Section 21-030	Measurement of pollutants at the source of discharge.

Subdivision 2

Refuse Disposal

Section 22-005	Purpose.
Section 22-010	Open burning at dumps prohibited.

Subsection (1) through (3).

Section 22-015	Accidental burning.
Section 22-020	Exceptions, subsections (4) through (6).

Subdivision 3

Relationship to Local Governmental Agencies

Section 23-005	Municipalities, subsection (1) through (4).
Section 23-010	Counties.
Section 23-015	Planning and zoning commissions or districts.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the regulations as cited be readopted in accordance with Section 17, Chapter 426, Oregon Laws, 1961.

Mr. Denman explained that the adoption of the new rules and regulations would require a public hearing before a hearings officer.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the Board authorize the Chairman to appoint a hearings officer to hold a public hearing concerning the proposed new regulations.

BAKER MILL AND GRAIN CO., HAINES

Mr. Harold M. Patterson, District Sanitary Engineer, Pendleton, read a report concerning dust emissions from the Baker Mill & Grain Co. in Haines, Oregon, as follows:

In September, 1959, the Sanitary Authority received a request from the Baker-Union Health Department for assistance with the investigation of complaints received by their office concerning dust emissions originating from the Baker Mill and Grain Company's mill in Haines, Oregon. Preliminary field surveys completed in November, 1959, established that dust deposition problems were present downwind from the hay-chopping process building, otherwise known as the Texas Tower. In December, 1959, a complainant letter signed by nine Haines residents was received in which it was alleged that public nuisance was being caused on their properties from dust emissions originating at the Texas Tower. Two particle fallout sample stations were subsequently established in February, 1960.

In April, 1961, the Authority staff conferred with representatives of the company to reach an effective cooperative solution of the company's air pollution problem. These negotiations were followed by a letter to the company dated May 1, 1961, advising them of the status of the complaint investigations.

Based upon information obtained from mill area surveys and air sampling on May 25 and 26, 1961, the company management was notified by our letter dated June 2, 1961, of the violation of statute and regulations. The analyses of air samples collected from a station or adjacent residential property downwind showed a suspended particulate concentration of 1,813 micrograms per cubic meter. Authority regulations permits an area concentration of 150 micrograms per cubic meter plus the normal background (usually 50 micrograms per cubic meter). Visual and odor observations further confirmed that dust emissions were causing public nuisance.

Plans for added facilities were reviewed by the Authority staff and subsequently installed with the understanding that these facilities were to be phased into the control of the Texas Tower emissions. Field follow-up

investigations made in October, 1961, have shown that the conditions and arrangements included with the approval were not in compliance. A survey further showed that even greater public nuisance conditions were present downwind from the Texas Tower. Two additional written complaints were received by the Authority in October and November, 1961.

On November 28, 1961, the company was again notified of their violation of the statute and regulations for both suspended particulate concentration and particle fallout deposition. The company was requested to notify the Sanitary Authority by December 4, 1961, regarding their proposed action to control the excessive hay dust emissions. Authority staff representatives again conferred with the President of the firm on December 12, 1961, in an effort to reach a cooperative solution to their problem. However, no proposal letter or plans have been received.

#### Recommendations

The staff presents the following recommendations for consideration:

- (1. That the Baker Mill and Grain Company comply with statute and regulations by their installation of adequate control facilities at their Haines, Oregon, mill.
- (2. That the company be directed to submit plans and specifications describing the installation of dust control facilities for the hay-chopping process by February 1, 1962; and
- (3. If the company fails to submit an adequate proposal, that the Authority authorize a citation for a public hearing at its next regular meeting to show cause why an order should not be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 11, Chapter 426, Oregon Laws, 1961.

Mr. Thomas Henry, President of the Baker Mill and Grain Company, stated after studying the matter very closely they concluded that they were not

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going to get adequate control from the Texas Tower, so as of yesterday the grinding of hay through this system was discontinued and that arrangements were made to buy hay and process it in another manner.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff concerning the Baker Mill & Grain Company.

PRESENTATION OF OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION PLAQUE:

At this point, Mr. Kenneth Ross, President of the Oregon Public Health Association, was introduced to the Authority and read the attached resolution adopted by that association at its annual meeting in Corvallis on October 20, 1961:

OREGON PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, HAROLD F. WENDEL has given unselfishly of his personal time and effort to the control of pollution of air and of surface, underground and coastal waters, and

WHEREAS, he has led in the development of strong public and legislative support for the control of air and water pollution, and

WHEREAS, he has served the people of the State continuously as Chairman of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority since 1939, and

WHEREAS, he has contributed to the health and well-being of the citizens through his continued efforts to improve the quality of streams used for the development of aquatic resources, for recreation, and as sources of water supply, now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, that the Oregon Public Health Association express its sincere appreciation to Harold F. Wendel for his devoted service, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be recorded in the minutes and that copies be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Oregon, to the Oregon State Board of Health, and to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

/s/ Muriel David  
Secretary

/s/ Clair V. Langton  
President

Done at Corvallis  
this 20th day of  
October, 1961

Mr. Ross then presented Mr. Harold Wendel, Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority, with a framed copy of the resolution and a plaque making him an honorary lifetime member of the Oregon Public Health Association in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the water and air pollution control programs.

In accepting the honors Mr. Wendel paid tribute to the other members of the Authority who had served the state faithfully and well.

HARVEY ALUMINUM (Inc.) - The Dalles

Mr. Byrne, Technical Consultant, Harvey Aluminum, explained the design of the pilot project roof monitor control system that was installed and tested on 500 feet of cell building E. He stated that Harvey Aluminum requested approval for the installation of the same system in the remaining 4 1/2 cell buildings.

Mr. Morrell asked Mr. Byrne what his time estimate was for the completion of this project?

Mr. Byrne stated he could not set an exact completion date, but that when an approval was received from the Authority then Harvey's contractors would proceed with the installations and related work on the 4 1/2 cell building roof monitors. He indicated that he expected it would be installed by the early part of the growing season.

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Mr. Sam Speerstra, Attorney representing Harvey Aluminum, gave a brief resume' of what work has to be done and that he would hope that this spring will see a very substantial portion of this installation made.

The Chairman requested that Mr. Hatchard present the staff report of activities since the September 20, 1961, Authority meeting. Mr. Hatchard stated that the work had continued on a priority basis with the technical staff of Harvey Aluminum to obtain representative test measurements of the roof monitor fluoride discharged into the atmosphere. He reported that many tests had been completed with several combinations of spray nozzles, water pressure and aluminum cell operating conditions. He reported that all of the analyses of samples collected during these tests and the summarized data had been made available to the Authority staff and that the staff members had participated in the actual test runs on December 8, 1961, and January 4, 1962, and that portions of the samples were obtained for analyses in the Authority's laboratory.

Mr. Hatchard reported that Harvey Aluminum had submitted the data describing the fume scrubber test runs performed each month and that this information had been reviewed.

He stated that the Authority staff had reviewed the proposal for installing the roof monitor control system upon the remaining 4 1/2 cell buildings and presented the following recommendations for consideration by the Authority members:

1. Recommended approval of the project proposal with the following understandings:

a. That the best combination of water spray nozzle, pressure, piping, and related appurtenances to produce maximum fluoride removal will be installed consistent with good engineering design to meet the structural and mill operating conditions.

b. That the fluoride removal efficiency of the roof monitor control will be maintained at their highest efficiency consistent with good maintenance procedures.

c. That the test measurement of the roof monitor installations will be performed during the start-up period in order to produce data to show the highest operating efficiency, and that after the operating conditions have stabilized, tests will be made on a periodic basis similar to the monthly scrubber tower measurements.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the data from the pilot project test runs showed fluoride removal efficiency less than the quantity originally expected, and that this situation probably reflects more accurate data obtained from test runs where the variables were better controlled. He indicated that the fluoride removal efficiency was within the 60%-70% range.

2. Recommended that, concurrent with the installation of the roof monitor project, that the Harvey Aluminum management review the reduction of fluoride escaping from the individual cell operations.

He explained that it appeared that relatively larger quantities of fluorides escape from the cell units during certain cycles in the aluminum production processes. Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority staff plans to resume the air sample surveys in The Dalles area when the monitor installations are completed and to arrange with the Oregon State University agriculture experiment station to collect and analyze foliage samples to determine the fluoride levels in the vegetation. Mr. Morrell asked if the test figures showing the amount of fluorides escaping from the plant were available to him.

Mr. Quesseth stated that he could get the figures by examining the files of the State Sanitary Authority.

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Mr. Morrell stated that he will submit the above questions in writing to the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority adopt the staff recommendations.

DULIEN STEEL PRODUCTS - Request for variance

Mr. Howard Smith said that a letter had been received from Dulien Steel Products asking for a variance to open-burn railroad box cars on a three day a week basis for periods of two or three hours at a time that we might designate. Mr. Smith explained that some of these box cars were soaked with oil which produced a dense black smoke when burned. Before Dulien Steel started this operation, some of this work was being done by a concern at a location inside the city of Portland, and that at a meeting with the Authority staff members and city officials of Portland, this problem was discussed and the city fire marshal said he would withdraw the permit for this type of operation.

Mr. Smith stated that Dulien Steel Products Company then contracted to do this work just north of the city limits of Portland. On December 15 Dulien Steel Company was notified by letter that the open burning of railroad cars at this location was in violation of the statutes and regulations and recommended that other methods of disposal be adopted or move the salvage project to a location at least six miles from city boundaries of Portland or other locations where public nuisance would not be created. He presented the following staff recommendations for consideration:

1. That this request for a variance be denied.
2. That the Dulien Steel Products Company be notified to submit plans by February 1, 1962, of alternate methods of cessation of this operation.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Chairman be authorized to set a date for a public hearing to show cause why an appropriate order should not be entered if Dulien Steel Products do not comply with the recommendations of the staff.

At this point Mr. Hatchard introduced Mike Godsil, the new Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Mrs. Ruth Richey, the new secretary in the Air Pollution Control Program.

Boardman

Mr. Spies reported that because of the construction by the U. S. Corps of Engineers of the John Day dam and reservoir on the Columbia River it will be necessary to relocate the town of Boardman.

At the present time all residences and business establishments in this community of some 150 persons are served by individual sewage disposal systems. Because of unfavorable soil and drainage conditions experience with these existing facilities has shown that they can not be relied upon to provide a sanitary method of sewage disposal.

Following a review of the memorandum dated December 11, 1961, pertaining to this subject and which had been presented to the members of the State Board of Health at their meeting on January 11, 1962, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the Sanitary Authority adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the construction of the John Day dam and reservoir by the U. S. Corps of Engineers on the Columbia River will necessitate the relocation of the town site of Boardman, Oregon, and

WHEREAS, at the present time all residences and business establishments in this community are served by individual sewage disposal systems consisting primarily of septic tanks and subsurface drain fields, and

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WHEREAS, because of unfavorable soil and drainage conditions several of these systems have in the past failed to function properly and as a result nuisance conditions and health hazards have been created by the surfacing of partially treated sewage effluent, and

WHEREAS, based on such past experience it is the opinion of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon that a public sewer system with modern sewage treatment works should be installed for the new town of Boardman, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon

THAT, for the protection of public health and the prevention of pollution of ground waters a public sewerage system with approved sewage treatment facilities shall be constructed for the new town site of Boardman and that individual septic tank and subsurface disposal systems will not be accepted as an alternate.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

For the purpose of considering the adoption of new air quality standards and rules of practice and procedure a special meeting was scheduled for Thursday, February 8, 1962, beginning at 10 a.m. in Room 732, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & State Engineer

SPECIAL MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
February 8, 1962

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A special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:05 a.m., February 8, 1962, in Room 732, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were: R. H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan and E. C. Harms, Jr., members; John Denman and Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Ronald R. Ott, Assistant Engineer and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

The Chairman opened the meeting by stating that the main purpose of this special meeting was to adopt new rules and regulations relating to air pollution. There being no delegation present to be heard on the matter of the adoption of said rules and regulations for air pollution, the Chairman then proceeded on to the next matter.

Georgia-Pacific Paper Company

Mr. Bob Cooper, Vice-President and Manager of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, and several other residents of Newport and vicinity were present to register complaints regarding the odor nuisance which was still being caused by the discharge into the ocean of wastes from the Georgia Pacific Paper Company pulp mill at Toledo. Mr. Cooper had previously written and requested permission for the Chamber to have representatives present at this meeting.

He pointed out that he had attended the Sanitary Authority meeting last June 28 when this same matter was being discussed and at that time it had been suggested to the people of Newport that they wait and see what could be accomplished with chlorine treatment as a means of abating the nuisance. He said the chlorine had been of some help because during the latter part of last year conditions were not as bad as they were previously but the problem has still not been solved.

He reported that following a meeting last November with representatives of the paper company, the Chamber and people of Newport had raised \$1,000 to finance a special engineering study of the problem and of the company's attempts to solve it.

Mr. Cooper stated further that a large tourist trade is expected in Oregon this coming summer due to the World Fair at Seattle but unless they can get this odor nuisance solved at Newport they are hesitant to encourage people to travel along the Oregon Coast. He, therefore, asked that the Authority set June 1, 1962, as a deadline for the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company to have the situation completely corrected. Mr. Cooper said it is his opinion that the Georgia Pacific operations are more responsible than anything else for Lincoln County's being declared an economically depressed area.

He also stated that the city of Newport has a sewer problem which adds to the odor nuisance and he suggested that the city be given one year to complete construction of its required sewage treatment works project.

Mr. Cooper then introduced Mr. L. G. Gardner who recounted the history of the problem and repeated the statements which he had presented at previous Authority meetings. He said the people of Newport have

endured this condition for four years which he thought was long enough. He claimed that many of the existing 300 businesses in the Newport area are nearly bankrupt because of the air pollution problem. He also asked that the Authority set June 1, 1962, as a deadline for abatement of the odor nuisance.

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Mr. John Sutton, owner of Willers Motel, President of the Newport Chamber of Commerce and city councilman, was the next person to be introduced by Mr. Cooper. He stated that Mr. James Howland, the engineer retained by the Newport people to make a study of the problem had concluded that Georgia Pacific has not been doing everything that it could or should have been doing to solve the problem.

He reported that the city is in the process of making plans for early construction of its sewage treatment works. Negotiations are presently underway for a plant site. He estimated the cost of the city's project at \$500,000 and said that progress was a little slow due to the fact that they do not have a full time city engineer but he thought that the city's problem would be taken care of this year.

Mrs. Dobie Stadts, owner of the Newport Natatorium, then appeared and stated that the area needed Georgia Pacific but it also needed correction of the problem. She claimed that she had spent \$12,000 over a 3-year period improving the natatorium but in spite of that her gross income had been dropping about 20% each year. She said she wouldn't have purchased the natatorium if she had known at that time that Georgia Pacific was going to dump its wastes into the ocean right next to her property. She asked the Authority for help in correcting this situation.

Mrs. Blaisdell, owner of the El Rancho Motel, testified that the motel business at Newport suffers during the winter as well as in the

summer because of the air pollution. She claimed that there has been a noticeable absence of rock hounds during the last 3 years which she attributed to this problem.

Mrs. Ruth Sanford, another motel owner, was then introduced by Mr. Cooper and made an impassioned plea for help to get the nuisance solved. She reported that she and her husband had purchased a motel at Newport in 1956, that during 1956 and 1957 they worked hard to build up the motel and its clientele and as a result had a good business during those two years, that in 1958 after Georgia Pacific started operating their business slackened off, that in 1959 their business continued to drop until finally they had to get outside work to make ends meet and finally in 1961 they had to let the motel go back to the original owners. She asked that the Sanitary Authority do everything within its power to abate the odor nuisance caused by Georgia Pacific.

Mr. Ralph Roderick who was present to represent Mr. James Howland then reported that their firm (Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield) had reviewed the work being done by Georgia Pacific. He said the answer or answers to this problem are not simple. Time is required to work out a satisfactory solution. They feel, however, that the company is now on the right track and that the use of the surface aerator which the company has ordered has a good promise of success. He suggested that Georgia Pacific undertake a crash program and expressed the opinion that it would be helpful if the Authority would set a deadline.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Roderick if he felt that aeration of the wastes would provide the answer.

Mr. Roderick replied that there is good indication that this would alleviate to a major extent the odor problem that has occurred and that

while he could be wrong he felt this had been accomplished in other places and that the time factor in this instance was the important thing.

The Chairman next asked if their work would control the foam problem and Mr. Roderick replied that he thought that it would. A lady in the audience then rose to her feet and reported that foam along the beach is still a problem.

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Dr. C. Edward Taylor, Technical Director for Georgia Pacific was then called on by Mr. Cooper to report on the company's plans. Dr. Taylor said that they had contacted the manufacturers and had been assured that the surface aerator equipment would be shipped in about 4 weeks. Allowing one week enroute and one week for installation it should be in operation by April 1. He stated that an aeration and cooling system had been put into operation on January 13 on one small effluent stream within the mill and it was effective in reducing the water temperature from 165° to 170° F. down to about 100° F. It also reduced the odors of that particular waste to the extent that where originally a concentration of only about 5,000 ppm of waste in sea water would cause a noticeable odor, with this treatment the concentration had to be increased to 20,000 ppm to produce an odor.

He said two other aeration units on the evaporators and another combined cooling and aeration tower for the accumulator overflow would all be in operation by May 1. They will continue the use of chlorine application to remove any odors which might still be present in the final effluent.

Dr. Taylor said the foam problem was not serious and was sure that it could be completely controlled. He said that in addition to the above work they are also continuing their research studies.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Roderick if he felt that what Dr. Taylor had outlined would accomplish the objective.

Mr. Roderick replied that based on the results of the pilot plant studies he felt one aerator unit might possibly be satisfactory but if not a second one would be necessary. The Chairman then expressed the opinion that Georgia Pacific should order a second unit immediately rather than take any chance on one not being enough. In response to a question Dr. Taylor stated that it takes about ten weeks for delivery of such a unit after it is ordered because it is made specially and is not kept in stock.

Mrs. M. B. Hanson, wife of the Mayor of Newport, stated that during the past two weeks the odors had been particularly bad. Dr. Taylor replied that it was due to the fact that the company had been doing some experimenting.

Mr. Gardner claimed that if the company were ordered to abate the nuisance immediately they could do it without shutting down the mill because they could barge their wastes to the ocean.

Mr. Cooper then summarized the statements presented by the several witnesses. He stated that Dr. Taylor started working full time on this problem last August and that International Paper Company had offered their technicians to help solve the problem but to his knowledge Georgia Pacific had not taken advantage of that help.

After conferring with Mr. Quesseth the Chairman then stated that he wished to remind Georgia Pacific that there is an order outstanding against them to the effect that if the solution is not found this spring - - if it isn't corrected without any further action - - the Sanitary Authority can ask for an injunction.

Mr. Harms said he did not see the necessity for an additional order in view of the opinion by the counsel for the Authority.

Mr. Quesseth remarked the Authority might direct its secretary to send a letter to Georgia Pacific advising them that unless the matter is satisfactorily abated by a particular time, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General for immediate court action.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that if the odor problem at Newport is not solved by June 1, 1962, the matter be referred to the Attorney General with a request for action.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried, that the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority be held in a public building in Newport.

#### CITY OF BEAVERTON

Mr. Bob Meyer, Consulting Engineer from Beaverton, stated that he was present concerning a 1958 order of the Sanitary Authority which authorized the city of Beaverton to expand their sewage treatment plant and carry on development of their sewage facilities provided that certain portions of the city sewerage system would ultimately be connected to the Tri-County system.

The city of Beaverton feels that the connection fee and monthly service charge established by Multnomah County were excessive, and that the city of Beaverton could construct additions to their present plant at a lower cost. They would, therefore, like to know whether or not they would be allowed to install their own facilities and treat their own sewage.

Mr. Spies was then called upon to testify. Mr. Spies stated that the staff was not completely prepared to give a definite answer since

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the plans had been received only two days before this meeting. Mr. Spies stated that the 1958 action by the Board was a decision that the city of Beaverton would not be eligible for Federal grants. The city of Beaverton was given permission to go ahead and add to their present plant with the understanding that at least a portion of the city would be disconnected from their own system and connected to the Tri-County system. Mr. Spies reported that Beaverton's present system is overloaded and that the city of Beaverton should not be permitted to connect this added load to their present treatment plant.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried, that the matter be referred to the staff with the authority to take any necessary action.

Mr. Everts then reminded Mr. Meyer that the Authority must be furnished with a fiscal and construction schedule before action can be taken by the staff and pointed out that they had not yet been received.

#### HARVEY ALUMINUM

The Chairman asked that a letter received on February 8, 1962, from Harvey Aluminum, Inc., be read by each member of the Authority. After discussion it was pointed out that the Authority could not dismiss the show-cause proceeding until such time as the full operation of all cell units together with the controls in the roof was shown by laboratory and field studies to be within an accepted range of fluoride control.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that Harvey Aluminum Inc. be advised that when the installation of the roof monitor fluoride removal system has been completed and field tests show that the concentration of fluorides in the area of The Dalles have been reduced to acceptable limits the Authority would entertain a motion that the proceeding be dismissed after notice to all parties.

COMMUNITY OF BATES

Mr. Spies reported that Bates is a community of approximately 350 persons located in Grant County. It consists of 111 homes, a store, hotel, post office, school and lumber mill, all owned by the Oregon Lumber Company of Baker. This community is in need of a public sewerage system. Due to unfavorable soil conditions, subsurface disposal of domestic sewage has proven impractical. In October, 1959, plans and specifications prepared by Stanley G. Wallulis, consulting engineer, for a sewer system and sewage lagoon were approved by the Authority. Construction was to have started in 1960, but to date no further progress has been made in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Chairman be authorized by the Authority members to issue a citation to the company officials to appear and show cause why they should not be directed to solve this problem if they do not do it voluntarily.

ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The secretary reported that at the January 11, 1962, meeting of the Sanitary Authority, the Authority had authorized a public hearing on its proposed regulations governing air pollution and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a hearings officer. Subsequently, Mr. Marion Lamb, State Board of Health, was appointed as the hearings officer for the Authority. Prior to the date of the hearing, a legal notice of the public hearing was published in the Oregonian on January 17, 1962, and in the Oregon Journal on January 16. Subsequently copies of the notice, together with a copy of Chapter 426 Oregon Laws 1961, were forwarded to the cities of Albany, Astoria, Bend, Corvallis,

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Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Medford, Pendleton, Roseburg, Springfield, The Dalles, Eugene, Portland and Salem, which included all cities in Oregon with a population of 10,000 or more which the new rules would affect in relation to open burning. A copy of the notice of public hearing was also forwarded to Howell Appling, Secretary of State, and the notice of this hearing was published on page 4 of the Secretary of State's Administrative Rule Bulletin dated February 1, 1962.

A public hearing on these rules was convened at 10:00 a.m., February 6 in Room 968, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, by Mr. Marion Lamb. At 10:30 a.m., February 6, no witnesses having appeared and no written testimony having been presented, the hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Quesseth said that he believed that ample notice had been given and he advised that the rules are subject to adoption.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the new rules, regulations and standards pertaining to the control, reduction or prevention of air pollution and the amendments to rules of procedure and practice before the Authority be adopted.

ROGUE RIVER - Turbidity from Mining Operations

Mr. Everts stated that a communication had been sent to the Rogue River Coordination Board relating to pollution of the Rogue River, and requesting the Board to take prompt and immediate action to correct the situation. As of this date we have had no reply from that Board. Their Board meeting was on January 11 and they have not had a meeting since that time and that an opportunity to hold another meeting should be given to the Rogue River Coordination Board before any action is taken unless the situation reaches the point where the Sanitary Authority cannot wait any longer. It was agreed by the members of the Authority to wait a little longer.

It was agreeable to the members of the Authority to hold the next meeting in Newport. Mr. Harms suggested that the secretary take a poll of the entire membership of the Authority to see which date (April 12 or 19) would be preferable for the next meeting in Newport.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, SECRETARY  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority

MINUTES OF THE NINETIETH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

April 12, 1962

The ninetieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 1:30 p.m., April 12, 1962, in the City Hall at Newport, Oregon. The other members and staff present were R. H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjorgen, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; John Denman and Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; H. W. Merryman, District Engineer; Mr. R. I. Culver, Assistant District Engineer, and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the minutes of the 89th meeting of the Sanitary Authority on January 11, 1962, be approved as prepared by the secretary.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the minutes of the special meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on February 8, 1962, be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 68 projects for water pollution control and 7 projects for air pollution control for the months of January, February and March, 1962, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-2-62	Progress San. Dist.	Sewer system	Prov. approval
1-2-62	Arlington	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-12-62	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-15-62	Medford	Market Street sewer	Prov. approval
1-17-62	Beaverton	"Homewood" sewers	Deferred
1-17-62	Beaverton	Royal Woodlands pump station	Prov. approval
1-24-62	Hermiston	Jr. High School Addition	Approved
1-24-62	Hermiston	New grade school	Approved
1-24-62	Multnomah County	Lynch Plaza Grade School	Approved
1-24-62	Stayton	High School Addition	Prov. approval
1-24-62	Klamath County	Bly Grade School	Approved
1-25-62	Seaside	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-24-62	Washington County	William Wallace Grade School (Cedar Hills)	Approved
1-24-62	Clackamas County	Sunnyside Grade School	Approved
1-26-62	Gresham	Clovercrest sewers	Prov. approval
1-26-62	Columbia San. Dist.	Hewett Park sewer	Prov. approval
1-26-62	Newport	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-26-62	Seaside	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-26-62	Douglas County	Hucrest Grade School	Approved
1-29-62	South Suburban S.D.	Sewer extensions A-5-3	Prov. approval
1-29-62	Uplands San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Deferred
1-29-62	Jackson County	Crater High School Addition	Approved
1-29-62	Drain	High School Addition	Approved
2-1-62	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-5-62	Klamath County	Chiloquin High School	Approved
2-6-62	Cottage Grove	Girard Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
2-7-62	Clackamas County	Happy Valley School	Prov. approval
2-9-62	West Slope S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-15-62	Marion County	Oregon Fairview Home Addition	Approved
2-15-62	Umatilla County	Pilot Rock School Addition	Approved
2-15-62	Marion County	North Marion Grade School	Approved
2-16-62	Washington County	McKinley Grade School	Prov. approval
2-16-62	Sandy	Sewer extensions	Not approved
2-16-62	La Grande	Lagoon improvement	Approved
2-16-62	Marion County	Fairview Home	Approved
2-16-62	Benton County	John Adams Grade School	Approved
2-19-62	Clackamas County	Oak Acres Mobile Park sewage treatment plant addition (preliminary report)	Prov. approval
2-19-62	Empire	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-19-62	Brookings	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-20-62	Manhattan S. D.	Preliminary engineering report	Comments submitted
2-23-62	Beaverton	Vose Grade School	Approved
2-23-62	Douglas County	Camas Valley High School	Not approved
2-28-62	Lake County	Adel Grade School	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-1-62	Yamhill	Prel. Engineering Report	Approved
3-2-62	Tigard	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-2-62	West Slope S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-5-62	Portland	Tryon Creek Interceptor Unit #2	Deferred
3-5-62	Multnomah County	Lynch Terrace Grade School	Approved
3-5-62	Marion County	Oregon Fairview Home Addition	Approved
3-6-62	Oak Acres Mobile Park	Additions to sewerage works	Prov. approval
3-7-62	Uplands San. Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-7-62	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-8-62	Milwaukie	Sewage plant additions (revised)	Approved
3-9-62	Newberg	Sewage plant additions	Comments submitted
3-9-62	Green San. Dist.	Sewerage project	Comments submitted
3-9-62	Washington County	Metzger Grade School Addition	Prov. approval
3-13-62	Gresham	Sewer extension	Approved
3-13-62	Clackamas County	Milwaukie High School	Not approved
3-14-62	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant (Preliminary Report)	Prov. approval
3-14-62	Linn County	Albany (Memorial) Jr. High School	Approved
3-16-62	Marion County	Woodburn Junior High Addition	Approved
3-20-62	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Not approved
3-23-62	Portland	Tryon Creek Interceptor Unit #2	Approved
3-23-62	Salem	Hartman Subd. sewers	Comments submitted
3-27-62	Beaverton	N. E. Canyon Road sewers	Deferred
3-29-62	Southwood Park	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-30-62	Beaverton	N. E. Canyon Road	Prov. approval
3-30-62	Oregon City	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-17-62	Oregon	Program projections for the period 1963-73 from the Governor's office	Comments submitted
1-24-62	The Dalles	Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) Proposed project to install roof monitor control in the remaining 4 1/2 cell buildings	Conditional approval
2-15-62	Haines	Proposed dust control plan of the Baker Mill & Grain Co.	Disapproved
2-19-62	Linn County	Bag house and scrubber installation proposal for the pure chlorination process	Conditional approval
2-20-62	Portland	Type 5 incinerator Lewis Meat Company	Conditional approval
2-27-62	The Dalles	Reviewed Harvey Aluminum Fume Scrubber tests measurement made on December 22, 1961, and January 31, 1962	Accepted
3-1-62	Lane County	Riveria Shopping Center Incinerator	Disapproved

BRIDAL VEIL SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No one was present to represent the community of Bridal Veil.

Mr. Culver presented a report pertaining to this matter, copies of which were distributed to the members of the Authority. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case.

In discussing said report Mr. Meierjurgan asked how long this problem had been going on and Mr. Culver replied "for several years." He stated that the Wershaw Company, owners of the homes in question, had been notified by letter on three separate occasions by first class mail. The sewer serving these homes had been installed several years ago by a privately owned box company. In response to a question Mr. Culver stated there is no reason why correction could not be accomplished by June 1.

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Dr. Wilcox suggested a deadline of May 15 since recreational waters of the Columbia River are involved and it is certainly a health hazard. Mr. McPhillips asked how long it would take to institute legal action and to obtain an injunction. Mr. Denman replied that it would take at least four weeks.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the Wershaw Company be instructed again to abate said pollution and to remove the raw sludge deposit at the sewer outfall prior to May 15, 1962, and that if steps are not taken immediately to accomplish this, the company be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered requiring said pollution abatement.

RESOLUTION FOR REPEAL OF OAR, Chapter 334, Subdivision 2, Sections 32-005 to 32-020. The resolution for repeal of OAR, prepared by Mr. Quesseth, was read by the secretary as follows:

WHEREAS, the Sanitary Authority at its special meeting on February 8, 1962, adopted Rules and Regulations including Rules of Procedure; and

WHEREAS, under prior existing rules, certain "Complaint Procedures" in regard to air pollution were utilized by the Authority, which rules are compiled in Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, subdivision 2 as sections 32-005 to 32-020; and

WHEREAS, the said Complaint Procedures are no longer necessary or desirable by reason of the adoption of more recent Regulations by the Authority and by reason of conflict with procedures relating to air pollution in Chapter 426, Oregon Laws 1961, now therefore,

On motion duly made, seconded and passed,

It is hereby resolved and ordered as follows:

1. That the rules on Complaint Procedures with respect to air pollution heretofore contained in Chapter 334 subdivision 2, Oregon Administrative Rules, being sections 32-005 to 32-020 inclusive, be and the same hereby are repealed.

2. It is further resolved that the secretary of the Sanitary Authority shall send duplicate copies of this resolution to the Secretary of State for filing.

DATED this 12th day of April, 1962.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that said resolution repealing rules and regulations pertaining to air pollution be adopted and duplicate copies be sent to the Secretary of State for filing.

SALEM SANITARY SERVICE

Mr. Hatchard reported that in a letter from the attorneys for the Sanitary Service Company, dated March 28, 1962, an indefinite extension of time to continue their present operations was requested. A memorandum prepared by Mr. Hatchard was distributed to the members. In this memorandum report the following recommendations were presented for consideration:

- (1) That any extension of time for a variance to allow the open burning of trees, brush and lumber be terminated not later than July 1, 1962, which is the approximate date that the closed fire season regulations of the rural fire department will be in effect. Our past experience indicates that any limited burning during the closed fire season occurs at the time of day during the early morning hours which is not acceptable from the standpoint of Air Quality Control, since stable air conditions cause ground level build up of smoke and odors in the

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- area. Also, the new Oregon Santiam Highway is located within 200 feet of the disposal site.
- (2) That any renewal of the Sanitary Service Company's request for a limited variance after the closed fire season ends this fall be considered at that time if the company can show that a need exists. A staff member inspected the Sanitary Service Company's disposal site on April 6, 1962, and at that time a very small quantity of brush and tree trimmings were being hauled to the site at this time of the year. The caretaker at the site stated that they were no longer receiving building demolition debris from the Salem vicinity.
- (3) That the request for an indefinite extension of variance to allow the open burning of trees, brush and lumber be denied.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that any extension of time for a variance to allow the open burning of trees, brush and lumber be terminated not later than July 1, 1962, and the request for an indefinite extension of variance to allow open burning be denied.

DULIEN STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Mr. Marion Lamb be appointed hearings officer for the Dulien Steel Products public hearing.

ST. JOHNS MOTOR EXPRESS CO.

Mr. Hatchard stated that St. Johns Motor Express Company was in the same area as Dulien Steel and has an open burning dump which is located less than 1/4-mile from the boundaries of the city of Portland. The staff recommended that the Authority authorize a public hearing on the same day as for Dulien Steel Products Co.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that a hearing be held in the matter of the St. Johns Motor Express Company regarding open burning at their site on N. Portland Road, at the same time the hearing is held for Dulien Steel Products Co.

GEORGIA PACIFIC PAPER CO.

Mr. Bob Cooper, President of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, introduced Mr. Dan Allen, Executive Secretary, Committee on Natural Resources; Mr. Harry Clark; Mr. W. J. Shelton, plant manager, Georgia Pacific Paper Company; Dr. C. Edward Taylor of Georgia Pacific; Mr. James Howland of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, Consulting Engineers; and Mr. John Sutton, Newport Councilman. He welcomed the Sanitary Authority to the city of Newport. More than 100 residents of Newport and environs were also present. Mr. M. B. Hanson, Mayor of the city of Newport, welcomed the Sanitary Authority members and thanked them for meeting in Newport.

Mr. Wendel read excerpts from the minutes of the February 8, 1962, meeting regarding action taken by the Board at that time in the matter of waste disposal by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company. He stated the board members had toured the Georgia Pacific Paper Company mill in the morning prior to the meeting and had seen first-hand the facilities for pollution control in operation.

A report prepared by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, was distributed to the members by Mr. Cooper. Dr. Taylor, Technical Director, then reported on progress made by the company since the February 8 meeting. On April 2 additional information had been sent by him to the Authority. His April 2 letter has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

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Dr. Taylor stated that research studies made by the company had shown that aeration was effective in removing odor producing constituents from the paper mill's waste streams, that atmospheric oxygen is more effective than chlorine in this respect, that oxygen increases the pH of the waste, and that chlorine lowers the pH.

He displayed a chart which showed when the various waste treatment processes had been installed as follows:

- (a) Process water cooling tower: 3-28-62
- (b) Contaminated hot water aeration trough and cooling tower: 1-13-62
- (c) Heat accumulator cooling tower: 3-31-62
- (d) Tailwater from #1 evaporator aeration trough: 4-11-62
- (e) Tailwater from #2 evaporator aeration trough: 4-3-62
- (f) Chlorination of streams (c), (d) and (e) listed above: August '61
- (g) Turpentine condensate returned to system instead of being discharged to ocean: March '61
- (h) Chlorination of combined plant effluent at Toledo and Newport: June 1961
- (i) Surface aeration of combined effluent: 4-10-62

He reported further that during the July 4th shutdown this summer the installation of a new washer system will be completed at a cost of \$168,000 and that this new system will eliminate the discharge of wash water and fibers from that part of the mill process.

He then displayed a series of charts and graphs which showed the results of the various tests which his staff has been making of the waste treatment facilities. The first three charts showed the curves for measuring the concentration of sulfur compounds in the waste streams. Chart No. 4 showed test results for the contaminated hot water aeration system. The original concentration of 50 ppm dropped to 37 ppm after the aeration trough to about

25 ppm after the aeration tower. Chart No. 5 showed similar results for the evaporation tailwater aeration systems. Chart No. 6 showed a reduction from 60 ppm down to 25 ppm for the heat accumulator aeration tower. Chart No. 7 showed the results of the experimental Dorr Oliver aerator unit as follows: after 15 minutes of aeration the original concentration of 110 ppm dropped to 48 ppm, after 30 minutes to 37 ppm and after 1 hour to 30 ppm.

Dr. Taylor reported further that since July 1961 the company had had two odor monitoring devices in operation in the Newport area and that these devices had shown that in recent months, as a result of the above plant changes, there had been a considerable reduction in the frequency and degree of objectionable odors.

He explained why a gas powered engine was being used for the surface aerator at the present time and stated that electrical power would be provided later and also that standby equipment will be obtained as soon as possible.

In response to a question from Mr. Wendel, Dr. Taylor said he was confident that they would have the problem solved by June 1, the deadline established by the Authority.

Mr. Spies reported on behalf of the Sanitary Authority staff. He stated this was not a problem which has been confronted in other places. He said that before results can be confirmed we must just wait and see. The problem must be resolved by trial and error.

Mr. Howland stated that his firm had been employed by the Newport Chamber of Commerce and the company to study methods that might be employed to solve the problem but not to come up with design or recommendation of construction. From their study they had arrived at approximately seven methods that might be employed to reduce the odor problem. He felt some had more chance than others.

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He said that because of the long pipe line, the discharge into sea water and the turbulence of the sea water this problem was a unique one. He said that to solve the problem it would be necessary to essentially eliminate (90% or more) not just reduce the odor. His firm did not study the foam problem.

Dr. Wilcox stated he noted the studies were to be continued as rapidly as possible and asked when standby equipment was going to be secured. Dr. Taylor replied it would be available this summer.

Mrs. Leonard Dobbie Stadt, owner of the Newport Natatorium, complained of damage to business because of this odor condition. Mr. Andrew Bonnicksen, motel owner, testified as to odor problems.

Mayor Hanson testified to the intermittent nature of the odor problem. Dr. Wilcox asked Mayor Hanson if he saw any reason for variance of the action taken by the board at its February meeting at this time. Mayor Hanson said he saw no reason for variance.

Mr. L. G. Gardner, motel owner, stated he thought Georgia Pacific had made more progress since the February meeting than it had in four years previously in trying to solve the problem. He stated that he had attended every meeting held in regard to Georgia Pacific and that it was his opinion that injunction proceedings should be instituted if the company did not go ahead and meet the June 1 deadline.

Leonard Rowett, taxpayer of Lincoln County, also president of Local Union No. 724 UPP at Waldport, stated that he thought Georgia Pacific was doing a real good job.

Mr. Wendel summarized the actions to be taken and Dr. Wilcox, representing the Board of Health, thanked the citizens of Newport for their attendance and the Sanitary Authority members for having the meeting at the base of this problem.

CITY OF NEWPORT

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Mr. John Sutton, Councilman in charge of sewers, stated he had received a letter early in 1960 that certain health hazards were being created by the disposal of sewage from the city in the Pacific Ocean off Nye Beach. As a result the city hired Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, to make a preliminary study of the system of collection and disposal. This study cost approximately \$4,000 and proposed storm water separation and a treatment plant in two phases. Estimated cost of Phase 1 was \$162,900 and Phase 2 \$412,000. The city should be eligible for a federal grant for 1/3 of the cost of Phase 2. Total cost \$574,000. After consideration of the study three council members had made a person to person check of the feasibility of holding a bond election. The answer was apparent that the election would be defeated and the recent school election confirmed it. The Council then decided to make all the sewer corrections possible with funds available. They installed two new pumps in the main pumping stations, made a door to door survey and found 9 buildings that were not connected on to the sewer, and are now in the process of making such connections. A sewer district is being formed for one small beach front area. This requires a pumping station. The engineering firm recommended three possible locations for the treatment plant. The city has now come to an agreement on cost and payment for property. The sewer commission is now studying sewer use charges of comparable cities. Mr. Sutton stated they will have to increase the sewer user rates. He said it is the feeling of the sewer commission that a special bond election will have to be held.

Mr. Wendel asked for a show of hands by the Newport citizens present who would back their City Council. Practically all hands were raised.

A report prepared by the staff was then read by Mr. Benson. Mr. Bob Cooper then thanked the Sanitary Authority members for holding their meeting in the city of Newport. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m. The next meeting date to be selected later.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*

CURTISS M. EVERTS, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-FIRST MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

June 5, 1962

The ninety-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 2:10 p.m. PDT, June 5, 1962, in the auditorium of the high school at The Dalles, Oregon. The other members and staff present were R. H. Wilcox, M. D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, B. A. McPhillips and John P. Amacher, members; John Denman, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Ronald I. Culver, Assistant District Engineer; Ronald Ott, Assistant Engineer and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the 90th meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on April 12, 1962, be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that actions taken on the following 87 project plans for the months of April and May, 1962, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-2-62	Josephine County	Monument Jr. High School	Prov. approval
4-2-62	Douglas County	Highlands School Addn. (Reedsport)	Approved
4-2-62	Arlington	Sewer extensions & replacements (Revised plans)	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Oregon City	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Beaverton	N. E. Canyon Road sewer	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Southwood Park S.D.	Woodland Park sewers	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Powers	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Josephine County	Lincoln-Savage Jr. High School	Prov. approval
4-3-62	Benton County	Corvallis High School Addition	Approved
4-3-62	Union County	La Grande High School Addition	Approved
4-4-62	Sweet Home	Milburn 2nd Addition sewers	Prov. approval
4-4-62	Sandy	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-4-62	Medford	Brookhurst No. 3 sewers	Prov. approval
4-4-62	Country Club Homes	Pressure main relocation	Approved
4-5-62	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Deferred
4-5-62	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-5-62	Josephine County	Grants Pass High School Addn.	Approved
4-10-62	Thunderbird Trailer Park (Clackamas Co.)	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
4-10-62	Jackson County	Eagle Point High School Addn.	Approved
4-10-62	Cornelius	Sewer extensions (6th Street)	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-10-62	Wedderburn	Prel. engineering report	Prov. approval
4-10-62	Lane County	Walterville Grade School Addn.	Approved
4-10-62	Coos Bay	Kruse-Lockhart Avenue sewers	Prov. approval
4-11-62	Gaston	Prel. engineering report	Prov. approval
4-11-62	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-11-62	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
4-11-62	Green San. Dist.	Sewer system, lagoon, lift sta.	Prov. approval
4-12-62	Milwaukie	Sewage plant additions (rev.)	Approved
4-13-62	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights sewer extension	Prov. approval
4-13-62	Progress San. Dist.	(Revised location) trunk sewer	Prov. approval
4-13-62	Washington County	J. W. Poynter (Hillsboro) Jr. High School	Approved
4-17-62	Wilsonville	Thunderbird Mobile Park sewerage	Comments submitted
4-20-62	Coos County	Coos River School	Approved
4-20-62	Klamath County	Oregon Tech. Institute Addn.	Approved
4-23-62	Portland	Tryon Creek No. 2, Addendum #1	Approved
4-23-62	Lane County	Edgewood Elementary School	Approved
4-24-62	Newberg	Sewage plant additions, pump sta. Chehalem St. interceptor	Approved
4-25-62	Seaside	Contract modifications No. 1-9	Approved
4-27-62	Central Point	Royal Heights Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
4-27-62	Lane County	Henry D. Sheldon High School	Deferred
4-27-62	Lane County	Spencer Butte Jr. High Addn.	Approved
4-30-62	Polk County	Dallas Jr. High School (Remodel)	Approved
4-30-62	Polk County	Dallas High School	Approved
4-30-62	Clackamas County	Seth Lewelling School	Approved
4-30-62	Capitol Manor	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-1-62	Corvallis	Lateral sewer #150	Prov. approval
5-1-62	Toledo	George Pacific Paper Co. waste treatment	Permission granted to proceed with construction
5-2-62	Clackamas County	Thunderbird Mobile Club sewerage (revised proposal)	Not approved
5-2-62	Beaverton	Pumping station, sewers	Prov. approval
5-3-62	St. Helens	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-4-62	Sunset Valley S.D.	Reconstruction Trunk "A"	Prov. approval
5-5-62	Coquille	Sewer "H"	Prov. approval
5-7-62	North Roseburg	Garden Valley sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-7-62	Umatilla County	Hermiston Elem. sewer connection	Approved
5-8-62	Union County	Dorian Hall, Eastern Oregon College (La Grande)	Approved
5-9-62	Cedar Hills	Sewage treatment plant addition	Prov. approval
5-9-62	Sweet Home	Lateral sewers	Prov. approval
5-9-62	Florence	Sewers, ejector station	Prov. approval
5-10-62	Canby	Sewer laterals	Prov. approval
5-10-62	Benton County	O.S.U. Dorm #6 and cafeteria	Approved
5-14-62	Estacada	Sewage treatment	Prov. approval
5-15-62	Lane County	Edison Elementary School	Approved
5-15-62	Josephine County	Grants Pass High Sch. Music Bldg.	Approved
5-22-62	Lebanon	Safeway sewers	Prov. approval
5-22-62	Port of Portland	Fire Station at Airport	Approved
5-23-62	Silverton	Sewage plant additions	Prov. approval
5-23-62	Lake Oswego	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-23-62	Springfield	Change Order #3	Approved
5-23-62	Uplands San. Dist.	Treatment plant additions	Prov. approval
5-24-62	Benton County	Fairmont Elementary School Addn.	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-24-62	Lane County	Silver Lea Elementary School	Approved
5-24-62	Florence	Eastside sewers	Prov. approval
5-24-62	Eugene	Sewer lateral	Prov. approval
5-25-62	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-25-62	Springfield	Low Rent Housing Project 6-3	Prov. approval
5-25-62	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-25-62	Clackamas County	Top-O-Scott sewerage facilities	Comments submitted
5-28-62	Cedar Hills	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-28-62	Uplands San. Dist.	Berane Terrace sewers	Prov. approval
5-28-62	Portland	Tryon Creek Unit #1	Approved
5-28-62	Morrow County	Irrigon Grade School Addition	Approved.
5-28-62	Yamhill County	Central Elementary School	Approved
5-29-62	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-29-62	Washington County	Beaverton Jr. High School, McKay site	Approved
5-29-62	Washington County	Beaverton Jr. High School, Butner site	Approved
5-29-62	Multnomah County	N. Rockwood Elem. School Addn.	Approved

HARVEY ALUMINUM CO. - The Dalles

About 500 persons, most of whom are residents of The Dalles area, were present to hear a discussion of the air pollution problem caused by the atmospheric discharges from the Harvey Aluminum Company plant.

The Chairman reported that the Authority had made a tour of the orchards through arrangements made by the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League and following this tour had visited the Harvey Aluminum mill to observe the control facilities and the aluminum production facilities.

The Chairman thanked both the League and the Company for arranging the tours.

Mr. Don Bailey, chairman of the League's Air Pollution Committee, thanked Chairman Wendel and members of the Authority for participating in the tour and welcomed them to The Dalles area. Members of the Wasco County Fruit Growers League then presented statements regarding their particular situations as follows:

Mr. William Elton said that his orchard is about 5 1/2 miles from the aluminum plant and that his crop had not been affected this year. Mr. Dick Renken, President of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, said he lived about 4 1/2 miles from the aluminum plant and that this year's crop estimate was probably 25% above last year. Mr. Dan Curtiss of the Mill Creek area (3 miles from the aluminum plant) estimated that his crop in 1960 was about 40 tons below normal and that he expected the cherry crop to be about 30 tons short in 1962. Mr. Ed Henrichs stated that he lives in the Cherry Heights district and that ever since 1959 his crops had been damaged depending upon the wind direction. He stated that this year he estimated his crop would be short about 30 tons. Mr. Dale Ellett who also lives in the Cherry Heights district about 2 miles southwest from the aluminum plant estimated his crop would be only 40% of the expected yield.

In the lower Mill Creek area, Mr. Walter Erickson, reported that his orchard is about 2 miles from the plant; that his crop was good in 1961; that during normal growing seasons the yield was about 4 tons to the acre; that with 100 acres he should have 400 tons but he estimated this year's crop at 99 tons. Mr. Charles Molesworth stated he had been a grower in The Dalles just since 1957; that from 1952 to 1958 the average annual production on his orchard was 89.9 tons, and that since the aluminum plant was built the average annual production had dropped to 58 tons or

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a loss of 35% of the crop per year. Mr. W. H. Meyers, Jr., whose orchard is located about two miles from the aluminum plant, stated that according to his records his peach crop in 1958 was 38 tons, in 1959 was 19 tons, in 1960 was 12 tons, in 1961 was 17 tons and in 1962 he estimated it would be only 2 tons. He stated further that his normal cherry crop was 60 tons (since 1937), that in 1955 it was 62 tons, in 1956 15 tons, in 1957 27 tons, in 1958 59 tons, in 1959 33 tons, in 1960 23 tons, in 1961 40 tons, and in 1962 he estimates it will be between 15 and 16 tons.

Mr. Joe Fleck stated that his orchards are located 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 miles from the aluminum plant, that he has been in business since 1915 and that this year at the start of the season they had the best prospects in history for a bumper crop.

Mr. Bailey then summed up the testimony presented by the previous speakers by commenting that on the orchards 5 to 5 1/2 miles from the aluminum plant a full crop of cherries was expected this year compared to only a 25 to 30% crop at orchards near the plant.

Mr. Jim Morrell, attorney, commented that representatives of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League had presented reports at eleven previous San. Authority meetings and wanted to know when and what was going to be done to reduce the orchard crop loss.

Mr. Wendel asked if any other growers or individuals wished to be heard. Mr. James Lonergan, Counsel for the Community Growth Through Industry Committee, said he would like to have representatives of the committee present statements. He explained that the committee works at providing employment opportunities for young people, high school graduates and returned servicemen. Leslie Gardipie said he had lived in The Dalles all his life and since Harvey Aluminum came the population had increased. Mr. George Oates stated that the economy of The Dalles depends on the

Harvey mill where more than 600 persons are employed. Garth Yeakle stated that the aluminum plant had given them an opportunity to get better jobs. He said Harvey Company has employed over 60 people to install the roof monitoring system. Ed Sluder stated the best wages he had ever earned in his life were from Harvey Aluminum. Bud Hobart reported that he came to The Dalles in 1959 from Canada and had never heard of fluoride until he came to this area.

Mrs. Henry Rassi, teacher, claimed that the company was doing all that was humanly possible to get along and was willing to do everything scientifically possible to solve the problem.

Mr. Wendel commented that the Sanitary Authority had been functioning for 23 years, that during that time the state had never lost an industry because of the activities of this commission, and that Harvey Aluminum had never threatened to leave the community. He stated that many other large industries have worked out their pollution problems on a mutually satisfactory basis.

He pointed out further that the Authority had not written the law but that it had the responsibility to see that it was enforced.

Mr. Wendel said the Sanitary Authority was honored that State Senator Ben Musa and Representative Katherine Musa from Wasco County were present.

Representative Musa said that Senator Musa and she would like to see both sides in this controversy get together and work things out satisfactorily.

Mr. Max Elliott, General Counsel for Harvey Aluminum, said that Harvey was like any other competitive business and could compete only when conditions permit it to compete. He said further that Mr. Morrell who filed a suit against the company a year ago (the suit is now pending) to have the plant shut down was now calling upon this Authority to take action whereas only

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two weeks ago was urging the Federal District Court to delay the suit on the grounds that he did not wish to try it at this time.

Mr. Elliott reported that statistics show that in the four years since the aluminum plant has been operating, the average crop value has been \$1,000,000 more than the average of the preceding years. He stated that a member of the League had suggested that perhaps Harvey and the League could get together on some joint agricultural studies. He commented that this was a fine suggestion and that Harvey Aluminum was willing to cooperate. On January 6, 1962, the management of Harvey Aluminum wrote a letter offering to join with them in a comprehensive study and on such additional subjects as may mutually appear to be desirable but as yet no written answer to that letter had been received. He concluded that to the best of his knowledge there was no scientific proof that fluorides cause damage to cherries or loss of cherry crops.

Mr. Morrell commented that in regard to the court proceedings mentioned by Mr. Elliott the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League was seeking an injunction to restrain Harvey Aluminum from discharging contaminants that trespass upon these properties.

Mr. Morrell stated that the January minutes of the Authority included a report from Mr. Byrne that the roof monitor controls would be in operation during the spring and asked for a report on the status of the project.

Mr. Elliott stated he was not at the January meeting of the Authority but that he knew the monitor was basically installed and operating but that it was a highly complicated mechanism and that some time was required to arrive at the best operating conditions. He reported that the controls have been substantially installed on all 5 buildings. He estimated that the completion work would probably require another 30 days. He said he had not been in The Dalles area but had been told it was a rather cold

and rainy spring. In order to put in the roof monitor system the workers have to crawl up on the roof carrying heavy pipe and Harvey wasn't going to ask them to do that during the bad weather. He explained the control system was a professionally designed facility and that the Harvey staff had modified it from a European design.

Mr. Byrne stated that from his viewpoint they were a little bit behind schedule but not as far as might have been suggested by the notes of the January meeting. He reported that the company will be ready for the Sanitary Authority staff to make the tests with them when the operating conditions are representative.

Mr. McPhillips referred to the Authority's recommendation adopted at the Jan. 11, 1962, Authority meeting that concurrently with the installation of the roof monitor control project Harvey Aluminum review the reduction of fluoride escaping from the individual cell units and asked if this recommendation was being followed. Mr. Elliott replied that the project had not yet reached the stage when escapement tests could be made and that no tests other than the fume scrubber tests have been made since December 1961. Mr. McPhillips pointed out that one condition for approving the roof monitor installation project required that Harvey review the release of fluorides from the individual cells.

Mr. Byrne stated that Harvey had instituted several operational changes to minimize the fluoride release from the cell units; that no additional studies or measurements had been undertaken and that additional work would be done when staff members are available when the roof monitor controls are completed.

(The meeting recessed at 4 p.m. and reconvened at 4:10 p.m.)

Mr. Amacher asked Mr. Hatchard if the Authority staff had followed up the matter of installation of air pollution control facilities at the Harvey mill.

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Mr. Hatchard replied that they had contacted Mr. Byrne and observed the control installations as they progressed. In order to determine the level of fluorides air sampling devices operate continuously and two units have been employed since April 19.

Mr. Meierjürgen asked if any improvement had been noticed in fluoride emission since operating the sampling stations.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it was rather difficult to establish definitely that a reduction in the fluoride level was occurring due to weather conditions and other variables. He reported that the analyses of the effects of the first twelve samples collected from April 19 to 22 showed fluoride concentrations from 1.0 parts per billion to a high of 2.5 ppb at the Hendrick station and the Gilbert station in the S.E. district had a low of 0.3 ppb and a high of 1.4 ppb which is generally low for these periods.

Mr. Morrell asked Mr. Hatchard if he was familiar with the progress of the installation of the roof spray in each of the 5-cell buildings as to the degree of completion. Mr. Hatchard replied that on the tour in the morning only the roof monitor spray in cell building A was observed to be operating.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Elliott if the reports on the roof monitor control installation could be made available every two weeks. Mr. Byrne said he would like to answer that with a question that because of the manpower burden could the company forego the monthly fume tests during the roof monitor testing phase? Mr. Byrne explained that the roof monitor system testing required that special methods be devised and this takes time and Harvey would like to free its staff from testing the fume scrubbers and utilize them in the roof testing. He stated that at any time reports are available the Authority staff is welcome to review them.

Mr. Hatchard commented that the fume scrubber data show that the variations between the monthly tests haven't been large, that the fluoride removal efficiency is higher than the specified 95% and that the staff would recommend suspending the scrubber tests until the roof monitor test measurements are completed.

Mr. Morrell then asked on behalf of the fruit growers League that the progress reports also be sent to them so they could observe the progress being made. The Chairman advised him that any and all information in the Sanitary Authority files was public property.

Dr. Wilcox asked what the approximate cost was of the installations now being completed in the Harvey mill. Mr. Elliott stated he would prefer not to make a statement at this time until all of the costs had been totaled but he said it was a very substantial amount.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that the hearing in the matter of Harvey Aluminum be continued and progress reports be submitted on a 2-week basis.

Mr. Wendel thanked Don Bailey for reserving the auditorium and taking care of other arrangements pertaining to the meeting.

#### BRIDAL VEIL Sewage Disposal

Mr. Culver read a report which had been prepared prior to the meeting and distributed to the members of the Board. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

Mr. McPhillips asked how long it would take to complete the construction of required facilities. Mr. Culver replied that 30 days should be ample. Mr. McPhillips stated that because the sewer outfall is right above Rooster Rock State Park it should be corrected immediately.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that a citation be issued to the Machinery Sales Company in the matter of Bridal Veil sewage disposal problem giving 20 days to appear for a public hearing to show cause, if any, why an order should not be entered requiring abatement of pollution of the Columbia River.

EXTENSION OF VARIANCE ON OPEN BURNING - Oregon State Penitentiary

A letter dated April 26, 1962, from C. T. Gladden, Warden, Oregon State Penitentiary, requesting an extension of a temporary variance to allow open burning after July 1, 1962, was read by the secretary who stated that the staff recommended that no extension be granted after July 1, 1962, because the rural fire department prohibits the practice except during early morning hours and at that time usually atmospheric dilution capacity is low. Mr. Hatchard reported that land area was available at the Prison Annex to store the wood waste until fall.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the staff be instructed to recommend to the Board of Control that a request for funds to install an adequate incinerator be presented to the Emergency Board for consideration in order to comply with the statute and regulations.

NEWPORT - Odor Control - Georgia Pacific

Mr. Wendel read a news item from the June 4th, 1962, Oregonian regarding the improved odor conditions in Newport resulting from the recently installed controls at the Georgia-Pacific pulp mill. Mr. Benson presented a report of the progress made by Georgia Pacific since the last meeting.

Dr. Wilcox stated the progress had been commendable and asked what progress the city of Newport had made on its sewerage problem. Mr. Benson

replied that no progress had been made by the city of Newport on its pollution problem and reported that rather poor conditions were found in the Nye Beach area because of the city sewer discharge. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce had appeared before the city council and had recommended that a bond issue be placed on the ballot but this request was turned down by the council.

Mr. Benson stated he would investigate this matter as soon as he could and try to get some additional information. The staff was directed to follow up on the matter and submit a progress report.

The next meeting was set for July 18, 1962.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-SECOND MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

July 18, 1962

The ninety-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 1:30 p.m., PDT, July 18, 1962, in the auditorium of the State Game Commission Building, 1634 S. W. Alder, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan, Chris L. Wheeler, and John P. Amacher, members; John Denman, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

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MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the minutes of the 91st meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on June 5, 1962, be approved as prepared with the correction that the words "and carried" be inserted between the words "Mr. Meierjurgan" and "that" on page 12, second paragraph.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that actions taken on the following 49 project plans for the month of June be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-4-62	Coos County	Green Acres Elementary	Approved
6-4-62	Coos County	Madison Street Elementary	Approved
6-4-62	Clatsop County	Clatsop College	Approved
6-4-62	Lebanon	Sewer laterals	Prov. approval
6-5-62	Washington County	Hillsboro Jr. High (proposed)	Prel. approval
6-7-62	Furlong San Dist.	Add. to treatment plant	Prov. approval
6-8-62	Washington County	Forest Grove High School	Approved
6-8-62	Brownsville	Engineering Report	Prov. approval
6-8-62	Lane County	Henry D. Sheldon School	Approved
6-11-62	Multnomah County	Fairview School	Approved
6-11-62	Columbia County	Vernonia High School	Approved
6-11-62	White City S. D.	Revised report	Comments sub.
6-12-62	Sweet Home	Milburn Second Addition	Prov. approval
6-12-62	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sue Meadows Subdivision	Prov. approval
6-12-62	Eugene	Sixth Avenue by pass	Prov. approval
6-13-62	Albany	South Residential sewer ext.	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-13-62	Washington County	Raleigh Hills Elementary	Comments submitted
6-14-62	Lane County	Trent Elementary	Approved
6-15-62	Clackamas County	Oak Acres Mobile Park	Prov. approval
6-18-62	Lane County	Mapleton Elementary Addition	Approved
6-18-62	Harney County	Burns Elementary	Approved
6-18-62	Lane County	Creswell High School	Approved
6-18-62	Clackamas County	Wilbur D. Rowe H.S.	Approved
6-20-62	Gresham	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-20-62	Portland	Bridlemile pump station	Prov. approval
6-20-62	Beaverton	Pump station	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Beaverton	Shirewood Addition sewers	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Jackson County	Crater High School sewers	Approved
6-21-62	Jackson County	Ashland High School	Approved
6-21-62	Coos County	Summer School Addition	Approved
6-21-62	Forest Grove	Sewers	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Forest Grove	Sewer District #21	Prov. approval
6-21-62	North Bend	Pump Station #5	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Corvallis	Project SSL #76-A	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Creswell	Laterals 7E and 7F	Prov. approval
6-21-62	Portland	Addendum #2	Approved
6-22-62	Eugene	Sewer laterals	Prov. approval
6-25-62	Klamath Falls	Sewer Unit #31 OTI	Prov. approval
6-27-62	Raleigh Park S.D.	Sewers	Prov. approval
6-27-62	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-27-62	Albany	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-28-62	Fanno Park	Connection to Fanno Creek	Prov. approval
6-28-62	Country Club Homes	Sewer extension	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-28-62	Oceanlake	Sewer ext. and pump station	Prov. approval
6-29-62	Lane County	Bailey Hill Elementary	Approved
6-29-62	Josephine County	Grants Pass Elementary	Approved
6-29-62	Jackson County	Phoenix High School	Approved
6-29-62	Lane County	Applegate High School	Approved
6-29-62	Columbia County	Scappoose High School Addn.	Approved

#### BRIDAL VEIL

Mr. Denman reported on the hearing held by Marion B. Lamb, hearings officer, on July 10, 1962, in the matter of pollution of the Columbia River caused by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from Bridal Veil. He stated that the charge was admitted by Mr. Stanley Mitchell, Attorney for Machinery Sales Company, Inc., owners, that it was agreed that a suitable and acceptable septic tank with chlorinator would be constructed and placed in operation by August 3, 1962, and that a stipulation establishing this agreement in a proposed order had been prepared for signatures of the respondent.

He then submitted the memorandum report of the hearings officer which recommended that an Order be entered which recognized the agreement and would be subject to completion of the stipulation by Machinery Sales Company.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that an order be entered against Machinery Sales Company to cease and desist the discharge of raw or improperly treated sewage into the Columbia River in the Bridal Veil area by August 3, 1962.

#### DULIEN STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.

Mr. Denman then reported on a hearing which was held on July 11, 1962, in the matter of pollution of air from open burning of box cars by Dulien Steel Products, Inc., and submitted a report by the hearings officer, Mr. Marion B. Lamb, which included the following information:

The company admitted the charge of open burning. Mr. Stanley Oslund, Manager, established the volume of burning at ten box cars per day in addition to an unspecified amount of "additional" material.

Mr. Oslund and Mr. Jack Dunn, attorney for Dulien, agreed that the company would retain an engineer to design a suitable steel enclosure and stack to reduce the atmospheric output of the operation. Plans for this unit will be submitted to the Authority by September 1, 1962. Submission of plans is only for the purpose of establishing intent and does not imply prior approval of the unit by the Sanitary Authority.

It was specifically understood that this unit would be in satisfactory operation by November 18, 1962, or the burning would be terminated. This agreement is subject to concurring action by the State Sanitary Authority on July 18, 1962.

It is recommended that the Authority enter an order for abatement, subject to four months time to permit Dulien Steel Products, Inc., and specifically until November 20, 1962, to design and construct an adequate and effective burning enclosure, with the submission of plans by September 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that an order be entered against the Dulien Steel Company to cease and desist from open burning by November 20, 1962.

ST. JOHNS MOTOR EXPRESS

In presenting the report of the hearings officer, Marion B. Lamb, Mr. Denman stated that the St. Johns Motor Express Company had appeared at a public hearing held before the hearings officer on June 29, 1962, in the matter of pollution of air caused by open burning. Mr. Homer Allen, counsel for the company, requested a continuance until the 14th day of August, 1962, in order that further testimony might be presented.

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It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that a continuance of this case be granted until August 14, 1962.

GEORGIA PACIFIC PAPER COMPANY - Progress Report

A progress report on waste treatment and disposal methods developed by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company at Toledo was given by Dr. Ed Taylor. A copy of this report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case. Mr. Wendel stated that in every one of these operations there had been a breakdown and asked if everything was now in good operating condition. Dr. Taylor replied "yes" and reported that presently there is close to 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  days retention in the large lagoon, and that the effluent can be diverted into the large lagoon and pumped back later. When asked if they were getting the quantity and quality of equipment they wanted and needed in this respect, Dr. Taylor replied they were.

In a report by Donald J. Benson regarding this matter, it was indicated that the company has the equipment to do the job and it now remained for Georgia Pacific to operate it properly.

SHERWOOD

Mr. Eugene Marsh, attorney for Frontier Leather Company, Inc., which operates a tannery at Sherwood, stated that Mr. Robert Pailthorp of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, had completed making tests and preliminary studies, and had made certain recommendations to Frontier Leather for treatment of the effluent from their tannery prior to discharge to the sewage treatment plant of the city of Sherwood. He also reported that Frontier Leather has purchased a 33 acre tract of land for a little less than \$50,000 to install a lagoon and is ready to proceed with construction. He stated that when the Sanitary Authority directed the city to improve its sewage treatment plant, the city brought a suit against the

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tannery to enjoin it from disposing of its effluent into the city sewer system, but the case has now been postponed until December. He reported that Frontier Leather is ready to proceed and follow the recommendations of its engineers, but that after spending between \$150,000 and \$200,000 to retain engineers, to purchase land, and to install new pretreatment facilities, the company wanted to receive the approval of the Sanitary Authority as to the plans and wanted some assurance from the city that the suit would be dropped.

Mr. Pailthorp explained the recommendations made to Frontier Leather Company and how it would affect the disposal system of the city of Sherwood. The engineering studies have been completed and the results indicate a stabilization pond would produce a reasonable effluent. For this summer the plans are to continue the present screen, the existing skimming facilities and the two settling tanks at the tannery, and to install an aerated pond and a polishing pond. The aerated pond, with a surface aerator, will have a detention time of about 6 days. Next year it is planned to add a mechanically cleaned clarifier ahead of the aerated pond so that the solids which settle can be more readily removed from the settled wastes. The company is now ready to proceed with construction.

Mr. Fred Anderson, City Attorney for Sherwood, stated Mr. James R. Boydston had been retained as engineer for the city to make certain studies. With respect to the report of Frontier Leather, he said the city could not give a formal endorsement to the plan as projected except on a tentative basis, and that the city could not approve any plans until it is sure they would be effective, because certain tests on pilot runs need to be done by Mr. Boydston on behalf of the city. Mr. Boydston then stated that the Authority was well aware that this problem has been in existence for a long time. The solution is not one that can be accomplished by means of a study

of literature because there are no establishments in small cities that have wastes of this type and strength. He stated that the proposal by the tannery is sound and will actually show some results during the next low water season, that he was confident they could assure the Authority that some definite progress would be forthcoming, and that progress depends on whether the facilities proposed by the tannery will be effective.

When he was asked to what degree and extent he desired assurance from the city, Mr. Marsh replied that perhaps it was a legal technicality of the lawsuit pending relative to the discharge of the tannery effluent into the city sewer system but the tannery would like to be assured the case would be dismissed. As far as to what the city would require and the expense involved, the tannery would be willing to contribute some of that. Mr. Wendel said that no industry ever knows for certain that the facilities are going to bring about correction required, and that the action of this Board has been measured by the amount of good faith being made.

It was reported that a preliminary estimate of repairing the present sewage treatment plant at a cost of about \$20,000 had been made, but whether it will be necessary to add an additional trickling filter or other facilities to meet the standards of the Authority is not yet known.

Mr. Pailthorp stated it would be impractical for the tannery to provide complete treatment of all its wastes because any duplication of municipal facilities would be very expensive.

Mr. Harms stated that the city had been ordered to have plans for solution to this problem by the first of July of this year and as yet the plans have not been submitted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that plans be submitted by the city to the Authority by the 15th of August, 1962, or else a citation be issued to the city of Sherwood to show cause, if any exists, why the pollution should not be abated.

BATES

It was reported to the members that at the Authority meeting on February 8, 1962, a citation hearing was authorized for the community of Bates which has no sewer system. Mr. Harold Patterson, District Engineer, has worked with the community but so far no progress has been made.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that a hearing be held by a hearings officer in the matter of pollution caused by the community of Bates; the hearing be held in that community or in the county seat, and the hearings officer report his recommendations to the Authority at its next regular meeting.

HARVEY ALUMINUM CO. - Progress Report

Mr. Hatchard stated that progress reports dated July 10 and 13 had been sent to members of the Sanitary Authority prior to the meeting.

In the report dated July 13, 1962, it was noted that the installation of the fluoride removal systems were completed in cell buildings A, B, C and D. The roof monitor control systems are now in operation and are being operated continuously except when leaks develop that require patching to avoid difficulties in the cell operations.

In cell building E. the installation of water piping, nozzles and poly-vinyl screens is being completed.

The Harvey Aluminum technical staff has proceeded with initial air volume measurements of the discharge into the atmosphere from the roof monitor controls.

Joint measurement of the discharge from the cell building A's monitor has been scheduled for the week of July 23 with representatives of Harvey Aluminum and the Authority's staff participating.

CITY OF NEWPORT

A letter from E. R. Zurbuchen, City Recorder, dated July 9, 1962, was

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read by the secretary. This letter stated that the city had already acquired under land sale contract an approved site for a sewage disposal plant and that at a regular Council meeting on July 2, 1962, the Council passed the following motion:

"I hereby move that a Bond Measure be presented to this city's residents during the November general election to build sewage disposal facilities here. Also, that the amount of such a bond issue be as outlined for the city of Newport in a special study of the sewer system made by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, consulting engineers of Corvallis and dated May, 1961.

In addition, that between now and the November election, the new City Manager be instructed to apply to the Area Re-development Administration for as much aid as possible on these facilities."

#### OPEN BURNING AT GARBAGE DUMPS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mr. Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian, reported on the matter of open burning at two refuse disposal sites in Washington County which were in violation of state statutes.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the Sanitary Authority accept the report and recommendations of the staff, and authorize a public hearing by a hearings officer to be held if open burning at the Shadybrook dump site does not cease by August 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority accept the report and recommendations of the staff, and authorize a public hearing by a hearings officer to be held if open burning at the Hillsboro Garbage and Disposal Site does not cease by August 1, 1962.

#### FEDERAL GRANTS

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the following applicants be given priorities for federal grants from the 1963 fiscal year appropriations for the construction of sewage treatment works:

- (a) Because financing is available and construction can be started within

60 days:

Beaverton	\$ 36,600	Silverton	\$ 76,350
Condon	8,520	West Linn	57,000
Grants Pass	176,000	Portland (NO.96)	18,250
Eugene (No. 89)	250,000		

- (b) Because financing is available and construction can be started by late fall:

Jacksonville	\$ 16,470
Oregon City	109,500
Pendleton	26,250

- (c) Because financing is available and construction can be started by the spring of 1963:

Gaston	\$ 29,520
Stayton	31,740
Wood Village	7,060
Portland (95)	142,770

- (d) Because bond elections are scheduled shortly and, if approved, construction can be started by late fall:

Yamhill	\$ 19,500
Monmouth	46,830

Priorities to Yamhill and Monmouth are to be awarded on the condition that bond issues are authorized at the elections to be held on August 15 and September 11, respectively.

Mr. Harms explained that although both had higher priority point totals, the Manhattan Sanitary District and Brownsville projects were not assigned priorities because bond elections would not be held until November and, even if approved then, construction could not be started until nearly the end of the fiscal year. It was therefore felt that these two projects could wait until next year. He explained also that the Metzger Sanitary District, Multnomah County, Portland Northeast, Bandon and Brookings projects were not approved because they were not ready to go this fiscal year due to

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shortage of funds. Also the Sunset Valley Sanitary District and Tigard projects, which had fairly high priority point totals, were not approved because they are needed primarily for future loads and therefore it was felt they could be deferred. In addition, it was felt that consideration should be given to consolidating the Tigard project with others which are proposed in the same general area of the Fanno Creek basin. In view of the shortage of federal funds, it was considered equitable to approve only one of the two requests submitted by the city of Eugene. Because Salem would still be eligible for a maximum grant of \$600,000 next year, and because bonds had not yet been voted, it was decided to defer this request until next year. Likewise there were not sufficient federal funds available to cover the Eastside, Woodburn, White City, Gold Beach and St. Helens requests.

Mr. Lloyd Clark, Consulting Engineer, appeared for the cities of Eastside and Woodburn stating he had been retained by these two cities and had helped prepare their applications. Mr. J. Wallace Gutzler, attorney for the city of Woodburn, stated that the city had passed all the necessary ordinances and was to have a bond election on July 27, 1962.

Mayor Wagner of Eastside spoke in reference to consolidation with Coos Bay, North Bend and Empire, and said a bond election was scheduled for July 24, 1962.

The Chairman asked that a letter and appropriate information be sent by the staff to each of the applicants that did not receive a priority explaining to them the reasons for their not receiving a federal grant this year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that Mr. McPhillips be elected acting chairman during the absence of Mr. Wendel.

The next meeting date was set for September 13, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*  
Curtiss M. Everts  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE NINETY-THIRD MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

September 13, 1962

The ninety-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by B. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman, at 1:35 p.m., PDT, September 13, 1962, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, Chris L. Wheeler, members; John Denman, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Harold E. Milliken and Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineers; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer, Ronald R. Ott and Lowell F. Ring (USPHS) Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried, that the minutes of the 92nd meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on July 18, 1962, be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the actions taken on the following 54 project plans for water pollution control, and 8 project plans for air quality control, during the months of July and August be approved.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-2-62	Springfield	Proposed incinerator for Springfield Rest Home, Metz Engineering Company	Disapproved
7-6-62	Eugene	Proposed incinerator for Bob's Drive- in, Joseph Goder Model CSN-100	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-16-62	Marion County	Incinerator for Pringle School	Requested additional information
7-23-62		Semi-enclosed portable incinerator, St. Johns Motor Express Company's refuse disposal operations	Submitted comments
7-26-62	Gold Hill	Stack sampling report of the emissions from the Ideal Cement Company's electrostatic precipitator	Study
8-16-62	Eugene	Proposed incinerator for Sheldon High School. Sargent Incinerator number SL-2377	Conditional approval
8-16-62	Multnomah County	Proposed incinerator for the burning of obsolete railroad box cars, Dulien Steel Products, Inc.	Requested additional information

#### Water Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-5-62	Florence	Change order on sewage treatment plant	Approved
7-5-62	Astoria	Sewer extensions (Kemsington Ave. and Valley St.)	Prov. approval
7-5-62	Powers	Changes in sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-5-62	Dallas	Park sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-5-62	Woodburn	Glen Hermanston Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
7-5-62	North Bend	Sewer extensions (Everett Ave.)	Prov. approval
7-9-62	Gold Beach	Prel. enrg. report on sewage collection and treatment addn.	Approved
7-10-62	Eugene	Madison Street outfall sewer	Prov. approval
7-11-62	Skylark S.D.	Sewage collection system	Prov. approval
7-11-62	Lake Oswego	Cherry Circle sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-11-62	Bridal Veil	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-11-62	Green S.D.	Change Order No. 1	Approved
7-13-62	Powers	Change Order No. 1	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-25-62	Portland	Portland International Airport washrack disposal	Prov. approval
7-26-62	Salishan Beach	Sewerage system	Not approved
7-26-62	Eugene	Willakenzie Area sewers	Prov. approval
7-30-62	Seaside	Sewers and pumping station #8	Prov. approval
7-30-62	Astoria	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-31-62	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-31-62	Corvallis	Sanitary sewer lateral 6 E	Prov. approval
8-2-62	Bend	North Pilot Butte Addition sewers	Prov. approval
8-2-62	Eugene	Interceptor sewer for Willamette River crossing	Prov. approval
8-2-62	Grants Pass	Sewers and sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
8-2-62	Silverton	Addendum No. 1	Approved
8-2-62	St. Helens	Nigger Creek sewers	Prov. approval
8-2-62	Portland	North Channel Avenue storm and sewer system	Prov. approval
8-2-62	West Linn	Sewage treatment plant addition	Comments submitted
8-2-62	Dallas	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-3-62	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-3-62	West Slope S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-3-62	Raleighwood S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-3-62	Oak Lodge S.D. II	Supplemental specifications and Addenda Nos. 1 and 2	Approved
8-3-62	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-6-62	McKay Park S.D.	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted
8-6-62	Oceanlake	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-8-62	Medford	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted
8-13-62	West Slope	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-14-62	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-14-62	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-14-62	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-16-62	Oceanlake	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-16-62	Salishan Beach	Sewage treatment plant & sewers	Comments submitted
8-16-62	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-16-62	Portland	Yeon Pump Station No. 4 addition	Approved
8-16-62	Fairview	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-17-62	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-17-62	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-20-62	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-22-62	Astoria	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
8-22-62	Condon	Sewage treatment plant modifications	Prov. approval
8-23-62	N. Roseburg S.D.	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-24-62	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-24-62	Springfield	Thurston High School sewer	Prov. approval
8-28-62	Milwaukie	S.E. 48th Avenue sewer	Prov. approval

CITY OF SHERWOOD:

Mr. Fred A. Anderson, City Attorney, was present to represent the city of Sherwood.

The secretary reported that on July 18, 1962, the Authority indicated that if plans for treatment work for the city of Sherwood were not submitted by August 15, the city would be brought before the Authority for appropriate action. In the interim the Authority had received a letter from Mr. Anderson and Mr. Boydston representing the city in which an extension of time was requested to permit the city's consulting engineers to undertake further studies in order to get the required data on which plans for an expansion of the city's sewage treatment plant would be based.

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Mr. Anderson added to the letter that the industry has undertaken the construction of settling ponds, and tannery has advised the city that they have ordered machinery and they are moving ahead. With pretreatment facilities, there will be some reduction in the loading when the pretreatment ponds are in operation. The pilot plant project for the city is underway and will be finished in approximately three months. The city is asking an extension of time until January 1 when the engineer will be able to tell what might have to be done. After that, there still remains the matter of financing construction. Dr. Wilcox asked when the city had directed Mr. Boydston, Engineer, to proceed with pilot plant studies. Mr. Anderson replied that from the beginning of his appointment the engineer was directed to do whatever was necessary.

It was noted that an order has been entered and one extension has already been granted the city. Plans were supposed to have been submitted by January 1, moved up to July and now another extension until January 1, 1963, is being requested.

When asked if the staff was of the opinion that the city is taking every action indicated, Mr. Benson stated that there had been a problem of getting information regarding type of treatment necessary. He said that Mr. Boydston is making synthetic waste of the quality that is expected from the tannery and mixing it with appropriate amount of synthetic sewage in order to determine how it reacts on type of plant the city of Sherwood now has. This data does not come in a short period of time and January 1 is probably a reasonable time. He recommended the January date be approved. Mr. Anderson stated additional time might be needed for financing arrangements once it was known what had to be done.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the Authority grant the extension of time for submission of plans

requested by the city of Sherwood until January 1, 1963, and continue the original order with the extension subject to progress being made.

REPORT OF THE HEARINGS OFFICER

St. Johns Motor Express:

Mr. Denman presented the report of the hearings officer, Marion B. Lamb, stating that since the open burning was taking place as charged, the Authority should enter a proposed order directing St. Johns Motor Express to discontinue the open burning of refuse at the site in the vicinity of 10,000 North Portland Road. It was also recommended that a copy of the proposed order be sent to the attorney representing St. Johns Motor Express informing him of the proposal and that within fifteen days, he would submit to the Authority any objections. He stated that a final order could be considered at the next Authority meeting after study of the transcript of the testimony introduced at the public hearing; however, the Authority may wish to call a special meeting to avoid a delay of several months.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried, that the recommendation of the hearing officer be accepted and that a proposed order be considered after reading the transcript of the hearing and that the Authority members meet in a special session, if necessary to consider issuance of a final order.

Washington County:

Mr. Denman reported for Mr. Marion Lamb, Hearings Officer, on the status of the hearing on Shadybrook dump, owned and operated by Washington County. He stated that the public hearing had been scheduled on September 11, 1962. Prior to the hearing, however, through the efforts of the staff, Washington County Court had entered into a stipulation whereby they agreed to cease open burning at the site by September 21, 1962. Mr. Denman recommended that the Authority enter an order at this time directing the

said county to cease and desist from further burning at this dump site if the stipulation was approved by the chairman of the Authority.

Mr. Denman read the following stipulation:

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, their attorney, John O. Denman, and Washington County, Oregon, acting by and through the Washington County Court composed of Joseph A. Jaross, County Judge; Clayton Nyberg, Commissioner, and Barbara A. Wilcox, Commissioner; constituting the governing body of Washington County, Oregon, and their attorney, Francis Linklater, District Attorney for Washington County, Oregon, that an Order be entered by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon at its September 13, 1962, meeting directing and ordering the said Washington County and the County Court thereof to desist from, cease and abate not later than September 21, 1962, the open burning of refuse and resulting discharge and emission into the atmosphere of smoke and other air contaminants at and from a dump located approximately six-tenths of a mile east, northeast of the intersection of Truitt Road and Shadybrook Road in Washington County, Oregon, and which said location is more particularly described as Section 29, Range 2 West, Township 2 North, Willamette Meridian; which said dump is operated under the direction and control of Washington County Court in and for Washington County, State of Oregon.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried, that the stipulation be accepted and that an order be entered directing Washington County Court to cease any open burning at the subject site.

R. J. Maier

Mr. Denman reported for Hearings Officer, Marion B. Lamb, on the status of Hillsboro Garbage Disposal dump, owned and operated by Reinhart J. Maier and Alta T. Maier, located about 1 1/4 miles southeast of Hillsboro,

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Oregon. He stated that a public hearing had been scheduled to be held on September 10, 1962, however, that Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Maier had entered a stipulation whereby they agreed to cease open burning at that dump site by September 21, 1962. Mr. Denman recommended that the Authority enter an order at this time directing Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Maier to cease and desist from further burning at this dump site if the stipulation was approved by the chairman of the Authority. Mr. Denman read the following stipulation:

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, their attorney, John O. Denman, and Reinhart J. Maier and Alta T. Maier jointly and severally and for the Hillsboro Garbage Disposal that an Order be entered by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon at its September 13, 1962, meeting, directing and ordering the said Reinhart J. Maier, Alta T. Maier and the Hillsboro Garbage Disposal to desist from, cease and abate not later than September 21, 1962, the open burning of refuse and resulting discharge and emission into the atmosphere of smoke and other air contaminants at and from a dump located approximately one and one-fourth miles southeast of Hillsboro, Oregon, and about 450 feet west of Minter Bridge Road, Washington County, and more particularly described as Section 18, Range 2 West, Township 1 South, Willamette Meridian; which said dump is operated under the direction and control of Reinhart J. Maier and Alta T. Maier in Washington County, State of Oregon.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the Authority accept the stipulation and that an order be entered directing Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Maier to cease any open burning at the subject site.

Report of Hearings Officer (Continued)City of Bates

Mr. Denman reported that the public hearing scheduled at Bates, Oregon, on September 6 had been continued for 30 days until the attorney for Hines Lumber Company could contact the home office in Chicago to determine whether they would want to undertake another engineering study. The home office counsel is to visit the site and attempt to acquire land needed for the sewage treatment facilities. The company has been advised that whether or not the land is acquired it must go ahead. Mr. Denman stated that the attorney for Hines Lumber Company believed that his client would be conducive to working out the problem but weather conditions this winter might interfere with construction. The staff has received a tentative plan which was not entirely acceptable and has asked to have a report from the company within 60 days from the hearing, possibly November. The hearing has been scheduled to be heard in Bates but as yet no date has been set.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried, that an extension of time for approximately 30 days be given the community of Bates to prepare for the hearing authorized at the July 18, 1962, meeting of the Authority.

STAFF REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONSB & D PAVING PLANT - Hood River

Mr. Hatchard referred to copies of a letter dated September 6, 1962, which had been placed in the notebook of each member, from Mr. Vawter Parker, attorney for Mr. E. E. Berg, owner of the B & D Paving Company, Hood River, replying to the Sanitary Authority's letter of August 30, 1962, concerning air pollution caused by the B & D asphalt paving plant located about 1 mile S. E. from Hood River. Mr. Hatchard reported that the paving plant has operated at this site for several years, however, that this

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spring complaints were received regarding excessive smoke and dust conditions. He stated that the initial surveys made by our district office involved mostly the water pollution aspects and that some corrections were made; however, complaints from nearby residents regarding air pollution have continued. The paving plant owner, Mr. Ernest Berg, has been notified that he will have to install adequate control facilities or move the plant to a relatively remote location.

Mr. Vawter Parker, attorney for Mr. E. Berg, has advised the Authority that the owner was considering moving the plant to another location and that some of the discharges from the present operations were reduced. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff recommends that the members authorize a public hearing and appoint a hearings officer if adequate improvements are not made by October 15, 1962.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Sanitary Authority accept the report and recommendations of the staff and authorize a public hearing by a hearings officer if adequate progress is not made toward the control of the emissions from the paving plant by October 15, 1962.

ACME AUTO WRECKING COMPANY - Multnomah County

Mr. Hatchard stated that complaints were continuing regarding excessive smoke discharged from the open burning of stripped automobile bodies at the Acme Wrecking Company site on N. E. 148th Street in the Parkrose District, owned and operated by Mr. R. M. Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford has been notified by letter regarding the violations but the open burning practices have continued. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff recommended that the members of the Sanitary Authority authorize a public hearing and appoint a hearings officer in this matter if adequate progress is not made toward control of the emissions from the open burning by October 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the reports and recommendations of the staff be adopted and that a public hearing by a hearings officer be authorized if adequate progress was not made toward control of the open burning at the Acme Auto Wrecking Company's site by October 1, 1962.

SARRETT SHINGLE COMPANY - Multnomah County

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Mr. Hatchard stated that complaints have continued regarding excessive smoke discharged from the open burning of wood wastes at the Sarrett Shingle mill, located on N. E. Union Avenue, north of Columbia Boulevard. He reported that there was an enclosure around the material being burned but that dense smoke was being discharged into the air. Mr. Orville Sarrett has been notified that open burning was in violation of the Sanitary Authority's regulations and he was requested to notify the Authority of his plans to control emissions; however, no reply has been received. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff recommended that the Sanitary Authority authorize a public hearing by a hearings officer if satisfactory progress was not made to control smoke and flyash from the open burning of wood waste by the Sarrett Shingle Company by October 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the staff report and recommendations be accepted and that a public hearing by a hearings officer be authorized if satisfactory progress was not made to control the smoke and flyash from the Sarrett Shingle Company by October 1, 1962.

McCLURE AUTO WRECKING COMPANY - Multnomah County

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Authority received complaints in March 1962 alleging that the open burning of refuse at the McClure Auto Wrecking Company, 8611 N. E. Union Avenue, had caused the discharge of excessive smoke and odors. He stated that investigations confirmed that a nuisance did exist

and notice was given Mr. W. C. McClure to cease open burning refuse at this landfill; however, he reported that additional field inspections have shown that the open burning has continued.

The staff recommended that the members of the Authority authorize a public hearing by a hearings officer if the open burning of refuse does not cease at this site by October 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the staff report be accepted and a public hearing by a hearings officer be authorized if adequate progress towards control of open burning of refuse is not made by McClure Auto Wrecking Company by October 1, 1962.

EDWARDS BROTHERS SAWMILL - Albany

Mr. Hatchard reported that our district office had received complaints in June, 1962, alleging public nuisance conditions were present and were caused by particulate fallout discharged from the Edward Brothers Lumber Mill in Albany. He stated that field investigations were made and sampling in the area indicated that the fallout was as high as 200 tons per square mile per month. He stated that the staff recommended that the Authority authorize holding a public hearing by a hearings officer if satisfactory progress was not made toward control of excessive deposition of flyash and similar materials by October 1, 1962.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the staff report be accepted and that a public hearing by a hearing officer be authorized if satisfactory progress toward control of the excessive deposition of flyash from the Edwards Brothers Lumber Mill was not made by October 1, 1962.

TREATMENT OF WASTES FROM MARINE TOILETS

The secretary reported that this matter was discussed by Mr. Spies with Interim Committee on Natural Resources at their meeting held on

Friday, August 24. The Committee was interested in knowing if the Authority could accomplish the same thing without additional legislation or if it would have to be by regulation. Mr. Spies had reported to the Committee that the Sanitary Authority staff was not equipped to handle a program of that magnitude. The Committee instructed the Authority and the Marine Board to see if a satisfactory approach to the problem could be worked out without legislation.

The secretary then referred to a letter addressed to the Authority by Mr. Rittenhouse, Director, State Marine Board, in which he asked that the Sanitary Authority work with their Board to develop a mutually satisfactory approach to the problem preferably without additional legislation if possible. Mr. Denman, legal counsel for the Authority, asked for more time to review current statutes before advising the Authority as to what course of action should be taken.

No action was taken, but the secretary was asked to place this item on the agenda for the next meeting.

#### BOND FOR SALISHAN

During an informal discussion on August 13th, the Authority agreed that if personal signatures of the principals were obtained, the bond for the Salishan project could be reduced to \$1,000.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that a \$1,000 bond be accepted for the Salishan project after the personal guarantee of the principals in lieu of the usual bond value requirements have been received.

#### REQUESTS FOR VARIANCES

##### Oregon State Penitentiary

Mr. Howard Smith referred to a letter of August 20, 1962, from Warden C. T. Gladden, requesting the Authority to grant a temporary variance to

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allow the open burning of wood wastes from the prison furniture plant which have been stockpiled since the termination of burning on June 30, 1962. Mr. Gladden advised the Authority in his letter that funds for the installation of an adequate incinerator were included in the penitentiary budget for the 1963-65 biennial. Mr. Smith explained that the staff were advised by L. H. Kahle, business manager of the prison, that a transfer of funds within the penitentiary budget was being requested to allow the procurement of the incinerator during the next quarter of the current year (October-December, 1962) and that the temporary variance was needed for the period October 15, 1962, to February 1, 1963.

Mr. Smith stated that the staff recommended that variance be granted until February 1, 1963, with the understanding that any burning be done only when good atmospheric dilution was present.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be accepted provided that satisfactory progress reports be submitted by the penitentiary prior to the next meeting and that no further variance be granted beyond February 1, 1963.

SANITARY SERVICE COMPANY - Salem

A copy of a letter from attorney R. W. DeArmond, representing the Sanitary Service Company of Salem was reviewed by Mr. Smith in which the company requested that a variance be granted to open burn wood wastes at the site of the Sanitary Service Company landfill site, 3.5 miles S. E. of Salem, Oregon, until February 1, 1963. The staff recommended that a variance to open-burn regulations be granted from October 15, 1962, to February 1, 1963.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be adopted and that a final variance be granted to open burn wood waste and tree trimmings only for the period October 15, 1962, to February 1, 1963.

WASHINGTON COUNTY - Shadybrook Dump

Mr. Smith reported that a letter dated September 6, 1962, was received from Washington County Court regarding permission for a one time open burn of the accumulated refuse at the Shadybrook dump site. He explained that this letter was the result of activities carried on between the staff and the Washington County Court in the matter of converting the open burning at Shadybrook dump site, near North Plains, Oregon, to a landfill type operation.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be accepted and that the Authority grant the Washington County Court a one time variance for open burning the accumulated refuse at the Shadybrook site providing that no serious nuisance be created to nearby residents.

REVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES GOVERNING HEARINGS

Mr. Denman brought to the attention of the Authority several inconsistencies in the administrative rules governing hearings and orders and indicated that he would study the matter further and have a report with recommendations at the next meeting.

CITY OF SALEM

Mr. McPhillips then made a statement as follows on behalf of the Authority in the matter of a bond election for an interceptor sewer and sewage treatment plant for the city of Salem:

On Friday, September 21, the people of Salem will vote on a \$5,600,000 bond issue to finance the construction of interceptor and outfall sewers, and a new sewage treatment plant.

These projects are urgently needed to abate pollution which occurs in the Willamette River below Salem during the late summer months, and which is caused by inadequately treated sewage and cannery wastes from the city. As a matter of fact, studies show that the pollution load placed on the river by Salem at the critical season of the year accounts for as much as one-fifth of the total pollution load placed on the Willamette River by all cities and industries in the valley.

Early financing of the project is urgent so that the city can proceed in the sale of bonds, acquire the treatment plant site, and let construction contracts in time to complete the project before the summer of 1964. It

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is also important that the city move promptly so that its application for a federal grant to share in construction costs during the next year will not be jeopardized.

It is our sincere hope that the voters next Friday will take this forward step by supporting this urgently necessary public health facility.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried, that the board adopt the statement as the official statement of the Authority in the matter of the vote of Salem bonds.

#### PORT OF PORTLAND

The Secretary read a letter dated August 17, 1962, from Mr. John J. Winn, Jr., General Manager, Port of Portland, requesting assistance from the Sanitary Authority in the development of performance type regulations for the River Gate area, after field surveys and air sampling data had been accumulated. Mr. Hatchard showed a map of the area referred to in the letter which included the area east of Willamette River and south of Columbia River and north of St. Johns. He reported that in the future, the project may involve about 9,000 acres and that for many years the staff has been working with planning and zoning agencies in the adoption of air pollution performance standards for industrial districts. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff planned to prepare an outline of a report for the requested project for review of the members of the Sanitary Authority by November 15, 1962.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the Authority instruct its staff to prepare an outline of the project requested by the Port of Portland and submit the information for review by November 15, 1962.

#### BUDGET

Copies of the proposed budget for air and water quality control programs for 1963-1965 biennium were placed in the members notebooks. Mr. Everts stated the air quality control budget as proposed is to maintain the present

staff and have six additional members. The request for state funds for this period would be approximately \$297,000 including lab equipment, etc. Water quality control will maintain the present staff of 16 persons and ask for only one additional member, who would serve as laboratory director. The request for state funds will be approximately \$270,000.

HARVEY ALUMINUM

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Mr. Hatchard presented the following information regarding the status of the Harvey Aluminum fluoride control installations for the period August 23 to September 13, 1962, which was obtained from Mr. Joseph Byrne, Technical Consultant, Harvey Aluminum (Inc.):

1. The completion of the installation of the improved water troughs for the five cell buildings' roof monitor control systems is scheduled for September 14.
2. During a wind storm, the vertical panels of cell building A were damaged because of corrosion by the contact with the acid water effluent. The aluminum side paneling of each monitor for the five cell buildings will be removed and replaced with a noncorrosive plastic panel. Approximately 10,000 lineal feet of paneling will be replaced, and the project is scheduled to start on September 17 on cell building A. No completion date can be predicted at this time. None of the cell buildings roof monitor control system will be operating during the panel replacement project.
3. Preliminary test measurements of the roof monitor control system of cell building A will be made during the week of September 24. The roof monitor controls on cell building A will be in operation during this period. Cooperative activities with Harvey's technical staff and the Sanitary Authority representatives are underway.
4. The program to reduce fluorides produced at the individual cell operating units is continuing. The emphasis at the present time is on the improvement of the skirt design. No specific program has been completed to evaluate the reduction in fluorides emitted into the cell building space ventilation resulting from these changes.

Mr. Hatchard referred to the report of the annual sweet cherry crop in The Dalles which was provided by Mr. John Thienes. Wasco County Agricultural Agent, copies of which had been placed in each member's notebook.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the staff report concerning progress by Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) on the installation of fluoride controls be accepted.

The secretary introduced new staff member Mr. Harold Sawyer to the members of the Board. Mr. Hatchard introduced Mr. Lowell Ring, air quality control engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Mr. Everts stated letters had been received from the cities of Yamhill and Monmouth that their bond elections had carried so these cities were now eligible to receive priority certificates for federal grants.

No date was set for the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-FOURTH MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
January 4, 1963

The ninety-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., January 4, 1963, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, Chris L. Wheeler, B.A. McPhillips, Edward C. Harms, Jr., and John P. Amacher, members; John Denman, Assistant Attorney General, Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold E. Milliken and Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineers; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer and Ronald R. Ott, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, H.M. Patterson and E.J. Weathersbee, District Sanitary Engineers; Howard G. Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian, and Robert B. Percy, Chief Chemist.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the ninety-third meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on September 13, 1962, be approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 49 project plans for water pollution control, and 9 project plans for air quality control, during the months of September, October and November, 1962, be approved:

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Water Pollution Control -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-5-62	Beaverton	Sewage treatment plant expansion	Comments submitted
9-6-62	Hamilton-Shattuck	Sewage collection system	Prov. approval
9-7-62	Gresham	Ponderosa Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
9-10-62	Beaverton	Sewage treatment plant expansion	Prov. approval
9-13-62	Furlong S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-13-62	Eagle Point	Change Order No. 7	Approved
9-14-62	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-17-62	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-17-62	Salem	Northgate Annex #3 sewers	Prov. approval
9-19-62	Mult. Co.	Sylvan Heights Subd.	Prov. approval
9-20-62	Wash. County	Brook Ridge Subd.	Prov. approval
9-20-62	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-21-62	Tigard	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-25-62	Portland	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-26-62	McKay Park S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-1-62	Milwaukie	Railroad Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
10-2-62	Vernonia	Change Order #4 - Lagoon project	Approved
10-3-62	Hood River County	Neighbors of Woodcraft sewerage	Prov. approval
10-4-62	Crook County	Rager Ranger Sta. sewage lagoon	Prov. approval
10-4-62	Warm Springs	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
10-5-62	Eugene	Willakenzie pumping station	Prov. approval
10-11-62	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-11-62	Somerset West	Preliminary engineering study	Prov. approval
10-12-62	Monmouth	Interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
10-12-62	Beaverton	Barnes acres sewers	Prov. approval
10-16-62	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

10-17-62	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-17-62	Portland	Sewage collection system	Prov. approval
10-30-62	Springfield	N. 2nd St. sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-30-62	Springfield	N. 32nd to 42nd St. sewer	Prov. approval
10-31-62	Multnomah County	Indian Hills Subd. sewer	Additional requirements outlined
10-31-62	Linn County	Glen White Restaurant sewage plant	Prov. approval
10-31-62	Reedsport	Convalescent Hospital sewerage	Comments submitted
11-8-62	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-9-62	Beaverton	Tektronix sewerage facilities	Comments submitted
11-9-62	Washington Co.	Brookridge Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
11-13-62	Somerset West	Park View #1, collection system	Prov. approval
11-14-62	Eastside	Report on sewage treatment	Approved
11-15-62	Sandy	Hospital Hill sewers	Prov. approval
11-15-62	Lake Oswego	Specifications, Interceptor #3	Approved
11-16-62	St. Helens	Sewers, District #23	Prov. approval
11-21-62	Salem	Willow Lake STP, interceptor and outfall	Prov. approval
11-23-62	Medford	Siskiyou Village Unit #1, sewers	Prov. approval
11-26-62	Lake Oswego	Interceptor sewer, phase 3	Prov. approval
11-28-62	The Dalles	Orchard Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
11-28-62	Ramona Heights San. Dist.	Sewers for Pine Hills, Inc.	Prov. approval
11-28-62	Willamina	Engineering report	Approved
11-29-62	Multnomah Co.	Preliminary report on motel and restaurant waste disposal at Weatherall's Trout Lakes	Approved
11-29-62	Seaside	Force main replacement	Prov. approval

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Air Quality Control -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-25-62	Haines	Baker Mill & Grain - cyclone dust collector	Approval deferred
10-11-62	Eugene	Bob's Drive-in Incinerator	Cond. approval
10-22-62	Eugene	James Madison Jr. High School Incinerator	Disapproved
10-26-62	Coos Bay	G P Formaldehyde Plant	Satisfactory
10-26-62	Albany	Western Kraft, expansion plans	Submitted comments
11-8-62	Springfield	McKay's Market Incinerator	Cond. approval
11-23-62	Eugene	Sacred Heart Hospital pathological incinerator	Cond. approval

HARVEY ALUMINUM (Inc.) - The Dalles

The Chairman asked that Mr. R.E. Hatchard give the present status of Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) air pollution problem.

Mr. Hatchard stated that since the September 13, 1962 Authority meeting, the staff has made four surveys of the Harvey Aluminum plant in The Dalles to determine the status of installation of controls, to observe the cell operating conditions and to participate in test measurements of discharge of fluorides into the atmosphere.

The mill survey on October 4 indicated that some deficiencies were present and the company was so notified in a letter of October 17. Subsequent surveys have shown improvements on most of these items.

Harvey Aluminum has retained Resources Research, Inc. as consultants to make different test measurements of the fluoride removal efficiencies of the roof monitor control installations. Staff members participated in test measurements made on November 19 and 20, 1962, involving the Building A roof monitor system. Four sampling points were used at each station. The November 19 tests were not representative because of high wind velocity which developed during the test runs. On November 20, two additional measurements were made. Air Quality Control staff members reported that the mill operating conditions during the test runs were

representative. Twenty-four aliquot samples were provided to the Air Quality Control representatives from the three test runs made on November 19 and 20.

The Air Quality Control analysis of the fluoride content found in the impinger samples compare favorably with the concentrations found by Resources Research laboratories.

The panel replacement project was completed by December 15 and four and a half of the roof monitor controls systems had been in operation during the month.

The field sample station at the Klindt farm was re-established on December 19, 1962. This station is located 2000 feet east of the aluminum mill and several series of samples were collected previously. A total of 29 samples for six-hour sampling periods were collected from the period December 19 to 27 and the analyses for this series is as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>No. Samples</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Average</u>
8-29-60	98	96.4 ppb	5.9 ppb	15.7 ppb	21.0 ppb
10-17-60					
12-19-62	29	15.1	0.9	2.5	3.2
12-27-62	Incomplete				

The series of samples started December 19 is not complete and the summary of the sample analysis will change when additional samples are obtained. It is evident, however, that considerable reduction in the concentration of fluoride in The Dalles vicinity is being produced. A review of the preliminary information indicates that a reduction of at least 50 percent in the fluoride content has been produced.

Staff representatives had contacted Harvey Aluminum management in The Dalles to make surveys on October 15, December 19 and December 21, particularly to observe the fluoride controls during representative periods. Access could not be obtained because the approval of Harvey Aluminum's management in The Dalles must be obtained from Maxwell Elliott, General Counsel, Harvey Aluminum, at their headquarters in Torrance. Mr. Elliott was in the Eastern United States on these dates and was not available to grant permission. The provisions of Chapter 449.800, Subsection 7, provide that the Authority or any delegated officers or

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agents may enter and inspect after due notice at reasonable times any property, premises or place for the purpose of investigating either an actual or specified source of air pollution \*\*\*. Upon advice from legal counsel, the Authority staff have understood that in the case of mill operating 24 hours per day, seven days a week, the requirement of due notice is met by calling at the mill gate and advising the management that the Authority's representative wants to make a survey. The Harvey Aluminum requirement of individual approval by their Torrance headquarters has caused loss of time. It is not considered practicable to prearrange surveys two or three days in advance.

During the four surveys made since September 13, 1962, the staff members received the cooperation of Harvey's technical staff and have observed all phases of the operation. Questions pertaining to operations have been answered.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS -

- (1) The roof monitor installations are completed and are in full operation in five aluminum reduction cell buildings.
- (2) Test measurements based upon the November 20 data show that the fluoride removal efficiency was being produced based upon the expected performance from the pilot test runs on cell Building E.
- (3) Preliminary data from the Klindt sampling station show considerable reduction in fluoride concentration. Additional samples are needed to reflect the variable weather conditions occurring in The Dalles before reaching conclusions on the area wide reduction in fluoride concentrations. However, review of the preliminary information indicates that a reduction of at least 50 percent in the fluoride levels is being achieved.
- (4) There is a need for foliage sampling analysis to show the reduction in fluoride concentrations compared with previous periods. It is recommended that the staff be instructed to confer with the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station staff to arrange a sampling program to get this need during the 1963 growing season.

(5) Harvey Aluminum maintains a staff of twelve maintenance personnel to provide maintenance for the 28 multiclones, 20 fume scrubber towers, humidifiers and the ducting systems connecting the units, 600 burners in addition to the five roof monitor control installations which include several miles of piping, thousands of high pressure spray nozzles and poly-vinyl screens. It is recommended that a regular periodical preventive maintenance program be developed by Harvey Aluminum to serve the roof monitor control installations in order to avoid any preventable operational shut downs.

(6) During the June 5, 1962 Authority meeting in The Dalles, permission was granted to Harvey Aluminum to suspend the requirement for making a monthly test measurement of the fume scrubbers on a rotation schedule. This request from Harvey Aluminum was granted in order to concentrate the staff time upon completion of the roof monitor installations. The Authority staff recommends that the monthly test measurements of one fume scrubber tower and one roof monitor installation be re-activated on a rotation schedule. This data is needed to establish the quantity of fluoride being emitted into the atmosphere.

(7) The staff recommends that Harvey Aluminum continue its projects to minimize the escape of fluoride in the cell operation itself. These projects have been under way for some time. However, no written reports of the reduction in fluoride reaching the cell building space ventilation have been submitted by Harvey. There is a need for periodical reporting regarding the status. It is recommended further that Harvey Aluminum review any research findings of other aluminum companies to determine if additional measures may be taken to reduce the quantity of fluoride leaving the cells and not being collected in the fume duct work.

(8) It is recommended that the Air Quality Control staff members be authorized to make surveys of the Harvey Aluminum mill at any time when operations are under way.

The Chairman then stated that a resolution had been received by the Sanitary Authority from the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League and upon request of the Chairman the Secretary read the resolution as follows:

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Wasco County Fruit & Produce League

RESOLUTION to Oregon State Sanitary Authority:

WHEREAS the fruit growers of Wasco County have since July of 1960 been repeatedly requesting protection from excessive fluoride emissions into the atmosphere at The Dalles, and

WHEREAS fluoride injury symptoms on peaches in September, 1962, were even more severe and widespread than in previous years in the area of Harvey Aluminum's plant at The Dalles, and severe damage to prunes, apricots, pine trees and sweet cherries continued through 1962 as in previous years, and

WHEREAS The Oregon State Sanitary Authority on June 5, 1962 again postponed a show cause hearing for Harvey Aluminum Company, the motion for such postponement being based upon an understanding that the monitor control system at the Harvey plant was in fact at that time installed and operating, though later inspection in June, 1962, by an independent engineer showed the monitor control system to be only about half completed, and

WHEREAS the original postponement of this hearing on April 4, 1961, was based upon an offer of cooperation and the hope that working with the industry without applying sanctions would produce a better and quicker solution to the air pollution problem at The Dalles, and

WHEREAS a recent statement on industrial air pollution control in the Oregonian, December 9, 1962, recognizes that: "Nobody is going to put in any kind of control devices that cost money unless he has to. There must be sanctions against industry or else it is going to pollute the air," and

WHEREAS a lack of effective progress to date, seven months after the so called completion date of June 5, 1962, or even any measurement of alleged progress in monitor fume control at the Harvey plant, clearly demonstrates the need of a more effective approach to solution of the problem, and

WHEREAS Harvey Aluminum Company continues to operate its additional pot line in defiance of the order of July, 1960, of the Sanitary Authority to not operate such facility without an approved air pollution control system,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League directors this 28th day of December, 1962, that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority be requested to reconsider its action of April 4, 1961, and reassume its responsibility to the people of the State of Oregon by causing abatement without further delay of excessive fluoride emissions into the atmosphere at The Dalles.

Attest /s/ W.H. Myers, Jr.  
Secretary

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Hatchard if he felt that Harvey Aluminum was operating contrary to the Sanitary Authority's order of July, 1960.

Mr. Hatchard said that he would depend upon advice from our legal counsel, since the position of the Authority on the matter had been determined on the previous counsel's recommendation.

Mr. Harms explained that it was his understanding that the delay in considering conditional approval of the cell building E controls was related to the recognized need for the roof monitoring system for the whole operation, and that this would have the same conditional approval, since the Sanitary Authority cannot give any absolute approval.

Mr. Wendel then asked if there was anyone from the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League who wished to be heard on this subject.

Mr. Lamar Tooze, attorney for Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, advised the Chairman that Mr. Don Bailey, Chairman of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League would like to make a statement.

Mr. Bailey gave a brief resume' of the past history of the problem. He stated that in June, 1962, a meeting of the Sanitary Authority was held in The Dalles, and at that time Harvey Aluminum reported that the monitoring system was completed and operating. Mr. Bailey stated that two weeks later an independent engineer visited the plant and found this statement to be erroneous. Mr. Bailey said they would like the privilege of having their engineer visit the plant again and inspect the system which has been installed, and that they would like to have copies of measurements made by the Sanitary Authority on the tests which were made last November and December, which showed certain efficiencies of the control system.

Mr. Bailey stated that the apricot and peach crops had been severely affected during the 1962 growing season, and that some of the cherry growers located within three miles of the aluminum mill in the Cherry Heights and Chenoweth areas had experienced heavy losses. He reported that cherry orchards farther away from the mill had produced a heavy crop. He emphasized that the orchardists in The Dalles could not continue to suffer these losses and stay in production. He requested the Authority to reconvene the hearing that has been postponed since April, 1961.

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The Chairman asked if representatives of Harvey Aluminum wanted to make a statement.

Mr. Joe Byrne, Technical Consultant for Harvey Aluminum, said that for the past several years Harvey Aluminum has had a program of settlement with fruit growers for any damage that the fruit growers believed was caused by fluorides; that Harvey Aluminum had settled claims on apricots, peaches and prunes; however, no claims for damage to the cherry crop have ever been presented.

Mr. Sam Speerstra, attorney for Harvey Aluminum, stated that a suit has been pending for some time in Federal court which involves about 24 members of the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League. They expect the suit will be terminated and many of the problems mentioned by Mr. Bailey can then be solved.

Mr. Speerstra stated that about a year ago Harvey Aluminum filed a motion of dismissal of the show-cause hearing in this proceeding; that Harvey Aluminum recognized there was a continuing responsibility to abate pollution; and that Harvey Aluminum has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in research, testing and installing the control installations. Mr. Speerstra further stated that all of the equipment has been installed, tests have been taken, and that Harvey Aluminum has reached the point where this proceeding should be dismissed. Mr. Speerstra emphasized that he did not think it was necessary for this proceeding to go on further, and that with the permission of the Authority, Harvey Aluminum at this time would request the Authority for permission to file a motion to dismiss this show-cause proceeding. Mr. Speerstra stated that Harvey Aluminum would appreciate some expression from the Authority that they be permitted to file such a motion.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Bailey questioned the desirability of further expansion at Harvey Aluminum at The Dalles in view of the fact that present roof monitor controls reduce fluorides only 50%. If plant capacity was doubled, the current problem would not be solved.

Mr. Wendel asked if expansion of the plant was contemplated in view of the surplus of aluminum at the present time.

Mr. Byrne stated that Harvey Aluminum has recently opened a plant in Michigan and are constructing a second plant in Kentucky, and that these two plants will use all the aluminum that The Dalles plant can manufacture. He explained that Harvey Aluminum will have to buy aluminum for their own use unless the production facilities are expanded.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Tooze what additional actions the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League would like the Authority to consider at this time.

Mr. Tooze replied that the League was glad to learn of the recent progress in the completion and testing of the roof monitor controls. He stated that the reduction in the air fluoride content was encouraging but additional measurements were needed to reflect other seasonal weather conditions. He stated further that the League did not agree that the show-cause hearing should be concluded at this time, since the real test of the fluoride reduction would come from the analyses of foliage samples for fluoride content and the removal of injurious effects to the fruit crops.

Mr. Bailey stated that the evaluation of the fluoride removal must be continued to assure that the systems are being operated satisfactorily. He pointed out that some of the fruit growers had suffered losses for several years and that the losses from the fluoride injury must be stopped or they will be forced out of production.

Mr. Harms said that in his opinion the procedure outlined by the staff exactly meets what Mr. Bailey was suggesting, and that he did not think the Sanitary Authority would be fulfilling its duty if it dismissed the show-cause proceedings at this time.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be approved, and that the show-cause public hearing proceedings be continued.

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ST. JOHNS MOTOR EXPRESS COMPANY - Portland

The Chairman asked Mr. Denman to advise the Authority members on the status of the public hearing concerning air pollution discharged by the St. Johns Motor Express Company's refuse disposal site.

Mr. Denman said the proposed order stating that the St. Johns Motor Express Company, its agents, and representatives cease, desist and abate immediately the open burning of refuse, was sent to Mr. Homer Allen, Attorney for St. Johns Motor Express Company. Mr. Allen was present at the meeting to submit objections to this proposed order as follows:

BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
of the  
STATE OF OREGON

In the matter of St. John's Motor )	
Express Company, a corporation, )	OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED ORDER
concerning Air Pollution in )	
Multnomah County, State of Oregon )	

Comes now the St. John's Motor Express Company, a corporation, by and through its president, Louis F. Larsen and makes the following objections to the proposed Order of the State Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon entered in the above-entitled matter on the 21st day of December, 1962:

I

The Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon is an administrative body created, existing, and operating under and by virtue of Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 449.

II

That, ORS 449.815 (2) provides as follows:

"In case of failure by conference, conciliation and persuasion to correct or remedy any source or any cause of air pollution or air contamination which resulted in a violation of any rule, regulation or order of the Sanitary Authority, the Authority shall have cause to have issued and served upon the person complained against, a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint made by it or a copy of the complaint made to it, which shall specify the provisions of the rule, regulation or order of which such person is said to be in violation and a statement of the manner in and the extent to which such person is said to violate it, and shall require the person so complained against to answer the charges of such Complaint at a public hearing before the Authority at a time not less than fifteen days after the date of notice."

III

The Oregon Administrative Rules, section 31-047 promulgated by the State Sanitary Authority provides as follows:

(1) In case of failure by conference, conciliation and persuasion to correct or remedy any source or any cause of air pollution or air contamination which has resulted in a violation of any rule, regulation or order of the Sanitary Authority, the agency may institute a hearing by written notice issued and served upon the person complained against.

## (2) Contents of Notice:

The notice shall be in writing signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary or his assistant, and shall contain:

(a) A summary of the Complaint made by or to the agency; or in the alternative a copy of the Complaint shall be attached to the notice.

(b) Specify the provisions of the Statute or Rule, Regulation or Order of which the respondent is said to be in violation.

(c) A statement of the manner in and the extent to which such person is said to violate the Statute or Rule, Regulation or Order ....)

## IV

It will be noted that the Sanitary Authority has seen fit to eliminate from its procedural requirements that which was included in the Statutory requirements, namely the service of a Complaint in order to institute proceedings; and this respondent objects to the Order hereinabove mentioned on the ground that no copy of the Complaint has ever been served upon St. John's Motor Express or any of its officers, agents, operators or attorneys.

It will be further noted that both the Statutory requirements and the Administrative Rules require a statement in the Complaint, or in the case of the Administrative Rules, in the notice as to the extent to which the person accused is said to violate a rule or regulation of the commission, yet in the instant case no allegation was contained in the notice served upon St. John's Motor Express Company as to the extent to which St. John's Motor Express Company was alleged to have violated the rules of the Sanitary Authority.

It will be further noted that the OAR 31-047 (2) (A) requires a summary or a copy of the Complaint to be included in the notice; this was not done in the instant case.

## V

This entire proceeding has been directed against St. John's Motor Express Company, a corporation; however, there has never been any showing nor can there ever be that St. John's Motor Express Company, a corporation, owned or ever owned the property in question in this matter; or that St. John's Motor Express Company has ever had or has now any control over the property with which we are here concerned. Your Petitioner therefore, objects to the proposed Order mentioned hereinabove for the reason that there has never been any showing that the St. John's Motor Express Company its officers, agents or employees have at any time violated any rule or regulation of the State Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon.

## VI

ORS 449.785 enumerates the factors to be taken into account in fixing standards of quality and purity of air and requires establishment of standards for any order of the Sanitary Authority to have validity. The Oregon Administrative Rules promulgated by the State Sanitary Authority, sections 21-001 through 21-031 sets out the standards fixed by the Authority for carrying out the policy and purpose of the laws of the State of Oregon pertaining to air pollution.

There is no showing in the present case that the factors enumerated in ORS 449.785 were observed in the present instance nor has there been any showing that the standards set out in the Oregon Administrative Rules, promulgated by the State Sanitary Authority, sections 21-011 through 21-031 were not met.

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On the contrary it was admitted at the hearing conducted on this matter that the factors enumerated in ORS 449.785 were ignored in the present instance and it was further admitted that no tests were made to ascertain whether the standards set out by Oregon Administrative Rules, section 21-011 through 21-031 were met or not.

As a matter of fact, the only showing that there has been any violation of a rule or regulation of the State Sanitary Authority has been the fact that evidence was produced to show open burning.

#### VII

Oregon Administrative Rules promulgated by State Sanitary Authority section 21-006 subsection (19) states as follows:

"Open burning means burning of combustible material wherein the products of combustion are admitted into the open air not directed through a stack or chimney." And 22-011 provides as follows

("Open burning at dumps prohibited. (1) The open burning of refuse and liquid wastes is hereby prohibited after January 1, 1960, at any location that is less than:

(a) Six miles from the municipal boundary of any city of more than 45,000 population, or

(b) Three miles from the municipal boundaries of any city of more than 10,000 population but less than 45,000 population ....")

The rules or regulations laid down in OAR 22-011 and 21-006 quoted above are unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious for the following reasons:

1. The same fire emitting the same contaminants becomes permissible when directed through a stack.

2. An arbitrary six miles limitation is placed upon "open burning" with no consideration of factors enumerated in ORS 449.785 for fixing standards for carrying out the policy and purposes of the law relating to air pollution or the standards set out in OAR 21-111 through 21-031.

#### VIII

ORS 449.775 (4) specifically excepts from the operation of the air pollution laws of the State of Oregon "Land clearing and/or land grading operations" as does OAR 22-020 (4).

The evidence in the instant case discloses that the operation herein complained of clearly falls within that exception; although it is contended by the Authority that OAR 21-006 (14) and (15) nullify the exception in the instant case.

It is the contention of respondent herein that the Sanitary Authority has no power to define the terms used by the legislature in setting up the air pollution laws of the State of Oregon.

It is further contended that the definition adopted by the Sanitary Authority for "land clearing and land grading" is unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious.

It is further contended that the definition adopted by the Sanitary Authority for "land grading and land clearing" attempts through Administrative fiat to reverse the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon which declared in Craig Vs. Crystal Realty Company 89 OR 25 that the term "Land Clearing" must have different significations in various localities of the State such as timber cutting and removal in one area, but in another area properly include

plowing---so here, it is respondents contention that "Land Clearing and Land Grading" also includes removal of and brush and filling to clear a swamp and prepare the site for industrial development.

## IX

ORS 449.765 declares the policy of the State of Oregon on air pollution to be as follows:

"In the interest of the public health and welfare of the people, it is declared to be the policy of the State of Oregon to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the State to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life or to property and to maintain public enjoyment of the State's natural resources and consistent with the economic and industrial well being of the State....)

ORS 449.770 declares the purpose behind the air pollution laws of the State of Oregon to be as follows:

"It is the purpose of ORS 449.760 to 449.830 to safeguard the air resources of the State by controlling or abating air pollution which exists on August 9, 1961; and preventing new air pollution, under a program which shall be consistent with the declaration of policy above stated and with ORS 449.760 to 449.830."

Respondent further objects to the Proposed Order entered herein for the reason that the evidence produced by the Sanitary Authority failed to show any conduct on the part of respondent which transgressed the policy and purposes of the State of Oregon in regard to air pollution, as set out in ORS 449.765 and ORS 449.770. For example, there has been no showing of any injury to human, plant, or animal life or to property; or that there has been any injury to the public enjoyment of the State's resources.

## X

To summarize, respondent's objections to the proposed order of the State Sanitary Authority entered herein on the 21st day of December, 1962, are as follows:

1. The procedural requirements of ORS 449.815 (2) have not been met.
2. The procedural requirements of OAR 31-047 have not been met.
3. The Sanitary Authority is without power to change the procedural requirements of the Statute.
4. (a) St. John's Motor Express Company, Incorporated, was not a proper party to this proceeding since it does not own nor have control of the property affected by this proceeding, nor has it ever had such ownership or control.  
(b) Nor has St. John's Motor Express Company ever had control of the operation complained of in this proceeding.
5. There has been no showing in this proceeding that St. John's Motor Express Company has violated any statute, rule or regulation of the State of Oregon or any of its agencies.

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6. The Sanitary Authority has failed to show that factors fixed by Statute to be used in fixing standards for maintaining purity of air have been considered.

7. There has been no showing that the standards fixed by the State Sanitary Authority have not been met.

8. The rules laid down in OAR 21-006 (19) and 22-011 are unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious.

9. The operation complained of here comes within the specific exception contained in ORS 449.775 (4).

10. The State Sanitary Authority has no power to define the terms used by the legislature in setting up the Oregon law on air pollution.

11. The definition of "Land Clearing and Land Grading" adopted by the State Sanitary Authority is unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious.

12. The definition of "Land Clearing and Land Grading" adopted by the State Sanitary Authority is an Administrative attempt to overrule the definition adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

WHEREFORE, respondent prays that an Order be entered herein dismissing this entire proceeding.

/s/ Louis F. Larsen, Pres.  
St. John's Motor Express Company, a  
corporation

Attorney for St. John's Motor Express Company  
Homer L. Allen  
292 1/2 N. Lombard Street  
Portland 17, Oregon  
BU 5-4523

Mr. Denman stated that a notice of public hearing was sent to St. Johns Motor Express Company and that the dump as it exists is a dump within the definition recognized by the Sanitary Authority, and that it was operating in such a manner as to become a nuisance. Mr. Denman further stated that a copy of the engineer's report setting forth findings of the staff based on inspection, was included with the hearing notice, and at the time of the hearing a copy of the engineer's report was introduced into evidence upon stipulation.

Mr. Denman stated that open burning of refuse from land grading and land clearing that is burned on site is excepted from the air pollution statute, whereas the material that is hauled into a dump from another area and burned in the open is prohibited by the regulations of the Authority.

Mr. Harms requested that when the transcript on the above had been received from the court reporter and distributed to members of the Authority, that the members also be given a copy of the objections as set forth by Mr. Allen.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the objections be filed.

ACME AUTO WRECKING COMPANY - Portland

Mr. Denman stated that this is an air pollution matter concerning the open burning of auto bodies. In January, 1960, a letter had been written to the Multnomah County Planning Commission by the Authority recommending that the above named concern be denied a permit to expand the auto wrecking operations, since the air pollution nuisance conditions had not been abated. Several visits have been made to the site by staff members and on several occasions there was evidence of burning of car bodies.

On September 18, 1962, a letter was sent to Mr. Rutherford, owner of the Acme Auto Wrecking Company, stating that the Authority at its meeting on September 13, 1962, had authorized that a public hearing be held if the open burning at his location was not abated by October 1, 1962. Notification was requested from the wrecking company by September 28, 1962, but no reply was received.

Mr. Denman reported that a deposition was obtained from Lowell Ring on December 27, 1962, to perpetuate his testimony and at that time Mr. R.M. Rutherford agreed to a stipulated order to stop the open burning at the Acme Wrecking Yard.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Chairman of the Authority be authorized to execute the stipulated order on behalf of the Authority and that the order be entered.

IAA357

B & D PAVING COMPANY - Hood River

Mr. R.E. Hatchard stated that at the September 13, 1962 meeting of the Sanitary Authority, authorization was granted for a public hearing in the Hood River area on the matter of air pollution originating from B & D Paving Company plant located in that area. The owner of B & D Paving Company was notified, and he replied that he planned to move that part of his plant to a remote location where there would be no air pollution problem.

Members of the staff surveyed the new plot and found that Mr. E. Berg, owner of the B & D Paving Company, would have air pollution problems at the new location, and Mr. Berg was so advised.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that a hearing be scheduled before a hearings officer, since there has been no progress toward control of air pollution caused by the B & D Paving Company.

The meeting was adjourned for lunch at 12:00 noon and resumed again at 2:10 p.m.

REQUESTS - Marion County Court (For delegation of Authority to grant variances for open burning)

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Marion County Court:

The Marion County Court herewith respectfully requests the State Sanitary Authority to delegate to the Court authority to grant variances to the operators of all garbage and refuse disposal sites to permit burning of specified substances when, in the opinion of the Court, such burning is desirable and necessary for the economic good of the community, and within the terms of Chapter 426, Oregon Laws 1961.

The reasoning justifying this request is set forth below:

1. On 21 May 1962 the Marion County Court adopted, in accordance with provisions, Section 4, Chapter 426, O.L. 1961, of garbage and refuse disposal sites in the County. A copy of the order is enclosed herewith - (Enclosure A).
2. In accordance with terms of this order, permits have been issued to the operators of eight sites, including the two sites owned by Marion County but operated by private parties under lease.
3. Only four of these sites are within the 6-mile limit of the City of Salem. One of these is the County-owned site near Macleay, operated by the Silverton Sanitary Service.
4. Section 5, Chapter 426, O.L. 1961, exempts from control of the air pollution law (1) agricultural operations, (2) machinery for agricultural operations, and (3) operations for land clearing.

5. As is well known, the Marion County economy is predominantly agricultural. Within the 6-mile zone, around the City of Salem, there are approximately 550 farms as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Census. The Census Bureau's definition is "a farm is a place operated as a unit of 10 or more acres from which agricultural sales total \$50 or more or a place less than 10 acres where the agricultural products total \$250 or more." These in the Salem area include specialized agricultural operations, especially fruit orchards, cane berry fields, various producing ornamental trees and shrubs and various other kinds of produce which requires pruning, cutting and the consequent disposal of debris seasonally, as well as occasional destruction of infected plants by burning.

6. In addition to this agricultural activity, there are several sectors within the 6-mile zone that come within the exemption for land clearing operations, and which require burning to dispose of the brush and debris resulting therefrom.

7. Due to the growth of the County, there also is considerable activity in the razing of older houses and buildings, to make way for new structures of various uses, which also requires burning to dispose of the materials from the razed structures which cannot be salvaged. This should be classed as land clearing.

8. Virtually all of the area within the 6-mile zone is in one of the several Rural Fire Protection Districts of the County. The intermingling of areas having as much building congestion as exists within the city with open fields and the specialized agricultural activities outlined above has made it necessary to exercise rigid control over open burning to prevent the spread of fire and it is the practice in all Fire Districts to require, under authority of State law governing the Fire Marshal's office, permits for burning. In many areas, open burning of the magnitude required by the agricultural or land clearing operation are prohibited because of the fire hazard to the surrounding areas.

9. Paragraph 2.20 of the Marion County Court order recognizes the situation and requires clearance by the Chief of the appropriate Rural Fire Protection District that the site has ample safe-guards regarding fire hazards. Consequently the sites are "safe" for burning. It should be realized that this is primarily applicable to the sites within the 6-mile zone, where the fire hazard from open burning of the disposal sites is unusually high.

10. Section 7, Chapter 426, O.L. 1961, states that in making its regulations and in granting variances, the State Sanitary Authority shall, among other factors, take into account (a) the character of the contaminates, (b) the physical situation and topography, (c) prevailing winds, (d) temperature and general weather conditions and (e) the economic and industrial development of the area.

11. A study was made of the prevailing winds relative to the County-owned disposal site near Macleay in September 1961, using data prepared by the U.S. Weather Bureau Station at McNary Field, Salem. One of the conclusions is that the Salem area is adversely affected by burning at the Macleay site approximately 5.8 percent of the time in any given year, or only 512 hours out of a total of 8,760 hours in the year. A copy of the summary of the wind analysis is enclosed herewith. (Enclosure B).

12. The Marion County Court is not only aware of the problems confronting the State Sanitary Authority relative to control of air pollution, but is in full accord with the main objective. The Court does feel that with its detailed knowledge and close contact with all phases of the problem within the County, it can be of material assistance in working out solutions that will be for the best interests of all concerned, including, of course, the public. The frequency of sessions of the Court make it possible to take prompt action in such matters.

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13. In conformance with this belief, the Court is anxious that there be cooperative effort between it and the Authority, as exemplified by the prompt acquiescence of the Authority's staff, to the Court's proposal to adopt a general variance to permit burning of storm debris caused by Typhoon Frieda. This general variance was an emergency measure, authorizing burning of debris for a 30 day period, which has long since expired.

14. In requesting the Authority to delegate to the Court the authority to grant variances as authorized by Section 15(a) Chapter 426, O.L. 1961, it is the intent of the Court that

a. Variances granted under the delegation be confined to disposal of agricultural refuse and as the leaf, woody and root parts of plants, shrubs, and trees, of wooden material and debris from construction, or razing projects, at such times as weather and wind conditions are favorable, within the purposes of Chapter 426, O.L. 1961.

b. There will be no variance to permit burning of oils, tires, hydrocarbon or other materials producing toxic or noxious fumes or smoke.

c. To utilize to the fullest extent possible the staff facilities of the Authority in administration of the air pollution control provisions of Chapter 426, O.L. 1961, and the Regulations of the Authority.

15. In view of the above, the Marion County Court formally requests the State Sanitary Authority to delegate to the Court authority to grant variances as outlined above.

16. This has been reviewed and approved by the County Health Officer and his staff of Sanitarians.

Respectfully,

/s/ Rex Hartley  
County Judge

/s/ Henry Ahrens  
County Commissioner

/s/ Pat McCarthy  
County Commissioner

Mr. Howard Smith reported to the Authority that open burning of refuse in Marion County, especially in and around the Salem area, was a source of complaint to the Sanitary Authority during the early part of 1960. Staff investigations were carried out, and in conferences with the Marion County Health Department and Marion County Court, the staff requested that the County operated dump off Macleay road cease to open burn refuse by February 9, 1961. A modified land-fill has been in operation at this site since July of 1961.

The privately owned and operated site known as the Salem Sanitary Service dump was ordered to cease open burning on June 28, 1961. When Salem Sanitary Service continued to burn, Circuit Judge George R. Duncan, granted a Temporary Restraining Order July 28, 1961, and open burning ceased.

Since these events, the Authority has granted temporary variances to Salem Sanitary Service Company to open burn tree trimmings and waste lumber. These variances have been extended twice for six month periods to allow the company to select a site more remote for open burning of this material. No progress on procurement of a new site or alternate method of disposal has been reported to date.

The members of the Sanitary Authority notified the Salem Sanitary Service Company and the Oregon State Penitentiary that no extension of the variances would be granted after February 9, 1963.

The program for the control of air pollution from open burning has been undertaken in a progressive manner, and the staff feels that this has been attained in most instances of open burning of refuse near our population centers of Oregon.

The staff recommends that Marion County Court's request be denied.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be followed and the request to grant variances for open burning be denied.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Washington County Court:

Washington County has complied with the stipulations of the State Sanitary Authority relating to closure of the County's burning dump. A sanitary landfill has been placed in operation.

Because we are aware of other violations whose abatement is delayed by the plea of hardship, we should like to review the background and the difficulties surrounding this compliance.

An insufficient tax base, which County voters have consistently refused to increase since 1956, has permitted us to budget only \$20,000 for the one emergency fund permitted by law. That budget presently stands at \$18,967.20, of which \$14,500 will be required for purchase of the tractor necessary for the landfill operation. That, with another required expenditure, leaves Washington County with only \$1700 emergency fund for the balance of the year. We believe you can agree that this is dangerously low for a County of some 98,000 people.

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Our point is not in objecting to the rules of the State Sanitary Authority since we believe they are in the public interest. We do wish, however, to express the hope that your authority will be brought equally and clearly to the attention of all other counties, communities, and industries which may be contributing to pollution of Oregon's natural environment.

We commend the Authority on its progress in pollution control and encourage your continued and firm insistence on state-wide compliance.

Yours very sincerely,

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT

/s/ Joe A. Jaross  
Judge

/s/ Barbara A. Wilcox  
Commissioner

/s/ Clayton Nyberg  
Commissioner

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the Sanitary Authority adopt a resolution expressing its appreciation to the Washington County Court.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the protection of air resources is important to the people and the communities in Washington County and in the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, there is a continuing need for strong support of programs designed to prevent and control sources of Air Pollution; and

WHEREAS, the Washington County Court has recognized its leadership role by providing an excellent example to the communities and other counties in the State of Oregon in controlling its sources of air pollution in the operation of a solid waste disposal; and

WHEREAS, this control effort required the expenditure of the County's limited emergency funds;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon congratulate and commend the Washington County Court for its forthright leadership in the Control of Air Pollution in the Solid Waste Disposal Operations in Washington County, Oregon; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be included in the minutes of the Sanitary Authority, and that a copy be forwarded to the Washington County Court.

Adopted by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon this 4th day of January, 1963.

Harold F. Wendel —  
Chairman

EDWARDS BROS. SAWMILL - Albany

IAA357

Mr. Harold W. Merryman, District Sanitary Engineer from Eugene, stated that in November, 1961, the air pollution problem from the wood waste burner of the Edward Bros. Sawmill was referred to the staff. In February, 1962, a fallout station was established about 0.4 of a mile south of the mill and was operated until August 1, 1962. During this period the samples of fallout collected did not show to be excessive. On August 2, 1962, the fallout station was relocated approximately 0.2 of a mile south of the above sawmill and was operated in this location until October 31. The fallout samples collected during August and September were found to exceed the allowable rate and is in violation of OAR-334-21-016. On August 13, 1962, the company was informed by letter that the mill was operating in violation of Chapter 449.765, Oregon Revised Statutes.

During the Authority meeting on September 13, 1962, the members instructed that the company be notified that if satisfactory progress was not made by the company toward controlling the air pollution discharged from the mill burner by October 1, 1962, a public hearing would be scheduled. The company was so advised in a letter dated September 19, 1962; however, no changes have been made in the waste wood burner to control the air pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that a public hearing be scheduled in Albany before a hearings officer in accordance with the authorization granted by the Sanitary Authority members during the September 13, 1962 meeting.

MC CLURE AUTO WRECKING COMPANY - Portland

Mr. Denman stated that a complaint had been received by the staff of the Sanitary Authority regarding a smoke and odor nuisance from open burning at the McClure Auto Wrecking Company. On April 5, 1962, an inspection was made by members of the Air Quality Staff and found the complaint to be true.

Verbal notice was given to Mr. McClure that this practice was in violation of Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 449 and Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, Section 22-011. On reinspections of the site it was found that the open burning of refuse was still being carried on.

During the September 13, 1962 Sanitary Authority meeting, the Authority authorized a public hearing by a hearings officer to be held if this matter of open burning did not cease by October 1, 1962. A letter to this effect was mailed to Mr. McClure on September 19, 1962.

Mr. Denman reported that a public hearing was held on November 28, 1962, before Hearings Officer Marion B. Lamb, and that W.C. McClure or his representative did not appear. The Authority staff presented evidence concerning the open burning of refuse at the McClure site near 8611 N.E. Union Avenue.

Mr. Denman stated that the transcript had not been received from the court reporter; however, in a default hearing a proposed order would not have to be submitted.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that an order be entered that McClure Auto Wrecking Company cease and desist the open burning of refuse at the particular dump in question.

SARRETT SHINGLE COMPANY - Portland

Mr. Denman stated that the transcript of the hearing on the above had been circulated to members of the Authority and had been reviewed by each member. The hearings officer recommended that the Sanitary Authority consider an order of abatement to terminate burning by April 30, 1963. Mr. Denman said the majority of the members of the Authority should decide whether they feel an order should be entered and, if so, what should be contained in the order.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that if the above nuisance is not stopped by March 15, 1963, an order be entered that Sarrett Shingle Company cease and desist from open burning of refuse at the particular dump in question.

DULIEN STEEL PRODUCTS, INC. - Portland

Mr. Denman stated that within the last few days he had been notified by Mr. Jack Dunn, Attorney for Dulien Steel Products, Inc., that they had shut down the railroad car burning operation in November, and that during the October 12 windstorm two sheds were damaged which were burned later. Mr. Dunn stated that the operation was still shut down. Mr. Dulien had signed a stipulated order that there would be no air pollution from their operations after November 20, 1962.

Mr. Denman stated that it was the recommendation of the staff that in the event there was any subsequent burning in violation of the order, that the Authority authorize a court action to enforce the order.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Authority's legal counsel seek an injunction in the event that another violation of the order occurred at the Dulien Steel Products, Inc.

CHENEY STUDS COMPANY - Central Point

In the absence of Mr. T.M. Gerow, Medford District Engineer, Mr. R.E. Hatchard gave the report regarding air pollution from the waste burner at Cheney Studs Company in Central Point. Mr. Hatchard asked that authorization be granted for scheduling a hearing before a hearings officer in Jackson County if the company does not control the discharge of cinders and flyash by March 15, 1963.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be adopted, and if the problem is not corrected by March 15, 1963, that a public hearing before a hearings officer be held in that area.

IDEAL CEMENT COMPANY - Gold Hill

Mr. Ronald Ott stated that the staff activities regarding the investigations of lime dust deposition originating from the Ideal Cement Company located adjacent to Gold Hill, Oregon, are summarized as follows:

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1. In a letter dated April 7, 1959, the City Council of Gold Hill requested the Authority's assistance to reduce the dust deposition in Gold Hill which allegedly originated from the Ideal Cement Company's mill.
2. In an Authority letter dated September 21, 1959, the Ideal Cement Company was requested to control the emission of dust originating at their plant. A letter dated January 15, 1960, urged completion of the needed improvements to control the dust emissions released from the plant.
3. By early 1960, improvements by the Ideal Cement Company included certain maintenance changes and the installation of new bulk cement loading facilities equipped with a new baghouse dust collector.
4. In early 1961, the Jackson County Court requested the State Board of Health District Engineer to recognize the continuing air pollution problem originating at the Ideal Cement Company. In the Spring of 1961, three sample stations were established in Gold Hill.
5. In an Authority letter dated October 2, 1961, the Ideal Cement Company was notified that the dust deposition originating at their plant was in excess of that allowed by the Authority's regulations. This letter included the sample data that showed the violation of the regulations.
6. In a letter dated December 8, 1961, the Authority staff encouraged additional actions by the company to provide additional dust control facilities to be in conformance with Authority statutes and regulations.
7. Based upon information obtained during a comprehensive plant survey, several recommendations regarding the control of excessive dust emissions were sent to the company in a letter dated March 28, 1962. In a letter dated May 2, 1962, Mr. A.W. Hooton, Pacific Regional Production Manager for Ideal Cement Company replied that definite control measures would be taken and agreed to periodic stack sample tests.

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8. The District Engineer replied to Mr. Hooton's letter and requested the company to submit monthly progress reports, make at least 4-hour duration stack sample tests, and install the control equipment on the No. 1 and No. 2 Compartment Ball Mills and Finish Mill Elevator in the near future.
  9. Mr. A.W. Hooton's letter dated June 14, 1962, stated that a stack sample report would be forthcoming. While the delivery date for the dust control equipment was mentioned, no specific dates were submitted for the installation of the equipment.
  10. Stack sample reports dated March 29 and July 2, 1962, by the company were received by the District Office on July 10, 1962. The tests were not run for the 4-hour time duration that had been previously requested.
  11. Monthly progress reports have not been submitted by the company. Conferences between the Authority staff and company representatives indicated that the company was not making satisfactory progress in the control of dust emissions originating in the plant (including the handling of agricultural lime.)
  12. The maximum lime dust content in 12 particle fallout samples collected from three stations in Gold Hill from July 3 to November 2, 1962, was 76 tons per square mile per month. The average for this period was 30 tons per square mile per month. The Authority's regulations (Chapter 334, Division 2, 21-025, Oregon Administrative Rules) permit one ton per square mile per month of lime dust plus the normal background value.

The staff recommended that the members of the Sanitary Authority authorize the Secretary to arrange a public hearing in Jackson County before a hearings officer if satisfactory progress is not made toward the control of the excessive dust emissions from the plant area by February 15, 1963.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the staff recommendations be accepted if satisfactory progress is not made by February 15, 1963.

CATHAY ROAD DUMP - Multnomah County

Mr. Howard G. Smith stated that this is an air pollution problem created by the open burning of garbage and refuse by Mr. M.C. Chew, Route 1, Box 51, Gresham, Oregon, at a dump located off Cathay Road. An inspection was made on September 24, 1962, by Mr. Harding Chinn, Sanitarian, Multnomah County Health Department and Mr. Howard G. Smith, Air Quality Control staff. Mr. Chew was contacted and given verbal notice that open burning of refuse must cease and proper compaction and cover of refuse material would be necessary to eliminate the odors of decaying garbage and refuse.

On October 17, 1962, a reinspection of the Chew dump site was made by members of the staff and the open burning of refuse was still occurring at the dump site.

It was recommended that members of the Authority authorize a public hearing and appoint a hearings officer in this matter if Multnomah County does not bring about abatement.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the staff recommendations be adopted in this matter.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL -

RESOLUTION COMMENDING PIONEER BROADCASTING CORP.

The following resolution was read by Mr. McPhillips:

WHEREAS, the protection of water and air resources is important to the people and the business community of the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, there is need for strong support of programs designed to control sources of air and water pollution; and

WHEREAS, support for pollution control activities can only be gained when the people and the industrial leaders of the state have been accurately informed of what has been accomplished and what problems remain to be solved; and

WHEREAS, the documentary production "Pollution in Paradise" developed by The Pioneer Broadcasting Company, KGW-TV of Portland, presents the problem of air and water pollution control in Oregon in a fair and unbiased manner; and

WHEREAS, the needs for water and air pollution control have been forcefully brought to public attention through the presentation of this documentary by KGW-TV;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon congratulate and commend The Pioneer Broadcasting Company and television station KGW-TV for its forthright presentation of facts relating to water and air pollution problems to the people of the state; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be included in the minutes of the Sanitary Authority, and that a copy be forwarded to The Pioneer Broadcasting Company and television station KGW-TV.

Adopted by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon this 4th day of January, 1963.

Harold F. Wendel  
Chairman

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that a copy of the resolution be included in the minutes of the 94th meeting of the Sanitary Authority and a copy be forwarded to KGW-TV and the Pioneer Broadcasting Company.

#### CITY OF SHERWOOD

Mr. Benson gave a resume of the history of this case including up-to-date information. He stated that at the 83rd meeting of the Authority on January 26, 1961, a hearing was held and an order issued requiring that engineering plans and specifications be submitted by September 1, 1961, and construction of approved facilities be completed by September 1, 1962. At the 88th meeting held on September 20, 1961, the first part of the order had not been complied with by the city. The tannery had employed an engineer at that time to study its pretreatment needs. Action by the Authority was, therefore, postponed.

At the Authority meeting on January 11, 1962, it was reported that the preliminary engineering report by the tannery would be completed by the following June. The city was directed to report on its status by July 1, 1962.

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He stated further that Mr. Fred Anderson, city attorney, had appeared at the September 13, 1962 meeting, and asked that the city be given an extension of time until January 1, 1963 to submit plans. His request was approved. Mr. Benson concluded his summary by reporting that the plans and specifications have not yet been submitted by the city although pilot plant studies are now completed.

Mr. Anderson who was present then stated there was still a problem from the standpoint as to what was required. When the city of Sherwood built its present plant more than 10 years ago, it was thought its problem would be easily overcome. Since that time it has been proved that the tannery cannot be taken care of in the city system without pretreatment. This is the only tannery of its kind in the West.

The industry has gone as far as can be expected, employing engineers and making pilot plant studies. Additional time is being requested to analyze the results of pilot plant studies and to determine the quality of waste and methods of treatment. The problem has to be shared by the industry because the nature of the effluent as projected cannot be handled entirely by the city system.

It will be necessary for the city to request a sizable sum of money from a federal grant and have an agreement with the tannery formalized in writing. Only then can the city have final engineering plans and specifications prepared. Mr. Anderson requested the Authority grant an additional year to enable the city to comply with the Authority's requirements even though some of the things will be done in 1963.

He stated that tannery wastes contain toxic elements that poison the sewage treatment plant system. Pretreatment at the tannery is necessary prior to discharge to the plant. Basically, lime and sulfur constituents in the effluent cause the problem. The sewage treatment plant needs to be enlarged.

He said the preliminary engineering report or information prepared by the city's consultant had not been made available to the city until the day preceding this meeting, and, therefore, there had not yet been an opportunity to decide on a course of action.

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Mr. James R. Boydston of Stevens and Thompson Engineers, consultant for the city, stated that the tannery has made some progress in that they have already started construction of a lagoon for pretreatment of their wastes; that even without plant enlargement by the city there will be some improvement because of the steps taken by the tannery; that from the pilot plant studies it was found the city could accept the pretreated waste from the tannery with minor variations at the treatment plant; however, the city plant is not capable of handling this without enlargement; and that consequently there is going to be quite an expenditure for expansion.

Mr. Boydston reported further that the tannery itself will have quite extensive treatment as they will discharge wastes to a small aeration pond and finish in a large pond of about seven acres. Mr. Eugene Marsh, attorney for the tannery, then read a letter addressed to him from Mr. Robert Pailthorp, consulting engineer for the tannery.

Mr. Boydston said preparation of plans and specifications for the city's project might take three or four months and construction might take as much as one year.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wendel, Mr. Spies stated that the staff recommendation is that the city should have financing arranged for and engineering plans done by July 1, 1963, or a complaint should be filed.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the city of Sherwood submit financial arrangement and engineering plans to the staff by July 1, 1963, or a complaint would be filed.

Mr. Anderson said he was disappointed in Mr. Spies' recommendation, that the city could not do this by July 1. Dr. Wilcox stated it was indicated by Mr. Boydston that plans could be ready by July 1, and the city could apply for a federal grant by that time. After more discussion, the motion carried.

ARROW MEAT COMPANY - Cornelius

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by Mr. Benson and has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

Mr. Benson said this matter had been referred to the Authority members at their meeting on October 17, 1956. A hearing was authorized and held on February 6, 1959, and an order entered to abate the pollution and to submit plans by May 15, 1959. This deadline was not met and on July 8, 1959, the Authority referred the matter to the attorney general for action. A preliminary court hearing was held on December 2, 1960, and the matter was continued by the stipulation that plans and specifications be prepared and submitted by February 1, 1961. Promises to have the facilities under construction by the fall of 1961 were not kept by the company.

The case was again continued until June 1, 1962. The judge hearing the case was by that time insistent that action be taken to dismiss the case or continue the trial. It was concluded by the Authority's legal counsel at that time that legal action might as well start over again.

Since then the pollution continues at a greater rate than in past years because some of the unacceptable treatment devices have been removed to make room for the new proposed facilities not yet built. Mr. Benson recommended that legal action be resumed in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the legal counsel be instructed to take the necessary steps to file an injunction and to prosecute the case.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER COMPANY - Bates

Mr. Harold Patterson, district engineer, reported that the formerly scheduled hearing in this matter had been postponed and that in the meantime the company had made some effort to acquire land which they proposed to use as a site for a sewage lagoon. In order to obtain this land, it would be necessary to transfer a water right. Mr. Wheeler stated that there should be no difficulty in effecting such a transfer.

Mr. Patterson stated further that information had been received that the company expects to complete the installation of its proposed sewerage project in stages, probably over a two or three year period. He said the staff of the Authority is not in favor of granting this amount of time.

He estimated that installation of a proper system will probably cost around \$60,000 or \$70,000. The company housing is now connected to a common septic tank with discharge on open ground above the school; several others discharge to a stream or ground surface, and a group of 6 or 7 houses discharge directly into a little creek. The school sewage also discharges into a ditch about 800 feet from the John Day River. Mr. Patterson stated that there are about 350 persons and about 110 houses in the community.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the hearing already authorized be scheduled at Bates.

BIRDS EYE DIVISION, GENERAL FOODS - Woodburn

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by Mr. E.J. Weathersbee, district engineer. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

In this report it was concluded that the increase in production at the Birds Eye plant in 1962 greatly exceeded the capacity of the company's facilities to treat wastes; that to date the company has submitted no information relating to 1963 production and no plans which indicate that the company will provide sufficient waste treatment capacity to prevent a recurrence of the 1962 pollution problems in the Pudding River.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Birds Eye Division, General Foods Corporation, Woodburn, Oregon, be cited to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing said company to abate the pollution in the Pudding River.

UNITED GROWERS, INC. - Salem

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by E.J. Weathersbee. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

In his review Mr. Weathersbee stated this was a matter of pollution of the public waters of Pringle Creek in Marion County, Oregon, by the discharge of wastes from the United Growers, Inc., food processing plant. Pringle Creek flows in an easterly direction past the United Growers cannery and Judson Junior High School, then northerly through the Fairview Home area and the southern part of Salem, discharging into the Willamette River near the Columbia River Paper Company. The stream above the cannery is normally dry in the summer. The firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield was retained in July of 1959, and a report was submitted by them in March, 1960. Several alternative methods of waste disposal were considered and spray irrigation on a minimum of 30 acres of land was selected as the most feasible. This system was approved by the Sanitary Authority on a temporary basis.

The irrigation system was installed and operated with minor difficulties during the 1961 canning season. Improvements were made before 1962 and the system again placed in operation. Wastes were discharged directly into Pringle Creek from the beginning of the canning season until the flow in the creek subsided.

It was concluded that the quantity of land under irrigation during the 1962 season was insufficient to adequately dispose of the wastes from the cannery; the control, observation and operation of the irrigation system during the 1962 season was inadequate, resulting in an increase in the magnitude of the problems experienced; the nature of the soil and ground water return

characteristics of the present irrigation operation seriously limit its future use for waste disposal; and although there has been some effort made by the company to reduce the slime and odor problems in Pringle Creek, it is apparent that this effort has not been adequate since the problem that was present in 1944 still exists.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that United Growers, Inc., be cited to appear before a hearings officer to show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing said company to abate the pollution in Pringle Creek, said hearing to be held in the Salem area.

PHILLIPS BROS. FARM - Marion County

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by Mr. Weathersbee, Portland district engineer. This memorandum has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

In summarizing the report it was stated that this was a matter of pollution of the public waters of an unnamed stream, tributary to the Little Pudding River, in Marion County, Oregon, by discharge and escape of silage wastes from the Phillips Bros. Farm. This problem was first brought to the attention of the Authority in 1956. The problem has been acknowledged by the owner and correction was promised before 1962; however, on December 19, 1962, an observation was made and the stream below the Phillips Bros. Farm was literally filled with profuse slime growths. The water was discolored and exuded a strong objectionable odor.

It was concluded that gross pollution of a small tributary of the Little Pudding River is being caused, unnecessarily, by silage juices overflowing and seeping from open pit silos and juice ponds at the Phillips Bros. Farm to the detriment of downstream water uses.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Phillips Bros. be cited to appear before a hearings officer in the Salem area and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing them to abate said pollution in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

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COMMUNITY OF GRAND RONDE

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by E.J. Weathersbee, Portland district engineer. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

In his review Mr. Weathersbee stated this was a matter of pollution of the public waters of Rock Creek, a tributary of the South Yamhill River, in Polk County, Oregon, by the discharge of inadequately treated sewage from the community of Grand Ronde. The houses and the community water supply and sewerage systems are privately owned by a Mr. Floyd Bunn, Willamina, Oregon. Mr. Bunn purchased the townsite with full knowledge that the sewage treatment facilities were inadequate. These facilities consist of a 4,000 gallon septic tank, the effluent of which is discharged to Rock Creek.

On September 20, 1962, after discussing the matter with Mr. Bunn on September 14, a letter was sent to Mr. Bunn suggesting that he meet with representatives of the school district and of the commercial establishments in Grand Ronde to discuss the problem and consider possibilities for cooperative corrective action. We offered to have a representative attend any such meeting. We also requested that this office be notified by letter of any action taken regarding this matter.

No written answer has been received from Mr. Bunn; however, he has reported verbally that he had met with the school board and had not been able to make any progress toward solving this problem.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Mr. Floyd Bunn be cited to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing him to abate said pollution in the public waters of Rock Creek in Polk County, Oregon ---

CITY OF NEHALEM

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was reviewed by Mr. Weathersbee. This report has been made a part of the permanent files of the state of Oregon.

Based on the investigations made by the staff, the following information is presented in the matter of pollution of the public waters of Nehalem Bay in Tillamook County, Oregon, by the discharge of raw sewage from the city of Nehalem.

This city is located on Nehalem Bay near the Pacific Ocean. The 1960 population was 233. Since 1946 sewers have been built to serve the major portion of the city. Sewage is discharged without treatment into the public waters of Nehalem Bay resulting in pollution of these popular fishing waters. The city was ordered by the Sanitary Authority in 1952 to abate pollution of Nehalem Bay by July 1, 1955, but the city pleaded poverty and nothing was done. Today, some seven years later, the city has made essentially no progress toward providing sewage treatment.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the legal counsel proceed on the findings of fact and order entered in 1952 to require abatement of pollution.

#### CITY OF WHEELER

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members in the matter of pollution of the public waters of Nehalem Bay in Tillamook County, Oregon, by the discharge of raw sewage from the city of Wheeler was reviewed by Mr. Weathersbee.

The city of Wheeler is located on Nehalem Bay near the Pacific Ocean and had a 1960 population of 237. Since 1946, sewers have been built to serve the major portion of the city. Sewage is discharged without treatment into the public waters of Nehalem Bay resulting in significant bacterial pollution of these popular fishing waters.

The city was ordered by the Sanitary Authority in 1952 to abate pollution of Nehalem Bay by July 1, 1955, but the city pleaded poverty and nothing was done. Today, some seven years later, the city has made essentially no progress toward providing sewage treatment.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the legal counsel proceed on the findings of fact and order entered in 1952 to require abatement of pollution.

INPLY CORPORATION - Independence

A memorandum report in the matter of industrial waste disposal by the Inply Corporation in the public waters of the state of Oregon was reviewed by Mr. H.W. Merryman, Eugene district engineer. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case.

Mr. Merryman stated that the Inply Corporation operates a plywood mill located just outside of the north boundary of the city of Independence in Polk County, Oregon. It has three glue spreader machines which are operated three shifts per day, five days per week. The mill produces an average of 10,000,000 square feet of plywood per month. The main liquid effluent from this mill is the glue waste which after being pretreated in a settling tank overflows into an area drainageway, thence into the west ditch of Walnut Street which extends southerly from Polk to Picture Streets, thence diagonally in a southeasterly direction across several city blocks and into Ash Creek near Oak Street about 0.5 mile above the confluence of the latter with the Willamette River. Several complaints have been referred to the Sanitary Authority since June, 1960 regarding stream pollution and nuisance conditions caused by the discharge of glue wastes from said corporation. On April 10, 1961, and November 15, 1962, letters were sent to Mr. Roy Foy, General Manager of Inply Corporation, pointing out the necessity for immediate abatement. To date no reply has been received to either letter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the company be cited to appear before a hearings officer in the area and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing said corporation to abate pollution caused by its wastes in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

WASTE DISPOSAL - RECREATIONAL WATERCRAFT

At the last meeting it was asked whether the Sanitary Authority would have authority to require that marine heads on boats used on recreational waters be sealed. Mr. Denman stated he had examined the statutes and the authority contained therein, and he was of the opinion that the Sanitary Authority does not have the power to require that marine heads be sealed as a condition precedent to allowing the boat on the waters of this State.

He stated that it further appears that the logical and most reasonable place for the control and enforcement of any statutes designed to prevent pollution by sewage from boats would be the State Marine Board, since the Board is the licensing agency for watercraft; therefore, the installation, use or restriction of use could be made a ground for the denial, suspension or revocation of the license for the boat.

Mr. Everts stated that the problem of marine craft polluting Oregon's streams is growing, but the state is handicapped by the lack of efficient and economic equipment which can be installed on recreational watercraft to treat sewage from toilet systems. He noted that the Authority's staff did not have the time nor equipment to work on development of equipment for treatment of wastes from small boats.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the staff be directed to explore the problem of sewage disposal for houseboats and pleasure craft with the possibility of seeking a grant for research on this problem.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

For the purpose of submitting proposed legislation for the consideration of the 1963 Oregon Legislature, the Chairman appointed the following:

Committee on Legislation - B.A. McPhillips, Chairman; H.P. Meierjurgens; John P. Anacher and E.C. Harms.

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HEARINGS OFFICERS

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Mr. Alfred T. Johnson and Mr. Marion Lamb be designated as hearings officers.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, SECRETARY  
State Sanitary Authority

## MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

February 7, 1963

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A special meeting of the State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 1:30 p.m., February 7, 1963, in Room 422, State Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon. Present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Herman P. Meierjurgan, E.C. Harms, Jr., B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler and Dr. R.H. Wilcox, members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; John Denman, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; and Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer. Also present were Dan P. Allen, Executive Secretary, Committee on Natural Resources; Loren D. Hicks, Legal Counsel for the Governor; and Denis J. Curry, Management Analyst, Department of Finance and Administration.

LEGISLATION:-

The members then reviewed and discussed the drafts of proposed legislation which had been prepared by Mr. Denman, Assistant Attorney General, and discussed also the requirements for legislation in addition to the draft bills under consideration.

It was agreed that the words "counties or other political subdivisions" would be added to the amendments proposed for ORS 449.435 to broaden the intent of this legislation, and that in addition, ORS 190.040 would be amended to include the words "sewerage facilities" after the words "swimming pools" and before the words "other types".

The amendments proposed to ORS 449.100 and ORS 449.820 which would authorize the Authority to initiate legal action without the necessity of prior administrative procedures or hearing and entry of order were approved.

In the discussion that developed in relation to proposed legislation which would authorize the creation of a metropolitan form of government for the construction of sewerage facilities, it was pointed out by Mr. Harms that the Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government does not plan to submit such legislation for consideration at this session. Mr. Denman was requested to prepare legislation which would authorize the creation of metropolitan unit of government which would have the authority to construct sewerage facilities. It was suggested that he contact Representative Kennedy to determine whether or not the Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government had prepared a draft of such legislation.

Legislation which would require the State Board of Health to approve water supply and sewage disposal facilities in subdivisions before the plats could be filed and recorded was then discussed. Mr. Denman told the members present that House Bill 1234, which was introduced by Representative Ridderbusch at the request of the State Real Estate Commissioner, did not provide for prior approval of water and sewerage facilities for subdivisions. Mr. Denman was then requested to prepare such legislation for submission.

In view of the fact that the Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government had not submitted legislation providing for centralized authority to approve the boundaries of sanitary districts, Mr. Denman was also requested to prepare legislation on this subject.

The Chairman then discussed the desirability of removing the exceptions in the Air Pollution Control Act which relate to land clearing and land grading and certain agricultural operations. In the discussion that followed no concurrence was evident on submitting the deletion of the exceptions or one exception without including the others.

It was finally MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that no change in ORS 449.775 relating to agricultural operations and land clearing or land grading operations be submitted at this session.

Mr. Harms, in explanation of his motion, indicated that this motion was not intended to preclude the possibility of such legislation being considered in 1965.

The proposed amendments to ORS 449.830, which would authorize counties to engage in air pollution control activities, were reviewed and approved.

Legislation which had been suggested to make the administrative procedures in air pollution control conform to ORS, Chapter 183, was discussed and Mr. Denman stated that it was not desirable to suggest any revision at this time. The Authority decided that no legislation on this subject be prepared.

The amendments to ORS 449.800, which would authorize members of the Authority's staff to make inspections during operating hours rather than after due notice, was reviewed and approved for submission to the Legislature.

It was agreed that the proposed bills would be submitted to Senator Hallock, with the request that they be introduced by the Senate Committee on Health and Welfare at the request of the State Sanitary Authority. Senator Hallock was also to be advised of additional bills dealing with metropolitan commission for the construction of sewerage facilities, approval of water supply and sewage disposal facilities in subdivisions before plats are filed, and centralized authority to approve boundaries of sanitary districts would be submitted to him at an early date, with the request that they also be introduced by the Committee at the request of the Authority.

The Chairman then raised the question as to what action might be taken by the Authority to control open burning of refuse by the city of Portland at its site off North Swift Boulevard. He pointed out that a substantial amount of open burning was carried on at this site and that he did not believe that the Authority should initiate action against other operations until the largest and greatest offenders had been taken care of.

Mr. Hatchard stated that under the original rules that had been adopted by the Air Pollution Authority, cities had been authorized to grant variances by local ordinance for open burning, and that when the rules were readopted by the Sanitary Authority, this provision had been deleted. He also reported that he believed the city of Portland was not satisfied with the manner in which open burning was going on, and that perhaps some work could be done with city authorities to initiate a program which would control burning at this and other sites.

Following discussion on the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be instructed to contact representatives of the city of Portland and attempt to work out a solution to the problem of open burning at the Swift Boulevard site.

Mr. McPhillips also suggested that perhaps a joint meeting of the members of the Authority with Commissioner Bowes would be helpful in resolving the problem. Mr. Harms suggested further that perhaps the Authority might wish to request the city of Portland to prepare an overall plan for refuse disposal for the community.

The Chairman then suggested that as a general policy an effort be directed to those municipalities and industries causing the greatest amount of air pollution, and about which the greatest number of complaints were received. The matter was discussed at some length. While the members were in general agreement, it was still believed that frequently where air pollution is occurring, such as Toledo and Albany, Oregon, the staff has been working on these problems, in spite of the fact that no substantial number of complaints have been made about conditions.

The Chairman asked if the letter of January 31, 1963, from Mr. James C. Niedermeyer relative to open burning in the city of Portland had been answered. The Secretary reported that subsequent to the receipt of this

letter, a formal petition had been filed by Mr. Niedermeyer on behalf of his client Elmer Hawk, and only one copy of the petition had been received, whereas the Administrative Rules require an original and two copies. He reported that the petition had been returned to Mr. Niedermeyer with the request that the required number of copies be supplied and that the matter would be referred to the Authority at their next regular meeting.

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The Secretary then brought to the attention of the Authority the matter of entering appropriate order requiring the abatement of air pollution caused by St. Johns Motor Express at a site north of Portland. On poll of the Chairman, all members of the Sanitary Authority present stated that they had read the transcript of the hearing, as well as the objections filed by counsel for St. Johns Motor Express at the January 4 meeting of the Authority.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that an order be entered requiring St. Johns Motor Express to cease and desist the open burning of refuse at the particular dump in question.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, SECRETARY  
State Sanitary Authority

## MINUTES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

April 11, 1963

The ninety-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Mr. E. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman, at 2:00 p.m., April 11, 1963, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The other members and staff present were Edward C. Harms, Jr., Chris L. Wheeler and John P. Amacher, members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold E. Milliken and Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineers; Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; E. J. Weathersbee and T. M. Gerow, District Sanitary Engineers; Howard G. Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian; Edison L. Quan and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologists and Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Technician.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the ninety-fourth meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on January 4, 1963, and the special meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on February 7, 1963, be approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 64 project plans for water pollution control, and 9 project plans for air quality control, during the months of December, 1962, and January, February and March 1963, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-4-62	Medford	Rogue Valley Estates sewers	Prov. App.
12-5-62	Brookford S.D.	Eckmann Addition sewers	Prov. App.
12-5-62	Eugene	Willakenzie area sewers Phases II and III	Prov. App.
12-6-62	Somerset West	Parkview Addition #1 sewers	Prov. App.
12-7-62	Warrenton	Engrg. report re: sewerage	Approved
12-7-62	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
12-7-62	Brookings	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
12-10-62	N. Roseburg S.D.	Report on additions to STP	Approved
12-11-62	Multnomah Falls Lodge	Sewage treatment facility	Prov. App.
12-13-62	Lake Oswego	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
12-19-62	Thunderbird Mobile Park	Sewage treatment	Prov. App.
12-20-62	Portland	Marquam Gulch sewer relocation and Urban Renewal, S. Auditorium site relocation	Prov. App.
12-20-62	Lake Oswego	Oswego Country Club Heights #2 sewers	Prov. App.
12-26-62	Springfield	Keston Acres sewer extensions	Prov. App.
1-4-63	Salishan Beach	Sewage collection & treatment	Prov. App.
1-7-63	Klamath Falls	Airport sewerage	Prov. App.
1-7-63	Milwaukie	Sewers (Cedarcrest Subd.)	Prov. App.
1-7-63	Beaverton	Modifications to STP contract	Approved
1-8-63	Beaverton	Farmington Road sewers	Not approved
1-10-63	Lake Oswego	LID #74 sanitary sewers	Prov. App.
1-11-63	Halsey	sewers and sewage treatment	Approved
1-14-63	Nelscott S.D.	Sewers	Prov. App.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-18-63	Aloha San. Dist.	Engrg. Report on Plan A	Approved
1-18-63	Delake	Sewers and sewage treatment	Approved
1-18-63	Pendleton	Pendair sewers	Prov. App.
1-24-63	Eugene	Dillard Road sewer	Prov. App.
1-24-63	Brookridge	Temp. disposal for 10 houses	Prov. App.
1-28-63	North Bend	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
1-28-63	Delake	Prel. report sewerage improvements	Approved
1-29-63	Pendleton	Engineering Report	Approved
1-29-63	Monroe H. S.	Sewers	Comments submitted
1-29-63	Beaverton	Farmington Road sewers	Prov. App.
1-29-63	Bandon	Sewers	Prov. App.
2-7-63	Whitford-McKay	Sewer for Whitford Park #3	Prov. App.
2-11-63	Salishan Beach	Sewers for second stage of devel.	Prov. App.
2-14-63	Gresham	Lillyben Terrace sewer	Prov. App.
2-18-63	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
2-21-63	Eastside	Sewage collection system	Prov. App.
2-25-63	Eastside	Addendum #3	Approved
2-25-63	Monroe H. S.	Subsurface filters	Prov. App.
2-26-63	Eugene	Mahlon-Sweet Airport lagoon	Prel. App.
2-26-63	Beaverton	Tektronix, Inc. sewage and industrial waste treatment	Prov. App.
2-27-63	Beaverton	Riverview Heights sewerage	Prov. App.
2-27-63	Eugene	Phase IV Willakenzie sewers	Prov. App.
2-28-63	Lake Oswego	Windsor Terrace Subdivision	Prov. App.
2-28-63	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-1-63	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
3-7-63	McKay Park S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
3-7-63	Uplands S. D.	Sewage treat. plant expansion	Prov. App.
3-11-63	Lake Oswego	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
3-12-63	West Linn	Sewer lateral TB-2	Prov. App.
3-12-63	Springfield	19th Str. continuation of S21	Prov. App.
3-12-63	Coos Bay	Sewers, 12th & Ingersoll Avenues	Prov. App.
3-12-63	Salishan Beach	Pump station	Prov. App.
3-12-63	Lake Oswego	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
3-13-63	Dallas	Engineers report re: sewage	Concurred
3-14-63	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
3-15-63	North Bend	Sewer laterals on Brussels St.	Prov. App.
3-15-63	Athens	Pump station by-pass line	Prov. App.
3-18-63	Lebanon	Prel. Engrg. report addn. to STP	Prov. App.
3-19-63	Sunset Valley- Furlong S.D.	Pump station	Prov. App.
3-21-63	La Grande	24" overflow and effluent line for sewage treatment plant	Prov. App.
3-28-63	West Sylvan Sch.	Pump station and 1020' 4" pres- sure main	Prov. App.
3-28-63	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.

Air Quality Control

Jan. 14	Portland	Proposed incinerator for the Canteen Company of Oregon, Metz Engineering Plan No. S-450-AP	Cond. App.
Jan. 14	Eugene	Proposed incinerator for the Valu-Mart Super Market, Metz Engineering Plan No. S-750-AP	Cond. App.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Jan. 15	Hillsboro	Proposed incinerator for the Mooberry Elementary School	Additional info. requested
Jan. 15	Hillsboro	Proposed incinerator for the Junior high school at Goder, 903-In.	Disapproved
Feb. 11	Gold Hill	12 stack test measurement reports regarding the dust emissions from the Ideal Cement Co.'s mill.	Comments submitted
Feb. 14	Portland	U. S. Public Health Service Training Proposal	Comments submitted
Feb. 25	Portland	Guide for incinerator plan review	Prepared revisions and submitted draft for review to Consulting Engrs. and Incinerator Co. Reprs.
Mar. 1	Multnomah Co.	Preliminary plans for dust control, Ash Grove Lime Co., River Gate Industrial Dist.	Comments submitted
Mar. 5	Salem	Faye Wright Elementary School - Incinerator	Requested additional plans & specifications
Mar. 18	Salem	Hayesville Elementary School - Incinerator	Comments submitted
Mar. 20	Multnomah Co.	Sauvies Island Dehydrators Inc. - proposed alfalfa processing mill, recommended approval of the dust control facilities to the Multnomah County Planning Commission	Recommended approval

CITY OF WOODBURN

Mr. J. Wallace Gutzler, city attorney, was present to represent the city of Woodburn. He stated that last year an application for federal funds was submitted but not granted because of various circumstances and the lack of funds. In light of the fact that further additions to the city's sewer system have been denied until the sewage treatment plant has been enlarged another application is being submitted.

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Mr. Spies read from a memorandum report dated April 11, 1963, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. He stated the new application was for a federal grant in the amount of \$75,990 and funds are available to cover this request. According to the city's application the plans can be completed in 60 days and construction contracts can be let in 90 days. The staff recommends that the application of the city of Woodburn be approved and a priority be issued with the understanding that construction of sewers in Subdivisions No. 4 and No. 5 will not be undertaken and no further sewer connections made in Subdivision 3 until a contract for construction of treatment facilities was signed.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that the staff recommendations be approved and a priority be issued to the city of Woodburn for a federal grant in the amount of \$75,990 with the express condition that construction of sewers in Subdivisions Nos. 4 and 5 will not be commenced and no further sewer connections will be made in Subdivision No. 3 until contracts have been awarded for sewage treatment facilities.

CITY OF SHERWOOD

A letter dated March 20, 1963, from City Attorney Fred A. Anderson was read by the secretary. An outline of the problem was given and the staff reported on the progress which has been made by the city. At the January 4 meeting the city had asked for additional time, until January 1, 1964, to prepare plans and a fiscal program but the Sanitary Authority decided that was too much time and set July 1, 1963, as a deadline for submission of plans and development of a fiscal program otherwise legal action would be taken.

Mr. Anderson's March 20th letter pointed out that Frontier Leather Company had agreed to cooperate with the city but Portland Canning Company officials did not feel they had had sufficient warning of this situation to have time to formulate a program. He pointed out that the city could not proceed without full participation of both industries and therefore again asked for an extension of time until January 1964, for completion of plans and fiscal program. No one was present to represent either the Portland Canning Company or the city of Sherwood. After a discussion of the matter it was concluded that the cannery had had sufficient time to reach a decision as to whether or not it wanted to participate in the project.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that no extension of time be granted to the city of Sherwood for completion of plans and fiscal program.

#### CITY OF SILVERTON

In a report given by E. J. Weathersbee, District Engineer, it was stated that the city of Silverton is currently enlarging and improving its existing sewage treatment plant and that in March all units were being worked on simultaneously with the result that sewage was being bypassed to Silver Creek without treatment. This had been going on for a considerable period of time and as a consequence conditions in the creek were particularly bad due to low stream flow. Based on the specifications approved by the Sanitary Authority for this project all work was supposed to be done with a minimum amount of interference with normal operation of the treatment plant. Primary treatment resumption as soon as possible had been requested of the city by the Authority staff. April 15, 1963, had been established as the deadline for providing primary treatment plus effluent chlorination so as to provide

for flushing of the stream prior to opening of trout season on April 20. A letter had been received from Mr. Borland, City Manager, indicating that all necessary work to restore primary treatment would be done by April 27.

Following a discussion of the matter it was recommended that the staff watch this situation and keep the Authority informed of accomplishments. The secretary was asked to inform the city that the Sanitary Authority is concerned with this situation, and every effort should be made to provide primary treatment and chlorination of the city's sewage by April 15.

OCEANVIEW LUMBER COMPANY

Mr. T. M. Gerow, District Engineer at Medford, reported on the matter of pollution caused by the Oceanview Lumber Company.

A complaint had been received in January of this year from the Oregon State Game Commission relative to discharge of log butts and mill wastes from the Oceanview Lumber Company into Hunter Creek approximately one mile south of Gold Beach, Oregon. During the latter part of March the District Attorney had met with the County Health Department and sportsmen regarding legal action which might be taken. Pictures of the mill, stream and debris being discharged were shown to the Authority.

Mr. Gerow said that the Oceanview Lumber Company had not been notified by his office that this matter was to be discussed by the Authority at this meeting. Mr. Amacher stated he was sure that the Game Commission staff in Curry County had approached the company regarding the pollution of Hunter Creek.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Oceanview Lumber Company be given 30 days to submit plans to clean up the situation and if compliance is not made authorize the staff to issue a citation for a public hearing.

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM

(a) Deadline for submission of applications:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that June 15, 1963, be set as a deadline for submission of applications for federal grants from the 1964 FY appropriation for financial assistance in construction of sewage treatment works in Oregon.

(b) Proposed revision in priority point system:

A memorandum with proposed revisions of criteria for determining priority of eligible projects for federal construction grants under PL 84-660 had been prepared by the staff and distributed to the members prior to the meeting.

Mr. Harms suggested that with regard to possible future duplication of facilities an additional item should be added as follows:

IV. Efficient Utilization of Federal Funds (5 points maximum)

1. In accordance with coordinated area wide plan . . . . 5 points
2. In accordance with limited area plan . . . . . 2 points
3. In accordance with local plan. . . . . 1 point

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the proposed criteria for determining priority of eligible projects for federal construction grants under PL 84-660 with the above additions be adopted.

The new criteria are as follows:

In determining priority of eligible projects, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority will use the point system described below. No project will be considered eligible unless (a) it conforms with the state plan for control of water pollution, (b) its design conforms fully with the minimum requirements of the Authority, (c) the applicant gives adequate assurance that following the construction the sewage treatment works will be properly operated and maintained, and (d) the applicant is ready to start construction within the time required for encumbering the federal funds.

I. Points based on financial needs (20 points maximum)

A. Per capita assessed value (50% basis)

\$500-\$899 . . . . .	.10	\$2500-\$2899 . . . . .	.5
900-1299 . . . . .	.9	2900- 3299 . . . . .	.4
1300-1699 . . . . .	.8	3300- 3699 . . . . .	.3
1700-2099 . . . . .	.7	3700- 4099 . . . . .	.2
2100-2499 . . . . .	.6	4100- and above . . . . .	.1

B. Total project costs per capita

\$ 0-\$ 24 . . . . .	.1	\$125-\$174 . . . . .	.6
25- 49 . . . . .	.2	175- 224 . . . . .	.7
50- 74 . . . . .	.3	225- 274 . . . . .	.8
75- 99 . . . . .	.4	275- 324 . . . . .	.9
100- 124 . . . . .	.5	325- and above . . . . .	.10

II. Points based on water pollution control needs (20 points maximum)

A. Degree of treatment required

- (1) Primary only . . . . . 4
- (2) Intermediate . . . . . 6
- (3) Secondary . . . . . 8
- (4) More than 85% BOD removal . . . . . 10

B. Pollution abatement needs

- (1) Abatement of existing water pollution which constitutes a hazard to the safety of a public water supply, shellfish growing area or waters used for irrigating garden crops . . . . . 10
- (2) Formal order entered by Sanitary Authority directing applicant to abate pollution . . . . . 9
- (3) Abatement of existing health hazard on land due to inadequate sewage collection or disposal . . . . . 8
- (4) Protection of recreation (swimming, boating) . . . . . 7
- (5) Protection of animal, plant, fish and other aquatic life . . . . . 6
- (6) Sewage treatment needed for serving future or proposed residential and other developments . . . . . 5
- (7) Protection of agricultural and industrial water . . . . . 4
- (8) Abatement of local nuisance conditions . . . . . 3

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- III. Points based on readiness to construct (25 points maximum)
  - A. Fiscal program
    - (1) Bonds voted and sold or cash on hand . . . . .13
    - (2) Bonds voted but not sold . . . . .10
    - (3) Sinking fund being accumulated or bond election scheduled . . . . . 2
  - B. Engineering plans
    - (1) Final engineering plans and specifications completed. . . . .12
    - (2) Final engineering plans being prepared and scheduled to be completed within 30 days . . . . . 8
    - (3) Final engineering plans being prepared and scheduled to be completed within 90 days . . . . . 6
    - (4) Preliminary engineering (only) completed . . . . . 2
- IV. Efficient Utilization of Federal Funds (5 points maximum)
  - A. In accordance with coordinated area-wide plan. . . . . 5
  - B. In accordance with limited area-wide plan. . . . . 2
  - C. In accordance with local plan . . . . . 1

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY OREGON RECLAMATION CONGRESS

The following Resolution No. 8 adopted by the Oregon Reclamation Congress at their annual meeting at Medford, Oregon, on November 28-30, 1962, was read by the secretary:

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Oregon Reclamation Congress that the public waters be utilized to produce the maximum social and economic benefits; and

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the Congress that proposals are being made for including in authorizations of future multiple purpose projects, provision for storage capacity on a non-reimbursable basis, for the specific purpose of dilution of pollution; and

WHEREAS, this Congress believes that in most instances Oregon water supplies are too valuable for assignment to such purpose and that expenditures of money for pollution abatement should be directed toward elimination of pollution in the first instance rather than elimination by dilution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oregon Reclamation Congress urges that expenditures of public money for pollution abatement should be directed to elimination of pollution at its inception rather than by dilution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Chairmen of U. S. Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, and to all members of the Oregon Congressional delegation.

He stated receipt of the resolution had been acknowledged in a letter dated March 18, 1963, in which it was pointed out that the Water Pollution Control Statutes stipulate that the use of impounded waters for the purpose of augmentation of low stream flows is for water quality control and shall not be provided as a substitute for adequate treatment or other methods of controlling waste at the source.

This resolution has been made a part of the permanent files. No action by the Authority was considered necessary.

#### LEGISLATION

Mr. McPhillips reported on activities of this subcommittee. He stated they had made several trips to Salem and had appeared before the Committee on Local Government in support of SB 259. It was noted that SB 259 had passed the Senate, is now before the House State and Federal Affairs Committee and will be up for hearing on Wednesday, April 17. Senate Bill 254 has been tabled.

#### RESOLUTION RELATING TO LEGISLATION By Agness Community Council

The following resolution was read by the secretary and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. No action was taken.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Oregon in assembled:

We, the Board of Directors of the Agness Community Council, most respectfully support Senate Bill 222, introduced by the Committee on Natural resources, relating to abolition of the Rogue River Coordination Board.

Whereas the Board has not met since Mar. 1st, 1962, and

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Whereas the placer mining is continuing and is destroying spawning beds and stopping recreation, and

Whereas the Rogue River Coordination Board appears to be an obstacle to the State Sanitary Authority in carrying out its objectives of pollution control, and

Whereas testimony that the turbidity was damaging to fishing was not disputed at any hearing held by the Interim Committee on Natural Resources, and

Whereas the State Sanitary Authority, the Water Resources Board and the State Engineer appear to have the tools to meet and solve those problems;

(1) Be it resolved by the Agness Community Council that it is our desire that you abolish the Rogue River Coordination Board at this Fifty-second legislative Assembly, and the State Sanitary Authority be instructed to enforce the pollution laws especially on Rogue River.

(2) The Secretary of the Agness Community Council send a copy of this resolution to Committee on Natural Resources, to Hon. Mark Hatfield, Governor of Oregon, to Representatives Back, Barton and Haight, and to Senator Elfstrom, and to the State Sanitary Authority."

Mr. McPhillips asked if it would be possible for the Authority to meet at Grants Pass or Medford so that residents in this area could have a chance to air their complaints to the Authority in person. A formal invitation from T. M. Gerow, District Engineer at Medford, was extended to the members to hold its next meeting at either Grants Pass or Medford.

A letter from the South Salem Sanitary District, signed by Judge Rex Hartley, Chairman, Marion County Commissioners, commending the Board of Health, Sanitary Authority and E. Jack Weathersbee for the help and cooperation received from them in their efforts to form this sanitary district was read by the secretary.

COMPLAINT PETITION FROM ELMER HAWK VERSUS PORTLAND ET AL

The Secretary reported that a complaint petition dated February 2, 1963 had been filed by James C. Niedermeyer, Attorney for Elmer Hawk, regarding the open burning of refuse and demolition material within the City of Portland.

Mr. Everts stated an original and two copies were submitted in accordance with the administrative rules which outline the procedures to be followed in this matter. He explained that the statute directs the Authority to make an investigation when a complaint is filed to determine if a violation of any rule, regulation or order of the Authority exists and if a violation is found to eliminate the sources of air pollution by conference, conciliation and persuasion and if necessary by a public hearing to make a finding of facts and enter an order.

Chairman McPhillips asked Mr. Hawk and Mr. Niedermeyer, Attorney for Mr. Hawk if they had any statement to present.

Mr. Niedermeyer stated that since February 1962 Mr. Hawk has been negotiating with the City of Portland to close the open burning operations at the N. Swift Blvd. refuse disposal site and that subsequently, he filed a complaint with City Air Pollution Officer and wrote letters to the Commissioners of the City of Portland. He reported that this correspondence had been received and placed on file four or five months ago.

Mr. Niedermeyer stated that he talked with Air Quality Control staff of the Authority and he has continued to attempt to get some cooperation

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from the city. He reported that the city states that they have the right to burn refuse within the city, although it is a clear violation of rules in OAR 334-22-011 which prohibit open fires within six miles from the municipal boundaries of any city of more than 45,000 population.

Mr. Niedermeyer stated that he made an inspection and found open burning at the City of Portland disposal site, at locations along the Willamette River and at many other locations within the city.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the petitioners be notified that the filing has been accepted, and that the staff be instructed to make an investigation of the matter and submit a report at the next Authority meeting.

Mr. Hatchard suggested that in order to encourage the development of plans and policies that will provide control of air pollution from refuse disposal operations that a committee of the members of the Authority meet with the Commissioners of the City of Portland Bureaus of Health, Public Works and Public Utilities.

Mr. McPhillips asked the members if they wished to appoint a sub-committee of the Authority so that the members of the staff could report concerning this problem and to attempt to meet with the Commissioners of Portland who are involved with this problem. It was agreed that a sub-committee of the Authority would be appointed to meet with the City Commissioners of Portland.

Sanitary Service Company, Salem

Mr. Everts read a letter dated February 1, 1963 from Robert W. DeArmond, Attorney for Sanitary Service Company, requesting permission

to continue its operations at its dump, as presently being operated, with provisions that will permit the open burning of brush, tree trimmings and lumber at periodical periods not to exceed twice a month.

Mr. Smith, Air Quality Control staff, stated that on September 13, 1962 the Sanitary Authority upon recommendation of its staff, granted an extension of a Variance to the open burn regulations to the Salem Sanitary Service Company for the period October 15, 1962 to February 1, 1963. The previous Authority action included the condition that it was to be a final extension of a Variance for the present disposal site located 3.5 miles southeast of Salem. He reported that the staff had received complaints from residents in the area concerning the smoke from this operation after the last Variance was granted. The staff recommended that the request from the Salem Sanitary Service Company dated February 1, 1963 for a Variance to Oregon Administrative Rule, Chapter 334-22-011 be denied.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the request from Sanitary Service Company for permission to continue operations at its dump, with provisions that will permit the open burning of brush, tree trimmings and lumber at periodical periods be denied.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF M. C. CHEW DUMP

Mr. H. G. Smith stated that during the January 4, 1963 Authority meeting a public hearing was authorized regarding air pollution from the M. C. Chew dump located off Cathey Road, south of Gresham. He reported that the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners had held a public hearing and after consideration of all testimony had ordered an abatement of the

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nuisance, and had instructed the District Attorney of Multnomah County to proceed with abatement actions. Mr. Smith stated that on April 1, 1963, Judge Davis, Multnomah County Circuit Court, ordered that the dump be closed immediately and that the nuisance be abated within 30 days; and if M. C. Chew decided to resume the business of refuse disposal, the operation must be conducted in accordance with rules for a sanitary landfill under the jurisdiction of the Multnomah County Health Department. Judge Davis stated that the court hoped that this matter would not come before it again and that no excuse would be accepted and that this should take care of the air pollution aspect.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the report be accepted.

The next Sanitary Authority meeting is to be held at Medford or Grants Pass on June 21, 1963.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-SIXTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

June 21, 1963

The ninety-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was

called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 9:00 a.m. June 21, 1963, in the auditorium of the Jackson County Courthouse at Medford, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Herman P. Meierjurgan, and J.P. Amacher, members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; T.M. Gerow, District Engineer; John Denman, Legal Advisor, Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Wendel expressed the appreciation of the Sanitary Authority Board for the privilege of using the Jackson County Courthouse auditorium for its meeting.

Mr. Everts introduced Dr. A. Erin Merkel, Jackson County Health Officer.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the 95th meeting held on April 11, 1963, be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the action taken on the following 46 project plans for water pollution control and 11 project plans for air quality control be approved:

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## Water Quality Control:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-3-63	North Roseburg SD	Expansion of sewage treatment plant	Prov. appr.
4-4-63	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. appr.
4-5-63	Phoenix	Hacienda Park Subd. sewers	Prov. appr.
4-10-63	Clackamas Co.	Standard Builders Treatment Plant	Prov. appr.
4-15-63	North Roseburg SD	Contract documents for sewage treatment plant expansion	Prov. appr.
4-23-63	Portland	Tryon Creek Unit #3 int. sewer	Prov. appr.
4-23-63	Oak Lodge SD #1	Poplar Place sewer extensions	Prov. appr.
4-24-63	Oak Lodge SD #2	Sewer extensions, 1st. 2A-0-1-1	Prov. appr.
4-24-63	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. appr.
4-26-63	Tigard	Frewing Orchard Tracts sewers	Prov. appr.
4-26-63	North Roseburg SD	Addendum #1 Sewage plant exp.	Approved
4-26-63	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. appr.
4-26-63	Sweet Home	Engineering study	Comments submitted
5-2-63	Oakridge	Pre1. report on STP addition	Comments submitted
5-6-63	McMinnville	Sewage treatment plant additions	Prov. appr.
5-7-63	Reedsport	Sewer ext. and pump station	Prov. appr.
5-8-63	Estacada	Sludge well gratings for STP	Approved
5-10-63	Gresham	Cypress Park sewers	Prov. appr.
5-10-63	Oregon City	Charman St. Area sewers	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Beaverton	Briarcliff Subd. sewers	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Oceanlake	Sewer extension projects	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Portland	Indian Hills Subd. sewers and treatment	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Multnomah County	Portland Trailer Court STP	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Medford	Blossom Hill Terrace Unit 3 sewers	Prov. appr.
5-13-63	Pendleton	S.W. 44th St. sewer & Pump sta.	Prov. appr.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-14-63	Columbia S.D.	Wilcox Village sewerage imp.	Prov. appr.
5-14-63	Hamilton-Shattuck Sanitary District	Sewer extensions, laterals E, F, G and H	Prov. appr.
5-14-63	North Bend	Sewers Dists. 105-63 and 108-63	Prov. appr.
5-14-63	Springfield	Sewer extensions, Project S-15	Prov. appr.
5-14-63	Coos Bay	Crestview Addition sewer	Prov. appr.
5-15-63	Silverton	Sewer extension	Prov. appr.
5-15-63	Eugene	Phase V Willakenzie sewers	Prov. appr.
5-16-63	West Linn	Equipment specs. for Willamette sewage treatment plant	Prov. appr.
5-20-63	Lake Oswego	Change Orders Nos. 3, 5 and 6	Approved
5-21-63	McKay Park S.D.	Rollingwood Subd. sewer laterals	Prov. appr.
5-21-63	Empire	S.W.O. College sewer connection	Prov. appr.
5-21-63	Jacksonville	Sewage stabilization pond and sewer system	Prov. appr.
5-23-63	Creswell	Willamette Poultry Co.	Prov. appr.
5-23-63	Lake Oswego	Change Order No. 2	Approved
5-23-63	McMinnville	Contract documents for STP addns.	Approved
5-24-63	Portland	Tryon Creek Unit #3 Addendum #1	Approved
5-27-63	Tigard	STP expansion & interceptor	Prov. approval
5-28-63	Portland	Tryon Creek Unit #3 Addendum #2	Approved
5-31-63	West Slope S.D.	Sylvan School Dist. 42Jt sewers	Prov. approval
5-31-63	Canby	Knights Bridge Rd. lift station	Prov. approval
5-31-63	Clackamas County	Housing Authority sewers	Prov. approval
<u>Air Quality Control</u>			
April 5	Multnomah Co.	Appeal from St. Johns Motor Express Co. to the Authority Order	Study and submitted transcript to Circuit Court
April 8	Portland	Incinerator, Marshall High School, Metz S-300 AP	Conditional appr.
April 10	Multnomah Co.	Incinerator Faye Wright Elem. School, Metz APA 302	Conditional appr.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
April 19	Forest Grove	Community Hospital, Incinerator, Metz, APA 302	Conditional appr.
April 22	Hillsboro	High School, Incinerator Metz APA 402	Conditional appr.
May 1-6	Medford	Proposed Ordinance on APC	Comments submitted
May 6	The Dalles	Monitor sample run results, Harvey Aluminum	Accepted
May 7	The Dalles	Monitor sample run results	Accepted
May 8	Salem	Saint Parrish incinerator plans	Disapproved
May 14	Clackamas Co.	Oakgrove Elementary School incinerator plans	Submitted comments and asked for additional information
May 20-29	Portland	Proposed Portland ordinance on air pollution control	Submitted comments and recommendations

#### WOODBURN - SENIOR ESTATES

At the April 11, 1963, meeting, the Authority had refused the Woodburn Senior Estates permission to construct trunk and lateral sewers in Subdivisions Nos. 4 and 5 and to connect any more houses in Subdivision No. 3 to existing sewers until the city of Woodburn had signed a contract for additions and improvements to its sewage treatment plant.

By letter dated May 2, 1963, the Senior Estates submitted a second request to proceed with its sewer construction because in the meantime the city had made satisfactory progress in planning for start of construction of its sewage treatment plant project. This request was subsequently submitted by mail to the Authority members and was approved. The Senior Estates was so notified by letter dated May 20, 1963.

It was MOVED by Mr. B.A. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the mail vote in the above matter be confirmed.

An additional request from the Senior Estates by letter dated June 17, 1963, was then read by the secretary.

It was MOVED by Mr. B.A. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the request of Senior Estates for permission to connect an additional 20 houses to the existing sewers be granted.

PROPOSED POLICIES REGARDING WATER SUPPLIES, ETC.

Mr. Spies reported the staff had drafted the following proposed policies for the protection of potable water supplies used in sewage treatment plants and sewage lift stations.

In order to protect the drinking water supply from contamination through back-siphonage of sewage in sewage treatment plants and sewage lift stations, the following policies have been adopted and will be used in reviewing plans for new installations and for revisions and expansions of existing plants:

1. General: An adequate supply of potable water under pressure shall be provided for use in the laboratory and general cleanliness around the plant. No piping or other connections shall exist in any part of the treatment works which, under any conditions, might cause the contamination of a potable water supply.
2. Direct Connections: Potable water from a municipal or separate supply may be used directly at points above grade for the following hot and cold water supplies:
  - a. Lavatory sink
  - b. Water closet
  - c. Laboratory sink
  - d. Shower
  - e. Drinking fountain
  - f. Outside hydrants

Note: If an outside hydrant might be used as a hose connection where the hose could be submerged in a sewage tank, it must be protected by an approved type vacuum breaker.

Hot water for any of the above units shall not be taken directly from a boiler used for supplying hot water to a sludge heat exchanger or digester heating coils.

3. Indirect Connections: Where a potable water supply is to be used for any purpose in a plant or sewage lift station other than those listed in paragraph 2, a break tank, pressure pump and pressure tank shall be provided. Water shall be discharged to the break tank through an air-gap at least six inches above the maximum flood line or the spill line of the tank, whichever is higher. In no case shall a potable water service outlet be located below grade where there is any possibility of flooding without being adequately protected against back siphonage.

A sign shall be permanently posted at every hose bib, faucet or sill cock located on the water system beyond the break tank to indicate that the water is not safe for drinking.

4. Separate Potable Water Supply: Where it is not possible to provide potable water from a public water supply, a separate well or other approved source may be provided. Location and construction of the well should comply with the requirements of the State Board of Health. Requirements governing the use of a separate supply are those contained in paragraphs 2 and 3.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the proposed policies be approved.

#### FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATIONS

The staff presented for the review and consideration by the Authority members data and information regarding the 22 applications for federal grants for sewage treatment works construction which had been submitted to the Authority prior to the June 15, 1963, deadline. It was pointed out by Mr. Spies that Congress had not yet approved the appropriation bill for the 1964 fiscal year for the Federal Water Pollution Control construction grant program, and that, depending upon whether the appropriation actually passed by Congress is \$90,000,000 or \$100,000,000, the amount to be allotted to the state of Oregon will be \$1,154,610 or \$1,282,900.

Of the 22 applications which had been received, one was for an alternate project for the Aloha Sanitary District of Washington County. The total grants requested amounted to \$2,395,100 for 21 projects estimated to cost \$16,900,308.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Sanitary Authority approve priority certificates for federal grants up to the total amount of federal funds available in the following order:

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Salem - \$600,000        | 8. Pendleton - \$6,300    |
| 2. Portland (NW) - \$39,840 | 9. Empire - \$74,100      |
| 3. Sherwood - \$56,700      | 10. Gold Beach - \$32,620 |
| 4. Brownsville - \$58,200   | 11. Tigard - \$95,630     |
| 5. Sunset Valley - \$70,260 | 12. White City - \$35,350 |
| 6. Manhattan - \$20,130     | 13. Talent - \$31,450     |
| 7. Dayton - \$24,000        |                           |

The grant requests of Corvallis (\$62,100), Lebanon (\$27,980), Dufur (\$18,000) and Huntington (\$11,400) were approved in that order as alternates in case the 1964 FY appropriation is sufficient to include them.

Mr. Spies pointed out that the Manhattan, Dayton, Tigard, Talent, Dufur and Huntington projects are dependent upon approval of bond issues by the voters.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that October 1, 1963, be set as the deadline for approval of bond issues.

Mr. Wheeler noted that the Aloha Sanitary District project rated very high in priority points but it was not approved because the district had failed to complete the necessary contracts with adjacent political subdivisions and therefore the proposed project was not eligible at this time. He said that if they can complete the necessary contracts before the next fiscal year there is every reason to believe that they would receive a federal grant at that time, assuming of course, that Congress appropriates construction grant funds for the 1965 fiscal year.

BUDGETS AND OPERATION

The secretary informed the Authority members that the air and water pollution control programs for the next two years beginning July 1, will have to be curtailed because of lack of funds. He reported that the budget for the air pollution program will be \$11,345 short of the amount required to carry the staff as authorized and the water pollution program will be \$20,259 short of the amount required to carry the staff as authorized. The water supplies program will also be several thousand dollars short.

This means that as near as can be determined it will be necessary to leave two engineering positions vacant and to defer the employment of other staff personnel for a year and some for as much as 18 months. It will handicap both field activities and lab work during the next biennium.

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STAFF REPORTS:

Oceanview Lumber Company: Mr. T.M. Gerow reported that at the April meeting of the Authority he had been directed to investigate this problem. He stated the president of the Oceanview Lumber Co. had been advised of our intentions in this matter. No damage to fish or fish passage could be found at the time of the investigation. On June 17, it was found the stream was reasonably clear of any logs and debris. Mr. Payne was contacted and advised that the Sanitary Authority would continue to check this periodically, that the company should maintain the stream in a satisfactory condition and that it should provide a pond to collect any debris. No board action at this time was considered necessary by Mr. Gerow.

PESTICIDES:

Mr. Wendel stated there had been created a great deal of interest in pollution caused by insecticides not only because of Rachel Carson's book but because of Senator Hallock's letter in which he said the Sanitary Authority should start now to plan for control legislation for the next Legislative Assembly and if possible to try to obtain the backing of farmers. Senator Hallock's letter as follows:

Dear Mr. Wendel:

May 27, 1963

Not only because of Rachael Carson's book, but because of a growing number of news stories like the attached, I think that the Sanitary Authority should start planning now for legislation next session to control pesticides.

This may involve the Department of Agriculture as well, and it also will involve the Board of Pharmacy -- there was a war between the two regarding HB 1500 and its relevance to pesticides and antibiotics used on animals.

We should start by September so that whatever legislation is devised could somehow be circulated among Granges and Farm Bureau Federation members, to obtain the backing of farmers. Their interest is high as evidenced by amendments last week to a bill which prohibited stream pollution because of using animal or human waste as fertilizer; the farmers amended it to exclude organic fertilizers.

The Kennedy Administration is also duly concerned. Perhaps we could start by obtaining from the USDA or from HEW a list of pesticides and their chemical names together with any ideas on control which the Federal level may have.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Ted Hallock, State Senator

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the Sanitary Authority is very much concerned with this problem and it is believed it will entail a rather detailed study.

Mr. Everts was asked to reply to Senator Hallock and inform him the staff would be glad to participate to the extent of its ability and time to study this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Colonel Paul H. Weiland, Director, Jackson County Izaak Walton League, was present and stated he had been very favorably impressed with what he had seen at this meeting.

Colonel Weiland said he was concerned with the pollution in Bear Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River. He stated further that (1) the waters of Bear Creek are more polluted now than they were a year ago, (2) there is need for more strict conformance with state laws, (3) the waters of Bear Creek are used not only for irrigation but also for domestic water supply, (4) silt is a common pollutant of Bear Creek, and (5) because Bear Creek is a small stream it is necessary to eliminate all pollutants such as sewage. He said the local Izaak Walton Chapter is willing and ready to help eliminate these sources of pollution, the people of the valley are ready to have this pollution eliminated and the pollution must be eliminated for the best interest of the public. The city of Medford is spending a lot of money in constructing a beautiful stream through its corporate limits.

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He claimed that the primary origin of the silt in Bear Creek is state highway construction, gravel operations on the stream and the overflow from the enlarged Emigrant reservoir. The Rogue River is one of the most famous fishing streams in the state of Oregon. The city of Grants Pass uses the Rogue River for domestic water supply. The streams that flow into that river should not be used for dumps.

Mr. Gerow reported he had investigated the problem of silt in Bear Creek and that a lot of the turbidity is caused from Emigrant reservoir. The county has budgeted \$25,000 this year and plans to employ a consulting engineer to make a water supply and sewerage study of the entire Rogue River Valley. It will cover probably a 12-mile stretch and will be a major undertaking.

Mr. E. J. Schneider requested permission to speak and stated that during the months of October and November, 1962, there was a lot of silt in the river due to the Savage Lake Dam and Emigrant Dam construction. With regard to pollution caused by placer mining, he stated that on November 12 a bulldozer was working on Coyote Creek, on the 12th day of April, 1963, it was still there, and on the 12th and 13th days of May it was still working. The Governor's office was contacted and the next day Mr. Everts was called. The following day the mining was stopped and he thanked the Authority for that. He claimed the miners have taken  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months out of the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  months of fishing season and that as a result the reservations at the lodges have dropped considerably.

Mr. Wendel informed Mr. Schneider that the Rogue River Coordination Board had primary jurisdiction over placer mining but if they didn't act the Authority would.

Mr. Carl Sorber and Mrs. R. G. Tabor were present representing the South Ashland area. Mrs. Tabor stated a group of persons south of Ashland, 1,000 acres in area with 800 people, want to solve their sewage disposal problem and therefore were interested in information regarding annexation,

formation of sanitary districts and applications for federal grants.

Mr. Gerow was requested by the chairman to provide Mrs. Tabor with such information.

CHENEY STUD MILL

Mr. Frank Koch, Central Point, was introduced. He stated that Cheney Stud Mill had been the subject of complaints going on about 10 years.

Mr. Hatchard, when asked if he was familiar with the problem, stated that a hearing had been authorized but no date set.

Mr. Gerow reported the staff was presently collecting data and so far the sampling data are inconclusive in that some results are out of reason. At times the data are 10 to 50 times higher than normal. Mr. Wendel told Mr. Koch the staff was pursuing this as fast as they could and that he would get some relief in due course. No further action was considered necessary at this time.

AIR POLLUTION ORDINANCE - Medford

Mr. Everts introduced Mr. Robert A. Duff, Medford City Manager, who expressed appreciation for the city of Medford for assistance received from the State Sanitary Authority staff personnel. Mr. Duff then introduced Mr. William Mansfield, City Attorney, who stated that the Authority staff had been most helpful in educating him regarding air pollution.

He explained that initially the Springfield form of ordinance was used as a basis for the proposed Medford ordinance. Specific limits were included in Sections 6 and 7 prohibiting the discharge of excessive pollutants at the source and directed the city attorney to institute proceedings to enjoin such nuisance. This approach was changed in the ordinance and the proceedings would follow the general nuisance approach in Section 10. The City Council would have to decide if a public hearing should be set to determine if public nuisance in fact was present.

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Mr. Hatchard said he believed it was an excellent ordinance and that the staff hoped that eventually there will be a joint city-county effort to prevent and control air pollution.

Mr. Wendel stated the Sanitary Authority would like to commend the city of Medford and express appreciation for the action which had been taken.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL CO.

The Authority has received many complaints in and around Portland about the chlorophenol type odor emission from Chipman Chemical Company. Mr. Hatchard reported that starting about 1956 the company installed a new process for producing 2,4-D. Whenever the controls are not working adequately the odor is quite evident. The production of the chemical is a batch type operation usually concentrated in the period from September to June of each year. The Authority staff has periodically received complaints from the citizens of Portland and the company has been notified of its violation.

For over two years daily records of tests and analyses of the problem have been made. The company recently submitted a proposal which provides for the prevention of corrosion problems, some expansion of ducting at the 2,4-D production unit and a "catch basin" to collect the malodorous liquid wastes from their production operations. The staff advised the company that the plans did not meet the overall control requirements to eliminate the odor problem.

Since this matter is of such widespread concern to Portland, Mr. Wendel asked if the Board wished to consider calling a special meeting. He explained that so many public hearings are pending that a special meeting of the Authority could be authorized to consider the problem.

Chipman Chemical Company should be informed that additional air pollution will not be tolerated when the company resumes production. It was suggested that Chipman Chemical be cited to appear at a special meeting if an overall plan for elimination of the problem is not presented in the meantime. Mr. Wendel explained that under the 1963 statutes the company could be notified that when the operation is resumed, unless corrections have been made, the Authority would proceed directly to the courts for action.

Mr. Denman stated the new statutes are not effective until September 3, 1963, and that there was not time to have a special meeting before production resumes in July.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the chairman be authorized to call a special meeting in August for the purpose of conducting a hearing in the case of Chipman Chemical Company for violation of the pollution laws and they be so advised if plans for correction are not submitted by that time.

Mr. Spies brought to the attention of the Board that the water pollution control staff was presently investigating water pollution by Chipman Chemical Company.

WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION - Albany

A summary report presented by Mr. Hatchard was taken from three documents: (1) June 19, 1963, Staff Report, (2) December 2, 1962, Interim Report, and (3) Western Kraft Corporation Proposed Expansion Report, October, 1962. These documents are a part of the permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated Western Kraft Corporation proposed to expand the pulp production from 250 tons per day to 375 tons per day. The company provided progress reports in March and May, 1963, regarding the studies and plans for additional control facilities. The expansion was originally

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scheduled to start in October, 1963, but the company is now ahead of schedule and hopes to start in August. He stated that the corporation had completed the installation of control facilities necessary for their expansion, with the exception of the recovery furnace particulate and hydrogen sulfide secondary scrubbers.

The completed installations include doubling of the oxidation tower (black liquor oxidation capacity), negative draft ducting of the evaporator non-condensate gases through the oxidation tower addition, a new Peabody scrubber at the new lime kiln, secondary air instrumentation and control at the recovery furnaces, and a new steam atomized Venturi scrubber at No. 1 furnace.

The staff recommended that the Sanitary Authority grant conditional approval to Western Kraft Corporation's Control Proposal, including the following conditions:

1. The No. 1 Recovery Furnace Boiler stack gas scrubber shall be installed and in satisfactory operation prior to increasing the pulp production to 375 tons per day.
2. The No. 1 Recovery Furnace Boiler stack gas scrubber unit shall be modified until maximum solids and hydrogen sulfide removals are achieved. A space allowance should be provided between the existing boiler stack and the new cyclone stack, for the installation of additional scrubber stages, as necessary.
3. When the No. 1 Furnace scrubber's final design has been determined, the company shall proceed as rapidly as possible with the installation of a similar scrubber unit to serve the No. 2 Recovery Boiler.
4. Progress reports regarding the operation and maintenance of the control processes and/or equipment, and the status of the Recovery Furnace controls shall be submitted monthly to the Authority.

Mr. R.M. Sheffer stated the company policy was to do all it possibly could to meet the conditions required by the Authority. He stated that the conditions outlined by the Authority staff will be done. This scrubber installation is an important step and additional operational information is desired.

Mr. Wendel asked if he thought the air conditions would be better after this expansion to 375 tons was completed compared with the 250 ton mill.

Mr. Sheffer stated he couldn't make any definite guarantee other than the company will work continuously towards the most effective control systems.

The proposed control facilities report covers both air and water pollution. Mr. Benson had met with representatives and discussed the water pollution control item.

Mr. Spies stated that the staff report included the requirement that the water pollution load of the new mill would be no more than the present load. He reported that there is a settling pond before the effluent discharges into the Willamette. Taking into consideration the present condition of the stream, Mr. Spies stated that the cooperation of Western Kraft with the Authority staff from the standpoint of water pollution control is satisfactory and the staff recommends that conditional approval of these plans be granted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Western Kraft Corporation plans for control installations be granted conditional approval including the conditions 1-4 as recommended by the staff and the requirement that there will be no increase in air or water pollution.

STAFF REPORTS:

Harvey Aluminum: A summary report dated June 19, 1963, summarizing the staff activities since the January 4, 1963, Authority meeting was read by Mr. Hatchard and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. The conclusions reached in this report are as follows:

1. The fluoride content found in air samples collected in June, 1963, are as high as the fluoride content of samples collected before the installation of the roof monitor control system. These high values may be caused by operational and/or maintenance problems at the roof monitor controls, or by the discharge of higher amounts of fluoride from the aluminum production cells.

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2. The fluoride content of alfalfa samples collected during 1963, are at levels considered excessive by other state authorities.
3. Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) has not submitted requested information regarding the fume scrubber tests, the control systems operational experience, and the progress reports of projects intended to reduce the fluorides released at the individual cells.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that Harvey Aluminum (Inc.) be notified that the Sanitary Authority will direct that the public hearing in this matter be reconvened.

Hawk Petition: re Portland Refuse Disposal. Howard Smith reported that the members of the Authority had requested the staff to make a survey of the areas listed in the petition. The following conditions were found to exist at the time of a survey made on April 24, 1963.

1. The city of Portland refuse disposal area, North Swift Blvd. - - open burning of combustible material was being carried on at this time.
2. 7800 St. Helens Road - - open burning of oil wastes.
3. Smith Lake area - - open burning of combustible wastes was observed.
4. East side of Broadway Bridge - - no open burning observed.
5. S.W. Macadam - - no open burning of refuse observed on the south side of Ross Island Bridge.

The Portland Bureau of Health staff and the Sanitary Authority staff are developing revisions of the city air pollution ordinances. He explained that the present responsibilities for air pollution from the open burning of refuse be transferred from the fire marshal back to the Air Pollution Control program in the health bureau.

Mr. Wendel stated that this brings up the question of open burning from land clearing. Should a test case be filed to determine in court what land clearing is? If the contention that building demolition on site is land clearing, is true, you will find many private enterprises utilizing open burning covering several days. If it is not considered land clearing, then other steps will have to be taken to dispose of the debris. After

discussing other alternatives, it was indicated that the Authority Subcommittee meet with Mayor Schrunk and Commissioners Bowes and Earl to work on a cooperative solution.

At the last meeting the chairman was authorized to appoint a subcommittee to meet with the city of Portland. Dr. Wilcox, Chris Wheeler and Mr. Wendel will serve on that subcommittee.

This report is to be considered as an interim report of the Sanitary Authority. No action was required at this time.

IDEAL CEMENT - Gold Hill

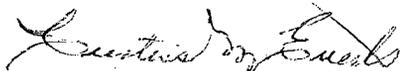
Mr. Wendel asked about the status of cement plant air pollution control activities. Mr. Gerow stated that the company is doing stack sampling monthly and have completed several improvements on dust control. The main problem is providing a new method of bulk storage of the collected dust from the precipitator.

The staff does not have additional recommendations at the present but will continue to work with the company to arrive at improved dust control.

The next Sanitary Authority meeting was set for Thursday, August 15, in Portland.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

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MINUTES OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
August 15, 1963

The ninety-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 10:00 a.m., August 15, 1963, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Edward C. Harms, Jr., and Herman P. Meierjurgan, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary; John Denman and Cecil Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; E.J. Weathersbee and T.M. Gerow, District Engineers; Joseph A. Jensen, Ronald R. Ott, Harold Sawyer, Robert F. Wood and D. Collins Martin, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist and Howard Smith, Assistant Chief Air Quality Control.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the minutes of the 96th meeting held on June 21, 1963, be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the action taken on the following 73 project plans for water pollution control for the months of June and July, 1963, and six project plans for air quality control for the month of June be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-4-63	Oregon City	Sewage treatment plant add'ns	Prov. app.
6-4-63	Lane County	Dorena Reservoir, STP	Prov. app.
6-4-63	Eastside	STP and lift station	Prov. app.
6-4-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-4-63	Newport	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
6-5-63	Vernonia	Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
6-5-63	South Suburban S.D.	Sewer laterals D-17-B & D-17-C	Prov. app.
6-5-63	Grants Pass	Change Order #4	Approved
6-6-63	State Highways	5 hwy. jobs for stream pollution	Comments submitted
6-6-63	South Salem	Crestwood Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6-7-63	Junction City	Gilmore Park Additions sewers	Prov. app.
6-7-63	Albany	S. industrial sewer trunk #2	Prov. app.
6-7-63	Woodburn	West Hayes Street sewer	Prov. app.
6-7-63	Woodburn	Senior Estates lift station	Prov. app.
6-7-63	Newport	Final STP contract documents	Prov. app.
6-12-63	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
6-12-63	Eugene	Oakway sewage pumping station	Prov. app.
6-13-63	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-13-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-13-63	Portland	Tryon Creek Unit #3	Prov. app.
6-13-63	Oceanlake	C-Southwest, 322' lateral sewer	Prov. app.
6-14-63	Rainier	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-18-63	West Linn	Willamette Sewage Works Project	Prov. app.
6-20-63	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-21-63	Springfield	Sewer extensions, S-17	Prov. app.
6-21-63	Oak Ldige S.D. #2	Sewer extension, line 2A-4-7	Prov. app.
6-21-63	Corvallis	Sewer extensions, lateral #75A	Prov. app.
6-21-63	Gresham	Clara Court Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-25-63	Eugene	8th Avenue trunk sewer lines	Prov. app.
6-27-63	Eugene	Polk Court sewers	Prov. app.
6-27-63	West Slope S.D.	Sewer trunk extension	Prov. app.
6-27-63	West Slope S.D.	Laterals E1 and E2A	Prov. app.
6-27-63	West Slope S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-27-63	Oak Lodge S.D. #1	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
6-27-63	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
7-1-63	Monmouth	Addendum No. 1, interceptor	Approved
7-1-63	Eastside	Addenda Nos. 2, 4 & 5, STP	Approved
7-2-63	North Bend	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
7-2-63	Portland	Univ. of Portland pump station	Prov. app.
7-2-63	Eugene	Willakenzie trunk sewer bypass	Prov. app.
7-2-63	Jacksonville	Addenda #2 & #3, lagoon	Approved
7-2-63	N. Roseburg S.D.	Newton Oakes Manor sewers	Prov. app.
7-3-63	Springfield	Sewers S-8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, & 8E	Prov. app.
7-3-63	Beaverton	Stratton sewer extension	Prov. app.
7-5-63	Beaverton	Addenda #8, 9 & 10 sewage treatment	Approved
7-5-63	Springfield	Sewer extensions, Project S-13	Prov. app.
7-5-63	Toledo	First section new outfall, G-P	Approved
7-5-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
7-5-63	Monmouth	Addendum #2, Interceptor	Approved
7-5-63	Eastside	Addendum #3, sewage treatment	Approved
7-8-63	Sunset Valley S.D.	Diversion sewer	Prov. app.
7-8-63	Oak Lodge S.D. #1	Sewer extension, C-10-6 rev.	Prov. app.
7-10-63	Lafayette	Sewerage facilities	Prov. app.
7-11-63	Joseph	Preliminary report	Approved
7-11-63	Woodburn	Sewer works modification	Prov. app.
7-12-63	Cave Junction	Waste stabilization pond	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-12-63	Gaston	Sewage works project	Prov. app.
7-15-63	Sunset Valley S.D.	Terra Linda Plat #3 sewers	Prov. app.
7-16-63	Empire	Newmark Ave. sewer extension	Prov. app.
7-16-63	Eugene	Addenda 1 & 2, Interceptor	Approved
7-17-63	Woodburn	Blomberg Addition sewer ext.	Prov. app.
7-18-63	Oak Lodge S.D. #1	Sewer extension, B-0-14	Prov. app.
7-18-63	Springfield	Sewer extensions, Project S-9	Prov. app.
7-24-63	Lake Oswego	Blue Heron Road sewer	Prov. app.
7-24-63	Springfield	Sewer extension, Project S-24	Prov. app.
7-24-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
7-26-63	Toledo	Georgia Pacific expansion	Prov. app.
7-30-63	Woodburn	Addendum No. 1, Sewage works	Approved
7-30-63	Stayton	Change Order No. 1 STP	Approved
7-30-63	Corvallis	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
7-31-63	Tualatin Hills SD	Sewer ext. and pump station	Prov. app.
7-31-63	Eastside	Sludge hauling tank and truck	Prov. app.
6-17-63	Gardiner	Outfall sewer for International Paper Co. pulp mill	Approved

#### Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
June 5	Albany	Western Kraft Scrubber System	Cond. app.
June 6	Tualatin	Hervin Co. Incinerator	Cond. app.
June 10	Gardiner	International Paper Company Tentative plans for air pollution control	Submitted Comments
June 14	Salem	Reliance Varnish Company. Plans for air pollution control	Cond. app.
June 19	Umatilla Co.	McKay Creek School incinerator	Submitted Comments
June 27	Multnomah County	Rockwood Elementary School Incinerator	Requested add. information

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SEWAGE DISPOSAL-DUNTHORPE-RIVERWOOD-RIVERDALE-PALATINE HILL AND LEWIS & CLARK

Mr. Thaddeus B. Bruno was present to represent the Dunthorpe Community, Mr. Robert E. Pamplin, represented Lewis and Clark College, and Commissioner William A. Bowes and City Attorney Alexander M. Brown represented the city of Portland in this matter.

A memorandum report dated August 15, 1963, and regarding pollution caused by sewage effluents being discharged into the public waters of the state of Oregon from the Dunthorpe-Riverwood-Riverdale-Palatine Hill area and Lewis and Clark College was presented by Mr. Spies and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

This area is presently unincorporated and is located in Clackamas and Multnomah Counties on the west side of the Willamette River. There is no master public sewer system in the area but there are at least eight separate so-called community sewer systems each of which collect raw or inadequately treated sewage from one or more private homes and which discharge directly into the Willamette River. The Lewis and Clark College campus is served by its own sewer system and by a primary sewage treatment plant which discharges into a small stream that flows through choice residential property and then empties into the Willamette River.

Except for those connected to the community sewers all other homes in the area and the Riverdale Public Grade school are presently served by individual septic tanks with subsurface drainage systems. Because of the steep terrain, rocky subsoil and other unfavorable drainage conditions, many of these individual systems do not function properly. Serious pollution is being caused in the public waters of the Willamette River by the overflow or discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage.

The section of the Willamette River fronting along this area is used extensively in the summertime for pleasure boating and water skiing and immediately downstream from the area the Powers Marine Park beach is heavily used for swimming.

Until recently it was expected that it would be possible for this entire area to be served by connections to an interceptor sewer system which the city of Portland was planning to build this summer. The proposed interceptor was to discharge into the new Tryon Creek sewage treatment plant which is also to be built this year by the city of Portland. However, the interceptor project has been delayed because negotiations between the city and the prospective users have not been completed and now it is not known when the project will be constructed.

It was the recommendation of the staff that:

1. If by August 31, 1963, it does not appear likely that negotiations can be successfully completed for construction of the proposed interceptor sewer by the city of Portland, then the Sanitary Authority should request the U.S. Public Health Service to withdraw the federal grant offer of \$142,770 and to make such federal funds available to the next eligible applicant.
2. If by September 30, 1963, a definite and satisfactory plan for early construction of the required sewage collection and disposal facilities has not been developed by the property owners of the area, a public hearing should be held and a final order should be entered directing the people to abate said pollution.

Mr. Thaddeus B. Bruno, Chairman of the Riverdale Community Study Group, then presented a report dated August 14, 1963, copies of which were distributed to the Authority board. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter and is summarized as follows:

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The State Sanitary Authority in 1958 notified the residents of the area that a solution to the sewage problem would have to be found or abatement proceedings might be instituted. No further action was taken because of the announcement of the Tri-County Master Plan of sewerage which was designed for Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas County participation. This plan was partially developed but was later abandoned before completion of that portion which would have served this area. The city of Portland with two grants of federal funds took over this project in-so-far as the Tryon Creek and Willamette Interceptors were concerned. These projects were considered by the State Sanitary Authority as basic to serve the area and because they were under way the Authority saw no reason to demand additional action from residents of the affected areas.

On December 13, 1962, a letter from Lewis & Clark College to the city of Portland confirmed an understanding that the city intended to proceed as rapidly as possible with the interceptor whether or not the college annexed to the city. Thus Portland and the college had apparently reached an understanding whereby the city agreed to allow the college to connect to the Willamette interceptor sewer without the necessity of annexing to the city. This agreement was well known to the neighborhood as a result of negotiations and agreements reached between the college and the Palatine Hills Citizens Zoning Committee.

On February 15, 1963, City Commissioner Bowes reported to Mr. Ted Bruno that the Willamette interceptor project was under way and that adjacent tracts could be given service by construction of sub-trunks and/or laterals. This information also outlined alternatives to annexation. Then on May 31, 1963, Commissioner Bowes asked Mr. Bruno to advise the neighborhood that the city would abandon plans to build the Willamette interceptor unless the area annexed to Portland.

On May 21 the college received notice from the city that an oral opinion of the city attorney questioning the legality of the city's participation in the building and maintaining of the Willamette interceptor made it impossible for the city to proceed with this project unless the area annexed to the city. At a meeting on June 25, 1963, the Riverdale Study Group was told by representatives of the college that they had been informed by the city of Portland that the Willamette interceptor would be built if the college annexed and that it was not necessary for the balance of the area to annex. This was later found to be in error. Mr. Bruno stated that the people of the area are desirous of solving their sewage disposal problem but they do not wish to be forced into the city of Portland.

City Attorney Alexander G. Brown and Commissioner William A. Bowes then explained the position of the city of Portland in this matter.

Mr. Brown stated that the city had been working with Lewis and Clark College for a long time in an attempt to solve the college's sewage disposal problem. If the college could annex to Portland the city would provide it with a connection to the municipal sewerage facilities, either to the Willamette interceptor if it is built or to the Tryon Creek interceptor. The college, however, is not contiguous to the city at the present time and therefore in order for it to annex the intervening property, which is the Riverview Cemetery, must also annex. The Riverview Cemetery officials are apparently reluctant to annex unless the adjacent private property owners in the Riverdale area are agreeable to such action.

He went on to explain that the proposed Willamette interceptor sewer was to be financed by general fund money and that therefore it was his opinion that the city could not spend such funds for this purpose unless the project were to serve some city property. The Tryon Creek project, much of which is outside the city, will serve a significant area within the city and so there was never any question about the city's authority to build it.

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If the college cannot annex to the city, it could still install its own lift station, pressure line and trunk sewer leading to the Tryon Creek interceptor. It would, in this case, have to contract with the city for sewer service. If it annexed, the city would pay for the lift station and pressure main but not the connecting trunk. The latter would have to be financed by assessment against the property directly benefited.

Mr. Brown mentioned that Portland now has a contract with the city of Lake Oswego to provide sewage treatment for the latter at the new Tryon Creek plant which will be built shortly.

Commissioner Bowes reviewed further the city's position in this matter. He stated that during the past two years or so several committees representing the Riverdale-Dunthorpe area had conferred with him regarding their sewage disposal problem. He had discussed with them the Willamette interceptor sewer, what area it could serve and under what arrangements. He stated that the city attorney's office had been represented at some of these conferences and had pointed out to the people that some of the area would have to annex to Portland if the community wished to be served by the interceptor. He said the city is willing, capable and anxious to build the interceptor but the council must comply with the advice of its attorney.

Mr. Robert Pamplin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lewis and Clark College said the college was willing to annex or go to a sanitary district in order to solve its sewage disposal problem because it desires to work with the adjacent community of which it considers itself a part. He pointed out that the college has a deadline of September 1 to meet because at that time it hopes to start construction on a new 250-student dormitory. They need to start construction then in order to complete the project in time for the start of the 1964-1965 school year. In order to get a building permit from the county they need to have a solution to the sewage disposal problem worked out.

Mr. Bowes read a letter addressed to Mr. Pamplin which outlined the position of the city for providing sewer service to the college.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Brown and Mr. Bowes how much of the area would have to annex in order to make it legal for the city to proceed with the Willamette interceptor sewer. Mr. Brown replied that from a strictly legal point he thought that if the college and intervening area were to annex the city could proceed. Neither he nor Mr. Bowes stated definitely what action the city council might take in such a case.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Spies stated that at least one additional year and maybe two would be required to provide sewerage service for the area if it were to form a sanitary district and build its own interceptor sewer instead of having the city build the system. Mr. Spies reiterated the fact, for the benefit of the people in the audience, that if the city built the interceptor the cost of it would be paid by the entire city of Portland and not by the local community, whereas if they built it themselves they would have to pay for the entire project.

Mr. Sprague Burdin, Consulting Engineer, reported that his firm had been retained by the Citizens Study Committee to prepare a map showing boundaries for a proposed sanitary district. He said no preliminary engineering studies had yet been made and that at least six months would be required to complete such a study in order to estimate costs of installing lateral, trunk and interceptor sewers and treatment works.

Mr. Don McCormick, attorney and member of the Citizen's Study Committee, questioned the size of the interceptor sewer which was being designed by the city of Portland. Mr. Spies stated that it was designed to serve only the area in question and presently outside of the city limits.

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It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that if by August 31, 1963, it does not appear likely that negotiations can successfully be completed for construction of the proposed Willamette interceptor sewer by the city of Portland, the Sanitary Authority should request the U.S. Public Health Service to withdraw the federal grant offer of \$142,770 and to make such federal funds available to the next eligible applicant, and further that if by September 30, 1963, a definite and satisfactory plan for early construction of the required sewage collection and disposal facilities has not been developed by the property owners of the area, a public hearing should be held and a final order should be entered directing the people to abate said pollution.

WASHINGTON COUNTY - Request for Variance at Shady Brook Sanitary Landfill Operation

The following letter from Mrs. Barbara A. Wilcox, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Washington County, was read by Mr. Everts:

"Washington County respectfully requests permission for one burn at the site of the Shadybrook Sanitary landfill.

It appears we are the victim of inexperience in refuse disposal controls for we have had a fair amount of October 12 storm debris deposits at the site. We understand this has occurred because our fees are substantially less for this sort of debris disposal than those at other similar operations. This is being remedied immediately.

However, the fact remains there is one accumulation of stumps which cannot be covered, but must be burned. We would be grateful for permission to burn once, after the rainy season has begun.

We trust, barring another Columbus Day storm, this will not be necessary again."

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the variance be granted for a one-time burn of the accumulated storm debris with the understanding that the Board of County Commissioners has provided operational controls to avoid a similar problem in the future.

STAFF REPORTS

Mt. Emily Lumber Div., Boise Cascade Corp. - Cinders and flyash emissions from this lumber mill are continuing to cause excessive particle fallout on downwind properties in violation of OAR 334 21-016. Some improvements have been made but a final solution had been postponed for one year until the management completed mill reorganization studies. The Sanitary Authority had requested a report from Boise Cascade for consideration during this meeting. A letter dated August 7, 1963, was received from C.F. McDevitt, General Counsel, Boise Cascade Corp., which summarized the improvements in the mill; however, no plans for the installation of cinder control facilities were included. The complaints from residents near the mill have continued and the fallout samples show excessive deposition.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried, that unless the Mt. Emily Lumber Div. submits plans and specifications for approval within thirty days and proceeds promptly with the installation of cinder control devices, the Authority has no alternative other than scheduling a public hearing before a hearings officer in the vicinity of La Grande.

Fairhurst Lumber Co. - Mr. Hatchard stated this cinder and flyash problem involved the Fairhurst Lumber Company located in the town of Athena. About a year ago, Mr. Harold M. Patterson, made a study of the waste wood burner to determine whether or not corrections were needed to reduce the flyash problem. There were delays by the mill management in the modification for burner facilities but there has been significant progress made mostly within the last month.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be authorized to hold a public hearing if the company does not continue to make satisfactory progress towards the control of air pollution.

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CHENEY FOREST PRODUCTS COMPANY - Central Point

A staff report dated August 14, 1963, was presented by Mr. T.M. Gerow, Medford District Engineer, and a copy was distributed to the members of the Authority which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

The maximum monthly particle fallout content of five samples collected at a station located 460 feet ENE of the Cheney Co. wood-waste burner from January 3 to June 4, 1963, was 1182 tons per square mile per month. The median for this period was 537 with a minimum of 154 tons per square mile per month. The Authority's regulations (Chapter 334, Division 2, 21-016, Oregon Administrative Rules) permit 15 tons per square mile per month of total particle fallout plus the normal background value, which is 5 tons per square mile per month or less.

Area investigations made at Central Point in the early morning and night hours during the week of August 5, 1963, showed the occurrence of excessive cinder deposition downwind from the burner in a northeasterly direction.

The burner may operate at times without contributing area nuisance as shown by burner surveys during the day shift; however, since the burner is only used 16 out of 24 hours, the night and early morning burn-down periods appear to contribute substantially to the area particle fallout nuisance condition.

If the Cheney Products Company fails to reduce the discharge from the burner, the alternatives for other methods of waste disposal are increased utilization, disposal of waste at a relatively remote location, or installation of a multiple chamber type incinerator.

It was the recommendation of the staff that (1) the Cheney Forest Products Company be notified regarding the current fallout conditions; (2) the company be requested to submit a proposed plan within 30 days to control the excessive discharge from the waste burner; and (3) the authorization for the public hearing be continued dependent upon the company's proposal to provide adequate control.

Mr. Otto Frohnmayer, Attorney, Mr. Austin Evanson, Consulting Engineer, and Mr. Francis I. Cheney represented Cheney Forest Products Company.

Mr. Frohnmayer stated this mill has been located at the present site for 20 years and in January, 1962, the waste burner was renovated by the Cheney Company.

On March 9, 1962, Mr. T.M. Gerow and Mr. Ron Ott had met with company officials and reviewed what had been done to improve the burner operation. During this past week the company was apprised that the matter was included in the agenda of this Authority meeting and it was suggested that they attend.

Mr. Evanson stated that at Mr. Cheney's request he inspected the burner. He explained that the performance of the burner was dependent on the material being burned and that this mill produces fir lumber only. He reported that there was not time to make a detailed examination; however, on Monday, August 12, it seemed to be operating as well as a mill burner of this type could; there was no visible smoke. Mr. Evanson stated that tests will be made of the actual burner discharge so it can be determined what the contribution of this burner is to the particular area.

Mr. Cheney stated the mill would continue to cooperate in every manner possible to improve the fallout situation.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the hearing originally authorized be postponed and that a report from the engineer employed by Mr. Cheney and from the Authority's staff be submitted at the next meeting.

#### UNITED GROWERS

Mr. Quesseth reported that on July 15, a public hearing was held in the matter of pollution of the public waters of the state of Oregon by United Growers. This hearing was held in the State Capitol Building in Salem, before Mr. Marion Lamb, Hearings Officer. A considerable number of people appeared and testified. The hearings officer has prepared his findings of fact and

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conclusions, but unfortunately the court reporter has not yet been able to complete the transcript of the proceedings.

In view of this Mr. Queseth recommended to the chairman that this matter be postponed until the next regular or special meeting at which time an appropriate motion can be made.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that presently there is no significant problem with United Growers of continuing pollution. They have acquired additional acreage for irrigation.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that if there is continued pollution a special meeting be called and an order entered to show cause why such pollution should not be abated.

#### PHILLIPS BROTHERS

Mr. Queseth reported that the public hearing in this matter had been held on July 15 in the State Capitol Building in Salem before Mr. Marion Lamb, Hearings Officer. Mr. Lamb has prepared his findings and conclusions but the court reporter has not yet been able to complete the transcript of the proceedings. In view of this Mr. Queseth recommended that this matter be postponed until the next regular or special meeting.

It was pointed out that the Phillips Brothers Farm does not have its corn operation this year. Mr. Sawyer said he had inspected this recently and there was some green slime in the creek. He said he could see no difference in its condition compared to before the hearing.

The meeting was adjourned at noon for lunch and was reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

#### IDEAL CEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Ronald R. Ott presented a status report dated August 15, 1963, prepared by the Air Quality Control staff which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

At the January 4, 1963, meeting the members of the Sanitary Authority authorized the Secretary to arrange a public hearing if satisfactory progress were not made by February 15 toward the control of excessive lime dust emissions from the Ideal Cement Company plant located near Gold Hill, Oregon. The company submitted a letter dated February 7, 1963, outlining the dust elimination activities and since have submitted monthly progress reports.

The analyses of monthly fallout samples collected by the Authority staff at the Center's residence, located approximately 1,000 feet south of the cement plant have shown a reduction in lime dust. However, the average fallout rate is still in violation of the Authority's regulations (OAR 334 21-026). The results of surveys during the week of August 5 also have shown the presence of excessive concentrations of lime dust originating from the transport of the agricultural lime by-product within the mill storage areas.

Mr. Frank Sutcliffe, Manager of the Gold Hill mill, and Mr. A.W. Hooton, Regional Production Manager, San Francisco, represented the Company. Mr. Hooton stated this was the golden anniversary of the Gold Hill plant which has been in operation for the past 50 years. The company, has through the years, spent considerable money to install dust control equipment and the dust emission is small now compared with earlier years. He stated that the company was happy to see a reduction in the fallout during the past year of nearly 50% which indicates that the Authority has done some good work. He commented that the recommendations which the staff has presented were not reasonable and that the suggestions are appreciated.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the company's engineering staff could come up with recommendations that will help solve the problem within the 60 day period recommended. Mr. Hooton replied that a sound schedule of what the company is going to do step by step could be presented at that time; however, the company would like to be relieved of the responsibility of turning in a report every month.

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Mr. Harms noted that the attitude of the company was quite commendable.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that Ideal Cement Company be notified regarding the survey data defining the current conditions; that the company be requested to submit their proposals for additional dust control facilities and/or process changes within the next 60 days; and that the authorization for scheduling a public hearing be held in abeyance providing the company continues to make significant progress toward compliance with the Authority regulations.

ACTION ON PUBLIC HEARINGS

Edward Hines Lumber Co., Bates - The transcript of the court reporter for the public hearing held in this matter on July 19, 1963, having been read by a majority of the members, Mr. Quesseth briefly reviewed the case. The public hearing was conducted by Hearings Officer Marion Lamb in Canyon City. The conclusions of the hearings officer were that the charges have been proven by the evidence, that raw sewage is being discharged into the John Day River at Bates from the facilities under the direction of the Hines Lumber Company, that these acts constitute a public nuisance, that the Edward Hines Lumber Co. has had ample time to solve the problem but does not appear to be taking effective action, and that there is sufficient evidence to warrant an order requiring the abatement of the pollution by Hines Lumber Co.

Mr. R.E. Kriesien, attorney for Edward Hines Co., was present. He stated that the company had purchased the property in 1954 and had taken possession in 1955. The company furnishes these homes, that are the source of pollution in the John Day River, at a nominal rate to employees who work at the mill. There are approximately 150 men employed and the annual payroll is \$1,000,000. The findings of Mr. Lamb are substantially correct. After receipt of the Authority's memorandum of February 8, 1962, the company

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commenced working on the sewage problem. In July 1962 a cost estimate was received from the company's engineers advising that a sewage disposal system could be built at a cost of \$50,000 with an initial cost of \$18,000. At the outset the program called for the installation of a lagoon on property not owned by the Hines Lumber Company. The present owners are willing to exchange the land provided a water right can be obtained. In July of this year the engineers were still engaged in working on final plans and specifications but the day before the hearing the company decided that an expenditure of \$80,000 the first year and a total expenditure of \$100,000 for the project was too much. The condition of the homes did not warrant the expending of this amount. Mr. Kriesien claimed that the conclusions of the hearings officer to the effect that the company has had ample time to solve the problem is not warranted. He said the company is now requesting that it be granted until September 1964 to accomplish this. If it is found it is not economical to build these facilities the employees will be moved from the town and situated in nearby communities. The company feels an order directing the Hines Lumber Company to abate this nuisance immediately will work an extreme hardship on the employees in that they will have to be evacuated to Prairie City and John Day. In all probability operation of the sawmill will be ceased. However, if the mill can continue to operate and if given one year, this source of contamination of waters of the creek can be taken care of properly. There are 100 to 110 houses, all occupied, to be considered in this matter. Mr. Kriesien stated he would recommend to the company officials that either proper disposal facilities be provided or the houses be evacuated.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that an order of the Authority be entered approving the findings of fact and conclusions of the hearings officer and ordering the Hines Lumber Company to abate the pollution in the public waters of Clear Creek on or before September 1, 1964, that the secretary be directed to serve a copy of the

order when formally drawn up upon the lumber company, and further that the Sanitary Authority be furnished progress reports in intervals of not less than 60 days of the progress being made.

Mr. Kriesien stated he would obtain a communication from the company agreeing to furnish progress reports.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

A staff report dated August 15, 1963, was presented by Ronald R. Ott regarding the current status of the control of odors released from the Chipman Chemical Company, 6200 N.W. St. Helens Road, Portland. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

The Chipman Chemical Company's report dated July 19, 1963, was reviewed by the staff and recommendations were submitted to the company. Proposals for additional air quality control facilities were submitted on August 12, 1963, as an addendum to this report.

Based on this review the AQC staff recommended that the members of the Authority grant conditional approval providing the following requirements are met: (1) That air samples and related measurements be collected daily at down wind area stations to determine the concentration of DCP and other malodorous constituents and a summary report be sent to the Authority each week, (2) that any discrepancy in the operation and/or maintenance of equipment that could permit the release of mal-odors into the atmosphere be corrected immediately by the company and that any release of mal-odors be reported to the Authority staff, (3) that the 2,4-D plant not resume production until an Authority staff survey of the plant has been made to determine that all control measures have been installed or instituted; (4) that information concerning any process change be submitted to the Authority for review and approval before the change is made, and (5) that the data describing the quantity and quality of the water effluents be submitted to the Authority for review.

Mr. Ott explained that during the June 21, 1963, Authority meeting a public hearing was authorized if satisfactory control for odor reduction were not provided. He reported that the mill production processes will be shut down until about November 15, 1963, and that the proposed controls will be installed during this shutdown.

The staff recommends that the authorization for the hearing be continued for one year. If the company fails to comply with the conditions included in the plan review, the staff recommends that a public hearing or other enforcement action be taken promptly.

Mr. Tom Henshaw, chemical engineer for Chipman Chemical Company, stated that the modifications proposed would improve the odor control facilities. Chipman Chemical Company feels the recommendations that have been submitted by the Authority staff are fair and the company will try to comply 100%. Mr. Wendel asked if it would assist the odor control effort if the manufacturing process were on a stable production rate instead of being on intermittent operation which overtaxed the control facilities. Mr. Henshaw replied the company had tried to keep production through the season but the demand for the product is seasonal.

Mrs. Ira Keller then asked to be heard. She stated she lived at 4700 S.W. Northwood Avenue which is an area affected frequently by the odors from Chipman Chemical Company. This problem has been discussed with the Authority in past years and the company has always said that it was going to cooperate and correct this problem but each year it seems to be worse. Mr. Wendel stated he had conferred with Mr. B.J. Smith, Vice-President of Chipman, who had assured him the company would do every thing possible to correct this pollution.

A letter dated August 12, 1963, addressed to the Authority from Mrs. Grace Smith, 6509 N. Mississippi, was read by Mr. Everts and was made a part of the permanent files in this case.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the authorization for a public hearing be continued for one year and if Chipman Chemical Company fails to control the release of significant mal-odors, the public hearing or other enforcement actions shall be taken promptly.

Water Pollution Control Problem - Chipman Chemical Co.

A report was given by Mr. E.J. Weathersbee to acquaint the board with the problem of water pollution as caused by Chipman Chemical, Industrial Air Products Co., and Morris P. Kirk and Sons, Inc., all of which discharge liquid industrial wastes into a privately owned land-locked lake. The problem is very complex due to the fact that several different types of wastes are discharged into this lake which is owned by Industrial Air Products Company, M. Kirk and Sons, and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad. Mr. Weathersbee said the staff is continuing its investigation of this problem and that until the investigation can be completed no action on the part of the Authority members is suggested. The members asked to be kept informed regarding this matter.

Mr. Wendel stated he would be out of the state during September and October.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that Mr. McPhillips be appointed temporary chairman.

Dr. Wilcox stated he would like to know about contamination of the Wilson River. Mr. Carter stated he had stopped and observed a crude oil line leak but this has now been repaired.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS

Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 19, 1963

The ninety-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 19, 1963, in Room 540 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Edward C. Harms, Jr., Herman P. Meierjurgan, and Chris Wheeler, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Cecil Quesseth, Legal Advisors; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Richard E. Hatchard and Harold E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Joseph A. Jensen, Associate Engineer; Robert F. Wood, Assistant Engineer, and Howard Smith, Assistant Chief Air Quality Control.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the 97th meeting held on August 15, 1963, be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the action taken on the following 147 project plans for water pollution control for the months of August, September, October, and November, 1963; and 18 project plans for air quality control for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1963, be approved.

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-1-63	Oak Lodge S.D.	Willamette Manor house sewer	Prov. app.
8-1-63	Oregon City	Engrg. rept. on interceptor sewers	Comments sub.
8-2-63	Lafayette	Sewerage system	Prov. app.
8-2-63	Somerset West	Rock Creek Country Club #1 sewage collection system	Prov. app.
8-5-63	Newberg	Hess Creek pump station & Everest Road sewer	Prov. app.
8-6-63	Cave Junction	Sewage treatment lagoon	Prov. app.
8-6-63	White City S.D.	Cascade Village Subd. sewers	Not approved
8-6-63	Lane County	Ray C. Bruce Subd. col. & treat.	Revision req.
8-8-63	Oak Lodge S.D. #1	Creswain Subd. sewer laterals	Prov. app.
8-8-63	West Slope S.D.	Lateral C-10	Prov. app.
8-8-63	West Slope S.D.	Laterals A41 and A41A	Prov. app.
8-9-63	Oak Lodge S.D.	Laterals C-10-5-1, 2, 3, 4	Prov. app.
8-9-63	Cottage Grove	Sewage pump station	Prov. app.
8-12-63	Gresham	Lateral & temp. pump station	Prov. app.
8-12-63	Oregon City	Lateral on Vine & Cherry Sts.	Prov. app.
8-12-63	Royal Highlands	Lateral	Prov. app.
8-13-63	Tillamook	Lateral and pump station	Prov. app.
8-13-63	Somerset West	Sewage treatment	Prel. app.
8-13-63	Clackamas County	Standard Builders, Inc. (system)	Prov. app.
8-14-63	Eugene	5 projects (see letter) did not approve one	Prov. app. (4) Not approved (1)
8-14-63	Portland	WPC-Ore-136 interceptor	Prov. app.
8-14-63	Springfield	Project S-26	Prov. app.
8-14-63	Ashland (Jack. Co.)	Green Springs Subd.	Prov. app.
8-19-63	John Day Dam	Sewage disposal facilities	Prov. app.
8-19-63	Wood Village	Sewer extension	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-26-63	Forest Grove	Engineering report	Prov. app.
8-27-63	St. Helens	Sanitary sewer district #12	Prov. app.
8-27-63	Portland	Maplewood San. Sewer System #1	Prov. app.
8-27-63	Douglas County	Douglas High School STP	Prov. app.
8-27-63	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-4-63	Benton County	University Park Subd. sewer system	Prov. app.
9-4-63	Lake Oswego	Local Improvement Dist. #78 sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-5-63	Multnomah County	West Hills Convalescent Home prel. plans for sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
9-5-63	Corvallis	Pumping stations No. 1 & No. 2	Prov. app.
9-5-63	Eugene	Alder Street sewer	Prov. app.
9-5-63	West Slope S.D.	"L" trunk and lateral L-0-1	Prov. app.
9-5-63	Woodburn	Addendum #2	Approved
9-5-63	Bandon	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-6-63	Milwaukie	Pumping station and sewer	Prov. app.
9-6-63	Springfield	Sewer lateral S-8E	Prov. app.
9-6-63	Gresham	Leewood Subd. sewer extension	Prov. app.
9-6-63	Roseburg	Garden Homes sewer system	Prov. app.
9-9-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-9-63	Baker	Preliminary engineering report	Approved.
9-9-63	Washington County	Kummer slaughterhouse industrial waste treatment	Prov. app.
9-10-63	S. Suburban S.D.	Sewer laterals E-7 and E-7B	Prov. app.
9-10-63	Springfield	Sewer laterals S-18, S-20, S-22	Prov. app.
9-10-63	Empire	Sewage treatment facilities	Comments submitted
9-10-63	Sweet Home	Crystal Springs Addn. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
9-10-63	Klamath Falls	Austin St. sewer, Unit #35	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-10-63	N. Roseburg S.D.	Newton Oaks Manor Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9-10-63	Albany	Fir Oaks pumping station	Prov. app.
9-10-63	Portland	Addenda No. 2 and No. 3	Approved
9-11-63	Raleighwood S.D.	Tahitian Terrace Apts. sewer connection	Prov. app.
9-11-63	Monmouth	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. app.
9-13-63	Eugene	Waste disposal for Diamond Chemical Co. glue plant	Comments submitted
9-16-63	Gardiner	Lift stas. & emergency storage basin, Internat'l Paper Co. pulp mill	Approved
9-16-63	Toledo	Unit #3 of 3rd waste pipe line, Georgia-Pacific Paper Co. pulp mill	Approved
9-16-63	Eugene	Mahlon Sweet Airport stabilization lagoon	Prov. approval
9-16-63	Lake Oswego	Lakeridge Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
9-16-63	Beaverton	Menlo West Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
9-16-63	Oregon City	Warner-Milne Road sewers	Prov. app.
9-16-63	West slope S.D.	Vista Hills subd. #10 & 11 sewers	Prov. app.
9-16-63	Forest Grove	Sewer extension	Not app.
9-17-63	Portland	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
9-17-63	Empire	Sewage treatment works facilities	Prov. app.
9-17-63	White City S.D.	Cascade Village Subd. sewer system	Prov. app.
9-17-63	Huntington	Sewage treatment engrg. report	Comments submitted
9-18-63	Gold Hill	Report on sewage treatment plant	Approved
9-18-63	Sandy	Report on sewage facilities	Comments submitted
9-18-63	Multnomah County	Jubitz truck station sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
9-18-63	Curry County	Winchuck Trailer Park sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
9-19-63	Halfway	Sewers and treatment report	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-19-63	Salem	Change Order No. 1	Approved
9-19-63	Multnomah County	West Hills Convalescent Home STP	Prov. app.
9-19-63	Woodburn	Withers Subdivision sewers	Not approved
9-24-63	Somerset West	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
9-24-63	Stayton	Westtown Park Addition sewers	Not approved
9-24-63	Lafayette	Addendum #1	Approved
9-24-63	West Linn	Extra Work Order #1	Approved
9-25-63	Roseburg	Lower Hamilton Street sewer	Prov. app.
9-25-63	Royal Highlands	Sewer extension (256 ft.)	Prov. app.
9-26-63	Corvallis	Sewer lateral 72-A	Prov. app.
9-27-63	West Slope S.D.	Sewer lateral A-32	Prov. app.
9-30-63	Monmouth	Addendum #1	Approved
10-1-63	Portland	Tryon Creek STP	Prov. app.
10-2-63	Gander Ridge S.D.	Engr.'s report for sanitary sewer system	Approved
10-2-63	Monmouth	Addendum #3	Approved
10-4-63	Sweet Home	"K" Street sewer lateral	Prov. app.
10-9-63	Lane County	Diamond Alkali Co. glue waste disposal	Prov. app.
10-9-63	Portland	Willamette Interceptor sewer Unit #1	Prov. app.
10-10-63	Maupin	Sewers & sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
10-14-63	Portland	Addendum #1 (Tryon Creek)	Approved
10-16-63	Gladstone	Margo Terrace sewer	Prov. app.
10-16-63	Oregon City	Davis Rd.-Donald St. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
10-16-63	Jefferson County	Webber Estates chlorine contact chamber	Prov. app.
10-16-63	Cornelius	N.W. First St. sewer extension	Prov. app.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-16-63	Benton County	Village Green sewerage study	Prel. app.
10-16-63	Roseburg	N. Lincoln St. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
10-16-63	Toledo	Toledo Grade School sewer lateral	Prov. app.
10-17-63	Woodburn	Withers Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
10-18-63	Portland	S.W. 37th Ave. sewer	Prov. app.
10-18-63	South Salem	Sunnyridge Hts. #2 septic tank system	Prov. app.
10-18-63	Roseburg	Addendum #1 re: Lincoln St. sewer	Prov. app.
10-21-63	Linn County	Gus Myss Apts. sewage treatment facilities	Prel. app.
10-22-63	Silverton	Change Order #4	Approved
10-23-63	Polk County	Housing Authority Engrg. report on sewage treatment	Comments submitted
10-25-63	Eugene	Change Order #3	Approved
10-29-63	Monmouth	Change Order #1 and #2	Approved
10-29-63	Pendleton	State Hospital-River Interceptor & State Hospital High Sch. main	Prov. app.
10-30-63	North Bend	25th St. sewer lateral, SC 109-63	Prov. app.
10-30-63	Medford	Berkeley Way sewer lateral SS-161	Prov. app.
10-31-63	Oregon City	Interceptor sewers	Prov. app.
11-1-63	Reedsport	Forest Hill Subd. pump station	Prov. app.
11-1-63	Gresham	NE Holladay Street sewer lateral	Prov. app.
11-1-63	Yamhill	STP, collection system, & pump sta.	Prov. app.
11-1-63	Reedsport	Forest Hills Subd. #1 and #2	Prov. app.
11-4-63	Empire	Addendum #3	Approved
11-4-63	Lewis & Clark Col.	Interceptor sewer	Prov. app.
11-4-63	S. Suburban S.D.	Casa Manana Subd. sewer laterals	Prov. app.
11-4-63	Oregon City	9th & Center St. interceptor rev.	Prov. app.
11-4-63	Eugene	Airport STP lagoon	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-5-63	Winston	Midway Street sewer ext.	Prov. app.
11-6-63	Springfield	Sewer extension, S-31	Prov. app.
11-6-63	Portland	SW Cameron Rd. & SW Kanan St. sewer system	Prov. app.
11-6-63	Gresham	El Dorado Estates Subd. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
11-6-63	Tualatin	Engr. report on sewers & treatment	Comments submitted
11-6-63	Reedsport	Crestview Addn. prel. plan for sewers and treatment	Comments submitted
11-7-63	South Talent S.D.	Prel. enrg. report of sewerage facilities	Comments submitted
11-7-63	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-7-63	Empire	Revised Addendum #1	Approved
11-14-63	Corvallis	Division St. sewer lateral #89	Prov. app.
11-14-63	Springfield	Sewer & pump sta. for 2 schools at Yolanda & Hayden Bridge Rd.	Prov. app.
11-15-63	Benton County	Village Green Subd. sewers and treatment system	Comments submitted
11-19-63	Portland	Addendum #1, Willamette Interceptor sewer	Approved
11-20-63	West Linn	Change Order #2	Approved
11-22-63	Reedsport	Forest Hills Subd. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
11-22-63	Seaside	"Master Plan of Sewerage Improvements" report	Approved
11-26-63	Dufur	Sewerage & STP (Lagoon)	Prov. app.
11-29-63	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewage treatment plant expansion	Prov. app.
11-29-63	Portland	460' - 8" sewer, S.W. Julia St.	Prov. appr.
11-29-63	Beaverton	1525' - 8" sewer, Wilson Park	Prov. app.
11-29-63	Springfield	Realignment of Project S-24	Prov. app.

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Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-19-63	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. odor control system	Requested additional controls & information
7-24-63	Marion County	Hayesville Sch. incinerator	Cond. app.
7-24-63	Corvallis	OSU Dormitories 7 & 8 - incinerators	Disapproved
8-7-63	Portland	University of Michigan "Community Air Quality Standards"	Studied
8-7-63	Multnomah County	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. dust control installations	Cond. app.
8-14-63	Multnomah County	Shaver Elementary School incinerator, Goder Model 901 IN SP	Cond. app.
8-23-63	Multnomah County	Parkrose Sch. Administrative Office incinerator	Requested additional details
9-3-63	Portland	Prel. River Gate report	Revision
9-9-63	Corvallis	OSU Dormitory incinerator	Conditional app.
9-12-63	St. Helens	Jr. High School incinerator	Requested plans & specifications
9-19-63	Portland	Metropolitan Portland Air Pollution Report	Corrected proofs
9-19-63	Salem	McNary High School incinerator	Requested more information
9-27-63	Portland	Pacific Supply Co. Fertilizer Plant	Submitted recommendations to City of Portland
10-9-63	Springfield	Incinerator - Elementary School (Menlo Park)	Additional infor. requested
10-16-63	Multnomah County	Incinerator - Elementary School (Margaret Scott)	Prov. app.
10-20-63	Springfield	Incinerator - Elementary School (Yollanda)	Add. Infor. requested
10-20-63	Eugene	Incinerator - Elementary School (Crest Drive)	Add. information
10-21-63	Portland	Incinerator - Zidell Explorations	Tentative app.

UNITED GROWERS

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Mr. Quesseth reported on the hearing concerning United Growers held in Salem before the hearings officer, Mr. Marion Lamb, on July 15, 1963. Findings of fact and conclusions by Mr. Lamb had been entered on July 29. The transcript was not available at the last Authority meeting in August; therefore, the matter was postponed until this meeting. Mr. Quesseth stated that all members of the Authority had since reviewed the transcript of testimony involved and had considered the findings of fact of the hearings officer. It therefore remained for the Authority to adopt a final order. Present were United Growers representatives, Mr. A.H. Randall, Manager, and Mr. Linfoot, Attorney. Mr. Randall stated that the area has been progressing toward sanitary sewers as rapidly as possible, that the company is now waiting the results of the bond election on January 21, 1964, which if passed will permit installation of a sanitary sewer to take care of the United Growers plant, that an area of 105 acres of land for sprinkler irrigation to get rid of the effluent has been made available to take care of the wastes during the interim between now and the time the sewers are ready, that the sprinkler system worked very successfully this year and that it should be satisfactory for the interval between now and the time sewers should be available in approximately two years.

Mr. Weathersbee added that during the past summer the problem was fairly well taken care of and there was little or no cause for nuisance complaints. Since the rains began and irrigation was no longer feasible there has been some slime in Pringle Creek. There is a holding pond which can hold 9 to 12 million gallons but during the rainy season it is the practice to discharge to the creek, Mr. Randall stated.

Mr. Randall reported that the wastes are sprinkled fresh and there is no odor as all solids are screened out and the screened solids are hauled away. The maximum daily volume is about 1/2 million gallons. Mr. Weathersbee reported that the level of complaints has gone up since the rainy season began and slime conditions have developed in Pringle Creek at the present time. The only possible way it could be improved would be to enlarge the capacity of the lagoon to allow more impounding when the flow in the creek is not large enough to take this effluent. This is not a year round operation and there will be no more processing until next June.

Mr. Lloyd Clark of Clark and Groff Engineers, estimated that if the bonds are voted on January 21 bids could be called for in the spring and construction started on the main interceptor sewer this summer.

Mr. Weathersbee said the staff would be in favor of issuing the order as recommended, without change, since if there is no pollution, the order would have no effect.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the Findings of Fact and Conclusions dated July 29, 1963, of Hearings Officer, Marion Lamb, be approved, confirmed and adopted by the Authority, and that it be ordered by the Sanitary Authority, State of Oregon,

(1) That the United Growers, Inc., a corporation, its officers, agents and employees be and they hereby are ordered and directed to permanently refrain from discharging industrial wastes without prior adequate treatment into the waters of Pringle Creek in Marion County, Oregon, or to place or discharge to the said Creek or permit such waste to seep into the said waters of Pringle Creek in said County and State.

(2) That the said United Growers Company shall be authorized to continue to dispose of its industrial wastes by sprinkling and irrigation upon

properties adjacent to its canning and food processing plant at 4752 Liberty Road South, Salem, Marion County, Oregon, provided the same is properly maintained in such manner that no further seepage from cannery wastes shall go into the waters of said Pringle Creek.

(3) That the secretary of the State Sanitary Authority is hereby directed to serve a true copy of this Order upon the United Growers, Inc., and its representatives.

(4) That this order shall become final and constitute a final order as of January 15, 1964.

#### HARVEY ALUMINUM

The status of the Authority's public hearing in this matter was reported by Mr. Denman. The case of R.L. Renken, et.al., vs. Harvey Aluminum, Civil No. 61-207, was tried in federal district court in July 1963 with Judge John F. Kilkeny presiding. The decision in this case was expected any day, but it has not yet been received. Many of the issues in this case parallel those in the Authority's complaint; therefore, it was decided to await the court's decision before proceeding with the hearing.

Mr. Joe Byrnes stated that a report is being prepared for the Authority which would be submitted in about two weeks and that he was appearing today for Harvey Aluminum in order to answer any questions the Board might have at this time.

Mr. Byrnes stated that since the last meeting with the Authority members the roof monitor scrubbers have been installed and tested and air samples were taken during the growing season. Vegetation was sampled at a number of sites and these indicated a reduction of approximately 60 to 65% in levels of fluoride concentration in both air and vegetation. He said

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that some of the more significant field observations on apricot and prune trees showed the effects were markedly reduced and that the only effect allegedly due to fluorides was still noticeable on peaches.

Mr. Harms asked that the company's report be made available soon enough so that the Authority staff and members could review it before the next meeting. Mr. Hatchard said his staff would prepare a report for the Board members after Harvey's report had been reviewed.

PHILLIPS BROS. FARM

Mr. Quesseth reported on the hearing in this matter conducted July 15, 1963, before hearings officer Marion Lamb in the Capitol Building at Salem. Mr. Lamb had concluded that the specific charges had been proven and that sufficient evidence had been produced to support an order.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Allen had been notified that this matter would be considered at this meeting but they were not present. The staff recommended that an order be entered. Mr. Weathersbee stated that there had been no adding of silage to the pits this year and there is no apparent pollution at this time but he agreed that the Authority should enter an order directing immediate and continuing abatement of pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the findings of fact and conclusions dated July 29, 1963, of Hearings Officer Marion Lamb be approved, confirmed and adopted by the Authority, and that it be ordered by the Sanitary Authority, State of Oregon:

(1) That Kenneth Allen and Gladys Phillips Allen, doing business as Phillips Bros. Farm, their agents and employees, be and they are hereby ordered and directed to abate the said pollution of the public waters of this state by permanently refraining from discharging silage juices into the Little Pudding River or its tributaries, and to refrain from operating

silage pits, silos and juice ponds at or near said stream in such manner as to permit such silage juices to be discharged or allowed to seep into sub-surface waters or into the waters of the tributary of the Little Pudding River adjacent to Phillips Bros. Farm in the County of Marion, State of Oregon.

(2) That this Order shall become effective from and after the 15th day of January, 1964.

(3) That the secretary of the State Sanitary Authority hereby is directed to serve a true copy of this Order upon the said representatives of Phillips Bros. Farm.

EDWARDS BROS. LUMBER CO.

The findings and conclusions by hearings officer Marion Lamb on October 7, 1963, were presented by Mr. Denman. The hearings officer had found that the charges were proved, that an order should be entered and that Edward Brothers should be directed to abate further pollution.

Due to the fact that lumber is a major industry in Oregon Mr. Hatchard stated he had prepared a memorandum concerning this subject and dated December 18, 1963. The memorandum was reviewed by the members. It since has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that (a) an order be issued and that Edwards Bros. apply the pertinent improvements to the burner based upon OSU Bulletin #39 and submit a report of the modifications completed to the Sanitary Authority by February 20, 1964, (b) that the company develop additional plans for the adequate disposal of wood waste to be in compliance with state statutes and regulations regarding air pollution and that an engineering report be submitted to the Authority by April 1, 1964, and (c) that said order be effective January 15, 1964.

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WIGWAM WOOD WASTE BURNERS

A memorandum report dated December 18, 1963, regarding air pollution from Wigwam Burners serving the Lumber and Wood Products Industry, and which has since been made a part of the permanent files, was reviewed by Mr. Hatchard.

After considerable discussion of the subject, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Sanitary Authority formulate a policy statement regarding wigwam burners as follows:

- (1) That prior to January 1, 1965, the Authority will consider adoption of regulations which will deny approval for proposed new wigwam burner installations after that date.
- (2) That the lumber industry and individual lumber mills located near Oregon communities are urged to develop improved disposal methods and phase out the use of wigwam waste burners, and
- (3) That the Authority instruct its staff to prepare additional regulations to produce an orderly phasing out of the existing wigwam burners causing air pollution problems.

CITY OF EASTSIDE

Mayor Clayton Hammond, City Attorney William Collver and Lloyd Clark of Clark and Groff Engineers, were present to represent the city. Mayor Hammond stated the city has solved its water pollution problem by putting in a city-wide sewerage system and treatment plant. It is now faced with pollution in the air by caustic gases and objectionable odors. At Mayor Hammond's suggestion, Mr. Collver described the situation after first thanking the Authority and staff for assisting the city in its application for federal funds for the sewer system which is now nearly completed. He stated that located to the southwest of the city of Eastside is the Georgia

Pacific plant, that during this time of year the prevailing winds which are from the southwest carry air-borne debris from said plant to the city, that city officials have met with Georgia Pacific on numerous occasions and it is known that the company has spent considerable money to correct this situation, that the city has just recently been petitioned by its people to rectify the problem, and that therefore the Authority is being asked to conduct some tests at this time.

Mr. William Moshofsky of Georgia Pacific stated that since 1957 when the company bought the sawmill and hardboard plant that \$80,000 had been spent for a cinder collector in the stacks and that in 1959 an additional \$80,000 was spent for other improvements in an attempt to control the problem. He reported that the company has changed its process of treating hardboard, that the hardboard is dipped in a solution of linseed oil and put in kilns and baked at 350°, that chips are used in the hardboard plant with the left overs used in generation of steam, and that a relatively small amount of material is going into the burner. He stated further that in June of this year the sawmill was rented to Coos Timber Co. They are not using power generated from waste and therefore are sending the wastes to the burner. Georgia Pacific is definitely planning a system of baling for sale the light fiber material which has been escaping through the screen.

Mr. Moshofsky said there is no objection by Georgia Pacific to cooperating with any study group to measure this material that is coming down.

The city had requested the Authority to make two tests -- one before and one after any changes.

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Mr. Hatchard stated that because of staff vacancies it would be difficult to maintain a schedule set up for several months. Some measuring can be done but it will be incomplete; therefore, the Authority's staff would encourage the Georgia Pacific technical staff to get at the sources if possible. The odor problems would be first and the fiber material second. Mr. Clark said the city was not necessarily concerned with the nature of the operation but the nature of the fallout and odors. If standards of the amount of fallout allowable are available, the city is interested in finding out what these standards are and whether or not the present fallout exceeds this amount.

DUNTHORPE

A memorandum report dated December 19, 1963, prepared by the staff and distributed to the Board members was reviewed by Mr. Spies. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Spies stated that certain steps had been taken by the community and in view of these actions a mail vote was taken by the Authority members on whether or not to hold a hearing. The vote was 4 to 2 in favor of deferring the hearing with the condition that satisfactory progress would continue to be made by the district.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the mail vote be confirmed. Mr. Harms stated he wanted it to go on record that he had opposed the deferment.

Mr. Mosser, attorney, was present to represent the community of Dunthorpe. He stated the county engineers and Mr. Sully Ross, engineer for the district, are working out the matter of a physical connection between the city interceptor and the project. The main thing to work out will be an acceptable division of cost between the city and district for

the treatment of sewage. The city is to furnish further data to the consulting engineer. The county has set January 28, 1964, as the formal date for the hearing for formation of a county sewer district.

BIGGER-N-BETTER POULTRY

A report prepared by the staff and dated December 4, 1963, was reviewed by Mr. Weathersbee. This has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

After considering the conclusions and recommendations of the staff in this matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Mr. C.L. Holmes be cited to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered directing him to provide an approved system of waste treatment and thereby abate the pollution of Kellogg Creek and drainage ways tributary thereto and that a public hearing be held before the Authority board at the next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

ARROW MEAT COMPANY

Mr. Cecil Quesseth gave a status report on the case of the Sanitary Authority vs. the Arrow Meat Company. He stated the case now pending in circuit court involved a problem of long standing.

Arrow Meat Company permits its waste to discharge into Council Creek. They were to submit detailed plans and specifications for construction of a lagoon on adjacent property. Preliminary plans were presented but it has been a never ending problem of the staff to get any detailed specifications. Because of repeated delays the Authority authorized initiation of injunction proceedings. The first action was to write the defendants giving them 30 days to report. No report was received and a complaint was filed in the

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Circuit Court of Washington County seeking to permanently enjoin and restrain the defendant from polluting Council Creek. Then they filed a counter motion for an order which would require the Authority to review plans for their proposed disposal system. The next step by the Authority's legal advisor was to write a letter to the attorney representing the Arrow Meat Company stating that plans which could be approved had never been submitted but if they wanted to construct on preliminary plans to let the Authority know as the staff was always ready to review plans. Another letter was sent last week stating that if the company was serious about the motion it would be set down for early in January as the Authority was trying to get this matter to a final hearing.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Mr. T.B. Henshaw and R.F. Gitschlag were present to represent Chipman Chemical Company.

Reports prepared by the staff on air and water pollution were reviewed. These related to existing plant facilities and to proposed installation of a new process for production of 2-4-DB. Following a detailed review by the Authority's staff of the company's proposal relating to the existing plant a letter had been sent advising the company that its proposal was approved with some five conditions. The staff reported that said conditions were being met, that any source of pollution is being attended to immediately, that since operations had been resumed no complaints had been received, that on two or three occasions trace odors were found and reported to Mr. Gitschlag but it was found they had already been attended to. Plans and process description of the new 2-4-DB process had been submitted to the Authority staff in November. It is a secret process and is the only one in the United States. The staff had since reviewed the proposed system

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to control odors from the new process and recommended that it be approved with several conditions (8) which have to do with the technical detail and operational surveillance after the plant goes into operation. It was suggested that the Authority consider these conditions as a part of its conditional approval of the proposal. The conditions have been part of their conditional approval of the proposal. The conditions were discussed with Mr. Gitschlag and he stated he saw no difficulty in abiding by them.

Mr. Weathersbee said that at the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority he had given a brief description of the water pollution problem at Chipman. It was suggested at that time that further studies be made. A definite program of study and correction of the company's liquid waste problem was one of the conditions for approving the addition of 2-4-DB production.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that conditional approval of the plans submitted by Chipman Chemical Co. for production of 2-4-DB be granted provided the company meets the recommendations contained in the staff memorandum of December 19, 1963, namely:

- (1) The steam evaporating capacity at the condensation kettles V-6a and V-6b and at the Stripper Hold Tank, V-10, should not be permitted to exceed the vapor condensing capacities of Condensers E-1a, E-1b, and E-3.
- (2) The designed production rates of the 2-4-DCP Condensation Kettles (2-4-D production plant) should not be exceeded through the need for dichlorophenol at the proposed 2-4-DB plant.
- (3) The outlet gas stream from the Odor Control Scrubber shall be monitored for DCP with sampling collection and subsequent analyses following each day,

swing, and graveyard shift. These sample results shall be sent to the Authority each week.

(4) Daily downwind area air monitor measurements for DCP and other mal-odorous constituents shall be collected, analyzed and sent to the Authority on a weekly basis once the technical details of this procedure have been worked out and agreed upon by the company's and the Authority's staffs.

(5) Any discrepancy in the operation and/or maintenance of equipment that could permit the release of mal-odors into the atmosphere shall be corrected immediately by the company, including the shut-down of the faulty equipment or the production process, if necessary.

If a significant quantity of mal-odorous constituents is discharged into the atmosphere, the company will report the incident to the Sanitary Authority staff and take immediate corrective actions.

(6) Information concerning any process change that could effect the release of mal-odorous constituents into the atmosphere will be submitted to the Authority for review and approval before the change is made.

(7) The release of contaminated water from the plant to Lake Doane should not significantly aggravate the existing liquid waste problem. The company should continue to conform with their program outlined in their letter to the Authority dated December 12, 1963.

(8) Data describing the quality of waste water streams shall be submitted to the Authority weekly. The company shall advise the Authority of their progress in providing adequate waste water treatment in bi-monthly reports. and that the public hearing previously authorized be continued for one year duration.

CITY OF PORTLAND

On December 10, a comprehensive report prepared by Mr. Hatchard and staff entitled "Air Pollution in the Portland Metropolitan Area" was released at a meeting of the Portland City Council at which Chairman Wendel and Dr. Wilcox were present to aid in the presentation. Mr. Hatchard stated that the significant development that has taken place is the desire on the part of the city to support a community air pollution prevention effort by adopting a comprehensive ordinance. Drafting of such an ordinance is proceeding with participation by AOI, the Mayor's office, City Health Bureau, and the city attorney assigned to do it. The group expects to have a final draft before the Council some time in January 1964. The Authority's staff has been requested by the Portland City Planning Commission to furnish whatever data are available which will give the full picture regarding air pollution's limiting land use development. The staff is not prepared to answer in a detailed way now but is preparing a supplementary report.

Dr. Wilcox stated that this was an excellent report and the staff should be commended.

ST. JOHNS MOTOR EXPRESS

Mr. Denman reported this case had been set for trial on the 20th of October, 1963 but that the president of St. Johns Motor Express had fallen from a scaffolding and was unable to appear. It is now set for the 30th of December. Mr. Denman stated he had not been able to get in touch with the defendant's attorney to find out the present status.

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DULIEN STEEL

Mr. Denman reported that a petition for injunction has been filed in this case. The injunction is to enforce the Authority's order to refrain from burning.

PORTLAND CITY DUMP

Mr. Hatchard reported that Mr. Elmer Hawk filed action in circuit court in Multnomah County and that preliminary injunction proceedings on October 30, 1963, were heard by Judge Bryson who ruled it was not an emergency entitling injunction. The injunction was therefore not granted pending trial. Judge Bryson stated in his decision to the court that this condition has existed for some time but that this is not to say the Sanitary Authority could not by proper procedure prohibit the burning at the city dump.

Mr. Neidermeier, attorney for Mr. Hawk, was present. He requested that the Sanitary Authority take action in this matter. He stated it was difficult to get others to stop burning when the cities have not been required to cease.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that at the Medford Sanitary Authority meeting the Board had authorized that a subcommittee be formed and that it and the staff meet with the Portland city officials to try to work out a solution. He said this seems to be an approach that may be possible, that this matter will not necessarily work itself out when the city gets an effective ordinance, and that it is going to take some additional enforcement. It was agreed that the subcommittee should meet with the city officials as soon as possible.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATION

Mr. Spies stated he had been notified recently by the federal government that from the 1964 fiscal year appropriations under PL 84-660 an

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additional \$128,000 had been made available to Oregon applicants. The allotment was made on the basis of a \$100 million appropriation instead of \$90 million. As a consequence, some \$30,000 is now available to allocate to other projects after all previously approved requests have been met. The latter include Brownsville, Lebanon, Huntington and Talent, and increases for West Linn and Yamhill. Multnomah County has recently submitted a request for a \$4,700 grant to construct an interceptor to serve Whitford-McKay Sanitary District. The priority point totals for this project are high and it is ready to go. The staff recommended that a priority certificate be granted to Multnomah County for this project. Authority to grant a priority certificate to Aloha Sanitary District for residual funds, after all other authorized projects have received grants, was also recommended.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a priority certificate be issued to Multnomah County; and after all presently authorized projects have been started, a priority certificate be issued to Aloha.

#### FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Mr. Hatchard stated that copies of PL 88-206, the new Federal Clean Air Law signed by President Johnson on December 17, 1963, would be submitted to the board members by the secretary at a later date.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Spies announced that at this meeting Mr. B.A. McPhillips had completed 20 years of outstanding service to the state of Oregon as a member of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Spies thanked the board members for their fine support of the banquet for Mr. Everts. It was MOVED, seconded, and carried that the following resolution be adopted:

## RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Curtiss M. Everts, M.S., served his fellow Oregonians as sanitary engineer of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority since its organization in 1939, and as State Sanitary Engineer and Secretary of the Authority since 1941; and

WHEREAS, this service earned him such respect among his friends and colleagues they honored him with numerous awards and positions of trust and responsibility, including his recent appointment as Director of the federal government's new Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory; and

WHEREAS, by his expert judgment and foresight he has developed for Oregon one of the most comprehensive programs of air and water quality control in the nation; and

WHEREAS, the United States Public Health Service and other federal and state authorities seek his counsel and hold his judgment in the highest esteem; therefore be it

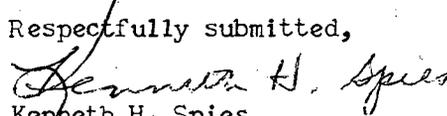
RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, express our sincere appreciation to Curtiss M. Everts for 24 years of meritorious service and extend our congratulations to him on his new position; and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority and copies be sent to Mr. Everts, the Governor of Oregon, the United States Public Health Service, and the Oregon State Board of Health.

The date for the next meeting was set for Thursday, January 30, 1964.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE NINETY-NINTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

January 30, 1964

The ninety-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman at 10:00 a.m., January 30, 1964, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Herman P. Meierjurgan and Chris Wheeler, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; Ely J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer, Richard E. Hatchard and Harold E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers, T.M. Gerow and H.M. Patterson, District Engineers; Howard Smith, Assistant Chief Air Quality Control; Fred Bolton and Fred Katzel, Assistant District Engineers; Joseph A. Jensen, Associate Engineer; Robert F. Wood, Assistant Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Quality Technician; Robert Percy, Chief Chemist Air Quality Control, and Edison Quan, Aquatic Biologist.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the 98th meeting held on December 19, 1963, be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the actions taken on the following 19 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control for the month of December, 1963, and 11 project plans and engineering reports for air quality control for the months of November and December, 1963, be approved.

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-2-63	Springfield	Revision of S. 51st Place sewer	Prov. approval
12-3-63	Linn County	Gus Myss Apts. STP	Prov. approval
12-3-63	Medford	Stewart & Chestnut Aves. sewer	Prov. approval
12-4-63	Sandy	Sewage treatment plant additions	Prov. approval
12-5-63	West Linn	Jolie Point Estates Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
12-5-63	South Salem	Sunnyridge Heights #2 sewers	Prov. approval
12-5-63	Somerset West	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
12-9-63	Gold Beach	Sewers, APW-Ore-41G	Prov. approval
12-10-63	Independence	Rhoda Lane sewer laterals	Prov. approval
12-13-63	Bethel Danebo	Prel. report on sewerage	Prov. approval
12-13-63	Oregon City	Addendum No. 5	Approved
12-16-63	Sweet Home	No. 12th Avenue sewer lateral	Prov. approval
12-16-63	Gresham	N.E. Pacific Street sewer lateral	Prov. approval
12-16-63	Woodburn	Change Order No. 1	Approved
12-20-63	Portland	SW Ridge Dr. & SW 30th Ave. sewers	Prov. approval
12-23-63	Dufur	Addendum #1	Approved
12-27-63	Dufur	Addendum #2	Approved
12-31-63	Sherwood	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
12-31-63	Baker	Sewers & lagoon, APW-124 & 70G	Prov. approval

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Nov. 12	Coos County	Incinerator - Eastside Jr. High School	Requested additional plans
Nov. 13	Portland	Chipman Chemical odor controls for new process, 2, 4-DB	Studied plans and report. Requested add. information
Nov. 13	Eugene	Incinerator - Irvington Elementary School	Add. plans and specifications
Nov. 14	Oswego	Incinerator - Waluga Jr. High School	Add. plans and specifications
Nov. 14	Springfield	Incinerator - Yollanda Jr. High School	Requested add. plans
Nov. 26	Eugene	Incinerator - Bailey Hill Elementary	Req. additional plans
Nov. 27	Lane County	Wigwam waste burner, Douglas Fir Lumber Co.	Add. information requested
Dec. 9	Lane County	Wigwam Waste Burner - Douglas Fir Lumber Co.	No formal appr.
Dec. 9	Marion County	Incinerator - St. Paul Elementary School	Information requested
Dec. 9	Multnomah Co.	Pathological destructor (Humane Society)	Additional infor. requested
Dec. 31	Newberg	Incinerator - High School	Additional infor. requested

SERVICE AWARDS:

The secretary reported to the members that representatives of the U.S. Public Health Service had recently presented to Mr. Robert Percy and staff a special service award in recognition of the fine work done in connection with the operation and maintenance of the Portland air station of the National Radiation Surveillance Network program. Mr. Wendel congratulated Mr. Percy and staff and expressed the gratitude of the Board for the fine work performed by them.

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MISCELLANEOUS:

Mr. McPhillips brought to the attention of the Board and staff the problem of intermittent pollution caused by various types of operations on the watersheds of streams throughout the State. He referred particularly to turbidity caused by uncontrolled logging operations and to oxygen depletion caused by the cleaning or dumping of log ponds into adjacent streams. He pointed out that complaints are received after the damage has been done and that as a consequence the staff is frequently unable to make an investigation soon enough to obtain proper evidence. The staff was instructed, however, to follow up on all such complaints and do everything possible to punish the violators.

Mr. Wendel read a letter from Mr. Curtiss M. Everts expressing his appreciation for the banquet and gifts given him and Mrs. Everts on December 10, 1963.

The chairman also announced that plans were being made for a joint meeting of the Authority and State Board of Health to be held on the campus of Oregon State University at Corvallis on February 28. One of the main purposes of the joint meeting will be to present public service awards to four members of the University faculty for their many years of outstanding contributions to environmental health.

BIGGER-N-BETTER POULTRY:

In response to an official notice of public hearing issued on January 2, 1964, Mr. Gunther F. Krause, attorney and Mr. Clifford Holmes, leasee and operator were present to represent Bigger-N-Better Poultry. A court reporter was present to take testimony in this matter and his transcript will be made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case.

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Mr. Krause reported that some 30 to 35 people are presently employed at this plant located at 6300 S.E. McNary Road in Clackamas County. He admitted that this location is not suitable for continued operation of this particular type of industry and stated that it was just a matter of time until the location would have to be changed. He reported that the entrails from the poultry processing operations are not presently being dumped into the adjacent Kellogg Creek, that a fine screen has been installed for the purpose of removing large solids from the waste, that the screened waters are now being disposed of on land and that as a result Mr. Holmes now feels that the new improvements are adequate to abate and prevent pollution for the time being. Mr. Krause requested that the hearing be postponed or continued on the grounds that no pollution is presently being caused, although admittedly the present site is not suitable for permanent operation. Postponement or continuance of the hearing was requested also for the purpose of allowing Mr. Holmes time in which to find a more suitable location.

Mr. Krause reported that the lease under which Mr. Holmes is presently operating runs only until May 1965. Mr. William Martin, owner of the land on which the plant is located, testified that no new lease has yet been signed.

Mr. Ed Quan, biologist, reported on his observations made on the occasion of a recent inspection of the waste disposal practices and the receiving stream. He confirmed the testimony that the wastes were presently being sprayed on to land. He said there were no noticeable effects on the receiving stream at this time. Mr. Weathersbee reported that the operations at this plant produce from 40,000 to 65,000 gallons of waste per day, and that during the summertime the plant operates on an average of four days per week. It was his opinion that there is not sufficient property available at the present site to dispose of

this quantity of waste continuously on land.

Mr. R.I. Hungerford, Mrs. Betty L. Robertson and Mr. Edwin C. Enegren, owners of adjacent properties, were also present and expressed objections regarding past operations of this company. They complained about odor nuisance and water pollution. They indicated, however, that they would not object to the company's operating for another year if it would agree to move to a different location at the end of that time.

Mr. John Borden, Clackamas County Sanitarian, testified that he had inspected the property recently and had noticed objectionable odors from the present waste disposal facilities.

Following further discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the company be required to submit to the Sanitary Authority within 60 days for review and approval detailed engineering plans and a construction schedule for installation of facilities for effectively treating and disposing of the waste from the Bigger-N-Better Poultry Plant and further that the company submit an expression of willingness to proceed with such project.

It was also MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the hearing in this matter be continued for at least 60 days.

CITY OF CORVALLIS:

The secretary reported that at the present time the city of Corvallis provides only primary treatment for its sewage and industrial wastes which are discharged into the main Willamette River. This degree of treatment was approved by the Sanitary Authority at the time the present plant was built in 1954. He pointed out, however, that monitoring surveys, which have been conducted annually since then by the Authority staff, have shown that

primary treatment at Corvallis is not sufficient to prevent detrimental pollution of the downstream waters of the Willamette River. He reminded the members that in 1958, following a review of the results of a comprehensive study which had been made the year before, the cities of Eugene, Salem and Newberg, all of which have large industrial waste loadings, were instructed to proceed immediately with plans for the provision of secondary treatment.

He pointed out further that in September 1960 a public hearing was held by the Authority and orders were entered directing all communities from Salem downstream to provide secondary treatment in order to abate pollution in the lower Willamette River. Studies conducted by the Authority staff during the summer of 1963 showed that secondary treatment is now required at Corvallis. By letter dated December 5, 1963, the city was requested by the Authority to take the necessary steps to provide this additional degree of treatment.

In response to that request, the Corvallis City Council had since adopted the following program:

- (1) Completion of sampling and preliminary engineering studies necessary for preparation of final plans and specifications by October 1, 1964.
- (2) Completion of preliminary engineering report and cost estimates by consulting engineers CH<sub>2</sub>M, by December 1, 1964.
- (3) Council authorization for preparation of final plans and specifications by January 1, 1965.
- (4) Submission of application for federal grant under Federal Water Pollution Control Act by March 15, 1965.

- (5) Completion of final engineering plans and specifications and cost estimates by May 1, 1965.
- (6) Election for authorization of necessary general obligation bonds for financing construction by July 1, 1965.
- (7) Award construction contracts by September 1, 1965.
- (8) Completion of project by July 1, 1966.

The secretary recommended the approval of this schedule with the exception that the election for authorization of bonds be held not later than June 1, 1965.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the above construction schedule submitted by the city of Corvallis for installing secondary sewage treatment facilities be accepted, with the exception that the proposed bond issue election be held by not later than June 1, 1965.

PERFORMANCE BOND FOR THUNDERBIRD MOBILE CLUB:

In response to a request which had been submitted by the owners of the Thunderbird Mobile Club Trailer Park located near Wilsonville in Clackamas County that the present performance bond of \$17,200 be reduced and in view of the fact that the operation of this trailer park is subject to licensure and control by the Clackamas County Health Department, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the performance bond for the Thunderbird Mobile Club be reduced to \$1,000.

CHENEY FOREST PRODUCTS, CENTRAL POINT:

At the August 15, 1963, meeting, authorization for the public hearing in this matter was continued depending upon the company's submission of a proposal to provide adequate control for the air pollution caused by its waste wood burner at Central Point.

In a letter dated September 17, 1963, the company outlined the following five specific things that it was going to do at the mill to reduce fallout:

- (1) Contract to have 20 to 30 units of sawdust and/or shavings hauled from the plant each day. The practicality of this would depend on a continued market for such by-products or on the obtaining of an economical disposal area.
- (2) Install a water spray inside the burner cone for knocking down any partly burned particles, thereby preventing their leaving the burner.
- (3) Exercise close control over the draft in order to keep combustion at a most efficient level.
- (4) Thoroughly clean the burner and grates each week to prevent clogging of the underdraft system.
- (5) Educate and train plant personnel to give close supervision to the burner and take proper steps for its control.

Mr. Gerow reported that in early January he had conferred with Mr. Cheney and discussed the matter in detail with him, and had received the following information:

The company reportedly had employed CH<sub>2</sub>M to study the problem but as of that date had not received a report from them. The company is allegedly working with other mills in the Medford area in an attempt to work out a satisfactory solution to the burner problem. A chipper had been ordered and was scheduled to go into operation by April 1964.

Mr. Gerow recommended that close surveillance of this operation be continued, that the company be instructed to operate its present facilities at maximum efficiency and be required to seek other methods of wood waste disposal until a solution to the burner problem can be found.

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There was then some discussion by the members as to whether or not it would be proper to proceed against this company, in view of the policy which had been adopted at the last meeting of the Authority regarding wigwam burners. It was finally concluded that because of the large number of complaints being received concerning this operation, the company should be required to abate the nuisance. Mr. Hatchard recommended that the previously authorized public hearing be continued, and that the Authority notify the company that it expects further step-wise reductions.

Mr. Meierjurgan then brought up the matter of intermittent versus 24-hour operation of the burner. Mr. Gerow reported that he had discussed the advisability of 24-hour operation with Mr. Cheney, but that one of the drawbacks was the limited area available for storage.

Following further discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a letter be sent to the company requesting that a detailed progress report be furnished the Authority setting out (1) the amount of sawdust that is being produced and the percent going to the burner, (2) size of the chipper and information regarding how material now going to the burner which cannot be chipped will be disposed of, and (3) plans for burning on a 24-hour basis.

WEYERHAEUSER PULP MILL EXPANSION, SPRINGFIELD:

The secretary reported that during the last month communications had been received from several residents of the Springfield-McKenzie River area expressing concern about the possible increase in water and air pollution as a result of the expansion of the pulp mill at Springfield which is being planned by the Weyerhaeuser Company. Petitions signed by some 75 residents of the area had been submitted to the Authority requesting that an investigation be conducted and that a public hearing be held prior to the approval by the Authority of

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the company's proposed plans for treatment and disposal of liquid and air effluent discharges from the enlarged pulp mill. Present capacity of the mill is 400 tons of unbleached kraft pulp per day. The proposal of the company is to add an additional 750 tons per day capacity. The secretary pointed out that in recent years the Weyerhaeuser Company has done a very fine job in abating and controlling both water and air pollution at its Springfield operations. For the past three summers, the company has been disposing of the strong condensates by using them for irrigating company-owned land. As a result the downstream waters of the McKenzie River during the past three summers have been maintained in very good condition. Last summer there was some slime produced in the McKenzie River early in the spring before the irrigation system was put into operation, and in the late fall after the irrigation had been stopped and before the rainy season began. The remainder of last summer, however, the water conditions were good.

During the past three years very few complaints have been received by the Authority about either water or air pollution in the vicinity of the Springfield pulp mill. It was thought that the concern of the people at the present time was due to their fear that air and water pollution would be caused by the expanded pulp production. The secretary pointed out that thus far no information had been received from the company regarding its plans for controlling liquid and atmospheric discharges from the enlarged operations, but that a conference with company officials had been scheduled for February 6 at which time preliminary plans would be discussed.

In view of the petitions which had been received from the residents of the Springfield-McKenzie River area, it was concluded that a public hearing should be held by the Authority at either Springfield or Eugene before any approval was granted to the Weyerhaeuser Company.

The meeting was then recessed for noon luncheon and was reconvened at 2:15 p.m.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS OF WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNERS:

Mr. Hatchard presented a report entitled "Air Pollution from Wigwam Burners Serving Lumber and Wood Products Industry" dated January 30, 1964, and containing a suggested 4-step program by the Authority for controlling pollution from wigwam waste burners. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Following the December 1963 meeting of the Authority, the Associated Oregon Industries arranged meetings in Eugene, Roseburg, and Medford for the purpose of discussing this problem with representatives of the lumber industry. Approximately 75 persons attended those meetings; and as a result, the following representatives were present at this meeting to confer with the Authority:

Mr. E.E. Cone, Mayor of Eugene and owner of the Cone Lumber Company of Goshen; Mr. Sam E. Hughes of the Guistina Bros. Lumber and Plywood Company, Eugene; Mr. Tom Reynolds, Jr. of Spalding and Son, Inc., Grants Pass; Mr. Paul R. Doe of Olsen-Lawyer Lumber Company, Inc., Medford; Mr. S.V. McQueen of Kogap Manufacturing Company; Mr. Vernon S. White, Western Timber Industry; Mr. Merlin Blais, West Coast Lumbermen's Association; Mr. Ray Luthy, Publishers Paper Company, Oregon City; Mr. Tom C. Donaca and Mr. R.E. Olinger of the Associated Oregon Industries.

Mr. Cone was spokesman for the group. He reported that he lives about two miles from the city of Eugene near several sawmills which until recently had very poor waste wood burners. When the wind was in the right direction, there was an extensive fallout of toasted sawdust from the air at his residence. He stated that under the supervision and control of Mr. V.J. Adkison, air quality control officer for the cities of Eugene and Springfield, the sawmill operators had greatly improved the operation of their burners and that as a consequence much of this air pollution had been abated.

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Mr. Cone stated further that in sawmill operation it is not unusual to waste one-half of the log as bark, sawdust and planer shavings. He pointed out that in recent years industry has done much to utilize these wastes. Scrap lumber is being converted into chips for pulp production. Other waste wood is being used as hog fuel for generating steam, hardboard and particle board production uses other wastes, and considerable quantities of wood shavings are used for agricultural purposes. He expressed the opinion that the present over-cutting of private lands would eventually help to reduce the problem. He thought that in time the problem would correct itself to a considerable degree. According to Mr. Cone, keeping existing burners in better repair is one thing that the industry definitely should do. He claimed that the industry recognizes the desirability and necessity of reducing air pollution, and promised that it would do everything possible to operate existing waste wood burners properly.

Efficient, high temperature burners were mentioned as a possible solution, but Mr. Cone felt that because of their high cost many small companies would be forced out of business if they were required to install such equipment. Mr. Cone indicated that the sawmill operators would be willing to help draft reasonable rules and regulations and would help educate the mill owners. Mention was made of the study which is being conducted by representatives of the industry in the Medford area, but no promise was made regarding the financing of research by the industry as a whole.

In answer to a question from the chairman about cooperative burning, Mr. Cone replied that he did not think it would be practical because of high transportation costs. He was not able to answer the chairman's question regarding the exact cost of high temperature burners. Mr. Cone pointed out that one of the difficulties involved in the burning of waste wood is the variable moisture content of the different species.

Mr. Hatchard, in speaking for the staff, stated that since 1952 the Authority has been working on various phases of the waste wood disposal problem with the lumber industry; however, the lumber industry had not yet taken up the challenge to find a satisfactory solution to this problem. He expressed the opinion that proper operation and maintenance of wigwam burners would greatly alleviate the problem, but that more research is needed to find a complete solution.

Mr. Wendel expressed disappointment concerning the statements made by industry representatives.

Mr. Meierjurgan stated that he felt the industry is capable of and will move to solve the problem.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that this is not a crash program, but the problem is here and definitely must be solved. He said it was the intention of the Authority to insist on a satisfactory solution.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that what the Authority is interested in is results.

#### PLACER MINING IN ROGUE RIVER BASIN:

The secretary reported that during recent months several complaints about excessive turbidity in the Rogue River system had been received by the Authority from sports fishermen and others, including Mr. B.R. Rutledge, owner of the Illahe Lodge, and Mr. E.J. Schneider, member of the Rogue River Coordination Board. Because this is a matter which appeared to be a responsibility of the Rogue River Coordination Board, Mr. W.W. Balderree, chairman, had been invited to attend this meeting. He reported that no complaints had been received directly by his Board, but that he had accompanied Mr. Gerow on a recent inspection of the basin to determine which placer mining operations were currently being conducted. Mr. Gerow had previously reported his findings which indicated that excessive turbidity in the waters of the Rogue River downstream from Grants Pass was being caused by placer mining operations.

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Mr. Balderree said that he had no solution to the problem. He said one thing that might be done would be to discontinue placer mining operations about Friday noon of each week so that the water would be clear enough for fishing over the weekend. The miners could then resume operations at a time such that the flow of tailings would not reach the main stream until Monday. He said the shortcoming of such a program is that this would reduce only the turbidity caused by mining operations and would have no effect upon the turbidity from other sources.

There was a general discussion about the provisions of the state law pertaining to the Rogue River Coordination Board. ORS 517.540, among other things, stipulates that the Coordination Board shall have complete jurisdiction over placer mining operations in the waters of the Rogue River system, and that said Board shall work out a system of rotating, alternating or coordinating the operations of the placer mining activities to the end that suitable conditions will be maintained in such waters for sport fishing.

Mr. Balderree pointed out that the 1963 legislature had appropriated only \$750 to finance the operations of the Coordination Board during the present biennium, and that this amount had been further reduced as a result of the defeat of the tax referendum by the voters on October 15, 1963.

Dr. Walter A. Goss, a Portland physician, was present and stated that he personally felt the Rogue River is one of the greatest fishing streams in the United States, and that preserving it as such could not be stressed enough.

After further discussion of the provisions of the Rogue River Coordination Board law, it was concluded that full responsibility for controlling pollution in the Rogue River basin caused by placer mining operation must of necessity be the full responsibility of said Coordination Board.

Mr. Balderree stated that the Board would do everything possible to alleviate the situation.

The chairman expressed to Mr. Balderree the appreciation of the Sanitary Authority for his being present at the meeting.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR HOUSEBOATS:

The chairman read a letter that he had sent to Mr. Weathersbee regarding the matter of sewage disposal for houseboats. Mr. Weathersbee then reviewed briefly the report which had been prepared recently by the Authority staff covering the investigation made of the houseboats in the Portland harbor area. He stated that an early meeting probably would be held with all of the agencies which are concerned with this matter.

Mr. R.W. Mersereau of the Oregon Yacht Club, who was present, stated that there are some 30 houseboats in the Oaks Park Marina. He said that the club was aware of the problem and was trying to solve it without going into bankruptcy. He asked that when meetings are held that representatives of the various clubs be notified so that they could attend.

After further discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be instructed to meet with the various agencies listed in the report, and that an attempt be made to establish a coordinated program for solution of this problem.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the mail vote in October 1963, opposing federal legislation which would establish a separate water pollution control administration and would delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare unilateral authority for establishment of stream standards, be confirmed.

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Mr. Hatchard discussed briefly the section of the new federal Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206, which pertains to program and project type grants to communities, states, interstate agencies and other public bodies for new or expanded air pollution control activities. He also mentioned the new comprehensive air pollution control ordinance which had been prepared for adoption by the Portland City Council and referred to the efforts of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners toward development of an area-wide approach to air pollution control.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL METHODS FOR COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES:

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that in the development of the new Portland air pollution control ordinance, the Associated Oregon Industries had recommended that the methods for collection and analysis of air samples should be clearly defined and presented in detail. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that this usually is done by reference to existing standard methods or is explained in very general terms. The city of Portland had indicated that it will be perfectly agreeable to using the same methods as those used by the Sanitary Authority. In order that the analytical methods used by the Authority would be a matter of record, Mr. Hatchard submitted a compilation of them for the information of the members. Such compilation will be available for use by the city of Portland and others.

MARION COUNTY REFUSE DISPOSAL PROGRAM:

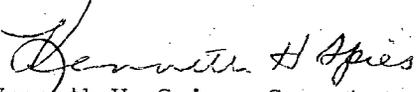
Mr. Smith reported that a letter signed by Dr. Willard Stone had been received from the Marion County Health Department requesting that a variance be granted authorizing the burning of waste lumber from house demolition in the Salem metropolitan area, such burning to be done at the county-owned and operated land fill site known as Macleay Dump. Mr. Smith pointed out that in August of 1963 the Sanitary Authority had denied the request of the Marion

County Court for power to grant similar variances. He pointed out further that prior to the development of the present sanitary land fill operations, the staff of the Authority had been very hesitant to recommend the granting of any variance powers to the county. However, now that the county had developed the sanitary land fill operation at the Macleay site, and in view of the favorable effect that it would have on the overall disposal of waste in Marion County, the staff now recommends that the Authority grant a variance to the Marion County Health Department authorizing the burning of lumber, brush, and tree trimmings, with the understanding that the burning be accomplished only at the Macleay site, and for a period not to exceed one year.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the request of the Marion County Health Department be granted, with the provisions outlined by Mr. Smith.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary  
State Sanitary Authority

## MINUTES OF SPECIAL JOINT MEETING

of the

Oregon State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority

February 28, 1964

A special joint meeting of the Oregon State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Doctor Forrest Rieke, President of the Board, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 105 of the Memorial Union Building on the campus of Oregon State University at Corvallis, Oregon. The members present were: Doctors Forrest E. Rieke, Richard H. Wilcox, Herbert W. Goodman, John G.P. Cleland, Jack W. Grondahl, Gerhard B. Haugen, Carl L. Holm and A.V. Jackson, and Messrs A.G. McLain, Harold F. Wendel, John Amacher, Edward C. Harms, Jr., B.A. McPhillips and Chris Wheeler.

Other persons present included Mr. Curtiss M. Everts, Director of the Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory, USPHS, Corvallis; Doctor Peter H. Rozendal, Benton County Health Officer; Mr. John Porter, Corvallis City Manager; Mr. Emile Larkin, Benton County Judge; Mr. Fred J. Burgess, Mr. Martin Northcraft, Doctor Paul Elliker and Doctor Chih Wang, all Oregon State University faculty members; and Mrs. Helen Lewis and Messrs Marion B. Lamb, Max Braden, Sherman A. Washburn and Kenneth H. Spies, State Board of Health employees.

Following an introduction of all those present at the meeting there was a brief discussion of the relative responsibilities of the two boards in the matter of water pollution control.

Doctor Rieke then called on Mr. Burgess to introduce the members of the Oregon State University faculty who had been requested to review the activities of their respective departments in the fields of environmental health and water resources which are of special interest to the Board of Health and Sanitary Authority.

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Doctor Paul Elliker, Chairman of the Department of Microbiology, reviewed the program of that department; Doctor Chih Wang, Director of the Radiation Center, discussed the University's program in radiological health and research; Mr. Martin Northcraft reported on the short schools and in-service training programs which are conducted annually at the University under the joint sponsorship of Oregon State University and the Board of Health for sanitarians, sewage plant operators and water works superintendent, and Mr. Burgess reported on the research being conducted in the field of water resources, on the activities of the Water Resources Institute of the University and on the sanitary engineering graduate training program at Oregon State University.

Mr. Harold F. Wendel then presented to Mr. Everts a copy of the resolution which had been adopted by the members of the State Sanitary Authority at their meeting on December 19, 1963, expressing to him their sincere appreciation for his 24 years of meritorious service to the state of Oregon and congratulating him on his new position with the U.S. Public Health Service.

The meeting was then adjourned by Doctor Rieke and at 6:30 p.m. was reconvened in the banquet room of the Corvallis Country Club where Doctor Clair V. Langton, Mr. Ralph O. Coleman, Mr. Roland E. Dimick and Mr. Fred Merryfield, all members of the faculty of Oregon State University were entertained as dinner guests of the two boards.

Later that evening at the half-time intermission of the Oregon-Oregon State basket ball game in Gill Coliseum special public service awards were presented by Doctor Rieke and Mr. Wendel to:

Doctor Clair V. Langton for 36 years of outstanding service to the people of Oregon as Professor of Health and Hygiene, and Director, Division of Physical Education at Oregon State University and particularly for his contributions to the development and direction of training for teachers in the field of health and hygiene.

Mr. Ralph O. Coleman for 45 years of outstanding service to the people of Oregon as Professor of Physical Education, Oregon State University and particularly for his leadership in the development of a nationally recognized intramural sports program based on a concept of physical fitness and well-being for all students.

Mr. Roland E. Dimick for 35 years of outstanding service to the people of Oregon as Professor of Fisheries, Oregon State University and for contributions to the program for abatement of water pollution in the Willamette River Basin. His leadership in preserving a healthful environment assures a major recreational resource for posterity.

Mr. Fred Merryfield for 37 years of outstanding service to the people of Oregon as Professor of Sanitary Engineering at Oregon State University and for contributions to the program for abatement of water pollution in the Willamette River Basin. His foresight and leadership assures the preservation of a major recreational resource for posterity.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary  
State Sanitary Authority

## MINUTES OF THE ONE-HUNDREDTH MEETING

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

March 19, 1964

The one-hundredth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 2:00 p.m., March 19, 1964, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Herman P. Meierjurgan, John Amacher, Chris Wheeler and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; R.E. Hatchard and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Harold Sawyer and Robert F. Wood, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Fred Bolton, Associate District Sanitary Engineer; Fred Katzel, Assistant District Sanitary Engineer; Ed Lynd, Water Quality Technician; Ed Quan and Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologists and Howard Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control. Dr. Richard H. Wilcox was unable to attend because he had to be in Salem to preside at a conference on Highway Safety called by the Governor.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the reading of the minutes of the 99th meeting be dispensed with and that approval be postponed until the next meeting.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 39 project plans for water pollution control and 7 project plans for air quality control for the months of January and February 1964, be approved:

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During the month of January 1964 the following 18 sets of project plans and engineering reports were processed by the staff.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1-3-64	Lake Oswego	Bryant & Jean Rd. sewer	Prov. approval
1-3-64	Springfield	Sewer lateral S-28	Prov. approval
1-3-64	Portland	Tryon Cr. STP equip substitutions	Approved
1-6-64	Sunset Valley SD	Addendum #1	Approved
1-6-64	Oregon City	Addendum #6	Approved
1-6-64	Sunset Valley SD	Addendum #2	Approved
1-14-64	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-14-64	Portland	SW 52nd & SW Lowell St. sewers	Prov. approval
1-14-64	Sunset Valley SD	Castlewood sewage pumping sta.	Prov. approval
1-15-64	Grants Pass	South side sewer system	Prov. approval
1-15-64	Washington County	Arrow Meat Co. IW treat. works	Prov. approval
1-15-64	Baker	Addendum #1	Approved
1-16-64	Medford	Murphy Road sewer	Prov. approval
1-16-64	Gresham	Dellarose Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
1-17-64	Tigard	Interceptor sewer project #141	Prov. approval
1-17-64	Lake Oswego	Relocation of sewer on "B" Ave.	Prov. approval
1-17-64	Corvallis	Pump stations #1 & #2	Prov. approval
1-20-64	Portland	Maplewood sewer system #2	Prov. approval

During the month of February 1964 the following 21 sets of project plans and engineering reports were processed by the staff.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
2-5-64	Pinebrook S.D.	Treatment plant	Not approved
2-5-64	Oceanlake	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-5-64	Gresham	Perdita Subd. sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-5-64	Hood River	Cherry Court Subd. sewer	Prov. approval
2-5-64	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-13-64	Medford	Rogue Terrace Unit #2 sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-13-64	Gresham	Hogan Road sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-13-64	South Suburban S.D.	Sewer laterals A-14-1 and D-17-53	Prov. approval
2-13-64	Portland	S.W. 45th Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
2-13-64	North Bend	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-13-64	Elgin	Boise Cascade glue waste disposal	Approved
2-14-64	Elgin	Sewerage system engrg. report	Approved
2-19-64	Linn County	Pugh Motel treatment plant	Prov. approval
2-19-64	Sherwood	Addenda #1, 2 and 3	Approved
2-19-64	Reedsport	Diehl & Serfling Addition sewers	Prov. approval
2-20-64	Corvallis	Sanitary trunk sewer #12	Prov. approval
2-20-64	East Salem	Institution sewer system engineering report	Approved
2-21-64	Gresham	N.W. Chastain Court sewer	Prov. approval
2-24-64	Corvallis	I.S. #10 and pump station #1 & #2 change orders	Approved
2-27-64	Eugene	Willakenzie sewers	Prov. approval
2-27-64	Springfield	Project S-23 on South 38th Street	Prov. approval

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The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during January 1964.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Jan. 9	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. - Changes in 2,4-DB process	Approved
Jan. 17	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific - secondary scrubber proposal.	Preliminary review

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during February 1964.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Feb. 7	St. Helens	St. Helens J.H.S. - Incinerator	Revised plans requested
Feb. 10	Eugene	Crest Drive Elem. School - Incinerator	Conditional approval
Feb. 14	Marion County	Overhead Door Co. - Wigwam waste burner	Recommendations submitted
Feb. 21	Portland	Tax Statute, State of Ohio	Submitted comments
Feb. 27	Klamath County	Henley School - Incinerator	Additional information requested

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS TO MR. WENDEL AND MR. MC PHILLIPS

At this point in the meeting Governor Mark O. Hatfield entered the room and asked permission to take a few minutes of the members' time. He commented briefly on the progress made by the Authority during the past 25 years since its creation in 1939 and commended the members for their untiring efforts in abating the pollution of the public waters of the state of Oregon. He then presented special public service awards to Mr. Wendel in recognition of his 25 years of outstanding service to the State as chairman and member of the Sanitary Authority, and to Mr. McPhillips for his 20 years of outstanding service to the people of Oregon as member of the Sanitary Authority.

WILLAMETTE SAILING CLUB

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Mr. Milliken reported that recently the Willamette Sailing Club had applied to the city of Portland for a building permit for a houseboat to be used as a club house and to be moored in the Willamette River at the Totem Pole Marina, 4444 S.W. Macadam Ave., Portland. The Portland Building Bureau had referred the club to the Sanitary Authority for approval because the houseboat was to contain toilet facilities and a galley, the wastes from which were proposed to be discharged into the Willamette. Inasmuch as the staff of the Authority had recently submitted a report on this subject, and it was considered advisable that a start should be made soon on adequate treatment of such wastes, the Authority staff did not consider it advisable to approve the construction of the Willamette Sailing Club's houseboat without provision for adequate sewage treatment.

Officers of the club had indicated that it would be a severe financial burden to install at this time a pump and pressure line to the Portland city sewer system or to provide for sewage disposal on shore, and therefore had requested permission to appear before the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. G.S. Patrick, Attorney, Mr. Roy E. Tarbet and Dr. Richard H. Borman were present to represent the club. They reported that it would cost an estimated \$5,000 to connect their houseboat to the city sewer system which is some eight or nine hundred feet from the river bank, that some 60 to 65 families are members of the club, that the members have boats costing from \$500 to \$2,000 apiece, that the cost of building the houseboat, not counting voluntary labor, will be about \$4,000, and that the maximum use of toilet facilities aboard the houseboat would be for occasional meetings involving an estimated 25 to 35 persons.

After a discussion of the relative merits or feasibility of employing incinerator-type toilets, a septic tank with effluent chlorination and other types of sewage treatment, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by

Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority would not object to the club's proceeding with construction of its proposed houseboat as long as no toilet facilities were included in the structure, and providing further that in the future no such facilities shall be installed unless adequate sewage treatment meeting the approval of the Authority has been provided.

POLICY REGARDING DEGREE OF SEWAGE TREATMENT IN WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

The secretary stated that when the state-wide water pollution control program of the Sanitary Authority was organized in 1939, it was concluded that for the cities and communities on the main stem of the Willamette River, with the exception of the city of Portland, only primary treatment plus effluent chlorination would be required in order to restore and maintain an acceptable degree of purity in those public waters. By primary treatment was meant the removal of not less than 35% of the average 5-day BOD and at least 55% of the suspended solids. This same degree of treatment was considered acceptable for cities and communities located on the Coast and Middle Forks of the Willamette.

The acceptability of this degree of treatment was based on studies and surveys made in 1929, 1930 and 1936 by the Engineering Experiment Station of Oregon State University, in 1933 by a special board of consulting engineers for the State of Oregon Reconstruction Advisory Board, and in the late 1930's by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. It was later confirmed in the 1940's by additional studies made by the Engineering Experiment Station of Oregon State University and by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Because of the quantity and strength of its wastes, the city of Portland was required to provide secondary treatment (85% removal of 5-day BOD) for its effluent if it were to be discharged into the Willamette River or primary treatment for effluent discharged to the main Columbia River.

Prior to 1949 none of the cities or communities on the main Willamette or coast or Middle Forks had any sewage treatment facilities. All sewage and wastes were therefore being discharged raw into the river.

Pursuant to instructions from the Authority, the cities proceeded to install the necessary treatment works. In 1949 the first municipal sewage plants on the main Willamette were completed at Junction City and Newberg. By 1957, when the Harrisburg plant was built, all cities on the Willamette had completed the construction of at least primary treatment works and effluent chlorination, and the city of Portland had intercepted and was providing primary treatment for the major portion of its sewage flows with the treated effluent being discharged to the Columbia River.

Of the 25 plants that were built during this period, only three were required to provide more than primary treatment. They were Lowell (because it discharges into one of the U.S. Army Engineers reservoirs), Springfield (because it is immediately upstream from an area that was to be developed for recreational use) and Albany (because it had a large meat packing waste load).

Beginning in 1950 the staff of the Authority started conducting routine monitoring surveys every summer and fall for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the sewage and waste treatment works being installed along the Willamette River. A summary of the data obtained by these surveys since 1953 has been included in each annual report of the Authority.

In 1957 a comprehensive study or survey of all existing sources of pollution in the Willamette Basin was made by the Authority staff. That survey covered not only the main river but also all the tributaries. One of the major findings of the 1957 study was that, because of the tremendous increase in population and expansion of industry that had taken place in the basin since 1939, primary treatment and effluent chlorination was not

going to be sufficient to restore and maintain the required degree of purity in the Willamette River system.

In view of the findings of the 1957 study, the cities of Eugene, Salem and Newberg (primarily because of their high industrial waste loadings) were by action of the Authority members at their 73rd meeting on January 24, 1958, instructed to provide as soon as possible secondary sewage treatment in order to abate their share of the pollution in the Willamette River. At the same time the city of Portland was instructed to accelerate its construction program for abatement of its pollution in the tidal reach of the river. The pulp mills at Springfield, Lebanon, Salem, Newberg, West Linn and Oregon City were likewise requested to further reduce their pollution loads.

Pursuant to the instructions from the Authority, the city of Eugene proceeded immediately to provide enlarged and improved sewage and waste treatment works. Its project was completed in 1961 and included secondary treatment for a design population equivalent of 75,000 persons.

At the 81st meeting of the Authority on September 22, 1960, a public hearing was held in the matter of sewage and waste disposal by cities and communities in the lower Willamette River (from Salem downstream). As a result of that hearing a findings of fact was made and an order was entered requiring the cities of Canby, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Lake Oswego and West Linn (2 plants) and the communities of Marylhurst and Willamette Manor to complete the construction of secondary sewage treatment works on or before July 1, 1962, and the city of Salem and the community of Manbrin Gardens to complete the construction of similar facilities on or before December 15, 1963.

With the completion in the fall of 1964 or the spring of 1965 of the new Salem sewage treatment plant and the Tryon Creek plant, the latter by the city of Portland, all communities on the lower Willamette River will

be served by approved secondary treatment works. Only two small communities, Banks and Hubbard, located on tributary streams in the lower basin have only primary treatment and no plans for improvements.

Special studies conducted by the Authority staff in 1963 showed that secondary treatment is urgently needed at Corvallis to abate pollution in the immediate downstream portion of the Willamette. In response to a written request from the Authority, the Corvallis City Council has since adopted a fiscal, planning and construction schedule calling for completion of secondary treatment by July 1966. This program was approved by the Authority members at their 99th meeting on January 30, 1964.

Even with the above policy and the significant progress that has been made, we have not been able to meet minimum water quality standards in the lower river. Recent detailed analysis of our stream data has shown that upriver pollution loads have a greater effect on downriver conditions than was previously recognized. It is now abundantly clear that the highest possible water quality conditions must be maintained in the upstream reaches if minimum standards are ever to be achieved in the lower river.

Because of the continuing increase in population in the upper portion as well as the lower portion of the basin, and more particularly because of the increasing recreational use which is being made of these public waters, the secretary recommended that a policy of requiring as a minimum secondary treatment, or equivalent, for all effluents discharged into any public waters within the Willamette River Basin be adopted by the Sanitary Authority. He recommended further that all cities, communities, corporations or individuals now discharging untreated or primary treated sewage effluents into these waters be required to install approved secondary treatment works (at least 85% BOD removal plus effluent chlorination) by December 1, 1966. Depending upon the size and nature of the receiving stream, an even higher degree of treatment may be required in some cases.

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In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that in the above recommendations the term "sewage effluents" does not include industrial wastes such as those from pulp and paper mills.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Sanitary Authority adopt the policy of requiring as a minimum secondary treatment or equivalent for all effluents discharged into any public waters within the Willamette River Basin and of requiring further that all cities, communities, corporations or individuals now discharging untreated or primary treated sewage effluents into these waters install by December 1, 1966, approved secondary treatment works equivalent to at least 85% BOD removal plus effluent chlorination. Depending upon the size and nature of the receiving stream, an even higher degree of treatment may be required in some cases.

#### WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY PULP MILL EXPANSION

The secretary called to the attention of the members his letter of February 14, 1964, addressed to the Weyerhaeuser Company and to the reply of Mr. J.O. Julson, production manager, Weyerhaeuser Company dated February 19, 1964. These two letters pertain to the conference which had been held by the staff with company officials on February 6.

The secretary reported that except for the information received at the February 6 conference, no engineering plans or written proposal for water and air pollution control had yet been received from the company in connection with the proposed mill expansion at Springfield. No action was required in this matter at this time, but it was agreed that following the receipt of final plans from the company a meeting should be held in the Eugene-Springfield area.

METROPOLITAN AREA AIR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAMING

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Mr. Hatchard stated that at the last two meetings he has reported to the members on activities that relate to the development of air pollution control and prevention in the Portland area. This effort is proceeding very actively. On February 27 the Portland City Commissioners passed a comprehensive ordinance which is being followed up with budgeting and program plans. At the same time the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners is spearheading an area-wide approach to the metropolitan air quality control problems. Meetings were held in mid-January and on February 19.

Mr. Hatchard had been requested by Commissioner M.J. Gleason of Multnomah County, to prepare an initial program summary outlining what the needs are in terms of program responsibility and kind of staff so that the appointed representatives of each county would have something definite to consider at the next meeting on April 10. Mr. Willis West, Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, was assigned the task of researching legal requirements for an inter-county program. He will be presenting a report at the April 10 meeting. It was pointed out that one of the important stimulations for multi-county approach to the problem of air pollution in the metro area is undoubtedly the program grant features contained in the Federal Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206.

Mr. Donald Keagy, Regional Director of Air Pollution Services for the San Francisco office of the U.S. Public Health Service, was then invited by the chairman to give a brief summary of the federal program in terms of the local program. He reported that the grants provisions of the Clean Air Act are at a point where the rules and regulations are being drafted for implementation of the grants. It is expected that application forms will be received soon which state and local air pollution control agencies could use in applying. This is a matching funds type of assistance. For municipality there would be as much as \$2.00 federal money for every \$1.00 local

money for initial strengthening or improvement of air pollution activities. This matching money must be new money from the state or local agencies. This is to increase efforts to conserve natural air resources. In the case of a regional program where more than one municipality is involved, they could get as much as \$3.00 federal money for every \$1.00 local money. The project grants are differentiated from formula grants.

Pending before Congress is a request for a supplemental \$2,000,000 for the present fiscal year. As soon as application forms are out, there are a number of communities that are ready to go. During the next fiscal year the amount of money available will be 20% of total federal appropriation for air quality control. The amount authorized is \$25,000,000 for next year; so if it is all appropriated, \$5,000,000 could be applied to local or state project grants.

#### DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF FEDERAL GRANT APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to the recommendation of the secretary, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that June 15, 1964, be established as the deadline for the submission of applications for federal grants under Public Law 660 from the 1965 fiscal year appropriation for assistance in financing construction of public sewage treatment works projects in the state of Oregon.

#### EDWARDS BROS.

Mr. Denman stated that the order entered in the matter of air pollution by the Edwards Bros. Construction Company required that said company convert its burner to conform with regulations and provisions contained in the bulletin "Wood Waste Disposal Utilization", that it submit to the Authority by February 20 a report of the changes and modifications completed, and that it submit by April 1, 1964, an engineering report containing additional plans for disposal of wood waste such that all operations would be in compliance with statutes and regulations pertaining thereto.

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Mr. Hatchard in summarizing the company's recent progress stated that a letter had been received on March 11 from Mr. M.B. Edwards, but only after a reminder from the Authority's legal counsel that the letter was due. The letter stated that they had read the order, had contacted Oregon State University regarding the provisions contained in the aforementioned bulletin and they were in the process of rebuilding their wastewood burner. The letter stated further that they were investigating other means of improving the efficiency of the burner. Mr. Hatchard reported that he was scheduled to meet with Mr. Edwards on Tuesday, March 31, at which time he would discuss in detail the needed improvements at this mill. He was requested by the members to pursue this matter diligently.

DULIEN STEEL, INC.

Mr. Denman reported that pursuant to the request of the Authority members the necessary papers seeking enforcement of the order previously entered against Dulien Steel, Inc. to cease and desist open burning had been filed in the Multnomah County Circuit Court on approximately the 17th of February. He reported further that the attorney for the company had called him on Tuesday, March 17, and said that by the following Monday, March 23, 1964, the company would know definitely what it intended to do. Mr. Denman was requested to do everything possible to bring this case to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

ST. JOHNS MOTOR EXPRESS

Mr. Denman reported that the St. Johns Motor Express had appealed the Authority's order to the circuit court and that the judge had requested additional information from the Authority's counsel regarding certain questions which had been raised by the plaintiff. Mr. Denman stated that he was presently in the process of composing a memorandum and of doing legal research which should be completed shortly.

Following the receipt of this information the judge could be expected to render a decision in this matter. The judge had also requested that both parties look into the possibility of installing adequate incineration facilities. Consequently, Mr. Hatchard had scheduled a meeting with an engineer retained by the company to discuss this possibility. Further action in this matter is dependent upon the outcome of the meeting with the engineer on March 25, 1964.

#### HARVEY ALUMINUM

Mr. Denman reported that the Harvey Aluminum Company had filed a motion for the reopening of its case which was heard late last year by the U.S. Federal District Court. Their purpose in filing such a motion was to be able to submit additional testimony. Arguments on the motion were reportedly set for the early part of April and should indicate whether or not the court will reopen and accept the testimony.

In support of the motion the company had recently obtained affidavits by several extremely reputable people experienced in the design of aluminum production plants and air pollution control equipment. The affidavits support the company's contention that the installation of electro-static precipitators would be impractical.

In answer to the question of why the company did not present all of the evidence at the original trial and if this was just another delaying action, Mr. Denman replied that the explanation given in the motion was that the company had been misled as to what it was expected to show. Also, some of the tests which they now wish to report on had not been completed by the time the trial ended. The members requested that they be kept informed of the developments in this case.

EASTSIDE AIR POLLUTION

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Mr. Hatchard stated that a report had been received from district engineer T.M. Gerow, covering the progress which is being made by the Georgia-Pacific mill at Eastside. Mr. Gerow had conferred with the mill officials the latter part of January. At that time plans were under way to abate and control the air pollution affecting the residents of Eastside. The plans cover both cinder and wood fibre deposition, as well as odors from the high temperature treatment of dipped plywood panels in linseed oil. Mr. Hatchard reported further that the staff had contacted Mr. William Moshofsky regarding the current status of the company's plans. He had advised that \$55,000 have been budgeted for this purpose. Dr. C. Edward Taylor from the Georgia-Pacific pulp mill at Toledo was serving as consultant on this problem. He reportedly is preparing plans for the installation of water scrubbing equipment which is to be installed as soon as the details are finished. The company also had reported that an American Sheet Metal Works mechanical engineer had been retained to prepare additional plans for controlling cinder dust. A large number of complaints had recently been received from the residents of Eastside regarding the continuing pollution of the atmosphere by discharges from the Georgia-Pacific mill. Follow-up investigations are to be made by the Authority staff.

ARROW MEAT COMPANY

A memorandum report covering the period from January 1963 to March 18, 1964, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was summarized by Mr. Weathersbee as follows: At its meeting on January 4, 1963, the Sanitary Authority authorized injunctive proceedings to abate pollution by Arrow Meat. Mr. Cecil Quesseth, legal advisor, informed the company that these proceedings would be instituted if final plans were not submitted within 10 days and construction started 30 days thereafter. In September, eight months later, final plans still had not been received.

On October 2, 1963, a complaint and summons were served on Arrow Meat. The company filed a counter motion on November 7 seeking a court order to require the Sanitary Authority to review the preliminary plans which had previously been submitted. Final plans were again requested on November 22. On January 9, 1964, another copy of the same preliminary plan without details or specifications was submitted by the company's engineer, Mr. Carl E. Green. On January 15, 1964, a letter was sent to Mr. Green approving the plans, with the condition that details to be submitted later would meet with the approval of the Sanitary Authority, and requesting submission of a construction schedule by February 1. Mr. Quesseth, on March 9, again wrote to Mr. George Mead, company attorney, requesting that a progress report be submitted by the time of this meeting. Mr. Mead called on March 18, and stated that plans had been let out for bids. Mr. Leland Jacobsmuhlen, owner, was called and he stated that plans had been let out for bids and that construction would begin as soon as weather permitted. He indicated that Mr. Green was to report at the Sanitary Authority meeting, March 19. Mr. Green was called and he confirmed that bids had been asked for but stated that he had not been authorized to attend the meeting or commit Arrow Meat to starting construction this spring.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that he and Mr. Quesseth agreed that we should wait another week, and if a definite commitment to construct had not been received, then resume legal proceedings. Injunction proceedings are on file.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. B.A. McPhillips, and carried that if progress is not forthcoming within one week (March 26) injunction proceedings be resumed.

#### BIGGER-N-BETTER POULTRY

A progress report, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was read by Mr. Weathersbee. The hearing scheduled for the previous meeting of the Authority on January 30, 1964, had been continued

for a period of 60 days. Mr. Weathersbee reported that Mr. Gunther Krause, attorney, had called on March 5 to state that his client was in the process of obtaining  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres of additional land for disposal of the plant wastes, and that a written proposal and time schedule would be submitted within the 60 day period; however, to date no proposal had been received.

On March 11, E.L. Quan, staff biologist, made a survey of Bigger-N-Better waste disposal operations. He found that the plant is operating only two one-half day periods per week at the present time, and that the wastes were being applied to approximately 1.5 acres without apparent pollution or nuisance conditions being caused. No action was, therefore, considered necessary.

MARION COUNTY SANITARY LANDFILL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Mr. Smith reported that up until 1959 much of the solid wastes from the homes and cities of our state was being disposed of by open burning, adding substantially to air pollution. He also pointed out the fact that the quantity of such wastes has risen from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per person per day to 4 lbs. per person per day. Cities have recognized that solid waste disposal is becoming a high priority problem in the community. In order to eliminate the air pollution aspect, the State Sanitary Authority, the Oregon State Board of Health and the county health departments some time ago started a program of converting open burning dumps to the sanitary landfill type of waste disposal. At the present time there are 1,200,000 persons in Oregon being served either by the landfill or sanitary landfill method.

In the Willamette Valley and along the coast problems have been encountered in the operation of sanitary landfills because of heavy rainfall, high ground water and unfavorable soils. The need for a good demonstration project to work on these problems has long been recognized. There are three types of landfills used -- one a ravine reclamation, one a cut and cover, and one an area landfill to reclaim marginal land involving various types of soils.

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Through the cooperation of the State Board of Health, the Marion County Health Department and the Marion County Commissioners, a demonstration project will be held at Salem on April 14, 1964, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at which time equipment companies will demonstrate proper disposal methods to be accomplished with various types of equipment. The companies will set up their equipment at different sites -- one a ravine type at Macleay Road dump and one an area type developed on Minto Island. They will also have wood chipping equipment located on one of the sites.

The purpose of the demonstration project is to encourage counties to provide themselves with suitable equipment, to show proper locations for landfill operation, and to show how to avoid or solve operating difficulties. All county courts and commissioners have been invited by the Marion County Court and the Marion County Health Officer has invited health officers in the Willamette Valley to attend this demonstration. The Authority members are also invited to attend this all day session the 14th day of April.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

There was a brief discussion of the opinion rendered recently by the general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which stated that under the provisions of Section 8 of Public Law 660 of the 84th Congress, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare can call a conference whenever he has reason to believe that water pollution, subject to abatement under the Act, is occurring and that neither the information upon which the Secretary's action was based nor the mental processes by which he reached his decision to hold a conference is subject to examination or review.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 101st MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
June 18, 1964

The 101st meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., June 18, 1964, in Harris Hall, Eugene, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, B.A. McPhillips, John Amacher, Chris Wheeler, Edward C. Harms, Jr., Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman and Joseph A. Jensen, District Sanitary Engineers; Harold L. Sawyer, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist, and Howard G. Smith Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control. Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan was unable to attend because of a prior commitment.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the January 30 and March 19, 1964, meetings be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken on the following 68 project plans for water pollution control and 14 project plans for air quality control for the months of March, April and May, 1964, be approved:

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-5-64	Lebanon	Sanitary sewer system additions	Prov. approval
3-5-64	Dallas	Sewage treatment works additions and modifications	Prov. approval
3-6-64	Multnomah County	Panavista Park Prel. report	Prel. approval
3-6-64	Multnomah County	Scenic Fruit Co. screening and irrigation plant	Prov. approval
3-9-64	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-10-64	Primate Center	Sewage treatment plant expansion	Prov. approval
3-11-64	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-11-64	Talent	Gibson Ave. & Anderson Rd. sewer line replacement	Prov. approval
3-11-64	Silverton	Kensington Court sewer	Prov. approval
3-11-64	Oak Lodge SD #2	Sewer lateral 2A-6-6	Prov. approval
3-11-64	Sherwood	Addenda #4 through #15	Approved
3-11-64	Salem	Change Order #3	Approved
3-12-64	Brookings	Seaview Plat sewers	Prov. approval
3-12-64	Central Point	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-13-64	Woodburn	Senior Estates #6	Prov. approval
3-13-64	Mill City	Engineering Report	Approved
3-13-64	Milwaukie	Waverly Heights sewers	Prov. approval
3-13-64	Tigard	Viewcrest Terrace sewers	Prov. approval
3-26-64	Gold Beach	STP improvements	Prov. approval
3-27-64	Green Peter Dam	Sewage treatment	Prov. approval
3-30-64	Canby	Country Club Estates sewers	Prov. approval
3-31-64	Multnomah County	Whitford interceptor sewer	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-1-64	Gold Beach	Change Order No. 1	Approved
4-3-64	Multnomah County	Maplewood & Vermont Trunk sewers	Prov. approval
4-3-64	Tigard	Addendum No. 8	Approved
4-6-64	Oak Lodge S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
4-7-64	Phoenix	McClurg Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
4-8-64	Tigard	Addenda No. 1 to 7	Approved
4-10-64	Whitford McKay	Main "A" and Lateral "A"	Prov. approval
4-13-64	West Slope S.D.	Sewer Main S-1	Prov. approval
4-13-64	Tigard	Addenda #9 through #11	Approved
4-13-64	Sherwood	Addenda #16 and #17	Approved
4-14-64	The Dalles	Col. Basin Nursing Home sewer	Prov. approval
4-14-64	Springfield	Sewer S-32	Prov. approval
4-14-64	Eugene	Change Order #5	Approved
4-15-64	White City S.D.	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
4-15-64	Multnomah County	Balch Canyon Subdivision	Prov. approval
4-15-64	Beaverton	Ridgeview Hts. Subd. II sewers	Prov. approval
4-16-64	Aloha San. Dist.	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval
4-20-64	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-20-64	Stayton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-21-64	Springfield	North 54th Street sewer	Prov. approval
4-21-64	Newport	Change Order #1	Approved
4-29-64	Silverton	Northside Addn. sewers and pump station	Prov. approval
4-29-64	White City S.D.	Sewage treatment facilities	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-4-64	Whitford-McKay	Lateral sewer (88th Street).	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Portland	Sanitary sewer trunk	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Whitford-McKay	Sewer laterals (Bohman Park #3)	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Newport	Sewers (Beach, Coast & Agness Sts.)	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Roseburg	Sewer extensions (Hucrest Plat B)	Prov. approval
5-4-64	Brownsville	Sewerage system	Not approved
5-5-64	Salem	Sewers (Sunnyridge Hts. 3 & 4)	Prov. approval
5-11-64	Forest Grove	Sewers (Fern Hill Add. Plat 2)	Prov. approval
5-11-64	Beaverton	Menlo West sewers	Prov. approval
5-11-64	West Slope S.D.	Brookridge Interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
5-12-64	Brookridge S.D.	Outfall to West Slope S.D.	Prov. approval
5-12-64	Eugene	Sewer extensions (Sting Ray Add. and Willakenzie #SW-64-4)	Prov. approval
5-12-64	West Linn	Tualatin View Add. sewers	Prov. approval
5-13-64	Rainier	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-13-64	N. Roseburg S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-13-64	Corvallis	Sewers LS 141-6, LS 151, SSL 92	Prov. approval
5-13-64	Milwaukie	Sewer ext. (Cedarcrest Add.)	Prov. approval
5-29-64	Sweet Home	Sewer laterals	Prov. approval
5-29-64	Beaverton	Wilson Park #3 sewers	Prov. approval
5-29-64	Newport	Walker Hts. Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
5-29-64	Gresham	Sewer extension (SE Roberts Ave.)	Prov. approval

Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Mar. 5	St. Helens	Jr. High School-Incinerator	Cond. approval
Mar. 9	Eugene	U. of O. Heating Plant Cinder Collectors	Approved
Mar. 24	Albany	Edwards Bros.-Changes in Burner	Disapproved
Mar. 26	Multnomah Co.	Sauvies Island Dehydrator Dust Control	More information requested
Mar. 30	Beaverton	Highland Park Jr. High School Incinerator	More information requested
April 27	Oakland	Multi-clone installed on boiler, Martin Bros. Box Co.	Cond. approval
April 30	Marion County	Incinerator - John F. Kennedy Elementary School	More information requested
May 7	Eugene	Dr. Baronti Pathological Incinerator	Disapproved
May 12	Springfield	Yollanda Elementary School Incinerator	Conditional Approval
May 13	Springfield	Elias Briggs JHS Incinerator	Cond. Approval
May 13	Springfield	Centennial Elem. Sch. Incinerator	Cond. Approval
May 13	Springfield	Douglas Garden Elementary School Incinerator	Cond. Approval
May 26	Portland	LDC Grain Elevator, baghouse	Recommended Cond'l approval
May 27	Salem	McNary High School - 2 incin- erators	Cond. approval

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY:

The secretary expressed appreciation to the officials of Lane County for permitting the Authority to hold its meeting in the very fine facility, Harris Hall.

Recent changes in personnel were then reported as follows: The latter part of April Mr. Richard E. Hatchard, who since 1951 was Chief of Air Quality Control, resigned effective the first of May to become Director of the new Air Quality

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Control Program for the city of Portland. Mr. Hatchard was replaced by Mr. H.M. Patterson, who for the past several years has been District Engineer located in the Pendleton District Office. Mr. T.M. Gerow, who has been employed in the District Office in Medford since 1946, submitted his resignation the end of May. He left Oregon to become sanitary engineer for the Contra Costa County Health Department in the state of California. Mr. Leo L. Baton of the Water Supply staff has been promoted to handle the vacancy created by Mr. Gerow's resignation. Other changes included: Mr. Joseph A. Jensen, who was formerly Associate Sanitary Engineer in Water Pollution Control, was promoted to the position of District Engineer in the Portland office. Mr. R.E. Brand was transferred to fill Leo L. Baton's former position. At the present time the staff is attempting to operate with vacancies for six engineers and two chemists. Of these eight vacancies only four are covered by the present budget. The other four are unbudgeted as these had to be sacrificed due to a budget cut by the 1963 Legislature. Four other new positions were authorized by the 1963 Legislature but they too had to be sacrificed because of the action of voters on October 15, 1963. At the present time, therefore, the staff is actually short 12 positions making it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry out all statutory responsibilities of the water and air pollution control programs.

The secretary reported further that the staff has recently been working on the preparation of a budget for the 1965-1967 biennium and is going to ask that all eight positions which were sacrificed be restored and that there be added seven new positions. The latter will include a laboratory director to coordinate all laboratory operations of both the Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health in the field of environmental health, a draftsman to prepare maps and reports, a training officer, one secretary, and two sanitarians and one engineer in air quality control.

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It was reported that the staff has recently completed three major engineering reports. The first one pertains to the Willamette River. The second one is a report covering the water quality studies conducted in the Klamath Basin during the past several years. The third pertains to studies conducted jointly with the State of Idaho and the Public Health Service pertaining to conditions in the Snake River boundary of Oregon and Idaho.

Since the last Authority meeting letters have been sent to all cities and communities in the Willamette Basin who will be required to add secondary treatment units to their present primary sewage plants.

In order to improve the operation of municipal and other domestic sewerage treatment works, the staff has sent letters to some 53 cities throughout the state calling to their attention the need to submit monthly operation reports and conduct certain laboratory analyses. The majority of these communities and cities have responded and expressed willingness to cooperate fully in this important program.

In connection with the preparation of the Snake River Report and pursuant to the findings presented in that report, letters were sent to the cities of Nyssa, Vale, and Ontario in Malheur County, to the Amalgamated Sugar Company and Idaho Canning Company of Nyssa, to the Ore-Ida Canning Company of Ontario and to seven meat and 14 potato and onion processing plants calling their attention to the need for continued operation of sewage and waste treatment works and the need for improved treatment facilities for industrial wastes in order to abate and control pollution in the Snake River.

STATUS REPORTS:

Edwards Bros. - Mr. H.M. Patterson stated that following a hearing held on October 7, 1963, in the Linn County Court House, the Sanitary Authority had adopted on December 19, 1963, an order which required Edwards Bros. Lumber Company to repair and bring its wigwam burner in compliance with the provisions

of OSU Bulletin 39. Plans and an additional engineering report were also to be submitted to the Authority for review. On March 31, Dr. Boubel, acting as a consultant for the company submitted a three-step program. The first step included repair and conversion of the wigwam waste wood burner in compliance with the OSU Bulletin. This was completed May 13. Step two called for actual testing of the burner and submission of recommendations and results. The report covering this was received on June 9. The third step included the installation of the thermocouple pyrometer and compliance with further recommendations on actual operation of the burner and wood waste facility.

Mr. Patterson stated that the report as submitted by Dr. Boubel was acceptable to the staff and based upon the results listed in the report, it appeared that the burner should be able to operate in compliance with the Authority's regulations. He said the staff had requested Mr. Edwards to notify the Authority when he has carried out all recommendations of the report so that field tests can be conducted to determine if the burner is meeting regulations.

Dulien Steel - Mr. John Denman reported on the progress of negotiation for a consent decree. Mr. Dulien was to meet with the attorneys on June 17 regarding whether he would sign the stipulation in order that a consent decree can be entered in the suit for an injunction which the Sanitary Authority had filed. Mr. Denman had been unable to contact the attorney for Dulien Steel and, consequently, did not know the results. In the event that the stipulation and the consent decree are not acceptable, the Dulien case will be sent to trial.

St. Johns Motor Express - Mr. Denman reported that the St. Johns case had been set for trial on June 23 in Circuit Court.

Harvey Aluminum - Mr. Denman reported that Harvey Aluminum had appealed from the decision of Judge Kilkenny in U.S. District Court in which Harvey was ordered to install electrostatic precipitators within a year from the date of entry of decree. The case is on an appeal and will go through the usual applicable procedures.

Arrow Meat Company - Mr. Weathersbee reported that the Arrow Meat Company case is under litigation. He had received correspondence from Mr. Queseth on June 11, 1964, stating that the company's attorney had submitted an answer to the complaint filed on behalf of the Authority. The company had denied every allegation except that they were doing business at the location specified. Therefore, in view of this answer, Mr. Queseth had filed application that a trial date be set.

Bigger-N-Better Poultry - Mr. Weathersbee stated that at the Authority meeting on January 30, 1964, a hearing was scheduled. At that time Mr. Holmes, operator, and his attorney, Mr. Gunther Krause, appeared and asked for an extension of time. The Authority granted an extension for a period of 60 days. Shortly thereafter they did present an approvable plan for waste disposal and put it into operation within the deadline.

The disposal system essentially consists of an approved screening operation with disposal of wastes on 18 acres of land leased for this purpose. The system was inspected on May 25 and has been tentatively approved by the staff for operation for the remainder of the period of lease by Bigger-N-Better Poultry. No action by the Authority was needed except to continue the hearing indefinitely.

Eastside Air Pollution - Mr. H.M. Patterson reported that since the last Authority meeting on March 19, two additional complaints from residents of Eastside pertaining to air pollution problems there had been received. The industries involved are Georgia Pacific Plywood and the sawmills of Coos Head at the Bunker Hill plant formerly owned and operated by Georgia Pacific and at the McKenna plant. The Georgia Pacific problem involves discharge of sander dust from the plywood plant and fibers from the hardboard plant plus odors from the hardboard plant. On May 20, R.F. Wood surveyed the Eastside problems. His findings were: The Georgia Pacific boiler stacks did not contribute materially to the problem as the boilers have multi-clone collectors. The boilers operate

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within the smoke discharge regulations. The sander dust problem has not been solved yet. Hardboard fibers from the hardboard plant are to be removed from the waste burner by June 1 and since it is a substantial part of the problem, it should result in a major reduction in the fallout in Eastside. Following removal of the fibers, Georgia Pacific will have no waste being discharged to the wigwam waste burner. Odors are reportedly solvable by water scrubbing.

Mr. Moshofsky reported in his letter of June 10 that they had plans for an additional experimental device which is to be installed within two months. If the scrubber works satisfactorily, then they will install a scrubbing device in all main vents of the plant. The Coos Head Timber Company took over the sawmill and waste burner from Georgia-Pacific some time ago. The Authority staff had no previous contact with them so Mr. Wood contacted them and surveyed the burner. A letter has been sent to them based upon this survey but no reply has been received from them yet.

Mr. Wood also surveyed the McKenna plant and a letter of recommendations was sent to the Coos Head Timber Company regarding it. No action by the Authority members was considered necessary at this time.

#### WILLAMETTE RIVER REPORT:

To open the discussion of the staff's report on Water Quality and Waste Treatment Needs for the Willamette River, dated May 1964, the Chairman read the summary and conclusions. He emphasized particularly the conclusions contained in items 11 and 12 which are as follows:

- "11. In order to restore and maintain an acceptable degree of purity in the public waters of the Willamette River system, and in view of the continuing increase in population and expansion and development of industry in the basin, and also because of the increasing recreational and other beneficial uses which are being made of these public waters, it has been determined that:

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- a. All industrial wastes from each pulp and paper mill prior to being discharged into said waters must at all times and seasons of the year be given primary sedimentation, or equivalent treatment, for removal of settleable solids, such solids to be disposed of in such a manner that they will not gain access to any public waters of the state.
  - b. Each sulphite pulp and paper mill, in addition to settleable solids removal, must provide, at least during the period of critical river flow (June to October, inclusive) of each year, such additional treatment or disposal as is necessary to effect an over-all reduction of not less than 85% in the BOD loading of the effluents from the entire mill.
  - c. All other sewage and waste effluents prior to being discharged into said waters must be given, as a minimum, secondary treatment, or equivalent, such treatment to effect not less than 85% BOD removal and, for sewage effluents, to include chlorination.
  - d. An even higher degree of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes may be required in some cases depending upon the size and nature of the waste load and of the receiving stream. This would particularly apply to tributary streams in the Willamette Basin.
  - e. Significant increases in waste loadings or adverse changes in river conditions, compared to 1963 conditions, would require more than 85% reduction in all waste loads in order to meet established water quality standards.
12. It is considered reasonable to require that all cities, communities and industries install these needed sewage and waste treatment facilities by not later than December 1, 1966."

Harold Sawyer and E.J. Weathersbee were both commended by the secretary for their fine work in the preparation of the report.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the Authority adopt the staff report, that the staff be instructed to meet with industry concerning the findings and conclusions set forth in the report, and that it be the intention of the Sanitary Authority to enter an order in the future in general accord with the staff's findings and conclusions.

APPLICATION FOR PROGRAM GRANT UNDER FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT:

The secretary stated that at previous meetings of the Authority Mr. Hatchard had informed the members that last December Congress passed the new Federal Clean Air Act. One provision of that new act authorizes Congress to make annual appropriations for program grants to states, cities,

and other local communities for improvement, expansion or development of Air Quality Control Programs. Word has not yet been received that Congress has yet made any appropriations for the 1965 fiscal year but it is anticipated it will be approved in the relatively near future. In anticipation of such money becoming available, the Authority's staff has given consideration to the advisability of submitting an application for the purpose of extending or expanding the present Air Quality Control program. One of the specific requirements under this new act for eligibility for funds is that the local contribution be new money. In other words it must be above and beyond the expenditures made the previous year for air quality control. The Authority is going to be hard pressed to find new state monies in order to match federal funds particularly in view of the budget restrictions made during the past year. Under this new law the federal government will provide \$2 for every \$1 of local money. This provides an excellent opportunity for state and local communities to get new programs started or to expand existing programs. It will be the policy of the Public Health Service, the federal agency responsible for administration of this act, to reserve a certain amount for each state. They reportedly will set aside \$10,000 for each state. If the Authority can find matching money, at least that amount of federal money will be available to it. There will be additional amounts set aside for some states as all states will not participate. Very few states have state laws pertaining to air quality control and very few have programs at the present time. From this standpoint Oregon stands to receive a good share of assistance under this program. One of the critical needs in Oregon's program at the present time is to obtain more information regarding gaseous contaminants in the atmosphere. Such information for the Portland metropolitan area is especially needed.

For the past two or three years the Public Health Service has had a Continuous Air Monitoring Program station in San Francisco. Equipment for that station is being moved in the near future. The Authority's staff made an

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effort to get them to move the station to Portland, but were unable to compete with Denver, Colorado, where it will be for the next two years. It will cost about \$80,000 for such a station. This would include equipment necessary for sampling, analysis and recording information, and staff for operation and maintenance. The secretary stated that it might be possible to develop a minimum facility of this type for about \$60,000. If the Authority can find \$20,000 of state money above and beyond the present budget level, with federal assistance it would be able to get started on this extremely important program. The city of Portland has recently inaugurated an Air Quality Control Program and it too is interested in this particular project. They will do everything possible to assist. It is also likely that some assistance might be forthcoming from the adjoining counties that at the present time are considering the establishment of a multi-county program in the metropolitan area. The secretary then asked if the members would be in favor of the staff's working up an application for such a project, an application for federal aid under the new federal Clean Air Act. It might be necessary to go to the Emergency Board to ask for the release of some of the funds that were previously sacrificed. In the '63-'65 appropriation there was an item of \$12,000 for capital outlay which was sacrificed.

It was pointed out that the Portland metropolitan area would not be the only location where this equipment would be used as the equipment would be portable and so could be moved to Eugene, Medford, and other areas of the state. Dr. Wilcox stated that he felt the growing air contamination in the state is of sufficient importance to warrant making an application especially if we could get a station in the next year. He stated he would think the Authority ought to authorize the staff to prepare an application on the basis of going to the Emergency Board to restore the \$12,000. In order to prepare any type of application, that restoration would have to be sought.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the staff prepare an application to be submitted for a program grant under the Federal Clean Air Act in line with the explanation given here and at the same time the staff proceed with the necessary steps to make application for restoration of \$12,000 capital outlay items removed from the budget.

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS:

The secretary read a staff memorandum dated June 17, 1964, regarding the 1965 FY Federal grant applications. This memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. It contains a summary and analysis of eligibility and priority standings of the 28 applications which had been received prior to the June 15, 1964, deadline.

The following applications and the amounts requested were reported to have high enough priority points to warrant authorization of priority certificates. (The priority point totals for each project are shown in parentheses.) Dayton (55), \$24,000; Boardman (52) \$30,000; Elgin (52) \$52,510; Salem (50) \$213,700; Forest Grove (49) \$195,600; Portland S.E. (48) \$19,070; Portland S.W. (48) \$37,870; Seaside (48) \$31,800; Metzger (48) \$236,100; Halfway (48) \$10,560; Lake Oswego (47) \$19,840; and Eugene #159 (47) \$154,440. It was pointed out that these 12 grant requests total \$1,025,490 whereas only \$1,007,200 is expected to be available. There will probably not be enough federal money available therefore to cover completely the Eugene request. It was pointed out further that Dayton and Halfway still must vote bonds in order to become eligible and the Metzger Sanitary District must contract with two adjoining districts.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the federal grants for fiscal year 1965 be awarded to the communities listed down through the Eugene Project #159, subject to the provisions that the authorizations for the communities of Dayton, Metzger and Halfway be withdrawn

if their eligibility is not satisfied within a reasonable time, and that the grant offer to Eugene be for the balance in the funds remaining after the other grant offers have been made.

Mr. Hugh McKinley, Eugene City Manager, then raised a question since Eugene is listed last in the priority ratings. He wanted to know if it would be possible to consider some realignment of the four Eugene projects for which grants had been requested. Their time schedule for getting sewage in the area of Bethel-Danebo depends somewhat upon these grants. Mr. Don Allen, Director of Public Works for the city of Eugene, stated they would like to change the order of the projects.

The secretary paid special tribute to the officials and residents of the city of Eugene for their cooperation during the past in providing funds for financing the necessary sewage collection and treatment works for this area. He pointed out that during the last two and one-half years the Eugene voters have approved the issuance of \$17,000,000 in general obligation bonds for this purpose. This is the largest amount issued by any municipality in Oregon including the city of Portland.

After considerable discussion of this matter Mr. Harms stated he would amend his previous motion to authorize the staff's meeting with the city of Eugene to determine whether or not these other projects would be eligible for a grant.

The secretary stated that the only suggestion he could make is that the city of Eugene combine all four projects in one application and request a maximum grant of \$600,000. The total of the grants requested for the four separate projects is \$753,310. They would then be able to start construction on any part they might wish. Next year they would be eligible to receive the remainder of the \$600,000 not received this year. The city of Eugene wanted a chance to analyze this further.

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CONFIRMATION OF MAIL VOTE RE: CANNON BEACH FEDERAL GRANT:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the Authority ratify and confirm the mail vote which unanimously authorized a \$3,000 federal grant for the Cannon Beach project.

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY PROPOSAL FOR WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AT SPRINGFIELD PULP MILL:

Mr. John McEwen, branch manager of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Company at Springfield, presented a brief discussion of the company's plans for water and air protection for the new expansion planned for the Springfield pulp mill. He pointed out that these plans had been reviewed with the Authority's staff. The present mill has capacity to produce 400 tons of pulp per day. The proposed mill will increase the capacity 750 tons per day so the total will be 1150 air dry tons/day. They do not propose to use substantially more water than they are using at the present time. They are presently using water for condensing in the power house in the saw mill. This water is now being returned to the river through the effluent sewer line. Instead of sending it through the effluent line without further use they are going to use it for pulp mill process water in the new expansion. The total water use will, therefore, remain at approximately 20,000 gallons per minute. He stated that one of the primary parameters of water pollution is the oxygen demand of the effluent, that their present mill has an average oxygen demand of about 8,400 pounds per day, that a person would naturally expect that tripling the size of the mill would triple the oxygen demand, but the fact is that by some new processes which they are designing into the new mill they estimate that the expanded mill under normal circumstances will have only about 11,045 lbs. of BOD per day which is a very small increase.

He stated further that the major problem of water pollution comes during the summertime when the temperatures are high and the water flows are low, that fortunately they have been able to devise a system of land irrigation

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which admittedly is not effective in the wintertime because the water would just flow off into the river during the wet season but during the summertime it can satisfy a large portion of this oxygen demand by spraying the high oxygen demand wastes on land for irrigation processes. The oxygen demand is thus taken up on land and it does not flow into the stream and add oxygen demand there. With the present rate of pulp production (400 tons/day) the oxygen demand of 8,400 lbs./day is normally reduced to about 4,800 during the critical summer months. In the expanded mill the spraying system will be enlarged and will be able to reduce the oxygen demand even more than at present so that the total oxygen demand of the expanded mill during the critical summer months will be even less than for the present mill. They predict it will be 3,845 lbs. per day. This completed Mr. McEwen's brief summary of the water pollution control system.

Mr. Wheeler then commented that the present rate of spraying strong evaporator condensate on the adjacent field was indicated on the plan at 500 gallons per minute on approximately 50 acres and resulting in a reduction of 3,600 lbs. of BOD/day and leaving at present about 4,800 lbs./day being discharged to the stream. He asked what wastes make up those two items; namely, (1) going to the field and (2) going to the stream for both the present and the expanded mill. Mr. Oliver Morgan of the Weyerhaeuser Co. replied that the wastes discharged to the field are evaporator condensates which are very high in BOD and relatively low in volume and the wastes discharged to the stream are paper mill wastes. In the expanded mill the evaporator condensates will be used for spraying on the fields to reduce the loading and the remainder will be wastes from paper mill which will go to the river. Mr. Wheeler then asked if there would be an expanded amount of wash water and paper mill wastes, and if that water would be concentrated or would be recirculated and re-used in the plant. Mr. Morgan's reply was that they would do more recirculation so

there would be probably less volume in respect to the production than the present plant has.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that the Sanitary Authority staff has not met with the mill officials since the proposal was analyzed in detail and that it was planned to meet with the technical staff of the mill again and have them answer certain questions. He said most of the problems are engineering ones and will have to be resolved between the company's engineers and the Authority's staff.

Mr. Harms then stated that from his analysis of the matter it appeared that irrigation of wastes on land may have to start earlier in spring and extend later in the fall to avoid slime growth in the river. He asked if the mill is willing to do this. Mr. McEwen replied that they will do it if necessary. He pointed out that during wet weather it is less effective because more goes into the river but it still should have some net gain. Mr. Harms stated that it is unlikely to happen when wet. He said he thought there would have to be a discussion of the monitoring of this and that Weyerhaeuser might have to be requested to do some self-monitoring since the Authority's staff is so limited. He said another thing would be a statement with regard to the necessity for further treatment of wastes in that any approval from the Authority is tentative approval only and this means that changing conditions, changing population, changing waste loads and changing water conditions may require further treatment of wastes if proposed methods are not successful. The company should accept this and understand that further treatment may be required at some future date.

Mr. McEwen next discussed the provisions which will be made for control of air pollution at the expanded mill. They will include the following:

- (1) The non-condensable gases from the new and old digesters will be piped to the present vaporsphere where they are stored until they can be burned in the lime kiln. They are very odorous before oxidation. The present

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system is to collect these gases in the vaporsphere and to burn them in the lime kiln. The new system should be less of a problem because instead of having batch digesters it will have one continuous digester. The gases discharged from it will, therefore, be continuous instead of intermittent.

(2) The strong condensates that will still enter the stream have some odor and they will, therefore, be chlorinated to reduce this odor to a minimum. Chlorination oxidizes these odors and reduces the odor material which goes into the stream.

(3) The new recovery furnace has a design which the manufacturers claim is going to be a substantial improvement over the design of the present furnaces. In addition to having a furnace that is designed to oxidize more of the gases in higher parts of the furnace, it will allow them to operate the present furnaces at lower loadings which should make them more effective or efficient in burning all the odorous gases. They have on the present furnaces and propose to install on the new one oxygen recorders so that they can better control combustion to give minimum odor. They also have new electrostatic precipitators made by Cotrell. They are of an improved design and will control particulate matter (flyash) discharges from the recovery furnace.

(4) At the present time one of the main air pollution control devices is the oxidation of the black liquor before it is evaporated and burned. An efficient black liquor oxidation system will be installed in the mill expansion.

(5) One of the other sources of odor is the lime kiln. The company is presently installing a new and superior scrubber for both particulate matter and odors in the lime kiln in the old mill and also has planned one for the new mill. Various other devices will be installed and used in order to protect the air around the mill.

Mr. McEwen pointed out that the liquor that is burned in the furnace is 50% water and 50% solids. At that ratio it burns well and effectively and so most of the white plume coming out of the pulp mill stack is distilled

evaporated water. Some goes out from the paper mill and some (the bulk) goes out from the recovery furnace of the pulp mill. Fifty percent of the black liquor has to go off as steam.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the steam has an odor. Mr. McEwen replied that steam is pure water vapor and has no odor but there may be other compounds created at the same time that have an odor. In answer to Mr. McPhillips' question if there is a substantial number of odor producing gases carried with steam Mr. McEwen replied that they attempt to reduce them as low as they can but there are always some sulphur compounds present. They reduce those going out the stack primarily by oxidation of black liquor and by recording the oxygen to control combustion so as to oxidize them.

The chairman told Mr. McEwen that the Authority has in the past received complaints about the pollution of the waters of the McKenzie from people who live in the vicinity of the river. He asked him if he actually thought that any such causes will be less after they treble this production. Mr. McEwen replied that it is felt the oxygen demand during the time that they irrigate in the summer will be less than at present. The figures show that the oxygen demand during other parts of the year will not be less. It will be less per ton of production but not total. He said it is thought that some of these complaints are based on something other than problems directly traceable to oxygen demand to the river from the pulp mill. The chairman stated that the Authority is concerned with the effect on the river from all types of pollution. The secretary stated that some of the complaints were of odors from the water itself and some from slime production. Odor from the water is related to the sulfur-bearing constituents of some of the wastes. In the expanded mill the strong wastes will be recycled in the process and this will be done year round. This should reduce the amount of odor coming from the river during the winter. In 1963, the secretary said, there was some slime production in the spring before irrigation practices started and in the fall after they had ceased.

It is anticipated that with expanded mill operation there will be an increased tendency for slime production when river flow drops.

There being no further questions from the Authority members this concluded the presentation by the Weyerhaeuser representatives.

The following persons were also present and were heard regarding this matter:

- (1) Mrs. Winninette A. Noyes read a prepared statement from the Lane County Democrats. A copy of said statement has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.
- (2) Mr. C. Robert Smith, Manager of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, read a letter signed by the Chamber President, Mr. Walter A. Commons, and addressed to the Chairman of the Authority. Said letter has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. The Chamber endorses expansion of the Weyerhaeuser mill.
- (3) Mr. Charles W. Swango, land owner and farmer in the Muddy Creek Irrigation District, complained of Weyerhaeuser Company's dumping wastes into the McKenzie River. He is against expansion of the mill.
- (4) Mr. William Puustinen, Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, Legislative and Conservation Chairman, read a prepared statement for the record. His organization is concerned about the proposed expansion and would like the Sanitary Authority and Fish and Game Commission to consider this carefully. A copy of the statement has been made part of the Authority's permanent files.
- (5) Mr. Leon Henderson, a high school student, stated that he has observed that the river close to the plant smells during the winter as well as summer time.

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- (6) Mr. Truman Chase, Chairman of the Harlow Baptist Farm Committee, said the farm is a little ways below the Weyerhaeuser plant and comprises 200 acres of land used for growing cherries and filberts and includes a recreation area. Meetings are held from all parts of the state. They will be pleased if efforts are continued to keep air and water pollution down.
- (7) Mr. Hubert Willoughby, Representative of Muddy Creek Irrigation District, lives below the Weyerhaeuser operations. He thinks the company could go a little further in its research. He would hope the company would make some effort to have some other way of taking care of the wastes.
- (8) Mr. Loran Smith, President of Lane Chapter, Oregon Fish and Game Council, complimented Weyerhaeuser on their efforts and expressed belief they were going to work out a satisfactory solution.
- (9) Mr. Neil Brown, Attorney, said there is no question of the good faith of Weyerhaeuser but a group whom he represents does question the attempts being made to protect the river's natural resources and to stop the damages which are happening. He said, "Weyerhaeuser is located on a pure water stream. I have been told their problems would be complicated if they had to use impure water, even water from their own outfall. This company, I am told, takes as much water as the entire population of the city of Eugene. The people whom I represent would like to have an opportunity to have the entire plans explained or examined by a consulting expert of their own choosing which they would pay for in order that if there is a difference of technical opinion they could have an opportunity to present meaningful technical testimony to this government agency. Our request is that these plans be made available for their examination and an opportunity to present testimony." Mr. Wendel stated the Commission would welcome the critical look from these people. The information the Sanitary

Authority has will be available at all times. The secretary stated that the Authority's records are public property so it would be assumed that they would be free to examine the proposal submitted.

- (10) Mr. M.L. Allender, local homeowner, builder and developer, speaking for himself, stated that in his position he met a lot of people moving to this area from out of state. A lot of them being retired service personnel will not come into a community that has obnoxious odors. He wondered if expansion would not create stronger odors than they have had in the past.
- (11) Mr. Byron Taylor, Deputy Director of the Eugene Water and Electric Board, stated that the Eugene Water and Electric Board furnishes the municipal water supply for Eugene and vicinity. They are very concerned about the McKenzie River. Their raw water intake is located below the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill but the effluent sewer from the mill is carried below the raw water intake. He said that so far it has created no problems for them and they do not anticipate any future problems. He stated that Weyerhaeuser has been very cooperative. He thinks the expansion of the pulp mill is a good thing for the community and he sees no problems arising from it.
- (12) Mrs. John Jaqua, a resident of the area, stated that Mr. Merryman had asked her to take notes on the odors in the area and she had a very informal, unsigned schedule of the odors noticed on McKenzie Drive. The notes covered the period of February 14 to May 30. She claimed the problem was bad and getting worse. She believes any increase in mill operation will be an increased nuisance and claims it is preventing them from developing their land for subdivisions.

There being no further testimony the discussion regarding this matter was terminated.

A total of 62 persons had signed the attendance register for the meeting.

The date for the next meeting was set for Thursday, September 10, 1964. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

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MINUTES OF THE 102nd MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
September 10, 1964

The 102nd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., September 10, 1964, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Dr. Richard H. Wilcox and Herman P. Meierjurgan, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Leo L. Baton and Joseph A. Jensen, District Sanitary Engineers; Fred Katzel, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Technician; Glen D. Carter and Edison L. Quan, Aquatic Biologists; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Ronald R. Ott, Chemical Engineer and Robert F. Wood, Associate Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr. and Mr. John Amacher, Members, were unable to attend because of other commitments.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the June 18, 1964, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 83 project plans for water pollution control and 7 project plans for air quality control for the months of June, July and August, 1964, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-1-64	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-1-64	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-1-64	Winston	Brantley Drive sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-1-64	Portland	SW Marigold St. sewer extension	Approved
6-1-64	Springfield	Yolanda Ave. & Hayden Br. pump sta.	Prov. approval
6-1-64	Portland	Extra Work Order, WPC-Ore-65	Approved
6-10-64	Medford	Royal Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
6-11-64	Brownsville	Sewerage system	Prov. approval
6-16-64	Newport	I.W. pipeline, G.P. along Agness St.	Prov. approval
6-16-64	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-17-64	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-17-64	Gresham	N.E. 181st Ave. sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-18-64	Salem	Sunnyridge Heights #3 and #4	Prov. approval
6-18-64	Beaverton	Wilson Park #3 sewer	Prov. approval
6-19-64	Cannon Beach	Force main	Prov. approval
6-19-64	Douglas County	Bremner Hills Trailer Park S.T.P.	Prel. approval
6-22-64	Lebanon	Change Order #1	Approved
6-23-64	Polk County	Chatnicka Heights sewerage system	Prov. approval
6-24-64	Eugene	Monsanto Chemical Co. disposal--temp.	Comments submitted
6-24-64	Eugene	Land Development Corp. engineering report (Lane County)	Comments submitted
6-24-64	Portland	N. Channel Ave. & Lagoon Ave. sewers	Approved
6-24-64	Monmouth	Time extension for completion of project	Approved
6-29-64	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-29-64	Roseburg	Moore Street & Avoy Ct. sewer	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Springfield	Emerald Park sewers	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Tigard	Walnut Acres sanitary sewers	Prov. approval
6-30-64	North Bend	Pump Station #5 remodeling	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Roseburg	Calkins Road & Beaumont sewers	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Salem	Herber's Addition #2 sewers	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Silverton	Jerome Street sewer	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Corvallis	SSL #70-A & SSL #91 sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-30-64	North Bend	Union Ave. & Lewis St. sewer ext.	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Cannon Beach	Sanitary sewage system additions	Prov. approval
6-30-64	Portland	Guilds Lake & Linnton sewerage study	Approved
6-30-64	Willamina	Prel. report on sewerage	Approved
7-2-64	Irrigon	Engineering report on sewerage	Approved
7-2-64	Klamath County	Henley High School sewage treatment	Prov. approval
7-6-64	Tigard	Sewage treatment plant improvements	Prov. approval
7-15-64	Roseburg	Preliminary plans for outfall sewer	Favorable comment
7-15-64	West Slope S.D.	7.5 miles trunk & lateral sewers	Prov. approval
7-15-64	Jefferson	Engineering report for sanitary sewer and treatment	Prov. approval
7-21-64	Carlton	Southwest Sanitary sewer	Prov. approval
7-21-64	Eugene	27th Ave., Jefferson - Washington, 8th Addition to Edgewood WS 64-7	Prov. approval
7-22-64	Corvallis	Sewer lateral #24	Prov. approval
7-22-64	Oregon City	Falls View L.I.D. sanitary sewers	Prov. approval
7-22-64	Medford	Brockhurst Subdivision #4	Prov. approval
7-23-64	Cannon Beach	Swigart lateral	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-24-64	Beaverton	Sanitary sewers for Ridgeview Hghts.#2	Prov. approval
7-24-64	Bandon	12th Street sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-27-64	Corvallis	Trunk #13 and laterals	Prov. approval
7-28-64	Forest Grove	Treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-31-64	Portland	Sanitary sewer for Southwest Beaverton Hillsdale and 42nd Ave.	Prov. approval
8-3-64	Portland	Maplewood Sewer #4	Approved
8-3-64	Lake Oswego	Palisades sewer, LID #81	Prov. approval
8-4-64	Eugene	Sewers Combined area Project #1	Prov. approval
8-6-64	Douglas Co.	Ranch Motel sewers and lagoon	Prov. approval
8-7-64	Pendleton	S.E. Byers Ave. trunk sewer	Prov. approval
8-7-64	Beaverton	Highland Hills Sewer Dist. Trunk C	Prov. approval
8-7-64	Medford	D'Anjou Park Subd. #1 & #2	Prov. approval
8-7-64	Seaside	N.W. and S.W. districts sewers	Prov. approval
8-7-64	Lakeview	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-12-64	Eugene	Hendricks Vista Addn., Candelaria	Prov. approval
8-12-64	Eugene	Kings Way Park, Willakenzie #WS-64	Prov. approval
8-12-64	McMinnville	Michelbrook sewer 1964-1	Prov. approval
8-13-64	Corvallis	Sewer Lateral #96	Prov. approval
8-13-64	Dallas	Douglas St. annexation sewer	Prov. approval
8-18-64	Canby	Garden View Manor Subd. sewer	Prov. approval
8-18-64	Raleighwood S.D.	Lateral sewer	Prov. approval
8-18-64	Green S.D.	675' Sewer	Not approved
8-19-64	Forest Grove	Poplar Grove sewer	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-19-64	Mult. County	Sylvan Trunk	Prov. approval
8-19-64	Gresham	Vanir Estates Subd. sewer	Prov. approval
8-20-64	Medford	SS 177-D and SS-184-D	Prov. approval
8-20-64	Silverton	Eureka Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
8-20-64	Oceanlake	Wecoma area sewers	Prov. approval
8-20-64	Douglas County	D.M. Webb project sewers	Comments submitted
8-24-64	Eugene	Southwood Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
8-24-64	Gresham	Cypress Park sewers	Prov. approval
8-25-64	Marion County	Skyline Crest Subd. S. Salem	Prov. approval
8-25-64	Hood River	Puddy Park Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
8-26-64	Lake Oswego	LID #89 Sanitary sewers	Prov. approval
8-27-64	Springfield	Two school sewer revisions	Prov. approval
8-27-64	Marion County	Mt. Vernon Estates sewers	Prov. approval

#### Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
June 11	River Gate	Metco Aluminum Casting	Cond. approval
June 12	Albany	Edwards Bros. waste burner report	Accepted
July 9	Central Point	Elementary School Incin.	Req. add. info.
July 13	Glide	Elementary School Incin.	Cond. approval
July 21	Lane County	J. Monroe Jr. High School Incinerator	Req. add. info.
Aug. 21	Beaverton	Highland Park School Incin.	Cond. approval
Aug. 24	Marion County	Oregon State School for the Deaf Incin.	Cond. approval

EMPIRE LITE ROCK, INC.:

Mr. Denman reported that the Empire Lite-Rock Company had been cited to appear at a hearing at this time, but subsequent to the notification to appear the company had entered a stipulation which is acceptable to the staff of the Sanitary Authority and which states that the company will refrain from the use of water in its crushing operations or in any other manner or type of operation in which unclarified wash or other water may be discharged or allowed to seep into the waters of this State and particularly Castor Creek and the Nehalem River. The company further agreed by stipulation to operate and maintain its industrial operations, plant site, quarry and yard in such a manner that mud, raw earth or other polluting substances will not be discharged, carried or allowed to seep into the aforesaid waters. It was further agreed that all pollution in any manner of the waters of this State caused by the operations of the Empire Lite-Rock, Inc. at its plant site which is located near Sunset Highway, approximately three miles east of the Timber-Vernonia-Sunset Highway Junction in Washington County, Oregon, will be permanently abated by March 1, 1965.

Mr. Denman stated that should the company not follow through with the aforesaid stipulation, it would not be necessary to have another Sanitary Authority meeting, but that the Authority could go ahead and request the courts to enforce the order.

Mr. Carter briefly reported on conditions described in the engineering report, dated July 22, 1964, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Authority accept the stipulation offered and enter the order as provided therein, ceasing all pollution by March 1, 1965.

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In further discussion, Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Denman what recourse we would have should the Empire-Lite Rock Company not take the steps agreed to in the stipulation. Mr. Denman replied that a suit would have to be filed based on the order which is the statutory manner of proceeding.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY:

A progress report, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was read by Mr. Ott, as well as a letter from Senator Ted Hallock to the city of Portland registering a strong complaint against the Chipman Chemical Company.

Mr. McPhillips stated that according to Senator Hallock's letter the odor is almost continuous and that this does not tie in with the findings of the staff. According to the staff it has been more or less intermittent.

Mr. Ott replied that according to the investigations of the staff, someone living in the immediate area would be in a better position to notice the odor than our staff, and that perhaps a person would have to live in the vicinity of the complainant to be able to document exactly what it is that is occurring at that particular time.

Mr. McPhillips also stated that Senator Hallock, in his letter, refers to this type of air pollution as being dangerous and asked if Mr. Ott thought it might be.

Mr. Ott replied that the only information the staff has at the present time is that which was obtained from the Public Health Service back in 1959. Medical research at that time had not been conclusive.

Mr. Gitschlag, Plant Manager for Chipman Chemical Company, reported that the 2,4-D had gone through very extensive testing and that it had even been fed to cows in heavy dosages. He went on to state that the company had a number of men working in the area all the time and that there had been no evidence of injuries to workers in this plant.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Gitschlag if he thought the company was making some progress and did he think the company would be able to overcome this problem.

Mr. Gitschlag replied that they are making more complete engineering studies, that it is a tough problem and that the company thinks they can lick the problem, but it would depend upon the general public's demands as to whether or not they are successful.

Mr. Ott stated that our staff had patrolled the area jointly with the city of Portland staff and that perhaps Mr. Hatchard would like to make a statement on this.

Mr. Hatchard read a letter from the city of Portland signed by Mr. Francis Ivancie and directed to Mr. Wendel outlining their views on this problem. This letter reads as follows:

"The City of Portland has continued to receive complaints regarding chlorophenolic odors originating from the Chipman Chemical Company plant at 6200 N.W. St. Helens Road. In a letter dated August 12, 1964, a serious complaint was received from Senator Ted Hallock regarding the problem.

"I requested Dr. Thomas L. Meador to review the present status of the efforts to control the chlorophenolic odors. It is evident that the management of the Chipman Chemical Company has made a determined effort to reduce the discharge of odors. However, it is clear that during the production process substances are released that cause odor complaints, too frequently to be acceptable by the citizens of Portland. I am advised that the management of Chipman is proposing additional controls which can reasonably be expected to reduce the quantity of odorous materials released into the atmosphere.

"May I summarize the City of Portland's views on the Chipman problem for consideration during the regular meeting of the Authority members to be held on September 10, 1964. On the basis that there are further courses of action that can be taken that give reasonable assurance for effective control of the chlorophenolic odor, the City of Portland believes that an additional period of time should be granted to accomplish these ends. However, if it becomes evident that progress towards effective control is not continuing, then it is recommended that the Authority schedule a public hearing in accordance with Oregon statutes. It is apparent that the citizens of Portland have no intention of allowing the chlorophenolic odors to become a permanent characteristic of the community atmosphere.

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"When the additional controls and other operational programs are completed, it is suggested that the odor conditions be evaluated and a report be prepared to establish whether the operation is in compliance with Oregon statutes and the Portland Air Quality Control Code. During this period, the Air Quality Control staff of the Portland Health Bureau will work cooperatively with the Authority staff.

I hope that this course of action will result in satisfactory compliance to the end that the chlorophenolic odor problem is solved."

The Chairman then asked Mr. Hatchard if he concurred that additional time should be given to Chipman Chemical Company to correct this problem, to which Mr. Hatchard replied that in his opinion additional time should be given.

Dr. Wilcox then asked if there was any way to distinguish Chipman odors from others that might result from spraying with 2,4-D compounds.

Mr. Ruggles, Chief Chemist for Chipman, stated that this was impossible.

The Secretary then asked Mr. Ruggles if when Chipman gets their new equipment in operation, did he believe they would be able to get samples from the environment which they will be able to test.

Mr. Ruggles answered in the affirmative and said they already have the instrument, and as soon as they get their Atomic Energy license, they can test. He went on to state that he was quite certain they could measure quantities lower than can be detected by smell.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that based on the recommendations of the Authority's staff, which is concurred in by the staff of the city of Portland Air Pollution Authority, the authorization for the public hearing as previously authorized on August 15, 1963, be continued for another year.

MANBRIN GARDENS:

The Secretary gave a brief summary of the past history of Manbrin Gardens stating that it is a residential development located north of the city of Salem which since 1947 has had a sewage collection system and a primary treatment plant, the latter discharging into the Willamette River a short distance downstream from the present city of Salem sewage treatment plant.

In 1960 a public hearing was held by the Authority and an order was entered directing that all cities and communities from Salem downstream on the Willamette install secondary treatment. The deadline which was established for Manbrin Gardens was the same as established for the city of Salem, for the reason that owners of this residential subdivision indicated it was their desire to connect to the new Salem project, rather than provide additional secondary treatment for themselves. The Salem project has been proceeding right along and is now expected to be completed in October of this year. It is designed with sufficient capacity to include Manbrin Gardens.

The Secretary said that a letter had been written recently to the owners of Manbrin Gardens reminding them of the order and their requirement to provide secondary treatment by the time the Salem project is completed. A letter was received in reply from the owners asking that they be given an additional period of time in which to work out arrangements so that they can connect to the Salem system.

A communication received from the city of Salem and from the county of Marion supporting the request that the owners of Manbrin Gardens be granted an additional period of time was read by the Secretary.

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The Secretary pointed out that the city of Salem is reluctant at this time to grant a permit to Manbrin Gardens to make a connection to its interceptor because by so doing the city is afraid they would then jeopardize the possibility of the entire Keizer area forming either a county sewer district or annexing to the city. The vote of the people of Manbrin Gardens is needed to help bring this about. Therefore, Manbrin Gardens would like for the Sanitary Authority to give them an additional period of time in which they would hope the voters in the Keizer area could be convinced to either form a county sewer district or annex to Salem. The Secretary stated that the Keizer area has had two elections recently for annexation to Salem and both have been defeated, and that the next time they will probably propose the formation of a county service district. If a county service district is formed then the city would be willing to contract with the county of Marion to provide sewer service for the entire area.

Mr. E.S. Ritter was present to represent the owners of the Manbrin Gardens sewerage system and answered questions of the Authority members and staff regarding the present status of the operations and maintenance of the treatment plant.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the deadline for Manbrin Gardens be extended from October 1964 to June 1, 1965, to either connect to the city of Salem or provide its own secondary treatment.

CITY OF MONROE:

An engineering report, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was summarized by Mr. Harold W. Merryman, Eugene District Engineer, as follows: The city of Monroe is causing pollution of the Long Tom River in Benton County by the discharge of raw sewage. The city's sewerage facilities consist of a combined sewer system principally built in 1916 with

a 24-inch outfall to the Long Tom River. The sewer system did not initially serve all occupancy structures in the city and numerous homes and establishments have subsequently connected their building sewers directly, or septic tank effluent lines, to this collection system.

There have been numerous complaints from 1959 to the present from downstream residents and fishermen of objectionable pollution resulting from the discharge of untreated sewage from the city's outfall sewer.

On March 26, 1942, the city of Monroe was first requested by letter from the Sanitary Authority to develop a plan for treatment of its sewage and wastes and to begin to accumulate funds to be used for construction of adequate sewage treatment facilities. The only tangible action taken by the city to date has been to vote a 10-year sewerage fund levy in November 1962, which will bring in approximately \$1400 per year.

Inasmuch as the city of Monroe has for many years caused serious pollution of the Long Tom River by discharge of untreated sewage, and since the city has been made amply aware of this problem, and on numerous occasions has been requested to develop and adopt a definite plan of correction, and since the city has failed to make satisfactory progress in this matter, it was therefore recommended by the staff that authorization be given to cite the city of Monroe to appear before the Sanitary Authority at its next meeting to show cause, if any exists, why the city should not be ordered to abate its pollution of the Long Tom River by a specified date.

The Secretary reported that he had received a telephone call from Mayor Lucas shortly before this meeting began advising that the City Council had gone on record at its meeting on September 8, 1964, to hire an engineer to make a sewerage study.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that unless engineers are retained by the city of Monroe within 60 days from the date of this meeting (by November 10, 1964)

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for the purpose of preparing cost estimates and plans and specifications for the construction of required sewage treatment works, the city of Monroe shall be cited to appear before this Authority to show cause, if any exists, why said city should not be ordered to abate the pollution now being caused by the discharge of its sewage and wastes into the Long Tom River. It was further MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the final plans and specifications for the required project shall be completed and submitted to this Authority for review and approval by not later than April 1, 1965.

FEDERAL GRANTS:

The Secretary summarized a memorandum report, dated September 10, 1964, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. The Secretary stated in part that at the Authority meeting on June 18, 1964, a priority certificate was provisionally approved for the city of Eugene's project No. WPC-ORE-159 which included stage one of proposed additions to the city's present secondary sewage treatment works. It was expected that there would not be sufficient federal funds available to cover entirely the full 30% of the eligible portion of this project and so the grant offer was not to be made until all the other projects with higher priority point totals had received their grant offers.

In addition to project No. WPC-ORE-159, the city of Eugene had also submitted grant requests for three other projects. One of these was for a raw sewage pump station and another for a pressure main, both to serve the recently annexed Bethel-Danebo area. At the June 18 meeting, the Eugene city officials stated that their construction schedule called for the start of these latter two projects before the sewage plant improvement project and therefore they inquired if the priority certificate could be issued for at

least one of them rather than the one originally selected. They were informed that this could not be done because these latter projects had a lower priority point total, but that consideration might be given to consolidating all four projects into one.

For the purpose of resolving this problem the staff of the Authority was authorized to meet with the Eugene city officials. Accordingly, a conference was held on June 30 at which time it was decided that the city would submit a revised application for one federal grant to help finance construction of the Bethel-Danebo pressure main and of both stages one and two of the proposed additions or improvements to the Eugene sewage treatment plant. In addition, the city would proceed to construct the Bethel-Danebo pump station without federal assistance.

The revised application for a \$600,000 grant was subsequently received from the city on August 18, 1964.

Since the June meeting, two of the other communities, namely Gervais and Joseph, have become eligible due to the fact that they have in the meantime voted bonds. The Secretary reported further that these two communities each have priorities which are one point higher than the one project of Eugene; therefore, if the Authority members were going to permit Eugene to submit a revised application, priority certificates should first be granted to the cities of Gervais and Joseph.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that priority certificates for Gervais and Joseph in the amounts of \$15,300 and \$25,140, respectively be approved, and that the remainder of the allotment for fiscal year 1965 then be offered to the city of Eugene for its revised program.

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WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY:

Mr. E.J. Weathersbee gave the staff report dated September 10, 1964, which in part states that the Weyerhaeuser Company is expanding its mill at Springfield from 400 ADT/day to 1150 ADT/day of unbleached kraft paper and container board. The company has proposed that there will be no increase in water withdrawal from the McKenzie River, no substantial increase in water pollution and essentially the same and perhaps somewhat better efficiency in the control of air pollutants; however, the company makes no claims that it will maintain the total quantities of air pollutants discharged at or near present levels.

Mr. Meierjorgen stated that he was sure the Fish Commission recognizes the fact that the Willamette River is critical insofar as BOD loads are concerned and that their staff does not look with any high degree of enthusiasm in adding to them.

Mr. McPhillips stated that he personally felt that the conditions of odor and slime growths in the McKenzie River in the past have been a nuisance to fishermen and objectionable to fish life, and he is very much opposed to permitting any recurrence. He further reported that he did not intend to sit idle and see any further air or water pollution caused by this increase in production, and that in his opinion the Authority should make its position known to Weyerhaeuser-- that we are not going to let them raise this pollution threshold in either air or water. Mr. McPhillips further stated that he was making this recommendation as an individual, not as a part of the motion.

Dr. Wilcox suggested to the Chairman that Mr. McPhillips' important suggestion be concurred with by the members, and that Weyerhaeuser Company be notified that it is the consensus of the Authority that this feeling prevails. Such concurrence was given.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that in accordance with the staff's recommendation, the Weyerhaeuser Company proposals for air and water pollution control at its Springfield mill be only tentatively

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approved, subject to the continuing condition that if the proposed methods are not entirely successful, such further control, treatment, or disposal of air and water polluting wastes will be provided as required to prevent or eliminate validly objectionable air or water pollution, and subject to the following further conditions: (1) That complete irrigation disposal and river observation data shall be submitted in addition to liquid waste data presently submitted; (2) that stack emission data for old and new recovery furnaces and lime kilns shall be submitted for conditions before and after expansion; and (3) that Weyerhaeuser Company agree to meet with members of the Sanitary Authority staff at start-up of the new facilities, and quarterly thereafter, to evaluate conditions and decide on a course of action to be followed until the next regular scheduled meeting, said meetings to continue as long as any pollution problem remains and reasonable progress is being made.

ACTIVITIES OF PULP MILLS FOR CONTROL OF POLLUTION IN WILLAMETTE RIVER:

Mr. Weathersbee in summarizing the staff report dated September 10, 1964, reported that at the meeting on June 18, 1964, the Authority adopted the staff's Willamette River Report of May 1964, and indicated its intention to formally enter an order based on the conclusions and recommendations of that report after the staff had discussed the report with representatives of the pulp and paper industry.

On July 10, 1964, members of the technical staff of the Authority met with representatives of all pulp and paper mills located within the Willamette River basin. At that meeting, the current summer program of regulating waste discharges to the river was discussed along with the proposed treatment requirements of the Willamette River Report; namely, 85% reduction in BOD, and suspended solids removal equivalent to that which would be obtained by primary sedimentation, both to be accomplished by December 1966. Industry has to date voiced no strong objections to these treatment objectives.

During July, scheduled meetings were held with representatives of each of the four sulphite mills located on the main-stem of the Willamette River. At each of these meetings problems peculiar to the particular mill were discussed and the request made that a comprehensive engineering study be undertaken which would have as its objective to determine and propose means of meeting the treatment objectives of the Willamette River Report. In each case mill management agreed to undertake such a study immediately, and to submit a report and a definite proposal for reducing waste loads at its mill by the end of the current year.

Dissolved oxygen levels in the lower river so far this year have been higher than ever before since measurements have been taken. The average minimum dissolved oxygen level in the Portland Harbor for the month of August was an all-time high of 4.1 ppm. These comparatively high DO values are due in part to higher than normal river flows and generally cooler weather; however, an analysis of river data definitely shows that better regulation of waste discharges by the mills has been a significant contributing factor. Mr. Wendel reported that each of the four sulphite mills on the Willamette River have acceptable study programs in progress and recommended that no further action be taken regarding this matter until after the first of next year when reports from the mills are due. It was pointed out, however, that Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company was less capable of reducing its waste discharges than any of the other mills, and for this reason it might be advisable to require them to proceed immediately to provide more lagoon storage capacity.

Mr. Meierjurgan said that we now have in sight the construction of the fish ladders over the Willamette Falls, and once they are installed, we hope to avail ourselves of the Willamette system for a much more intensive fish rehabilitation program than was ever before undertaken. It is very important that with better passage over the falls, the Willamette system is going to once again be available to not only the salmon that are there now, but also available to species that ordinarily run and migrate upstream during fairly

low flows. The downstream migration is going to run head on into this pollution, so our agency is concerned with abating it.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be adopted as follows: That any further Sanitary Authority action with respect to the Willamette River pulp mills be postponed until after the first of next year when promised reports and proposals should have been submitted, with the exception that Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company be instructed as early as possible so as to provide them with maximum time for planning, that additional lagoon capacity must be provided by mid-summer of 1965 instead of by December 1966.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC, TOLEDO-NEWPORT

A report which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was read by the Secretary. In summarizing the report he stated that the Authority staff made some observations at Newport during the month of August. On the 1st and 5th of August the conditions were quite satisfactory, but on the 18th there was quite a bit of foam and some odor which were definitely a public nuisance. At a meeting on the 19th in the Newport City Hall attended by officials from the city of Newport, Chamber of Commerce, Georgia-Pacific, motel owners and residents of the area, some slides were shown of the conditions on the beach in October 1963 and April 1964. There was foam build up of about 3 or 4 feet. In the middle of July of this year, another excessive foam condition was created. The company has not denied its responsibility and is making a conscientious effort to control the nuisance conditions.

On August 26, Mr. Wendel and the Secretary had conferred with Mr. James Buckley and Mr. Flowerree of Georgia-Pacific, wherein Mr. Flowerree proposed and agreed to immediately start work on installing a system of automatic monitoring or detection and diversion and storage of any flows which might

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contain an abnormally high concentration of solids. In addition, the company was asked to immediately start an engineering study and the preparation of plans for extension of the outfall sewer.

In a letter dated September 3, 1964, from Mr. Flowerree to the Authority, it was stated that the company is in a position to go ahead with the extension of the outfall sewer, if after a reasonable period of time it is shown that the system of automatic detection, diversion and storage is not adequate to prevent pollution.

The Secretary then went on to say that in his opinion no motion was required at this time as it would be the recommendation of the staff that the Authority go along with the company's proposal to provide these improvements in their process control, with the understanding that the company will proceed promptly with engineering studies and preparation of plans for extending the outfall, so in case the other improvements are not adequate, they will be in a position to make the necessary extension as soon as weather conditions will permit.

Dr. C. Edward Taylor was present at the meeting and stated that he did not have anything further to add to the information presented by the Secretary. Dr. Taylor did assure the Authority that he was confident this system of detection and diversion would work, and that he anticipates no further nuisance conditions after it has been placed in operation. In response to a question from Mr. Wendel, Dr. Taylor also indicated that his company would proceed with preparation of plans to extend the outfall.

Mr. Wendel also asked that the Mayor and Governor Hatfield be advised of the current status of this problem.

#### STATUS REPORTS:

##### Edwards Bros. - Albany:

Mr. Robert Wood reported that as stated at the last Sanitary Authority meeting an engineering report prepared by Dr. Boubel, including recommendations for work to be done on and around the burner to reduce air pollution from this

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source had been received by the Authority staff on June 7, 1964. In the meantime the leaks in the shell of the burner have been repaired and dampers have been installed in the tangential drafts. The thermocouple and recording pyrometer have not been installed to date as recommended but reportedly they have been ordered. Installation is expected to be made in early October. Modifications recommended for the barker conveyor and chip loading facility have not been made.

No complaints regarding air pollution from the burners have been received by the Authority staff this year. Limited fallout sample results indicate that a reduction in fallout may have been effected.

After the thermocouple and recording pyrometer have been installed, the staff will conduct short term fallout sampling to determine if fallout from the burner is within acceptable limits.

No action was deemed necessary.

Dulien Steel:

Mr. Denman reported that on June 29, 1964, the Circuit Court of Multnomah County entered a decree permanently restraining and enjoining the Dulien Steel Products, Inc. from conducting open burning at their location in North Portland.

Harvey Aluminum Company:

Mr. Denman stated that Harvey Aluminum had appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court and apparently some time ago the defendant filed a motion asking that the court vacate the requirement of installing electrostatic precipitators, at least during the time this is on appeal, because of the fact that if by chance the decree was reversed or modified, then Harvey would have expended unnecessarily an alleged amount of 15 million dollars. As of this date, Mr. Denman did not believe this matter had been decided.

Arrow Meat Company:

Mr. Weathersbee reported that the case of Arrow Meat Company has been set for trial in the Circuit Court of Washington County on October 22 at 9:45 a.m. Recent investigations of this problem show that the company is presently irrigating the wastes on land and keeping them out of the creek fairly well. Mr. Weathersbee further stated that the Authority is seeking a permanent injunction to keep the company from putting these materials back into the creek. He also stated that some of the staff members were meeting with Mr. Cecil Quesseth, Legal Advisor, on Friday, September 18, to plan our case.

Eastside Air Pollution:

Mr. Patterson reported that this problem involves the Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Coos Head Timber Company. Georgia-Pacific Corporation has reported that since the last Authority meeting they have installed a hard-board fiber system consisting of cyclone, surge bin, and Rader pneumatic transport system. This system removes the fibers from the waste burner and transfers them to the fuel house for combustion in the boilers. Modifications were reported as necessary but no real difficulties were anticipated. A contract has been awarded to American Sheet Metal Company for an odor control system for odors originating from dipping hardboard panels in linseed oil. Additional work will be necessary for complete control of the sander dust problem. A 50% reduction in emission, however, was reported by installation of baffles in the system.

No action by the Authority was believed necessary at this time based upon the staff evaluation of the progress which is being made by Georgia-Pacific.

The wigwam waste burner is operated by the Coos Head Timber Company. At the last Authority meeting no response had been reserved relative to the staff's survey and letters. Mr. F. Willis Smith, President, has since advised the

Authority that the Bunker Hill wigwam waste burners were being repaired by Industrial Services, Inc. of North Bend.

The repairs consisted of: (1) Replacing warped steel beams. (2) Replacing warped side panels. (3) Installation of 20 adjustable overfire air scoops and (4) Removal of excess ash. (5) Providing adjustment of underfire air.

Similar treatment was proposed for the McKenna wigwam waste burner which is located some distance away.

The staff has not yet evaluated by field survey the improvements indicated. Until such an evaluation no action is believed necessary.

Cheney Studs - Central Point:

Mr. Leo Baton, District Engineer from Medford, Oregon, reported that Mr. Francis Cheney, in his letter of April 17, had delayed answering previous requests for information because of a fire at their California plant, and that was also the reason for the delay of the installation of a chipper.

On August 14, 1964, Mr. Cheney advised Mr. Baton that: (1) Chipper and barker plans and specifications were in the hands of equipment bidders and bids will be received shortly, (2) all burning of slabs and edgings are to be eliminated except during breakdowns and car shortages, (3) the company is confident much of the bark and shavings can be sold for fuel and flake-board, (4) he had joined other mills in the valley to sponsor the Medford study by Oregon State University Experiment Station and Forest Products Laboratory and (5) his mill and waste burner is one of the plants being studied and evaluated.

Mr. Baton reported that while the fallout problem may be only slightly relieved by steps already taken, the progress report indicates the proposals will alleviate the load on the waste burner. Mr. Baton reported further that it may be six months before the barker and chipper will be in operation and within one year the majority of the company problems should be resolved.

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Based upon the company's proposals and the participation in the Medford waste burner study, it was recommended that further action be withheld until the Medford study results are evaluated.

Mr. Emily Division, Boise-Cascade Corp. - LaGrande:

Mr. Harold M. Patterson reported that the air pollution problem at the Mt. Emily Division of Boise-Cascade Corporation is one of longstanding. The air pollution caused by this company is cinder emission from the boiler stack. They have no wigwam waste wood burners at this plant. During the August 15, 1963, meeting of the Sanitary Authority, action by the members provided that a public hearing be scheduled if the company did not submit plans and specifications for cinder control devices within thirty days. The company was subsequently notified of the Authority's action in a letter dated August 21, 1963. The company did not reply to this letter during 1963. Other State Board of Health litigation and pending public hearings prevented follow-up of this matter.

In a letter dated January 8, 1964, the company was reminded of its obligation to provide the Authority with plans for control equipment. Replies from their legal counsel, Mr. Charles F. McDevitt, did not indicate Mt. Emily's plans regarding control facilities.

A staff letter dated July 10, 1964, informed the company that particle fallout values in the vicinity of the mill still exceeded values set in the Oregon Administrative Rules. Results of a plant survey completed on July 23 revealed that the company had taken all of the steps they had agreed to take in regard to installation of in-process control equipment for the regulation and operation of their boiler units. Cinder control devices, however, had not been installed.

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In a staff letter dated August 5, 1964, the company was notified of the continued violation of statute and administrative rules, and was requested to advise the Authority by August 24 regarding plans to install cinder collection equipment. A reply from the company's legal counsel dated August 19 requested additional information regarding sample procedures and regulations. This information was forwarded to Mr. McDevitt in a staff letter dated August 31, 1964. In summary, no substantial progress has been made.

Based upon the record, the Authority's staff recommended that the public hearing, as authorized, be scheduled in La Grande if the company does not submit plans or demonstrate intent to submit plans for air pollution control equipment to the Authority for review by October 15, 1964.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the staff be authorized to proceed with the hearing.

St. Johns Motor Express:

Mr. John Denman reported that on July 6, 1964, the Multnomah County Circuit Court entered a decree which first of all held that the Sanitary Authority's regulation of open burning was a valid exercise and was not arbitrary or capricious, and also held that the findings of fact of the Sanitary Authority were supported by the evidence and lastly confirmed the order entered by the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Denman stated that he talked with Mr. Homer Allen, Attorney for St. Johns Motor Express, relative to whether they are still burning at this site. The court at the time of the decree gave the company time to burn off accumulated materials at such time as the water level was down to the point where it could be done properly. Mr. Denman had been informed by Mr. Allen that the company was not open burning and as far as Mr. Allen knew the company had burned off their accumulated materials at this time.

Mr. Smith stated, however, that someone from the city saw the above company burning around September 1 or 2.

Mr. Hatchard reported that this is one of those problems which moves around, and now it is completely within the city. Mr. Hatchard stated that he checked about 5:30 p.m. on September 9 and most of the smoke was coming out through the large front opening of the burner, with quite a bit of flyash being emitted. The materials being burned were a mixture of combustible materials and were the type that would cause smoke. It was felt by Mr. Hatchard that the burning which was observed on September 2 was in violation of the court order.

Mr. Smith stated that to better clarify the matter, the staff feels that if St. Johns Motor Express continues to open burn it is up to the Authority to move to the courts to have it stopped. However, if a burning device is used, then it is up to the city of Portland to take care of this problem.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS:

The Chairman reminded the members of the Authority that the Legislature will convene in January 1965, and the Authority should be thinking about what additional tools might be needed to make its work more effective.

(a) The Secretary reported that at the last session of the Legislature there was a Metropolitan Study Commission created which was authorized to study the problems of planning and zoning, sewage disposal, water supply, parks and recreation, public transportation and fire protection for the metropolitan area of Portland. The members of this Commission have since been appointed by the state senators and representatives of this area and the Commission has been divided into sub-committees. Each sub-committee has one of these areas to study. Air quality control is not one of the charges given to this Commission. If the Commission should come up with suggested legislation or a suggested type of organization for metropolitan areas to handle these

various problems, such suggestions may or may not give any light as to how to best proceed with solving the problem of air quality control in the Portland metropolitan area.

The Secretary pointed out that now there is an operating program by the city of Portland and that an effort is being made to organize a program by the county of Multnomah. Commissioner Gleason is attempting to get an area-wide program under way. The district attorney's office has drafted a form of agreement to get six counties together in one master organization for air quality control. This has been submitted to the other five counties but at last report, none of the other five counties had answered.

Mr. Hatchard suggested that the Sanitary Authority has the opportunity to exercise a leadership role and move ahead by introducing a plan involving two or three counties at this stage. Multnomah County has adequate funds to be a full participant, and so does Washington County, but the Sanitary Authority is needed to provide the driving force.

Mr. Hatchard further suggested that a conference could be called where representatives of cities and counties that are interested could sit down and work out a program. From the standpoint of air pollution only, details of what kind of legislation is needed in Oregon could be worked out. Legal counsels should be present at such a conference.

The Chairman then asked the Secretary to arrange a meeting of city and county officials to discuss mutual problems.

(b) There was then a discussion of legislation to provide for a tax credit for capital expenditure for water treatment facilities. The Chairman stated as an example that if a mill spent \$1,000,000 on water treatment facilities, this would increase the value of its plant \$1,000,000 which in turn would increase its taxes. Such a situation does not offer much incentive to industry to install expensive waste control devices.

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The Secretary reported that several bills have been introduced in the United States Congress which would exempt waste control and treatment facilities from taxation, but thus far none has passed. He expressed the belief this is something that industry itself should initiate, and at that time the Authority might give consideration to supporting such legislation. The members concurred with this position.

(c) The Secretary stated that four years ago the Sanitary Authority introduced a bill which would allow sale of revenue bonds for construction of sewerage facilities without a vote of the people. The bill got nowhere. It was decided that no further attempt should be made at this time to get such authorization.

(d) Elimination of the exemption of land clearing from open burning regulations:

Mr. Wheeler stated that he thought it would be most advantageous to the Sanitary Authority to obtain an exact definition in the law of what constitutes land clearing. It was his suggestion that the Sanitary Authority leave it up to the Legislature to define the above.

(e) Automobile exhaust control: Mr. Wendel asked whether the Sanitary Authority should request the Legislature to pass a law similar to California's. After some discussion, the Chairman suggested that this item be placed on the list for further consideration.

Oregon Portland Cement:

Mr. Wendel asked if the staff was in contact with this company regarding its air pollution problem. Mr. Patterson said the company will in the near future be submitting a report to the Authority of improvements recently made and proposed.

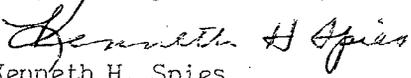
Rogue River:

The Chairman asked Mr. Denman if the Authority could take jurisdiction over pollution problems in the Rogue River in view of the existence of the Rogue River Coordination Board. Mr. Denman expressed the opinion that the Authority could proceed as if there were no Rogue River Coordination Board if we receive any more complaints of pollution by mining or gravel operations.

The date for the next meeting was set for December 3 in Portland.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE 103rd MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
December 3, 1964

The 103rd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 3, 1964, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan, E.C. Harms, Jr., and John P. Amacher, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman and Don Morrison, Legal Advisors; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen and Fred Bolton, District Sanitary Engineers; Bryan Johnson, Associate Engineer; Harold L. Sawyer and Patrick D. Curran, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control; Ronald R. Ott, Chemical Engineer and Robert F. Wood, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the minutes of the September 10, 1964, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the action taken on the following 52 project plans for water pollution control and 10 project plans for air quality control for the months of September, October and November 1964, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9- 3-64	Corvallis	Trunk sewer #11 and lateral	Prov. approval
9- 3-64	Silverton	Barger Street extension	Prov. approval
9- 3-64	West Slope	Pacific Green interceptor	Prov. approval
9- 3-64	Eugene	SunRay Ridge 1st addn. lat.	Prov. approval
9- 4-64	West Linn	Sewer lateral TB-3	Prov. approval
9- 8-64	West Slope	Lateral S-1-2	Prov. approval
9-10-64	Multnomah County	Sewage treatment plant Stephenson School	Prov. approval
9-11-64	Junction City	Stanley Hall Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
9-11-64	Seaside	Addenda to sewage treat. plant	Approved
9-16-64	West Slope	Sewer contract #9	Prov. approval
9-18-64	Gander Ridge S.D.	Sewer system	Prov. approval
9-23-64	West Slope	Sewer lateral B-8-1	Prov. approval
9-23-64	Gresham	N.W. Bergeron Court Lateral	Prov. approval
9-24-64	Bend	N. Pilot Butte Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
9-29-64	Oceanlake	Sewer extensions-Safeway Store	Prov. approval
9-29-64	Marion Co.	Wilark Park Subd.-Sewers, sewage treatment plant, pump station	Prov. approval
9-30-64	Eugene	Trunk sewers A & B	Prov. approval
9-30-64	Bend	Chlorination for Comm. College	Prov. approval
9-30-64	Raleighwood S.D.	Sewer lateral	Prov. approval
9-30-64	Washington County	Oak Hill subd. sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
10-1-64	Raleigh San.Dist.	Connection to Fanno Creek sewer	Prov. approval
10-2-64	N. Roseburg	Addn. to Newton Oaks Manor	Prov. approval
10-2-64	Oregon City	Sewer extension	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10- 7-64	Raleighwood S.D.	Alder Park sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-16-64	Pinebrook S.D.	Complete sewerage system	Prov. approval
10-16-64	West Slope S.D.	Inverted siphon under Center St.	Approved
10-20-64	Lebanon	Sewer laterals A-6 & A-4.2	Prov. approval
10-21-64	Oceanlake	Change Order #1-North sewers	Prov. approval
10-21-64	Albany	Ex. 2-A, Ex. 11, Lat. E-4, Hill St.	Prov. approval
10-23-64	Eugene	Bethel Danebo pump station	Prov. approval
10-28-64	Hines	Pleasant Valley Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
10-29-64	Springfield	Lateral S-25A	Prov. approval
11- 6-64	Eugene	Sewers and sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
11- 6-64	Gresham	North trunk sewer	Prov. approval
11-12-64	Albany	Laterals & South Ind. #6	Prov. approval
11-12-64	Oak Hill Subd.	Sludge bed change	Prov. approval
11-12-64	Hood River	Sewers, forcemain, pump station	Prov. approval
11-13-64	Green San. Dist.	Sunny Slope Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
11-13-64	Portland	Willamette interceptor #2	Prov. approval
11-13-64	Coos Bay	Telegraph Hill Add. sewers	Prov. approval
11-19-64	Portland	Bissinger industrial waste disposal	Prov. approval
11-25-64	Madras	Engineering Report	Approved
11-25-64	Douglas Co.	Rice Hill Subd. sewerage	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Hood River	Addendum #1 sewerage project	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Oceanlake	Change order #2, sewers	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Uplands San. Dist.	Leahy Road sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Beaverton	Allenwood Subd. sewers	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-27-64	Jacksonville	Assessment District #2 sewers	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Wolsborn Homes sewers	Prov. approval
11-27-64	Beaverton	Ridgeview Heights #3 sewers	Prov. approval
11-27-64	East Salem	State Institutions-Engineering Report	Approved

#### Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-14-64	Portland	Progress Report on Tall Oil Process Controls	Action Pending
9-18-64	Oswego	Oregon-Portland Cement Progress Report on Ambient Air Sampling and Kilns in Process Control	Accepted Report with Comments
9-22-64	Portland	Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator	Submitted Comments
9-28-64	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. NICPA Acid-Scrubber Tower Plans	Conditional Approval
10- 6-64	Eugene	Incinerator-Bon Marche Store	Submitted Comments
10- 7-64	Portland	Chipman-Odor control ducting (DCP tank car loading)	Proposal Accepted
10-12-64	Klamath Co.	Incinerator-Union High School	Submitted Comments
10-15-64	Multnomah Co.	Incinerator-Whitaker Elementary School	Disapproved
10-29-64	Hubbard	Incinerator-Ninety One School	Submitted Comments
11-16-64	Central Point	Central Point Elementary School-Incinerator	Disapproved

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SCHNITZER STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

Shortly before the meeting started the owner of the Schnitzer Steel Products Company called the Secretary and withdrew the request for permission to open burn within the city of Portland. This matter was therefore removed from the agenda.

WOOD WASTE DISPOSAL BY WIGWAM BURNERS

The Chairman called upon Mr. Harold Patterson to review the action taken regarding wigwam waste wood burners and to introduce Doctor Richard W. Boubel, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Oregon State University. Mr. Patterson read a memorandum dated December 3, 1964, regarding this subject, said memorandum having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. He then called on Doctor Boubel.

Doctor Boubel stated that the report on the current Medford study is still in the preparation stage and that he hoped the report would be completed by the first of January.

He said that in 1958 it was thought utilization would probably take care of a large quantity of waste; however, it has been found today that species are being harvested and brought into the mills that were not even considered in 1958. It has been found that almost as much is going to the burners as there was in 1958. While utilization has increased, there has been a large increase in the amount brought out of the woods. Dr. Boubel went on to say that it was hoped the situation of residue going to the burners will clear itself with increased utilization, kraft mills, etc., but there is also the possibility that it may get worse. As labor costs increase, equipment costs increase, some of the utilization procedures no longer appear economical; and strictly on an economical basis it may be cheaper to burn the material than to utilize it.

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Doctor Boubel stated further that the situation has been hindered somewhat due to the fact that there are just a few people who have knowledge about the construction of burners, and a lot of burners made today are being done on a piece meal basis by people who have no background in combustion work whatsoever. There are a few companies working on burners who have a good background in combustion theory and seem to be doing a good job. Some of these look like real developments in the field and offer good possibilities. Bulletin #39 put out by Oregon State University Experimental Station is still valid for waste burners. Because of the large amount of Hemlock and White Fir that is being milled today, an exhaust gas minimum temperature of 600°F for smoke elimination should be recommended; whereas in 1958 Douglas Fir and the white species were by far the majority being milled.

Operation and maintenance of the burners in most mills is very poor. The average burner costs a mill approximately \$10,000 per year. As far as the material or contaminants being emitted by the burners, Doctor Boubel stated something is known about a few of them, and some recommendations toward smoke elimination will be made regarding these. However, there are several that nothing is known about. One of these is the size distribution of the total particulate coming out of the top of the burner. Also, nothing is known about the gaseous emissions from these burners. Doctor Boubel explained that it can be roughly estimated that there are about 20% of particulate matter coming from the top of the burner for every ton of material fired to the burner. The Public Health Service estimates about 40% of gaseous contaminants emitted for every ton of wood fired.

Doctor Boubel explained that there has been no study made on a full scale burner with auxiliary fuel firing. There is some talk about using gas as an

auxiliary fuel for starting up in periods of smoky operation, but the staff from Oregon State University can give no recommendations on this nor can they tell what would happen if a fuel house were used to uniformly feed a waste burner.

He stated that the U.S. Public Health Service had recently turned down a request for a research grant that Oregon State University had submitted to find the answers to the above problems, so the University is revising the research proposal and submitting it again.

In connection with the Medford Study, Doctor Boubel said, the University could put several recommendations in writing and if they were all instituted in Medford, the emissions could be cut to about one-third of what they are today. However, no guarantee could be made to the people of Medford that their burners would meet existing rules of the Sanitary Authority. If there were one burner in a large area for dilution of the waste, it could probably be operated satisfactorily and meet the Authority regulations, but if nineteen burners were operated in a small airshed, they probably would not meet the Sanitary Authority regulations. All samples taken by the University crew in Medford showed that at no time were suspended particulate or fallout regulations exceeded; however, all the sampling stations are a considerable distance from any one individual source. The Sanitary Authority crews have taken samples closer to emission sources and have found them to exceed the allowable standards.

The Chairman then asked if it would be feasible for several mills to get together and take the waste to a central place for disposal where it could be done properly.

Doctor Boubel replied that this is being considered and will be discussed in the report. They will also examine the cost of multi-chamber incineration where one large incinerator would take care of all the wastes. Another item

is the cost of electrical power generation. Eventually the staff from the University will be able to say how much it will cost to get rid of a unit of waste this way.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether there was a direct proportion between the cost of the burner and the size of the mill.

Doctor Boubel replied that the majority of burners in mills today are of a certain size range regardless of the output of the mill. In two instances in the Medford area the mills are using two burners. A large burner is used for a fuel storage house to feed the small burner continuously.

The Chairman asked if any effort was being made by any mill or group of mills to produce a fireplace fuel something on the order of Prestologs that would not be too expensive and possibly develop a national market.

Doctor Boubel did not know of any. He went on to say that Prestologs are just about as economical as one can get and that the major cost of Prestologs is in handling and shipping, not in the manufacturing of them.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if it would help any to reduce the waste to chips or hog fuel.

Doctor Boubel stated it would help in some respects to have a uniform fuel and also to have facilities nearby that can use it. The problem is finding the facilities that can handle it.

Doctor Boubel stated that the tepee burners are coming into wide use in the central part of the United States for garbage burning. The burners are being erected in the state of Michigan at the rate of about ten a month and the Michigan authority can do nothing about it. The Michigan Legislature passed a rule prohibiting open burning, and tepee burners are being put up at various municipalities for doing burning that was formerly done in open dumps. The Taft Sanitary Engineering Center is extremely concerned about

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this problem. Most garbage and refuse operations utilize two burners; one is loaded to capacity before it is ignited, with no auxiliary fuel. It then burns for a certain period and as it burns down it is cleaned out and the refuse hauled away, while the second burner is being loaded. The two burners are operated on a cyclic basis.

Mr. McPhillips asked whether Doctor Boubel would care to express an opinion, and would it reduce the present pollution for the Sanitary Authority to establish regulations for wigwam burners in this area and apply them just as we do to any other development, like disposal of waste from pulp mills or municipalities, and enforce those regulations on these people.

Doctor Boubel felt that a burner could be designed with a grate system but the question is whether or not it would meet Sanitary Authority regulations as they now exist. The present Sanitary Authority regulations state that the smoke shall not be equal to or greater than a Ringlemann #2, except for a start-up period not to exceed three minutes in any one hour or of equal opacity. Dr. Boubel went on to say that no one to his knowledge had ever established equal opacity of smoke from a wigwam burner and Ringlemann #2 because there are no people trained to do this. A burner could be designed that would have the best grate system, the best feed system and everything else, but still the smoke opacity might not be maintained at less than Ringlemann #2.

Mr. McPhillips asked if a definite improvement could be effected.

Doctor Boubel said the situation could be improved tremendously. However, the lumber industry is extremely hesitant to go ahead and make these improvements which might cost them \$5,000 per burner without the assurance they can meet the Sanitary Authority regulations. The start-up periods right now run from one and one-half to three or four hours. With proper operation and handling

it is felt that most existing burners could probably be started up in less than one hour, but the regulation is written for three minutes. The mill owner can't be told that if these changes were made they would meet present regulations.

Mr. Wheeler asked if it would be feasible to hog all the wastes to one or two central stations, and run it on a 24-hour basis. Could a burner then be designed that would meet all the standards.

Doctor Boubel replied that the problem then is when does it become economical to quit using the present burners and go to a multiple chamber incineration outfit. It would be necessary to take into account the required transportation and firing facilities, a fireman would probably be needed full time, certain automatic controls would be needed, and all of a sudden it begins to look like an incinerator. Why not then go a little farther and make it an incinerator. Some mills have actually eliminated their burners now except for using them for fuel storage houses. One mill in particular has done away with a \$3,000 per month oil bill. With the installation of a small dutch oven they are now using all their wood waste to generate the steam for their kiln.

The Chairman then asked Doctor Boubel if it would be advisable for the Sanitary Authority to adopt the proposed regulations at this time.

Doctor Boubel replied that his only concern with adoption of the proposed regulations is, would they result in burners which would meet the Authority's regulations. The regulations are progressive and there is a need for them, but they should be explained to the lumber industry.

Mr. Harms said that it should be clarified that these proposed regulations do not do away entirely with wigwam waste wood burners, but that they provide

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for installation only if approved by the Sanitary Authority. He said one thing that the Sanitary Authority should do before formal adoption of any regulations is to hold a public hearing to which industry is invited to appear and give its views.

The Chairman then called on Mr. S.V. McQueen, Chairman of the Associated Oregon Industries Forest Industries Air Quality Committee and also President and General Manager of Kogap Manufacturing Company, Medford, to discuss the proposed regulations.

Mr. McQueen said that as Chairman of the Associated Oregon Industries Air Quality Committee he had a statement that he would like to read. It was as follows:

"As the result of the State Sanitary Authority meeting January 30, 1964, in a memorandum from Mr. Richard Hatchard to the Authority the following four points were made by Mr. Hatchard:

1. Encourage cooperative activities by representatives of the lumber industry and other interested groups in the preparation of additional rules and regulations that will bring about control of waste wood burners within a reasonable time period.
2. Complete the preparation of the proposed regulations that will (a) deny approval for new burner installations after January 1, 1965, unless adequate facilities are provided to control smoke and particulate matter and (b) require plans be submitted for a time compliance schedule for control of existing wood burners located in or near urban communities.
3. Encourage cooperative activities by industrial representatives with the OSU Engineering Experiment Station and the Forest Products Laboratory to develop, modify, and improve the utilization of wood residue and to provide adequate disposal methods for the remaining wastes, particularly to serve the mills located in cities and the urban fringe.
4. In the cases where complaints are received and surveys show excessive smoke and particulate discharge from burners, the staff will continue its effort to bring about control of the discharge following the procedures outlined in the statute and existing regulations.

Within the framework of this recommendation, the Forest Industry through AOI Air Improvement Committee contracted with the Oregon State University Engineering Experiment Station to conduct a Wood Waste Disposal study. This study which cost in excess of \$10,000.00 was entirely financed by the forest industries of Oregon. The purpose was to obtain authoritative and expert information regarding

wood waste disposal methods which would reduce air pollution emanating from wigwam burners used in the forest industries. This study is now being concluded by the Oregon State University Engineering Department and will be available in a short time.

It was our understanding that at the conclusion of this study and using basic technical data obtained therefrom, a cooperative approach to the drafting of wigwam burner operations would be made by representatives of both the State Sanitary Authority and the forest industries. We would hope that such an approach is still the intention of the State Sanitary Authority and that immediately upon conclusion of the study by Oregon State University this cooperative effort will commence and a satisfactory drafting of regulations will be made.

The proposed regulations being considered here today which have just been made available to our industry committee within the last two days contain many provisions that are impossible to analyze without considerable study and should be carefully considered in the light of the Oregon State University report.

Our industry stands solidly behind the basic idea of air quality improvement and has based its approach thereto regarding wigwam burner operations on the State Sanitary Authority's suggested cooperative approach and we hope the policy will be continued."

Mr. McQueen stated that it was his belief that the present problem has not been due to the increased amount of material burned, but rather to the fact that the material is of a different form. He said that when his firm went into the manufacture of wood chips and bark products, all the bark had to be taken off the logs first and then reduced to pulp chips. The material going into the burner now is practically 100% ground bark or small bark chunks and sawdust. The problem is in the change in type of fuel and not the amount of fuel. This changes the combustion problem.

The Chairman then asked the Authority members what they thought should be done about the proposed regulations.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that at the earliest possible date after completion of the Medford report a hearing be called, that authority be given to the Chairman and the Secretary to call said hearing after the Oregon State University report is completed and that industry be given ample time to study the proposed regulations.

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STATUS REPORTSCity of Portland

A summary report prepared and distributed to the members was read by the Secretary. This report, dated December 3, 1964, has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel stated that from the figures obtained from Mr. Bowes, City Commissioner, he concluded that in the three years since the Authority withdrew its suit against the city of Portland, sewer service charges in the amount of \$6,400,000 have been collected and during these same three years the capital expenditures consisting of land, rights-of-way, equipment and construction amounted to only \$2,382,000 with some \$2,100,000 being spent for operation and maintenance. Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Denman and Mr. Harms if this was in accordance with the purpose for which the sewer service charge was levied; that is, to use a portion of the fund collected for operation and maintenance of the entire sewerage system for Portland. Both Mr. Denman and Mr. Harms expressed the opinion that it was a perfectly legal expenditure. The Secretary stated that when the city submitted its program to the Authority it was indicated there would be about one and one-half million dollars per year available for capital construction and the rest would have to go for operation and maintenance of the system. The fact that the cost of the project has gone up materially has slowed construction progress. In 1958 the improvement program was estimated at five million dollars, later it was raised to seven million dollars and now is estimated at between eleven million and nineteen million dollars. It was noted that many organizations have found that it is cheaper to borrow the money and pay interest on it and get the project done at once, thereby saving the constantly increasing construction costs. Bond payments can be made from the sewer users fund.

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An engineer's report being prepared by Stevens and Thompson, Inc., is scheduled to be completed and presented to the Portland City Council on December 9, 1964. This report will probably propose alternate solutions to the present problem. The city has to determine which of these alternates will be used, how much money will be involved and the time element for completion of each alternate. The city now has \$3,800,000 cash on hand but cannot spend it until it is determined which alternate is to be selected. Some alternates being considered are (1) whether or not they should build another plant on the west side of the river, (2) whether they should carry everything over to the east side to the present plant, and (3) whether or not they should abandon the Ankeny pump station which is a major station on the west side. These things will have to be considered in the master plan.

It was agreed that no action in this matter should be taken by the Authority until after the city has received this report from its engineers and has had time to study the alternates and recommendations outlined. Action was therefore deferred until the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

#### Riverdale-Dunthorpe Sewage Disposal

A memorandum report prepared by the staff and distributed to the members was read by the Secretary. This report, dated December 3, 1964, has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

From this report it was noted that on March 31, 1964, the residents of the area approved the formation of the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Service District. Preliminary engineering studies estimated that the required facilities would cost some \$878,000 to construct and of this amount approximately \$217,475 would be for connection to the city of Portland's Willamette

interceptor sewer and Tryon Creek treatment plant. As soon as an agreement has been signed between the city and county regarding the charges which will be levied by the former for providing sewage treatment for the district, the county will apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a planning loan. Financing the required trunk and lateral sewers will require a bond issue which will be referred to the voters of the district as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and the statutes will permit. In the meantime the city is making progress in the construction of the Willamette interceptor and Tryon Creek treatment plant but it will probably be another year before the city's facilities are ready to serve the Dunthorpe-Riverdale district.

It is going to be an extremely expensive project for the residents in view of the nature of the terrain and the amount of rock to be encountered and the way the development is laid out.

The staff was instructed to keep the pressure on regarding this project.

#### City of Monroe

In a report regarding this matter Mr. Weathersbee stated that following the Sanitary Authority meeting on September 10 the city of Monroe was instructed to retain an engineer within 60 days, and to have plans and specifications completed by April 1, 1965. Mayor Lucas in a letter dated November 27, 1964, reported that the city had selected an engineering firm but had not entered into a formal contract. It was expected that this would be done at the next city council meeting on December 7 and also at that time an application would be signed for planning funds from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Because it appeared that the city of Monroe is making an effort to comply with the instructions of the Authority, no action was considered necessary.

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Arrow Meat Company

Mr. Weathersbee reported that this case had previously been scheduled for trial in the circuit court of Washington County for October 22; later it was rescheduled for November 24, and then on the evening of November 23 Mr. Quesseth, legal advisor for the Authority, received a call from the clerk of the court stating the trial had been postponed again but would be rescheduled as soon as possible.

Mr. Weathersbee stated further that to his knowledge no date had been set yet. Mr. Quesseth had said he would get in touch with the court if nothing were heard within a week. The company is making some halfhearted efforts to abate pollution caused by the discharge of wastes from its operations.

Georgia Pacific

Since the Sanitary Authority meeting on September 10, Georgia Pacific has made considerable progress in the planning and installation of facilities for providing effective control of water and air pollution along the Newport ocean front. A memorandum report dated December 3, 1964, listing items of progress was read by the Secretary and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. This memorandum stated that according to the company's reports the foam conditions on the Newport Beach were well controlled during September except when the defoamer addition was inadequate or conditions at the outfall were adverse. During the last week of September there was some foam build up when effluent losses were high and rough surf conditions persisted. The high effluent losses resulted when the continuous digester was shut down for major piping revisions. At the September meeting Dr. C. Edward Taylor stated it would probably take two or three months to complete the installation of the proposed diversion and storage system and that it

should be possible to determine the effectiveness of said system by not later than the end of March or April, 1965. It appears that the company is making satisfactory progress. There have been no complaints about serious odors recently.

Mt. Emily Lumber Company, La Grande

Mr. Patterson reported that the Mt. Emily Division of the Boise-Cascade Corporation, La Grande, was placed on the agenda because at the last meeting the Authority staff was directed to proceed with a hearing. Considerable difficulty on this matter was encountered due to the correspondence or lack of correspondence. However, a letter was received from Charles F. McDevitt, General Counsel for Boise-Cascade, stating that drawings and specifications for the control installation would be received by the Authority by December 10. Therefore, it is felt that sufficient progress is being made at this time.

Edwards Bros. Construction Company

Mr. Wood reported that since the last Authority meeting Mr. Edwards has been contacted regarding the progress being made on his waste burner. He reported that the thermocouple and pyrometer have been ordered and all parts have been received except one, and that installation is expected to be completed around the first of the year. Mr. Edwards stated that the company is planning to install another chipper to eliminate some waste that is going to the burner and also sell some of the bark. Monthly fallout samples collected in the area indicate that there has been a significant reduction in fallout since the problem first came to the attention of the Sanitary Authority. The staff is planning to conduct a sampling program in the area as soon as the installation has been completed. No particular action is requested at this time.

Chipman Chemical Company

Mr. Ott reported that since the September 10, 1964, meeting of the Sanitary Authority, the staff has reviewed and approved plans and specifications for an odor control scrubber for the MCPA dryer and accepted a proposal for DCP tank car odor control ducting. In a letter dated October 23, 1964, the company notified the Authority's Secretary that they are considering the addition of facilities to produce a new hormone weed killer called CMPP. This new plant will be incorporated as a side production unit to existing plant processes. The company has notified us that air and water pollution aspects are being studied very thoroughly.

The company has continued their submission of weekly stack emission data reports, which include data from one 24-hour 2,4-D plant composite air space sampler. The new gas chromatograph has not been used to date because of problems resulting from contamination of the collection device for the chromatograph. According to company representatives, a "clean" or white room will be necessary before this chromatograph can be operational.

The company has been treating the 2,4-D stack emission using a chemical masking agent since September 1964; however, the lagoon (Doane Lake area) has not been treated with a masking agent since October 19, 1964. The company is currently considering a lagoon treatment program.

The Authority's staff has recently sent fifteen questionnaires to the Public Health Service, local air pollution control agencies, and one company, in an attempt to ascertain the extent of pollution problems and control associated with the production of 2,4-D in other areas of the United States. There are no recommendations at this time.

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Mr. Patterson said that in prior conferences with Chipman Chemical Company it was understood they would be able to treat the lagoon on a continued basis. This they have not been able to do because their method of treatment does not work under all conditions. The company is studying a method of treating the lagoon.

Mr. Gitschlag reported that they have found treatment of the lagoon with a masking agent is not effective during rainy seasons. The company is now looking at a method of putting the masking agent directly into the air over the lagoon.

The Chairman then asked how long the lagoon would give off the odor when the plant is not operating.

Mr. Gitschlag replied that he did not know exactly, but undoubtedly weeks or months.

#### 1965-1967 Budget Request

A memorandum regarding the budget request submitted to the administration for presentation to the next session of the Legislature for financing operations of the Sanitary Authority for the 1965-67 biennium was read by the Secretary. This report stated that under the present budget the Division of Sanitation and Engineering is authorized to employ a maximum of  $61\frac{3}{4}$  persons; the fraction is due to the fact that during the summer students are employed as trainees. A budget to finance a total of 80 employees was requested for the next biennium but the Governor has recommended approval of only  $66\frac{3}{4}$  positions. Of the present positions  $25\frac{1}{4}$  are in the air and water pollution control programs of the Sanitary Authority. For the next biennium  $8\frac{2}{3}$  additional positions beyond what are now employed were requested for these two programs. Of these

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the Governor has recommended approval of only five. Four of the positions recommended by the Governor are to be used in a program expansion project which is proposed to be financed at least in part by a grant under the new Federal Clean Air Act. While there will be four new positions in Air Quality, there will actually be one less in water pollution control than there was previously. The laboratory director and draftsman positions, although not recommended by the Governor, are considered to be extremely important. The Secretary pointed out that although it was not recommended by the Governor, the laboratory director position is urgently needed to coordinate all of the laboratory operations in the water pollution control, environmental radiation surveillance, environmental sanitation and air quality control programs of the Division of Sanitation and Engineering.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the water pollution control staff provided much informational material to the Water Resources Board. The Secretary replied that in the past the staff had supplied as much information as possible but not as much as needed. He stated further that if the Water Resources Board's request for a supplemental appropriation for the 1965-67 biennium should be approved by the Legislature for financing a detailed study of Oregon's present and future water needs, the additional positions requested for water pollution control would be a necessity and the position of laboratory director was especially important.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman arrange an appointment with the Governor to urge that the position of laboratory director which was deleted be restored.

LEGISLATIVE NEEDSControl of Automobile Exhausts

The Chairman stated that the question was whether or not the Sanitary Authority should get something started in this coming session of the Legislature for the control of automobile exhausts.

Don Morrison, Assistant to Mr. John Denman, distributed to the members of the Authority excerpts from the California law pertaining to this. He stated that California started with requirements for a crankcase emission control device in their initial program. It was attached to the registration and made a condition to pre-registration of the vehicle. The second phase brought about enforcement of the program on the highway, requiring the vehicle to be equipped with this device. In 1966 California will have four approved devices. Their program allows the counties home rule. If the counties decide that this program is not needed for their area they are allowed to eliminate it with the exception of new autos. He said that to implement such a program in Oregon it would be necessary to amend quite a bit of the vehicle code.

Mr. Amacher asked if anyone had ever brought up such a proposal to the Legislative Interim Committee on Highways.

Mr. Morrison replied that it had not and that this is as far as it has gotten.

Mr. Richard Hatchard, who was present at the meeting, then offered some comments and stated that first the problem had to be defined and this has not been done anywhere in the state of Oregon. Control of motor vehicle exhaust is an extremely complicated field. The Sanitary Authority is faced with budgetary cuts and until the state does provide adequate resources, laboratory facilities and staffing so that the necessary determination can be made, any effort that the Authority tried to make would be faced with the policy positions by the

automobile association that no state, no region, or no community should consider vehicle exhaust controls until the problem has been defined.

The Chairman stated that it was his feeling that the Authority would not get the money for this purpose.

Mr. Harms said this is why he thought it should be taken through the Highway Interim Committee, because this committee is usually financed by highway funds; and it would seem they are the agency who would be in a position to make comprehensive studies in view of the Sanitary Authority's budgetary problems.

The Secretary stated that he thought the first responsibility of the Authority is to make a determination of conditions as they now exist and determine the extent of the hazard if there is one. In order to get additional positions in Air Quality Control approved for the next biennium, it was suggested that the Sanitary Authority would use them to support an application to the Public Health Service under the Federal Clean Air Act for federal financial assistance. One of the projects would be to establish a continuous air monitoring program in Portland and get the equipment, so that the components of the atmosphere within the metropolitan area could be determined. The Secretary went on to say that if the Authority went to the Legislature now and asked for a control program, they would want to know what the present situation is as far as Oregon is concerned. Under the Federal Clean Air Act it provides for the establishment of a joint Federal Government-industry committee. It has the task of accelerating progress toward control of air pollution from motor vehicles.

Mr. Verne J. Adkison, Air Pollution Control Officer, Lane County, who was also present, said that he has been following this problem very closely and that the majority of all cars shipped into Oregon, 1963, 64 and 65 models, are equipped with crankcase blow-by devices. Mr. Adkison mentioned that although Eugene and Springfield are small metropolitan areas, there is some control

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enforcement being done. The deputy sheriff, state police and city police have actually cited and given warnings to people who are putting additives into their cars and causing smoke condition problems. The Motor Vehicle Law says that a car shall be equipped with a muffler so as to not emit unnecessary noise or smoke. Under this simple Act people have been stopped and given warnings. Mr. Adkison went on to say that rather than go clear into the whole automobile exhaust program, a minor housekeeping program should be done in order to be able to maintain what we have now in the way of devices that are coming. We are just attempting to maintain those devices that we have and maintain a public education toward visual emissions so they won't create a nuisance. Mr. Adkison recommended that the advice of Mr. Harms and Mr. Hatchard be taken in referring it to the Motor Vehicle Division, because they would be the ones who would be authorized with it as they are in California. Mr. Adkison stated that he would like to see something in the way of a housekeeping rule so that we could keep what we have, although it is a minor form, until the problem is really defined.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that (1) the 1965 Legislature consider legislation requiring devices for pollution control of auto emissions on all new vehicles sold in the state and (2) that there be referred to the Legislature's Highway Interim Committee the problem of auto emission control with appropriation of sufficient funds to adequately study the problem, the studies to be carried out by any state agency or agencies or by private organizations that the Highway Interim Committee might retain.

Elimination of Land Clearing Exemption from ORS 449.775

The Chairman asked the members of the Authority if anyone would like to make a motion on land clearing by cities and states.

Mr. Harms stated that it was his opinion there should be some control by the Sanitary Authority over agricultural burning. A program should be adopted

which would set forth times when there would be burning.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Portland felt something should be done with the present exemptions of land clearing, and that it is the city's opinion that the exemption of land clearing due to building demolition ought to be removed from Oregon Statute 449.775 due to the fact that this is working to the detriment of the city as well as some of their refuse disposal problems.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Sanitary Authority request the introduction of a bill into the Oregon Legislature which would delete land clearing operations or land grading from the exemptions in ORS 449.775.

Mr. Wheeler went on to say that if passed by the Legislature the Authority could then take action against any building demolition, highway clearing through the city, urban renewal, etc.

Mr. Harms was opposed to the motion because he favored including the agricultural exemptions in the proposed bill.

#### Tax Credit for Air and Water Pollution Control Equipment Installed by Industry

The Chairman explained that if an industry spends a lot of money for pollution control equipment and this increases the investment in the plant, then the company is assessed an ad valorem tax on the increased value of its property.

After some discussion by the members of the Authority, it was agreed that if a bill were introduced into the Legislature to give tax relief to industry, the Authority would present its views that it was not opposed to the bill but would not initiate such a bill.

#### Sewage Disposal for Houseboats

Mr. Denman, legal counsel, explained this was a matter of requiring the owners of all houseboats to connect their sewage devices, facilities, etc. to

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some type of collector system for treatment and disposal. There is a provision in the plumbing code which requires that all water and sewage from plumbing fixtures be discharged into a sewer system, septic tank or sewage cesspool. This section refers to plumbing in buildings and structures but does not state whether said building could be a floating device. The plumbing code would probably have to be changed to make sure it does apply to this type of situation.

If the Sanitary Authority or general water pollution control statutes were used for prosecution purposes then certain qualifications would be involved; for example it would be necessary to consider the size of the stream, effect on water quality, the values damaged, etc. If it were strictly under the plumbing code it would be by criminal prosecution, whereas under the water pollution control statutes it would be by injunctive proceedings.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the legal counsel be instructed to draft such changes as are necessary to clarify the law and to cover sewage disposal from houseboats.

#### Sewage Disposal from Ocean Going Vessels

Mr. Denman pointed out that from a legal standpoint regulating sewage disposal for ocean going vessels could be quite complicated, that at a meeting held on the subject at which the Port Commission was present, the opinion was expressed that the state should not get involved in this type of legislation. He stated further that the Port of Portland apparently does have some authority for regulating this matter but is reluctant to do it because it has to remain competitive. He said this problem should probably be handled on a federal level since it involves modifying ships which come from all over the world.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority adopt a resolution urging that the Federal Government give consideration to the problem of sewage disposal for ocean going vessels.

Metropolitan Air Pollution Control

Mr. John Denman stated that this is a proposal to amend the Metropolitan Study Commission and Service Act 199.110 by the addition of the words "air pollution", and under the definition "Metropolitan Services" a new subparagraph "g" be added as "air pollution."

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that these changes be recommended.

Mr. Hatchard asked to make a few comments regarding the metropolitan air pollution control and stated that the Authority was doing nothing in terms of encouraging the formation of a regional control district for the next three years as the Metropolitan Study Commission won't report till the 1967 Legislature. Mr. Hatchard explained that there were three jurisdictions within the Portland area who have the local funds to make the study now, but needed some leadership from the Sanitary Authority. He stated that the League of Oregon Cities at their meeting in Eugene in November passed a resolution that Chapter 449.830 be revised so that it would establish the procedure for an organization of city-county, intra-county or multi-county air pollution control program. Mr. Hatchard urged that the Authority members reconsider their action to see what could be done in the 1965 Legislature.

Mr. Harms then asked that the resolution from the League of Oregon Cities be read. Mr. Hatchard then read the resolution which had been proposed to the League by the city of Portland. The resolution actually adopted by the League was more general and was as follows:

WHEREAS it is a policy of the State of Oregon to maintain purity of the air to prevent injury to persons and property while preserving economic and industrial growth, and

WHEREAS existing statutes authorize cities and counties to enter into agreements for establishing and financing air pollution programs, but do not

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clearly define the procedures for organizing, operating, and financing area or regional air pollution control programs,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the League of Oregon Cities recommend legislation to establish procedures for organizing, governing, operating, enforcing, and financing city-county, intra-county, or multi-county air pollution control programs.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the members of the Sanitary Authority support in principle such a change in law as contained in the resolution from the League of Oregon Cities.

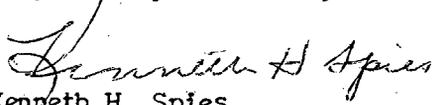
Rogue River

Mr. McPhillips stated he would like to see any case of pollution in the Rogue River by mining reported and brought up for abatement. The river too often is full of mud from these operations and since the Rogue River Coordination Board, which supposedly has jurisdiction, is not doing anything about it, the Sanitary Authority should go ahead with abatement proceedings. The other members concurred with Mr. McPhillips.

The date of the next meeting was set for February 18, 1965.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the meeting be adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 104th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority  
February 18, 1965

1A2357

The 104th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 11:00 a.m., February 18, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Doctor Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan, and E.C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Don Morrison, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen, Fred Bolton, and Leo Baton, District Sanitary Engineers; Bryan Johnson and R.F. Wood, Associate Engineers; Harold Sawyer and Patrick Curran, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Ed Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician, Glen Carter and Ed Quan, Aquatic Biologists; and Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control. Mr. John Amacher, Member, was unable to attend because of his absence from the state.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the minutes of the December 3, 1964, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the action taken on the following 31 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 4 project plans for air quality control for the months of December 1964, and January 1965, be approved:

Water Pollution Control Plans

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12- 1-64	Manzanita	Engineering Report	Prov. approval
12- 1-64	N. Umpqua S.D.	Preliminary Study	Prov. approval
12- 1-64	Springfield	Trunk Sewer S-48	Prov. approval
12- 2-64	Lane Co.	Sewage treatment plant Camp Lane	Prov. approval
12-14-64	Springfield	Sewer relocation	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Fairview	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Beaverton	Sewer- Wilson Park #4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Gander Ridge S.D.	Revision Sheets 1, 3 & 4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Oak Lodge S.D.	Lateral F-3-A	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Sweet Home	Sewer - M Street	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Eugene	Sewer- Garfield between 9th & 10th	Prov. approval
12-28-64	West Slope S.D.	Lateral B-9-3	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Portland	Industrial waste line and storm sewer - Columbia Steel Casting Co.	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Uplands S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1- 7-65	Douglas County	Waste Collection & Treatment Bremner Hills Trailer Park	Prov. approval
1-11-65	Uplands San. Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-15-65	Siletz Keys (Taft)	Sewerage system and treatment	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Seaside	Additions to pump station	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Jacksonville	Sewers - Lolita Acres	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Albany	Sewer extension-Rev. plans	Prov. approval
1-19-65	Junction City	Pump station and sewer	Prov. approval
1-20-65	South Salem	Force main - rev.	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Tangent	Treatment plant Elem. School	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Uplands San. Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Springfield	Sanitary sewer S-35	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-28-65	Medford	San. sewer on Biddle Road	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Linn County	Sewage treatment - Diamond Hill Subdivision	Prel. approval
1-29-65	Monmouth	Sacre's Acres sewer	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Whitford-McKay	S.W. 88th Avenue Lateral	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Lakeview Sub.S.D.	Preliminary Report	Approved
1-29-65	Lake Oswego	San. Sewers LID #88	Prov. approval

#### Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-1-64	Marion County	J.F. Kennedy School Incinerator	Not approved pending further action
1- 6-65	Portland	Chipman Chemical Company	Reviewed air monitoring data
1-12-65	Multnomah County	Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator	Cond. approval
1-21-65	Wasco County	Wahntonki High Sch. Incinerator	Requested additional infor.

#### FAIRWAY ESTATES

Mr. Harold E. Milliken reported that in September 1964, a proposal had been submitted to the Authority's staff by Clark and Groff, engineers for Mr. M.O. Bessonette, for the construction of a sewage treatment plant for retirement homes or 30 duplexes adjacent to the Rogue Valley Golf Course near Medford. In a conference with Mr. Bessonette it had been learned that the policy of the city of Medford prevented him from contracting with the city for disposal of sewage from his development. At the suggestion of the Authority's staff a sanitary district was formed with the thought that it would be easier to contract with the city of Medford for the purpose of disposal of the sewage.

Mr. Leo Baton, district engineer, had made inquiries locally and had visited the site. It became evident that this district, Fairway Estates Sanitary District, would have to build its own sewage treatment facilities.

An oxidation pond of sufficient size to provide for summer holding and sufficient treatment had therefore been proposed and approval had been given to proceed with final plans since it appeared that such a system could be built which would conform with the policies of the Authority.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the city of Medford requesting that this preliminary approval be rescinded because the city objected to the location of the oxidation pond. Consequently, it was decided to bring this matter to the attention of the Board.

Mr. Robert Duff, city manager, was present to represent the city of Medford. Mr. and Mrs. M.O. Bessonette, Mr. G.W. Kellington, Secretary and Attorney for the sanitary district, and Mr. Gilbert Groff of Clark and Groff Engineers, were present to represent the Fairway Estates Sanitary District.

Mr. Robert Duff, City Manager, stated that on January 8, 1965, the Medford City Council addressed a resolution to the State Board of Health protesting the location of a raw sewage lagoon on the Bessonette property immediately adjacent to the city of Medford, the objection being that if this request is granted others will also be received. He said the city does not want to be ringed with raw sewage lagoons.

Mr. Duff reported further that Jackson County had recently completed a \$50,000 plan for a sewerage system for the whole Bear Creek Valley which would include Medford, Ashland, Phoenix, Talent and all the area to the Rogue River. This, of course, would be a very comprehensive system and would take care of the sanitary problems in the Bear Creek Valley. However, the time required for implementation of this plan is not known.

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Mr. Duff then stated that Mr. Bessonette had contacted the Council relative to the formation of a sanitary district to serve this particular area but the city's experience with sanitary districts had been very sorry and as a consequence the Council long ago had determined not to have anything further to do with such districts. He said that the property which Mr. Bessonette or the district proposes to develop can be made contiguous to the city by including some of the golf holding company properties and then could be annexed and entitled to the rights of other citizens such as connection to the sanitary sewer system. The residences on either side of the proposed lagoon comprise one of the finest residential areas in the city. Some of the homes cost in excess of \$100,000, and there is objection to building a condominium type project. A map was displayed and the different properties outlined.

Mr. Duff reiterated that the reason the city does not wish to enter into a contract for connecting the sewage from the proposed development into the city system is that past experience with sanitary districts has not been good. The city would prefer annexation but would not approve a condominium type project. They would have to build single family residences.

Mr. Bessonette then testified that several years ago he had acquired property in the vicinity of the golf course, that he had put the Medford irrigation canal under ground at considerable expense with an eye to eventually developing the property, that not too long ago he gave approximately 10 acres of fairway to the golf course for an additional 9 holes and in return the golf company is required to keep it green and presentable. This provides a park like atmosphere. The property was given with that in mind. He now desires to develop this property as retirement homes or condominium. A trunk sewer of the city of Medford follows the exterior boundaries of this tract.

If a lagoon is installed now, at a later date when a trunk sewer extension is available to this property it can be connected without difficulty. It is anticipated that the water supply can be provided from the 4-inch city main now in use. The main objection to annexation is that the city will not approve the contemplated type of development.

Mr. Gil Groff, Clark and Groff Engineers, appeared and presented the engineering aspects of the proposed lagoon. He stated that from the standpoint of operation this facility should be feasible.

Mr. Harms stated it was his opinion that the Sanitary Authority did not have any choice but to approve the plan. He pointed out that the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has just put out a report on special purpose districts which lists the state of Oregon as 30th in size from a standpoint of population but 4th in the number of sanitary districts and 9th in special purpose districts.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the approval of the staff for construction of a sewage stabilization pond for the Fairway Estates be affirmed but with reluctance and with the hope that the area can still be served by a connection to the Medford city sewer system.

#### GRAND RONDE

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Grand Ronde in the public waters of the state of Oregon was summarized by Mr. Jensen. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be adopted and a public hearing be scheduled before a hearings officer as soon as practicable.

MILL CITY

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Mill City in the public waters of the state of Oregon was summarized by Mr. Jensen. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

A letter from Mr. Omark, Recorder for Mill City, dated February 11, 1965, was read.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that unless an acceptable program for abating pollution of the North Santiam River by raw sewage discharges within the city of Mill City is submitted within 60 days, the city will be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority to show cause why an order for abating this raw sewage discharge should not be issued.

STATUS REPORTS

Arrow Meat Company

Mr. Weathersbee stated that a "firm trial date" of March 2, 1965, at 9:45 a.m. has been set by the Circuit Court of Washington County regarding the case of Arrow Meat Company discharging its wastes into Council Creek.

Willamette Basin Pulp & Paper Mills

Mr. Weathersbee read a report, which has been made a part of the permanent files, regarding the status of the pulp and paper mills in the Willamette Basin. He said that due to the strike last fall by pulp and paper workers and the two crippling floods in December and January, the mills have not been able to complete their reports within the agreed time (January 1, 1965) covering comprehensive studies of their waste disposal problems and proposals for 85% reduction of their waste loads including settleable solids removal. Mr. Weathersbee went on to say that the Authority staff has an understanding with each of the mills as to when they are to have their reports done.

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City of Monroe

Mr. Weathersbee reported that a letter had been received from the city of Monroe submitting a revised schedule for their sewerage system improvements. This schedule will meet the construction deadline of December 1966.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the new schedule be accepted with the understanding that advertising and awarding of contracts by May 1966 means that the actual contract for construction be awarded.

Mt. Emily Lumber Company

Mr. Patterson reported that plans and specifications for control of emissions from the boilers and stacks at the plant were given conditional approval on February 9, 1965. The company proposal included control on one boiler and stack and control on six of a battery of ten boilers on the other stack. No action is required at this time.

Chipman Chemical Company

Mr. Patterson reported that the staff of the Air Quality Control Section had mailed questionnaires to 15 regulatory agencies, the Public Health Service, and industrial plants throughout the United States regarding control of odors arising from 2,4-D process. Unfortunately, no new information was gained. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case. No action was necessary at this time.

Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers

Mr. Weathersbee mentioned the fact that a resolution had been received from the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers regarding stricter enforcement of existing laws governing pollution. It was decided that no particular action need be taken except to note that the resolution had been received and to acknowledge receipt of same. This resolution has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Georgia-Pacific Corporation

The Secretary reported that in a letter received from Dr. C. Edward Taylor, Technical Director for the Georgia Pacific Corporation, it was stated the installation of the recirculation pump for the lagoon is progressing. It was planned to have the project completed by the last week in January but the heavy rainfall had prevented it. The company is making similar progress with the installation within the yard for the provision of a sump pump, and is presently considering possible extension of the outfall. The other facilities were to have been in operation early enough so a determination could be made by March or April of this year as to the need for extending the outfall.

The meeting was then adjourned for lunch at 12:25 p.m. and was reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

MEDFORD AIR QUALITY STUDY REPORT

Mr. Harold Patterson reviewed briefly the discussion which took place at the last Sanitary Authority meeting regarding the Medford study on wood waste disposal by wigwam burners conducted by Oregon State University. He stated that the staff had conferred on February 15 with the Associated Oregon Industries representatives and the Lumberman's Air Quality Committee composed of Bob Olinger, Ed Cone, S.V. McQueen, Sam Hughes and Tom Reynolds. Mr. Verner Adkison and Doctor Boubel were also present at that conference.

After some discussion it was agreed that the staff of the Air Quality Control Section should cooperate on the drafting of regulations to reduce emissions from wigwam waste burners. The regulations should include the areas of adjustable forced draft underfire air, overfire air with a variable control and introduced tangentially, a temperature measuring device near the burner's dome, a written log for recording burner exit temperature, draft settings, and operation to determine optimum patterns of operation for varied conditions of

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fuel and atmosphere, periodical cleaning of grates and general housekeeping, and proper maintenance of burner shell and related equipment. The staff also suggested including that approval of new tepee burners shall be by submission of plans and specifications to the Sanitary Authority. It was pointed out that if industry undertook all of these improvements, some mills might still be in violation of the Sanitary Authority regulations. Industry wants some assurance by variance whereby they could be allowed to go ahead and make the above listed improvements to effect a reduction of 30 to 50% in air contaminants and not be in violation of regulations of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Patterson went on to say that since the granting of a variance is a matter of policy and must be approved by the Sanitary Authority, this matter was being brought to the attention of the Authority for discussion before proceeding with further drafts of regulations. He stated that the staff is concerned that if the variance clause includes total variance from minimum smoke, particle fallout and suspended matter standards, there would be no control. He thought the Authority should have some clause to provide for the maximum efficient operation of the waste burner even with these variances to regulations being granted.

Dr. Boubel was then called upon to say a few words. He stated that the values shown in the report show the lumber industry to be primarily at fault, at least in the Medford area, as far as the amount of particle fallout and particulates suspended in the air. Dr. Boubel said he believed that an improvement in the quality of the air can be obtained in the areas where there are major concentrations of tepee burners, but that the lumber industry cannot be expected to put out the necessary expense to gain improvement unless they can be assured that they would not be brought into court for violation of state regulations. The suspended particulate and particle fallout standards which are currently in effect cannot be met by the lumber industry in an area such

as Medford or Eugene-Springfield, even though these improvements in the burners would be made. Dr. Boubel stated that he felt the improvement in the reduction of fallout would be a worthwhile thing to go after, and would be something which could be obtained rapidly, probably within a year or so. The lumber industry would have to be given some sort of a variance to act as an incentive toward implementing the program.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be authorized to proceed with drafting regulations to include a variance to the existing regulations relative to smoke, particle fallout and suspended particulate which would be reviewed on an annual basis until such variance was not necessary.

CITY OF PORTLAND

The following, representing the city of Portland, were present: Commissioner William A. Bowes, Deputy City Attorney Marian C. Rushing, City Engineer L.H. Rosenthal, Assistant City Engineers Ray N. Cruden, Joe P. Niehuser and C.A. Dow, and Administrative Assistant Carl Wendt.

Commissioner Bowes presented copies of the signed contract between the Dunthorpe-Riverdale area of the county and the city of Portland.

The Dunthorpe-Riverdale residents still have to vote bonds and proceed with construction of local sewers. It is not anticipated that the treatment plant will be ready until the latter part of March or April of 1965. The Willamette interceptor that will serve the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Sewer District will not be completed until 1966.

Commissioner Bowes then stated he wanted to discuss the Stevens and Thompson report on the Linnton-Guilds Lake-Portland interceptor sewer problem. He presented to the Board a four-page document setting forth the intentions of the city council relative to carrying out the recommendations of the engineers' report.

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Mr. Loren Thompson of Stevens and Thompson Engineers was asked to outline briefly the three alternate proposals contained in the report. Under Plan A, interceptor sewers would be built in the Linnton and the Guilds Lake areas for bringing the sewage to a point on the west-side of the Willamette adjacent to the SP&S railroad bridge where a thirty million gallon per day activated sludge plant would be built to treat the wastes from not only the Linnton and Guilds Lake areas, but also the Ankeny Street pumping station. It is felt that the industrial waste from the Linnton and Guilds Lake area would be difficult to treat and would need the buffering action that would be provided if the average flow from the Ankeny Street station of 20 million gallons per day of domestic sewage were added. The proposed plant would be designed to effect a 90% reduction in the oxygen demand before final disposal to the Willamette River. Plan A would cost some fourteen million dollars.

Plan B is essentially the same in that the Linnton-Guilds Lake trunks and interceptors would be built but instead of the treatment plant at the SP&S bridge, there would be a pumping station which would pump sewage through a tunnel to the existing Columbia Boulevard sewage treatment plant now providing primary treatment. It is anticipated that this plant would be expanded to provide capacity for an average daily flow of 100 mg and a new outfall to the Columbia River parallel to the present outfall would be installed. Under Plan B the Ankeny Station would continue as at present to discharge to the eastside interceptor system. This would require enlargement of the Columbia Boulevard interceptor. Plan B would cost an estimated \$11,462,000.

Plan C is similar to Plan B except the Ankeny pump station would discharge to the new pumping station near the SP&S railroad bridge and would therefore be separated from the East central system leaving the East central system to pick up the existing sewage on that side of the river. The existing plant outfall would still have to be enlarged for adequate capacity, as also would the treatment plant. The Columbia Boulevard interceptor would not have to

be enlarged. This project would cost about the same as Plan A. One advantage of Plans B or C over Plan A is that important industrial property would not have to be used for a sewage treatment plant. The site that is contemplated for Plan A is just north of the Pennsalt Manufacturing plant. Another disadvantage of Plan A is that even if 90% reduction were achieved, 10% of the organic loading would still be going to the Willamette River.

The program outlined by the City Council would be a combination of Plans B and C and would include construction in five phases. Phase 1 would include an 80 million gallon tunnel so if necessary to go to Plan C the tunnel would have capacity for it. As part of Phase 1 a syphon discharge line would be placed under the river which would take 30 million gallons at the present time and a pumping station would be built which eventually could handle the sewage from the Ankeny station, but initially the pumps under Phase 1 would have capacity only for the Linnton-Guilds Lake areas. Phase 2 would include the Guilds Lake trunk and interceptor sewers and the Linnton interceptor. Phase 3 would be the enlargement of the Columbia Boulevard sewage treatment plant. Phase 4 would be the enlargement of the existing outfall sewer to the Columbia River. If it is later determined that the Ankeny Street pumping station should be removed from the East side, Phase 5 would be constructed so that the discharge would go to the SP&S railroad bridge pumping station.

Total cost of the project is estimated at about \$14,000,000. The city now has a 3.7 million dollar fund built up from sewer service charges. It is proposed to finance the project on a pay-as-you-go basis. There will be about \$1,300,000 per year available for construction from the present sewer service charge.

The Secretary pointed out the necessity of conducting concurrently the studies needed to determine how best to eliminate the by-passing of raw sewage from the southeast portion of the present interceptor system because these by-passes constitute a major source of pollution in the lower Willamette.

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It is expected the program can be completed in 5 or 6 years. The city will be applying for federal funds and would hope to get all the help possible.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as generally approving the plan of action outlined by the city of Portland with the additional request that the city proceed with all possible speed in implementing this plan since it doesn't appear that any substantial benefit would be obtained by having all funds available before proceeding.

#### CENTENNIAL MILLS

The Secretary reported that Centennial Mills, Inc., which are located on N.W. Front Street, want to put in a new process which will result in an industrial waste load in the Portland Harbor. The company proposes to tie into the city sewer system but at the present time the city is not in a position to serve them. Based on preliminary calculations, the waste from this new operation would have a population equivalent of about 7,000. The company would like to know whether the Sanitary Authority would permit them to go ahead and start production now or as soon as they can get the plant built, even though the city sewer would not be available, or make them wait until the city sewer is available.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that approval to start production cannot be granted by the Sanitary Authority until the city sewer is available.

#### DUNTHORPE-RIVERDALE

The signed contract having been submitted earlier by Commissioner Bowes for treatment of the sewage from this district by the city of Portland, the Chairman instructed the Authority's staff to keep the pressure on the county to make sure the necessary trunk and lateral sewers will be completed as soon as possible.

LEGISLATION

## (1) SB 212 - Certification of sewage treatment plant operators.

The Secretary stated that this particular bill had not been submitted to either the Sanitary Authority or the Board of Health for full-fledged support. Similar bills had been introduced in the two previous legislative sessions and defeated.

The staff of both the Sanitary Authority and the Board of Health are in favor of mandatory certification because it is felt that it would be a means of elevating the proficiency of the operators so they would do a better and more efficient job of operating these very important facilities. At the present time and for the past several years Oregon has had a voluntary certification program.

Under this proposed legislation a certified operator would be required for any sewage treatment plant that served 1,000 people or more or a population equivalent of 1,000 people or more. At the present time there is a total of 136 systems in operation in Oregon meeting that requirement. There are 127 certified operators under the voluntary program who are actually operating these 136 systems; however, that doesn't mean that 127 of the 136 systems have certified operators. In fact, Portland has 24 operators who are certified. Actually only 66 of the 136 systems have certified operators. Under the proposal anyone certified under the voluntary program would automatically be certified under a grandfather clause in the compulsory plan.

## (2) HB 1312 - Abolishing the Rogue River Coordination Board.

This is identical to SB 222 introduced in the 1963 Legislature. The Secretary reported that HB 2031 appropriating \$750 for financing the Coordination Board's activities for the next biennium had already been approved by the 1965 Legislature.

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Mr. Wendel stated that according to the Attorney General's office the Sanitary Authority could act as if the Rogue River Coordination Board did not exist.

(3) SB 194 - Columbia Interstate Compact.

This proposed Columbia Interstate Compact was approved by the five upper states in the basin two years ago. The only two states that did not approve it were Oregon and Washington.

If this bill were approved it would authorize the compact commission to proceed with enforcement actions and interstate pollution problems if the individual states failed to abate the problem.

(4) SB90 - Metro Study Commission.

Mr. Howard Smith stated that the local government committee of the House of Representatives met at 1:00 p.m. on this date and considered SB 90 which would authorize the Metropolitan Study Commission to develop a proposal for metropolitan air quality control program. He reported that after some discussion by the Committee the bill received a unanimous "do pass." This bill had previously passed the Senate on February 9 by a vote of 20 to 5.

(5) HB 1272 - Motor Vehicle Exhaust Control.

Mr. Patterson stated that the difference between this bill and the California law is that this bill applies state-wide and does not differentiate between new and used cars, and also provides for no inspection or enforcement. In other words, it calls for spending about one hundred million dollars for control devices without any enforcement clause.

Dr. Wilcox said that he had just returned from Washington, D.C. where they had explored this type of legislation and the matter of inspection had been discussed too. The trend of the thinking there was to support the proposed Federal act introduced by Senator Muskie. Under this proposal the Federal Government would establish national standards and the states would be requested to assist with enforcement.

Mr. Harms stated that he thought the Authority was already on record as favoring referral of this problem to a Highway Interim Committee.

The Secretary replied that this was part of the motion at the last meeting and also to ask the Legislature to approve an appropriation in sufficient amount to adequately study the problem of pollution control from auto emissions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the members of the Authority express their reservations about HB 1272 to the committee considering it and to the Legislature, in view of the pending Federal legislation and the problems with inspections and enforcement.

(6) SB 242 - Regional Air Pollution Control.

The Secretary stated that this bill had been introduced at the request of the city of Portland and provides for the creation of an air quality control region. The bill provides for cities and counties to enter into contracts or agreements to establish regional air quality control programs, with a Board of Directors responsible for administering the program.

IZAAC WALTON LEAGUE RESOLUTION

Mr. Patterson read Resolution No. 5 approved by the Izaak Walton League regarding adoption of an air quality control ordinance in the Portland area. The Secretary commented that the city of Portland has received a lot of publicity for having adopted this comprehensive air quality control ordinance, and the Associated Oregon Industries was honored by an award by the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Association for the part that it played in the development and adoption of this ordinance.

The date for the next meeting was set for May 6, 1965.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

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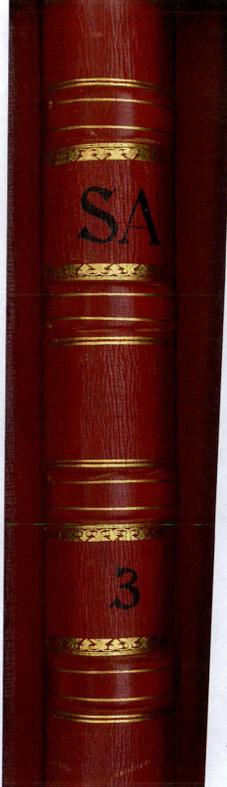
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**FRONT**

RE: Molalla Sewage Disposal- continued

It was then MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the matter be continued for 60 days with the provision that the city submit a report of satisfactory progress to the Authority within that time.

LOCATION OF OUTFALL SEWER FOR CITY OF SPRINGFIELD:

In connection with a request from the city of Springfield for final approval of its outfall sewer the following persons were present: Mr. William S. Fort, Springfield City Attorney; Mr. Frank R. Brown and Mr. John W. Boeshons of the Springfield Utility Board; Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer for Springfield; and Mr. Robert A. Finlayson, Eugene City Manager.

Mr. Spies explained that the proposed location for the outfall sewer from the new Springfield sewage treatment plant to the Willamette River had been objected to by the city of Eugene, the Eugene Millrace Improvement Association and the University of Oregon Student Body. The complainants were concerned that it would constitute a hazard to the quality of the water in the Eugene Millrace. The city of Eugene had also indicated that it had plans to construct a public park in the immediate vicinity of the outfall.

The results of a sanitary survey which had been conducted recently by the Authority staff of the bacterial quality of the Willamette River and millrace waters were discussed by Mr. Spies. It was the opinion of the engineering staff, in view of the high degree of treatment which will be provided by the Springfield sewage treatment plant, that the proposed location for the outfall sewer will not constitute a hazard to the millrace. It was shown that the effluent from the present outfall sewer which is farther upstream does not mix readily with the waters in the main river channel and therefore does not seriously affect the millrace.

It was pointed out that the city of Springfield had already been notified by the Authority that if the proposed park is ever developed by the city of Eugene the Springfield outfall sewer will have to be moved downstream.

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Mr. Cunningham expressed the opinion that in view of the nature of the site he seriously doubted that it would ever be developed as a public park. He said it is subject to frequent flooding by the waters of the Willamette River.

Mr. Finlayson presented a map of the area showing the property owned by the city of Eugene. Mr. Fort presented a copy of a resolution which had been adopted by the Springfield Utility Board, said copy having been made a part of the Sanitary Authority files in this case.

Two alternate locations for the outfall sewer were also discussed, the first one being on city of Eugene property and terminating downstream from the diversion dam for the mill race, and the second one being upstream from the Eugene property.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried that any one of the three proposed locations for the outfall sewer be approved, conditional upon its effect on the downstream water uses.

#### WASTE DISPOSAL FOR INDUSTRIES ALONG COLUMBIA SLOUGH

The Authority was advised that letters had been sent by the secretary to fifteen industries located along Columbia Slough requesting that they be represented at this meeting so that further consideration could be given to the matter of abating the pollution caused in the waters of Columbia Slough by their liquid wastes. In response to these requests the following persons were present; Mr. J. W. Bigelow of 407 N. Columbia Blvd., representing B and B Ranch; Mr. C. Pace representing Bissenger and Co.; Mr. N. C. Wood representing Portland Rendering; Mr. E. Bonner and Mr. C. B. Fitzpatrick representing Armour and Co., Mr. R. D. Lomax and Mr. Henry Ding representing Brander Meat Co., Mr. Gordon L. Burt, Engineer-Manager, Bureau of Sewage and Refuse Disposal, City of Portland; and Mr. George Mead, attorney for ten meat processing plants.

Mr. Spies reviewed the case pointing out that the industries in question had been advised by letter in November 1946, November 1950 and October 1951 of their responsibilities to abate said pollution in Columbia Slough. It was pointed out further that the city of Portland had abated its share of the pollution in

in November 1951. Mr. Spies reminded the Authority that it had considered this matter on December 7, 1951, March 21, 1952, June 27, 1952 and October 17, 1952. At each hearing the matter had been continued because the industries claimed that they planned to connect to the city of Portland interceptor sewer system as soon as the city adopted the necessary ordinances making such connections possible. On September 24, 1953, the Portland City Council finally adopted a sewer-user service charge ordinance (No. 99205) setting up a schedule of charges for industries located outside of the city limits. The city is therefore now in a position to contract with the Columbia Slough industries.

Mr. George Mead then stated that the industries which he represented were going ahead with plans for connecting to the Portland sewerage system and that some of them including Kenton Packing Company and Pacific Meat Company had already ordered or installed the necessary pre-treatment works.

Mr. Gordon Burt advised the Authority that the Portland sewage treatment project did not have adequate facilities for the disposal of wastes from the rendering plants and that consequently such plants would have to dispose of their wastes by other means.

Mr. Fitzpatrick reported that Armour & Company had already ordered equipment in preparation for connection to the city system.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the matter be continued for another 60 days conditioned upon satisfactory progress being made in the meantime by the industries concerned and progress reports being submitted to the Authority on or before the end of the 60-day period by each industry, and conditioned further that, if any such industry fails to submit a satisfactory progress report within the time designated, it be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause if any exists why legal action should not be taken against it.

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NORTH ROSEBURG SANITARY DISTRICT

Mr. Queseth reported that a stipulation had been signed by the attorneys for North Roseburg Sanitary District, Roseburg Homes, Inc., Cloverdale Water Co., and the State Sanitary Authority in the case of the State of Oregon vs. Roseburg Homes et al. Under the terms of the stipulation the Sanitary District agreed to connect the Cloverdale sewer system to its own system thereby ending the insanitary conditions caused by the discharge of inadequately treated sewage from the subdivision.

The next meeting of the Authority was scheduled for January 29, 1954.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

January 29, 1954

The fifty-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:15 P.M., Friday, January 29, 1954, in Room 579, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., C. E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch, and B.A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

RESOLUTION:

The members observed the passing of their dear friend and colleague, Mr. Blaine Hallock, by submitting the following resolution:

Whereas: The Almighty in His wisdom has removed from our midst Blaine Hallock, a member of the State Sanitary Authority since December 19, 1938, and

Whereas, the progress made by the State Sanitary Authority in the abatement of pollution of public waters was greatly benefited by his interest, knowledge and wisdom in the development of policies and procedures, and

Whereas, his friendly manner, gentle humor and unswerving sence of responsibility endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and earned him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, now therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of the State Sanitary Authority, express our deep sorrow and sense of personal loss in the passing of Blaine Hallock, friend, comrade and loyal citizen, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to his beloved wife, Mrs. Blaine Hallock, to the Governor of Oregon, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Authority.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Secretary

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It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the above resolution be adopted.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the fifty-seventh meeting which had been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the action as taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-1	Glendale	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
10-6	Oswego	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-9	Laurelwood	Laurelwood Academy STP (revised)	Prov. approval
10-9	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-9	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-15	Union County	Willow Grade school sewage disposal	Approved
10-16	Coquille	Community Nursing Home	Not approved
10-23	Lane County	Thurston Jr. High school sewerage	Approved
10-26	Coquille	Community Nursing Home (revised)	Approved
10-26	Winston	Revised plans for STP	Prov. approval
10-28	Curry County	Ophir school sewerage	Approved
10-29	Lane County	Lorane Grade school sewerage	Approved
11-3	Hood River	21st Street sewer	Cond. approval
11-16	Marion County	Mt. Angel Abby sewerage	Prov. approval
11-23	Klamath Falls	Preliminary report	Approved
11-27	Glendale	Revised basis of design	Approved
12-1	Washington County	Buxton school plans	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
12-4	Salem	Silverton Road sewer	Not approved
12-17	Taft	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
12-18	Blue Lake Park	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
12-21	North Roseburg S.D.	Diversion Manhole	Approved
12-21	Salem	Silverton Road sewer	Approved
12-22	Malheur County	Willow Creek school sewerage	Prov. approval
12-29	Washington County	General Motors school disposal	Not approved
12-31	Douglas County	Days Creek school septic tank	Approved

MT. HOOD SKIWAY (Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company)

The Mt. Hood Skiway was represented by Mr. Carl H. Lundell, secretary, and by Mr. Lloyd Clark, engineer.

Mr. Spies presented the following information regarding the Mt. Hood Skiway sewage disposal problem. At the last meeting of the Authority a formal hearing had been held and based on the evidence submitted findings of fact had been made and a final order entered against the Mt. Hood Skiway. Under said order the company was required to submit to the Authority within 60 days plans, specifications and program for satisfactorily eliminating the stream pollution caused by the discharge of its inadequately treated sewage. In response to that order the company retained the services of Clark and Groff Engineers. Based on the recommendations of these engineers the company had recently made certain improvements to its existing sewage disposal facilities such that since the first of January 1954 the effluent from said facilities had been effectively chlorinated. At the request of Clark and Groff Engineers two investigations by Authority staff members had been made of the operation of the facilities during the month of January. The first inspection made on January 6 disclosed that the sewage effluent which was being discharged into the stream had a chlorine residual of 0.3 ppm.

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Bacteriological analysis of samples collected from the receiving stream gave the following results (expressed as most probable number of coliform organisms per 100 milliliter of sample): Up stream from sewer--620, 100' below sewer--620, bridge at Ski Bowl downstream from sewer--2400.

The second inspection was on Sunday January 10 when the facilities were being used at peak capacity. Sewage effluent on this date had a chlorine residual of 0.5 ppm. The MPN tests on this date were 60 for the station above the sewer, 60 for the first station 100' downstream from the sewer and 46 at the Ski Bowl bridge. The findings of these two inspections indicated therefore that at the present time no serious nuisance condition or bacterial pollution was being caused by said sewage effluent. Mr. Spies pointed out, however, that at the time of these inspections the water temperature was very low, being only 2°C., and that as a consequence bacterial growth in the stream was naturally limited. The results obtained at this time of the year therefore may or may not be indicative of the results that would be obtained during the summer when the water temperature is considerably higher. Mr. Spies then stated that on January 28 a copy of the report prepared by Clark and Groff had been received from Mr. C. H. Lundell, secretary of the Mt. Hood Skiway. In this report the engineers described briefly the existing facilities, presented the results of studies which had been made to determine the daily flow of sewage, and also outlined the additions which would be necessary for providing secondary sewage treatment. They estimated that it would cost between \$4000 and \$5000 to install secondary treatment. Because the improved operation of the existing facilities appeared to be satisfactory at the present time and also because of the urgent need for one sewer system to serve the entire Government Camp community, it was recommended by Clark & Groff that the skiway be permitted to operate the existing facilities for the time being without the addition of secondary treatment.

It was then pointed out by Mr. Spies that the efficacy of the existing facilities depended almost entirely on the proper operation and maintenance of the chlorinator. He stated that it would be necessary for the Authority staff to check the operation of this system at fairly regular and frequent intervals. Following a brief discussion of the above facts the Authority members concluded that the Mt. Hood Skiway had made satisfactory progress and that no further action was necessary in the matter at this time.

BATTLE AXE SEWERAGE

Mrs. H. F. Villiger, her attorney, Mr. Clarence A. Potts, and Mrs. R. M. Hughes were present regarding this matter. At the previous Authority meeting on October 23, 1953, a formal hearing had been held but no definite decision had been reached pending the submission of additional facts in the case. The necessary additional information was subsequently presented by the Authority staff in a report dated November 18, 1953, said report having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case.

Mr. Spies then reported that on January 10, 1954, another investigation of the so-called Battle Axe sewerage system had been made by a representative of the Authority. The system was found to be still in use but no improvements had been made. The sand filter was not functioning. Sewage and surface water were both flowing directly across the top of the filter from whence they discharged into the receiving stream. Samples collected from the stream showed the coliform content (MPN) to be as follows: Upstream from the system - less than 4.5; at the filter - 24,000; 200 feet below the system - 2,400.

Mr. Clarence A. Potts stated that they realized that the system was inadequate but that the present owners or users were not in a position to employ engineers or to build a modern sewage treatment plant. They were in hopes that the Government Camp Sanitary District could find the necessary

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financial assistance so they could build a system for the entire community.

Upon questioning he admitted that his client had not attempted to contact congressional representatives in this regard but that they would try to if the Sanitary District board was not going to do it.

Mrs. R. M. Hughes then reported that she was quite certain that someone (name not given) was planning to go to Washington D.C. for that purpose. She also thought that an effort would be made to get a special appropriation from the next state legislature.

Mr. Spies pointed out that since the last Authority meeting the Mountain View Inn's sewerage system had failed again and that sewage was now flowing on top of the ground adjacent to the main highway.

In response to a question by the chairman, Mr. Cuyler reported that there are some 10 or 12 business establishments in the community which need sewerage facilities badly. There are also some private residences in the same condition.

Lloyd Clark reported that sometime ago he had conferred with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service in Washington D.C. and had been given the impression that it would be possible to obtain financial assistance through that agency.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that all property and home owners in the Government Camp area who are discharging inadequately treated sewage effluents into the public waters of the state be cited to appear at the next meeting to show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered against them to abate the pollution.

CITY OF MOLALLA

The city of Molalla was represented by Mayor Fred Averill, R. F. Morrow, Paul Jan and Oswald Marson, Councilmen, and J. J. Waller, City Water Supt.

A memorandum prepared by the Authority staff and dated January 29, 1954, was read by the secretary, said memorandum having been made a part of the permanent files of the Authority in this case. A letter dated January 27, 1954, from the city attorney, Clifford S. Beckett, was also read by the secretary.

Mayor Averill stated that he and the other council members were not pleased over the outcome of the recent bond election as they had hoped that the voters would approve the \$300,000 bond issue. He said the council wanted to cooperate with the Authority.

A copy of a full-page advertisement published in the Molalla Pioneer newspaper on January 21, 1954, and paid for by a group of citizens who opposed the bond election was shown to the Authority members. It was reported by the city officials that handbills containing similar information had also been distributed to each household by the opposition before the election.

When asked if any public meetings had been held to inform the citizens of the facts regarding the sewage disposal problem, Mayor Averill admitted that none had been held. He said he had tried without success to get the Chamber of Commerce to sponsor such a meeting. The council had however published some information in the local newspaper.

After reviewing all the facts in the matter it was concluded by the Authority that the best way to help the council get the support of the voters would be to refer the matter to the Attorney General for action. It was therefore MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the matter be referred to the Attorney General with the request that appropriate action be taken to bring about compliance by the city of Molalla

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with the order issued by the Authority.

Mr. Quesseth was asked to notify the secretary when an appointment could be made to discuss the matter with the Attorney General.

#### M & S CANNING COMPANY

A memorandum dated January 28, 1954, prepared by J. R. Boydston, Sanitary Authority engineer, was read by the secretary, said memorandum having been made a part of the permanent files of the Authority in this case.

Mr. Quesseth stated that he had reviewed this matter with the Authority staff and that inasmuch as the pollution caused by this company's operations was intermittent rather than continuous he was of the opinion that, if legal action should be found to be necessary in order to stop said pollution, it would be better to proceed under the general statutes pertaining to pollution control rather than under the Sanitary Authority statute. The former laws include a definite penalty clause whereas the latter would require injunction proceedings.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the M and S Canning Company be informed that if another complaint is received and it is found that pollution is being caused by the wastes from said company the matter will be referred to the District Attorney for appropriate action under the general statutes of the state pertaining to pollution control.

#### COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

At the last meeting of the Authority on October 23, 1953, the matter of pollution by industries located along Columbia Slough was continued for another 60 days with the provision that in the meantime each company submit a satisfactory progress report to the Authority. This matter had previously been reviewed by the Authority at regular meetings on December 7,

1951; March 21, 1952; June 27, 1952; and October 17, 1952.

The 15 industries involved in this matter were notified by letter in November 1946, November 1950 and October 1951 of their responsibilities to abate their pollution.

It was reported by Mr. Spies that within the 60-day period following the last meeting of the Authority only 5 of the companies had submitted progress reports. Consequently, on January 5, 1954, a registered letter had been sent by the secretary to the other 10 companies.

George Mead, attorney, who represents 10 of the companies submitted a letter on January 8, 1954, giving only general information regarding the plans of the industries. No specific information for the individual plants was given by Mr. Mead.

Mr. Spies then reported that according to the latest information which had been obtained by the Authority staff six of the companies have ordered or installed pretreatment facilities, only six of them have thus far consulted with the city of Portland regarding connection to the city's sewerage system and only six companies have had preliminary engineering studies made.

He stated that although some of the companies are making fairly satisfactory progress it was his opinion that in order to get all of them to proceed with the installation of required waste disposal facilities a public hearing should be held, a findings of fact made, and a final order entered requiring abatement within a specified period of time.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried that citations be issued to each of the 15 companies involved directing them to appear at the next meeting to show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered against them requiring abatement of the pollution of the public waters of Columbia Slough caused by the discharge therein of their industrial wastes.

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COMMISSION OF PUBLIC DOCKS

The request of the Commission of Public Docks for permission to discharge raw sewage into the Willamette River from a new warehouse under construction at the foot of N. W. 20th and 21st Avenues, Portland, Oregon, was referred to the Authority members for consideration. A map of the Portland interceptor sewer system was presented. It showed that although the main West Central interceptor is now under construction, the city has no immediate plans for construction of the proposed lateral sewer in N. W. Front Avenue adjacent to the new warehouse.

After discussion of the matter it was concluded that even temporary permission could not be granted for the discharge of raw sewage into the Willamette River from said property. It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the Authority could not permit the discharge of raw sewage into the river and that the Commission of Public Docks in Portland be notified that the sewage from the new warehouse must be disposed of either by connection to the Portland interceptor sewer system, by sub-surface means on the Commission's own property, or by adequate and approved treatment prior to discharge into the river.

LETTER FROM STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The secretary read a letter from the State Highway Commission dated November 20, 1953, and signed by Mr. R. H. Baldock, State Highway Engineer. It was in reply to a letter written to them asking that they include special clauses in their highway construction projects for the purpose of controlling air and water pollution. The letter from Mr. Baldock stated that such clauses were already included in their contracts and that the Highway Commission would cooperate with both the Air Pollution Authority and the Sanitary Authority in these matters.

CITY OF SHERIDAN

Mr. Spies reported that on January 22, 1954, the voters of Sheridan had approved 235 to 219 a \$350,000 bond issue for construction of a municipal sewerage system but that certain persons who had opposed the bond issue had threatened to prevent the city council from proceeding with the project. After a brief discussion it was concluded that Mr. Spies should attend the next meeting of the Sheridan city council in an attempt to overcome such opposition.

CITY OF MT. ANGEL

It was pointed out that a public hearing in the matter of sewage and waste disposal for the city of Mt. Angel had been held by the Authority in July 1952, that a findings of fact had been made, and that the city had been ordered to abate the pollution in the Pudding River by not later than July 1, 1953. It was pointed out further that thus far preliminary but not final engineering plans had been prepared, that the cost of construction had been estimated at \$100,000 for city sewage only and \$130,000 for both city sewage and creamery wastes, and that the city council had not as yet completed the necessary fiscal program. The fiscal program had been delayed because the city had been unable to reach an agreement with the officials of the creamery regarding the latter's share of the cost.

Mr. Boydston stated that he was planning to attend the next city council meeting on February 1 to discuss this matter with them.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that appropriate action be undertaken for the purpose of enforcing the final order issued by the Authority to the city of Mt. Angel in 1952 for the abatement of pollution.

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CITY OF TOLEDO

The court case filed by the Authority in February 1953 against the city of Toledo for pollution of the waters of Yaquina River and Bay is still pending. Mr. Spies reported that he had called Mayor Bogert on January 25, 1954, and had learned that the city council had recently authorized the employment of new engineers for the redesign of the required sewage disposal facilities inasmuch as the engineer employed previously had been discharged by the city. Until new plans have been prepared, the city is unable to sell its bonds to the state of Oregon. Mr. A. H. Rice of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, Engineers, who was present at the meeting, stated that his firm expects to sign a contract with the city within the next few days and that work would start immediately on the new plans.

No action by the Authority in the matter was considered necessary at this time.

CITY OF CARLTON

It was pointed out that thus far no public hearing has been held or final order issued in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Carlton. In May 1952, however, permission had been granted the city by the Authority for connection of a new grade school to the existing city sewer system because the city had promised to complete the construction of its sewage treatment plant in 1953. In June 1953 the city had attempted to sell its bond issue of \$110,000 but received no bids for the same. No further progress had been reported since that time although the Authority had suggested that the city apply to the State Bond Commission for sale of the bonds to the state of Oregon.

Mr. Spies stated that he had called the city recorder on January 28 and had learned that the city council was to consider a new fiscal program at its

next council meeting on February 1. He stated further that Mr. C. E. Cuyler planned to attend that meeting.

It was then MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that a letter be written to the city of Carlton in time for the next council meeting reminding the city of its promise to construct sewage treatment works and informing the council that unless immediate action is taken by the city in this regard it will be necessary to cite the council members to appear before the Authority and show cause, if any exists, why they should not abate their sewage pollution in the public waters of the Yamhill River.

CITY OF NEWPORT

A public hearing was held by the Authority on July 18, 1952, regarding the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Newport. A findings of fact was made and a final order issued against the city requiring abatement by July 1, 1953. This order was later amended on May 15, 1953, setting a new deadline of June 1954 for completion of the project. Under the amended order the city was to vote bonds in July 1953 and thereby complete its fiscal program.

Mr. Spies reported that thus far the city had not voted any bonds and that no reply had been received to a letter dated December 21, 1953, requesting a report from the city in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried that Newport be notified that unless they show immediate progress in getting the bond issue out and start construction the order already issued will be enforced. Mr. Quesseth suggested further if time does expire we will not look favorably on an extension of time. The motion was amended.

CITY OF OSWEGO

Mr. Spies reported that the city of Oswego was several months behind in its schedule for construction of sewage treatment works. In response to a public hearing held by the Authority in April 1949, the city had promised to complete its sewage treatment plant by July 1, 1951. Since then engineering plans have been prepared, mechanical equipment has been purchased, a sinking fund of some \$26,000 has been accumulated, and a \$160,000 bond issue has been voted by the people. The latter bond issue, however, has recently been declared illegal.

The city council has as yet worked out no solution to its fiscal problem and therefore can not start construction of the treatment plant. It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Oswego be notified that unless immediate progress is made in constructing the required sewage disposal facilities the Authority will have no alternative but to take appropriate steps to enforce the laws pertaining to pollution control.

STATUS OF OTHER MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

Progress reports from other cities were presented as follows:

- (1) Gladstone The city council is to open bids on February 2, 1954, for construction of a pump station and sewer line connecting with the Oregon City sewerage system.
- (2) Gresham Bids are to be opened February 24, 1954, for construction of an outfall line to transport the sewage and wastes from the city of Gresham to the main Columbia River. Bids for construction of the treatment plant will be opened at a later date. The project is estimated to cost about \$650,000.

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- (3) Springfield No agreement has yet been reached between the cities of Springfield and Eugene regarding location of the outfall sewer. The latter city has filed court action seeking a declaratory judgement regarding the authority of the former to condemn property owned by the city of Eugene.
  - (4) Vale Engineering plans have been prepared for the installation of a sewage lagoon as the means of disposal for the city of Vale.
  - (5) Rockaway A \$268,000 bond issue was approved by the voters on January 20, 1954. Engineering plans for a sewer system and treatment plant are now being prepared. Bids for sale of the bonds are to be opened on April 1, 1954.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

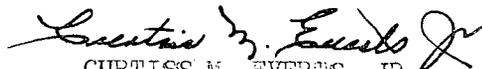
Mr. Quesseth was requested by the members to study the existing pollution control laws to determine what could be done to enforce compliance with orders issued by the Authority and to determine what amendments if any should be made to strengthen existing statutes.

No action was taken in the matter of appointing another attorney to take the place of Mr. Quesseth who has recently accepted the position of legal advisor for another state department.

The date for the next meeting was set for April 21, 1954.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 21, 1954

The fifty-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 P.M., Wednesday April 21, 1954, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., C. E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, Harold M. Patterson, District Engineer, and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers. Also present was Mr. E. F. Eldridge, Director and Chief Engineer, Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Washington.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the fifty-eighth meeting which had been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the action as taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved.

Date	Location	Project	Action
1-7	Nehalem	Preliminary Engineering report	Comments submitted
1-11	Malheur County	Vale Union High Sewerage	Not approved
1-13	Baker County	Durkee School sewerage	Not approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-18	Cottage Grove	Parochial school sewerage	More detail requested
1-20	Gresham	Outfall sewer	Approved
1-25	Lane County	Willamette Grade school sewerage	Approved
1-27	Wheeler	Preliminary report	Approved
1-27	Vale	Preliminary report lagoon system	Action deferred
2-1	Cottage Grove	Parochial school sewerage	Approved
2-3	Days Creek	School sewerage (revised)	Approved
2-5	Seaside	Additions to plant	Changes suggested
2-8	Multnomah County	Jewish Home sewerage	Not approved
2-11	Yamhill County	Amity school sewerage	No action
2-15	Bunker Hill S.D.	Preliminary report	Approved except for const. schedule
2-15	Oswego	Sewage treatment plant	Changes suggested
2-18	Clackamas County	Lake Grove Elementary school	Recommendations submitted
2-26	Enterprise	Preliminary report	Approved
3-2	Hillsboro	Armory sewerage	Not approved
3-2	Salem	Serra Catholic High school	Action deferred
3-8	Burns	Burns Cantonment sewerage	Action deferred
3-9	Clatskanie	Sewer extension	Not approved
3-10	Oswego	By-pass sewer	Approved
3-10	Oswego	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
3-11	Reedsport	Douglas Housing project	Approved
3-12	Carlton	Sewage treatment plant (revised)	Approved
3-16	Dallas	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-16	Marion County	Hazel Green school sewerage	Further information requested

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-19	Baker County	Durkee School sewage disposal	Approved
3-19	Clatskanie	Sewer extentions	Prov. approval
3-19	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-24	Burns	Burns Cantonment sewerage	Recommendations submitted
3-25	Marylhurst	Preliminary report	Approved
3-31	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Approved

LAMB-WESTON INC. Citation Hearing

In response to a citation which had previously been issued to the company, Mr. F. Gilbert Lamb, President, was present to represent Lamb-Weston, Inc. in the matter of industrial waste disposal by said company in the public waters of the state of Oregon. A memorandum dated April 21, 1954, and prepared by the engineering staff of the Authority pertaining to this matter had previously been submitted to Mr. Lamb and therefore was not read at the hearing but was made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case.

Mr. Lamb stated that his company wished to cooperate fully with the Sanitary Authority in the matter of stream pollution control. When asked why his company had delayed so long in carrying out the instructions of the Authority's engineers regarding installation of adequate waste disposal facilities Mr. Lamb gave the following report:

His company had purchased the Weston food processing plant in the summer of 1950 and immediately thereafter retained the services of John W. Cunningham and Associates, Consulting Engineers, for advice in solving the waste disposal problem. After making a study of the situation the engineers had recommended that land disposal be employed. Serious efforts were then made by the company to acquire sufficient land near the plant for that purpose. Unfortunately the only land that was available at that time was a 400-acre farm located some 8 miles northwest of the plant. Because the cost of installing an 8-mile

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pipe line from the plant to this land was too great, the company had to use the lagoon system built by the previous owners for the disposal of its wastes in 1951. Finally in 1952 the company was successful in obtaining 200 acres of land located a short distance southwest of the cannery. This land plus the lagoon system was used in 1953 for disposal of the wastes. At the present time the waste disposal facilities include two 20-mesh screens for pretreatment of the wastes. A third screen is also available for emergency or standby use. After being screened the wastes are pumped to the 200-acre farm where they are used for irrigation. The original lagoons are to be used for impounding any overflow waters from the screening plant and for the impounding of certain wastes which will not be used for irrigating purposes.

In response to an inquiry as to whether or not he thought said facilities would henceforth be adequate to prevent pollution in Pine Creek, Mr. H. M. Patterson, district engineer, stated that it would depend upon the water tightness of the lagoons, the proper operation and maintenance of the screening facilities and pump station, and careful supervision of the irrigating system so that there would be no seepage of wastes into the creek. Mr. Patterson stated that in his opinion it would probably be necessary to do additional work on the third lagoon before it could be made sufficiently watertight.

Mr. Lamb promised that they would do everything possible to prevent further seepage of wastes from the lagoon and would so operate and maintain the irrigating system that no further pollution would be caused.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that this matter be continued until the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES Citation Hearing

In the matter of pollution of the public waters of Columbia Slough in the County of Multnomah, Oregon, and in response to citations which had been issued the following persons were present: Frank E. Smith representing Associated Meat Company; R. D. Lomax representing Brander Meat Company; J. W. Bigelow representing B and B Ranch; Clem Ponta representing Clem Ponta Hog Ranch; Walter Gallus representing Kenton Packing Company and Portland Provision Company; Howard Nelson representing Pacific Meat Company; C. R. Pace and Emil A. Cahen representing Western States Rendering Company; Jack Cervetto representing J. and C. Cervetto Co.; George Mead, Attorney, representing the above nine companies and Stearns and Welch Meat Co.; C. B. Fitzpatrick representing Armour and Company; N. P. Wood representing Portland Rendering Company; and William Smead representing Silver Falls Packing Company. Although citations had been sent by registered mail to Pete Wess Hog Ranch and to Tony Cervetto Hog Ranch neither of these two companies was represented at the meeting.

At the request of the chairman Mr. Spies gave a brief description of Columbia Slough, outlined the history of pollution of said waters, described the present sources of pollution, and discussed the numerous attempts made by the Sanitary Authority to obtain voluntary cooperation for abatement of this pollution. A memorandum dated April 21, 1954, containing the statements presented by Mr. Spies has been made a part of the Authority's permanent records in this matter.

Mr. George Mead, Attorney, then stated that in 1951 he had been retained by the ten companies as mentioned above. He stated that all of these firms had agreed that the best solution to their waste disposal problems would be by connection to the Portland interceptor sewer system and sewage

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disposal works but that they had been delayed in reaching agreements with the city until September 1953 when the Portland City Council adopted a special ordinance for that purpose. He stated further that negotiations were currently being conducted with the city attorney regarding the type of contract to be entered into by the city and the individual companies and that the first draft of such a contract had been mailed to him by the city attorney on April 6, 1954.

Mr. Mead stated that his clients were also proceeding with the installation of the pretreatment works which would be required in order to discharge the wastes into the Portland sewerage system.

In response to a question from the Authority, Mr. Mead then stated that because of the time required to complete the contract, to prepare engineering plans, and to install the necessary pipelines and other appurtenances it was his opinion that the companies represented by him would not be able to abate their pollution before the end of the calendar year 1954.

The representatives of the individual companies were then heard as follows:

Mr. C. B. Fitzpatric stated that Armour and Co. was in the process of installing fine screens for pretreatment of their wastes, that preliminary plans for a pipeline to the Portland city sewer system had been completed some time ago, and that a proposed contract had already been submitted to the City Attorney by the company officials.

Mr. Frank Smith stated that the Associated Meat Company within the past few days had installed a rotary screen for pretreatment of their wastes and that Mr. Carl Green, Consulting Engineer, had just been retained to prepare plans for the rest of the facilities required for connection to the Portland sewer system.

Mr. R. D. Lomax stated that fine screens had already been purchased by Brander Meat Company, that a detailed engineering study had been completed and that final plans were currently being prepared by Clark & Groff, Engineers, for connection to the Portland sewerage system.

Mr. J. W. Bigelow stated that Mr. Carl Green, Consulting Engineer, had just been retained by B and B Ranch to prepare plans for their waste disposal system.

Mr. Clem Ponta reported that fine screens had been ordered for pretreatment of the wastes from the Clem Ponta Hog Ranch and that it was intended to connect to the Portland sewerage system.

Mr. Walter Gallus stated that fine screens had already been installed and were being used for pretreatment of the wastes from both the Kenton Packing Company and the Portland Provision Company.

Mr. Howard Nelson stated that Pacific Meat Company had already purchased a fine screen and a flotation unit for pretreatment of their meat processing wastes. He expressed the opinion that the cost of disposing of the wastes through the Portland system would be excessive.

Mr. Wm. Smead reported that the Silver Falls Packing Company were planning to employ Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Engineers, to prepare plans for their required waste disposal system. He stated that the Silver Falls Packing Company had been in business only a few months and that consequently they had not been able to make much progress toward solving their pollution problem. It was pointed out by Mr. Spies that the plant owned by this company was formerly owned and operated by the Gem Meat Company who had been advised several years ago of the need for pollution abatement.

Mr. N. P. Wood reported that the Portland Rendering Company had already started to construct a lagoon for impounding their concentrated wastes on

land rather than discharging them into the slough or city sewer system. He expressed the opinion that they should be permitted to discharge the condensate waters directly to the slough.

Mr. Jack Cervetto stated that Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, had been retained by the J and C Cervetto Company to prepare plans for their required waste disposal facilities.

Mr. C. R. Pace reported that Western States Rendering Company (Bissinger and Co.) had recently employed Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Engineers, to prepare plans for their waste disposal project.

Mr. Spies then reported that at the present time both the Pete Wess Hog Ranch and the Tony Cervetto Hog Ranch were disposing of their wastes on land rather than discharging them into the slough and that consequently these two companies were currently not causing any pollution of the slough waters. He reported further that during a recent survey of the Stearns and Welch Meat Company plant it had been learned that the company officials were planning to install complete treatment facilities rather than connect to the Portland sewer system and that the latter company had already purchased a fine screen for pretreatment purposes.

After further discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried that the memorandum dated April 21, 1954, as prepared by the Authority staff be adopted as findings of fact in the matter of pollution of the public waters of Columbia Slough, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a final order be issued to each and every person, firm, or

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corporation owning, operating or maintaining a slaughterhouse, meat packing plant, hog feeding farm, rendering plant or other meat processing industry from which wastes are discharged or permitted to drain into the public waters of Columbia Slough to cease and desist polluting said public waters by not later than January 1, 1955; that in the meantime satisfactory progress reports be submitted quarterly to the Authority by each said company for review by the Authority; and that if based on said quarterly reports any industry is found not to be making satisfactory progress immediate action be taken against it to secure compliance with said order.

#### GOVERNMENT CAMP

The citation hearings previously scheduled for this meeting were postponed because excessive snow cover had made it impossible for the Authority's engineering staff to complete the necessary sanitary surveys of the area.

It was reported that since the last meeting the Sanitary District Board had communicated with each of the U. S. Senators and Representatives from Oregon regarding possible federal financial assistance. The Authority also had contacted Senator Guy Cordon. Unfortunately all replies had indicated that there was little or no possibility of obtaining such assistance. The opinion was expressed by the Authority members that assistance from the state of Oregon was likewise improbable.

The chairman then suggested that an educational "Save Government Camp" campaign be conducted in an effort to obtain assistance from local community clubs and other organizations. Dr. Erickson stated that he would discuss such a program with the Health Education Section staff of the Board of Health. The secretary was requested to determine, if possible, the cost and feasibility of installing, operating and maintaining individual sewage treatment works as a means of solving the problem.

It was decided to proceed with the holding of citation hearings for individual violators as previously authorized.

MOLALLA

Mr. Quesseth reported that the complaint against the city of Molalla had been filed in the circuit court of Clackamas County. He had conferred recently with the city attorney, Mr. Beckett, who stated that a city council meeting had been scheduled to discuss possible future action. The hope was expressed that the city would hold another bond election at the earliest possible date.

MT. ANGEL

Mr. Quesseth reported that the complaint against the city of Mt. Angel had been filed in the circuit court of Marion County. Because the city had scheduled a bond election for May 21 and was proceeding with preparation of final engineering plans, the request of the Mt. Angel city attorney that action be withheld temporarily had been granted.

SHERIDAN

It was reported that on April 16 the city of Sheridan had received only one bid for the sale of its sewer bonds and that it had been rejected because the interest rate was 3.586%. The city since then had contacted the State Bond Commission in an attempt to sell its bonds to the State of Oregon. Bids for construction of the sewer system and treatment works were reportedly to be opened on April 30. The members of the Authority felt that the city was progressing as fast as possible and therefore no action was taken in this matter.

TOLEDO

It was reported that final engineering plans for the city's sewage treatment works were nearing completion and that it was anticipated that construction would be undertaken on the project this summer. Bonds to finance

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the construction probably would be sold to the State Bond Commission. No action was therefore taken by the Authority.

#### CARLTON

It was reported that construction of the Carlton sewage treatment plant was underway although bonds had not as yet been sold.

#### NEWPORT

The status of the sewerage program of the city of Newport as outlined in the letter dated April 14, 1954, from Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, was reviewed. Because the program depended upon the outcome of an annexation election scheduled for May 21, 1954, this matter was continued until the next meeting of the Authority.

#### OSWEGO

Because the city of Oswego was proceeding satisfactorily with plans for construction of its sewage treatment plant this summer, no further action on the part of the Authority was considered necessary at this time.

#### POLLUTION OF LOWER WILLAMETTE

A brief report was presented by Mr. Spies regarding existing private outfall sewers which are known to be causing pollution in the waters of the lower Willamette River. After some discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the Authority staff be directed to make such surveys as are necessary to locate all private and other sewers in the Willamette River so that steps can be taken to abate the pollution caused by them.

#### RIVER BEND SAND & GRAVEL CO.

Mr. Cuyler presented a report of his investigations of alleged pollution of a drainage ditch which is tributary to Pringle Creek. The investigation was in response to complaints received from downstream property owners who claimed that the waters had been made unfit for livestock water purposes.

He described the gravel mining and washing operations as conducted by the River Bend Sand and Gravel Company of Salem, Oregon.

After considerable discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that this matter be referred to the District Attorney of Marion County for action and that if satisfactory abatement could not be obtained by such action that the company be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why it should not abate said pollution.

INTERSTATE POLLUTION PROBLEMS (COLUMBIA BASIN)

Mr. E. F. Eldridge, Director & Chief Engineer, Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Washington, extended to the Authority the greetings of the Washington Pollution Control Commission. He suggested that the two agencies get together in the near future for a joint meeting.

In response to letters which had been received by both states from the Public Health Service regarding interstate pollution of the Columbia River, Mr. Eldridge discussed the progress which had been made to-date by the Washington cities and industries in abating their share of such pollution.

The secretary of the Authority then outlined the progress made on the Oregon side of the river.

It was decided that replies should be sent to the Public Health Service by each agency advising the Service of the progress being made, commending the support given the state programs by the staff of the Columbia River Basin Office, and asking for continued assistance from said Basin Office.

The date for the next meeting of the Authority was set for July 23, 1954. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

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MINUTES OF THE SIXTIETH MEETING OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 23, 1954

The sixtieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 P.M., July 23, 1954, in room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Queseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-ninth meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and that they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the action as taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-1-54	Lane County	Elmira High School sewerage	None required
4-1-54	Hood River	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-6-54	Tillamook County	Beaver School sewerage	Approved
4-8-54	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-12-54	Brander Meat Co.	Prel. Report on waste disposal	Approved
4-12-54	Lane County	Colin Kelly School sewerage	approved
4-14-54	Springfield	Proposed sewer extensions	Comments submitted

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-19-54	Riddle	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-19-54	Port Orford	School sewerage	Approved
4-20-54	Douglas County	Tri-City school sewerage	Approved
4-21-54	Table Rock S.D.	Sewer system (Prel. plans only)	Comments submitted
4-22-54	Clackamas County	Lake Grove School sewerage	Construction permitted
4-22-54	West Linn	Interceptor sewer	Approved
4-23-54	Clackamas County	Colton school sewerage	Construction permitted
4-23-54	Roseburg	Report on sewerage for metropolitan area	Deferred
4-23-54	Drain	Preliminary report	Deferred
4-26-54	Oregon Caves	Sewage disposal	Approved
4-27-54	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-27-54	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-6-54	Coquille	Sewers	Approved
5-6-54	Lane County	Elmira Union High Sewerage	Approved
5-6-54	Myrtle Creek	Sewers	Approved
5-6-54	Pendleton	Sewers	Prov. approval
5-7-54	Clackamas County	Lake Grove School sewerage	Approved
5-7-54	Clackamas County	Mt. Pleasant School sewerage	Approved
5-7-54	Eugene	Sewers	Not approved
5-8-54	Multnomah County	Cherry Park school sewerage	Approved
5-10-54	Marylhurst	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. approval
5-11-54	Bandon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-12-54	Drain	Preliminary report	Approved in part
5-12-54	Roseburg	Report for Metropolitan Area	Approved
5-14-54	Newport	Preliminary sewer plans	Prel. approval

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Date	Location	Project	Action
5-17-54	Clackamas County	Southwood Park sewerage	Not approved
5-17-54	Springfield	Pump Station and outfall	Approved
5-18-54	Lane County	Washington school sewerage	Approved
5-18-54	Lane County	Willagillespie school sewerage	Approved
5-18-54	Lane County	Willakenzie school sewerage	Approved
5-24-54	General	Septic Tank forms	Approved
5-24-54	Rockaway	Sanitary sewer system	Not approved
5-24-54	Rockaway	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
5-25-54	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-1-54	Enterprise	Sewage treatment plant	Changes suggested
6-3-54	Salem	Bellevue pump station	Approved
6-8-54	Enterprise	Sewage plant (revised plans)	Prov. approval
6-10-54	Cornelius	Preliminary report	Approved
6-11-54	Wash. County	Cooper Mt. school sewerage	Deferred
6-11-54	Wallowa County	State Park sewerage	Approved
6-11-54	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-14-54	Clackamas County	Smuckers waste disposal	Approved
6-15-54	Jackson County	Oak Grove school sewerage	Approved
6-18-54	Hebo	School sewerage	Prov. approval
6-18-54	Malheur County	Ironside school sewerage	Prov. approval
6-28-54	Lane County	Pleasant Hill school sewerage	Approved
6-28-54	Rockaway	Sanitary sewer system	Prov. approval
6-28-54	Rockaway	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
6-28-54	Toledo	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
6-28-54	Yamhill County	Trappist Foundation sewerage	Cond. approval

GRESHAM

Mrs. W. J. Luyben, Secretary-Treasurer of the Marine Drive Improvement Association, was present in regard to the matter of sewage and waste disposal into the Columbia River from the city of Gresham.

The original preliminary engineering report as submitted by the city's consulting engineers had provided for an outfall sewer and sewage treatment plant with ultimate discharge into the main Columbia River north of Fairview. The proposed project has since been changed to the extent that the outfall sewer will not discharge into the main channel but into the portion of the Columbia River located south of McGuire and Government Islands.

Some of the property owners along Marine Drive below the proposed outfall had objected to this change in the plans because they were afraid the river would become polluted and unfit for recreational use. A copy of a letter registering such an objection and addressed to the Gresham City Council by E. A. Fewless, Attorney for the Marine Drive Improvement Association, had been received by the Sanitary Authority. Mrs. Luyben had also previously called the Authority and requested an opportunity to be present at this meeting.

The secretary of the Authority pointed out that plans for the proposed outfall sewer had been received and approved but that to-date no plans for the sewage treatment works had been submitted by the city's engineers although it was expected that they would be received within the next few days.

In view of the objections by said property owners it was decided that a special meeting of the Authority should be called to hear their complaints before taking final action on the plans for the proposed treatment plant, the date of the meeting to be set as soon as possible after receipt of the plans.

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1955 - 1957 BIENNIAL BUDGET

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the following proposed budget for the 1955 - 1957 biennium be tentatively approved:

## PERSONAL SERVICES

## SALARIES AND WAGES:

(1) Clerk-Stenographer II	\$ 5,912	
(1) Public Health Engineer I	9,366	
(3) Public Health Engineer II	36,216	
(1) Public Health Engineer III	15,120	
(1) Chemist I (1/2 time)	3,851	
Extra Help	1,200	
Per diem	<u>96</u>	\$ 71,761

## OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES:

Civil Service Assessments	195	
Workman's Compensation Insurance	89	
Retirement Contributions	1,755	
Social Security Taxes	915	
Administration Assessments	<u>34</u>	2,988

## MATERIALS AND SERVICES:

Office Supplies	1,600	
Automotive Supplies	900	
Professional Services	4,000	
Rentals	3,834	
Communications	1,800	
Transportation of Persons	6,767	
Transportation of Things	600	
Meals and Lodging	4,000	
Insurance & Fidelity Bonds	80	
Other Supplies	<u>1,500</u>	25,081

## CAPITAL OUTLAY:

Office Equipment	100	
Other	<u>900</u>	<u>1,000</u>

TOTAL

\$100,830

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Mr. Boydston outlined the status of the waste disposal projects for the 15 industries covered by the formal order of April 23, 1954. Progress reports received from them indicated that the majority were planning to connect to the Portland sewerage system. Armour and Company was reported to have prepared its contract which was expected to be signed in the near future and which would set the pattern for contracts between the city and the other companies.

All progress reports were considered adequate except the one from Stearns and Welch Meat Company. This latter plant is not accessible to the city sewer and therefore will have to be served by its own waste treatment and disposal works.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried that a letter be sent to Stearns and Welch Meat Company notifying them that their progress to-date is not considered satisfactory.

GOVERNMENT CAMP

The secretary reported that the previously authorized citation hearings scheduled for this meeting for property owners of the Government Camp Sanitary District had been deferred because of a proposed meeting of said property owners and other interested parties with Governor Patterson to discuss possible means for financing the required community-wide sewerage system. Representatives of the Portland Chamber of Commerce had agreed to assume the responsibility for arranging such a meeting. The Governor had previously indicated his interest in the problem and had suggested such a meeting for the purpose of considering legislation which would make it possible for the state of Oregon to purchase bonds from the Sanitary District.

A map of the area was then presented by Mr. Cuyler outlining the findings of recent sanitary surveys.

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It was decided by the Authority to defer the matter again at least until after the proposed meeting with Governor Patterson.

LAMB-WESTON INC.

This matter having been continued from the previous meeting a report of the results of an inspection made on July 9 of the plant's operations by a representative of the Authority was presented by Mr. Spies. Because the company had thus far this season conducted its operations without causing any detrimental pollution in Pine Creek no action was considered necessary by the Authority at this time.

MOLALLA, MT. ANGEL and TOLEDO

Reports on the present status of these three municipal sewage disposal projects were presented by the secretary. Each city was found to be making satisfactory progress. The complaints filed by the Sanitary Authority in the respective Circuit Courts against these cities have in each case been held in abeyance pending completion of the project.

No further action was therefore considered necessary by the Authority at this time.

RIVER BEND SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY

Mr. Gwyler reported on the present status of this company's operations as disclosed by several recent inspections. The company had constructed facilities for impounding their wash waters and as a consequence had greatly reduced the pollution in the receiving stream. The matter had been discussed with the Marion County District Attorney who was somewhat doubtful that such a matter comes within the jurisdiction of Section 449.105 Oregon Revised Statutes although he agreed to give his assistance if needed.

After much discussion it was finally concluded that no further action by the Authority regarding this matter was necessary at this time.

CITY OF EMPIRE

A report on the sewer program of the city of Empire submitted by Mr. R. L. Thomas, City Attorney, under the date of June 1, 1954, was submitted to the Authority for consideration. The report stated that because of financial limitations it was now impossible for the city to continue with its construction schedule which had previously been submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Authority on May 15, 1953, and which called for construction of sewage treatment works by 1957.

After considerable discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that the city of Empire be instructed to adopt a new fiscal and construction program for submission to the Authority before its next quarterly meeting in October, such program to provide for construction of the sewage treatment facilities as the next phase.

CITIES ON LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER

Information regarding the cities of Arlington, The Dalles, Hood River, St. Helens, Rainier and Clatskanie, all of which discharge raw sewage into the lower Columbia River, was presented by Mr. Spies.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that a letter be written to each city requesting a report on the present status of its plans for construction of required sewage treatment works.

SWIFT and COMPANY

Mr. Spies reported that last fall a study had been made of the waste discharge from this plant and that it was determined such wastes were equivalent in oxygen demand to the sewage from a population of 85,000. This company is located in North Portland on Oregon Slough, a part of the main Columbia River. The results of the study had been submitted to the Company and it was pointed out to them that they would have to provide the equivalent of primary treatment to reduce their settleable solids to meet

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our minimum requirements. No reply or comments have been received from the company. When they were contacted by telephone it was found that they had given no consideration to the matter of submitting plans.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that Swift and Company be cited to appear at our next regular meeting to show cause, if any exists, why abatement proceedings should not be issued against them.

#### CITY OF DRAIN

A memorandum giving the present status of the city of Drain and which had been previously prepared by the Authority staff was discussed by Mr. Spies. Since March 1942, the city has been sent 10 letters outlining the need for sewers. The present population is 1,150 with less than half that number being served by sewers. An engineering report by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Marryfield was completed in April 1954. A letter dated May 12, 1954, was sent to the city by the Authority asking for a report on its progress. No reply had yet been received.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the city of Drain be cited in at the next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority to show cause, if any exists, why abatement proceedings should not be issued against them.

#### CITY OF HARRISBURG

A memorandum prepared prior to the meeting and giving the present status of the city of Harrisburg was discussed by Mr. Spies. It is the only city on the main Willamette River which still discharges raw sewage into the river and yet has made no definite plans for sewage treatment. The 1950 population was 862. They have a sinking fund of \$10,075 and a 4-mill tax levy which will bring in \$1,800 a year. No engineering firm has been employed.

The city has been advised by letter 11 times since 1941 of the need for sewage treatment.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the city of Harrisburg be cited in at the next regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority to show cause, if any exists, why abatement proceedings should not be issued against them.

#### PRIVATELY OWNED PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Mr. Spies discussed the difficulties which have been experienced with privately owned public sewerage systems. The Authority does not have sufficient staff or the legal responsibility for inspecting the construction of such facilities. As a consequence several systems have not been constructed according to the approved plans or their construction has otherwise been defective. Where the contractor is also the owner he is not always inclined to follow the instructions of the consulting engineer. Because of these facts some of the systems are so defective that proper operation and maintenance of them is extremely difficult if not impossible. For example, some of the sewers have so much infiltration that they can not carry the peak loads during the rainy season. In some cases no one accepts the responsibility for maintaining the sewer systems. Mr. Spies asked if it would not be advisable to have the Public Utilities Act amended to include sanitary sewerage systems.

Mr. Quesseth said that the Sanitary Authority had the responsibility to review and approve the plans for such projects but beyond that had little or no authority to insure that the construction followed the plans.

It was then decided that Mr. Quesseth and the staff should determine what changes in the law might be advisable to correct this situation.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING OPERATION OF SEWAGE PLANTS

In order to promote more efficient operation and maintenance of all sewage and waste treatment or disposal systems it was suggested by Mr. Spies

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that a regulation be adopted by the Authority requiring the submission of monthly operation reports, said reports to consist only of certain basic data. It was pointed out that the sulphite pulp mills have been submitting monthly reports for the past five years.

After some discussion of this matter it was concluded that such a regulation was not advisable at this time but that if the staff wished to submit a definite proposal it could be given further consideration at a future meeting.

POLICY REGARDING CHLORINATION OF EFFLUENTS DISCHARGED INTO MAIN WILLAMETTE RIVER

It was pointed out that chlorination of sewage plant effluents discharged into the main Willamette River was needed primarily during the recreation season. The question was therefore raised as to the advisability of establishing a definite policy requiring chlorination only during the months of May through October.

It was decided to defer action in this matter.

POWDER RIVER DREDGING COMPANY

Colored slides showing the turbidity caused in the waters of Powder River by the operations of the Powder River Dredging Company near Sumpter, Oregon, were shown. It was stated that last year a biological study had been made of this problem which indicated that said turbidity was definitely injurious to fish and other aquatic life of the stream and therefore was in violation of state law. The company had been advised of its responsibilities in this regard but to-date had not taken any steps to abate the pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that if satisfactory progress is not made in 30 days toward correction of this matter the company be cited to appear at the next regular meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why abatement proceedings should not be entered against them.

M & M WOODWORKING COMPANY

A written complaint alleging that this company had constructed a log pond which had polluted a private ground water supply was referred to the District Engineer at Eugene.

FIELD TRIP

The secretary suggested that if the members of the Authority had the time he would like to arrange a one-day inspection trip for them so that they could visit some of the sewage and waste disposal projects which have been completed and placed in operation. It was agreed that such a trip should be arranged for some time in September or October.

RESOLUTION

A resolution adopted by the Multnomah Anglers and Hunters Club that legislation be enacted to give the State Board of Health specific authority to adopt rules and regulations for prevention of pollution in certain cases was read by the secretary. No action was considered necessary by the Authority.

The date of the next meeting was tentatively set for October 29.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 1, 1954

A special meeting of the State Sanitary Authority to hear complaints regarding the location of the outfall sewer for the sewage treatment plant for the city of Gresham was called to order at 10:05 A.M. by the Chairman on September 1, 1954, in room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer and Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

The secretary reported that at the last regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority held on July 23, the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Gresham was discussed and that complaints relative to the location of the outfall sewer for the Gresham sewage treatment plant were brought to the attention of the Authority. He also reported that as of July 23, no plans for sewage treatment had been submitted by the city of Gresham for review and approval. He further reminded the Authority that they had deferred action on the complaints until final plans and specifications had been received and reviewed with the understanding that if the staff did recommend approval of the plans a special meeting would be called to hear protests from citizens in the area along Marine Drive.

The secretary then reported that on August 2, 1954, final plans for the proposed sewage treatment plant were submitted by Stevens and Thompson Engineers to the Authority for review and approval and that they had been advised that no action could be taken on said plans until the Authority could hear complaints at the special meeting which was called for September 1, 1954.

At the request of the chairman the secretary then read a memorandum prepared by the staff which presented the history of the Gresham sewerage project and gave the facts, conclusions and recommendation of the engineering staff regarding the proposed sewage and waste disposal system for the city of Gresham.

The Marine Drive Improvement Association was represented by Mrs. Wm. Luyben, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Wayne E. Nagle, President, both of whom protested the discharge of the treatment plant effluent into the Columbia River at McGuire Island. Mrs. Luyben stated that she wanted to go on record as protesting the location of an outfall sewer from the Gresham sewage treatment plant 100 feet beyond the shore at mean low water stage and south of McGuire Island at a point approximately 1,000 yards downstream from the jetty which forms the mouth of said channel. She had no objection to the discharge of a sewage treatment plant effluent into the main channel of the Columbia River.

Mr. Marvin W. Runyan of Stevens and Thompson, Consulting Engineers, gave a report of the findings of a survey made before plans and specifications were prepared. He stated that the channel is about 800 feet wide at the point where the outfall is to be constructed, and that soundings were taken in 1953 and the flows calculated. He stated that on September 15, 1953, a boat was rented with a 2-1/2 hp motor but the current was too swift and the boat could not make it upstream; that on September 25 a larger motor was obtained for the boat in order to make soundings and the following data were obtained:

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<u>Distance from shore</u>	<u>Depth of water</u>
82 feet	5.7
108 feet	6.5
165 feet	10.7
200 feet	12.7
260 feet	13.2
310 feet	11.8
430 feet	9.5

He stated further that assuming the channel had an average depth of only 5', with a width of 800' and a velocity of 1 foot per second the flow would be 4,000 cfs. He also pointed out that when McNary Dam is completed it would, along with Bonneville and The Dalles Dams control the flow of the waters in this channel.

Mrs. W. J. Roark, a resident along Marine Drive, stated that there were sand bars in this slough which were constantly shifting and that, therefore, the depth of the channel could not be accurately determined.

Mr. Runyan continued his report by stating that the treatment plant proposed would remove all grit and sand and practically all of the suspended solids, that the effluent would be chlorinated, and that the small amount of material that would be carried in the effluent would be of little consequence.

Mr. McPhillips inquired as to the extent the river would be discolored when the plant was operating properly. A reply by Mr. Everts brought out the fact that there would be practically no discoloration.

Mr. Nagle presented a map showing soundings in the channel which had been prepared for a Mr. Kilander, by the U. S. Army Engineers. He reported that there are about a dozen homes along Marine Drive now and it is expected

that about 12 or 15 more are to be built, that there is a sand bar in this channel now on which many children play, and that the main objection of the people is that this will become contaminated and unfit for recreational purposes.

Mr. Leroy Kilander of the Oregon Marine Dredging Company stated that he had spent 3 days making a survey and he knew of about 4 different places where it was possible to walk within 100 feet of the piling, that there is a sand bar close to shore, and that there is a tidal effect in this area.

Mr. Wendel then stated that if it were not contrary to the law and standards he questioned whether or not the Authority had the right to deny the legitimate use of the river. Mr. Quesseth when asked his opinion said Mr. Wendel was correct and that it was the duty of the Sanitary Authority to abate pollution and if it were not contrary to our standards we did not have the authority to deny permission. It was also remarked by Mr. Wendel that no factual evidence had been presented to discredit the reports of the consulting engineers and the Authority's staff.

It was pointed out by Mr. McPhillips that if in the future the outfall was found to be causing pollution then the city of Gresham, upon direction from the Authority, would be required to make the necessary changes to abate pollution.

Mr. Nagle stated that when the citizens of Gresham voted for a sewage treatment plant it was to be constructed according to the plans on file but was changed after the bond issue had passed. Mr. Nagle said he did not think the people of Gresham would have voted for it if they had known what it would do to them.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin and seconded by Mr. McPhillips that said plans for the proposed Gresham municipal sewage treatment plant be granted the customary conditional approval of the State Sanitary Authority with the

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provision that, if at any time in the future detrimental pollution should be caused by the effluent, the city of Gresham upon instruction from the Sanitary Authority will provide such additional facilities as may be found necessary.

When asked if there was any discussion on the motion Mrs. Luyben again brought up the matter of sand bars in the channel.

Mayor Hughes and City Councilman Donald McBain represented the city of Gresham. Mayor Hughes said he did not care to make any statements other than to say that the engineers employed by the city were capable and were doing a competent job and that when the citizens voted on this matter it was not to build a certain line but to authorize a \$750,000 bond issue for a new system of sewage and waste disposal.

After more discussion on the amount of flow, depth of the channel, and the number of sand bars in this channel, Mr. Wendel stated he did not think that any professional proof had been offered to support the statements and therefore he felt the evidence produced by the engineers of Stevens & Thompson should be considered in preference to theirs. Mr. Nagle then asked for an extension of time in which to obtain such professional evidence. The request was not granted.

Mr. Stricklin called for a rereading of the motion after which Mr. Wendel asked for a vote. The MOTION was carried unanimously.

After the motion was carried Mr. Brown requested the floor to present his argument. Mr. Wendel asked if his statements were relevant to the matter and was answered that they were. In his statements Mr. Brown mentioned that prior to the election a preliminary report had been prepared by the engineers of Stevens & Thompson showing the outfall located on Campbell Road with discharge into the main channel of the Columbia River. He said that there

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would be no question of contamination or property damage from that location; that the \$750,000 bond issue voted and passed at the last election was based on these plans, and that after this approval by the people the engineers decided to change the location of the outfall. He claimed that when the proposed plant is in operation there will be approximately 3 tons of solids dumped into the Columbia near McGuire Island everyday; that the people along the river do not believe there is enough flow during the low water periods to prevent pollution and that therefore the application to place the outfall at this point should be denied.

Mr. Veatch then stated that the plans and specifications had been reviewed by the engineers of the Sanitary Authority staff and in their opinion the disposal of sewage from this outfall would cause no property damage or pollution of the waters; that it was not the duty of the Authority to tell the city what and where to build but only to review and approve or disapprove the plans and, therefore, the Authority had no alternative but to grant the approval.

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

November 5, 1954

The sixty-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 11:05 A.M., November 5, 1954, in Room 720 State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John C. Veatch, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; T. M. Gerow, District Engineer, and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

Because a quorum was not present no formal action could be taken on the matters discussed at this meeting.

MINUTES: The minutes of the sixtieth meeting, as well as the minutes of the September 1 special meeting, having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch and seconded by Mr. Whipple that the reading of said minutes be dispensed with and that they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: It was agreed that approval of the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed during the third quarter should be deferred until the next meeting.

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-2-54	Riddle	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-2-54	Toledo	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-6-54	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-6-54	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-6-54	Yamhill County	Ewing Young School sewerage	Deferred
7-6-54	Washington Co.	Hazeldale School sewerage	Deferred

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-6-54	Washington Co.	Hillsboro Armory sewerage	Cond. approval
7-6-54	Dallas	North Dallas trunk sewer	Cond. approval
7-6-54	Willamina	Business district sewerage system (Revised plans)	Cond. approval
7-6-54	Portland	Prel. report for Silver Falls Meat Company	Approved
7-6-54	Portland	Prel. report for Western States Rendering Company	Approved
7-7-54	Canyon City	Grade school sewerage	Suggestions given
7-9-54	Gresham	Trunk sewer extension	Approved
7-12-54	Union County	North Powder High School	Not approved
7-14-54	Southwood Park	Sanitary sewer system	Not approved
7-14-54	Southwood Park	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
7-16-54	Benton County	North Albany Grade School	Approved
7-21-54	Washington Co.	Hazeldale School sewerage	Approved
7-26-54	Enterprise	Sewer extensions	Not approved
7-27-54	Mt. Angel	Sewage treatment plant	Cond. approval
7-30-54	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-6-54	Enterprise	Sewer extensions (Revised plans)	Prov. approval
8-9-54	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-11-54	Gresham	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
8-11-54	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-12-54	Chiloquin	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
8-12-54	Eugene	Sewers - South Hilyard	Approved
8-16-54	Clackamas Co.	Canby school sewerage	Approved
8-16-54	Junction City	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-16-54	Oakridge	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-17-54	Klamath County	Homedale school sewerage	Approved
8-23-54	Chiloquin	Sewage plant (revised plans)	Prov. approval

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Date	Location	Project	Action
8-23-54	Coos County	Dora school sewerage	Approved
8-24-54	Klamath County	Pelican school sewerage	Not approved
8-26-54	Umatilla County	McLaughlin High school sewerage	Approved
8-31-54	Marion County	North Marion High sewerage	Approved
8-31-54	Multnomah County	Parkrose school sewerage	Approved
9-2-54	Gresham	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-3-54	Southwood Park	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
9-13-54	North Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-13-54	Corvallis	Sewer extension	Approved
9-13-54	Cottage Grove	Oak Park sewers	Deferred
9-17-54	Wheeler	Hospital sewerage	Cond. approval
9-20-54	Klamath Falls	Sewer extension	Approved
9-20-54	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-21-54	Vale	Sewage disposal facilities	Not approved
9-24-54	Southwood Park	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-27-54	Multnomah County	Wm. Clark School sewerage	Approved
9-28-54	Yamhill County	White Hospital sewerage	Approved

CITATION HEARING - City of Drain

In response to a formal citation which had been issued to the city of Drain for failure to install sewage treatment facilities, Honorable E. G. Whipple, Mayor; Mr. V. R. Thomas, City Recorder; Mr. E. W. Holmes, City Councilman, and Mr. James Howland, Consulting Engineer, were present to represent the city. A memorandum dated November 5, 1954, and prepared by the Authority's engineering staff was read by the secretary. This memorandum, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's file in this matter, outlined the facts pertinent to the present status of the sewage disposal program of the city of Drain.

Mayor Whipple speaking for the city reported that the city's present

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charter does not provide for collecting money to pay for sewage treatment works and therefore is in need of revision or amendment. He stated further however that the council hopes to proceed with the required project on a "pay as you go" basis; that such a proposal was discussed with the citizens of the community at a recent meeting, and that some \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year could be raised to finance the project without resorting to a special bond election. He explained that this amount of money could be obtained from the following sources: (1) a special 22 mill property tax which brings in about \$15,000 per year, (2) an annual surplus of \$15,000 from the city light department and (3) an annual surplus of \$3,000 from the city water department.

Mr. Howland, Consulting Engineer, then discussed how the city's sewerage project might possibly be constructed in stages. The primary part of the treatment plant would be the first contract and would cost an estimated \$40,000. The second step would be interceptor sewers. The cost of the entire project was estimated by the consulting engineers at \$237,700.

It was pointed out by the Authority staff that with an assessed valuation of \$746,000 and an outstanding bonded indebtedness of only about \$22,000, the city should have no difficulty in selling sufficient bonds to finance the entire project under one contract. The city's representatives, however, expressed doubt that the voters would approve the bonds.

Mayor Whipple requested that a representative of the Authority attend the next meeting of the city council on Tuesday, November 9, to advise them further as to how they should proceed. He was assured that one of the staff members would comply with his request.

It was then decided to continue the matter until the next meeting of the Authority and to instruct the city to submit in the meantime a definite fiscal and construction program and schedule.

CITATION HEARING - City of Harrisburg

A formal citation having been issued to the city of Harrisburg for failure to abate pollution in the Willamette River, Honorable R. G. Quinn, Mayor; O. M. Gillett, City Recorder; J. H. Sommerville and H. L. Skirvin, Councilmen, and James Howland, Consulting Engineer, were present to represent the city. A memorandum dated November 5, 1954, and outlining the facts pertinent to this matter was read by the secretary. This memorandum prepared by the Authority staff has been made a part of the official files of the Authority.

Mayor Quinn then stated that the city is definitely planning to go ahead with the project and that public meetings are to be held for the purpose of promoting a special bond issue to finance the cost of construction. He stated that present plans called for holding the bond election in May 1955. He reported further that the city has no outstanding bonded indebtedness at the present time and that the preliminary engineering studies and report of a proposed municipal sewage disposal project have been completed by the city's consulting engineers. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$112,000. Only 60% of the city is now served with sewers.

Members of the Authority then inquired why the bond election could not be held at an earlier date. They also asked if the engineers could not be instructed at once to proceed with the preparation of final plans and specifications in view of the fact that the city already has a sinking fund of some \$10,000 on hand. Mr. Howland explained that the earlier the bids for construction could be called the better the chances would be for obtaining a reasonable price. He stated that because of that fact January or February would be a better time than would May or June.

Mr. Wendel then reminded the city's representatives that the Sanitary Authority had first instructed them more than 12 years ago to proceed with

their program of sewage disposal and therefore it was felt that the city had been given plenty of opportunity to comply with state law in this matter. He stated further that in view of this fact he thought the city should hold the bond election without further delay and also should immediately authorize the preparation of final plans and specifications.

The city's representatives then stated that a public hearing would be held within the near future and that they would do everything possible to hold an election at an earlier date.

The matter was continued until the next meeting with the request that the city keep the Authority advised of any progress made in the meantime.

CITY OF THE DALLES

Mayor M. O. Davidson and City Manager Lee Swanson, having requested an opportunity to discuss the sewage disposal program of the city of The Dalles with the members of the Authority, were present to represent their municipality. Mr. Swanson discussed the status of their sewage treatment program as follows: The city has had a 28% increase in population since 1950, mainly because of the construction of The Dalles dam by the Corps of Engineers. The present population is 9,864 according to a census by the Secretary of State. The city's present tax rate is 79.3 mills. The city is built on 4 different levels with much of the newer construction being on the upper level. This has increased the load on certain portions of the existing sewerage system. In 1937 when Bonneville Dam was constructed the federal government installed a levee along the water front of the city and also built a sewage lift station which pumps all of the city's sewage into the main Columbia River. Consequently there is only one outfall sewer from the city which means that no expensive interceptor sewer will be required.

Many of the old sewers of the city are of the combined type and therefore

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it has been necessary for the city during the past several years to spend considerable sums of money to separate the storm water from the sanitary sewers. Because of the overloaded condition of some of the sewers it has not been uncommon during periods of heavy surface runoff for sewage to back up into basements and plumbing of private homes and business establishments. The city has tried to solve this problem before undertaking the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

In November 1948 a 3-mill tax levy for 10 years was approved by the city's voters for sewerage improvements. By July 1, 1954, the sinking fund accumulated by this tax amounted to more than \$90,000 and by July 1955 it was estimated that the city would have \$115,000 on hand.

In 1950 a preliminary study and report of the city's sewage disposal needs made by Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, placed the estimated cost of such a project at \$153,200.

However, because the program for separation of storm water and sanitary sewage is still not complete the city of The Dalles requested that construction of the disposal works be deferred until 1958.

The matter had to be continued until the next meeting because of the lack of a quorum.

#### CITY OF EMPIRE

At the previous meeting of the Authority the city of Empire had been instructed to develop and adopt a new fiscal and construction schedule. A written request had been received in the meantime from Mr. Robert L. Thomas, City Attorney, asking that additional time be granted the city for this purpose.

The request was granted and the time was extended until the February 1955 meeting of the Authority.

#### CITY OF HOOD RIVER

A memorandum prepared by the Authority staff and dated November 5, 1954,

was read by the secretary. It was pointed out that the city was having a new preliminary engineering study made for the purpose of revising the report which had been completed in 1945.

It was decided to continue the matter until the next meeting and to request that the city develop a definite fiscal program and construction schedule for submission to the Authority at the February 1955 meeting.

CITY OF ST. HELENS

In a summary of a previously prepared memorandum read by the secretary, it was indicated that this city has not given too much thought to providing for sewage treatment in that area. The board recommended that the city be instructed by the secretary to submit a fiscal and construction schedule before the next meeting.

CITY OF ARLINGTON

A letter dated August 6, 1954, from the city recorder, and read by the secretary informed the Authority that on June 1st, 1954, the city adopted an ordinance for a sewer service charge, which will bring in approximately \$300 a month. Also preliminary plans have been made by Wall & Tenneson to remodel the old filtration plant. The city of Arlington feels it would not be advisable to do anything until the matter of the John Day Dam is settled as at least a part of the city could become abandoned if the dam is built. No action was taken in this matter.

CITY OF RAINIER

The secretary read a memorandum previously prepared by the Authority staff outlining the status of the city's sewage treatment program from a report submitted by Mr. G. E. Russell, City Recorder. The only progress made so far was the adoption in August 1951 of a 50¢ sewer user charge. The required project is to have sewer extensions, interceptor sewer, pumping facilities, and primary

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treatment plant. No engineering study has been made so no accurate cost estimate is available. Raw sewage from the city now discharges into the Columbia River. It was decided to instruct the city of Rainier to submit a definite fiscal and construction program by the next meeting.

CITY OF CLATSKANIE

Mayor J. D. Puzey in a letter to the Authority advised that the city council had decided to levy a 50¢ sewer user charge. He estimated that this would bring in about \$3,000 annually. This past summer the city installed sewer extensions costing \$21,792. At the present time raw sewage discharges into Clatskanie River. The required project will include an interceptor sewer, pumping station and treatment plant. No preliminary engineering study has been made. The Authority recommended that the council be instructed to submit a definite fiscal and construction schedule for this project before the next meeting.

SWIFT AND COMPANY

At the last meeting of the Authority the staff was instructed to issue a citation to Swift and Company because no action toward abating the pollution in Columbia Slough caused by their operations had been taken. Since the last meeting the company has submitted plans for disposal of wastes and requested that we defer issuing the citation. In view of the fact that they are going ahead and are proceeding in good faith and making definite progress the citation was deferred by the Authority members.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH

Mr. Boydston reported that all 15 meat packing plants were making progress toward the January 1, 1955, deadline. Most of these plants plan to connect to the Portland interceptor sewer system. The voters approved a measure allowing the city of Portland to sign contracts for 5 year periods at the last election

and this should help speed up the progress for completion of these plants. It was recommended that the matter be continued until the next meeting.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mr. T. W. Christensen and Glen Snyder, sanitarians, represented Dr. Tarlowski, health officer for Washington County, who had written the Authority requesting help in cleaning up the pollution of Fanno Creek resulting from improper sewage disposal in the Tigard area. Residents in this area are contemplating forming a Sanitary District or incorporation. The staff of the Authority was instructed by the chairman to make at the earliest opportunity an investigation of this area and to submit a report of the findings to the Sanitary Authority.

JOINT MEETING WITH WASHINGTON POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

Mr. Eldridge, director of the Washington Pollution Control Commission had previously invited the Authority members to participate in a joint meeting with the Washington Commission. It was concluded that the earliest date both boards could get together would be next spring. A tentative date in March or April was set for this meeting.

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

A memorandum regarding the present status of the municipalities of Canby, Cornelius, Enterprise, Toledo, Government Camp, Tualatin Hills Sanitary District, Jacksonville, Vale, Gresham, and Coquille was discussed by Mr. Spies.

The date for the next meeting was set for February 18, 1955, at 2:00 P.M.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

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## MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

February 25, 1955

The sixty-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:07 P.M., February 25, 1955, in Room 36 State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Jim S. Whipple, B. A. McPhillips, and Lewis A. Stanley, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

RESOLUTION:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried, that the members observe the passing of their dear friend and colleague, Mr. Charles E. Stricklin, by adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas: The Almighty in His wisdom has removed from our midst Charles E. Stricklin, a member of the State Sanitary Authority since December 1938, and

Whereas: The progress made by the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon in the abatement of pollution of public waters was greatly benefited by his interest, knowledge, and wisdom in the development of policies and procedures, and

Whereas: His friendly manner, gentle humor, and unswerving sense of responsibility endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and earned him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens; now therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon express our deep sorrow and sense of personal loss in the passing of Charles E. Stricklin, friend, comrade and loyal citizen, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to his beloved wife, Mrs. Charles E. Stricklin, to the Governor of Oregon, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Authority.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the Sixtieth and Sixty-First meetings having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on project plans for July through September as submitted at the previous meeting and the following 54 project plans, October through January, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-1-54	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-1-54	Medford	Sewer extensions	Not approved
10-7-54	Vale	Pump station	Cond. approval
10-7-54	Portland	Swift & Co. industrial waste disposal	Not approved
10-8-54	Wasco County	Chenowith School sewerage	Approved
10-8-54	Clackamas County	Redland School sewerage	Approved
10-8-54	Clackamas County	Canby School sewerage	Approved
10-11-54	Benton County	Mt. View School sewerage	Approved
10-11-54	Eugene	Riverview pump station	Approved
10-11-54	Eugene	Riverview trunk sewers	Approved
10-12-54	Cottage Grove	Pump station	Deferred
10-13-54	Hood River County	Odell School sewerage	Prov. approval
10-13-54	Grant County	Canyon City School sewerage	Not approved
10-14-54	Oakridge	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-14-54	Portland	Brander Meat Co. waste disposal	Deferred
10-15-54	Portland	Armour & Co. waste disposal	Deferred
10-15-54	Cottage Grove	Pump station	Revisions suggested

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Date	Location	Project	Action
10-15-54	West Slope San. Dist.	Preliminary report	Approved
10-19-54	Silverton	Relief sewer report	Approved
10-19-54	Molalla	Sewer system	Approved
10-20-54	Molalla	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
10-20-54	Lane County	Honeyman State Park	Approved
10-25-54	Vale	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
10-28-54	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-28-54	Drain	Sewer extension	Deferred
10-29-54	Baker County	Hereford School sewerage	Approved
11-9-54	Harrisburg	Preliminary Report	Approved
11-17-54	Mapleton	Septic tank for Housing project	Prov. approval
11-24-54	Coos County	Motel sewage disposal	Not approved
11-24-54	Columbia County	Rainier school sewerage	Prov. approval
11-29-54	Molalla	Sewage treatment plant(rev.plans)	Cond. approve <sup>1</sup>
11-29-54	Toledo	School sewerage	Not approved
12-7-54	Salem	Auburn Grade School sewerage	Prov. approval
12-10-54	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Approved
12-10-54	John Day	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
12-13-54	Jefferson County	Motel sewerage	Prov. approval
12-21-54	Portland	Strell Company Housing	Prov. approval
12-21-54	Eugene	Riverview by-pass	Approved
12-23-54	Bunker Hill San. Dist.	Sewer system	Approved
12-23-54	Bunker Hill San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
12-27-54	Lane County	Elizabeth Page Grade School sewerage	Deferred
12-30-54	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-10-55	Lane County	McKenzie Grade School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
1-10-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
1-12-55	Winston	Preliminary eng'g report	Approved
1-13-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Changes suggested
1-14-55	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-18-55	Jackson County	Ruch School	Prov. approval
1-24-55	Heppner	Grade School	Approved
1-27-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-27-55	West Linn	Sewage treatment plant	Cond. approval
1-28-55	Washington County	Apartment house sewerage	Comments submitted
1-28-55	Washington County	Cedar Mill School	Not approved
1-31-55	The Dalles Dam	Residence bldg. sewer	Changes suggested
1-31-55	Troutdale	Report for Bissinger waste disposal	Approved

CITY OF BANDON:

Since representatives of the city had previously asked if they could attend the meeting to discuss their proposed sewerage program with the Authority members, Mr. J. H. Fasnacht, Manager of Utilities, and Mr. R. B. Backlund, Mayor, were present to represent the city.

Mr. Spies presented the following outline of the present status of Bandon's sewerage program.

"In 1950 a preliminary report was submitted to the Authority by the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield listing the following needs: Sewage pump station \$31,500, treatment plant and outfall \$41,400, sewer extensions \$152,800, making a total project cost of approximately \$225,700. A more recent estimate places the cost of the sewage pump station, treatment plant and outfall at \$80,000 which represents some increase over the figures given in the 1950 report.

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At the present time the city has 4 outfall sewers which discharge raw sewage into the Coquille River. The city was first notified in 1942 of the need for installing adequate sewage collection and treatment works. In 1954 the city installed sewer extensions costing some \$25,000. In approving plans for this sewer extension project the Authority informed the city of Bandon that before any additional extensions could be made it would be necessary for the city to provide adequate sewage treatment and in that connection it was recommended that the city adopt a suitable fiscal program."

The proposed program as outlined at the meeting by the city's representatives called for deferring construction of the treatment works for 5 years during which time a sinking fund would be accumulated by means of a \$1 per connection per month sewer user charge. It was estimated that at the end of the 5 year period the sinking fund would amount to approximately \$30,000. According to the proposal the remaining \$50,000 would be raised by a general obligation bond issue. It was reported to the Authority that such a program had been thoroughly considered and approved by the Bandon city council and that it also met with the approval of the residents of the city.

After reviewing these and other facts in this matter it was concluded by the members of the Authority that the proposed fiscal and construction program could be accepted only with the following provisions:

1. The proposed sewer service charge shall be levied as soon as the necessary ordinance can be adopted by the city council.
2. Reports shall be submitted to the Authority by the city every 3 months outlining the status of said program including the balance accumulated by the sinking fund.

3. Since the Authority does not have the right to permit the city to continue to cause pollution in the public waters of the state of Oregon it reserves the right to require certain changes in said program if and when conditions so warrant.

CITY OF EMPIRE:

Mayor Kenneth E. Adams, City Councilman Odin A. Anderson, City Attorney R. L. Thomas, and City Engineer Roy H. Erichsen were present to represent the city of Empire.

After having constructed in 1953 a sewer extension project costing approximately \$123,000 the Empire city council found that it could not carry out the schedule for the construction of the remainder of its sewerage project which had been submitted to and approved by the Authority in May 1953. As a consequence the city had been advised by the Authority to submit a revised fiscal program and construction schedule.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that the voters of the city early in 1953 had approved a \$325,000 bond issue but that when they advertised for the sale of a portion of these bonds to finance the above mentioned sewer extension project no bids were received. Because the city had already started construction of the project they were forced to sell some \$120,000 in bonds to the State Bond Commission. In order to finance this bond issue all possible sources of revenue of the city had been pledged and therefore it was impossible for the city at the present time to sell any additional bonds. It was reported that if the present revenues continue the city will be able to retire this original bond issue in 1958. Under the revised program as proposed by the representatives of the city all further construction of sewers would be deferred until 1960 and installation of the treatment plant would not be undertaken until 1965. Under the program previously approved by the Authority construction of the sewage treatment plant was to be in 1957.

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The urgent need for the early construction of sewer extensions was discussed. It was pointed out that the insanitary conditions now caused by the lack of adequate sewers constitute a serious hazard to the safety of the city's water supply which is obtained from nearby lakes. There was also discussion of the need for sewage treatment in order to preserve the cleanliness of the waters in Coos Bay.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the proposed program of the city of Empire be dis-approved. It was suggested to the city's representatives, however, that further attempts be made to work out a program under which construction of both sewers and sewage treatment works could be accomplished at a much earlier date.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter to the city offering the assistance of the engineering staff in working out a solution to this problem.

CITY OF HOOD RIVER

Mr. Hal Puddy, City Engineer, and Mr. Ken Jernstedt, Council President, represented the city of Hood River and presented the program which had been developed as a result of a discussion at the last meeting of the Authority.

A memorandum dated February 21, 1955, outlining the present status of the city's program and a letter from Mr. Puddy dated February 4, 1955, were read by Mr. Spies and both of these documents were made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

After a thorough discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried, that the city of Hood River be required to construct during 1955 adequate facilities for the abatement of (1) the pollution caused in the public waters of Indian Creek by the discharge therein of overflows from the city's two septic tank systems, (2) the pollution caused in the public waters of Hood River by the discharge therein of industrial wastes from the Hood River distillery, and (3) the pollution

caused by the wastes from the Hood River Apple Growers Association plant.

Action regarding the city's proposal for abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Columbia River by the discharge of untreated municipal sewage was deferred until the next meeting of the Authority.

CITY OF THE DALLES

The matter of sewage disposal for the city of The Dalles having been continued from the previous meeting, Mayor M. A. Davidson and City Manager William E. Hansen were present to represent the city.

A memorandum dated February 21, 1955, prepared by the staff of the Authority and outlining the present status of the city's program was read by Mr. Spies, and the document was made a part of the Authority's file.

It was reported by the city's representatives that since 1941 more than \$273,000 have been expended for the construction of sanitary sewers and some \$148,000 for construction of storm sewers. As reported at the previous meeting the city was requesting permission to defer construction of its sewage treatment works until 1958. After discussion of the matter it was concluded by the Authority members that no action on this request could be taken until construction schedules for the other municipalities located on the main Columbia River had been given consideration.

Action was therefore deferred until the next meeting.

CITY OF ST. HELENS

The matter of sewage disposal for the city of St. Helens having been continued from the previous meeting, Mayor Irving T. Rau, Recorder Richard E. Singleton, City Engineer Clarence R. Wagner, and Councilmen Forrest Winkfield and Roy Harrington were present to represent the city.

A brief outline of the present status of the city's program was presented by Mr. Spies.

Mayor Rau stated that the new council which had taken office in January had not had sufficient time to develop a definite program as requested by the

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letter from the Sanitary Authority dated November 22, 1954. He stated, however, that it was their intention to comply fully with the state law in this matter. He reported that in 1951 a preliminary engineering study made by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield revealed that the cost of constructing the required interceptor sewers and sewage treatment works would be approximately \$275,000. The engineers had also estimated that sewer extensions costing in excess of \$340,000 were also needed. The city now has on hand a sinking fund of more than \$120,000 which was accumulated by means of a special 5-mill tax levy during the period 1942-1952.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that a time limit of 90 days be set for the city of St. Helens to submit a fiscal program and construction schedule for the elimination of their pollution.

CITY OF RAINIER:

The present status of Rainier's sewage disposal program was outlined by Mr. Spies. It was reported that in a letter dated February 10, 1955, the Authority had been notified that the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield had been retained by the city to make a preliminary study and cost estimate of the required sewerage project. Inasmuch as it appeared that the city was proceeding in good faith it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that the matter be continued until the next meeting of the Authority.

CITY OF CLATSKANIE:

It was reported that since the last meeting of the Authority two letters had been written to the city of Clatskanie and that no replies to said letters had been received by the Authority. Inasmuch as the city has apparently taken no further action in the matter of planning for the early construction of required interceptor sewers and sewage treatment works it

was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Whipple, and carried, that the city of Clatskanie be cited to appear before the State Sanitary Authority at its next meeting to show cause if any exists why the city should not be required to abate pollution caused by the discharge of its untreated sewage.

CITY OF DRAIN:

The citation hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Drain was continued from the previous meeting.

A letter dated January 10, 1955, addressed to the Authority from Mr. V. R. Thomas, City Recorder, was reviewed. In this letter the city outlined a proposed program for proceeding with construction of its required sewerage project on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. The proposed program includes the following:

1. A minimum of \$30,000 obtained from various sources will be spent each year on the construction of the project.
2. The first portion of the project will include the pump station, primary sewage treatment plant, and a portion of Main "A" and Main "C" the total estimated cost of which is \$102,000.
3. This first project will take approximately 3 years to complete with work to be started this coming summer.

It was reported that the city has already purchased the site for the treatment plant at a cost of \$5,000.

After giving thorough consideration to all the facts in this matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the proposed "pay-as-you-go" program be approved with the provision that the city submit quarterly reports to the Authority outlining the status of finances and construction.

CITY OF HARRISBURG:

The citation hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of

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Harrisburg was continued from the previous meeting.

Mr. Spies reported that since that time the city council had held two public meetings and recently had scheduled a \$150,000 bond election for March 7, 1955. It was understood that if the voters approve the proposed bond issue the consulting engineers will proceed at once to prepare final plans and specifications so that construction can be undertaken in the near future.

Because it appeared that the city is proceeding in good faith to carry out the instructions of the Authority no action was taken in this matter.

#### COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

A summary report dated February 24, 1955, was submitted to the Authority members by James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineer. This report was made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

It was pointed out by Mr. Boydston that approximately one-half of the Columbia Slough Industries are negotiating with the city of Portland for connections to the municipal sewer system. The other plants have not made too much progress towards construction of required waste disposal facilities. They have been using the excuse that they are waiting to see what their neighbors are going to do.

After reviewing said report it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that unless definite and satisfactory progress is made within 30 days appropriate steps would be taken to enforce the orders previously entered against Silver Falls Meat Co., Pacific Meat Co., B & B Ranch, Associated Meat Packers and Pete Wess Hog Ranch.

#### SUBURBAN FRINGE AREA COMMITTEE

A brief report was given by Dr. Erickson regarding a special committee which was recently created as a result of a public meeting which has been

held on February 7, 1955, regarding the problem of providing safe and adequate sewage disposal for the so-called unincorporated urban areas of the state. Some 75 or more persons including representatives of the county courts of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, County Planning Commissions, city of Portland, county health departments, and other agencies concerned with or interested in this problem attended said meeting. The special committee which has been organized includes the State Health Officer, State Sanitary Engineer and representatives from these three counties plus two members at large. The committee has already started making a thorough study of the problem in an attempt to work out the most satisfactory solution. Dr. Erickson reported further that considerable interest in this problem has been shown by several of the state legislators and that legislation is being considered by the 48th Legislative Assembly.

CEDAR MILL PARK:

Mr. Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer, gave a preliminary report on the stream pollution and insanitary conditions being caused by the sewerage system serving the Cedar Mill Park subdivision located in Washington County. It was reported that recent studies had shown that this system was grossly overloaded especially during periods of heavy rainfall and that it was being very poorly operated and maintained by the owner. Pictures showing the present condition of the treatment plant were reviewed. Mr. Cuyler stated that this matter was being presented at this meeting for the purpose of requesting authorization to issue a citation to the owner in case he should fail to comply voluntarily with any instructions which might be issued to him by the Authority staff. It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that unless pollution caused by the Marlene Village (Cedar Mill Park) sewage treatment plant is abated within 90 days the owner be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority and show

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cause why action should not be instituted to obtain compliance with state statutes.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION:

A brief report outlining the status of various bills introduced by the 48th Legislative Assembly pertaining to sewage disposal, sanitary districts, and water pollution was reviewed by the members. No action in this matter was considered necessary.

The date for the next meeting was set for May 25, at 2:00 P.M.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

May 20, 1955

The sixty-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., May 20, 1955, in Room 579 State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Jim S. Whipple, B. A. McPhillips, John C. Veatch, and Lewis A. Stanley. Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the Sixty-Second meeting having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 77 project plans during February, March and April, 1955, be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-2-55	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-2-55	Bunker Hill S.D.	Sewage Plant	Prov. approval
2-2-55	The Dalles	Seuffort Motel sewerage	Prov. approval
2-11-55	Aloha-Huber	School sewerage	Not approved
2-15-55	Multnomah County	Owens Ill. Glass Co. sewerage	Not approved
2-15-55	Manbrin Gardens	Sewer extensions	Cond. approval
2-15-55	Maupin	School sewerage	Deferred
2-16-55	Pilot Rock	Preliminary report	Deferred
2-17-55	Harney County	Crane School sewerage	Not approved
2-21-55	St. Helens	High School sewerage	Not approved
2-23-55	Marion County	Candalaria school sewerage	Not approved
2-24-55	Pilot Rock	Preliminary report	Approved
2-25-55	Washington County	Cedar Mill School	Deferred
2-28-55	Baker County	Hereford School sewerage	Not approved
2-28-55	Orient	School sewerage additions	Cond. approval
2-28-55	Lane County	Lynx Hollow school	Comments submitted
2-28-55	Polk County	Henry Hill school	Approved
2-28-55	Polk County	Central High school	Approved
3-2-55	Tigard	Red Rock School	Approved
3-2-55	Adrian	Union High School Additions	Prov. approval
3-4-55	The Dalles	Fairview sewer extensions	Approved
3-4-55	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Deferred
3-4-55	Dufur	School sewerage	Not approved
3-4-55	Linn County	Holly School sewerage	Deferred

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Date	Location	Project	Action
3-8-55	St. Helens	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-15-55	Springfield	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
3-15-55	Multnomah County	Bull Run School	Deferred
3-17-55	Sutherlin	Sewer system	Deferred
3-17-55	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-18-55	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-18-55	Gladstone	School sewerage	Approved
3-18-55	Multnomah County	David Douglas school	Approved
3-18-55	Forest Grove	Sewage disposal additions	Approved
3-18-55	The Dalles	Seuffert Motel	Prel. approval
3-21-55	Vernonia	Sewer extensions and plant improvements	Deferred
3-21-55	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-21-55	Jennings Lodge	Prel. engineering report	Accepted
3-21-55	Brookford Subd.	Prel. plans sewage plant	Prel. approval
3-22-55	Springfield	Vancouver Plywood mill sewerage	Approved
3-22-55	Hines	Sewage Lagoon	Comments submitted
3-22-55	Washington County	West Haven School	Deferred
3-23-55	Dallas	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-24-55	Sutherlin	Sewer system	Approved
3-29-55	Salem	Salem Heights School	Prov. approval
3-20-55	Washington County	McKay School	Deferred
4-4-55	Washington County	West Haven school	Deferred
4-4-55	Polk County	Western Mennonite school	Approved
4-5-55	Hines	Prel. engineering report	Approved
4-5-55	Prairie City	Grade School addition	Recommendations submitted
4-6-55	Washington County	McKay school	Approved
4-8-55	Baker County	Hereford Grade school	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-8-55	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-8-55	Washington County	West Haven school	Not approved
4-11-55	Barlow	School sewage disposal	Not approved
4-11-55	Clackamas County	Jennings Lodge sewerage	Approved
4-12-55	Brookford	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
4-18-55	Linn County	Foster Grade school	Approved
4-18-55	Washington County	Bonny Slope school	Prov. approval
4-19-55	Brookford	Sewage plant (revised plans)	Prov. approval
4-20-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-20-55	Linn County	Sunrise school	Approved
4-20-55	Linn County	Waverly school	Approved
4-21-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-21-55	Lake Grove	Prel. engineering report	Approved
4-21-55	Portland	Kenton Packing Co. waste disposal	Not approved
4-22-55	Clackamas County	Happy Valley school	Prov. approval
4-22-55	Seaside	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-25-55	Deschutes County	Bend High school	Approved
4-25-55	Lane County	Howard Grade school	Approved
4-25-55	Lane County	River Road School	Approved
4-25-55	Lane County	Washington Grade school	Approved
4-28-55	Linn County	Waterloo Grade School	Approved
4-28-55	Linn County	Seven Oaks Grade school	Not approved
4-28-55	Linn County	Albany UHS Grandstand	Not approved
4-29-55	Clackamas County	Concord Grade school	Approved
4-29-55	Polk County	Ballston school	Prov. approval
4-29-55	Roseburg	Sewer extension	Approved

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CITY OF CLATSKANIE Citation Hearing

A formal citation having been issued to the city of Clatskanie for failure to plan for the construction of sewage interception and treatment facilities, Mayor J. D. Puzey and Consulting Engineer S. A. Ross were present to represent the city.

The motion adopted at the previous Authority meeting authorizing the issuance of said citation was reviewed by the chairman. A memorandum dated May 20, 1955, and prepared by the Authority staff in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Clatskanie was read by the secretary. This memorandum is a part of the official files of the Authority.

Mayor Puzey then reported that the city had recently retained the services of N. W. Haner and Associates, Consulting Engineers, to make a preliminary engineering study and report of a proposed sewage disposal system for Clatskanie. He submitted a copy of the resolution adopted by the city council in this regard. He reported further that since January 1, 1955, the city has been collecting a sewer user charge equal to 50% of the water bill for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to help finance the required project, said charge bringing in an estimated \$3,000 per year.

Mr. S. A. Ross, member of the firm of N. W. Haner and Associates, then outlined what the preliminary engineering study and report would include. He promised that the report would be completed within 90 days and stated that it would include a detailed estimate of the construction costs and a proposed fiscal program.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the matter be continued for 90 days with the understanding that the preliminary engineering study and report of the required sewage disposal project will be completed within that time. As soon as the engineering report is finished the city is to develop a suitable fiscal program and construction schedule for submission to and approval by the Sanitary Authority.

GOVERNMENT CAMP SANITARY DISTRICT

Mr. A. L. Greenwalt, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hughes and Mr. Carl Reynolds were present to represent the Government Camp Sanitary District pursuant to a request from the Authority.

It was pointed out that HB 216 which had been passed by the 1955 Oregon State Legislature authorizes the State Bond Commission to purchase within specified debt limitations the bonds from this and similar sanitary districts but that only \$60,000 had been appropriated for carrying out the provisions of said bill. Mr. Greenwalt reported that as soon as the bill had been signed by the Governor and the district had been certified by the Sanitary Authority as being in need of a community sewerage project, the district's officials would confer with the State Bond Commission, would proceed with the required bond election, and would complete the engineering plans so that, if at all possible, construction of the system could be started this summer.

Members of the Authority expressed their confidence that the bill would be signed by the Governor.

CITY OF EMPIRE

Because the construction schedule previously submitted by the city of Empire had been disapproved by the Authority at the February 25, 1955, meeting, Mr. Robert L. Thomas, Attorney, and Mr. R. H. Erichsen, Consulting Engineer, were again present to represent the city.

Mr. Thomas reported on the present status of the city's fiscal and construction program. He stated that of the \$120,000 bond issue sold in 1953 to the state of Oregon only \$57,000 remained unpaid and he estimated that it would be completely retired by 1958. He presented a revised construction schedule calling for installation of all remaining sewers and the treatment plant by not later than 1960 or earlier if possible. He stated that the proposed fiscal program had been reviewed by bond buyers who had indicated that it was feasible.

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Other information submitted by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Erichsen included the following: the estimated cost of the entire project still to be undertaken is \$450,000 of which \$300,000 is for sewers and \$150,000 for the treatment plant; by 1960 the city could have a reserve of \$60,000 from the present sources of income (sewer service charges and connection fees); two separate bond issues of \$90,000 and \$300,000 respectively would complete the proposed fiscal program and would require \$23,000 per year for bond servicing and plant operation; if forced to sell more bonds before the state bonds are retired, the annual cost for the first few years would be from \$35,000 to \$40,000; the city council has authorized Mr. Erichsen to proceed with the preparation of final plans, specifications and detailed cost estimates for the entire project.

Because it was indicated that the city might possibly be able to finance the project by 1958 and more particularly in view of the urgent need for sanitary sewers in certain sections of the city, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Empire be required to construct the remaining sewers and its sewage treatment works by not later than 1958 with the provision that the city submit to the Authority quarterly reports of the status of its fiscal and construction programs and that if in the meantime satisfactory progress is made by the city consideration could later be given for an extension of time.

#### CITY OF ST. HELENS

At the February 25, 1955, meeting of the Authority the city of St. Helens was given 90 days in which to submit a fiscal program and construction schedule for installation of its required sewage disposal project. Accordingly on March 24, 1955, the city submitted a proposed schedule as follows: —

- (1) Completion of plans and specifications by November 1, 1955;
- (2) Hold bond election by January 1, 1956,
- (3) Advertise bonds for sale by March 1, 1956,
- (4) Advertise bids for construction by April 1, 1956, and
- (5) Start actual construction in April or May of 1956.

A copy of this proposal had subsequently been sent by mail to each Authority member and was tentatively approved. In confirmation of this action it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the proposed program submitted by the city of St. Helens be approved.

CITY OF HOOD RIVER

Mr. Hal Puddy, city engineer, was present to represent the city of Hood River, Mr. Clyde R. Shiner the Hood River Apple Growers Association, and Mr. G. D. Heisley, Jr., the Hood River Distillery, Inc. At the last Authority meeting a motion had been adopted requiring that pollution caused by the wastes from these two industries be abated in 1955 but action relative to construction of the main sewage treatment plant by the city of Hood River had been deferred pending receipt of proposals from the other Columbia River cities.

Mr. Puddy stated that the city was proceeding with plans for abatement of the pollution in Indian Creek this year, that the council had recently increased the sewer user charge from 50¢ to \$1.00, and that the city would still like to have until the end of 1959 to complete its disposal project.

Mr. Shiner stated that the AGA would attempt to improve the efficiency of the fine screens which are used for pretreatment of their wastes. He requested that they be permitted to defer construction of their required interceptor and main outfall industrial waste sewer until the city built its system so that both projects could be handled together. It was pointed out that such an arrangement would be more economical for the industry.

Mr. Heisley then discussed the problem confronting the Hood River Distillery, Inc. He asked that they be given more time to install the necessary facilities for disposal of their wastes through part of the existing city system because otherwise it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for his company to finance the project.

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In view of the progress being made by other communities it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the city of Hood River be required to complete construction of its stream pollution abatement project by not later than the end of 1957 and also that the deadline for abatement of pollution caused by the wastes from the Hood River Apple Growers Association plant and the Hood River Distillery be extended to the end of 1957.

No change was made in the 1955 deadline for abatement of pollution in Indian Creek. The staff of the Authority was instructed to check periodically with the city to insure that satisfactory progress is being made.

#### CITY OF RAINIER

Further consideration was given to the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Rainier. Since the last Authority meeting a preliminary engineering study and report had been completed by the city's consulting engineers and on May 10, 1955, had been submitted to the Authority for review and approval. According to the report the required sewage disposal project will cost an estimated \$92,000 to construct

A letter dated May 16, 1955, from Mayor Glen W. Williams was reviewed. It stated that as soon as the report was approved the city council would immediately work out a fiscal program including an increase in the sewer user charge from 50¢ to \$1.00.

It was then MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the engineering report submitted by the city be approved and that the city be required to submit within 30 days a satisfactory fiscal program and construction schedule for the installation of the necessary interceptor sewers, sewage lift station, and treatment works.

CITY OF THE DALLES

Further consideration was also given to the matter of sewage disposal by the city of The Dalles, final action having been deferred at the previous meeting. Although they had been notified, no representative of the city was present at the meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the city of The Dalles be required to complete construction of its sewage treatment works by not later than the end of 1957.

CEDAR MILL PARK

The secretary pointed out that a comprehensive report had been prepared by the staff covering a detailed investigation of the Cedar Mill Park sewer system and sewage treatment works and outlining the deficiencies of said facilities. Copies of the report had been sent to the owner on April 27, 1955. Word had recently been received from the owner's attorney that the report was being studied before any action would be taken to correct the insanitary conditions now existing. The secretary reported further that on the occasion of an inspection of the system on May 18, 1955, it was found that no improvements had yet been made and that in fact the plant was in even worse condition than it had been previously.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the owner of the Cedar Mill Park sewerage works be cited to appear at a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority on June 24, to show cause, if any exists, why pollution caused by said sewerage works should not be abated.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

A memorandum dated May 20, 1955, and prepared by the Authority staff outlining the present status of the plans of the various waste disposal projects for the industries located along Columbia Slough was reviewed by the secretary. At the last meeting of the Authority it had been

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concluded that unless definite and satisfactory progress were made within 30 days by Silver Falls Meat Co., Pacific Meat Co., B and B Ranch, Associated Meat Packers, and Pete Wess Hog Ranch legal action would be taken against them. It was reported that since that time most of the industries along the slough had made some progress but technically all of them were in violation of the formal order adopted on May 24, 1954, which required abatement of their pollution by not later than January 1, 1955.

After discussing what steps might be taken by the Authority in order to get immediate action from the industries, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that Silver Falls Meat Company, Western States Rendering Co., Pacific Meat Co., Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, B and B Hog Ranch, J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch, and Associated Meat Packers be cited to appear at a special meeting on June 24 to show cause, if any exists, why the order previously entered against said companies should not be immediately enforced.

#### REPORT ON NEW LEGISLATION

A memorandum prepared by the staff was distributed to the members outlining the new legislation relating to sanitation which had been passed by the 1955 Oregon Legislature. Some bills had not yet been signed by the Governor and so had not been given chapter numbers.

Mr. Quesseth stated that HB 49 relating to the procedures for administrative agencies was of concern to the Sanitary Authority. This law will require that each such state agency adopt formal rules describing the administrative procedures which it follows. Mr. Quesseth was instructed to put in writing the procedures used by the Authority.

#### TOLEDO, MOLALLA AND MT. ANGEL

In a discussion of these three cities it was reported that each of them has sewage treatment facilities under construction.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that Mr. Quesseth dismiss the cases against Toledo, Molalla and Mt. Angel.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
June 24, 1955

The special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., June 24, 1955, in Room 36 State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., Jim S. Whipple and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the Sixty-Third meeting having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

MARLENE VILLAGE SANITATION COMPANY CITATION HEARING

In response to citations which were sent by certified mail on June 10, 1955, the following persons were present to represent the Marlene Village Sanitation Company: Mr. R. R. Bullivant, attorney; Mr. Harry Mittleman, president; Mr. Stanton Abrams, property manager; and Mr. Delbert Hicks, sewage plant operator.

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A memorandum dated June 24, 1955, as prepared by the staff of the Authority in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system and sewage treatment works of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company in Washington County, Oregon, was presented to the Authority members and has since been made a part of the Authority's file in this case.

Mr. Bullivant speaking for the sanitation company stated that he had filed a motion for postponement of the hearing but had been informed by Mr. Quesseth in a letter dated June 17, 1955, that such a matter would have to come before the Authority members for their consideration. The reasons given by him for requesting postponement were as follows:

(1) He claimed that no official complaints or orders of this proceeding had been received by him until about 9 days prior to this meeting. (Early in May 1955 Mr. Mittleman's counsel had received copies of a report dated April 1955 and prepared by the Sanitary Authority staff of recent investigations of the sewerage system in question but it was claimed by Mr. Bullivant that Mr. Mittleman was out of the city at that time and therefore conferences could not be arranged to discuss said report.)

(2) Arrangements were reported to have been made by Mr. Mittleman or the sanitation company for an engineering study of the sewerage system. It was stated that such a study would take two to three months to complete and that when finished it would show what changes in operations and what major capital improvements, if any, would be required to provide at all times adequate sewage treatment. The company requested that the hearing not be held until this engineering study and report were completed.

Mr. Bullivant pointed out that in the April report made by the Sanitary Authority staff it was stated that the plant was not only being improperly operated and maintained but also was of inadequate capacity to handle the

peak flow of sewage. He stated that if it were merely a matter of improper maintenance the deficiencies could be readily corrected but if major capital improvements were required it would be necessary for the company to make its own detailed investigation.

Mr. Bullivant pointed out that the matter was further complicated by the fact that on June 27 a special election would be held in the area served by said sewerage system for formation of a sanitary district. The boundaries of the proposed sanitary district were said to be identical with those of the area now served by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company.

He stated that if the proposed sanitary district were organized and if major capital improvements are necessary, a point not conceded by the company, then there would be the problem of making satisfactory arrangements with the sanitary district for taking over the existing facilities, and that the results of the forthcoming election and the attitude of the supervisors of the proposed sanitary district would have to be considered before any final decision could be reached as to whether or not capital improvements should be made at the existing plant. In the opinion of the company the present threat to public health and serious nuisance conditions being caused are largely a matter of maintenance and not a matter of major capital improvements. It was claimed that the conditions which were criticized were for the most part only temporary in nature and were not typical of year around conditions. He said that if it were determined that full time maintenance of the plant is needed the company will make every effort to provide it.

Mr. Bullivant then discussed some of the specific criticisms which had been made by the Authority staff. In support of his statements he presented photographs which had been taken recently showing some of the same locations covered by the pictures in the April report of the

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Authority. It was stated that on several occasions unauthorized persons had opened up manholes and had jammed debris into the sewer system thereby causing stoppages. It was pointed out that such conditions

were not due to faulty operation and maintenance and could not be prevented by the company. It was claimed that since 1950 only 6 new customers had been added to the sewer system and therefore the company could not see how the system could now be serving more than its design capacity. Mr. Bullivant pointed out that the community is more or less dependent on the company's sewerage system for the handling of sewage and therefore if major improvements are necessary the company should have an opportunity to have a thorough engineering study made and if a sanitary district is organized it should be consulted regarding any changes that might have to be made in the system.

When asked as to what damages might be caused from a postponement of the hearing, the secretary stated that if the plant in the meantime were properly operated and maintained it should be possible to control within reasonable limits pollution of the receiving stream during the summer but that when the rainy season starts again next winter the plant will again be overloaded and serious pollution will be caused. Mr. Bullivant stated again that an engineer had been retained by the company to make a detailed study of the system and he assured the Authority that henceforth the Marlene Village Sanitation Company would do everything possible to operate the plant at peak efficiency and would follow suggestions regarding proper maintenance.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system and sewage treatment works of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company be continued for 60 days provided that the plant in the meantime will be properly operated and maintained, an engineering study will be completed, and a report of the latter will be submitted at the next meeting of the Authority.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES CITATION HEARINGS

Having failed to comply with the Sanitary Authority order of May 24, 1954, or to make satisfactory progress toward abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of Columbia Slough by the discharge therein of their industrial wastes the following seven companies had been cited to appear and show cause, if any existed, why said order should not be enforced.

Associated Meat Packers This company was represented by Mr. George W. Mead, attorney, who stated that the company's plant had recently been shut down but that if and when it was decided to reopen the plant the company would go ahead with its plans for connection to the city sewer. It was, therefore, decided by the Authority to defer action in this case.

B and B Hog Ranch Mr. J. W. Bigelow, owner, and Mr. Larry Supove, consulting engineer, were present to represent this company. Mr. Bigelow stated that he had instructed his engineer to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for connection to the Portland sewer system. Mr. Supove was unable to state how soon the plans could be finished but estimated that the construction could be completed within 2 months after the application had been approved by the city of Portland.

After a brief discussion of some of the difficulties involved in getting approval from the city it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the B and B Ranch have its plans prepared and submitted to and approved by the city and Sanitary Authority by not later than August 26, 1955, the date of the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

Clem Ponta Hog Ranch Mr. George W. Mead, attorney, represented this firm. He reported that the use of the lagoons had been discontinued, that fine screens had already been installed, and that engineering plans prepared by Mr. Supove, engineer, and the application for permission to connect to the Portland sewer system were completed and ready to file with the city.

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It was therefore MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the matter of the Clem Ponta Hog Ranch be continued until the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch Mr. Cervetto, representing this company, reported that fine screens had been installed, plans and specifications for connection to the Portland sewer system had been prepared by Mr. Supove, and the application for a permit had been filed with the city.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the matter of the J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch be continued until the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

Pacific Meat Company Mr. H. Nelson, representing the Pacific Meat Company stated that his firm is not planning to connect to the Portland sewer system and that it is putting in its own treatment plant which should be completed within 15 days after the high water in the Columbia River has receded. The proposed plant will consist of fine screens and flotation. When asked if plans had been approved by the Authority for such a disposal system he stated that plans had not been submitted but that he had conferred with the Authority staff and had been told that there was no guarantee that the proposed system would work. He said his company desired to go ahead with the installation and then have it checked to see if it would do the job. Mr. Nelson stated that this type of plant is used successfully by some meat companies in California and so he thought it should work here.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the matter of the Pacific Meat Company be continued until the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

Silver Falls Meat Company Mr. Charles C. Bryant was present to represent this company. He stated that they had decided to abandon their original plans to use subsurface disposal and now are intending to go in

with Western States Rendering Company and install a connection to the Portland sewer system. In subsequent discussion it was brought out that the latter company might not be agreeable to such an arrangement. It was also stated that Silver Falls Meat Company had thus far made no progress in preparation of engineering plans or submission of an application to the city of Portland. Mr. Bryant was, therefore, instructed to contact the city immediately, to employ a consulting engineer to prepare plans, and to make application to the city for the necessary permit.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the Silver Falls Packing Company have plans prepared by a consulting engineer and have the necessary application submitted to and approved by the city of Portland before the next meeting of the Authority at which time the hearing in this matter would be continued.

Western States Rendering Company Mr. George Mead and Mr. C. R. Pace represented this company whose plant is located adjacent to that of the Silver Falls Meat Company. It was reported that quite some time ago the company had a preliminary engineering study and report made, that since then they had installed a fine screen and additional grease skimming facilities, that samples of the effluent had been tested by the city of Portland, and that within the past few days an application for a permit to connect to the city sewerage system had been filed with the Bureau of Sewage and Refuse Disposal. Mr. Pace stated that his company would probably be agreeable to letting Silver Falls Packing Company lay a sewer in the same trench with them but he doubted that they would agree to the use of a joint line.

Because Western States had already taken steps toward abatement of its pollution it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the matter of the Western States Rendering Company be continued until the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

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CITY OF RAINIER

At the previous meeting of the Authority the city of Rainier had been instructed to submit within 30 days a satisfactory fiscal program and construction schedule for its required sewage disposal project. A letter dated June 20, 1955, had been received from Mayor Glen Williams and it reported that the city council had authorized a special bond election for financing construction of said project. In view of this information it was agreed by the Authority members that the matter should be continued until the next meeting.

The next meeting was tentatively scheduled for Friday, August 26. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:55 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 2, 1955

The sixty-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m., September 2, 1955, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the Special Meeting having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 79 project plans during May, June and July, 1955, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-5-55	Willamina	Grade School	Not approved
5-5-55	Washington County	West Haven School	Not approved
5-5-55	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-6-55	Brookings	Prel. engineering report	Approved
5-6-55	Delake	Prel. engineering report	Approved
5-9-55	Corvallis	Garfield Grade School	Approved
5-9-55	West Linn	School Sewerage	Approved
5-10-55	Stanfield	High School Addition	Approved
5-10-55	Grant County	Union High School Addition	Prov. approval
5-11-55	Multnomah County	Rockwood School	Approved
5-11-55	Multnomah County	St. Joseph's School	Approved
5-11-55	Multnomah County	St. Therese School	Approved
5-12-55	Yamhill County	Yamhill School	Prov. approval
5-16-55	Multnomah County	Troutdale School	Approved
5-18-55	Tillamook County	East Grade School Addition	Approved
5-19-55	Linn County	Knox Butte School	Approved
5-20-55	Corvallis	Chapman hardboard mill waste disposal	Changes recommended
5-20-55	Washington County	Garden Home School	Permission granted
5-23-55	Washington County	Sunset Valley School	Not approved
5-23-55	Lane County	Colin Kelly Jr. High School	Approved
5-23-55	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

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Date	Location	Project	Action
5-25-55	Rainier	Prel. engineering report	Approved
5-26-55	Harney County	Crane Union High School	Not approved
5-31-55	Eugene	River Road School	Approved
6-1-55	Maupin	Prel. engineering report	Approved
6-3-55	Newport	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-6-55	Linn County	Oakville School sewerage	Not approved
6-8-55	Multnomah County	Corbett School sewerage	Approved
6-8-55	Washington County	West Haven School sewerage	Approved
6-9-55	Hillsboro	Prel. report urban fringe sewers	Action deferred
6-9-55	North Roseburg	Digester heating	Approved
6-10-55	Lincoln County	Beverly Beach State Park	Changes recommended
6-10-55	Pendleton	Plant alterations	No action required
6-10-55	Josephine County	Selma School sewerage	Approved
6-10-55	Josephine County	Fruitdale School sewerage	Approved
6-16-55	Wheeler County	Spray School sewerage	Not approved
6-17-55	Albany	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-17-55	Clackamas County	Oak Grove School sewerage	Not approved
6-20-55	Clackamas County	Oak Grove School revised	Approved
6-20-55	Washington County	Aloha-Huber School	Approved
6-21-55	Multnomah County	Glenfair School sewerage	Approved
6-23-55	Multnomah County	Bonneville School sewerage	Approved
6-23-55	Multnomah County	Orient School sewerage	Prov. approval
6-24-55	Deschutes County	Allen School sewerage	Not approved
6-24-55	Benton County	Western Pulp Products revised	Approved
6-27-55	Deschutes County	Tumalo State Park	Prov. approval
6-27-55	Lane County	Roosevelt School sewerage	Approved
6-29-55	Malheur County	Brogan School sewerage	Approved
6-30-55	Biggs Junction	RR Housing sewerage	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-1-55	Josephine County	Illinois Valley School	Approved
7-1-55	Lincoln County	Toledo Grade School	Approved
7-5-55	Clackamas County	Sandy Jr. High School	Approved
7-6-55	Tillamook County	Rockaway School	Approved
7-6-55	Marion County	Central Howell School	Approved
7-12-55	Sheridan	Sheridan Novitiate	Not approved
7-13-55	Sheridan Novitiate	Sewage plant	Comments submitted
7-13-55	Washington County	Hemstreet Subd. proposed sewage plant design	Preliminary approval
7-13-55	Washington County	Hemstreet Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
7-14-55	Salem	Roseland Annex sewers	Approved
7-14-55	Forest Grove	Outfall sewer	Approved
7-14-55	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-14-55	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-20-55	Lane County	River Road school	Approved
7-22-55	Marion County	Candalaria School (revised)	Approved
7-22-55	Beaverton	Sewers	Prov. approval
7-22-55	Beaverton	Looking Glass Hill sewers	Not approved
7-27-55	Clackamas County	Damascus School	Approved
7-27-55	Hines	Sewer system	Approved
7-27-55	Hines	Lagoon and Pump station	Prov. approval
7-27-55	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-28-55	Multnomah County	Powell Valley School	Prov. approval
7-28-55	Myrtle Creek	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-28-55	Sheridan	Novitiate (revised)	Not approved
7-29-55	Oakridge	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-29-55	Portland	Western States Rendering	Recommendations made

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-29-55	Portland	J & C Cervetto Hog Ranch	Recommendations made
7-29-55	Portland	Clem Ponta Hog Ranch	Recommendations made
7-29-55	Deschutes County	Allen Grade School	Approved
7-29-55	Washington County	Hemstreet Heights temporary plant	Prov. approval

MARLENE VILLAGE SANITATION COMPANY

The citation hearing in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system and sewage treatment works of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company was continued from the special meeting of June 24, 1955. Mr. Harry Mittleman, President; Messrs. R. R. Bullivant and Samuel B. Weinstein, attorneys; and Mr. Stanton Abrams were present to represent the company.

Mr. Dallas Carter, 12985 S.W. Butner Road, Beaverton; Mr. Roy D. Cook, 3335 N. E. Clackamas, Portland; Mrs. Floyd D. Cook, 3121 S.W. Evergreen Lane, Portland; Mrs. Gilbert E. Schuh, 13630 S.W. Butner, Beaverton; Mrs. Victor J. Hoffland, 13655 S.W. Butner, Beaverton; Mr. Frank B. Jedermu, 2939 S. E. Francis, Portland; Mr. L. K. Brisban, Sr., 560 S.W. Murray Rd., Beaverton; and Mr. C. R. Windolph, Walker Road, Beaverton, were present to complain of insanitary conditions existing downstream from the Marlene Village Sanitation Company sewerage works.

A MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE of the hearing dated August 31, 1955, which had been received from Mr. Weinstein and Mr. Bullivant, was read by the secretary. The motion stated that due to the illness of its consulting engineer, Mr. R. L. Tidball, the company was not prepared to present its case to the Authority. A letter signed by Dr. L. P. Lind confirming the illness of Mr. Tidball was submitted by Mr. Bullivant for the files of the Authority.

A 5-page memorandum dated September 2, 1955, was then submitted by Mr. Spies. This memorandum was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter. It supplemented the facts presented by the Authority's staff at the June 24 meeting and among other things contained a report on the findings of a survey of the Marlene Village sewage treatment works made by representatives of the Authority on August 23, 1955.

The report and survey by Mr. Spies showed that, contrary to the claims made by Mr. Bullivant, the Marlene Village Sanitation Company was not operating its sewage disposal system in an efficient or satisfactory manner, that gross pollution still existed in the receiving stream, and that as a consequence the company had not complied with the instructions issued to it by the Authority on June 24, 1955. It showed further that the company had also failed to carry out written instructions submitted to it by letter dated July 21, 1955, from the Authority staff covering special items of sewage plant operation and maintenance.

Several of the riparian property owners and residents listed above then described the nuisance and insanitary conditions caused in the waters of Cedar Mill Creek by the effluent from said sewerage system. They demanded that in spite of the inability of the company's engineer to complete his study the Sanitary Authority take immediate action to secure abatement of such conditions.

Mr. Verne W. Newcomb, attorney for the Sunset Valley Sanitary District, was also present at the meeting. He reported that the district includes all of the area served by the sewerage system in question but that because it had been in existence such a very short time (it was approved by the voters on June 27, 1955) its officers had as yet not been able to take any definite action in the matter although they had been invited to confer

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with the attorneys of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company. He stated that the district was fully aware of the problem and knew that the system was inadequate but that because no funds were available it had not been able to have a preliminary engineering survey or evaluation study costing an estimated \$1500 made.

At the suggestion of Mr. Quesseth it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that a 5-minute recess be held in order to discuss procedures to be followed in the matter of continuation of the hearing as requested by the company.

Following resumption of the hearing there was further discussion regarding the lack of proper plant operation and maintenance. The company representatives requested that staff members of the Authority again go over the operation of the plant with them for the purpose of explaining what needed to be done. The company again promised to do everything possible to operate the plant and sewer system in a satisfactory manner.

It was then MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the hearing in said matter be continued for another 60 days subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Within that time the required engineering study shall be completed either by the consulting engineer now retained or if he is unable to act in that capacity by another engineer employed for that purpose;
- (2) The existing sewage disposal plant shall in the meantime be operated and maintained in accordance with instructions set forth by the Sanitary Authority; and
- (3) Reports covering the operation and performance of the existing sewage disposal plant shall be submitted each week to the Sanitary Authority.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Citation hearings in the matter of waste disposal by the following seven companies were continued from the special meeting of June 24, 1955:

- (1) Associated Meat Company, 8349 N. Vancouver Ave., Portland;
- (2) B and B Hog Ranch, 407 North Columbia Blvd., Portland;
- (3) Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, 511 North Columbia Blvd., Portland;
- (4) J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch, 331 North Columbia Blvd., Portland;
- (5) Pacific Meat Company, N. Columbia Blvd. and Burrage, Portland;
- (6) Silver Falls Meat Company, P.O. Box 26, North Portland; and
- (7) Western States Rendering Co., P.O. Box 5654, Kenton Station, Portland, Oreg.

Mr. E. F. Stockwell, 5534 N.E. Ainsworth, Portland, was present to represent Associated Meat Packers. The other six companies although notified had no representatives present at the meeting. Mr. Stockwell reported that operations had been resumed by Associated Meat Packers about the first of August and that the company was again under the management of Mr. Frank L. Smith. He said he understood that plans for waste disposal facilities had been prepared by the company's consulting engineer but that they had not yet been approved by the city of Portland. Mr. Spies then reported to the Authority that the plans which had been submitted were not complete and that the company had thus far failed to supply the necessary additional information.

In addition to the above companies consideration was also given to the matter of waste disposal into the waters of Columbia Slough by the following six industrial firms; (1) Armour and Company, (2) Brander Meat Company, (3) Kenton Packing Company, (4) Portland Provision Company, (5) Stearns and Welch, and (6) Portland Rendering Company.

Mr. O. A. Welch, 4319 N.E. Columbia Blvd., was present to represent Stearns and Welch Meat Company. He stated that the necessary equipment had been received for pretreatment of the wastes and that the contractor was to start installing it by not later than September 6, 1955. The other

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companies, although notified of the meeting, were not represented.

A 3-page memorandum dated September 1, 1955, regarding this subject was then submitted by the Authority staff. This memorandum presented the status of the various projects as follows:

- (1) Plans and specifications for connection to the Portland sewer system had been submitted but not approved for the following: (a) Associated Meat Co., (b) B and B Hog Ranch, (c) Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, (d) J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch, (e) Western States Rendering Co., (f) Armour and Co., (g) Kenton Packing Co., and (h) Portland Provision Co.
- (2) Plans and specifications for waste disposal facilities had been completed and approved but construction had not yet been started for (a) Brander Meat Company and (b) Stearns & Welch Meat Co.
- (3) Engineers were currently engaged in preparing plans and specifications for the Silver Falls Meat Company.
- (4) Portland Rendering Company had already installed waste treatment works.
- (5) Pacific Meat Company had submitted no information as to its plans since the previous meeting and no progress had been reported.

After reviewing the above facts it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the following 10 companies be notified that unless construction of their required waste disposal projects is underway within 60 days from the date of said notification it is the intention of the Sanitary Authority to request the Attorney General of the state of Oregon to institute appropriate legal proceedings to enforce the final order entered against them under the date of May 24, 1954: (1) Armour and Co., (2) Associated Meat Co., (3) Brander Meat Co., (4) Silver Falls Meat Company, (5) Kenton Packing Co., (6) Portland Provision Co., (7) B and B Hog Ranch, (8) Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, (9) J and C Cervetto Hog Ranch, and (10) Western States Rendering Co.

It was then MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the matter of waste disposal by the Pacific Meat Company be referred to the Attorney General with the request that he institute injunction proceedings.

CITY OF CLATSKANIE

At the last regular meeting of the Authority on May 20 when a citation hearing was held the city of Clatskanie had been given an additional 90 days in which to complete its preliminary engineering study and report with the understanding that immediately thereafter a suitable fiscal and construction program would be adopted by the city council.

The secretary advised the Authority members that the city's consulting engineers had completed their preliminary study and that their report had been received by the Authority staff on September 1, 1955, but had not yet been reviewed.

The matter was therefore continued until the next quarterly meeting.

BROADMOOR

The secretary reported that the W. C. Bauman Construction Company had recently installed certain extensions to the Broadmoor sewerage system located in Washington County, Oregon, and that said construction was without the approval of the Authority. Plans and specifications for the project had been prepared by Tom Smithson, Consulting Engineer, but had not been submitted to the Authority prior to construction. Following installation of the sewer extensions and at the request of the Authority staff the plans were received from Mr. Bauman. It was reported further that the owner of said sewerage system had previously been notified that no extensions could be approved because of the overloaded condition of the Broadmoor sewage treatment plant during periods of heavy rainfall in the winter.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that said Broadmoor sewer extension plans be disapproved and that the owner be

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notified that if any pollution is caused he will be held fully responsible and immediate correction to the sewerage system or treatment works will be required.

#### MUNICIPAL PROGRESS REPORTS

Quarterly progress reports received from the cities of Rainier, Empire, Drain and Bandon were reviewed and accepted by the Authority.

#### NEBERGALL AND STEEN BROTHERS MEAT COMPANIES

A report was presented by the staff showing that these two meat packing companies located near Albany, Oregon, have made no definite progress toward abating the stream pollution caused by the discharge of their industrial wastes. The Albany municipal sewage treatment works were originally designed to serve both companies but because the latter are located outside of the city limits they have thus far not worked out any agreement with the city council for connection to the Albany sewerage system.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the Nebergall Meat Packing Company and the Steen Brothers Meat Packing Company of Albany be notified that final plans for waste disposal facilities must be completed within 60 days or a citation will be issued to them to show cause, if any exists, why pollution caused by the discharge of their industrial wastes should not be abated.

#### ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

At the request of Governor Patterson a letter was read by the secretary reminding all appointed members that they must attend all regular, adjourned or special meetings, unless prevented from doing so by illness, or forfeit their office.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER COMPACT

At the request of the Oregon State Commission on Interstate Cooperation the section of the proposed Columbia River Compact pertaining to water pollution

was brought to the attention of the Authority members by the secretary. After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the section of the proposed compact pertaining to water pollution be considered satisfactory.

YAMHILL RIVER TURBIDITY

Mr. Boydston reported that during the past two summers excessive turbidity had been caused in the waters of the Yamhill River by the operations of the McKibben Sand and Gravel Company of Sheridan, Oregon. Numerous complaints had been received regarding the matter. The company had been notified by letters dated August 20, 1954, and August 8, 1955, that such conditions were in violation of state law and that therefore its operations would have to be so conducted that excessive turbidity would not be caused. Finally on August 29, 1955, the company reported that it had removed its operations from the stream and that it was no longer causing any pollution.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried, that the McKibben Sand and Gravel Company be notified that henceforth its operations will have to be diked off from the river or be otherwise so conducted that turbidity in the river will be prevented, or a citation will be issued to the company to appear before the Sanitary Authority to show cause, if any exists, why pollution caused by its operations should not be abated.

SWIFT AND CO. & PORTLAND STOCK YARDS

Following a discussion of the present status of the programs of these two companies to install facilities for abating the pollution caused in the waters of the Columbia River by their discharge of untreated wastes, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that final engineering plans be submitted within 60 days by Swift and Company and the Portland Stock Yards or a citation will be issued to each company failing so to do

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requiring that it appear before the Sanitary Authority to show cause, if any exists, why pollution caused by its wastes should not be abated.

CANNON BEACH

Mr. Cuyler reported on the status of the program of the community of Cannon Beach to construct its urgently needed sewer system and sewage treatment works. The residents of this unincorporated community have set up several committees to study the sewage disposal problem. Funds were collected and a consulting engineering firm was employed to make a preliminary study and cost estimate. According to the findings of the consulting engineers the only way in which the required project can be financed is by incorporating as a municipality. A committee has therefore been organized to promote incorporation and the Authority has been requested to have a representative present at a public hearing on September 7, 1955.

After considerable discussion it was concluded by the Authority that the community should take immediate action to abate the pollution and insanitary conditions caused by the lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the following resolution be adopted:

- WHEREAS: Inadequately treated sewage and other wastes from the community of Cannon Beach are being discharged onto the surface of the ground and into small streams flowing across the beach, and
- WHEREAS: This unlawful discharge is causing pollution of the streams and a hazard to the health of the public, and
- WHEREAS: The only permanent correction for this problem is the installation of a community sewerage system, and
- WHEREAS: There is no existing corporate entity with statutory power to finance the construction of such a system, and
- WHEREAS: It does not appear that a sanitary district in the area would be able to provide the sewers and sewage treatment facilities required, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon hereby endorses and encourages incorporation of the area as a city, and be it further

RESOLVED: That unless immediate steps are taken to correct the serious stream pollution and health hazards which exist it is the intention of this Authority to take appropriate action to close those portions of the beach where such contamination exists.

GOVERNMENT CAMP

Mr. Cuyler next reported on the status of the Government Camp Sanitary District. Although the 1955 Legislature adopted a special act for the purpose of purchasing bonds from said district, the Government Camp Sanitary District since that time has made no definite progress. A question has been raised regarding the legality of the present board because in 1954 no election was held to replace the member whose term expired in January 1955. In the meantime the Clackamas County Court has appointed a new member. After some discussion of this point it was concluded that Mr. Quesseth should obtain an opinion from the Attorney General regarding the legality of the present board.

Following more discussion of the urgent need for a public sewerage system in the district the following resolution was presented by Mr. Wendel and was approved by the Authority members:

WHEREAS: Because of the lack of financing it has been impossible for the property owners of the community of Government Camp to install adequate sewage disposal facilities, thus constraining the Sanitary Authority for the past several years from taking action against said property owners; and

WHEREAS: By a special act of the 1955 Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon funds were made available for the purchase of bonds to be issued by said community for financing the construction of a public sewerage system; and

WHEREAS: It has come to the attention of the Sanitary Authority that notwithstanding the fact that such funds have been made available, the Government Camp Sanitary District has as yet taken no steps to obtain them or to proceed with said sewerage project; now, therefore, be it

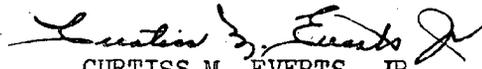
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RESOLVED: That, unless the said Government Camp Sanitary District without further delay takes the necessary steps to finance construction of its sewerage project, the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon will use every means at its command to obtain abatement of the pollution being caused by said community, and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Sanitary Authority will, if necessary, seek to enjoin businesses and residences alike from the use of their premises.

The next meeting of the Authority was tentatively scheduled for Friday, December 2, 1955. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
December 2, 1955

The sixty-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:10 p.m., December 2, 1955, in Room 720, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Queseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, Harold M. Patterson and Harold W. Merryman, District Engineers; Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers; and Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the sixty-fourth meeting having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 71 project plans during August, September and October be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
8-1-55	Milo	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
8-1-55	Springfield	Prel. report on suburban sewage disposal	Approved
8-2-55	Celilo Falls	Sewage Disposal	Prov. approval
8-2-55	Burns	Prel. reports on sewerage system improvements	Approved
8-2-55	Prairie City	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
8-2-55	Portland	Northeast High School	Approved
8-3-55	Douglas County	Prel. report for Green San. Dist.	None required
8-3-55	Philomath	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-4-55	Sheridan	Novitiate sewage plant	Prov. approval
8-4-55	Harrisburg	High School sewerage	Approved
8-4-55	South Bear Creek Sanitary District	Sewer system	Not approved
8-5-55	Clackamas County	Holcomb School sewerage	Permission granted
8-9-55	Umatilla County	Central Grade School	Approved
8-9-55	Umatilla County	McLoughlin Union High School	Approved
8-9-55	Union County	Cove Grade School	Cond. approval
8-15-55	Sweet Home	High School sewerage	Approved
8-15-55	Metolius	Grade School sewerage	Approved
8-15-55	Woodburn	School sewerage	Approved
8-15-55	Government Camp	Boy Scout Lodge sewerage	Not approved
8-15-55	Multnomah County	Lynch School sewerage	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
8-15-55	Roseburg	Hucrest Grade school sewerage	Not approved
8-17-55	Lane County	Willagillespie school sewerage	Approved
8-18-55	Chemawa	Sewage plant improvements	Not approved
8-19-55	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-19-55	Drain	Pump station	Prov. approval
8-22-55	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-22-55	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-22-55	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-22-55	North Bend	High School sewerage	Approved
8-23-55	Lane County	Crow-Applegate High School	Approved
8-24-55	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-25-55	South Bear Creek Sanitary District	Sewer system	Approved
8-26-55	Springfield	Elizabeth Page Grade School	Approved
8-26-55	Broadmoor	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-26-55	Lake County	Fort Rock Elementary School	Approved
8-26-55	Central Point	Grade School sewerage	Approved
8-26-55	Gold Hill	Grade School sewerage	Approved
8-29-55	Wallowa County	Joseph Agricultural Bldg.	Cond. approval
8-30-55	Wheeler County	Spray Grade school	Not approved
8-31-55	Sutherlin	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
9-1-55	Southwood Park	Revised plant location	Approved
9-1-55	Sutherlin	Pump station	Cond. approval
9-7-55	Sutherlin	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-7-55	Troutdale	Bissinger Co. Industrial waste treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-8-55	Jackson County	Lone Pine School sewerage	Approved
9-12-55	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-12-55	Corvallis	Sewer extension No. 28	Not approved
9-13-55	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-16-55	Douglas County	Hu-Crest School sewerage	Not approved
9-20-55	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-23-55	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-23-55	Powers	High school sewerage	Approved
9-26-55	Toledo	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-26-55	Oswego	Trunk sewer	Approved
9-26-55	Washington County	Bohman Tract sewerage	Not approved
9-27-55	Reedsport	Proposed pulp mill waste disposal	Deferred
9-28-55	Columbia San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant	Cond. approval
10-4-55	Eagle Point	Grade school sewerage	Approved
10-5-55	Lane County	Bethel Junior High School	Comments submitted
10-5-55	Clatskanie	Preliminary Engineering Report	Comments submitted
10-6-55	Nehalem	School sewerage	Approved
10-10-55	Portland	Vermont Hills, Gabriel Park and Cambridge Village pump stations	Not approved
10-13-55	Sandy	High school sewerage	Approved
10-13-55	Multnomah County	Holbrook school sewerage	Approved
10-13-55	Scappoose	School sewerage	Approved
10-13-55	Multnomah County	Gilbert school sewerage	Approved
10-19-55	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-20-55	Reedsport	Proposed pulp mill site & waste disposal	Comments submitted
10-21-55	Marion County	Lyons school sewerage	Approved
10-25-55	Portland	S. W. Logan St. pump station	Deferred
10-31-55	John Day	Grade school sewerage	Prov. approval

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MARLENE VILLAGE SANITATION COMPANY CITATION HEARING

The matter of sewage disposal by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company having been continued from the special meeting of June 24, 1955, and the regular meeting of September 2, 1955, came on for final hearing at this meeting. A complete record of the proceedings and the testimony given was made by a court reporter.

The persons present to represent the Marlene Village Sanitation Company included Mr. Harry Mittleman, President; Mr. R. R. Bullivant and Mr. S. B. Weinstein, Attorneys; Mr. R. L. Tidball, Consulting Engineer; Mr. David E. Painter, sewage plant operator; Mr. John J. Simon, Northwest Testing Laboratories; and Mr. Stanton Abrams. The Sunset Valley Sanitary District was represented by Mr. L. D. Barre, Chairman, Mr. F. S. Zeidlhack, Engineer; and Mr. V. W. Newcomb, Attorney.

Other persons present included Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schuh, 13630 S. W. Butner Road; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd D. Cook, 13655 S. W. Butner Road, Beaverton; Inez A. Dimbler, 13606 N. W. Milburn, Portland; and Dr. Carl F. Tarlowski, T. W. Christiansen, and Glen W. Snyder of the Washington County Health Department.

At the request of Mr. Bullivant all witnesses were sworn in by Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, Special Assistant Attorney General, with the exception of Mr. Mittleman who was sworn in by Mr. Veatch.

The first witness called by Mr. Bullivant was Mr. Tidball. In connection with the testimony of Mr. Tidball the following Respondent's exhibits were introduced:

No. 1 Copy of "Report on the Sewage System Owned and Operated by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company"; dated October 29, 1955, and written by Mr. Tidball.

- No. 2 A set of plans prepared by Mr. A. H. Mayne, Consulting Engineer, and consisting of sheets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, showing the design of said sewage treatment plant.
- No. 3 A photostatic copy of a map showing the area served by said sewerage system.
- No. 4 A report entitled "Sewage System Evaluation for the Marlene Village Sanitation Company", dated October 1, 1955, and prepared by Mr. Tidball.
- No. 5 Copies of reports made by Northwest Testing Laboratories covering analyses of 26 samples of raw sewage and sewage plant effluent submitted by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company during the period September 29 to October 29, 1955, inclusive.
- No. 6 Copies of reports made by said laboratories of samples collected from said sewerage system during the period October 31 to November 23, 1955, inclusive.
- No. 7 Table of rainfall data giving the total monthly rainfall in the vicinity of Marlene Village for the Months of January, February, March, September, October and November for the years 1950 to 1955, inclusive.
- No. 8 Table of rainfall data showing the greatest rainfall in one day (24-hour period) for the same months.
- No. 9 The Sanitary Authority letter dated November 25, 1955, and addressed to Mr. R. R. Bullivant.

Mr. Tidball testified that he had been employed beginning the early part of July, 1955, by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company for the purpose of making a study of said sewerage system and that the reports listed above as Respondent's Exhibits 1 and 4 were based on the findings of the study which he had made. He testified further that in his opinion the present

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sewage disposal system, provided his prescribed maintenance and operation schedule is meticulously and conscientiously followed, will handle the normal domestic sewage flow; that in his opinion the excess flow during periods of heavy rainfall is caused by direct and unauthorized surface run-off and roof drainage connections with only a small proportion being ground water infiltration; that in order to handle the peak flow of sewage which occurs during heavy rainfall the existing plant would have to be enlarged 3 or 4 times its present size; that the cost of making such an enlargement would probably be 3 or 4 times the value of the present plant; that said excessive flows in the sewerage system with resultant overflow of raw sewage into the receiving stream or onto the ground surface can be expected to occur about 8 to 12 times each year or that as a consequence stream pollution and insanitary conditions can be expected for about 20 days each year; and that the existing sewage plant is capable of serving a population of 1700 persons and of handling a daily sewage flow of 145,000 gallons. The latter statement was submitted in response to a question from the Chairman. Also in response to questioning he stated that he did not think that the creation of stream pollution or insanitary conditions for a period of 20 days each year could be considered as acceptable.

The second witness called by Mr. Bullivant was Mr. Harry Mittleman and in connection with his testimony Respondent's Exhibits 10, 11 and 12 were introduced. Exhibit 10 is a table of the total number of connections to the Marlene Village sewerage system per street for the period 1951 to 1955, inclusive. Exhibit 11 is a copy of the recorded restrictions for the development and use of the property in Marlene Village Plat No. 2, Blocks 6 to 12, inclusive. Section C-13 of these restrictions prohibits the use

of cesspools and septic tanks. Exhibit 12 is a copy of a recorded declaration by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company regarding the charges to be made for providing sewer service and also regarding conditions for discontinuance of such service.

Following the testimony of Mr. Mittleman, Mr. Bullivant stated that it was the contention of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company that its present sewage disposal works are adequate to handle the normal sewage flow from the existing connections, that the excess flows which can not be handled satisfactorily by said sewers and sewage treatment works are caused by unauthorized roof, foundation and other drains which discharge into said facilities, that the Respondent being a private company does not have authority to make inspections on the property of others and therefore can not determine the existence, location or extent of such alleged illegal drain connections, and that the cost of enlarging the existing sewerage facilities to handle the peak flows satisfactorily would be excessive. He stated further that for the purpose of solving this problem the Marlene Village Sanitation Company would request that the staff of the State Sanitary Authority make such study as might be necessary to locate the unauthorized connections so that steps could be taken to have them removed. Testimony by Mr. Everts and Mr. Boydston had disclosed the fact that the Sanitary Authority staff did not make such a study in connection with the comprehensive investigation of the sewerage system which was conducted during January and February of 1955.

Following the conclusion of testimony by the Respondent, Mr. Quesseth introduced the following exhibits for the Authority:

- No. 1 Copy of "Report on an Investigation of the Cedar Mill Park Sewerage System" dated April 1955 and prepared by the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

- No. 2 Memorandum pertaining to said matter prepared by the staff of the Authority and dated June 24, 1946.
- No. 3 Memorandum pertaining to said matter prepared by the staff of the Authority and dated September 2, 1955.
- No. 4 Memorandum pertaining to said matter prepared by the staff of the Authority and dated December 1, 1955.

The hearing in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system and sewage treatment works of the Marlene Village Sanitation Company was then declared closed and December 16, 1955, was set as the date for the review of the facts and for action by the Authority.

CITY OF BROOKINGS

Mr. Spies reported that in a letter dated November 28, 1955, from Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, a request in behalf of the city of Brookings was submitted to the Authority for permission to install a temporary outfall for the discharge of raw sewage into the Pacific Ocean from certain residential developments located in the southeast section of the city. The letter also outlined a proposed fiscal program and construction schedule for the installation of the other required trunk sewers, pumping stations and sewage treatment works, the preliminary design of which had been presented by the engineers in their report of April 1955. According to the proposed program the entire project would be completed by January 1, 1961.

Mr. Spies reported further that on November 30, 1955, a second request was received by telephone from the city's engineers for permission to discharge raw sewage into the Chetco River for a period of two or three months from the Woodland Park Addition because new homes have recently been completed in that area and it will take from two to three months to install

the trunk sewer and temporary outfall to the Pacific Ocean referred in the letter of November 28.

After a discussion of the facts involved in this matter it was concluded by the Authority members that the request for a temporary permit to discharge raw sewage into the Chetco River even for a period of only two or three months must be denied. It was concluded further that the other request for permission to install a new and temporary outfall sewer into the Pacific Ocean should be deferred until more information or definite plans had been submitted and until the Authority staff had an opportunity to study the problem more in detail.

CITY OF ROSEBURG

The secretary informed the Authority members that on Thursday, December 8, 1955, the city of Roseburg was holding a special election for the approval of a \$1,100,000 general obligation bond issue for the purpose of financing construction of urgently needed trunk and interceptor sewers and new sewage treatment works to serve the Roseburg metropolitan area. After discussing the facts involved in the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the following resolution be adopted and a copy be sent to the city council:

RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS: During the past few years there has been a great increase in population and a consequent development of extensive residential and commercial areas within and immediately adjacent to the city of Roseburg, Oregon; and
- WHEREAS: Because of the lack of adequate sewage disposal facilities in certain of said areas, serious nuisance conditions, public health hazards, and water pollution have been created; and
- WHEREAS: Because of the extremely unfavorable soil and drainage conditions which prevail in these areas, it is not possible to dispose of sewage and other water-carried wastes by means of individual subsurface systems; and

WHEREAS: The only satisfactory and practical way to correct said nuisance conditions, public health hazards, and water pollution is by the installation of public sewers and sewage disposal; and

WHEREAS: The city of Roseburg has had a comprehensive engineering study made and preliminary plans prepared for an approved system of sewage collection and disposal for these areas, including trunk and interceptor sewers, extensions to the existing municipal sewerage system, and a new sewage treatment plant; and

WHEREAS: It is considered necessary and essential for the general welfare of the community and for the protection of public health that the proposed sewerage project be constructed as soon as possible;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon hereby endorses and encourages approval by the voters of the bond issue being submitted to them by the Roseburg City Council at the special election on Thursday, December 8, 1955, said bond issue being for the purpose of financing the construction of said sewerage project.

#### COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Mr. Quesseth gave a report on the status of the complaint which had been filed by the Authority against the Pacific Meat Company.

Mr. Boydston submitted a memorandum dated December 1, 1955, covering the present status of the waste disposal projects for ten other Columbia Slough industries. It was reported that one of them, the B and B Hog Ranch, had gone out of business on September 16 and has no plans to resume operation. After reviewing the information contained in said memorandum it was concluded that, although the following 8 companies had not complied fully with the instructions given them at the September 2, 1955, meeting, the progress which they had made was sufficient to permit continuance of the matter until the next meeting on December 16, 1955: (1) Armour and Company, (2) Brander Meat Company, (3) Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, (4) J & C Cervetto Company, (5) Kenton Packing Company, (6) Portland Provision Company, (7) Silver Falls Meat Company and (8) Western States Rendering Company.

Because the Associated Meat Company had made no progress since the last meeting of the Authority, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the Attorney General be requested to institute proceedings against said company for failure to abate pollution caused in the public waters of Columbia Slough.

PERSONNEL

Mr. Don Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, who had resumed his duties on the staff of the Authority in September following two years of military service, was introduced to the Authority members. Mr. Benson had previously been employed for about two months during the summer of 1953 before being called to military duty.

All other items on the agenda were deferred until the next meeting which was set for December 16, 1955.

The meeting adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 16, 1955

The special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:10 p.m., December 16, 1955, in Room 579, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, Harold Mr. Erickson, M.D., and

Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers; and Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

The reading of the minutes of the December 2, 1955, meeting was dispensed with and they were accepted as prepared by the secretary.

MARLENE VILLAGE SANITATION COMPANY:

Following the public hearing held by the Authority on December 2, 1955, in the matter of sewage disposal by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company, a PETITION FOR INVESTIGATION, dated December 5, 1955, had been submitted by said Company to the Authority petitioning the Authority to investigate certain alleged unauthorized connections to the sewerage system of said company. The petition was based on the ground that the Company asserts that any stream pollution which may exist is caused by said alleged unauthorized connections.

It having previously been held in an opinion of the Attorney General (Opinion of the Attorney General, 1948-50, Page 344) that the power of the Sanitary Authority as stipulated in ORS 449.030 to conduct studies, investigations, and research is a directory rather than a mandatory provision, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried - that said petition be denied.

Having given full consideration and study to the statements and evidence submitted by all interested parties at the public hearing on December 2, 1955, and having studied and considered the reports and investigations made by its engineers in the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that the Findings of Fact in said matter be adopted. A true copy of said Findings of Fact is attached to and made a part of these minutes.

It was then MOVED by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Stanley that the following Order be entered:

1. That the Marlene Village Sanitation Company, its officials, agents, and employees shall cease and desist polluting the public waters of Cedar Mill Creek, a tributary of Beaverton Creek, and of other public waters in the Tualatin River Basin of the State of Oregon by proceeding immediately to
  - (a) Provide adequate capacity at the McLain Village lift station for handling the maximum flow of wastes collected by all sewers tributary to said station; remove completely the existing overflow line from said station to prevent the discharge of raw sewage into the storm sewer which empties into the drainage way along Pioneer Road; and increase the capacity of the gravity sewer line receiving the discharge from said station to prevent the surcharging of said sewer line and the overflow of raw sewage through house plumbing systems connected to it; and
  - (b) Provide adequate facilities for the treatment and disposal of all waste waters collected by the Marlene Village sewerage system.
2. That plans and specifications for all such improvements shall be prepared by a registered engineer and shall be submitted to this Authority for review and approval by not later than March 30, 1956.
3. That construction of said improvements shall be completed by not later than December 31, 1956.
4. That until the improved facilities are in operation the existing sewerage works shall be operated and maintained at the greatest possible efficiency and under the supervision of a full-time operator.

5. That monthly reports of progress being made in the planning and construction of said improvements shall be submitted to this Authority by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company on or before February 1, 1956, and on or before the first of each month thereafter.
6. That in the event said progress reports are not submitted by the time prescribed in paragraph 5 hereof, or indicate that the progress being made is not sufficient to permit meeting the deadlines prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 hereof, the matter shall immediately be referred to the Attorney General of the State of Oregon for appropriate action.
7. That at no time shall additional connections to said sewerage system be made without the approval of this Authority.
8. That the Secretary of the Authority be and hereby is directed to serve a certified true copy of this order, together with the findings of fact pertaining to such matter upon the Marlene Village Sanitation Company.

Mr. R. R. Bullivant, Attorney, who was present to represent the Marlene Village Sanitation Company then moved that the effective date of the order be postponed until he and his client had had an opportunity to study the Findings of Fact and Order and to enter any exceptions considered necessary. The motion of Mr. Bullivant was denied.

The motion to adopt said Order was carried.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES:

Mr. Boydston submitted the following report on the status of the waste disposal projects for the various Columbia Slough industries:

- (a) B and B Hog Ranch had gone out of business.

- (b) Court action had been instituted against Pacific Meat Company and Associated Meat Company because of their failure to proceed with their required waste disposal projects.
- (c) Of the remaining eight plants that are planning to connect to the Portland interceptor sewer system, only one firm (Armour & Co.) had signed a contract with the city of Portland. Four other firms (Clem Ponta Hog Ranch, J & C Cervetto Co., Kenton Packing Co., and Portland Provision Co.) had completed their engineering plans and had had them approved by both the city and the Sanitary Authority. Final plans for the other firms were nearing completion and contracts had been forwarded to five of the companies by the city.

Mr. Pace was present at the meeting to represent Western States Rendering. None of the other companies was represented.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Whipple, and carried - that the Chairman of the Authority be authorized to ask the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against any one of the companies should they fail to have engineering plans approved, a contract signed with the city, and construction started or under contract by February 1, 1956.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:

Mr. Boydston presented reports on the status of the waste disposal projects for Swift & Company, D. E. Nebergall Meat Company, Steen Brothers Meat Company, and Portland Union Stock Yards. Final engineering plans for the former company had been prepared and required only minor changes or additions before they could be approved by the Authority. Consulting engineers had been retained by the other three firms and preparation of plans was underway.

Because it appeared that reasonable and satisfactory progress was being made by each company, no further action in this matter was taken by the Authority at this meeting.

KLAMATH BASIN COMPACT:

In response to a request which had been received from the Klamath River Commissions of the States of Oregon and California for comments on the document entitled "Draft of the 'Klamath River Basin' Compact Between the States of Oregon and California" and dated October 19, 1955, consideration was given to Article VIII of said document pertaining to the subject of pollution control.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Sanitary Authority recommend that paragraph B-1 of Article VIII, authorizing said proposed commission to make studies, prepare reports, etc., be deleted from the Compact and that a statement be added to said Article to the effect that "nothing in this Compact shall be construed to prevent action in federal court by one state against the other in order to abate or control pollution originating in the latter state."

Mr. Stanley agreed to bring this motion to the attention of the Klamath River Commissions of the two states.

UMPQUA RIVER BASIN:

A letter dated October 18, 1955, which had been received from Mr. John P. Amacher, Chairman of the Douglas County Park Board, was read by the secretary. The letter was also signed by the three members of the Douglas County Court. It requested that the Sanitary Authority do everything within its power to prevent pollution of the public waters of the Umpqua River Basin by industrial wastes and that the natural purity of said waters be preserved to the greatest possible extent for protection of fishing and other recreational uses.

Dr. Erickson stated that he had received a request from Mr. Hickerson, Secretary of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce, for information regarding the

amount of spent sulphite liquor that could be discharged into the Umpqua River without causing pollution.

Mr. Stanley stated that valuable information regarding tidal effects in the lower Umpqua River could probably be obtained from the Corps of Engineers.

It was agreed by the members that any pulp mills located on the Umpqua River should be required to provide adequate waste treatment or disposal facilities so as to prevent any detrimental effects on the existing fishery and recreational uses of said waters.

YAQUINA BAY:

It was reported that no definite information had as yet been received from the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Company regarding the plans of said company for construction of a pulp mill at Toledo, Oregon. The secretary stated that the company had been advised of the requirements for stream pollution control and that representatives of the company had indicated that they would get the approval of the State Sanitary Authority before proceeding with the project which recently had been given considerable publicity in the local newspapers.

GOVERNMENT CAMP:

Mr. Cuyler reported that at a special election on December 5, 1955, the residents of Government Camp Sanitary District by a vote of 31 to 0, out of a possible 35 votes, approved a \$60,000 bond issue for financing construction of a sewerage project. He reported further, however, that a new situation has developed because plans are being prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to relocate the highway in the vicinity of Government Camp. The residents are, therefore, concerned about the effect upon the future economic conditions of the present developments.

After a discussion of this matter it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the following resolution be adopted:

- WHEREAS:** The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Interior has prepared plans for a new highway which will be located in the vicinity of and yet by-pass Government Camp, Oregon; and
- WHEREAS:** It is expected that certain properties along this new highway may be improved for commercial or domestic purposes; and
- WHEREAS:** The State Sanitary Authority and the State Board of Health have found the Government Camp Area to be an area in which adequate disposal of sewage and septic tank effluent presents a critical problem of public health and water pollution control; and
- WHEREAS:** There is no known individual sewage disposal system which is feasible and economical which could be constructed in this area; and
- WHEREAS:** It is understood that the State Highway Department and the United States Forest Service will have control of access facilities and property along this new highway; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED:** That the State Sanitary Authority requests the State Highway Department and the United States Forest Service to permit no building along this highway, insofar as their prescribed powers and regulations will allow, unless such proposed buildings or facilities are served by an approved community sewage collection system and treatment plant; and be it further
- RESOLVED:** That the construction of any new individual sewage disposal facilities to serve existing or future buildings anywhere in the vicinity of Government Camp be prohibited unless approved by the State Board of Health and State Sanitary Authority insofar as their powers and the rules and regulations will permit; and be it further
- RESOLVED:** That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all interested agencies, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the December 16th meeting of the Authority.

MAUPIN

The secretary reported that the city of Maupin had encountered difficulty in financing its sewage disposal project. A letter had been received from Governor Patterson who expressed concern about the situation and who had

requested that the Sanitary Authority give any assistance possible in working out a solution to this problem. The city had not voted any bonds as yet but reportedly had been advised by bonding authorities that it would not be possible to sell enough bonds to finance the proposed project.

HOOD RIVER

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Hal Puddy, Hood River City Engineer, explaining why the city had failed to abate the pollution of Indian Creek during 1955 although ordered to do so by the Sanitary Authority on February 25, 1955.

The secretary was instructed to send a letter to the city advising the council that the reasons given for the delay were not considered justifiable and that the city would be expected to proceed immediately with the required sewage disposal project and to complete the same before the end of 1956.

CLATSKANIE

The secretary reported that at the May 1955 meeting of the Authority a citation hearing had been held in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Clatskanie and that the city had been given 90 days to complete its preliminary engineering report with the understanding that immediately thereafter a suitable fiscal and construction program would be adopted by said city. He reported further that at the Authority meeting on September 2, 1955, the matter had been continued until the following meeting because the city's preliminary engineering report had just been completed and the Authority staff had not had time to review it; that on October 5, 1955, the preliminary report had been reviewed and disapproved by the Authority staff; that on December 6, revisions were received; and that on December 7, the revised preliminary engineering report had been approved.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the city be given another 30 days in which to develop a fiscal program and construction schedule meeting the approval of the Sanitary Authority and that if

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such progress is not made by the city, the matter will be referred to the Attorney General.

PROGRESS REPORTS

Quarterly progress reports received from the cities of Drain, Bandon, and Empire were read and accepted.

Dr. Erickson reported that the city of Prairie City had recently approved a \$150,000 bond issue to finance construction of an urgently needed sewer system and sewage treatment plant. Mr. Cuyler then informed the members that on December 9 the voters of Cannon Beach had approved the formation of a municipal corporation for the primary purpose of installing a public sewerage system. It was suggested by Mr. Stanley that the secretary be instructed to send communications to both of these communities commending them for their action.

COMMUNICATIONS:

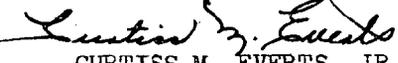
For the information of the members, the secretary read a letter dated December 8 which had been received from State Senator Warren A. McMinimee of Tillamook, Chairman of the Roads and Highways Interim Committee, complaining about the requirements of the Sanitary Authority for controlling stream pollution caused by sand and gravel mining. He requested a complete report on the matter, intimating that said requirements would interfere with the highway construction program.

A letter from the city of Roseburg thanking the Authority for assistance given in connection with a recent bond election was also read by the secretary.

The next meeting of the Sanitary Authority was set for Friday, March 16, 1956.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 6, 1956

The sixty-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:10 p.m., April 6, 1956, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers; and Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the December 16, 1955, special meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 77 project plans during November, December, 1955, and January, February, 1956, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-1-55	The Dalles	The Dalles Dam sewerage	None required
11-1-55	Sheridan	Sheridan Novitiate	Prov. approval
11-4-55	Mosier	Prel. Engineering report	Not approved
11-7-55	Central Point	Grade School sewerage	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
11-7-55	Klamath Falls	Roosevelt School sewerage	Approved
11-7-55	Riddle	Elementary School sewerage	Approved
11-7-55	Gold Hill	Primary School sewerage	Approved
11-7-55	Myrtle Creek	High School Addition	Approved
11-7-55	Douglas County	Tri-City School Addition	Approved
11-10-55	Port Orford	Private sewage disposal	Approved
11-10-55	Portland	Kenton Packing Co. waste disposal	Approved
11-10-55	Portland	Western States waste disposal	Changes required
11-10-55	Portland	Silver Falls Packing Co.	Changes required
11-15-55	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-17-55	Col. San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant (rev.)	Approved
11-17-55	Tillamook	Prel. report on sewerage ext.	Comments submitted
11-18-55	Condon	Air Force Base sewerage	Deferred
11-22-55	South Bear Creek Sanitary Dist.	Revised sewer design	Approved
11-22-55	Portland	Airport sewer extensions	Comments sub- mitted
11-22-55	Portland	Clem Ponta Hog Ranch disposal	Approved
11-22-55	Portland	J & C Cervetto waste disposal	Approved
11-22-55	Lane County	Lynx Hollow Grade School	Approved
11-23-55	Arlington	Preliminary engineering report	Comments submitted
11-25-55	Lane County	McKenzie High School	Approved
11-25-55	Marlene Village	Engineering report	Comments submitted
11-28-55	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-28-55	Marylhurst	Sewers	Approved
12-6-55	Portland	Armour & Co. waste disposal	Deferred
12-6-55	Portland	Western States waste disposal	Deferred
12-6-55	Portland	Silver Falls waste disposal	Deferred
12-7-55	Clatskanie	Revised Prel. engineering report	Approved
12-9-55	Estacada	Sewer extensions	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
12-12-55	Portland	Swift & Company	Deferred
12-13-55	Multnomah County	David Douglas school	Prov. approval
12-13-55	Multnomah County	Powellhurst school	Prov. approval
12-14-55	Wasco County	Moro school	Approved
12-15-55	Marion County	Keizer school	Approved
12-23-55	Wasco County	Seuffert Motel	Prov. approval
12-28-55	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-28-55	Empire	Sewage lift station	Not approved
12-30-55	Baker County	Oxbow Dam housing	Deferred
12-30-55	Baker County	Brownlee Dam housing	Deferred
1-4-56	Nyssa	Grade School sewerage	Approved
1-5-56	Nyssa	High School sewerage	Approved
1-9-56	Tigard	Fowler Jr. High School	Temp. approval
1-10-56	Estacada	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-10-56	Portland	Swift & Co. industrial wastes and sewage disposal (revised)	Conditional approval
1-10-56	Empire	Sewage lift station	Not approved
1-13-56	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-13-56	Brookings	Private residence	Approved
1-16-56	Klamath County	Stock Sales Arena sewerage	Approved
1-20-56	Empire	Sewage lift station	Approved
1-23-56	Herniston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
1-23-56	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-25-56	Condon	Air Force Base	None required
1-26-56	Baker County	Brownlee Dam Trailer Court	Deferred
1-27-56	Arlington	Sewer extensions	Not approved
1-30-56	Portland	Brander Meat Company	Approved
1-31-56	St. Helens	Preliminary Report	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
1-31-56	Forest Grove	High School sewerage	Approved
2-2-56	Portland	Silver Falls waste disposal (2nd revision)	Approved
2-7-56	North Roseburg S.D.	Sewer replacements	Prov. approval
2-10-56	Harrisburg	Sewage treatment plant & sewers	Not approved.
2-15-56	Columbia S.D.	Sewer system	Cond. approval
2-15-56	Multnomah County	Renolds High School	Prov. approval
2-16-56	Hines	Grade school	Prov. approval
2-16-56	Baker County	Permanent housing sewerage, Brownlee and Oxbow Dams	Not approved
2-17-56	Harrisburg	Sewage treatment plant and sewers (revised plans)	Prov. approval
2-23-56	Portland	Armour & Co. waste disposal (revised plans)	Approved
2-24-56	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Cond. approval
2-27-56	Lane County	Cal Young Jr. High School	None required
2-27-56	Washington County	Fir Grove Elementary School	Prov. approval
2-27-56	Clackamas County	Lake Oswego Jr. High School	None required
2-28-56	Baker County	Brownlee Dam housing	Not approved
2-28-56	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Conditional approval
2-29-56	Gervais	Preliminary report	None required
2-29-56	Hood River	Preliminary report	None required

#### CITY OF MAUPIN

The problems confronting the city of Maupin in connection with the financing of urgently needed sewerage improvements were outlined by Mr. Spies as follows:

The city of Maupin is located on the Deschutes River about 38 miles above the confluence with the Columbia. There is very little population or development located along the downstream waters. In 1950 the city had a population of 312 but a more recent enumeration places the present population at 410.

The existing municipal sewer system serves only a portion of the city. The present disposal facilities consist only of two overloaded cesspools or seepage pits from which sewage effluent overflows onto the surface of the ground and eventually drains into the Deschutes River. In order to abate the insanitary conditions which now exist, extensions to the present sewer system and new sewage treatment works are urgently needed. There is also a demand for more housing in the area but new homes can not be built until adequate sewerage facilities are available.

In May 1955 a preliminary study and report by the city's consulting engineers disclosed that the required sewerage project would cost an estimated \$82,413 of which \$33,875 would be for sewage treatment and \$48,538 for main and lateral sewers. The 1955 assessed valuation of the city was slightly more than \$225,000. Because of this comparatively low valuation the city officials had been informed by bonding authorities that it would not be possible to sell sufficient bonds to finance the proposed project. At the request of former Governor Patterson the staff of the Authority had made an investigation to determine what might be done to reduce the construction costs.

A special state law (ORS 449.545) specifies that the quality of the Deschutes River waters shall be preserved for all domestic and municipal purposes. It has been determined, however, that at the present time no such uses are being made of the river waters below Maupin. According to the State Engineer the only water rights issued for such uses belong to the Oregon Trunk Railway and a letter received from the Chief Engineer of the S.P. and S. Railroad states that said company has no intentions of ever using the river for domestic purposes. The Wasco County Health Department likewise has advised the Authority that to the best of its knowledge no one is using the river for such purposes.

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According to the city's engineers the cost of the sewerage project could be reduced by about \$12,000 if secondary treatment units did not have to be installed. This would make the total cost approximately \$70,000 which should be possible for the city to finance.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that conditional approval be given the city of Maupin for the construction of a sewage disposal plant consisting of only primary treatment plus chlorination but with the right being reserved by the Authority to demand the construction of secondary treatment facilities at any time conditions in the river should so warrant, and with the further provisions that the city develop a fiscal program for eventual construction of secondary treatment facilities and that the site purchased for the plant be adequate for that purpose.

#### PROPOSED REGULATION ON SEWAGE PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

In order to provide for more effective control over the operation and maintenance of sewage and waste disposal systems from which effluents are discharged into the public waters of the state, the staff of the Authority prepared a proposed regulation for consideration by the members. The proposed regulation had previously been reviewed and redrafted by Mr. Queseth and copies had been mailed to the board members.

Among other things the proposed regulation would require (1) that all sewage and waste treatment plants be operated at their highest practical efficiency, (2) that certain tests be made and records be kept by the operators of such plants, (3) that monthly reports be submitted to the Authority, (4) that all sewage effluents during specified periods of the year be effectively disinfected, and (5) that by-passing of sewage or waste treatment works be limited.

It was pointed out that at the present time there are more than 130 public or semi-public sewage plants in operation in the state, that with the limited personnel available it is impossible for the staff of the Authority to inspect these plants as frequently as should be done, and that as a consequence the submission of monthly reports would be of real assistance in promoting better operation and maintenance.

There was then considerable discussion about the fact that the present Sanitary Authority law contains no penalty clause and that as a consequence there would be no penalty, other than action for abatement, for violation of the proposed regulation. There was also considerable discussion about the need for requiring that monthly operation reports be submitted to the Authority, some members being of the opinion that such should not be required. It was finally suggested that instead of requiring reports from all plants serving 500 or more persons that it be limited to those plants in which the operation is questioned or which the Chief Engineer of the Authority finds advisable to direct that reports be submitted. It was recommended further that in paragraph 2, line 3, of the proposed regulation the word "assure" be stricken and "prove" be inserted and that line 5 and all of line 6 to and including the word "notified" be stricken and "when directed to do so" be inserted.

The proposed regulation will be submitted to the League of Oregon Cities and other interested parties for comments before being given final consideration by the Authority members at the next meeting.

UMPQUA BASIN CONSERVATION COUNCIL Proposal for Control of Watersheds

A proposal for control of watersheds which had been submitted to the Sanitary Authority for comment by the Umpqua Basin Conservation Council was reviewed by the members. This report proposed to put the authority for preventing stream siltation caused by logging and related operations under

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the jurisdiction of the State Forestry Department instead of the Sanitary Authority. The proposal included that the State Forestry Department has sufficient personnel to inspect every logging operation to enforce the provisions of the Oregon Forest Conservation Act. The Forestry Department also issues permits for all logging operations and, therefore, should be in a better position to know of impending violations, and of any operation being conducted on a mountainside which would cause pollution by siltation. It was pointed out that one reason it is difficult for the Sanitary Authority to control pollution of this type is because the operation is underway or completed before the Authority is notified. Furthermore the staff of the Authority is too limited to permit investigation of all such operations.

It was recommended that the secretary reply to the Conservation Council stating the members of the Authority Board had discussed this proposal at their regular meeting on April 6 and it was their opinion the State Forestry Department should be contacted and the proposal discussed with them.

#### BROADMOOR CITATION HEARING

In response to a citation issued March 1, 1956, Norman Wiener, Attorney for Broadmoor Improvement Corporation, W. C. Bauman, Edward Drake, representing W. C. Bauman, and Carl E. Green, consulting engineer, were present at this hearing.

An engineering report covering a period of some 9 years in the history of this case had been prepared by the Authority staff and submitted to the members in advance of the meeting.

A letter dated April 3 had been received on the same date from Mr. Norman J. Wiener, Attorney for the Broadmoor Improvement Corporation, requesting postponement of the citation hearing. Mr. Wiener had been informed by the secretary that the staff had no authority to postpone the hearing and that consequently it would be necessary for the Broadmoor Improvement Corporation

and Mr. W. C. Bauman to be represented at the Authority meeting at which time the request could be acted upon by the Authority members.

In support of such a request Mr. Wiener submitted the following information: The Broadmoor Improvement Corporation which owns the existing sewerage system in Broadmoor was incorporated in 1947 as a non-profit corporation so that its members could use the sewers and sewage treatment plant. It has three incorporators of which W. C. Bauman is one; has never obtained written subscriptions from its members; has issued no membership certificates; its members have never elected a board of directors; and no organizational meeting of its members has ever been held. Each property owner in the subdivision is, according to the articles of incorporation, a member of said corporation.

In 1950 Victory Homes, Inc., (another corporation of which W. C. Bauman is President and registered agent) transferred the deed for the sewage treatment plant to Broadmoor Improvement Corporation. The residents of Broadmoor are served by the Broadmoor sewerage works for which service a \$2 per month fee is paid. The treatment plant was reported to have cost a total of between \$40,000 and \$45,000 to build. In 1950 when the property transfer was made some \$27,000 of this cost had been paid.

Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, had been retained prior to March 1 of this year to survey the sewer system and treatment plant and to recommend any improvements or additions found to be necessary. Mr. Green's study had not yet been completed and therefore it was requested that the hearing be postponed until his report had been prepared.

In 1953 another engineering study of the sewage plant was reportedly made by John W. Cunningham and Associates and on the basis of Mr. Cunningham's report improvements costing some \$1800 were made to the plant. It was brought out that this particular report had never been submitted to or filed with the Authority.

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Mr. Wiener stated that the corporation proposed to call a meeting of all the share-holders as soon as Mr. Green's report is received. This meeting would be for the purpose of advising the users of the sewerage system of the action taken by the Authority and of the cost of making the needed improvements as might be outlined by Mr. Green. He said any such improvements would have to be financed by assessments against all property owners being served.

It was pointed out that additional homes are still under construction by Mr. W. C. Bauman in Broadmoor Subdivision No. 4 and that the developer plans to connect such homes to the sewer system in question.

There was then an extended discussion regarding the legal aspects as to who is actually the owner of the Broadmoor sewerage works and who is responsible for its operation, maintenance and improvement. There was also a discussion regarding additional connections to the system.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the hearing in this matter be postponed for 60 days with the provision that in the meantime no connections shall be made to the Broadmoor sewerage system from the remaining undeveloped lots in Broadmoor-4 subdivision and with the further provision that if any such additional sewer connection is made the matter will immediately be referred to the Attorney General for action.

#### COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Mr. C. R. Pace was present to represent Western States Rendering Co.

Mr. Boydston gave the following report on the status of the various Columbia Slough industries' projects:

Four companies (Armour, Brander Meat, Kenton and Portland Provision) have construction underway for connection to the Portland interceptor sewer system. Western States and Silver Falls have applied to the Union Pacific

Railroad for right-of-way for sewer installation and as soon as it is received will apply to the city of Portland for construction permit and will employ a contractor. Clem Ponta and J. & C. Cervetto have signed contracts with the city of Portland and have plans out to contractors for bids. Stearns and Welch Co. has construction of its waste disposal project underway. The court case against Associated Meat is still pending but according to a recent news release the plant has been purchased by the Del Monte Meat Co.

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Mr. Quesseth reported on the status of the court case filed against Pacific Meat Company. On March 16 he appeared before the Multnomah County Circuit Court and asked that the trial proceed as previously scheduled on March 26. Later that same day he and representatives of the Sanitary Authority made an inspection of the meat plant and conferred with Mr. Howard Nelson, owner. Pre-treatment facilities consisting of fine screening and flotation had just been installed and were being used to treat the wastes prior to discharge into the slough. Although it appeared that such facilities would probably alleviate the pollution problem it was the opinion of Mr. Spies and Mr. Boydston that additional treatment would undoubtedly be required. The effluent was still blood red and was causing objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters. Because the Authority staff had not had an opportunity to check the efficiency of said waste treatment facilities it was concluded that it would be advisable to continue the court hearing. Accordingly a stipulation was entered continuing the case until August 31, 1956.

CEDAR MILL PARK

Mr. Quesseth reported on the status of the court case in the matter of sewage disposal by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company. The latter company had appealed the order which had been entered against it by the Sanitary Authority and had asked that the court hearing be deferred until

June. Mr. Queseth stated that he had appeared before the Washington County Court Circuit/at a preliminary hearing to determine a trial date and that at said hearing it was decided to schedule the trial for the latter part of May or the first part of June.

It was pointed out that another engineer had been retained by Mr. Mittleman to make an evaluation study of the Marlene Village sewerage system and treatment plant but that the case would not be further delayed because of it.

#### KLAMATH BASIN COMPACT

At the previous meeting of the Authority a motion was adopted recommending a change in the section on pollution control of the proposed Klamath Basin Compact. Mr. Stanley had presented this recommendation to the Klamath River Commission of the two states of California and Oregon. Mr. Stanley reported that the California Water Pollution Control Board was not in complete agreement with the proposed compact. The secretary suggested that some member or representative of the Authority should be authorized to go to California to discuss this matter with the State Water Pollution Control Board officials in an attempt to work out an agreement between the two states.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the matter of selecting a member of the Authority and a member of the staff to meet with the California officials be left to the discretion of the Chairman and that they be authorized to serve in that capacity if it becomes necessary.

#### YAQUINA BAY

The secretary reported that representatives of the Authority, Fish Commission, Game Commission and Oregon Development Commission had conferred with officials and consultants of the Georgia Pacific Plywood Company regarding the proposed kraft mill which said company is planning to build

at Toledo. Two preliminary conferences had been held to-date concerning the matter of water supply and waste disposal for such a mill.

No definite decision had been reached or plans prepared thus far for either water supply or waste disposal. Preliminary proposals, however, call for development of a 25 mgd water supply from the Siletz River and Olallie Creek (such development involves several problems that must be worked out to the satisfaction of the State Fish and Game Commissions) and to pipe the strong wastes from the mill to the lower end of Yaquina Bay for disposal by dilution, and to treat the weak wastes in a large lagoon or oxidation pond with discharge into the river at Toledo.

The company has employed a local biologist to determine whether or not the proposed method of waste disposal would be adequate to protect fish and other aquatic life in the receiving waters. The concern is for both the shellfish growing areas in the upper bay and the valuable sports and commercial fishery in the lower bay. Until the mill itself has been designed it will not be possible to determine with any degree of accuracy its probable pollution load. Consultants are to be retained shortly by the company for that purpose.

It was also pointed out that considerable field data had been gathered recently by the staff of the State Fish Commission which will be analyzed by Dr. Wayne Burt, Oceanographer, located at Oregon State College, in an attempt to determine the tidal influences in the bay and whether or not such influences will provide sufficient dilution for waste discharges.

Because of the significance of this project to the fisheries and other interests at Yaquina Bay it was concluded that before final decision was made on any proposed method of waste disposal a public-hearing should be held by the Authority.

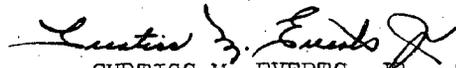
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GOVERNMENT CAMP

It was reported by Mr. Cuyler that this matter was going along as fast as possible. The \$60,000 bond issue which had been approved by the voters of the district had been advertised for sale but, as expected, no bids were received. All information regarding the bond proceedings has been submitted to Mr. John Shuler, Bonding Attorney, for his review and approval. Mr. Paulus will be contacted and a request made for purchase of the bonds by the State Bond Commission. As soon as funds are available the engineering firm of Clark and Groff will be retained to prepare final plans and specifications. The district board hopes to start construction on the sewer system and treatment plant this summer.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.  
The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, June 8, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR., Secretary  
and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 8, 1956

The sixty-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2 p.m., June 8, 1956, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers; and Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the April 6, 1956, meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 97 project plans during March, April and May, 1956, be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-5-56	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions	Not approved
3-6-56	Portland	Western States Rendering waste disposal	Approved
3-6-56	McMinnville	Jr. High School sewerage	Approved
3-6-56	Hood River	High School sewerage	Approved
3-6-56	Cedar Hills	Area "G" sewers & pump station	Deferred
3-7-56	Tigard	Sanitary district prelim. report	Not approved
3-8-56	Empire	Sewer extensions Phase III	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
3-8-56	Empire	Lift station	Not approved
3-12-56	Myrtle Point	High School sewerage	Approved
3-12-56	Gold Beach	School sewerage	Approved
3-14-56	Clackamas County	Dale Ickes Jr. High School	Not approved
3-14-56	Clackamas County	Ardenwald Grade School	Prel. approval
3-14-56	Multnomah County	Menlo Park School	Not approved
3-14-56	Cherry Park	Grade School	Prel. approval
3-14-56	Josephine County	Highland Ave. Grade School	Deferred
3-16-56	Corvallis	Garfield Grade School	Approved
3-16-56	Lebanon	High School	Comments submitted
3-19-56	Jackson County	Griffin Creek School	Approved
3-19-56	Klamath Falls	Sewer extension	Approved
3-21-56	Fairview	Preliminary report (revised)	Approved
3-21-56	Myrtle Point	Lift station & sewer extensions	Not approved
3-21-56	Prairie City	Sewer system	Deferred
3-22-56	Dufur	Preliminary report	Approved
3-22-56	Washington County	Raleighwood Subdivision sewers	Deferred
3-23-56	Myrtle Point	Lift station & sewers (revised)	Prov. approval
3-26-56	Baker County	Gas line station #13 sewerage	Approved
3-27-56	Jacksonville	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
3-28-56	Dallas	Birchwood Avenue sewers	Approved
3-29-56	Philomath	High School sewerage	Approved
3-29-56	Eugene	Westmoreland school	Approved
3-30-56	Eugene	Bailey Hill School sewerage	Not approved
4-3-56	Oak Lodge	Feasibility report	Approved
4-3-56	Siletz	School sewerage	Prov. approval
4-4-56	Waldport	School sewerage	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-4-56	Glendale	Sewer extensions	Deferred
4-5-56	Portland	Swan Island lift station	Approved
4-5-56	Portland	Aux. power for S.W. Logan St. lift station	Approved
4-5-56	Klamath Falls	Union High School	Approved
4-6-56	Glendale	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
4-6-56	Multnomah County	McKay School sewerage	Prov. approval
4-6-56	Chiloquin	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4-9-56	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights School	Approved
4-9-56	Jacksonville	Preliminary report	Approved
4-9-56	Gervais	Supplemental report	Approved
4-10-56	Sunset Heights	Sewage plant (Prel. plans)	Not Approved
4-10-56	Silverton	Jr. High School	Approved
4-11-56	Cedar Hills	Preliminary Report	Approved
4-12-56	Myrtle Point	Grade School	Approved
4-12-56	Washington County	Joseph Gail School	Prov. approval
4-12-56	Multnomah County	Cherry Park Grade School	Approved
4-12-56	Cocs County	District 8C Grade School	Approved
4-12-56	Multnomah County	Menlo Park Grade School	Approved
4-13-56	Prairie City	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
4-13-56	Albany	Oregon Metallurgical Corp. waste disposal	Approved
4-16-56	Klamath Falls	T. Ferguson School	Approved
4-19-56	Lane County	Harrison Grade School	Approved
4-19-56	Corvallis	Junior High School	Approved
4-23-56	Marion County	Morningside School	Approved
4-24-56	The Dalles	East 12th St., sewer ext.	Approved
4-25-56	Brookings	Sewer extensions	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
4-25-56	Multnomah County	Humphrey Park sewers	Approved
4-26-56	Washington County	Sunset Heights sewer	Deferred
4-30-56	Washington County	Jesuit High School	Deferred
5-1-56	Canyonville	School sewerage	Approved
5-1-56	Astoria	High school sewerage	Approved
5-1-56	Klamath Falls	Klamath High sewerage	Approved
5-4-56	Prairie City	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
5-7-56	Prairie City	Sewer system	Prov. approval
5-7-56	Washington County	Jesuit High School	Prov. approval
5-8-56	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-9-56	Myrtle Creek	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-10-56	Riddle	High School sewerage	None required
5-10-56	Multnomah County	Skyline school	Approved
5-11-56	South Bear Creek Sanitary District	Siphon and connections to Medford sewers	Comments submitted
5-14-56	Prairie City	Sewage plant (revised plans)	Prov. approval
5-14-56	Multnomah County	Rigler School	Approved
5-14-56	Washington County	Hillside School	Approved
5-14-56	Josephine County	Grants Pass Jr. High	None required
5-14-56	Marion County	Four-Corners School	Approved
5-14-56	Clackamas County	Barton Elementary School	Approved
5-16-56	Multnomah County	Lynch School	Approved
5-16-56	Washington County	Park Way Grade School	Approved
5-17-56	Lane County	Santa Clara School	Approved
5-21-56	Klamath Falls	Sewer extension	Approved
5-25-56	Heppner	School sewerage	None required
5-25-56	Umatilla County	Grove School sewerage	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
5-28-56	Yamhill County	Carlton Grade School	Approved
5-28-56	Clackamas County	Ardenwald Grade School	Approved
5-28-56	Clackamas County	Railroad Site school	Approved
5-28-56	South Bear Creek Sanitary Dist.	Siphon and connection to Medford system	Prov. approval
5-28-56	Baker County	Pump Station #14 sewerage	Comments submitted
5-28-56	Lane County	Willagillespie School	Not approved
5-29-56	Forest Grove	Union High School	Approved
5-29-56	Marion County	Washington Grade School	Approved
5-29-56	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-29-56	Glendale	Treatment plant (revised plans)	Comments submitted
5-31-56	Winston	Sewer system	Prov. approval

GEORGIA PACIFIC PULP MILL WASTE DISPOSAL:

Because fisheries, recreational and other interests had expressed concern about the possibility of pollution being caused in the waters of the Yaquina Bay and River by the discharge therein of wastes from a new 250-ton kraft pulp mill which is to be built at Toledo, Oregon, by the Georgia-Pacific Paper Corporation, said company had been requested by the Authority to present at this meeting its proposal or plan for disposing of such pulp mill wastes so that it could be reviewed by both the Authority and the above-mentioned interests.

The following representatives of Georgia-Pacific Corporation were therefore present and were heard: W. J. Shelton, Resident Manager of the Toledo mill; D. F. Williamson of Sandwell & Co., Seattle, Washington, designers of the proposed mill; Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers; and Roger D. Tollefson, consulting biologist.

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The proposed plan for waste disposal as presented by them was briefly as follows: Three separate industrial sewer systems would be provided - one for the unpolluted cooling, lubrication and service waters from the paper mill, one for the strong condensates from the pulp mill, and one for the weak wastes from the pulp and paper mill. The effluent from the former, estimated at 3,000 gallons per minute, would be discharged directly into the Yaquina River at Toledo. The strong condensates collected in the second system would be pumped through a pipeline approximately 6 miles long to McLean Point located on the lower portion of the bay about 1 mile upstream from Newport and 2 miles upstream from the end of the jetty at the mouth of the bay. The effluent from this system is estimated at 400 gallons per minute and its BOD loading at 5700 lbs. per day. The weak waste effluent from the third system, estimated at 1,150 GPM and 1,000 lbs. of 5-day BOD per day, would discharge into a 35-acre lagoon or oxidation pond from which it would overflow into Yaquina River at Toledo some 11 or 12 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean. The proposed lagoon would have a retention of approximately 21 days.

Following the presentation of the above proposal by representatives of the Georgia-Pacific Paper Corporation all other persons present at the meeting were given an opportunity to ask questions or make comments. The following persons were heard: Bob O. Bower of the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association; Andrew Koerner, Oregon Oyster Growers; and Frank Gilkey, Mayor, city of Newport.

A complete transcript of the proposal presentation and subsequent discussion pertaining thereto is contained in the permanent files of the Authority regarding this matter and is made a part of these minutes.

It was concluded by the Authority that the company should submit in writing all of the pertinent details of the proposal and make sufficient

copies available for distribution to all interested parties for further review and consideration. It was agreed that each party receiving a copy of the proposal would be given 30 days in which to submit additional comments.

Final decision in the matter was deferred until the next meeting of the Authority.

BROADMOOR CITATION HEARING

At the April 6 meeting of the Authority a motion had been approved postponing for 60 days the citation hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for Broadmoor and Brentwood Park Subdivisions, said postponement being with the provision that in the meantime no additional connections would be made to the Broadmoor sewerage system from the remaining undeveloped lots in Broadmoor-4 subdivision and that if such additional sewer connections were made the matter would immediately be referred to the Attorney General for action.

Mr. Norman J. Wiener, Attorney, was therefore present to represent Mr. W. C. Bauman and the Broadmoor Improvement Company. Mr. Howard Rankin, Mr. Orvie Johnson and Mr. C. C. Corey, Attorney, were also present to represent the home owners served by the Broadmoor sewerage system.

Mr. Wiener reported that the following developments had taken place in the matter since the April 6 meeting: Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, had completed his study and report of the needed improvements to said sewerage system, the estimated cost of which was about \$18,000. On May 28, 1956, a public meeting had been held with the property owners involved. Notices of this meeting together with certificates of membership in the Broadmoor Improvement Company had previously been sent by Mr. Wiener to all property owners in Broadmoor and Brentwood Park served by said sewerage system. The purpose of the May 28 meeting was to organize the improvement company by selecting a board of directors and to have the

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property owners through the company assume responsibility for improving the sewerage system. At said meeting, however, the property owners deferred any decision to accept membership in the company and instead appointed a committee to investigate all the facts in the matter and to report back to them what they should do.

Mr. Wiener reported that Mr. Bauman did not intend to make any improvements to the plant or sewer system but that he was prepared to turn the sewerage works over to the home owners without cost.

Mr. Spies had attended a meeting of the above-mentioned citizen's committee on June 4. No representative of the Authority was present at the May 28 meeting, however.

Mr. Rankin, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Corey outlined the status of the committee's investigation and reported that they were doing everything possible to work out a solution to the problem but that more time was required.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the citation hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for the Broadmoor and Brentwood Park Subdivisions be postponed until the next regular meeting of the Authority with the provision that during the interim progress reports shall be submitted to the Authority by the parties cited to appear and by the interested property owners and with the further provision that no connections shall be made to the Broadmoor sewerage system until further order of this Authority from Lots 4 and 6, Block 13, Lots 5, 6, 8 and 9, Block 14, or Lots 7 and 8, Block 15 all located in Broadmoor-4 subdivision in Washington County, Oregon; and that if any such additional sewer connection is made without permission of this Authority the matter will immediately be referred to the Attorney General of the State of Oregon for action.

PROPOSED REGULATION ON SEWAGE PLANT OPERATION

The proposed regulation on sewage and industrial waste treatment plant operation as revised at the April 6 meeting was again reviewed by the members. Since the previous meeting of the Authority copies of the regulation had been sent to cities and other interested parties for comment. Mr. Boydston summarized the replies which had been received.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the resolution as revised be adopted. A copy of the regulation as filed by the Secretary of State is attached to and made a part of these minutes.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1957-1959

Mr. Everts reported that the present staff had not been able to keep up with the greatly increased work load and that consequently if the state-wide water pollution control program were to continue to make satisfactory progress additional personnel would definitely be required. A preliminary budget estimate in the amount of \$143,990 for the 1957-1959 biennium was presented. It provided for one additional engineer, an aquatic biologist, an additional office secretary and a full-time chemist, increasing to 10 the total number of staff members. The present staff consists of only 5 engineers, 1 office secretary and a chemist half-time.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that a committee of three members of the board be appointed to work on the budget. The members thus appointed were Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Wendel and Dr. Erickson.

KLAMATH BASIN COMPACT

Mr. Stanley reported that, pursuant to the decision of the Authority members at the December 16, 1955, meeting, he had recommended to the Klamath Basin Compact Committee that paragraph B-1 of Article VIII of the proposed

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compact be deleted because it would permit duplication of effort and that the other revisions proposed by the Sanitary Authority to paragraph B-4 also be made. Because of objections by the California Water Pollution Control officials, however, said changes were not included in the most recent draft of the report dated May 8, 1956.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a letter be sent to the Klamath River Basin Compact Commission stating the Oregon State Sanitary Authority's objections to the present wording of paragraph B-1 and requesting again that the proposed changes be made in the Compact.

#### MARLENE VILLAGE

Mr. Quesseth reported that a hearing on the appeal filed by the Marlene Village Sanitation Company to the order of the Sanitary Authority had been set by the Washington County Circuit Court for the last of May or the first of June. Prior to that time, however, Mr. Bullivant, attorney for said company, had requested a 30-day postponement because negotiations were underway to sell the sewerage system in question to the Sunset Valley Sanitary District. With the concurrence of Mr. Everts and Mr. Spies, Mr. Quesseth had approved the postponement as requested.

#### COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Mr. Boydston reported that most of the Columbia Slough industries had signed contracts for construction of connections to the Portland interceptor sewer system but that because of high water in the Columbia River the work had been delayed. He reported that the Associated Meat Company had been purchased by Del Monte but that the complaint against the former was still pending.

#### GOVERNMENT CAMP

Mr. Cuyler reported on the present status of the Government Camp

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sewerage project as follows: A bond issue in the amount of \$60,000 had been voted and advertised for sale but no bids were received. Mr. John Shuler, bonding attorney, had ruled that the State Bond Commission could not buy the full issue because it exceeded the limitation of 13% of the actual property value. A similar opinion had been received from a New York law firm by Mr. Fred Paulus, Secretary of the State Bond Commission. Mr. Paulus had since indicated, however, that the state might still be able to purchase the bonds provided a satisfactory opinion could be obtained from the Attorney General. Consulting engineers for the district have stated that the construction cost will now exceed the original estimate of \$60,000 so additional funds from some other source will be required in order to complete the financing of the project.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:20 p.m. The date for the next meeting of the Authority was set for Friday, September 7, 1956.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURLISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

OF THE

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

September 7, 1956

The sixty-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 p.m., September 7, 1956, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel,

Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Acting Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler, and Fred J. Burgess, Associate Sanitary Engineers; and Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the June 8, 1956, meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 117 project plans during June, July and August, 1956, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-1-56	Winston	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
6-1-56	Wash. County	Hillsdale School	Approved
6-1-56	Mult. County	Columbia School	Approved
6-1-56	Jackson County	Howard School	Approved
6-1-56	Coos County	Charleston School	Approved
6-1-56	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-1-56	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
6-4-56	The Dalles	Preliminary report	Approved
6-5-56	Molalla	Grade School	Approved
6-5-56	Hemstreet Heights	Sewer extension	Not approved
6-6-56	Klamath County	Ponderosa Jr. High School	Approved
6-6-56	Burns	Sewer extensions	Not approved
6-6-56	Douglas County	Deer Creek School	Deferred
6-6-56	Douglas County	Glide Jr. High School	Deferred

Date	Location	Project	Action
6-7-56	Prairie City	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Approved
6-7-56	Glendale	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Approved
6-7-56	Grant County	John Day Grade School	Not approved
6-11-56	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-11-56	Marion County	North Howell Elem. School	Approved
6-11-56	Carlton	Grade School	Approved
6-11-56	Pendleton	Pendleton Canning & Frozen Foods Co. lagoons	Prov. approval
6-11-56	Portland	Vermont Hills lift station detention basin	Prov. approval
6-12-56	Clack. County	Bull Run School	Prov. approval
6-13-56	Douglas County	Toketee Falls School	Prov. approval
6-13-56	Mult. County	Parkrose Grade School	Approved
6-13-56	Mult. County	North Rockwood Grade School	Approved
6-13-56	Portland	Kenton Packing Co. waste disposal (revised plans)	Prov. approval
6-14-56	Josephine County	Grants Pass High School	Approved
6-14-56	Lane County	Thomas Jefferson Jr. High	Approved
6-15-56	The Dalles	Preliminary Report	Prov. approval
6-18-56	Albany	South interceptor	Approved
6-18-56	Mult. County	Grant High School	Approved
6-19-56	Burns	Grade School (2)	Approved
6-20-56	Baker County	Brownlee & Oxbow housing sewers	Not approved
6-21-56	Salem	Pump station #3	Approved
6-22-56	Burns	Sewer extensions (revised plans)	Approved
6-22-56	Empire	Sewage lift station	Approved
6-25-56	Wallowa County	Imnaha School	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-25-56	Wasco County	Petersburg School	Approved
6-25-56	Corvallis	Garfield trunk sewer	Not approved
6-25-56	Portland	White Stag Co. sewer	Prov. approval
6-26-56	Mill City	Lark Addition sewerage	Prov. approval
6-27-56	Prairie City	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Not approved
6-27-56	Condon	Grade School Addition	Approved
6-27-56	Portland	Airport outfall	Prov. approval
6-28-56	Newport	Lateral sewers	Prov. approval
6-28-56	Beaverton	Looking Glass Hill #3 sewers	Deferred
6-28-56	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-28-56	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-28-56	Lane County	Veneta Grade School	Approved
6-29-56	Phoenix	Sewer system	Prov. approval
6-29-56	Wash. County	Sunset Valley School	Not approved
6-29-56	Sunset Heights	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
6-29-56	North Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-2-56	Baker County	Brownlee-Oxbow sewer system	Prov. approval
7-5-56	Jackson County	Medford High School	Approved
7-5-56	Hood River County	Hood River High School	Approved
7-5-56	Marion County	Lake Labish Elementary School	Approved
7-6-56	Josephine County	Murphy School	Approved
7-6-56	Mult. County	Tualatin Hills sewer addition	Prov. approval
7-6-56	Phoenix	Sewer system	Prov. approval
7-9-56	Mult. County	Fannoe Park Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
7-9-56	Mult. County	Fannoe Park sewage treat. plant	Not approved
7-9-56	Marion County	Aumsville School	Approved
7-9-56	Columbia County	Cannan School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-9-56	Clackamas County	Lake Oswego Jr. High School	Prov. approval
7-9-56	Washington County	Metzger Grade School	None required
7-10-56	Lane County	Thomas Jefferson Jr. High	Approved
7-11-56	Clackamas County	Milwaukie High	Prov. approval
7-13-56	Klamath Falls	Railroad yards	Deferred
7-13-56	Portland	Kenton Packing Co. waste disposal	Approved
7-16-56	Jackson County	Phoenix Elementary	Prov. approval
7-16-56	Jackson County	Phoenix High	Prov. approval
7-17-56	Clackamas County	Dale Ickes Jr. High	Approved
7-17-56	Linn County	Foster Grade	Prov. approval
7-18-56	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Not approved
7-18-56	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-18-56	Yamhill County	Newberg Union High	Approved
7-20-56	Jackson County	Hedrich Jr. High	Approved
7-23-56	Malheur County	Ontario Grade School	Prov. approval
7-25-56	Washington County	Raleigh Sanitary Company sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-26-56	Clatsop County	Broadway School	Approved
7-27-56	Umatilla County	Pendleton Country Club	Comments submitted
7-27-56	Lane County	Thurston Grade	Approved
7-27-56	Linn County	Mari-Linn Grade	Deferred
7-30-56	Wash. County	Uplands Subd. treatment plant	Not approved
7-30-56	Wash. County	Columbia San. Dist. sewers	Not approved
7-30-56	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-2-56	Canby	Sewer system and sewage treat- ment plant (final const. plans)	Filed
8-2-56	Canyonville	Revised preliminary report	Approved
8-2-56	Eugene	Prelim. report for Oakway Dist.	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
8-2-56	Green San. Dist.	Revised preliminary report	Approved
8-2-56	Lane County	Ida Patterson School	Approved
8-3-56	Marion County	Clear Lake Elem. School	Prov. approval
8-3-56	Washington County	McKinley Grade School	Prov. approval
8-6-56	Clackamas County	East Gresham School	None required
8-6-56	Douglas County	Deer Creek School	Approved
8-6-56	Jackson County	Lone Pine School	Prov. approval
8-6-56	Oakridge	Sewers	Prov. approval
8-6-56	Washington County	Raleigh Elementary School	Approved
8-7-56	Fannoe Park	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
8-8-56	Hood River	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-15-56	Jefferson County	Culver High School	None required
8-15-56	The Dalles	"B" Street sewer	Approved
8-15-56	Tualatin Hills	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-15-56	Wasco County	Colonel Wright Elementary	Approved
8-15-56	Wasco County	The Dalles High School Shop	Prov. approval
8-20-56	Raleighwood S.D.	Sewage treatment plant	No action
8-27-56	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-28-56	Clackamas County	Estacada Union High School	Approved
8-28-56	Clackamas County	Hillcrest Christian School	Cond. approval
8-28-56	Coos County	Lincoln Jr. High School	Approved
8-28-56	Grant County	John Day Grade School sewer	Deferred
8-28-56	Marion County	Middlegrove School	Approved
8-28-56	Multnomah County	Marcus Whitman School	Approved
8-28-56	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-30-56	Raleighwood	Sewer system	Permission granted to start Construction

GEORGIA PACIFIC PAPER COMPANY

At the June 8 meeting of the Authority final decision in the matter of waste disposal for the new 250-ton kraft pulp and paper mill being constructed at Toledo, Oregon, by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company had been deferred pending further consideration and investigation. Following the June 8 meeting a complete transcript of the proposal and presentations made by Georgia Pacific had been distributed to all interested parties for comment. Written comments from the following persons were subsequently received and made a part of the Authority's files in this matter: Chester N. Wachsmuth of Oregon Oyster Co., July 13, 1956; D. C. McMillin, Biologist and Manager of Olympia Oyster Co., June 28, 1956; Bob O. Bower of Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association, June 22, 1956; M. T. Hoy of State Fish Commission and P. W. Schneider of State Game Commission, July 16, 1956; and the city of Newport, August 23, 1956.

Because of objections which had been made by members of the Sanitary Authority staff and by the above-mentioned parties who had submitted comments on the original proposal by Georgia Pacific, the company in a letter dated September 4, 1956, had presented a revised proposal for consideration by the Authority.

The following persons were therefore present to represent Georgia Pacific Company at this meeting: H. S. Daniels, President; R. E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President; W. J. Shelton, Resident Manager; D. F. Williamson, P. R. Sandwell and P. J. Vakomier of Sandwell & Company, Ltd.; J. C. Howland and A. H. Rice, Consulting Engineers, and Roger Tollefson, Consulting Biologist.

The discussion of this matter was opened by Mr. Shelton who read the September 4, 1956, letter outlining the principal features of the original proposed plan and presenting a modified plan for disposal of the pulp and paper mill wastes. The revised proposal was briefly as follows:

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- (a) In order to avoid the necessity of discharging any effluent into Yaquina River at Toledo at any time when such discharge would reduce the dissolved oxygen content of the river to below 5 ppm, the capacity of the effluent line to McLean Point would be increased enough to handle the total (combined weak and strong) effluent from the mill, and in addition another 15 acres of land would be held in reserve for use as additional oxidation pond, should that prove necessary. (At all other times the weak wastes would be discharged into an oxidation pond at Toledo and this into the river.)
- (b) To eliminate the possibility of a concentration of the discharge at McLean Point a special diffusion system would be installed.
- (c) A separate emergency storage basin would be provided at Toledo for temporary impoundment of the strong wastes in event of a breakdown of the McLean Point pipe line.

The acting secretary then presented the opinion of the Authority staff concerning said revised proposal. He pointed out that because of the many unknowns involved it was not possible to state definitely whether the proposed method of waste disposal would be or would not be adequate to prevent damage or injury to the beneficial uses now being made of the waters of Yaquina Bay. The unknowns which he mentioned included the following:

- (1) The actual pollution loading of the so-called weak wastes can not be estimated accurately because (a) the proposed acid neutralization and diffusion process has not been thoroughly tested, (b) the efficiency of the oxidation ponds is unknown, and (c) the presence of toxic constituents in such wastes is likewise unknown.
- (2) The dilution ratios for both the weak and strong wastes can not be estimated accurately because (a) there is not sufficient

hydrographic data available regarding Yaquina Bay, (b) the full effects of winds and tides are not known, (c) the quantity and strength of the wastes are not known accurately and (d) there is a possibility of precipitation of a portion of the strong wastes in the salt water.

- (3) There is not sufficient information available regarding the minimum concentrations of the different constituents of kraft mill wastes required to cause injury to the various forms of aquatic marine life such as shellfish, fish and fish food organisms.

Mr. Burgess discussed the results of recent investigations made by the Authority staff which showed that the dissolved oxygen concentrations in certain portions of the bay and under certain tidal conditions were already below 5 ppm. He stated that the oxygen depletion in the vicinity of Toledo was probably due to the large amount of log storage in the upper bay and to the presence of an accumulation of wood wastes. He stated further that the oxygen depletion near the lower end of the bay was undoubtedly due to natural conditions some of which originated in the ocean.

The acting secretary then stated that in view of these unknown factors and the conditions found by the recent surveys it was the considered opinion of the Authority staff that the revised proposal should not be accepted unless the following provisions were made:

- (1) At no time and under no conditions, shall any of the so-called strong wastes be discharged into the Yaquina River at Toledo.
- (2) There shall at no time be any discharge of the so-called weak wastes into the Yaquina River at Toledo except through an oxidation pond.
- (3) There shall be no discharge of any weak wastes or oxidation pond effluent into the Yaquina River at Toledo during the period of the year when the dissolved oxygen content of the receiving waters under any tidal

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conditions is at or below 5.0 parts per million or at any other time when such discharge would be injurious to fish, shellfish, and other aquatic life as determined by the studies referred to in (8) below.

- (4) Fully automatic flow measuring and recording equipment shall be installed on the oxidation pond influent, the oxidation pond effluent, and the strong waste line.
- (5) 24-hour composite samples shall be collected at least once each week from both the oxidation pond influent and the oxidation pond effluent when said lines are in operation and from the strong wastes line, and said composite samples shall be analyzed for 5-day B.O.D., suspended solids, sulfides, pH, and such other tests as may be requested by the State Sanitary Authority.
- (6) Tests to determine the dissolved oxygen content of the receiving waters in the vicinity of the mill at Toledo shall be made on at least two non-consecutive days each week and on both flood and ebb tides.
- (7) Monthly reports shall be submitted to the Sanitary Authority by Georgia-Pacific Paper Company giving the daily waste flows referred to in (4) above, the results of the chemical analyses referred to in (5) and (6) above, and the maximum, minimum, and average daily production in tons of pulp produced each month.
- (8) For the purpose of determining if the discharge of wastes from the Kraft mill at Toledo is causing or is likely to cause any injurious effects to fish, shellfish, or other aquatic life in Yaquina River and Bay, some agency such as the Fish and Game Management Department of Oregon State College under the direction of R. E. Dimick, Head, shall be retained beginning not later than January 1, 1957, to make such bio-assays, ecological and other studies as are necessary for such purpose and

shall continue to function in that capacity for such period of time as the State Sanitary Authority deems necessary.

- (9) An advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the State Game Commission, State Fish Commission, Georgia-Pacific Paper Company, National Council for Stream Improvement of Pulp and Paper Industry, and the State Sanitary Authority shall be appointed by the respective agencies to review the studies referred to in (8) above, and to advise and consult in the conducting of said studies.
- (10) If based on the findings of the above-mentioned studies it is concluded by the Authority that the discharge of wastes from the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company mill at Toledo is causing or is likely to cause any injurious effect upon fish, shellfish, or other aquatic life in the Yaquina Bay or River, said Company shall within a time to be specified by the State Sanitary Authority take such corrective measures as said Authority may recommend.

Mr. H. J. DeFrancq and Mr. Chet Wachsmuth of the Oregon Oyster Co., Mr. Bob Bower of the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association, and Mr. D. C. McMillin of the Olympia Oyster Company then commented on the revised proposal made by Georgia Pacific. They each expressed the opinion that the only sure way to protect the fisheries resources of Yaquina Bay against possible damage by pulp mill waste pollution would be to discharge all of the wastes into the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. John Hodges and Mr. L. D. Marriage of the State Fish Commission and Mr. John Rayner of the State Game Commission also expressed concern that the revised proposal even with the safeguards as outlined by the Authority staff might prove to be inadequate.

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The acting secretary then stated that it was true that the bio-assays and other studies which had been proposed as safeguards would not necessarily guarantee adequate warning to prevent serious damage to marine life and the fisheries resources of the bay.

Mr. Tollefson discussed the studies which had been made to estimate the probable dilutions of the toxic constituents of the various waste discharges.

Finally after considerable further discussion the officials of the Georgia Pacific Company submitted a second revised proposal under which they would agree to pipe all of the strong waste to the ocean and discharge only the weak wastes at Toledo. In order to give the Authority, its staff, and others concerned with this matter adequate time to examine this new proposal it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that a decision in the matter of waste disposal for the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company be postponed until September 21, 1956, when a special meeting would be held for that purpose.

#### BROADMOOR CITATION HEARING

This matter having been continued from the previous meeting, Mr. Clifford Carlson, attorney, was present to represent Mr. W. C. Bauman and the Broadmoor Improvement Company. In a letter dated August 2, 1956, from Mr. Norman J. Wiener, attorney, the Authority had been requested to postpone any further hearing in this matter until the residents of the area had completed the organization of the Broadmoor Sanitary District. The acting secretary reported that at a public meeting on July 30, 1956, the property owners being served by the Broadmoor sewerage system had voted to proceed with the formation of such a district for the purpose of taking over the responsibility of improving, operating and maintaining said sewerage system. In view of this action on the part of the property owners he recommended that the hearing be continued.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Whipple, and carried that the citation hearing in the matter of sewage disposal for the Broadmoor Subdivision be continued for 90 days with the same provision as stipulated in the ORDER FOR CONTINUANCE dated June 8, 1956.

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM

The acting secretary reported that at the request of the U. S. Public Health Service, and beginning on September 1, 1956, Mr. C. M. Everts, Jr. had been granted a 90-day leave of absence to serve as special consultant to the Public Health Service in connection with the new federal grant program for construction of public sewage treatment works. This particular program was authorized by Public Law 660 which was adopted by the 84th Congress in July and which extended and improved the federal water pollution control act of 1948.

Under Section 5 of Public Law 660 Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for grants to official state and inter-state water pollution control agencies for the purpose of improving and extending their respective pollution control programs. Of this appropriation \$21,785 has been allotted to the state of Oregon for the 1956-1957 fiscal year. The acting secretary reported that a supplemental budget in this amount had been submitted to and approved by the State Emergency Board and that with these additional funds it was planned to employ (1) an additional engineer, (2) an aquatic biologist, (3) an additional chemist, and (4) an additional stenographer. This would increase the personnel of the staff from 6 1/2 to a total of 10 1/2 members for the present fiscal year which ends June 30, 1957.

It was also reported that under Section 6 of Public Law 660 Congress had appropriated \$50,000,000 for assisting municipalities and other public bodies in financing construction of sewage treatment works; that the allotment

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for Oregon for the present fiscal year is \$647,125; and that in connection with this program the State Sanitary Authority will have the responsibility of (1) reviewing each application for a federal grant to assure that the proposed project conforms to the state plan and (2) assigning a priority to each proposed project based on financial and water pollution control needs.

It was decided that no action could be taken at this meeting regarding this program inasmuch as the application forms, detailed instructions, etc. had not yet been completed by the Public Health Service. The staff was instructed, however, to prepare and submit the required annual plan for the abatement and control of water pollution for the state of Oregon.

BUDGET FOR 1957-1959 BIENNIUM

Consideration was given to the proposed budget request for the 1957-1959 biennium. The estimate of \$143,990 which had been submitted by the secretary at the June 8, 1956, meeting had been revised in view of the federal grant authorized by Public Law 660. The new proposal called for a total budget of \$177,675 for the next biennium. Of this amount \$43,570 would be from federal funds and \$134,105 from state appropriation. This compares with \$21,785 from federal funds and \$102,715 from state funds for the present biennium. The summary of expenditures under the proposed budget would be:

Salaries and wages - - - - -	\$129,430
Other personal services- - - - -	5,682
Materials and services - - - - -	39,327
Capital outlay - - - - -	<u>3,236</u>
Total	\$177,675

The above budget would provide for a staff of 12 full-time employees.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the budget as presented be approved.

KLAMATH RIVER BASIN COMPACT

Mr. Stanley reported that Mr. Wendel, Mr. Everts, Mr. Quesseth, Mr. Spies and he had met recently in Salem with representatives of the California and Oregon Klamath River Basin Compact Committees and with representatives of the California Water Pollution Control Board and that changes had been worked out in the wording of the section on water pollution control of the proposed interstate compact which met with the full approval of the parties from both states.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES

Mr. Benson reported on the status of the waste disposal projects for the several industries located along Columbia Slough. The following were reported under construction: (1) Armour & Company, (2) Brander Meat Company, (3) Kenton Packing Company, (4) Portland Provision Company, (5) Silver Falls Meat Company, (6) Stearns and Welch Meat Company, and (7) Western States Rendering.

MARLENE VILLAGE

Mr. Quesseth reported that this case had been continued indefinitely, because of the fact that the Sunset Valley Sanitary District had negotiated with Mr. Harry Mittleman and the Marlene Village Sanitation Company for the purchase of said sewerage system. A bond election will be required in order for the district to raise the funds necessary to make the purchase and to finance construction of the needed improvements. The district had agreed to assume by September 15, 1956, full responsibility for operation and maintenance of the system. The purchase price was reported to be \$35,000.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN STUDIES

The staff reported that the monitoring studies conducted this past summer had disclosed that the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration in the lower Willamette River in Portland Harbor was approximately the same

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as the two previous years, being 2.5 ppm compared with 2.2 ppm in 1955 and 2.7 ppm in 1954. The minimum stream flows as recorded at Salem for the same period were 6,450 cfs in 1956, 6,200 cfs in 1955 and 5,700 cfs in 1954.

After a brief discussion of the status of sewage and waste treatment in the Willamette Basin it was decided that the staff should prepare an up-to-date report on the efficacy of the pollution control measures taken by the various pulp and paper mills which discharge effluents into the Willamette River or its tributaries.

The next meeting which is to be a special meeting was set for 2:00 pm, Friday, September 21, 1956.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth H. Spies,  
Acting Secretary

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-NINTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

January 18, 1957

The sixty-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:15 p.m., January 18, 1957, in Room 579, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., John C. Veatch, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer;

Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler Associate Sanitary Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen D. Carter Aquatic Biologist.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the September 7, 1956, meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 87 project plans during September, October, November and December, 1956, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-4-56	Milwaukie	R.R. Avenue sewer extension	Approved
9-7-56	Bandon	Grade School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-10-56	Eugene	N. Eugene High School lift sta.	Prov. approval
9-10-56	Lane County	Elmira Grade school	Approved
9-10-56	Raleigh S.D.	Sewage treatment plant	Cond. approval
9-10-56	Coos County	Coos Head Naval Facility	Prelim. Approval
9-17-56	Medford	Southeast trunk sewer	Prov. approval
9-17-56	Brookings	Outfall sewer	Prov. approval
9-17-56	South Salem	Prelim. eng'g report	Approved
9-17-56	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-17-56	Raleighwood S.D.	Temporary sewage lagoons	Deferred
9-19-56	Tigard S.D.	Sewer system	Prov. approval
9-20-56	Tigard S.D.	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-21-56	Marion County	Victor Point Grade School	Approved
9-21-56	Benton County	Kings Valley Grade School	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
9-24-56	Lane County	Lorane High School	Approved
9-24-56	Brookings	School sewerage	Approved
9-24-56	Dallas	Whitworth School	Approved
9-24-56	Portland	Chief Joseph School	Approved
9-24-56	Cedar Hills	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-24-56	Weston	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
9-25-56	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
9-25-56	Portland	Clem Ponta Industrial sewer	Approved
9-27-56	Whitford-McKay	Sewer system & temporary lagoon	Deferred
9-27-56	Springfield	Jr. High School	Approved
10-3-56	Benton County	Kings Valley School	Approved
10-8-56	Tigard San. Dist.	Sewage lift station	Not approved
10-8-56	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-15-56	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-16-56	Elgin	Preliminary report	Deferred
10-17-56	Whitford-McKay	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
10-18-56	Weston	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
10-18-56	Lane County	Prel. report Cal Young Jr. High	Approved
10-18-56	Corvallis	Corvallis Plywood sewage and waste disposal	Prel. approval
10-18-56	Klamath County	A C & W Facility	Comments submitted
10-19-56	Whitford-McKay	Sanitary sewers	Prov. approval
10-19-56	Whitford-McKay	Temporary lagoon	Permit granted
10-19-56	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-22-56	Lake County	Vernon School	Approved
10-22-56	Douglas County	Yoncalla School	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-22-56	Marion County	Judson Jr. High School	Not approved
10-23-56	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-25-56	Douglas County	Gardiner School	Not approved
10-29-56	Beaverton	Prel. report on sewage treatment plant additions	Not approved
10-29-56	Washington Co.	Uplands Subdivision sewers sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
10-31-56	Multnomah County	Cervetto Hog Ranch Waste disposal	Approved
11-1-56	Salem	Bonesteel Subdivision	Not approved
11-2-56	Albany	Steen Brothers Meat Packing Plant waste disposal	Prov. approval
11-2-56	Elgin	Preliminary	Comments submitted
11-13-56	Marion County	Judson Jr. High School	Approved
11-13-56	Marion County	Waldo Jr. High School	Approved
11-15-56	Klamath County	Klamath Union High	Approved
11-19-56	Tigard	Pump station	Prov. approval
11-19-56	McMinnville	Sewer extension	Approved
11-23-56	Tigard	Grant application	Approved
11-23-56	Prairie City	STP revised plans	Approved
11-23-56	Prairie City	Grant application	Not approved
11-26-56	Gardiner	Grade School	Permission granted
11-26-56	Empire	Michigan Avenue School	Approved
11-27-56	Malheur County	Cairo Elementary School	Prov. approval
11-28-56	The Dalles	Grant application	Not approved
11-28-56	Elgin	Preliminary report	Approved
11-29-56	Clatskanie	Grant application	Not approved
11-30-56	Curry County	Port Orford-Langlois High School	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-30-56	Douglas County	Eastwood School	Deferred
12-6-56	Government Camp	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-6-56	Clatskanie	Federal grant application	Approved
12-10-56	Prairie City	Federal grant application (rev)	Approved
12-11-56	The Dalles	Federal grant application (rev)	Approved
12-12-56	Hillsboro	Preliminary eng'g report	Deferred
12-14-56	Weston	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
12-14-56	St. Helens	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-18-56	Government Camp	Federal grant application (rev)	Approved
12-17-56	Beaverton	Sewage plant additions	Deferred
12-18-56	Roseburg	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-20-56	Hillsboro	Preliminary eng'g report	Approved
12-20-56	Hood River	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-20-56	Pilot Rock	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-20-56	Lane County	Creslane Grade School	Permit granted
12-24-56	Oakridge	Pope & Talbot sewerage	Comments submitted
12-24-56	Elgin	Federal Grant application	Not approved
12-24-56	Beaverton	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-24-56	Lebanon	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-24-56	Green San. Dist.	Federal grant application	Not approved
12-26-56	Pendleton	Country Club sewerage	Comments submitted
12-31-56	St. Helens	Federal grant application (rev)	Approved
12-31-56	Independence	Sewage plant addition	Deferred

Georgia-Pacific Paper Company

Following the September 7, 1956, meeting of the Authority the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company had submitted a further revised proposal for disposing of the liquid wastes from the pulp mill being constructed at Toledo, Oregon. This new proposal, which calls for discharging both weak and strong wastes into the Pacific Ocean at Newport instead of into the Yaquina River and Bay, was subsequently referred to each of the Authority members and by letter dated September 19, 1956, was given preliminary acceptance.

It was therefore MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken by the Authority staff by letter dated September 19, 1956, regarding said proposal of the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company be ratified.

Broadmoor Improvement Corporation

By petition dated October 5, 1956, the Broadmoor Improvement Corporation had requested permission to connect 4 more houses in the Broadmoor-4 Subdivision to the Broadmoor sewerage system. Said request met with no objections on the part of the other property owners served by this sewerage system and therefore after referring the matter by telephone to each of the Authority members an order was signed on November 13, 1956, by the chairman authorizing the connections as requested. This order amended the one previously entered in this matter on June 8, 1956.

It was therefore MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the action taken on November 13, 1956, granting permission to connect 4 more homes to the Broadmoor sewerage system be ratified.

Federal Grant Program

The secretary reported that under the federal grant program for the construction of sewage treatment works as authorized by Public Law 660 of

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the 84th Congress a total of 21 applications had been received thus far from Oregon municipalities and sanitary districts; that said applications represented a total grant request of \$1,194,457.22 whereas Oregon's allotment for the present fiscal year is only \$647,125; and that under the provisions of the federal law the Sanitary Authority would be responsible for assigning priorities to the proposed projects based on both financial and water pollution control needs.

In connection with this matter the cities of Klamath Falls and The Dalles were represented at the meeting. Klamath Falls was represented by Mayor L. E. Slater, City Engineer E. A. Thomas and Consulting Engineer John W. Cunningham and The Dalles by Mayor John Crag, City Manager G. W. Miller and Consulting Engineer Marvin W. Runyan.

Mayor Slater reported that Klamath Falls had already voted and sold \$800,000 in bonds to finance urgently needed improvements and extensions to its existing sewerage works, that because of recent increases in construction costs and the higher degree of treatment needed to protect the Klamath basin waters it would be necessary for the city to receive federal aid in order to finance the entire project; and that if at all possible the city officials desired to build the new plant and appurtenances large enough to serve the south suburban fringe area which for many years has been confronted with a serious sanitation problem. It was reported further that the city of Klamath Falls plans to get its project under construction as soon as weather will permit and that final plans and specifications are now being prepared. No definite statement could be made, however, as to when the suburban area might get organized as a sanitary district so that it could construct its own sewers and enter into a contract with the city for sewage treatment.

Mayor John Crag of The Dalles reported that because of the increased demand on city services their property tax levy in 1956 was increased nearly 12 mills and because of additional school needs the 1956 tax levy was increased another 13 mills. (The total city tax levy was 78.02 mills in 1955 and 103.9 mills in 1956) He claimed that under these circumstances he was confident that unless a federal grant were received the people would not approve a bond issue at this time for sewage disposal.

Consideration was then given by the Authority members to criteria for determining priorities for the eligible projects for which applications had been received. After thorough consideration it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the Sanitary Authority adopt the following point system for determining priorities as prepared by the engineering staff, that after the priority list is established in accordance with said point system the actual granting of the priority be contingent upon the applicant's readiness and ability to undertake construction, and that because of its urgent need for financial assistance the Government Camp Sanitary District be assigned a priority regardless of its ability otherwise to proceed.

Criteria for Determining Priority of Eligible Projects on Basis of Financial and Water Pollution Control Needs. (To be used in conjunction with application for federal construction grants authorized under Public Law 660, 84th Congress.)

In determining priority of eligible projects, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority will use the point system described below. No project will be considered eligible unless (a) it conforms with the State plan for control of water pollution, (b) its design conforms fully with the minimum requirements of the Authority and (c) the applicant is ready to start construction within the time required for encumbering the federal funds.

- 1. Points based on financial needs
  - A.- Per capita assessed value (50% basis)
 

	<u>Points</u>
(1) 500 - 700 - - - - -	5
(2) 800 - 1099- - - - -	4
(3) 1100 - 1399- - - - -	3
(4) 1400 - 1699- - - - -	2
(5) 1700 - and above - - - - -	1

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B. Total project costs per capita, based on latest census or population data.

	<u>Points</u>
(1) \$ 0 - 49 - - - - -	1
(2) 50 - 99 - - - - -	2
(3) 100 - 149 - - - - -	3
(4) 150 - 199 - - - - -	4
(5) 200 - and above - - - - -	5

II. Points based on water pollution control needs

A. Degree of treatment required

	<u>Points</u>
(1) Primary only - - - - -	5
(2) Intermediate - - - - -	7
(3) Secondary - - - - -	8
(4) More than 85% BOD removal - - - - -	10

B. Pollution abatement needs

	<u>Points</u>
(1) Abatement of public health hazard - - - - -	10
(a) Control of communicable disease	
(b) Protection of public water supply	
(c) Protection of shellfish growing waters	
(2) Protection of recreation - - - - -	7
(swimming, fishing, boating)	
(3) Propagation of fish and other aquatic life - - - - -	6
(4) Protection of agricultural and industrial water supplies - - - - -	5
(5) Abatement of local nuisance conditions - - - - -	4

It was MOVED By Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that because it is the obligation of the Authority as a commission to assign priorities to the individual projects as a basis for the allotment of federal funds a special meeting be held on Friday, February 1, 1957, for that purpose.

Columbia Slough Industries

It was reported by the staff that because the following six Columbia Slough industries had still not complied with the Authority's order dated May 24, 1954, a letter had been sent to them by certified mail on January 10, 1957, instructing them to complete the installation of their required

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waste disposal facilities by not later than January 15, 1957: Armour and Company, Silver Falls Meat Company, and Portland Provision Company. It was reported further that an inspection on January 18, 1957, disclosed that only the latter three companies had in the meantime complied with said order by connecting to the Portland interceptor sewer system.

The Associated Meat Company, J & C Cervetto Hog Ranch, Clem Ponta Hog Ranch and Stearns & Welch Meat Company were also reported as having failed to comply with the May 24, 1954, order. Mr. G. A. Stearns was present to represent the latter firm. He stated that all of the equipment for the waste treatment works had been purchased and delivered to the site, that part of the construction had been completed, but that because of the present weather conditions the installation could not possibly be finished before March 15. He was reminded by the Authority staff that either secondary treatment or land disposal would have to be provided in addition to the other treatment facilities referred to above.

Mr. Benson presented a report on the present status of the waste disposal project for each of the aforementioned industries. The chairman then stated that in his opinion the Authority had been derelict in its duties by failing to obtain an earlier abatement of the gross pollution caused by said industries.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that all the Columbia Slough industries except Stearns & Welch Meat Company be notified that unless they abate their pollution by February 1, 1957, they will be faced with an injunction and that Stearns & Welch Company be notified to abate all of its pollution by March 15, 1957, or it will be faced with an injunction.

#### Proposed Legislation

A proposed bill amending the Sanitary Authority Law which had been drafted at the request of the chairman and staff by Mr. Quesseth and the

Legislative Counsel for submission to the Forty-Ninth Legislative Assembly was reviewed.

The present statute requires the submission to the Authority of plans and specifications for sewerage and waste disposal projects serving municipalities and industries but not privately-owned developments such as residential subdivisions. Likewise the present statute contains no penalty clause. The proposed amendment would require the submission of plans, in addition to municipal and industrial, of all other sewerage or waste disposal projects serving more than 25 families or 100 persons. It would also make it a misdemeanor to violate the aforementioned statute, any lawful rule and regulation of the Authority, and any order promulgated after due notice and hearing by the Authority.

To insure proper operation and maintenance of certain sewerage systems it would require the owner or owners to post a \$10,000 bond.

A copy of said proposed bill is attached to and made a part of these minutes.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the proposed legislation as drafted by Mr. Quesseth and the Legislative Counsel be submitted to the Forty-Ninth Legislature for adoption.

#### Proposal of Umpqua Basin Conservation Council

Further consideration was given to the proposal of the Umpqua Basin Conservation Council for the adoption of legislation to control logging and related operations on watersheds which detrimentally affect the quality of surface waters. This proposal had previously been reviewed by the Authority at the meeting on April 6, 1956. It would give to the State Forestry Department the responsibility for supervising or regulating such operations.

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It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the following statement prepared by Mr. Whipple be adopted: "We have considered the legislation proposed by the Umpqua Basin Conservation Council relative to the protection of forested watersheds. Said proposal does not appear to affect in any way the responsibility of the Sanitary Authority with respect to the maintenance of water quality standards prescribed by existing law. The proposed legislation is a forestry matter that should more properly be discussed with the State Forestry Department, the U. S. Forest Service, the forestry professions and private forested land owners and operators, all of whom would be affected by the proposal."

Cedar Hills

The staff referred to the members the matter of the Cedar Hills Company's proceeding with the construction of certain sewer extensions for which plans and specifications had been disapproved by the Authority's staff. It was reported that plans for said project had been received on September 6, 1956; that on September 26, 1956, a letter was sent to the consulting engineers informing them that the design did not meet minimum accepted standards and therefore could not be approved, and that on November 20, 1956, an inspection disclosed that said sewer extensions had already been installed without approval of the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the consulting engineers be warned that in the future if plans are not approved by the Authority before construction is undertaken the matter will be referred to the State Board of Engineering Examiners. It was further MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a letter be sent to the Cedar Hills Company pointing out that said sewers do not comply with the state code, that their construction is in violation of

state law, and that said company is therefore responsible and can be required by the Authority to remove and rebuild said sewers.

1957-1959 Budget

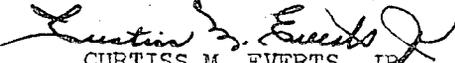
A summary of the budget as recommended by the Governor for the water pollution control section of the State Board of Health for the next biennium was reviewed. The Governor's recommendation called for one less engineer than had been requested. The revised budget thus recommended included a total of \$175,350 of which \$129,591 would be from state appropriation and \$45,759 from federal funds. The total combined budget for the present biennium is \$127,293 with \$105,508 from state and \$21,785 from federal funds.

City of Hood River

A report from the Hood River city engineer stating that the project for abatement of pollution in Indian Creek was not constructed during 1956 was discussed. The city reported that bids had been opened in October but that no contract was awarded because the low bid was approximately 50% more than the engineer's estimate. The city had promised however to readvertise the project again this coming spring.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. with the date for the next meeting being February 1, 1957.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
February 1, 1957

The special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 p.m., February 1, 1957, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, MdD., B.A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

MINUTES

The minutes of the January 18, 1957, meeting of the Sanitary Authority were approved as prepared.

Columbia Slough Industries

Mr. Benson, having made inspections of the following Columbia Slough Industries on the morning of February 1, gave the following report on his findings:

Armour and Company - Connected to city of Portland sewer February 1, but still have additional work to do. Wastes are no longer discharged to the slough. Brander Meat Company - Connected to city sewer. Associated Meat Company, J and C Cervetto and Clem Ponta Hog Ranch - Not connected and still discharging to slough. Silver Falls Meat Company - Not connected but pumping equipment has now been received and it is expected that project will be completed in one week. Kenton Packing Company, Western States

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Rendering Company and Portland Provision Company are all connected to the city sewer and discharging no wastes to the slough.

The staff was requested to check on the progress of Silver Falls Meat Company to make sure they connect to the sewer.

Mr. Larry Supove, Consulting Engineer, was present to represent Associated Meat Company, Clem Ponta and J. C. Cervetto. Plans for the latter two were completed by him quite some time ago but after bids were called for it was decided to install pumping facilities instead of using the gravity systems originally proposed. The cost of constructing the deep gravity sewers was considered to be too high. Revised plans for the pump systems have now been finished and construction can be started as soon as weather permits. Mr. Supove reported that he had but recently been retained by Del Monte, the new owners of the Associated Meat Company plant, to design the waste disposal facilities for them and that it would take him several weeks to complete the plans and specifications. He said he felt that June 1 would be the very earliest that the construction could be completed.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that J. & C. Cervetto and Clem Ponta be allowed until May 1 and Associated (Del Monte) be given until June 1 to make connection to the city of Portland sewer system with the condition that if at the next meeting of the Authority they have not made reasonable progress the Authority will bring immediate action to abate pollution.

#### Federal Grant Program

Memoranda containing pertinent information regarding the application, proposed sewage treatment works project, financial need, and water pollution control need for each of the 21 communities that had applied for a federal construction grant were reviewed thoroughly by the Authority members. After

considerable discussion it was decided to award the priorities on the basis of the point system which had been adopted at the previous meeting but with due consideration being given to the applicant's ability to start construction as soon as the federal offer is received.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the following 10 cities be given priorities in order as listed with the provision that the cities be notified the priorities will be reconsidered within 60 days and if the city being considered is not ready to go the priority will be given to the next eligible city (amount of grant request shown in Parentheses):

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Prairie City (\$25,957.80)    | Lebanon (\$15,322.28)        |
| Tigard (\$27,436.93)          | Roseburg (\$250,000.00)      |
| Government Camp (\$19,204.00) | Tillamook (\$60,144.30)      |
| Fairview (\$33,000.00)        | Albany (\$18,060.00)         |
| Clatskanie (\$51,400.00)      | Klamath Falls (\$146,000.00) |

It was also MOVED, seconded and carried that Weston, Pilot Rock and North Bend be alternates.

Proposed Amendments to Sanitary District Laws.

Mr. Everts read proposed amendments to the sanitary district law which had been drafted by Mr. Quesseth and the Legislative Counsel at the request of the Authority staff and which provide for notifying the Authority of any sanitary district which has been formed, delete the requirement that if a bond election is defeated no similar proposal can be voted upon again within one year, make it possible for an existing district or a portion of an existing district to become annexed to another district, and pertain to the dissolution of an existing district.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the introduction of the Bill to the Legislature as prepared by

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Mr. Quesseth be approved by the Authority.

Future Program of the Authority

The Chairman brought to the attention of the other members certain statements in the Ninth Biennial Report pertaining particularly to the work remaining to be done and the need for a more adequate staff in order to continue to make satisfactory progress in the prevention and control of pollution.

After a discussion of this matter it was decided that every possible effort should be made to obtain an appropriation sufficient to employ as a minimum the full staff covered by the original request. In the Governor's recommendation to the Legislature one engineering position had been deleted.

It was agreed that the Chairman should appear before the Ways and Means Committee and insist that the deletion be replaced in the budget.

The next meeting of the Sanitary Authority was set for May 3, 1957.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTIETH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

May 3, 1957

The seventieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 p.m., May 3, 1957, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler and Paul H. Peters, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Donald J. Benson, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

Minutes

The minutes of the February 1, 1957, special meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 63 project plans during the months of January, February and March, 1957, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-7-57	Green San. Dist.	Federal grant application	Approved
1-3-57	Milton-Freewater	New outfall sewer	Approved
1-4-57	Drain	Sewage plant and sewers	Deferred
1-7-57	Elgin	Federal grant application	Not approved
1-7-57	East Klamath Falls	Preliminary report	Approved
1-8-57	Independence	Plant additions	Not approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
1-9-57	Roseburg	Federal grant application	Approved
1-9-57	Albany	" " "	Not approved
1-10-57	Lebanon	" " "	Approved
1-14-57	Tigard	" " " (revised)	Approved
1-14-57	Prairie City	" " " (revised)	Approved
1-14-57	Tillamook	" " "	Approved
1-14-57	North Bend	" " "	Not approved
1-22-57	The Dalles	" " " (revised)	Approved
1-22-57	Albany	" " " (revised)	Approved
1-22-57	Rainier	" " "	Approved
1-22-57	Fairview	" " "	Approved
1-25-57	Klamath Falls	Air Force Housing sewerage	Deferred
1-28-57	Douglas County	Eastwood School	Deferred
1-28-57	Gold Beach	High School	Approved
1-29-57	Hermiston	Pump station and sewer	Not approved
1-29-57	Toledo	Sewer extension	Not approved
1-30-57	Forest Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
1-30-57	Lake Grove	Preliminary report	Approved
1-30-57	Wauna	Kopper's Creosote Plant	Prov. approval
2-7-57	Klamath Falls	Air Force Base Housing	Not approved
2-11-57	Lane County	Oakridge High School	Approved
2-13-57	Curry County	Port Orford-Langlois High School	Prov. approval
2-19-57	Toledo	Sewage pump station	Approved
2-20-57	Fairview	Federal grant application	Approved
2-25-57	Lane County	Willakenzie School	Approved
2-25-57	Lane County	Howard School	Approved
2-25-57	Lane County	Adams School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-25-57	Lane County	Laurel Hill School	Approved
2-27-57	Toledo	Yaquina View trunk sewer	Permit granted
2-28-57	Independence	Additions to sewage plant	Approved
2-28-57	Raleigh San. Dist.	Pump station and sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-28-57	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-28-57	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-5-57	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-6-57	Lane County	Willagillespie Grade School	Approved
3-7-57	Toledo	Yaquina View sewers	Prov. approval
3-8-57	Sunset Heights	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-8-57	Toledo	Arcadia View sewers	Prov. approval
3-8-57	Burns	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-11-57	Umatilla County	Sunset Grade School	Approved
3-11-57	North Bend	Federal grant application	Approved
3-12-57	Tigard	Sewer system	Approved
3-13-57	Pilot Rock	Federal grant application	Not approved
3-15-57	Coos County	Sunny Hill School	Approved
3-21-57	Lane County	Union Oil Co.	Comments submitted
3-22-57	Josephine County	Ft. Vannoy School	Approved
3-22-57	Multnomah County	UPRR Rockwood Industrial Site	Prov. approval
3-25-57	Lebanon	Sewage plant additions	Deferred
3-25-57	Multnomah County	Gresham High School	Approved
3-27-57	Jefferson County	Culver Grade School	Permit granted
3-28-57	North Bend	Additions to lift station	Deferred
3-28-57	Weston	Federal grant applications	Not approved
3-29-57	Prairie City	Sewer extensions	Not Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-29-57	Multnomah County	Gilbert School	Approved
3-29-57	Lane County	Baird & Kindred Subdivision	Prov. approval
3-29-57	Chiloquin	Additions to sewage plant	Not approved
3-29-57	Hermiston	Sewage lift station	Not approved

#### Federal Grant Program

The staff presented a report covering the present status of the federal grant program for construction of sewage treatment works. The following ten applicants for which priorities had been assigned were reported to have received and accepted federal grant offers from the U. S. Public Health Service totaling \$501,005.88: Albany, Clatskanie, Fairview Sewer District (Multnomah County), Government Camp Sanitary District, Lebanon, North Bend, Prairie City, Roseburg, Tigard Sanitary District, and Tillamook. It was reported further that the application for the city of Klamath Falls was still pending and when approved would use up the balance of \$146,119.12 remaining in Oregon's allotment for the 1957 fiscal year. Unfortunately the funds were not adequate to include the city of Weston which had been assigned an alternate priority at the February meeting of the Authority and which had since made arrangements for financing its share of the construction cost.

Some questions on the status of the projects were asked by the Authority members, namely, if the amounts of grant offers were the same as requested and if eventually they would take up the same amount. It was stated that in some cases the amount offered was less. Tillamook was quoted as one city in which the grant had been cut.

#### (1) Klamath Falls

This city has made application for construction of an interceptor sewer, pumping station and treatment plant. No action has yet been taken on this

application by the Sanitary Authority staff, however, because the city recently changed the location of the site for the sewage treatment plant. The original proposal called for primary treatment plus oxidation ponds. It is now proposed to use conventional secondary treatment in place of the oxidation ponds. Mr. Thomas, city engineer, was present to discuss this matter.

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He stated that the \$800,000 bond issue approved by the city voters in May 1956, was based on installing only primary treatment which is what the city now has. Later they learned that additional treatment would be required by the Authority. In the original application submitted by the city for a federal grant the amount of grant requested was only \$146,000 as that amount plus the city's bond issue was considered adequate to finance the proposed project which had been revised to include sufficient capacity to serve the south suburban area as well as the city and to include oxidation ponds as the additional treatment, the latter having been suggested by the city's consulting engineer. Because only 25 acres of land are available for the oxidation ponds the city officials are concerned regarding the adequacy of such treatment and therefore would prefer to install conventional secondary treatment. This would increase the cost, however, and so Mr. Thomas asked the Authority if their application could be revised to include a request for the full \$250,000 allowed by Public Law 660 in case Congress should make a similar appropriation for the 1958 fiscal year.

After considerable discussion it was concluded by the Authority members that no commitment could be made at this time for grants to be made during the 1958 fiscal year and so it was suggested that the city go ahead with its original plans and submit another application for the additional funds if Congress makes a second appropriation.

(2) 1958 Allotment

The secretary reported that an appropriation bill passed recently by the House of Representatives contained another \$50,000,000 for federal construction grants but that it was not known when it would be acted on by the U. S. Senate.

The amount of the 1958 allotment to the state of Oregon would be \$651,575 if the money is appropriated. Because it is anticipated that grant requests will exceed the amount allotted priorities will again have to be given to applications received.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the deadline for submission of applications for 1958 allotments be set for June 15.

St. Helens

A letter from St. Helens dated February 21, 1957, was read by the secretary stating that until a federal grant was allotted the city would do nothing further toward the construction of sewage disposal facilities. The secretary pointed out that no order was ever issued to the city of St. Helens but that the city had been notified 2 or 3 years ago to submit a fiscal and construction program to the Authority, that the mayor had appeared before the Authority to discuss the problem of sewage disposal, and that as a result the city had agreed to complete construction of its required facilities by the end of 1957. In the meantime an engineering report had been completed and bonds voted, but the sale of bonds has been held up in anticipation of a federal construction grant. It was pointed out further by the secretary that the same deadline for construction of sewerage facilities had been given to The Dalles, Rainier and Hood River and that they had all submitted applications for which no priorities were assigned at the February 1 meeting.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the letter from St. Helens be answered by the Secretary stating that inasmuch as the Authority cannot guarantee there will be any more federal funds it has no power to defer the construction of the city's required sewerage facilities.

Broadmoor

Consideration was given to the letter dated April 22, 1957, from Mr. Norman J. Wiener, attorney for Mr. W. C. Bauman, in which it was stated that Mr. Bauman had made another connection to the Broadmoor sewerage system in violation of the order of the Sanitary Authority entered June 8, 1956, and amended November 13, 1956. It was claimed that inasmuch as negotiations were underway for the Broadmoor Sanitary District to take over said system Mr. Bauman was under the impression that he did not have to get permission to make the additional connection.

Mr. Richard Carlson, attorney, was present to represent Mr. Bauman in the absence of Mr. Wiener. He stated that said sewer connection had been made without consulting them.

Mr. Spies reported that the sanitary district had retained Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, to make a thorough investigation of the existing Broadmoor sewerage system. He stated further that he had been advised by the district's attorney that there were certain details which still had to be straightened out before the district could assume ownership.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that steps be taken to obtain an injunction to prevent the use of the sewer connection in question.

Columbia Sanitary District

Mr. Cuyler reported that in September 1955, the Columbia Sanitary District

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of Multnomah County was formed by 100% petition of the property owners who planned to develop the area for residential purposes, that on September 28, 1955, plans and specifications for a proposed sewage treatment plant to serve the area were approved by the Authority, that on February 16, 1956, plans for the first section of the sewage collection system were approved, and that in July 1956 inspections by representatives of the Authority disclosed that said sanitary facilities were completed and ready to be operated.

He reported further that in August 1956, plans for additional sewers were not approved by the Authority because they were incomplete and that the developer proceeded with their construction without the Authority's approval. Further inspections of the tract in October 1956, revealed that although 6 homes were connected to said sewerage system and were occupied the sewage treatment plant was not being operated and as a result raw sewage was being discharged into Fanno Creek. By letter dated October 26, 1956, the developer and sanitary district board were notified to start operation of said plant immediately. Other inspections in February 1957, disclosed that raw sewage was still being discharged into Fanno Creek and so the owners were again contacted, this time by telephone. On April 22, 1957, another letter was sent to the developer and sanitary district because the sewage plant had still not been placed in operation and in the meantime another house had been sold and occupied.

After a discussion of this matter it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that an injunction be obtained to prevent use of this sewer system until the necessary corrections had been made to prevent pollution in the receiving stream.

#### Columbia Slough Industries

Mr. Benson presented the following report on the status of the waste disposal practices of the Columbia Slough industries. The plants now being

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served by the Portland sewer system include Armour and Co., Brander Meat Co., Silver Falls Meat Co., Kenton Packing Co., Portland Provision and Western States Rendering Co. The projects for Clem Ponta Hog Ranch and J & C Cervetto Hog Ranch are complete except for some minor changes in the control manholes which are required by the city of Portland. The deadline for these latter two plants to complete their connection to the Portland system was May 1. Because of the recent death of Mr. Stearns the Stearns and Welch Meat Co. is now out of operation. The partnership or company will have to be reorganized before operation can be resumed. In the meantime no further progress has been made regarding the installation of the waste treatment facilities which were supposed to be completed by March 15, 1957. Prior to the death of Mr. Stearns engineers had been retained to complete the design of said facilities. Final plans for the Associated Meat Co. connection to the Portland system have been submitted by Mr. Supove, engineer, and are being reviewed by the Authority and city of Portland staffs. The deadline for this latter project is June 1.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that a registered letter be sent to the Stearns and Welch Meat Co. informing them that operations of said plant shall not be resumed until adequate waste disposal facilities have been installed and that if operations are resumed without such facilities steps will be taken to secure an injunction. It was further suggested that both the State Corporation Commissioner and the State Department of Agriculture be contacted and requested to notify the Authority of any steps taken to reorganize said company and to resume operations.

#### Clean Streams Program

The Clean Streams Program for the state of Oregon as suggested by Mr. A. P. Deering, Chairman of the Water Resources Council, Inc., of New York

City, and as outlined in the brochure previously submitted to the members was discussed. It was concluded that such a program might possibly be quite beneficial in helping to promote voluntary cooperation of cities and industries in the abatement and prevention of pollution, but before making any definite decision or recommendation regarding its use in Oregon it was decided to have the secretary investigate the matter further, work out the various details of setting up such a program, obtain the opinion of the cities and industries that would be affected and report back at the next meeting.

#### Legislation

The secretary reported that an appropriation of \$127,591 had been approved by the legislature for the 1957-1959 water pollution program of the State Board of Health. Except for \$2,000 deleted from capital outlay this is the same as recommended by the Governor. The attempt made to restore the one engineering position deleted by the Governor was unsuccessful.

SB 110 amending the Sanitary Authority Act was reported approved by the legislature and signed by the governor.

SB 200 authorizing the purchase of \$60,000 in bonds by the state of Oregon from the Government Camp Sanitary District was also reported approved.

No action has yet been taken on SB 109 which was introduced at the request of the Authority to amend the existing sanitary district law.

#### McKibben Sand and Gravel

On April 23, the McKibben Sand and Gravel operations on the Yamhill River was checked. The stream is still being muddied and a nuisance condition created. Mr. McPhillips stated he had had a complaint from another operator who at some expense had diverted his operations into an old quarry and is unhappy because McKibben is allowed to continue to operate apparently without any restrictions. The river was in a pretty bad condition.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that at the next meeting of the Authority a citation should be issued for this company to appear to show cause.

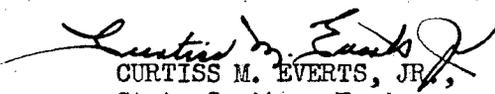
Georgia Pacific

In a letter dated April 30, 1957, from Mr. R. E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President of the Georgia Pacific Corporation, the assistance of the Authority was requested in obtaining from the State Land Board an easement without cost for a pipeline across 250 feet of Depot Slough, such pipeline being a necessary part of the outfall sewer which is to be constructed for the new pulp mill at Toledo, Oregon. Correspondence between the company and the State Land Board which had been submitted by Mr. Flowerree was reviewed.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that a letter be written to Georgia Pacific advising them that the secretary of the Authority would appear before the State Land Board in an attempt to work out a satisfactory agreement.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:50 p.m. No date was set for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
State Sanitary Engineer

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MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 24, 1957

The seventy-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:05 p.m., July 24, 1957, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor, Clarence E. Cuyler and Paul H. Peters, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Donald J. Benson, and Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

Minutes

The minutes of the May 3, 1957, meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 101 project plans during the months of April, May and June, 1957, be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-4-57	Linn County	Cascadia Grade School	Not approved
4-5-57	Roseburg	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
4-8-57	Clatskanie	Sewer project	Approved
4-8-57	Pelton Dam	Picnic area sewerage	Approved
4-9-57	Weston	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-9-57	Prairie City	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-9-57	Clatskanie	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
4-9-57	Douglas County	Tiller-Drew school	Not approved
4-9-57	Portland	Precision Cast Parts sewers	Approved
4-11-57	General	Sitton septic tank	Approved
4-12-57	Roseburg	Interceptor sewer	Not approved
4-12-57	Albany	Revisions to interceptor	Not approved
4-15-57	Burns	High School sewers	Approved
4-17-57	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-18-57	Cedar Hills	Grade School sewers	Approved
4-18-57	Multnomah County	Parkrose Heights sewers	Prov. approval
4-19-57	Albany	Interceptor and plant revisions	Approved
4-19-57	Clatskanie	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
4-22-57	Multnomah County	Sultana Terrace sewers	Approved
4-22-57	Linn County	Sunrise Grade School	Approved
4-22-57	Eugene	Vocational School sewers	Approved
4-23-57	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific outfall line	Deferred
4-24-57	General	H. D. Fowler STP design	Deferred
4-25-57	Gold Beach	Pump stations	Not approved
4-25-57	Clackamas County	Tunnell Trailer Park	Comments submitted
4-26-57	Weston	Federal Grant application	Approved
4-26-57	Roseburg	Interceptor	Prov. approval
4-26-57	Roseburg	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
4-29-57	Weston	Sewage treatment plant (rev.plans)	Not approved
4-29-57	Multnomah County	Assoc. Meat Co. waste disposal	Comments submitted
5-3-57	Albany	Sewerage works improvements	Prov. approval
5-6-57	Fairview	Trunk sewer	Deferred

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Date	Location	Project	Action
5-9-57	Lane County	Baird-Kindred subdivision	Not approved
5-9-57	Broadmoor	Preliminary Engineering report	Approved
5-10-57	Weston	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
5-10-57	Creswell	Preliminary Engineering report	Approved
5-10-57	Tualatin Hills	Westerlock sewers	Approved
5-13-57	Weston	Sewer system (Prel. plans)	Prov. approval
5-13-57	Elgin	High School sewerage	Not approved
5-14-57	Fairview	Trunk sewers	Prov. approval
5-14-57	Benton County	Garfield Grade School	Approved
5-14-57	Multnomah County	Washington High School	Approved
5-14-57	Clackamas County	Bolton Grade School	Approved
5-14-57	Clackamas County	Sunset Grade School	Approved
5-14-57	Jefferson County	Warm Springs School	Approved
5-14-57	Clackamas County	Gladstone Grade School	Approved
5-16-57	Portland	Airport sewers	Not approved
5-20-57	Albany	Ropp Addn. & Cox Creek sewers	Prov. approval
5-20-57	Linn County	Grand Prairie School	Approved
5-21-57	Lane County	Mapleton Grade School	Approved
5-21-57	Lane County	Mapleton High School	Approved
5-21-57	Lane County	Baird-Kindred (rev. plans)	Approved
5-21-57	Pendleton	Youngs Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
5-21-57	Wilsonville	State Hosp. Federal Grant Appl.	Approved
5-22-57	Portland	Airport sewers	Prov. approval
5-23-57	Independence	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-23-57	Milton-Freewater	Grade School sewerage	Approved
5-27-57	Elgin	High School sewerage	Prel. approval
5-27-57	Lane County	Bailey Hill Grade School	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
5-27-57	Linn County	Knox Butte Grade School	Approved
5-27-57	Marion County	Victor Point Grade School	Not approved
5-27-57	Grants Pass	Junior High School	Approved
5-28-57	Pilot Rock	Federal Grant application	Approved
5-28-57	Klamath County	Laverne Grade School	Prov. approval
5-29-57	Lane County	Noti Grade School	Approved
5-29-57	Weston	Sewer system	Prov. approval
5-29-57	Tillamook	Plant and sewer system addn.	Prov. approval
6-3-57	Marion County	Victor Point Grade School	Not approved
6-4-57	Klamath Falls	Interceptor sewers	Prov. approval
6-6-57	Marion County	Salem Heights School	Approved
6-6-57	Green San. Dist.	Federal Grant application	Approved
6-7-57	Marion County	Liberty Grade School	Not approved
6-7-57	Clackamas County	Oak Grove Grade School	Approved
6-7-57	Salem	State Fair Grounds sewer	Prov. approval
6-10-57	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-10-57	Douglas County	Glide High School	Approved
6-12-57	Klamath County	Military housing sewers	Not approved
6-14-57	Cannon Beach	Federal Grant application	Not approved
6-17-57	Coos County	Coos Head Military Inst.	Not approved
6-17-57	Linn County	Knox Butte School	Approved
6-18-57	Freewater	Grade School Addition	Approved
6-18-57	Lane County	Bailey Hill School	Approved
6-18-57	The Dalles	Federal Grant application (rev.)	Approved
6-18-57	Milton-Freewater	Federal Grant application (rev.)	Approved
6-18-57	Burns	Federal Grant application	Not approved
6-18-57	Rainier	Federal Grant application (rev.)	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-18-57	Broadmoor	Federal Grant application	Not approved
6-18-57	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-18-57	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-18-57	Madras	Grade School Addition	Approved
6-19-57	Multnomah County	Hemstreet-Piluso sewer	Prov. approval
6-19-57	Hillsboro	Federal Grant application	Not approved
6-20-57	Clackamas County	Cottrell Grade School	Approved
6-20-57	Clackamas County	Damascus Grade School	Not approved
6-21-57	Multnomah County	Lynchview Grade School	Approved
6-21-57	Hebo	Military Installation	Not approved
6-21-57	Beaverton	Federal Grant application	Approved
6-21-57	Cannon Beach	Federal Grant application (rev.)	Approved
6-21-57	Sunset Valley S.D.	Federal Grant application	Not approved
6-21-57	Hood River	Federal Grant application (rev.)	Approved
6-26-57	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

#### Federal Construction Grant Program

It was reported that grants totaling \$645,072.81 had been offered by the Public Health Service to 11 Oregon communities, leaving a balance of \$2,052.19 in the 1957 allotment to Oregon and that from the federal appropriation recently approved by Congress for the 1958 fiscal year Oregon's share would be \$651,575. Memoranda having been sent to the members in advance of the meeting presenting pertinent data regarding each of the 18 applicants that had applied for grants from the 1958 allotment, consideration was given to the matter of assigning priorities to the eligible projects. The applicants and the grants requested by each were as follows:

City of Beaverton	\$29,550.00	City of Hood River	\$58,000.00
Broadmoor San. Dist.	10,950.00	City of Klamath Falls	103,880.88
City of Burns	26,850.00	City of Milton-Freewater	50,610.93
City of Cannon Beach	44,700.00	City of Pilot Rock	51,657.00
State of Oregon	53,226.60	City of Rainier	32,968.80
City of Drain	21,830.70	City of St. Helens	120,000.00
City of Elgin	44,947.30	Sunset Valley San. Dist.	65,760.00
Green San. Dist.	36,000.00	City of The Dalles	85,500.00
City of Hillsboro	134,550.00	City of Weston	27,141.00

The total of the above requests is \$998,123.21

After reviewing the water pollution control and financial needs of each project the following actions were taken:

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Weston be issued a certificate of priority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that Sunset Valley Sanitary District be given a certificate of priority, provided that construction plans were completed and bonds sold by December 1, 1957.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Burns be issued a certificate of priority.

The city of Elgin was dropped from the list as no word had been received regarding its intentions to proceed with construction during the 1958 fiscal year.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the city of Cannon Beach be issued a certificate of priority provided that construction plans were completed and bonds sold by December 1, 1957.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the city of Beaverton be approved for a certificate of priority provided the

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city submit by not later than January 1, 1958, a proposed project meeting the approval of the Authority and Public Health Service.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Broadmoor be approved for a certificate of priority. The motion was later amended by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the district have until January 1, 1958, to complete its fiscal program.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that Green Sanitary District be approved to receive a certificate of priority provided that bonds were sold by December 1, 1957.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Whipple, and carried that the city of Drain be approved to receive a certificate of priority.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Hillsboro be approved for a certificate of priority with a deadline of December 1, 1957, set for election and sale of bonds.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Milton-Freewater be approved for a certificate of priority with a deadline of November 1, 1957, for sale of bonds.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Pilot Rock be approved for a certificate of priority with a deadline of January 1, 1958, for election and sale of bonds.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Rainier be approved for a certificate of priority with a deadline of December 1, 1957, for completion of plans and sale of bonds.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the city of St. Helens be approved for a certificate of priority with a deadline of December 1, 1957, for the sale of bonds.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried

that the application of the city of Klamath Falls be approved for the balance of its revised request, if sufficient funds are available.

Requests from North Bend and Clatskanie for increased grants were not approved. Construction is already underway and both cities have sufficient funds available to finance their projects.

#### Hood River

A memorandum prepared by the Sanitary Authority staff was presented for the record. Also a letter from Hood River dated July 23 was read by Mr. Everts. The need for construction of the Indian Creek trunk sewer was reviewed. The city had been instructed by the Authority 2 1/2 years ago to install such facilities for the purpose of abating sewage pollution in Indian Creek.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the city of Hood River be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority if steps have not been taken to award a contract for construction of the Indian Creek sewers by that time.

#### McKibben Sand and Gravel

At the previous meeting of the Authority the staff was authorized to issue a citation to this company if it failed to abate pollution caused in the South Yamhill River by its sand and gravel mining operations.

Since the last meeting the staff had been successful in obtaining the voluntary cooperation of the company. The sand and gravel mining operations had been diked off from the main stream and excessive turbidity was no longer being caused.

No further action on the part of the Authority members was therefore required in this matter.

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Corvallis Plywood

This industry is located at the Corvallis Airport and its wastes discharge into a small ditch or drainage way which flows through adjacent farm property. Over a year ago the company had been instructed by the staff of the Authority to provide adequate waste disposal facilities so as to prevent injury to the downstream property owner. Several months ago preliminary plans were submitted to the Authority covering the proposed construction of a connection to the Airport sewerage system which is owned and operated by the city of Corvallis. A recent inspection had disclosed that the connection had not yet been made by the company.

In response to a letter which had been sent to the company notifying them that adequate waste disposal facilities must be provided immediately a telephone call was received by the Authority staff on July 24 notifying us that the company was proceeding at once to install the required sewer connection.

No further action in this matter was therefore taken by the Authority members.

Willamette River Survey

The Authority staff reported that during this summer a comprehensive survey of the entire Willamette River Basin is being conducted in order to determine (1) the efficiency of existing sewage and waste treatment works, (2) the amount of pollution being discharged into the river from the various municipal and industrial outfall sewers and (3) the effects of such discharges on the river system.

The survey will include the collection of weekly samples from a total of 50 stations, 26 of which are on the main river and 24 are on tributary streams. The survey will be conducted over a six weeks period. Composite

samples will also be collected by city personnel from some 16 municipal sewage treatment plants located on the main river. These samples will be transported to the Sanitary Authority laboratory for analyses. Seven pulp and paper mills in the basin will collect samples from their outfall sewers and will make similar analyses in their own laboratories.

#### Columbia Slough Industries

It was reported by Mr. Benson that all of the companies except Del Monte Meat Company (Associated Meat Company) that had previously planned to connect to the Portland interceptor sewer system have their projects completed and in operation. The Stearns & Welch Meat Company is still out of operation. As soon as time will permit studies will be made by the Authority staff to determine whether or not disposal facilities installed by the Portland Rendering Company and the Pacific Meat Company are adequate to prevent pollution in Columbia Slough.

#### Columbia Sanitary District

Mr. Quesseth reported that at the present time it appeared that the complaint filed in Multnomah County Circuit Court against the Columbia Sanitary District could probably be dropped in the near future as steps had been taken to comply with the instructions of the Authority for abatement of pollution caused in a tributary of Fanno Creek by the discharge of raw sewage.

#### Broadmoor Improvement Corporation

Mr. Quesseth reported that the Broadmoor Improvement Corporation had voted to dissolve and to turn its assets over to the Broadmoor Sanitary District. It was his recommendation that as soon as ownership of the Broadmoor sewerage system had been transferred to the district the complaint filed in Washington County Circuit Court against the Broadmoor Improvement

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Corporation be dismissed.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Quesseth also reported that the Attorney General is preparing a set of rules to be used as a guide by administrative agencies in adopting rules and regulations. He stated that the 1957 legislature had adopted an Administrative Practices Act. He will submit more information regarding this matter at the next meeting of the Authority.

Personnel

Mr. Ronald I. Culver who graduated recently in civil engineering from Oregon State College and who joined the Authority staff in June was introduced to the board members.

The next meeting of the Authority was scheduled for October 18.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

October 18, 1957

The seventy-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m., October 18, 1957, in Room 732, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., B. A. McPhillips, and Jim S. Whipple, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen D. Carter,

Aquatic Biologist.

Mr. John C. Veatch having resigned as a member of the Oregon State Fish Commission the following resolution was adopted by the Sanitary Authority:

Whereas, John C. Veatch, through his wise counsel and keen judgment, has contributed greatly to the development of policies, procedures and standards adopted by the Oregon State Sanitary Authority since its organization in January, 1939; and

Whereas by his ability, his integrity and his faithful interest in water pollution control, he has gained the admiration and respect of all who know him; and

Whereas, after more than eighteen and a half years of service, he has retired as a Member of the Sanitary Authority; now therefore be it

Resolved, that the Oregon State Sanitary Authority at its regular meeting the 18th day of October, 1957, express its sincere and grateful appreciation to John C. Veatch for his devoted effort in the interest of water pollution control, and its warmest wish for his future health and happiness; and

Be it Further Resolved, that this resolution be spread on the minutes of the October 18, 1957, meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, and that a signed copy thereof be forwarded to John C. Veatch.

Minutes

The minutes of the July 24, 1957, meeting of the Sanitary Authority having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 90 project plans during the months of July, August, and September 1957, be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-2-57	Sunset Heights	Sewer extension	Deferred
7-2-57	Multnomah County	North Rockwood School	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-2-57	Yamhill County	Yamhill Grade School	Not approved
7-3-57	Coos Bay	Sewage plant addition	Not approved
7-5-57	Sunset Heights	Sewer extension	Not approved
7-5-57	Bend	School addition	Approved
7-8-57	Marion County	Bonesteel Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
7-9-57	Pendleton	Youngs Addition sewers	Prov. approval
7-9-57	Phoenix County	Grade school addition	Approved
7-9-57	Eugene	School admin. building	Approved
7-9-57	Clackamas County	Damascus Union School	Not approved
7-11-57	Sunset Heights	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-16-57	Yamhill County	Yamhill Grade School	Cond. approval
7-16-57	Marion County	Liberty Grade School	Not approved
7-16-57	McMinnville	North Evans sewers	Prov. approval
7-16-57	Portland	Associated Meat Co.	Approved
7-18-57	Siletz	School addition	Prov. approval
7-19-57	Evans Valley	Union High School	Approved
7-23-57	Milwaukie	Union High School	Cond. approval
7-23-57	Coos Bay	High School	Deferred
7-23-57	Pleasant Hill	School sewerage	None required
7-23-57	Corvallis	Witham Hill sewers	Prov. approval
7-25-57	Linn County	Lebanon Union High School	Approved
7-29-57	Coos Bay	High School	Not approved
7-29-57	Washington County	Cedar Mill School	Approved
7-29-57	Hermiston	High School addition	Approved
7-30-57	Corvallis	Corvallis Plywood sewer	Prov. approval
7-20-57	Coos Bay	Sewage plant addition	Cond. approval
8-1-57	Estacada	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-1-57	Florence	Preliminary Report	Comments submitted
8-2-57	Washington County	Uplands sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-2-57	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-2-57	Roseburg	Diamond Lake Blvd. sewers	Prov. approval
8-2-57	Douglas County	Sutherlin High School Addn.	No action necessary
8-2-57	Marion County	Waconda School	No action necessary
8-5-57	Drain	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
8-5-57	Multnomah County	Royal Highlands sewers	Prov. approval
8-5-57	Clackamas County	High School addition	Cond. approval
8-5-57	Yoncalla	Grade School addition	No action necessary
8-6-57	Linn County	Cascadia Grade School Addn.	Approved
8-7-57	Oswego	Trunk sewer	Prov. approval
8-7-57	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-8-57	Linn County	Liberty Grade addition	Approved
8-9-57	Linn County	Cascadia Grade	Approved
8-9-57	Lane County	Roosevelt Jr. High School	Approved
8-9-57	Douglas County	Elkton Elementary	No action necessary
8-9-57	Government Camp	Sewage treatment plant and sewers	Action deferred
8-9-57	Sunset Heights	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-13-57	Government Camp	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
8-14-57	Beaverton	Tektronix sewers	Not approved
8-16-57	Multnomas County	Reynolds High School addn.	Approved
8-19-57	Benton County	N. Albany School addition	No action taken
8-19-57	Jackson County	McLaughlin Jr. High addition	Prov. approval
8-20-57	Lane County	Elmira High School	Approved
8-20-57	Portland	Albina Yards	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-21-57	Corvallis	Sewers	Cond. approval
8-22-57	Drain	Federal grant	Approved
8-23-57	Corvallis	Forest Research Center	Approved
8-23-57	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-23-57	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-23-57	Silverton	Relief sewer	Not approved
8-26-57	Chiloquin	Johns-Manville	Not approved
8-27-57	Benton County	N. Albany Grade addition	No action necessary
8-28-57	Grant County	Monument Gym	No action necessary
8-29-57	Union County	Cove School	Prov. approval
8-29-57	Union County	Union Elementary addition	Plans requested
8-30-57	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific Paper Co.	Comments submitted
9-5-57	Salem	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-6-57	Government Camp	Sewage treatment plant (rev.)	Approved
9-9-57	Sunset Valley S. D.	Federal Grant priority	Approved
9-16-57	Arlington	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-16-57	Baker County	Central School #5	No action necessary
9-16-57	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-16-57	Union County	Cove School Addition	Prov. approval
9-16-57	Union County	Union Elementary School	Comments submitted
9-16-57	Washington County	Brookwood School	Cond. approval
9-17-57	Marion County	Brush College sewerage system	Comments submitted
9-17-57	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific Pulp Mill	Comments submitted
9-20-57	Washington Co.	Country Club Homes sewers	Comments submitted
9-23-57	Josephine County	Grants Pass Jr. High	Approved
9-23-57	Klamath County	Johns-Manville insulating board plant	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
9-24-57	Albany	Wah Chang metal waste treatment and disposal	Prov. approval
9-24-57	Douglas County	Douglas High School	Approved
9-30-57	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-30-57	Deschutes County	Sisters Grade School	Approved
9-30-57	Lincoln County	Cannon School Addition	Not approved
9-30-57	Lincoln County	Newport High School	Approved
9-30-57	Lincoln County	Sam Case Elementary	Approved
9-30-57	Linn County	Santiam Union High School	Prov. approval
9-30-57	Marion County	Brush College Primary	Approved

Surety Bonds

Chapter 192, Oregon Laws 1957, requires that every person proposing to construct a domestic sewerage system which serves more than 25 families or 100 persons shall file with the Sanitary Authority a surety bond, of a sum required by the Authority but not to exceed \$25,000. A memorandum discussing this matter, which had been previously prepared by the staff and distributed to the Authority members, was read by Mr. Spies. In discussion it was pointed out that the surety bond required by the law would be in effect until any such sewage works constructed under this arrangement was taken over by a duly organized public entity. Under this requirement the owner or developer of the facilities would be responsible to the Authority and would be required to obtain the necessary bond rather than the engineer or contractor.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the following bond schedule based upon the proposed size of the project be adopted by the Authority:

Minimum bond-----	\$5,000
First 30 lots or an equivalent of 120 persons at \$300/lot	9,000
Next 50 lots or an equivalent of 200 persons at \$200/lot	10,000
Next 60 lots or an equivalent of 240 persons at \$100/lot	6,000
For any project serving more than 140 lots or 560 persons	25,000

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(Persons will be used instead of lots in cases of apartment houses, hotels, trailer courts, etc., at the rate of 4 persons being the equivalent of one lot in each of the above categories.)

#### City of Vernonia

In a letter dated September 17, 1957, the Vernonia City Council requested the Authority's permission to defer construction of its required sewage treatment works until July 1960. In discussion it was stated that the present sewerage system serves approximately 1100 persons, that the sewage disposal system consists only of a large septic tank and chlorination facilities whereas secondary or complete treatment is required as the effluent from this system is discharged to the Nehalem River, and that in 1955 the city was granted permission by the Authority to install a \$62,039 sewerage project which was needed to abate existing inadequate septic tanks, said permission being with the provision that an adequate sewage disposal plant would be constructed in 1958. Although there had not been a recent study made by the Authority staff of the pollution caused by this city in the Nehalem River but because the present facilities are known not to be adequate and also because the city of Vernonia did not present a complete financial proposal it was concluded that Mr. Everts and/or other staff members should confer with the Vernonia city officials in order to obtain more detailed information to present at the next meeting of the Authority. It was further suggested that the city might desire to have a representative appear at the next meeting.

#### City of Ontario

Mr. Spies stated that this city had not made satisfactory progress in the abatement of the pollution of the Snake River as they had agreed to do in 1958. At that time the city had adopted a continuing 10 mill tax levy for the construction of needed storm sewers which was to be completed in

1955. This project was required in order to eliminate large quantities of storm water which were being discharged into the sanitary sewer system. With the elimination of this storm water it would be possible for the city of Ontario to construct a more adequate and economical plant. The city of Ontario has a sewer system which serves an estimated 4,000 persons and discharges raw sewage into the Snake River. Although a news item appeared in the October 18, 1957, issue of the Daily Journal of Commerce which quoted the Mayor of the city as saying the City Council was planning to hire an engineer to make an estimate of the costs for a sewage treatment plant no progress reports had been submitted by the city to the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the city of Ontario be cited to appear at the next regular meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why pollution in the Snake River caused by the discharge of raw sewage therein should not be abated.

Pollution of Indian Creek by Sewage from the City of Hood River

A memorandum dated October 18, 1957, prepared by the staff was read by Mr. Spies. On July 26, 1957, following the Sanitary Authority meeting of July 24, 1957, a letter was sent to the city of Hood River notifying them that unless steps were taken at once to abate the pollution of Indian Creek they would be cited to appear at the October 18, 1957, Sanitary Authority meeting to show cause. On October 3, 1957, following another letter, the city stated no bids had been received on August 26 and that a new call for bids had been scheduled for October 18, 1957. Plans for this Indian Creek sewer had been approved by the Authority on August 8, 1956.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that if the city of Hood River does not proceed as directed it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman as to whether or not they should be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

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Report on Status of Federal Construction Grant Program

A brief report on the status of the various federal construction grant projects was submitted by the staff.

Government Camp: On October 4, 1957, bids were opened for construction of the Government Camp sewers and sewage treatment plant. The total bid price for this project was approximately \$120,000 for a community of 100 people. This was considerably more than the engineers' estimate. The Government Camp Sanitary District has received an offer of a federal grant of \$19,204 from the U. S. Public Health Service for sewage disposal construction. Because of the bids received on October 4, if the full amount of federal grant were allowed the district would be eligible for approximately \$25,000. A \$60,000 bond issue has been voted by the district and the State Bond Commission is authorized to buy another \$10,000 but there is still a need for an additional \$25,000 over and above the available monies. The size or extent of the proposed system can not be reduced as it would not then serve all of the property needing such facilities and the people would object to paying for a system they could not use.

The new highway which now bypasses Government Camp proper has caused a definite decline in the business conditions in the district. Two establishments which were major violators have in recent years, since the first Sanitary Authority action was taken, burned down and also the skiway, another violator, is in the middle of a transition to a chair lift type establishment. Mr. Paulus of the State Bond Commission has expressed a willingness to request the emergency legislative session to set aside additional monies to buy bonds from this district.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that a sum be allotted from Oregon's unexpended balance in addition to that already granted for the Government Camp project in order to make the

largest federal grant possible to this project.

Also the secretary was instructed to do everything possible to obtain additional financing as necessary so that construction of this project can be started next year.

Green Sanitary District: At the last meeting of the Authority the Green Sanitary District was given a deadline of December 1, 1957, for sale of bonds. In the meantime bids had been called for on a \$355,000 bond issue but no bids were received. The district has since applied to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a federal loan to finance their proposed construction project and it was suggested that their deadline for the sale of bonds to qualify for a federal grant be deferred until January 1, 1958.

It was MOVED by Mr. Whipple, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, That the Green Sanitary District have its deadline for sale of bonds extended until January 1, 1958.

Report on Clackamas River Pollution

Mr. Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist, gave the following report on the pollution of the Clackamas River by the gravel washing operations of the Estacada Sand and Gravel Company. This company has been operating at this site since 1949; recently however, production had been stepped up and their method of operation changed so that during the past summer a considerable amount of waste was being discharged to the river and complaints had been received. The company had been contacted regarding this matter and advised that these wastes could not be discharged to the river unless adequately treated. However, no remedial action was taken by the company. Therefore, Mr. Bradshaw, Clackamas County District Attorney, had been contacted concerning the filing of a complaint. Shortly thereafter the company did abate the pollution and so the complaint was not issued. More recent inspections had indicated that some further pollution had been

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caused.

Mr. Quesseth was asked as to whether a criminal or civil action should be taken in order to obtain an immediate injunction against this company. He stated that an injunction could be obtained only in case of civil action.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that a criminal complaint be filed, if necessary, against the Estacada Sand and Gravel Company to abate pollution of the Clackamas River.

Columbia Sanitary District

The current status of the complaint pending in circuit court against Columbia Sanitary District had been outlined in a memorandum which has been made a part of the files of this Authority.

Mr. Quesseth stated a complaint had been filed, a summons served and a preliminary injunction prepared but no further action had been taken. Because the Multnomah County Commissioners had reportedly indicated that they might take the district over as a county sewer district a letter had been sent to them by the Authority inquiring as to their intentions in this regard. Thus far, however, no reply had been received from them. The Multnomah County Health Department, however, had in the meantime asked the Authority to take steps to abate the pollution.

After discussing the matter it was recommended the staff address another inquiry to Multnomah County to get a report of their intentions regarding this problem, the letter to be addressed to Mr. Jack Bain with a copy to the Board of County Commissioners. It was pointed out that pollution conditions still exist because of the discharge of untreated wastes from this district. In order to put the plant in operation the district would have to have someone check the plant once a day to see that

all units were operating properly. The staff was instructed to make another complete investigation.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that Mr. Queseth be instructed to continue with the complaint that has already been filed and follow it through to conclusion with the aid and assistance of the staff.

#### Columbia Interstate Compact

Mr. Stanley was ill and not able to stay for the meeting but stated that there was nothing to report on the Columbia Interstate Compact. The various compact commissions have met but have not been able to agree on the kind of a compact that should be developed, as a result of this the subcommittee on pollution control has not been able to come to any conclusion. It was suggested that the same provisions as in the Klamath River Compact be used.

#### Regulations

A memorandum dated October 18, 1957, and prepared by the staff relating to certain Sanitary Suthority regulations was read by Mr. Spies. The repeal of the regulations adopted June 14, 1946 and May 15, 1953, was recommended because they had been superseded either by other regulations or by state law.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Whipple, and carried, that a resolution be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State repealing the regulations adopted by the Authority on June 14, 1946, and May 15, 1953.

#### Trickling Filter Research:

A communication from Dr. M. Popovich, Assistant Dean of Engineering, Oregon State College, was read by the secretary requesting that the Sanitary Authority provide financial assistance to enable the college to continue a

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research study of deep trickling filters which had been started several months ago. To date much valuable data have been obtained from this study with a minimum of financing. It was stated that if the Authority would provide \$1050 the project could be continued for a 36 week period with 10 hours a week being set aside for operation of the filter and 5 hours a week for testing and sampling.

The secretary pointed out that money could be provided for this project from federal funds that have been allotted to the Sanitary Authority under the federal grants program and which very likely will not otherwise be used. He stated that in previous years the Authority has helped to finance research projects involving the use of storage basins for fiberboard wastes and for biological studies on pulp and paper mill wastes.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the Sanitary Authority give to the Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station \$1,050 for the continuation of this trickling filter research, such money to be allotted from federal funds granted the Sanitary Authority through the U. S. Public Health Service for water pollution control purposes.

Mr. Quesseth suggested that at the next meeting of the Authority the Board consider the adoption of rules of procedure as prepared by the Attorney General and as required by the administrative practices act Chapter 717, Oregon Laws 1957.

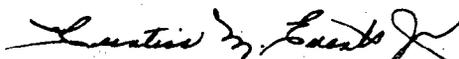
Mr. Wendel asked that at the next meeting of the Authority a discussion be held on the Willamette River study, provided the report has been completed, and that whatever action deemed necessary be taken at that time.

The secretary announced that Dr. Erickson has recently been appointed by President Eisenhower as a member of the National Water Pollution Control Advisory Board which is meeting in Oklahoma City on October 30 and 31.

The next meeting of the Authority was set for January 24, 1958.

The meeting adjourned at 4:05 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY THIRD MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

January 24, 1958

The seventy-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m., January 24, 1958, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., B. A. McPhillips, Harold T. Johnson and Edward C. Harms, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; T. M. Gerow, Harold M. Patterson and Harold W. Merryman, District Sanitary Engineers; Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Ronald I. Culver and Earl N. Kari, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

Mr. Harold T. Johnson replaced Mr. John C. Veatch who resigned as Chairman of the Fish Commission. Mr. Edward C. Harms was appointed by Governor Holmes to replace Mr. Jim S. Whipple whose term as a member of the Sanitary Authority expired December 19, 1957.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried

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that the minutes of the seventy-second meeting be approved with the following addition: "A motion was made, seconded and carried, that the rules of procedure referred to by Mr. Quesseth be adopted at the next meeting of the Authority."

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 55 project plans during the months of October, November and December 1957 be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-1-57	Oregon City	Clackamas County Jail sewerage	Prov. approval
10-4-57	Lane County	McKenzie High School	Approved
10-4-57	Sunset Valley Sanitary Dist.	Sewage plant	Deferred
10-4-57	Albany	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-8-57	Whitford-McKay Sanitary District	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-9-57	Portland	Air Base sewers	Comments submitted
10-10-57	Newberg	Hess Creek sewers	Prov. approval
10-16-57	Coos Bay	Marshfield High School	Approved
10-16-57	Klamath Falls	Joseph Conger School	Approved
10-16-57	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-16-57	Clackamas Co.	Sunnyside Subdivision sewerage	Not approved
10-18-57	Mult. County	Bridlemile School sewer	Prov. approval
10-21-57	Clackamas Co.	Safeway Distribution Center sewer	Comments submitted
10-21-57	Baker County	Richland Grade School	Not approved
10-22-57	Fairview	Sewerage system	Prov. approval
10-22-57	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-23-57	Washington Co.	Durham Grade School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
10-24-57	Linn County	Lacomb Grade School	None Required
10-25-57	Baker County	Halfway Grade School	Prov. approval
10-29-57	Clackamas Co.	Happy Valley School	Approved
10-30-57	Grant County	Monument Grade School	Deferred
10-31-57	Prineville	Preliminary report	Deferred
10-31-57	General	Southern Pacific Car septic tank	Deferred
11-4-57	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-6-57	Lincoln Co.	Delake School Addition	Deferred
11-6-57	Lincoln County	Oceanlake School	Deferred
11-12-57	Linn County	McDowell Grade School	Approved
11-12-57	Baker County	Richland Grade School	Prov. approval
11-13-57	Seaside	High School	Prov. approval
11-14-57	Milwaukie	Prel. report for School Dist. 1	Approved
11-14-57	Sunset Valley	Sewage treatment works	Prov. approval
11-18-57	Beaverton	Hyde Park School pump station	Approved
11-18-57	Lincoln County	Oceanlake School	Approved
11-18-57	Lincoln County	Delake Grade School Addition	Approved
11-18-57	Yamhill County	Yamhill Grade School	Approved
11-19-57	Burns	Raw sewage lagoon	Prov. approval
11-19-57	Lane County	Cal Young H. S. Addition	Approved
11-20-57	Columbia County	St. Helens High School	Cond. approval
11-22-57	Chiloquin	Sewer plans	Not approved
11-22-57	Pendleton	High School	Prov. approval
11-25-57	Medford	Sewer report	Approved
11-25-57	Klamath County	Johns Manville waste disposal	Prov. approval
11-26-57	Klamath Falls	Primary sewage plant	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-26-57	Mult. County	Port of Portland sewers	Approved
11-29-57	Tigard San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Approved
11-29-57	Lane County	Eugene Voc. School Addn.	Approved
11-29-57	Linn County	McFarland Grade School	Approved
12-2-57	Klamath Falls	Primary sewage treatment	Prov. approval
12-2-57	Prineville	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-3-57	Dayton	High school sewerage	Not approved
12-11-57	Lakeview	Prel. engineering report	Approved
12-16-57	Roseburg	Interceptor sewer	Deferred
12-16-57	Beaverton	High School sewerage	Approved
12-16-57	Multnomah County	Russelville School	Approved
12-23-57	Dallas	Engineering Report	Approved

CITY OF ONTARIO, Public Hearing

A public hearing in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Ontario in the public waters of the state of Oregon was held on this date by the Authority.

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 3, 1958, to the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Mr. Earl Bopp, Mayor was present to represent the city. The hearing proceedings were recorded by Mr. Neil C. Doane, court reporter, and Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, special assistant attorney general, administered the oath for all witnesses. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

A memorandum dated January 24, 1958, prepared by the Authority staff and relating to said matter was read by the secretary and made a part of the Authority's files in this case. Mayor Bopp in his testimony stated that the facts presented in the above memorandum were to the best of his knowledge correct except that he did not remember some of the letters from the Authority ever having been received by the city.

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He reported on the steps which had been taken by the city since 1949 when a preliminary engineering study and report of the city's sewerage needs were made by consulting engineers, Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield. He claimed that the bond issue which had been proposed by the city council for financing the construction of sewage treatment works had been opposed by the Chamber of Commerce and Planning Commission, that the Planning Commission had recommended that the sewage treatment project be deferred until the storm sewer project had been completed, and that the Chamber of Commerce and Planning Commission had also been opposed to levying a sewer user charge. He stated that the bonded indebtedness of the city of Ontario during his administration has been reduced from \$500,000 to approximately \$200,000 at the present time.

He reported that on January 20, 1958, Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield were retained at a cost of \$650 to prepare another preliminary report of the city's sewage disposal needs. Under the terms of the contract the engineers would not submit their report until after July 1, 1958. According to Mayor Bopp the council had recently discussed the advisability of a charter amendment calling for a special tax levy but had concluded that a general obligation bond issue should be authorized for financing the required sewage treatment works project. He stated further that at the present time the city of Ontario has certain street improvement projects underway which will not be completed until next year. It was his opinion that no bond election could be held before then.

After a discussion concerning a time schedule for construction of the required project it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the Authority enter an order requiring abatement by not later than July 1, 1959, of the pollution caused by the city of Ontario

in the public waters of the Snake River and that the city's preliminary engineering study and plan be submitted to the Authority by not later than July 1, 1958.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the memorandum prepared by the engineering staff be adopted as the findings of fact in these proceedings and that the secretary of this Authority serve a certified true copy of said findings of fact and order upon the city of Ontario.

#### CITY OF VERNONIA

Mayor D. E. Bayley and City Recorder Sam L. Hearing, were present to represent the city of Vernonia.

A memorandum prepared by the secretary pertaining to the city's request for an extension of time for submission of plans and construction of sewage treatment works improvements was read and made a permanent part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Because of the uncertainties in the economic future of this city it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the city of Vernonia be given a two year extension of time for construction of its required sewage treatment works project provided (a) the city furnish assurance that construction will be undertaken early in 1960; (b) that final plans and specifications for any sewer extensions and the treatment works be submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Authority before December 1959; and (c) that the city keep the Sanitary Authority advised of any changes in status that may occur through written reports submitted to the Authority in July and December of each year.

#### CANNON BEACH

Mr. Sidney Lasswell, Consulting Engineer; Mr. M. E. Reynolds, City Attorney; Mr. Don Erickson, Mayor, and Mr. Robert R. Rittenbach, City

Councilman, were present to represent the city of Cannon Beach in connection with a request for an extension of time in which to sell bonds for financing construction of a city sewer system and sewage treatment works. The city had previously been given a deadline of December 1, 1957, in order to qualify for a federal construction grant.

Representatives of the city reported that on December 23, 1957, only one bid was received for the purchase of their \$200,000 bond issue. This bid which was for 5.132% interest was rejected because it was too high. They reported further that since then the city has made application to the State Bond Commission for purchase of said bonds but that more time is needed to complete the negotiations. It was reported that the city had not investigated the possibility of selling bonds to the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government.

It was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that an extension of time from December 1, 1957, to March 1, 1958, be granted the city of Cannon Beach with the provision that in the meantime the city of Cannon Beach keep the Sanitary Authority informed of progress being made.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

A resolution adopted by the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League asking that the Sanitary Authority enter upon a more rigid enforcement policy in connection with alleged pollution of the waters of Hood River by the operations of the Oregon Lumber Company, at Dee, Oregon, was read by the secretary.

Mr. L. J. Roedel, Vice President; Mr. W. J. Runckel, and Mr. R. E. Kriesien, were present to represent the Oregon Lumber Company. No one was present to represent the Izaak Walton League.

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Mr. Spies outlined briefly the contents of the Authority's files in this matter. He pointed out that the saw mill of the Oregon Lumber Company at Dee has been in operation for many years, that the hardboard plant was completed and placed in operation in 1951 and that in August, 1953 following a public hearing in the matter an order was entered by the Authority directing the Oregon Lumber Company to abate within 60 days all pollution caused by domestic sewage and industrial wastes from said saw mill and hardboard plant operations. He reported further that in December 1953 the company put into operation two lagoons or settling ponds for the purpose of treating the hardboard mill wastes. It was pointed out that since that time several complaints had been received regarding pollution being caused by said company, that numerous investigations had been made by the Authority staff and that the company had attempted to comply with state law but because of the fact that it has a dam constructed across the main stream it had been unable to prevent pollution on several occasions.

Mr. Roedel stated that his company has operated a saw mill at Dee since 1906, that the present saw mill has been in operation since 1913 and that the present dam impounds water for log storage, for water supply and for power development. He stated further that at frequent intervals it is necessary to flush out the reservoir behind the dam because of the excessive amount of sand and gravel which is carried into it from the upper watershed by the swift current of the river. When this material is flushed downstream it creates excessive turbidity which is believed to be detrimental to fish life and definitely is injurious to fishing and other recreation. Mr. Roedel stated that they had recently decided to discontinue the operation of the hydro-electric power plant and that consideration was being given to an

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alternate method of handling the logs so that it would no longer be necessary to use the river for log storage. It was his opinion that if they could keep the logs out of the river it would not be necessary for them to flush out the reservoir behind the dam except during periods of extremely high flow when it would not seriously affect the quality of the downstream waters. Mr. Al Lichens of the State Game Commission reported on the complaints which that agency had regarding the operations of the Oregon Lumber Company.

After considerable discussion Mr. Roedel was instructed by the Sanitary Authority members to submit a report at the next meeting of the Authority outlining the plans of the Oregon Lumber Company to abate and control said pollution. Mr. Roedel agreed to submit such a report.

#### WILLAMETTE RIVER SURVEY

A narrative and statistical report covering the findings of the survey which was conducted by the Authority's staff during the summer and fall of 1957 of the main Willamette River and its tributaries was given thorough consideration by the members of the Authority.

Based on the findings of this survey and of previous studies of the Willamette River conducted by the Sanitary Authority and others since 1950 it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the following conclusions be adopted and that the staff be instructed to proceed as indicated.

1. Since 1939, when the state-wide water pollution control program of the Sanitary Authority was first started, reasonably good progress has been made in the abatement and control of sewage and waste pollution in the Willamette River Basin, however, much still remains to be accomplished. Most of the progress made thus far has actually been accomplished during the past ten years.

There were no municipal sewage treatment plants on the main river until 1949 when the plants at Newberg and Junction City were completed. With the completion in February 1957 of the Harrisburg plant all cities on the main river now have such facilities. Whereas in 1939 there were only 22 sewage treatment plants in operation in the basin serving only 18,700 persons, by the end of 1957 there were 80 such treatment works serving more than 543,700 persons.

Since 1952 the five sulphite pulp mills in the basin have operated special waste treatment or disposal facilities for the purpose of reducing their pollution loads during the periods of critical stream flow and the other industries have either discharged their wastes into municipal sewer systems or have installed their own waste disposal facilities.

2. Although sanitary surveys of the Willamette River have been conducted annually since 1950 by the Sanitary Authority, limitations in staff did not permit the making of a comprehensive survey until 1957. Even the 1957 study was not as complete as it should have been and therefore further studies will be required during 1958 to locate and evaluate other existing sources of pollution.
3. The pollution observed in certain sections of the Willamette River system during the summer and fall of 1957 was detrimental or injurious to aquatic life and to the recreational enjoyment of the people and therefore was in violation of the public policy of the state of Oregon as set forth in Section 449.005 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.
4. The discharges of the sewage and industrial waste effluents which were responsible for such pollution were in violation of Section 449.010 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.
5. The polluted conditions observed were in violation of the standards of stream purity as adopted by the State Sanitary Authority under provisions of Section 449.030 of the Oregon Revised Statutes. The standards thus violated included those pertaining to the following:
  - (a) Minimum dissolved oxygen content of the five (5) parts per million.
  - (b) No development of fungi or other growths having a deleterious effect on stream bottoms, fish or related forms of aquatic life, or recreation.
  - (c) No formation of appreciable bottom deposits which are deleterious to fish or related forms of aquatic life or injurious to recreation.
  - (d) No bacterial pollution which is deleterious to the use of waters for domestic purposes, livestock watering, irrigation or recreation, or is otherwise injurious to public health.
6. Primary treatment and chlorination of the effluents from the municipal sewerage systems except Eugene and Salem which discharge

into the main Willamette River appear to be adequate to prevent cross bacterial pollution, but are not adequate to maintain the bacteriological quality of the river water in accordance with acceptable standards for recreational use. It is believed that in order to meet such standards secondary treatment plus chlorination of all sewage effluents would be required.

7. If the calculations of the self-purification capacity of the lower Willamette River as made in 1950 by C. J. Velz for the National Council for Stream Improvement are still valid under present conditions, it would be necessary for the following cities and sulphite pulp mills to reduce their average 1957 pollution loads by the following percentages in order to maintain a dissolved oxygen content of 5.0 ppm in the tidal reach of the river when the water temperature is 23° C. and with the listed river flows as measured at the Salem gauge:

	Stream Flow at Salem (cfs)					
	3,500	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
Oregon Pulp & Paper	75	73	68	63	55	45
City of Salem	88	87	85	82	79	74
Spaulding Pulp & Paper	86	85	83	79	75	70
City of Newberg	91	90	89	87	84	80
Publishers Pulp & Paper	78	77	74	69	63	54
City of Oregon City	74	73	68	62	55	45
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	79	78	74	70	64	55
City of West Linn	41	38	35*	35*	35*	35*
City of Milwaukie	63	61	54	46	36	20
City of Oswego	74	73	68	62	55	45
City of Portland	100	100	100	100	100	100

\*The minimum permitted by regulations of the Sanitary Authority.

8. Since 1950 the sewered population in the Willamette Basin has increased 20 percent (from 487,000 in 1950 to 586,000 in 1957) and the average industrial waste load, prior to treatment, has increased 18 percent (from 3,420,000 population equivalent in 1950 to 4,040,000 population equivalent in 1957). The maximum industrial waste load prior to treatment in 1957 was 41 percent more than the corresponding estimated 1950 load.

Because of this increase in the amount of both municipal sewage and industrial wastes which are produced in the Basin, the terms of the order entered on May 12, 1950, by the Sanitary Authority pertaining to the discharge of spent sulphite liquor from the five sulphite pulp mills in the basin are not adequate to maintain the quality of the water in the critical tidal reach of the main river or in the South Santiam River below Lebanon in conformance with the minimum standards of this Authority or the requirements of state law. Said order requires that no concentrated sulphite waste liquor shall be discharged into the Willamette River during the months of July, August, September and October, or at any other time when the flow in the river as measured at Salem is less than 7,000 cubic feet per second. It requires further that no pulp mill wastes shall be

discharged into the South Santiam River during the same months or at any other time when the flow in that stream below Lebanon is less than 500 cubic feet per second.

9. In order to prevent gross bacterial pollution and excessive slime growths in the Willamette River the city of Eugene must provide more effective treatment of its combined sewage and industrial waste loading during the period of May 1 to November 1 of each year.
10. In order to prevent gross bacterial pollution and oxygen depletion of the downstream waters of the Willamette River the city of Salem must provide treatment of its combined flow of domestic sewage and industrial wastes so as to effect an average BOD reduction of at least 85 percent during the period of May 1 to November 1 of each year.
11. The city of Salem must complete without further delay the construction of the remaining interceptor facilities needed to prevent the discharge of any raw sewage and wastes into the river.
12. The city of Portland must intercept all sewage and industrial wastes produced within its corporate limits and transport the same either to the existing treatment plant which discharges into the Columbia River or to other treatment works meeting the approval of the State Sanitary Authority.
13. To reduce the load in the Portland interceptor sewer system and thereby reduce the amount of sewage being by-passed into the river during periods of storm water runoff, the city of Portland must make immediate plans to divert all sewage flow on the Fanno Creek drainage basin from the present west side interceptor and discharge it into a separate master trunk sewer system and sewage treatment works.
14. The city of Oswego must complete without further delay the construction of the inverted siphon needed to transport all domestic sewage from the existing sewer system to the city's sewage treatment plant and thereby prevent the discharge of raw sewage into the Willamette River during the period of critical stream flow.
15. The community of Dunthorpe must cease and desist discharging raw sewage from its community sewer system into the Willamette River. Each resident of the community should be notified that treatment of sewage from Dunthorpe must be accomplished within a period of one year.
16. The city of Newberg must provide additional treatment for its combined flow of domestic sewage and industrial wastes in order to prevent oxygen depletion in the downstream waters of the Willamette River. Such treatment should be adequate to effect an average BOD reduction of at least 85 percent.

17. Because the degree of waste treatment that is required to prevent pollution in the tidal reach of the river is dependent upon the amount of stream flow, the authorities responsible for release of the stored waters from the up river reservoirs should be requested to maintain the highest possible flows in the river during the summer and fall months. A definite agreement in this matter is necessary before it can be determined how much reduction must be made in the present pollution loads by the pulp mills.
18. Because the Pacific Power and Light Company diverts waters from the South Santiam River into the Albany power canal a short distance upstream from the city of Lebanon, the flow in this river below the outfall sewer of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation pulp mill is so low during the late summer and early fall months that it provides an insignificant amount of dilution for the effluents from the pulp and paper mill and from the Lebanon municipal sewage treatment plant. Because of this limited stream flow, the river was grossly polluted during 1957 despite the fact that the pulp mill reduced its pollution load by from 70 to over 91 percent. Storage reservoirs on the upper river have been proposed by the U. S. Corps of Engineers and if constructed they would make it possible to maintain during all seasons of the year sufficient flow in the river below Lebanon so that the present sewage and waste treatment or disposal facilities would be adequate to prevent pollution. Until such storage reservoirs are built every possible effort must be made by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation to prevent gross pollution of the South Santiam River during the period of critical stream flow by either effecting a further reduction in its pollution load, getting the Pacific Power and Light Company to decrease the amount of diversion through the Albany power canal, or by other means.
19. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Springfield must abate the pollution which causes the excessive slime growth in the waters of the McKenzie River downstream from the discharge of effluent from its kraft mill.
20. Although the wastes from the Western Kraft Corporation pulp mill at Albany affect the quality of the Willamette River water for only a very limited distance below its outfall sewer, the corporation must continue to effect further reductions in the present pollution load in order to abate and control the slime growths caused by the discharge of said wastes.
21. If during the period of critical stream flow the waste treatment or disposal facilities for any one of the sulphite pulp mills becomes inoperable the mill must cease operating or otherwise prevent discharge of its untreated wastes into the river until said waste treatment or disposal facilities are back in operation. Immediate notice of the failure of such waste treatment or disposal facilities shall be transmitted to the Sanitary Authority.
22. During the period of critical stream flow from May 1 to November 1 of each year all municipal and domestic sewage treatment works

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which discharge effluents into the river shall be operated at maximum efficiency. There shall be no by-passing of any unit of such plants during this period. In case of emergency the Sanitary Authority shall be notified immediately and such notice shall be confirmed forthwith in writing.

23. Because the discharge of wood fibers and other suspended solids from the pulp mills was found to be detrimental to downstream recreational uses (sport fishing and the deposition of such materials in the tidal reach was so great that during the period of critical stream flow large rafts of such solids were observed floating on the water surface, steps must be taken by said mills to reduce their fiber losses sufficiently to prevent such pollution.
24. During the period June 1 to November 1 of each year all major sources of pollution in the Willamette Basin shall be required to measure once a week their pollution loads, in terms of BOD, discharged to the river system and to report the same each week to the Sanitary Authority. During this same period the river at Salem and below should be monitored weekly by the Sanitary Authority and during the period of most critical flow the tidal reach should be monitored daily.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the secretary be instructed to notify each of the above cities and industries of the requirements set forth in said conclusions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that arrangements be made by the staff for the calling of a public hearing for the purpose of revising the order of this Authority pertaining to the abatement and control of pollution in the Willamette River caused by the wastes from pulp and paper mills.

#### FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

After reviewing a report on the status of the federal construction grant program and in anticipation of another appropriation by Congress for the 1959 fiscal year it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the cut off date for submission of applications for federal grants be set for June 1, 1958.

Green Sanitary District

Because the Green Sanitary District had thus far received no commitment from the Housing and Home Finance Agency as to whether or not said agency would purchase its sewer bonds the district had submitted a request for another extension in time. A copy of a letter from the Housing and Home Finance Agency stating that the district's application had been received and was being processed was brought to the attention of the Authority members.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that an extension of time be granted the Green Sanitary District for the sale of its sewer bonds until such time as a decision is reached in this matter by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Beaverton and Broadmoor

Inasmuch as both of these communities are desirous of participating in the construction of the proposed first stage of the Tri-County master trunk sewer system for the upper Fanno Creek drainage basin it was concluded by the Authority members that a similar extension of time should be granted to Beaverton and Broadmoor for the sale of their respective bond issues.

Government Camp Sanitary District

A report was presented by Mr. Cuyler covering the status of the Government Camp Sanitary District project. Although the state legislature has authorized the purchase of bonds in an amount of \$95,000 from said district, before such a purchase can actually be made another bond election will be required. The voters in a previous election authorized the issuance of only \$60,000 in bonds.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

A copy of the rules of procedure as prepared by Mr. Quesseth and distributed to the members prior to the meeting was reviewed.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that said rules of procedure be adopted with the following changes or corrections and that a true copy of the same be filed with the Secretary of State as required by law: In Section 7 of rule 3 the word "hearing officer" shall be replaced by the word "agency". Line D of Section 1 under rule 9 shall be changed to read "to issue citation notices and supenas."

POLLUTION OF THE LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER

Because of complaints which had been received recently from commercial fishermen concerning the slime growths which have existed in the lower Columbia River during the past winter it was concluded that a joint meeting with the Washington State Pollution Control Commission should be held as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing this problem. The secretary was therefore authorized to work out arrangements for such a meeting with Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Acting Director of the Washington Pollution Control Commission.

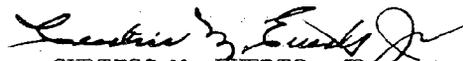
ADMINISTRATION

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that Mr. Wendel be re-elected as chairman of the Sanitary Authority.

The next meeting of the Authority was set for 10:00 a.m., Friday, May 23, 1958.

The meeting adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## SPECIAL MEETING

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 10, 1958

A special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m. March 10, 1958, in room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, Harold T. Johnson, and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Ronald I. Culver and Earl N. Kari, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; and Harold W. Merryman, District Sanitary Engineer.

This special meeting was called as a public hearing in the matter of waste disposal by the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company in the public waters of the state of Oregon at Toledo. In response to a formal notice sent by certified mail on February 17, 1958, the following persons were present to represent the Georgia-Pacific Company: H. S. Daniels, President; Robert E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President; W. J. Shelton, Vice President and Resident Manager; Roy W. Wiberg, Technical Superintendent; and Roger Tollefson, Consulting Biologist.

The proceedings were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter.

A memorandum pertaining to this matter and prepared by the staff under the date of March 10, 1958, was read by the secretary and made a part of the Authority's files in this case. Mr. Quesseth stated the record should indicate that the 1957 rules of this committee require that the witnesses take an oath, and that he, as attorney for the Authority, be designated to administer such oath. He was so designated.

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Mr. Robert E. Flowerree introduced Mr. W. J. Shelton, resident manager of the Toledo mill. After taking the oath and stating his capacity at the mill Mr. Shelton stated that although he had not had an opportunity before the meeting to review the memorandum read by the secretary he would attempt to discuss each item contained in it. The following is a brief summary of his statements.

With reference to item 1 of the afore-mentioned memorandum he stated that, as shown by actual tests, the BOD loadings of the mill wastes had been somewhat higher than their engineers' original estimates. He claimed this was due primarily to the difficulties which had been experienced in the starting up of the new mill. He stated further that the difficulties which had been encountered were fairly normal for that type of operation because of the complexities and size of a kraft pulp mill.

With reference to item 2 he stated that the company was following the proposal for the disposal of their liquid wastes made to the Sanitary Authority in a letter by Mr. Flowerree dated September 7, 1956.

He conceded that items 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 true statements of fact and required no special comment. (Item 4 pointed out that no plans for the sanitary sewer system or emergency storage lagoon were ever submitted to the Authority.) The discharge of wastes into the Yaquina River reported in item 8 was admitted. He stated that the drains referred to in item 10 had since been plugged.

He stated that he had met with the Newport Tourist Association and had discussed with them the reasons for the pollution along the Newport beach, referred to in item 11. He stated further that the company had promised to report to the Association by April 1 on its plans for abating this pollution. The reason for the foam on the beach was claimed to be the very low efficiency of chemical recovery which had been

experienced during the start up of the mill. He claimed that the operations had recently been much more efficient and that as a result the chemical losses had been reduced from 260 to only 80 pounds per ton of pulp produced.

The culvert referred to in items 12 and 13 was said to have since been closed off so that the lagoon could not everflow into the ditch which drains into the Yaquina River. Mr. Shelton mentioned the various difficulties which had been experienced in the operation of the pumps and certain other mechanical units of the pulp mill which allegedly had been responsible for the overflow of wastes into the lagoon, onto the ground surface and thence into the Yaquina River.

He indicated that the high BOD values listed in item 14 and the conditions mentioned in item 15 were due to the inefficient operation during the start-up period, that the company would have to improve the efficiency in order to stay in business, and that with more efficient operation the pollution in the future should be fairly well controlled.

With reference to item 16 he claimed that the emergency lagoon had become ineffective because it had filled up with rain water during the recent periods of heavy rainfall.

He made no special comments regarding items 17, 18, 19 and 20.

In connection with item 21 he stated that the company's major problem was how to repair the dike around the lagoon with the lagoon filled with water. He expressed concern that the dike would break at any time and let the lagoon contents go directly into the river. A portable pump had been installed to pump the lagoon contents into the sump of the main lift station so they could be repumped to the ocean but the capacity of the main lift station was not adequate to handle this additional load unless the mill were shut down. He, therefore, requested permission to drain the lagoon contents under controlled conditions into the river so that the dike could be repaired. He claimed that the lagoon contained

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about 35,000,000 gallons of water of which only 35,000 gallons or 0.1% was black liquor or its equivalent. To support the company's contention that the controlled discharge of such wastes into the river would cause no damage he asked that Mr. Tollefson be permitted to testify.

Mr. Roger Tollefson, Consulting Biologist, after being sworn in by Mr. Quesseth stated that it had been calculated that the existing lagoon had an effective volume of 108 acre feet and that with the estimated concentration of only 0.1% black liquor the discharge of the contents under controlled conditions over a 10-day period into the river would increase the BOD of the river water in the order of 0.15 ppm. He claimed the river had a flow of about 600 cfs at the present time, that the pH of the lagoon contents was 7.2 or about the same as the river itself so there would be no effect on the alkalinity, that the sulphides and mercaptans after storage are no problem, and that, therefore, no detrimental effects on the aquatic life would be produced by draining the lagoon into the river.

In the discussion that followed and in response to questions raised by the Authority members it was admitted by Mr. Shelton that no provision had been made in the design or construction of the emergency lagoon for exclusion of surface drainage. This was one of the main reasons for the lagoon's becoming filled with water and, as a consequence, useless under present conditions for the storage of mill effluent. It was brought out that the flow of wastes being pumped to the ocean was more than had been estimated by the mill designers and that as a consequence the pump station did not have sufficient capacity to handle both the daily flow of mill effluent and the contents of the lagoon. When the mill was shut down over the weekend they were able to lower the level in the lagoon by about 3 or 4 inches by the use of portable pumps. In response to a question

by Dr. Erickson, Mr. Shelton stated that in order to empty the lagoon by pumping they would probably have to shut the mill down for 8 or 10 days.

There was considerable discussion about the condition of the dike around the lagoon and about repairing the dike without draining the lagoon.

Mr. Chester Wachsmuth, General Manager of the Oregon Oyster Company was then sworn in by Mr. Quesseth. He testified that his company owned and operated some 40 acres of oyster grounds in Yaquina Bay downstream from the Georgia Pacific Company pulp mill. He expressed disappointment over the Georgia Pacific Company's failure to keep the strong wastes out of the river during the start up of the mill although he did not believe that the discharge of wastes had as yet caused any noticeable damage. He pointed out, however, that within the near future the Oregon Oyster Company would be planting in the bay about 1,000 bushels of seed oysters which they had obtained from Kobe, Japan. Because of this he would object to any further discharge of wastes into the river including the controlled discharge of the lagoon contents. He asked that Mr. Bob Bower, representative of the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association, Olympia, Washington, be permitted to testify.

Mr. Bob Bower after being sworn in likewise expressed both concern and disappointment regarding the pollution problem which had been created by the failure of the pulp mill to keep its wastes out of the river. He stated that the marine resources of the river and bay should not have to take any calculated risks.

Mr. Dean Marriage, representative of the Oregon State Fish Commission, was sworn in as the next witness. He corroborated the statements presented in the memorandum of the Authority staff regarding their observations of waste discharges at the pulp mill. He said he would oppose the draining of the lagoon contents into the river for several reasons. He claimed

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such discharge would invalidate certain research work being conducted at the Oregon State College marine laboratory located <sup>on</sup> Yaquina Bay, would jeopardize the seed oysters which would soon be planted by the Oregon Oyster Company, would endanger horse clam larvae which are in the bay at the present time, and might also endanger live crabs being held in the bay by the Point Adams Packing Company at Newport. He admitted, however, that at the several ecological sampling stations, which the Fish Commission has been surveying since before the start of the pulp mill, no damaging effects had been detected to-date. In response to a question from Mr. Stanley, he stated that he could not state that no damage would be caused by the controlled discharge over even a 10-day period of the lagoon contents into the Yaquina River and Bay.

Mr. Ralph V. Criteser of the Criteser Moorage, Toledo, after being sworn in by Mr. Quesseth, expressed concern that even if the dike were repaired the lagoon contents would eventually leak into the river and cause pollution.

Mr. Joe Davidson, Newport City Councilman, after being sworn in testified that the discharge of the pulp mill wastes into the Pacific Ocean had created a serious odor nuisance along the ocean beach at Newport. He also complained about the nuisance condition caused by the foam which was caused by the pulp mill wastes.

At this point Mr. Quesseth stated that the notice of the hearing which had been sent out by the Authority referred only to the matter of waste discharged into the Yaquina and did not include the Pacific Ocean. It was agreed, however, by the representatives of the Georgia Pacific Paper Company that this hearing could include the subject of discharging wastes into the ocean.

Mr. L. G. Gardner, representative of the Newport Tourist Association, was sworn in as the next witness. He also complained about the nuisance

conditions along the Newport Beach and presented photographs to show the extent of the foam. He claimed that if the nuisance conditions were not abated they would ruin the tourist business along the Newport ocean front. He asked that the Authority do everything possible to obtain immediate abatement of these conditions.

Mr. Ernest Sallee, employee of the Oregon Oyster Company with residence at Oysterville on Yaquina Bay was sworn in by Mr. Quesseth. He referred to the possible damage to the seed oysters which were to be planted shortly in the bay and claimed that the wastes which had previously been discharged into the river had been observed in the eddies over the oyster beds. He claimed further that the oysters had already been damaged.

Mr. C. G. Campbell, representative of the Oregon State Game Commission, was the next person to testify. After being sworn in he concurred in the statements made in the Sanitary Authority memorandum and in the testimony presented by Mr. Marriage. Upon being questioned about the proposed draining of the lagoon contents into the Yaquina River he said he would not recommend it even under controlled conditions.

Professor R. E. Dimick, Fish and Game Management Department, Oregon State College, after being sworn in by Mr. Quesseth reported briefly on the studies being made at the marine laboratory on Yaquina Bay. He submitted a written statement which was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

At the conclusion of Professor Dimick's testimony, Dr. Isaiah Gellman, representative of the National Council of Stream Improvement of the Pulp and Paper Industry, asked Professor Dimick if the statement made in the Sanitary Authority's memorandum about the research studies being invalidated by the recent discharge of wastes was correct. He replied that the word

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invalidate was not correct as they had been unable to detect any damage thus far.

Mr. H. S. Daniels after being sworn in made a statement regarding the company's policy. He pointed out that the trouble to-date had been due to the inefficient chemical recovery and to the mechanical difficulties which had been experienced in the start up of the mill but that in order to stay in business this inefficiency and these other difficulties would have to be corrected or the company would soon be financially unable to continue operations. He said it was their policy to make this a model pulp mill operation from all standpoints, including pollution control.

Mr. Flowerree after being sworn in mentioned the possibility of land slides which could put the pipe line to the ocean out of operation for several days and stated that was the main reason--  
--for having the emergency storage lagoon in the first place. He reiterated the company's request for permission to drain the lagoon so that the dike could be repaired.

Mr. Wilbur P. Breese, representative of the Oregon State College marine laboratory, after being sworn in, was the next person to testify. He discussed the types of studies being conducted and pointed out that some of them are of long duration. He implied that the waste discharges which had already taken place might possibly invalidate some of these latter studies.

The chairman asked if anyone else wished to be heard in this matter. Mr. Milton Preiss said he was there to represent the Newport Chamber of Commerce but had no statement to make. No one else asked to be heard.

There being no further testimony the public hearing was adjourned.

The Authority members then continued their consideration of this matter in an executive session.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that with one revision the findings of the staff as set forth in the memorandum dated March 10, 1958, in this matter be adopted as the findings of fact by this Authority, that paragraph No. 17 of said memorandum be revised by substituting the word "possible" in place of the word "the" before the word "invalidation", and that the recommendations of the staff set forth in paragraph 22 be amended as follows and be incorporated in an order, a certified true copy of which together with the findings of fact pertaining to this matter shall be served by the secretary upon the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company:

In order to insure that the natural purity of said waters will be preserved and also that no nuisance will be created along the Newport beach the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company

- (a) Must immediately cease and desist discharging any weak or strong wastes from said pulp and paper mill into the Yaquina River.
- (b) Until such time as an adequate emergency storage lagoon can be provided, must cease discharging any kraft mill wastes into the presently used diked area.
- (c) Must immediately construct an acceptable lagoon for the emergency storage of all weak and strong wastes. Such a lagoon shall have watertight dikes, shall be so designed and constructed that its contents can be drained back into the pumping station for final discharge to the ocean, shall exclude all unnecessary surface drainage, and shall have no drain to the Yaquina River.
- (d) Must measure and record daily the total quantity of raw water used by the pulp and paper mill, the quantity of wastes discharged to the ocean, and the quantity of wastes discharged to the lagoon; must determine at least once each week the 5-day BOD, sulphide

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and suspended solids content of the flow of weak and strong wastes to the ocean and of the flow of cooling, lubrication and service waters to Yaquina River; and must report the same, including the tonnage of paper produced daily, to the State Sanitary Authority at least once each month.

- (e) Must immediately provide such waste treatment or take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent any nuisance condition along the Newport beach.

The meeting adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
April 29, 1958

A special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Acting Chairman, Mr. B. A. McPhillips, at 2:00 p.m., April 29, 1958, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Members present were B. A. McPhillips, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Harold T. Johnson, and Lewis A. Stanley. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler Associate Sanitary Engineer, and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

In the absence of Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, Mr. B. A. McPhillips was nominated and elected to serve as temporary chairman. The proceedings were recorded by Mr. Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter.

Mr. McPhillips announced that this meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing a petition by Georgia Pacific Paper Company requesting that portions of the order of the Sanitary Authority of March 12, 1958, be amended or repealed, which order pertains to the disposal of wastes by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company of Toledo, Oregon.

A notice of hearing having been sent on April 16, 1958, by the secretary of the Authority to all interested parties the following persons were present to represent Georgia-Pacific Paper Company: H. S. Daniels, President; W. J. Shelton, Vice President and Resident Manager; Robert E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President; Roy W. Wiberg, Technical Superintendent; Roger Tollefson, Consulting Biologist; and Fred A. Yerke, Jr., Attorney.

The secretary summarized as follows the proceedings which had taken place in this matter since the March 10, 1958 hearing:

By certified mail on March 14, 1958 true copies of the Findings of Fact and Order, both dated March 12, 1958, were sent to the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company by the secretary of this Authority.

The order reads as follows:

"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. That the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company, its officials, agents, and employees, shall:
  - (a) Immediately cease and desist discharging into Yaquina River any weak or strong wastes from its pulp and paper mill located at Toledo, Oregon.
  - (b) Until such time as an adequate emergency storage lagoon can be provided, cease and desist discharging any Kraft mill wastes into the presently used diked area.

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(c) Take immediate steps to construct for emergency storage of all weak and strong wastes a lagoon with watertight dikes, with no drain to Yaquina River, excluding from such lagoon all unnecessary surface drainage and being so designed and constructed that its contents can be drained back into the pumping station for final discharge to the ocean.

(d) Measure and record daily the total quantity of raw water used by the pulp and paper mill, the quantity of wastes discharged to the ocean, and the quantity of wastes discharged to the lagoon; determine at least once each week the 5-day BOD, sulphide and suspended solids content of the flow of weak and strong wastes to the ocean and of the flow of cooling lubrication and service waters to Yaquina River; and report the same, including the tonnage of paper produced daily, to the State Sanitary Authority at least once a month.

(e) Immediately provide such waste treatment and take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent any nuisance conditions on the beach.

2. The secretary of this Authority be and hereby is directed to serve a certified true copy of this Order together with the findings of fact pertaining to said matter upon the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company. On March 19, 1958, a reply to said order was received from Mr. H. S. Daniels, President of Georgia-Pacific Paper Company, requesting that the order be amended to permit the company to have a drain in the emergency storage lagoon. Mr. Daniels was later advised that it would be necessary to hold another public hearing before the order could be amended.

On April 4, 1958, a petition was received from Mr. Robert E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President of Georgia-Pacific, requesting a rehearing for the purpose of amending the order of March 12. The petition requested that said order be amended to permit the petitioner to drain from the aforesaid lagoon through petitioner's existing drain into the Yaquina River:

- (1) The waters accumulating therein from rain, drainage and other natural sources; and
- (2) The waters accumulated therein containing effluents from petitioner's plant when
  - (a) The ratio of such effluents to such waters does not exceed 1 to 2,000, and
  - (b) The biochemical oxygen demand does not exceed 40 parts per million.

On April 16, 1958, pursuant to the afore-mentioned petition, a notice of a new hearing to be held on Tuesday, April 29, 1958, was sent by certified mail to the Georgia Pacific Paper Company by the Sanitary Authority.

On April 18, 1958, an amended petition was received by the secretary from Mr. Robert E. Flowerree, Jr., Vice President of Georgia Pacific.

The acting chairman then asked if it was the desire of the company to consider the amended petition at this hearing. The answer was in the affirmative. The Authority members then approved the holding of the hearing on the basis of the amended petition, a copy of which was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

The acting chairman next stated that this hearing would not constitute a review of the entire proceedings relating to the waste disposal by Georgia Pacific which resulted in the order of March 12, 1958, but would be limited to those portions of the order which prohibited the

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petitioner from discharging its waste products from the lagoon adjacent to its plant into the Yaquina River. He stated further that the hearing would be governed by the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Authority pursuant to the Administrative Practices Act of 1957. Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, was designated to administer the oath to all witnesses.

Mr. Fred A. Yerke, Jr., presented the opening statement for the petitioner. He stated that the petitioner would insist that the testimony be limited to the witnesses of the two parties and to others who might intervene. He introduced Exhibit 1 which was a map of the Toledo area showing the plant site and vicinity.

Mr. W. J. Shelton was the first witness called by Mr. Yerke. He described the emergency storage lagoon and discussed the problems caused by heavy rainfall and excessive surface drainage. He testified that the drain from the lagoon to the Yaquina River had been installed in February 1958. Later he corrected his testimony by stating that the installation had been made in January. He stated further that said drain line had not been opened since the March 10 hearing. He testified that following the previous hearing the pulp mill had been shut down for 9 days, allegedly for the purpose of pumping out the lagoon. He claimed that the mill shut down cost the company \$8,000 per day or a total of \$72,000. The Faye Plank Construction Company had reportedly repaired the dike. He testified that all surface drainage, except some from property owned by the city of Toledo, had been shut off from the lagoon and that all culverts and man-made openings had been closed. In response to questions from Authority members he stated that the maximum depth of the lagoon was 9 feet, that no land slides had occurred thus far along the pipeline to the ocean and that the pipeline had capacity to carry more flow than could be handled by the present pumping equipment.

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Mr. Flowerree, the next witness called by Mr. Yerke, testified that he has been familiar with the Toledo area since 1940 and has personal knowledge of serious land slides in the vicinity of the company's pipeline. He stated that the present lagoon site, which was used previously for settling the tailings from the dredging operations when the pulp mill site was being filled, was formerly used as pasture land for a dairy. He stated that the company would contact the city of Toledo and attempt to prevent the surface drainage from the city's property from getting into the lagoon.

Mr. Roger Tollefson was then called by Mr. Yerke as witness for the petitioner. He spent considerable time telling about his training and experience in the field of aquatic biology; particularly with reference to oysters and other marine organisms. He testified that he had been employed by the petitioner beginning in 1955 to make a review of the literature regarding pollution problems associated with kraft mill effluent, to conduct a study of the flushing characteristics of Yaquina Bay and to make sanitary and biological surveys of the river and bay. He described the procedures used and discussed at length the findings of these studies and surveys.

Considerable time was then spend by Mr. Yerke in presenting testimony by Mr. Tollefson in an attempt to prove by means of a hypothetical question that the draining of the lagoon contents under controlled conditions into the Yaquina River would not be detrimental to the aquatic environment. The hypothetical question assumed that such discharge would not create conditions in violation of the Sanitary Authority standards pertaining to dissolved oxygen and pH but no reference was made to other possible effects.

Mr. Everts was then requested by Mr. Yerke to take the stand. After

being sworn in he was asked to outline the requirements of the Sanitary Authority for the disposal of wastes from other pulp mills throughout the state and to indicate whether or not the requirements established for Georgia Pacific at Toledo were more rigid than those for other companies. An objection by Mr. Stanley to this line of questioning was sustained by the chairman on the grounds that it was irrelevant, immaterial and had no bearing on the matter and therefore was not admissible. An automatic exception was given. No further questions were asked of Mr. Everts.

Representatives of the Oregon Oyster Company, State Fish Commission, State Game Commission and Oregon State College were also present at this hearing and desired to be heard but under the rules of procedure adopted at the beginning of the hearing could not testify except as witnesses for either the petitioner or the Sanitary Authority. Because there had already been nearly 3 hours of testimony and discussion it was decided to continue the hearing until May 12, 1958, so as to give these other parties an opportunity to intervene if they so desire. The hearing was therefore adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

The following actions were then taken by the Authority members regarding other matters.

It was MOVED, seconded and carried that of the funds available to the Sanitary Authority during the 1958 fiscal year an amount not to exceed \$5,785 be used for financial support of a research study of waste water oxidation lagoons (sewage stabilization ponds) to be conducted by the Engineering Experiment Station of Oregon State College at the Corvallis municipal sewage treatment plant.

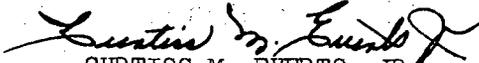
It was MOVED, seconded and carried that of the funds available to the Sanitary Authority \$2,950 be used for the production of an educational film, in color and sound, covering Oregon's water pollution control program

as per the proposal submitted by Mr. Sherman Washburn and Mr. R. E. Snethen of KOIN-TV Broadcasting Company of Portland.

It was also agreed to hold a joint meeting with the members of the Washington Pollution Control Commission on Friday, May 23, 1958, for the purpose of discussing water pollution problems of mutual interest and concern to the two states of Washington and Oregon, such a meeting to be held at Camas, Washington.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

Continuation of April 29, 1958  
Public Hearing for Georgia Pacific Paper Company

by

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

May 12, 1958

The hearing in the matter of the petition by the Georgia Pacific Paper Company, having been continued from April 29, 1958, was called to order at 1:45 p.m. on May 12, 1958, in Room 579, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were B. A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Lewis A. Stanley, Harold T. Johnson and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Ronald I. Culver and Earl N. Kari, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Glen D. Carter Aquatic Biologist.

Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, attorney for the Sanitary Authority, was

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authorized to administer the oath to each of the witnesses called for testimony.

Mr. McPhillips stated the hearing of April 29 had been continued in order that interested parties might have a chance to intervene. Since April 29 two petitions had been received for intervention, one from the Oregon Oyster Company and one from the Oregon State Game Commission and State Fish Commission. Both petitions were read by the secretary. Mr. Fred A. Yerke, Jr., attorney for Georgia Pacific, was asked if notices had been received by them of these petitions. He stated they had. When asked if they had any objection to such intervention he said they had none.

Mr. Harry DeFrancq, attorney, was present to represent the Oregon Oyster Company and Mr. Roy C. Atchison, Assistant Attorney General, was present to represent the State Fish and Game Commissions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the petitions for intervention by the Oregon Oyster Company and the State Fish and Game Commissions be allowed.

Mr. Yerke then stated that the petitioner desired to present a limited amount of additional testimony to supplement that which had been presented on April 29, 1958. Mr. W. J. Shelton was therefore asked to take the stand again. Having been sworn in at the previous meeting he testified that since then the city of Toledo had removed its culvert which previously had drained into the lagoon so that now all surface drainage had been diverted. Permission had also been received from the railroad company to keep drainage from their property out of the lagoon. He stated there had been no drainage from the lagoon into the Yaquina River since the March meeting.

Mr. Spies after being sworn in was asked to tell of his telephone conference with Mr. Daniels on March 25 regarding the draining of

rainwater and surface run-off from the lagoon into the Yaquina Bay. He stated that Mr. Daniels had been advised that if only rainwater and surface drainage were involved it would not be considered as a violation of the Authority's March 12, 1958, order to drain such waters into the river but that the Authority's staff would reserve the right to check the lagoon contents to make sure no industrial wastes were present.

Mr. Yerke then stated that the petitioner had no further witnesses.

Dr. Harry C. McMillin, aquatic biologist with the Washington State Department of Fisheries, after being sworn in by Mr. Quesseth was questioned by Mr. De Francq in behalf of the Oregon Oyster Company. He testified that in 1939 he had made a biological survey of the waters of Yaquina Bay for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries (U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and for the Oregon Oyster Co. He said he was familiar also with the wastes from both sulphite and sulphate pulp mills and had conducted research with both. He said the resins and lignin compounds are the principal toxic constituents of such wastes, that kraft mill wastes could cause tastes in oysters as well as be toxic, and that the wastes will form a precipitate in salt water.

Mr. De Francq then submitted Bulletin No. 43 of the U. S. Department of Interior, published in 1947, and entitled, "Ecological and Physiological Studies of the Effects of Sulphate Pulp Mill Wastes on Oysters in the York River, Virginia" as petitioner's (Oregon Oyster Co.) Exhibit A. An objection by Mr. Yerke to the introduction of this exhibit was overruled by the chairman.

Mr. Yerke's objection to the introduction by Mr. De Francq of Bulletin No 49 of the Washington State Department of Fisheries was sustained by the chairman.

Dr. McMillin testified further that BOD is of little significance in oyster propagation. He claimed that oysters can survive under

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practically zero dissolved oxygen. He stated further, however, that 1 ppm of kraft mill waste effluent (10 percent solids) would be lethal to shellfish. It was his opinion also that 1 bucket of the lagoon contents if drained into the Yaquina River would invalidate the research studies at the marine laboratory on Yaquina Bay.

After the testimony of Dr. McMillin was finished a short recess was taken. When the hearing was reconvened, Mr. L. Dean Marriage, representative of the Oregon State Fish Commission, took the stand. Having been sworn in at the previous hearing he was questioned by Mr. Roy Atchison, attorney for the Fish Commission, regarding his personal knowledge of the marine resources of Yaquina Bay. He presented a chart by means of a lantern slide which showed the periods when various forms of marine organisms are present in the bay. It was pointed out that during all seasons of the year there are some species of adult and larval forms of marine life present in the bay.

He described the flushing studies which he had assisted Dr. Wayne Burt of Oregon State College in making of Yaquina Bay in 1955 and 1956.

He stated that in connection with the present problem of whether or not the paper company could be permitted to drain any contents of the emergency storage lagoon into the river several important factors should be considered. He stressed in particular the possible disruption of any portion of the food chain and mentioned as an example the algal bloom in 1953 and 1954 which covered some 200 acres in the lower bay and which was so heavy that it caused an estimated 60% mortality of Pacific oysters. He pointed out also that there is no quick or simple chemical or other test that can be used to determine if and when the waste concentration becomes high enough to be toxic to any part of the food chain.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marriage's testimony a second recess was called. During the recess an informal discussion was held by the members of the Authority and representatives of the Georgia Pacific Paper Company. A proposal was made that a smaller lagoon be constructed within the existing 35-acre lagoon and that the smaller one be so constructed that it would drain only into the pumping station and not into the river. The smaller lagoon would, however, have an overflow into the present lagoon which in turn would have a drain to the river.

Because the afore-mentioned proposal appeared to be a possible solution to the problem the attorneys for all parties concerned, including the intervenors, were instructed to confer immediately for the purpose of drafting a suitable amendment to paragraph I-(c) of the March 12, 1958, order in this matter. Accordingly such a conference was held and the following amendment was drafted.

"(c) Take immediate steps to construct for emergency storage of all weak and strong wastes a lagoon with water tight dikes within the present lagoon, with no drain to the Yaquina River, excluding from said new lagoon all unnecessary surface drainage and being so designed and constructed that its contents can be drained back into the pumping station for final discharge to the ocean. Upon construction of said emergency lagoon the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company may drain from time to time from the large lagoon, excepting said emergency lagoon, waters accumulating therein from rain, surface drainage and other natural sources into the Yaquina River."

After further discussion of the above proposed revision a stipulation was entered into that the March 12, 1958, order should be so amended. It was then MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried that the order in this matter dated March 12, 1958, be so amended in accordance

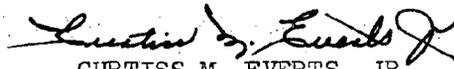
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with the above stipulation and that the secretary of the Authority serve a certified true copy of the amended order upon the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company, the Oregon State Game Commission, the Oregon State Fish Commission, and the Oregon Oyster Company and their respective attorneys.

The Georgia Pacific Company representatives were reminded that plans and specifications for the proposed emergency storage lagoon must be submitted for review and approval before construction of the same is undertaken.

The hearing was adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

Minutes of August 8, 1958, meeting inserted on following unnumbered pages.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

October 17, 1958

The seventy-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:20 a.m., October 17, 1958, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Lewis A. Stanley, and Harold T. Johnson, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Earl N. Kari and Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

Previously omitted, entered on April 21, 1959

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

August 8, 1958

The seventy-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m., August 8, 1958, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Cecil H. Queseth Legal Advisor; Clarence E. Cuyler and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; and Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist.

Minutes

The minutes of the January 24, 1958, 73rd Meeting; March 10, April 29, and May 12, 1958, Special Meetings having been distributed to the members in advance of the meeting were approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 225 project plans during the months of January through July, 1958, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-2-58	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-7-58	Multnomah County	Gresham High-School	Prov. approval
1-10-58	Powers	Preliminary report	Approved
1-10-58	Oswego	Jr. High School	Not approved
1-10-58	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-13-58	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-13-58	Eagle Point	School sewerage	Approved
1-15-58	Linn County	Central Linn High School	Approved
1-16-58	Washington County	McKay Grade School	Prov. approval
1-16-58	Chiloquin	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-20-58	Tigard	Union High School	Prov. approval
1-20-58	Baker	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-22-58	St. Helens	Storm drainage	Approved
1-23-58	Multnomah County	Jason Lee School	Approved
1-23-58	Portland	Woodrow Wilson High School	Approved
1-24-58	Multnomah County	Lynchview Grade School	Prov. approval
1-28-58	Douglas County	Douglas High School	None required
1-29-58	Cannon Beach	Sewer system	Not approved
1-30-58	Clackamas County	Safeway Warehouse sewers	Prov. approval
1-31-58	Tri-County	First stage report	Deferred
2-3-58	Brookford	Sewers for District No. 2	Prov. approval
2-5-58	Forest Grove	Masonic Home sewers	Prov. approval
2-6-58	Clackamas County	Safeway Stores Inc. sewers	Prov. approval
2-7-58	Multnomah County	Lynchview School sewers	Prov. approval
2-13-58	Washington County	Sunset Valley School Addition	Approved
2-13-58	Clackamas County	Dale Ickes Jr. High School	Approved
2-13-58	Washington County	Barnes School addition	Approved
2-13-58	Washington County	West Tualatin View School	Approved
2-13-58	La Grande	Preliminary Report	Approved
2-14-58	Multnomah County	Ara Vista Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
2-20-58	Albany	Grit removal facilities	Deferred
2-21-58	Eastside	Preliminary report	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-21-58	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
2-21-58	Klamath Falls	Sewer extnesions	Prov. approval
2-24-58	Coos County	Weyerhaeuser Allegany Housing	Prov. approval
2-24-58	Polk County	Monmouth Grade School	Approval
2-24-58	Polk County	Independence School	Approval
2-25-58	Rainier	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
2-27-58	Roseburg	Hucrest Sewer extension	Not approved
2-28-58	Roseburg	Sundale Village sewers	Not approved
2-28-58	Roseburg	Millers Addition sewers	Deferred
2-28-58	Benton County	Corvallis Jr. High School	Approved
2-28-58	Coos County	Sunny Hill School	Approved
3-3-58	Roseburg	Hucrest sewers	Not approved
3-4-58	Roseburg	Millers Addn. & Sundale sewers	Not approved
3-5-58	Rainier	Sewage plant and interceptor	Deferred
3-6-58	Clackamas County	Hector Campbell School	Approved
3-6-58	Clackamas County	Ardenwald Grade School	Approved
3-6-58	Portland	Washington High School	Approved
3-7-58	Marion County	Lake Labish School	Approved
3-7-58	Klamath County	Henley School	Approved
3-11-58	Benton County	Highland View Junior High	Approved
3-11-58	Malheur County	Owyhee Lake Resort sewerage	Prov. approval
3-11-58	Rainier	Sewage plant and interceptor	Not approved
3-12-58	Benton County	Philomath High School	Approved
3-13-58	Deschutes County	Tumalo Grade School	Approved
3-12-58	Salem	Prel. report re trunk sewer	None required
3-17-58	Klamath Falls	South Suburban San. Dist. sewer	Approved
3-17-58	Roseburg	Millers Addition sewers	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-17-58	Roseburg	Hucrest sewer	Prov. approval
3-17-58	Roseburg	Sundale	Prov. approval
3-17-58	Bonneville Dam	Septic tank system	Prov. approval
3-18-58	Multnomah County	Riverdale School	Not approved
3-18-58	Lafayette	Preliminary report	Approved
3-20-58	Washington County	West Sylvan School	Prov. approval
3-21-58	Medford	Berrydale preliminary report	Approved
3-21-58	St. Helens	Trunk and interceptor sewers	Deferred
3-24-58	Port Orford	Preliminary report	Approved
3-24-58	Josephine County	North Junior High	Approved
3-25-58	St. Helens	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
3-25-58	Chiloquin	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-28-58	Clackamas	Grade School	Approved
3-28-58	Clackamas County	Boring Grade School	Not approved
3-31-58	Yamhill County	Cook Grade School	Approved
3-31-58	Portland	Grant High School	Approved
3-31-58	Clackamas	Gladstone Grade School	Approved
3-31-58	Portland	Rose City Park School	Approved
3-31-58	Rainier	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
4-1-58	Cannon Beach	Sewers (revised plans)	Prov. approval
4-1-58	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-1-58	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-1-58	Klamath County	Henley High School	Approved
4-2-58	Cannon Beach	Oxidation ponds	Not approved
4-2-58	Polk County	Dallas Grade Addition	Approved
4-2-58	Polk County	Dallas High Addition	Approved
4-3-58	Multnomah County	New David Douglas High	No action

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-4-58	Cornelius	Sewers	No action
4-4-58	Dallas	Sewers and pump station	Not approved
4-4-58	Multnomah County	Mount Tabor Elementary	Approved
4-4-58	Multnomah County	Joseph L. Meek School	Approved
4-4-58	Polk County	Whitworth Grade School	Approved
4-7-58	Camp Adair	Air Force Station sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
4-7-58	Hermiston	Sewers	Prov. approval
4-7-58	Pilot Rock	Sewers	Not approved
4-8-58	Clackamas County	Eccles Primary School	Approved
4-8-58	Coos County	Madison School sewerage	Approved
4-8-58	Marion County	Mark Twain School	Approved
4-8-58	Marion County	Silverton Union High	Approved
4-9-58	Brookwood	Sanitary sewers	Approved
4-9-58	Curry County	Brookings Jr. High	Approved
4-9-58	Jackson County	Hoover Elementary	Approved
4-9-58	Jackson County	Wilson Elementary	Approved
4-10-58	Marion County	Morningside Elementary	Approved
4-11-58	Benton County	Corvallis Highland View Junior High School	Approved
4-11-58	Lane County	Dunn School	Approved
4-11-58	Lane County	Junction City High	Approved
4-14-58	Tigard	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-15-58	Hood River	Sewage treatment plant	No action
4-15-58	Marion County	Stayton Elementary School	No action
4-17-58	Cornelius	Sewers	Not approved
4-17-58	Dallas	Parkview Addition sewers	Approved
4-17-58	Oregon City	South sewer report	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-18-58	Cornelius	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
4-21-58	Marion County	St. Paul Parochial School	Approved
4-21-58	Marion County	Hoover Elementary	Approved
4-22-58	Lane County	Cal Young Jr. High	Prov. approval
4-23-58	Linn County	Knox Butte School	Approved
4-23-58	Multnomah County	Riverdale Addition	Prov. approval
4-24-58	St. Helens	Sewage treatment plant and sewers	Prov. approval
4-28-58	The Dalles	Harvey Aluminum	No action
4-29-58	Pilot Rock	Sewers	Prov. approval
5-1-58	Clackamas County	Dammasch State Hospital	Deferred
5-2-58	Hood River	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-5-58	Bunker Hill S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-6-58	Clackamas	High School sewerage	Approved
5-7-58	Coos County	Sunny Hill school sewers	Approved
5-7-58	Stayton	Grade School sewerage	Approved
5-12-58	Beaverton	Fleetwood Terrace sewers	Not approved
5-12-58	Brookings	Interceptor and outfall	Deferred
5-15-58	Klamath Falls	Plant equipment	Prov. approval
5-20-58	Salem	Glen View tract sewerage	Not approved
5-20-58	The Dalles	Harvey Aluminum sewerage	Prov. approval
5-20-58	Hermiston	Lift station, sewers	Approved
5-20-58	Linn County	Riverside Grade School	Not approved
5-20-58	Hood River	Puddy Park sewers	Approved
5-21-58	Toledo	Grade school sewerage	Approved
5-22-58	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-22-58	Toledo	Cannon School sewerage	Prov. approval
5-22-58	Beaverton	Wedgewood Homes sewers	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
5-23-58	Multnomah County	David Douglas High School	Approved
5-23-58	Washington County	Cedar Hills Grade School	Approved
5-23-58	Clackamas County	Milwaukie High School	Approved
5-23-58	Columbia County	St. Helens High School	Approved
5-23-58	Clackamas County	Clackamas High School	Approved
5-23-58	Sheridan	Sheridan High School	Approved
5-23-58	Multnomah County	Lents Grade School	Approved
5-26-58	Dallas	Sewers and lift station	Prov. approval
5-27-58	Hood River	Sewage plant	Deferred
5-27-58	Baker	Lift station and sewers	Approved
6-2-58	Hood River	Sewage plant, revised plans	Not approved
6-2-58	Clatsop County	Knappa High School	Approved
6-3-58	Clackamas County	Lake Harriet Recreational Area	Approved
6-3-58	The Dalles	Sewage treatment works	Deferred
6-4-58	Gilliam County	Condon Grade School	Approved
6-4-58	Morrow County	Heppner School	Approved
6-4-58	Brookings	Interceptor sewer	Deferred
6-4-58	Jackson County	Elk Trail School	Approved
6-4-58	Klamath County	Altamont Jr. High School	Approved
6-4-58	Jackson County	Phoenix High School	Approved
6-4-58	Jackson County	Medford High School	Approved
6-4-58	Coos County	Englewood Grade School	Not approved
6-4-58	Salem	State Fair Grounds sewer	Approved
6-5-58	Lane County	Taney Street Grade School	Approved
6-6-58	Toledo	Cannon School	Prov. approval
6-9-58	Oswego	Pine Valley Road sewer	Approved
6-9-58	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-9-58	Lane County	Adams Grade School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
6-9-58	Lane County	Laurel Hill School	Approved
6-9-58	Lane County	Harris School	Approved
6-9-58	Lincoln County	Eddyville High School	Approved
6-11-58	Klamath Falls	Secondary treatment units	Prov. approval
6-12-58	Hillsboro	Sewer system	Prov. approval
6-13-58	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-13-58	Salem	Pump Station No. 4	Approved
6-16-58	Malheur County	Union High School	Approved
6-16-58	Umatilla County	Pendleton Grade School	Approved
6-18-58	Stanfield	Service station grease disposal	Approved
6-18-58	Lane County	Willagillespie School	Approved
6-18-58	Lane County	Washington School	Approved
6-18-58	Deschutes County	Sisters Grade School	Approved
6-26-58	Clatsop County	Knappa High School	Approved
6-26-58	Corvallis	OSC Men's Dorm	Approved
6-26-58	Corvallis	OSC Women's Dorm	Approved
6-26-58	Multnomah County	David Douglas High School	Approved
6-26-58	Clackamas County	PGE North Fork Hydro Rec. area	Prov. approval
6-26-58	Multnomah County	Beaver Acres School	Approved
6-26-58	Multnomah County	Rockwood #2 School	Approved
6-26-58	Columbia County	St. Helens Jr. High School	Approved
6-27-58	Sherman County	Wasco Grade School	Approved
6-30-58	South Suburban S.D.	Sewer system	Prov. approval
6-30-58	Brookings	Outfall sewer	Not approved
7-1-58	Multnomah County	Garden Home School	Approved
7-2-58	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-2-58	Beaverton	Bel-Aire sewers	Prov. approval
7-2-58	Oceanlake	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-3-58	Ashland	Prel. engineering report	Approved
7-8-58	Cannon Beach	Oxidation pond	Prov. approval
7-10-58	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-15-58	Oswego	Palisades School sewers	Approved
7-16-58	Yamhill County	Columbus Grade School	Approved
7-16-58	Multnomah County	Bonney Slope Grade School	Approved
7-16-58	Multnomah County	Fernwood Annex Grade School	Approved
7-16-58	Clackamas County	Molalla Grade School	Approved
7-16-58	Clackamas County	Redland Grade School	Approved
7-17-58	Oswego	Sewer extension No. 22	Prov. approval
7-18-58	Gresham	Eldorado Estates sewers	Prov. approval
7-18-58	Salem	Pump station and interceptor	Prov. approval
7-18-58	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-18-58	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-21-58	Oceanlake	High water alarm for pumps	Approved
7-21-58	Multnomah County	Orchid Street Sanitary Dist. plant	Prov. approval
7-21-58	Washington County	Sylvan Grade School	Approved
7-21-58	Pilot Rock	Oxidation pond	Not approved
7-23-58	Multnomah County	Orchid St. Sanitary Dist. sewers	Deferred
7-24-58	Oswego	South trunk	Deferred
7-24-58	Lane County	Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. housing	Not approved
7-24-58	Washington County	Gaston High School	Approved
7-28-58	Brookings	Interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
7-28-58	Multnomah County	Fanno Creek federal grant appl.	Approved
7-29-58	Milwaukie	Sellwood Gardens sewers	Prov. approval
7-30-58	The Dalles	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-30-58	Pilot Rock	Oxidation pond	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-30-58	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-30-58	Brookings	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
7-31-58	Ontario	Preliminary engineering report	Approved

Public Health Service Conference, Lower Columbia River, Designation of Conferee for Oregon

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that Mr. Everts be appointed to serve as the Sanitary Authority's conferee with the recommendation that the Chairman also attend. Said conference has been scheduled for September 10 and 11, 1958, in the Interior Building, Portland, Oregon.

Portland Sewerage Project Proposal

The Chairman read a letter which he had sent to the Portland City Council on August 1, 1958, objecting to the inclusion of the \$5,000,000 sewage disposal bond issue in the so-called \$39,500,000 "package plan" which is to be submitted to the Portland voters at the general election in November. A reply dated August 7, 1958, from Mayor Schrunk was also read. It stated that Mr. Wendel's letter had been reviewed and placed on file by the Council.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that another letter be sent to the city (1) recommending again that the measure on pollution abatement be submitted separately to the voters with a full explanation that its passage is required in order to comply with state statutes, and (2) notifying the City Council that if funds for the sewerage project are included in the package proposal and such proposal is rejected by the voters the Sanitary Authority will have no alternative but to hold the Council responsible for the abatement of pollution caused in the Willamette River by the discharge therein of sewage and wastes from the city of Portland.

### Federal Construction Grants

Applications having been received prior to June 1, 1958, from 20 communities for federal construction grants from the 1959 appropriation consideration was given to the matter of assigning priorities. The applicants and the grants requested by them include: Ashland \$105,000, Brookings \$46,530, Cornelius \$52,776, Dufur \$30,435, Eugene \$153,000, Hood River \$58,000, La Grande \$103,200, Lakeview \$49,380, Medford \$20,400, Milton-Freewater \$43,689.63, Fanno Creek Sewer District (Mult. Co.) \$189,000, Tryon Creek Sewer District (Mult. Co.) \$185,000, Oak Lodge Sanitary District \$80,400, Ontario \$72,000, Prineville \$44,745, Salem \$50,928.77, South Suburban San. Dist. \$94,977.17, State of Oregon (Dammasch Hospital) \$53,226.60, The Dalles \$94,500, and West Slope \$249,192 for a total of \$1,776,380.17. The allotment to the state of Oregon from the 1959 federal appropriation is \$657,300. Several of the applicants were represented at the meeting.

The City of Salem was represented by Mayor Robert White, City Manager Kent Mathewson, City Engineer J. H. Davis and Councilman Clayton W. Jones, L. M. Grier, E. C. Charlton and Russell Bonesteele. Mayor White reported that the city had budgeted \$50,000 to help finance the proposed trunk sewer project for the southwest portion of the city which needed sewer extensions so badly. He stated that the project could not be financed at the present time unless a federal grant were received. City Manager Mathewson reported that the city was attempting to meet all of the requirements set forth by the Authority relative to sewage treatment but that no funds were available to finance preliminary engineering studies. He stated further that the city had applied to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for an advance planning loan for that purpose.

The Chairman thanked the city's representatives for the information which they had given but pointed out to them that unfortunately their

proposed project did not have sufficient points to receive a priority at the present time.

The City of Eugene was represented by Mr. Daniel Potter, Assistant City Manager, who reported that preliminary engineering studies were underway, that as soon as the present pilot plant studies were completed the final plans and specifications for secondary treatment units would be prepared, and that if a federal grant were received the city could finance the project immediately. Mr. Harms expressed the Authority's appreciation of the progress being made by the city of Eugene but pointed out that the project did not have sufficient points to receive a priority at this time.

Other representatives who were heard included City Engineer Robert Crichton for the City of Hood River, City Recorder H. L. Derrich for the City of Ontario, Sanitary District Board Chairman Fred Lewis for the South Suburban Sanitary District, Sanitary District Board Chairman Joe Davies for the Oak Lodge Sanitary District, City Superintendent Jack Kalinoski for the City of Prineville, City Superintendent E. C. Beigel for the City of Ashland, Howard Hugett and H. L. Thompson for the Tri-County Sanitation Committee (Fanno Creek and Tryon Creek Sewer Districts) and Col. Wm. C. Ryan for the State of Oregon (Dammach Hospital).

There being no other persons present who wished to be heard in this matter consideration was then given to the information submitted by the Authority's staff concerning each application. Under the priority point system previously adopted by the Authority five projects each had a maximum number of 27 points. They were Cornelius, South Suburban, Dufur, West Slope and Fanno Creek. Because the city of Dufur had made no progress toward financing its share of the construction cost and therefore was unable to undertake immediate construction its application was given no further consideration. The Tryon Creek and the Oak Lodge projects, each with 26 points, were the next highest applications. The total amount of the grants requested for these six

projects, excluding Dufur, was \$851,365.17 or considerably more than the amount available.

In the discussion of these projects it was brought out that the Fanno Creek and the West Slope projects were dependent upon each other because the former included the treatment plant and the latter the interceptor and outfall sewers. These two projects will also serve the Broadmoor Sanitary District, part of the city of Beaverton, and other adjacent areas. It was also brought out that the Oak Lodge project could not be built without the Tryon Creek project because the latter included the treatment plant and the former the interceptor or outfall sewer.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that priorities be authorized for the Cornelius, Fanno Creek Sewer District, South Suburban Sanitary District and West Slope Sanitary District projects with November 1, 1958, as the deadline for getting said projects underway.

After further discussion as to whether or not the Tryon Creek project could be financed by Tri-County without the assistance of a federal grant it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a priority be authorized for the Oak Lodge project provided that by November 1, 1958, satisfactory assurance could be given that both the Oak Lodge and the Tryon Creek projects could be financed and construction started this fiscal year.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that any funds remaining from the above allocations be carried over until the next meeting of the Authority.

#### City of Beaverton

Mayor A. H. Rossi and Consulting Engineer D. A. Huston were present to represent the city of Beaverton. The city had recently submitted a request for permission to make certain improvements to its sewer system and sewage treatment work which during certain periods of the year are grossly overloaded,

especially from a hydraulic standpoint. The city had previously applied for a federal grant to assist in financing a similar project. Although a priority had been tentatively allocated to the city, the initially proposed project was not approved by the Authority because it did not include any correction of the overloaded sewer system and also because it did not tie in with the master trunk sewer system which had subsequently been adopted by the Tri-County Sanitation Committee.

The city's representatives claimed that they could not wait any longer for the Tri-County project because the city was confronted with an immediate problem of providing adequate sludge disposal as well as sewage treatment. They requested permission therefore to go ahead with their proposed project even if they could not receive a federal grant.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the city be permitted to go ahead with its proposed project but without a federal grant and with the understanding that the proposed changes and improvements to the sewage collection system and pump stations will also be made and further that upon instruction from the Authority the city shall make any additional improvements which might in the future become necessary to prevent stream pollution or the creation of a public health hazard.

#### Sunset Heights Sanitary District

Because a petition had already been submitted for annexation of the Ernst tract to the Sunset Heights Sanitary District and a contract had been entered into between the district and the owners of property within the Ernst tract relative to operation and maintenance of the proposed sewer extensions, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that a \$3,000 surety bond be accepted as substitute for the \$9,000 bond normally required for a 30-lot subdivision.

### Raleighwood Sanitary District

In connection with the proposed construction of sewer extensions to the privately-owned Raleighwood sewer system, Mr. Gene Talbot, President of West Hills Homes, Inc., tract developer, requested permission to substitute a \$10,000 savings account deposit receipt in place of a \$20,000 surety bond which would normally be required for a tract of 90 lots. In addition he has placed \$40,000 in escrow with Benjamin Franklin Savings and Loan to finance the cost of constructing a sewer connection to the Tri-County master trunk sewer system if and when the latter becomes available. Until connection can be made to the Tri-County system temporary sewage stabilization ponds are being used for treatment and disposal of the sewage from the Raleighwood district.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the \$10,000 savings account deposit receipt be accepted pursuant to the terms of a sewer maintenance agreement meeting the approval of the Authority's legal advisor.

### Basic Data Survey in Bend Area

Mr. Stanley reported that consideration is being given by the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co. et al to the construction of a pulp mill in the Bend-Redmond area of the Deschutes River basin and that it has been proposed to discharge the wastes onto the surface of the ground and to let them seep away through crevices in the subterranean lava formations. Because there is a remote possibility that such a method of waste disposal might result in pollution of either ground or surface waters downstream from the proposed mill site, a basic data survey to determine the present quality of both ground and surface waters in that area is to be conducted by the Authority

staff. Mr. Stanley stated that the Brooks-Scanlon Co. has offered to help finance such a survey.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

Minutes

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the minutes of the seventy-fourth meeting be approved as prepared.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried, that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 84 project plans during the months of August and September, 1958, be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-1-58	Lane County	Twin Oaks Grade School	Deferred
8-1-58	Eugene	Federal grant application	Approved
8-4-58	Grant County	Mt. Vernon School	Prov. approval
8-4-58	Coos County	Charleston Grade School	Approved
8-4-58	Jackson County	Griffin Creek School	Approved
8-4-58	Brookings	Sewer extensions (Dist. #8)	Prov. approval
8-5-58	Columbia San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-5-58	South Suburban S.D.	Sewerage system	Prov. approval
8-5-58	Raleighwood	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-5-58	Umatilla County	Weston Union High School	Approved
8-5-58	Washington County	Joseph Gale School	Approved
8-5-58	Clackamas County	Milwaukie Grade School	Approved
8-5-58	Yamhill County	Central School	Approved
8-5-58	Douglas County	Roseburg High School	Approved
8-5-58	Multnomah County	Sauvies Island Grade School	Approved
8-5-58	Multnomah County	Benson High School	Approved
8-5-58	Multnomah County	Clinton Kelly Grade School	Approved
8-5-58	Multnomah County	Gregory Heights Grade School	Approved
8-5-58	Clackamas County	Lake Oswego High School	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Actions</u>
8-5-58	Coos County	Sunny Hill School	Prov. approval
8-5-58	Coos County	Bunker Hill School	Approved
8-7-58	Tillamook County	East Grade School	Approved
8-7-58	Toledo	Georgia Pacific Co. Lagoon	Not approved
8-7-58	Washington County	Beaverton High School	Approved
8-13-58	Orchid San. Dist.	Sewer System	Prov. approval
8-13-58	Sunset Heights	Ernst tract sewers	Prov. approval
8-13-58	Cottage Grove	Weyerhaeuser Hsg. sewerage	Prov. approval
8-13-58	Benton County	Fairmount Grade School	Approved
8-13-58	Coos County	Marshfield High School	Approved
8-13-58	Brookings	Revised sewerage plans	Deferred
8-13-58	Gresham	Blaine Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
8-14-58	Beaverton	Bel-Aire sewage plant	Deferred
8-14-58	Wedderburn	Knox Subd. sewerage	Not approved
8-19-58	Medford	Mont Crest sewers	Prov. approval
8-19-58	Tualatin Hills	S. W. Outlook sewers	Approved
8-19-58	Mult. County	Holbrook Grade School	Approved
8-20-58	Marion County	Benedictine Retreat sewerage	Not approved
8-20-58	Salem	Watkins-Glenn View sewerage	Not approved
8-21-58	Tillamook County	Beaver Grade School	Approved
8-21-58	Multnomah County	Columbia Grade School	Approved
8-25-58	Tualatin Hills	Westerlook Heights sewers	Approved
8-25-58	Beaverton	Sewage plant additions	Prov. approval
8-25-58	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Approved
8-26-58	Prineville	Preliminary report	Approved
8-29-58	Salem	Watkins-Glenn View sewerage	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
8-29-58	Woodburn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-2-58	Diamond Lake	Resort sewerage Prel. report	Approved
9-2-58	Union County	Seventh Day Adv. School	Comments submitted
9-3-58	Washington County	Glenmore Subd. sewers	Not approved
9-3-58	Brookings	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-3-58	Rainier	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-3-58	Oceanlake	Special manhole design	Approved
9-3-58	Beaverton	Looking Glass Hill No. 4 sewers	Prov. approval
9-5-58	Corvallis	Sewers 9,33, 44, and 50	Prov. approval
9-5-58	Multnomah County	Jim Bridger School	Approved
9-5-58	Washington County	Forest Grove High School	Approved
9-5-58	Clackamas County	Molalla Union High School	Approved
9-5-58	Curry County	Brookings High School	Approved
9-8-58	Clatsop County	Jewell Grade School	Approved
9-8-58	Clackamas County	Holcomb Grade School	Approved
9-9-58	Linn County	Shedd Grade School	Approved
9-10-58	Clackamas County	Jennings Lodge Grade School	Approved
9-10-58	Clackamas County	Park Place Grade School	Approved
9-10-58	Clackamas County	Sandy School	None required
9-10-58	Multnomah County	North Rockwood School	Approved
9-10-58	Douglas County	Sutherlin School	None required
9-11-58	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-11-58	Pilot Rock	Change Order #1 (sewer)	Approved
9-11-58	Wallowa County	Wallowa High School	Approved
9-15-58	Wedderburn	Knoxtown S.D. sewers & lagoon	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-15-58	Douglas County	Drain Grade School	Prov. approval
9-15-58	Coos County	Hillcrest School	Approved
9-15-58	Jackson County	Medford High School	Approved
9-15-58	Curry County	Brookings Grade School	Approved
9-15-58	Jackson County	Central Point High School	Approved
9-17-58	Jackson County	Westside School	Prov. approval
9-17-58	Springfield	Sewer extensions (Scott Road)	Prov. approval
9-22-58	Raleighwood	Sewers and temporary lagoon	Prov. approval
9-22-58	Oswego	South trunk sewer	Prov. approval
9-22-58	Lakeview	Lakeview Mining Co. waste disposal	Deferred
9-29-58	Albany	South residential sewer ext. #2	Prov. approval
9-29-58	Lincoln County	Waldport High School	Approved
9-29-58	Linn County	Lebanon Union High School	Approved
9-29-58	Washington County	Hillsboro Lutheran Church	Prov. approval

City of Portland - Citation Hearing

In response to citations sent by certified mail on September 25, 1958, the following persons were present to represent the city of Portland: Terry D. Schrunk, Mayor; William A. Bowes, Ormand R. Bean, and Nathan A. Boody, Commissioners; Alexander Brown, City Attorney and Gordon L. Burt, City Engineer. Commissioner Stanley Earl had been previously excused because of an out-of-state engagement.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter.

An Engineering Report in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Portland, as prepared by the staff of the Authority and bearing the date of October 15, 1958, was read by the secretary. It was later introduced as State's Exhibit No. 1 by Mr. Quesseth with no objections from the city

attorney, Mr. Brown.

All testimony at the hearing was given under oaths administered by Mr. Quesseth.

The first witness presented by Mr. Brown was Mayor Schrunk. He outlined the progress which has been made in the development of the city and discussed the "package plan" which would be voted on by the city at the general election on November 4 for financing certain proposed capital improvements including a \$5,000,000 sewage disposal project and a 10-year \$5,000,000 sewer repair program.

A copy of a printed letter, dated October 10, 1958, and bearing the signature of Mayor Schrunk, which had been given wide distribution for the purpose of explaining the city's "package plan" was then introduced by Mr. Brown as City's Exhibit "A".

Mayor Schrunk stated that if the voters should reject the "package plan" at the November election and the city had to hold a special election it would cost an additional \$150,000 which he was opposed to spending. He stated further that if only the present sewer user charges were used to finance the required additional sewage disposal works it would take from 20 to 25 years to raise sufficient funds for said project.

The second witness presented by Mr. Brown was Commissioner Bean. He discussed the city's financial status. City's Exhibit "B" was introduced to present information regarding the 1958-1959 property tax levy. A statement of revenues and expenditures for sewage disposal for the period 1940 to September 30, 1958, was introduced as City's Exhibit "C". According to this statement the total revenue for the period was \$22,516,330.85 of which \$14,260,077.00 was from the sale of general obligation bonds, \$8,103,185.14 was from sewer user charges, \$102,637.09 was from interest on securities and \$50,431.62 was from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures during the same

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period were \$18,177,520.00 for construction and engineering and \$4,034,343.58 for operation and maintenance, leaving a balance of \$304,467.27. The annual income from the sewer user charges was \$821,369.01 during the 1958 fiscal year. Of the amount raised annually by this means \$300,000 is used to service the \$2,500,000 bond issue sold in 1953, some \$250,000 is used for operation and maintenance, and the balance is available for financing new construction.

Commissioner Bowes was the next witness introduced by Mr. Brown for the city. He recited briefly the history of the development of the present sewage collection and interceptor system and sewage treatment works as constructed by the city since he became Commissioner of Public Works in 1938. He mentioned the Wolman study and report of 1939, the \$12,000,000 bond election of 1944, the sale of \$2,500,000 of additional bonds in 1953, and the construction of the interceptor system and disposal works from 1947 to the present.

City's Exhibit "D" was introduced by Mr. Brown and discussed by Commissioner Bowes. It is an itemized list of the estimated costs of the several projects still remaining to be constructed in order to prevent the discharge of raw sewage and untreated industrial wastes into the Willamette River from properties within the city. The total cost as estimated by the city engineering department is \$5,000,000.

In response to a question by Dr. Erickson Commissioner Bowes stated that the above estimate did not include any additions to the present sewage treatment plant which discharges to the Columbia River.

Copies of the August 23, 1958, and the October 11, 1958, issues of The Oregon Voter pertaining to the 10-year capital improvement program were introduced as City's Exhibits "E" and "F", respectively.

Mr. Gordon L. Burt, City Engineer, was then called by Mr. Brown as the last witness for the city. He stated that preliminary plans for the projects listed in City's Exhibit "D" were in the process of being prepared by his department, that the cost of installing chlorination equipment for disinfection of the effluent from the present city sewage treatment plant was estimated at about \$75,000, and that the annual cost of operating such equipment was estimated at from \$109,500 to \$255,000.

There being no further testimony the hearing was concluded at 12:00 noon.

The meeting was reconvened at 1:00 p.m. and after considerable discussion of the matter by the Authority members, it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried that the report dated October 15, 1958, prepared by the Authority staff be adopted as the findings of fact in this matter. It was then MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that based on said findings of fact and evidence presented herein it is ordered by this Authority as follows:

1. That the city of Portland is hereby directed to abate the pollution of the Willamette River in Multnomah County, Oregon, and is hereby prohibited from discharging any and all sewage and industrial wastes, other than certain storm water overflow, into the Willamette River without prior adequate treatment in order that the public waters of the Willamette River will meet the minimum standards for water purity established by this Authority.
2. That the city of Portland is hereby directed to abate the pollution of the public waters of the Columbia River in Multnomah County, Oregon, caused by the discharge therein of its inadequately treated sewage.
3. That the city of Portland is hereby directed to submit to this Authority on or before January 15, 1959, a fiscal and construction program and

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schedule setting forth its plan for the abatement of pollution in the Willamette River.

4. That the city of Portland is hereby directed to submit to this Authority on or before January 15, 1959, a fiscal and construction program and schedule setting forth its plan for the abatement of pollution in the Columbia River.
5. That the secretary of this Authority be and hereby is directed to serve a certified true copy of this order together with the findings of fact pertaining to said matter upon the city of Portland.

#### City of Rainier

Because the bids received for construction of the Rainier sewage treatment works projects had exceeded by some \$22,000 the costs estimated by the City's consulting engineer, the City Council had submitted a request for an increase in the Federal grant which had previously been received from the Public Health Service.

After reviewing the facts in this matter as set forth in a memorandum dated October 14, 1958, and submitted by Mr. Cuyler, it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the recommendations of the staff for an increase in the Federal grant to the full 30 per cent of the total eligible cost of the sewage treatment works project for the city of Rainier be approved.

#### City of Seaside

A memorandum dated October 16, 1958, and presenting facts in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Seaside was discussed by Mr. Cuyler. After reviewing said facts it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the city of Seaside be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why immediate steps should

not be taken by the city to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of the Necanicum River by the discharge therein of inadequately treated sewage from said city.

City of Estacada

A memorandum dated October 14, 1958, in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Estacada was discussed by Mr. Cuyler. After reviewing the facts as submitted therein, it was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the city of Estacada be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why immediate steps should not be taken by the city to abate pollution caused in the public waters of the Clackamas River by the discharge therein of inadequately treated sewage from said city.

Alpenrose Dairy

The matter of pollution of Fanno Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River, caused by sewage and wastes from the Alpenrose Dairy located at 6149 S. W. Shattuck Road, Portland, Oregon, was discussed by Mr. Benson. Facts regarding this matter outlined in a memorandum dated October 16, 1958. After reviewing said facts it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the officials of the Alpenrose Dairy be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why they should not take immediate steps to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Fanno Creek by the discharge therein of inadequately treated sewage and wastes from said dairy.

Arrow Meat Company

A memorandum dated October 16, 1958, outlining the facts in the matter of waste disposal by the Arrow Meat Company located near Cornelius, Oregon,

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was discussed by Mr. Benson. After reviewing said facts, it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the officials of the Arrow Meat Company be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause if any exists why they should not take immediate steps to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Council Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River, by the discharge therein of inadequately treated wastes from the Arrow Meat Company plant.

Lundy Brothers Construction Co.

The matter of pollution caused in Drift Creek, a tributary of the Alsea River, by the sand and gravel mining operations of the Lundy Brothers Construction Company of Waldport, Oregon, was discussed by Mr. Carter. A memorandum dated October 16, 1958, outlining the facts in this matter was also presented by Mr. Carter. After reviewing said facts it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried that the Lundy Brothers Construction Company be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause, if any exists, why the operations of said company should not be so controlled that they will not cause pollution in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

Copies of the afore-mentioned memoranda pertaining to the city of Portland, the city of Rainier, the city of Seaside, the city of Estacada, the Alpenrose Dairy, the Arrow Meat Company and the Lundy Brothers Construction Company have been made a part of the Authority's files in these matters.

Industrial Waste Pollution in Vicinity of St. Helens

In response to a request received from the Oregon State Game Commission in a letter dated October 10, 1958, the staff was instructed by the Authority members to conduct a special comprehensive survey of pollution

allegedly caused by industrial wastes in the public waters of Scappoose Slough and Multnomah Channel in the vicinity of St. Helens and to submit as soon as possible a report of the findings.

Joint Meeting with Washington Pollution Control Commission

The secretary was instructed to send a letter to the Washington Pollution Control Commission suggesting that another joint meeting of the two agencies be held as soon as possible for the purpose of giving further consideration to the matter of pollution control in the lower Columbia River.

Budget for the 1959-1961 Biennium

A revised and increased budget request and activities program for the 1959-1961 biennium were reviewed and approved with instructions that they be forwarded to the State Board of Health for adoption.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

February 6, 1959

The seventy-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:10 a.m., February 6, 1959, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D.; Lewis A. Stanley,

B. A. McPhillips and Edward C. Harms, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary, and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler, and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Earl N. Kari and Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; and H. W. Merryman, District Engineer.

#### Minutes

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the minutes of the seventy-fifth meeting be approved as prepared.

#### Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the following actions taken by the engineering staff on the 82 project plans and reports reviewed during the months of October, November and December, 1958, and January, 1959, be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-1-58	Sherwood	Prel. engineering report	Comments submitted
10-1-58	Josephine County	Illinois Valley School	Approved
10-1-58	Empire	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-3-58	Canby	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-7-58	Multnomah County	Royal Highlands sewer	Prov. approval
10-7-58	Stayton	Prel. engineering report	Approved
10-7-58	Corvallis	United Saw Service industrial waste disposal	Prov. approval
10-8-58	Harney County	Andrews School	Prov. approval
10-9-58	Salem	East Gate Park sewers	Prov. approval
10-9-58	Whitford-McKay	Glenmoor Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
10-13-58	Milwaukie	Ardenwald sewers	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action
10-13-58	Beaverton	Bel-Aire sewage plant	Prov. approval
10-13-58	Lincoln County	Waldport Union High School	Approved
10-14-58	Hillsboro	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
10-20-58	Sunset Valley	Revised plans for sewage plant	Approved
10-21-58	Hillsboro	Revised plans for sewage plant	Approved
10-21-58	Hood River	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
10-29-58	Lane County	Creswell Union High School	Prov. approval
10-29-58	Lane County	Twin Oaks School	Prov. approval
11-3-58	Clackamas County	Cedar Oak Park School	Approved
11-3-58	Multnomah County	School District #7	Approved
11-3-58	Multnomah County	Gresham Union High School	Approved
11-5-58	Salem	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-5-58	The Dalles	Ostrander sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-6-58	Chiloquin	Sewer ext. (revised plans)	Prov. approval
11-6-58	Clackamas County	Rose Villa sewerage report	Deferred
11-6-58	Multnomah County	Southeast Portland High School	Approved
11-6-58	Tillamook County	Beaver Grade School	Approved
11-12-58	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-17-58	Baker County	North Baker Grade School	Approved
11-17-58	Deschutes County	Jess Hill Grade School	Approved
11-17-58	Klamath County	Klamath Union High School	Approved
11-17-58	Lane County	Elmira Union High School	Not approved
11-17-58	Medford	Mont Crest sewer	Prov. approval
11-17-58	Oswego	Siphon and trunk sewer	Prov. approval
11-17-58	Springfield	Sewer extension	Not approved
11-17-58	Umatilla County	Pleasant View School	Approved
11-19-58	Albany	Cox Creek lateral #1	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-19-58	Klamath Falls	Link River PS and pressure line	Prov. approval
11-19-58	Myrtle Point	Sludge heating equipment	Comments submitted
11-20-58	Milton-Freewater	Industrial waste trunk sewer	Deferred
11-21-58	Lane County	Applegate High School	Approved
11-21-58	Linn County	Crabtree Grade School	Approved
11-24-58	Myrtle Point	Sludge heating equipment	Approved
11-26-58	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-26-58	Washington County	Fanno Creek sewage plant	Comments submitted
11-28-58	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-28-58	Lakeview	Lagoon	Comments submitted
12-1-58	Coos County	Sumner Grade School	Approved
12-2-58	Fort Stevens	Military installation	Prov. approval
12-3-58	Pendleton	Barnum's Addition sewers	Prov. approval
12-5-58	Oswego	Sunningdale sewers	Prov. approval
12-11-58	The Dalles	Hospital sewer	Prov. approval
12-10-58	Uplands	Sewer extensions	Not approved
12-11-58	Columbia San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-12-58	Lakeview	Uranium processing waste disposal	Prov. approval
12-16-58	Chiloquin	Sewage treatment plant (revised)	Prov. approval
12-16-58	Clackamas County	Rose Villa Home (prel. engineering report)	Prov. approval
12-19-58	Orchid San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-19-58	Pilot Rock	Flow measuring facilities	Approved
12-29-58	Milton-Freewater	Industrial waste sewer	Not approved
12-30-58	Multnomah County	Cleveland High School sewer	Approved
12-30-58	Jackson County	Walker Grade School sewer	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-30-58	Columbia County	Scappoose Union High School	Approved
12-30-58	Washington County	Phil Lewis Grade School	Approved
12-30-58	Clackamas County	Lower Logan Grade School	Approved
12-30-58	Multnomah County	Lynchview Grade School	Approved
12-30-58	Multnomah County	Jefferson High School sewer	Approved
12-30-58	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-31-58	Newberg	Villa Home sewers	Not approved
1-6-59	Prineville	East Ochoco Hgts. sewers	Prov. approval
1-8-59	Newberg	Villa Home sewers	Prov. approval
1-8-59	Oak Lodge	Supplemental prel. engrg. report	Approved
1-8-59	Multnomah County	Waste disposal for Pacific Meat Company	Not approved
1-8-59	Sherwood	Prel. report re: additions to sewage plant	Comments submitted
1-13-59	Umatilla County	Helix Grade School	Prov. approval
1-15-59	Multnomah County	Centennial Exp. sewerage	Comments submitted
1-16-59	Medford	Temple Drive sewer	Prov. approval
1-19-59	Eugene	Pilot plant study report	Approval
1-20-59	Oswego	North shore sewer and lift station	Not approved
1-28-59	Multnomah County	Knott St. School	Approved
1-30-59	Multnomah County	Ara Vista Sewer Dist. sewer	Prov. approval

City of Portland

Commissioner William A. Bowes, City Engineer Gordon L. Burt, Consultants A. M. Rawm and Ben S. Morrow, Consulting Engineer John W. Cunningham, and City Attorney Marian Rushing were present to represent the city of Portland. The secretary read the report which had been received from the city on January 15, 1959, in response to an order entered by the Sanitary Authority under the date of October 20, 1958.

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The Chairman informed the city's representatives that said report was not acceptable to the Sanitary Authority because it deferred until May of 1960 the holding of the necessary bond election, and because it gave no definite schedule for completion of the required plans and specifications for starting construction and for completion of the interceptor sewers and treatment works needed to abate the pollution in both the Willamette and Columbia Rivers.

Commissioner Bowes stated that the Council was opposed to spending \$120,000 to \$130,000 for a special election. He expressed the opinion that an aggressive educational campaign would be required in order to obtain voter approval and that such a campaign would require considerable time. He reported that the \$800,000 or more that the city now has on hand would be used to finance the preparation of the plans and the construction of some of the interceptors. Mr. Burt reported that the plans were about 25 per cent complete at the present time and that they would be 100 per cent complete by May, 1960. In response to a question from the Authority, he stated that they could be finished much sooner if more engineering help were made available and the project was put on a "rush" basis. Mr. Burt estimated that with the funds already available it would be possible to eliminate from 10 to 20 per cent of the present pollution load being discharged into the Willamette River. Both he and Commissioner Bowes stated that the city planned to construct the Garthwick sewer project this year as the first unit of the Willamette project.

After considerable discussion regarding the advisability and feasibility of the city's holding a bond election during 1959 and of speeding up the preparation of the engineering plans, Mr. Harms stated that it was his opinion that the city's proposal was not satisfactory; but at the same time it was not unreasonable.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried with one dissenting vote by Mr. Harms that the city of Portland be instructed to step up its program and, if possible, hold an election in the summer of 1959, and that in the meantime the Authority institute Court action to require that the city of Portland abate its pollution in the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, and that to insure that the city is proceeding with the engineering work definite reports of progress be submitted by the city during this period to the Sanitary Authority staff.

At the request of Mr. Burt, Mr. A. M. Rawn presented a discussion on the possibility of controlling the bacterial pollution in the Columbia River by diffusion of the sewage plant effluent rather than by chlorination. (Note: The October 20, 1958, order entered by the Authority in this matter makes no mention of chlorination.)

City of Seaside - Citation Hearing

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 15, 1959, City Attorney Avery A. Combs and City Engineer Frank S. Morse were present to represent the city of Seaside.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter.

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Seaside, dated January 15, 1959, and prepared by the staff of the Authority and copies of the same having been sent to the city and Authority members prior to the hearing, was not read at the hearing but was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

It having been stipulated to by both parties no witnesses were sworn in. The city's representatives stated that they had no objections to the Authority's entering an order as proposed in the aforementioned engineering report but that they merely wished to be informed of the requirements which the city would have to meet.

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They were advised that the staff of the Authority would be pleased to work with their consulting engineer relative to the technical details concerning the design of the required sewage collection and treatment works.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Seaside be ordered to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of the Necanicum River by the discharge therein of untreated and inadequately treated sewage and wastes and that the city of Seaside be further ordered to have a preliminary engineering study and cost estimate made of the facilities needed and to submit to the Authority on or before September 1, 1959, a report of the engineer's findings and recommendations together with an acceptable fiscal and construction program and schedule setting forth the city's plans for abatement of said pollution.

City of Estacada - Citation Hearing

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 15, 1959, the following were present to represent the city of Estacada: John C. Caldwell, Attorney; Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer; Robert Weinrich, Mayor; R. R. Cooke, Recorder; and Delbert Nordquist, Councilman.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter, and all testimony was given under oaths administered by Mr. Queseth.

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Estacada, dated January 15, 1959, and prepared by the staff of the Authority and copies of the same having been sent to the city and Authority members prior to the hearing, was not read at the hearing but was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

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The first witness called by Mr. Caldwell was Mr. Green. He testified that he had been retained by the city to make a preliminary engineering study and cost estimate of the facilities needed to provide adequate sewage disposal and that his detailed report would be submitted to the Authority within one week. He estimated that an approved lagoon system of sewage disposal would cost \$134,000 to build compared with a cost of \$212,000 for a new conventional sewage treatment plant. He estimated further that urgently needed storm sewers would initially cost an additional \$27,000 to build. He reported that the 1958 assessed valuation of the city was \$495,480. (The county assessment ratio in Clackamas County for 1958 was only 27 per cent and therefore the actual value was approximately \$1,840,000.) Mr. Green stated that a bond of an amount sufficient to finance the required project, if retired in 23 years at 4 per cent interest, would require \$9,000 per year for payment of principal and interest, and that a tax levy of 18 mills and a sewer user charge of \$3 per connection per month would raise sufficient funds for this purpose plus operating costs.

Mr. Cooke, the second witness called by Mr. Caldwell, testified that the city at the present time has a population of about 950 plus an additional daytime population of 750 students. He testified further that the city has the following outstanding bonded indebtedness:

\$5,000 in North Fork water revenue bonds which are due in November, 1959;

\$7,000 in general obligation water bonds of which \$3,000 are due in 1959 and \$4,000 in 1960;

\$52,000 in additional water bonds of which \$6,000 are due each year.

He reported that the city has a sewer fund of \$6,600 accumulated by means of a \$1 per month sewer user charge and of this amount \$2,850 was available

as of December 31, 1958, for engineering purposes. He reported further that one annexation election and two school bond elections had been defeated recently by the Estacada voters.

Mayor Weinrich testified that in his opinion no bond election should be held by the city until 1960 because the voters would not approve one before then.

Mr. Nordquist, Councilman in charge of sewage plant operation, testified that until last week he had not even seen the operating instructions for the treatment plant because they had been misplaced.

In response to a question Mr. Green testified that the present sewage treatment plant serving the city of Estacada is overloaded.

Mr. Caldwell admitted that said existing plant is completely overloaded and inadequate and that on occasion the receiving stream, the Clackamas River, is polluted. He argued, however, that the city should be granted additional time in which to install adequate sewage disposal facilities because the city does not have sufficient funds at the present time to finance such a project. He said he objected to certain statements in the aforementioned engineering report prepared by the Authority's staff in this matter, claiming that they were based on hearsay evidence.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Estacada be ordered to install by not later than January 1, 1960, adequate sewage treatment or disposal facilities for the abatement of pollution in the public waters of the Clackamas River, that in the meantime the city submit to the Authority at least once every three months a report of the progress being made, and that henceforth the city's sewage disposal facilities be effectively maintained and operated at all times.

The meeting was recessed at 12:10 p.m. and was reconvened at 2:10 p.m.  
Arrow Meat Company - Citation Hearing

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 15, 1959, the following were present to represent the Arrow Meat Company: George W. Mead, Attorney; Leland Jacobsmuhlen, owner; and Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter. It having been stipulated to by both parties the witnesses were not sworn in.

An engineering report in the matter of waste disposal by the Arrow Meat Company, dated January 15, 1959, and prepared by the staff of the Authority and copies of the same having been sent to the company and the Authority members prior to the hearing, was not read at the hearing but was made an official part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Mead reviewed briefly the attempts made by the company during the past several years to provide adequate waste disposal and to prevent pollution of the public waters of Council Creek. He stated that the company was now planning to install a fine screen for more effective pretreatment, that Mr. Green was studying the problem for the purpose of determining what additional treatment, if any, would be required in order to use land irrigation as a means of disposing of the wastes, and that it would take about 90 days for Mr. Green to complete his studies.

Mr. Mead, therefore, requested that the company be given 90 days in which to work out a solution to the problem of waste disposal. He stated the company had spent some \$35,000 for waste disposal thus far.

In response to a question from the Authority Mr. Green stated that if a lagoon were to be used for additional treatment it would take from

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30 to 45 days to complete the installation, whereas if a trickling filter or some similar type of treatment unit were used it would take at least 90 days to complete the project.

Mr. Mead would not admit that any stream pollution had ever been caused by the operation of said company or that any additional treatment facilities would be required. He had no explanation for the failure of the company to operate the existing facilities on certain occasions during the past, and he could not guarantee that the company would do any better in the future.

Mrs. John Burns, Mrs. C. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. G. Kraft, who reside near the Arrow Meat Company plant were present at the meeting and were heard. They claimed that the operations of said company had caused stream pollution in Council Creek and constituted a public nuisance.

Mr. Mead stated that if an order were entered against the company they would be forced to file an appeal.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the Arrow Meat Company be ordered to cease and desist polluting the public waters of Council Creek and that plans for adequate waste treatment or disposal facilities be submitted within 90 days from the date of this hearing.

#### Lundy Brothers - Citation Hearing

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 15, 1959, the following persons were present to represent the Lundy Brothers, Inc.: W. T. Hollen, Attorney; Everett Lundy, Fred Lundy, and Bob Robinson.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter.

An engineering report in the matter of gravel mining in the public waters of Drift Creek by said company, dated January 15, 1959, and prepared by the staff of the Authority and copies of the same having been sent prior to the hearing to the company, Authority members, State Game Commission and State Fish Commission, was not read at the hearing but was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Hollen described briefly the operations which have been conducted in Drift Creek by the company since their start in 1957. He claimed that these operations which extended about one mile above tidewater had not caused any pollution, although he did admit that there was some turbidity for 1800 yards or so downstream. He stated that the downstream waters are not used for domestic purposes and that although they are used very extensively for sport fishing there had never been any complaints registered by sport fishermen. He said the company had complied with the recommendations of the State Fish Commission that no gravel mining be performed above Township 13.

Mr. L. Dean Marriage, Water Resource Analyst for the State Fish Commission, stated that his agency was greatly concerned about the harmful effect on the spawning beds in Drift Creek by the removal of gravel, but he realized that such removal was not a responsibility of the Sanitary Authority, unless it created pollution of the downstream waters. He also expressed concern about the possible damage to the fishery due to siltation caused by the gravel mining and washing operations but he admitted that no evidence of such damage had been obtained.

After further discussion of the matter, it was concluded that there had not been sufficient evidence presented to prove that the operations of the Lundy Brothers, Inc., were in violation of state law; and, therefore,

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it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the case be dismissed.

Alpenrose Dairy - Citation Hearing

In response to a citation sent by certified mail on January 15, 1959, Mr. Leslie G. Miller, Maintenance Superintendent, and Mr. J. P. Leahey were present to represent the Alpenrose Dairy.

The proceedings of the hearing were recorded by Arvid E. Anderson, Court Reporter. By stipulation it was agreed that the witnesses need not be sworn in.

An engineering report in the matter of sewage and waste disposal by the Alpenrose Dairy, dated January 16, 1959, and prepared by the staff of the Authority and copies of the same having been sent prior to the hearing to the Dairy and the Authority members, was not read at the meeting but was made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Miller testified that the company intended to comply with the order of the Authority as proposed in the aforementioned engineering report.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Alpenrose Dairy be ordered to provide adequate sewage and waste disposal facilities for the abatement of pollution in the public waters of Fanno Creek and its tributaries, that said pollution be abated by not later than July 1, 1959, and that a progress report be submitted to the Authority by the company within 90 days from the date of this hearing.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the respective aforementioned engineering reports prepared by the staff of the Authority on the matters of sewage and/or waste disposal by the city of Seaside, the city of Estacada, the Arrow Meat Company and the Alpenrose Dairy be adopted as findings of fact in said cases.

City of Florence

Mr. Nile B. Paull, City Administrator, was present to request that the city of Florence be given a 5-year extension of time in which to construct a municipal sewage treatment plant.

On September 5, 1958, the Authority had granted the city permission to install a new 18-inch main sewer with the provisions that a bond issue sufficient in amount to finance the entire project including sewage treatment would be voted in 1958 and construction of the necessary interceptor sewer and sewage treatment works would be started by September, 1959, regardless of whether or not a federal grant was obtained.

Mr. Paull stated that the City Council had concluded that they could not meet the above provisions and, therefore, considered it necessary to request an additional 5-year extension of time in which to build the sewage treatment plant.

Because the city has no sewage treatment facilities at the present time and discharges raw sewage directly into the tidal waters of the Siuslaw River, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Florence be granted an additional one-year extension of time or until September, 1960, to start construction of its required sewage treatment works.

Federal Grant Program

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that June 15, 1959, be set as the deadline for submission of applications for federal construction grants for sewage treatment works for the 1960 fiscal year.

Multnomah County Commissioner M. James Gleason and Multnomah County Roadmaster Paul C. Northrop were present to represent the Tri-County

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Sanitation Committee. Mr. Arthur C. Bull, Attorney for the West Slope Sanitary District; Mr. Darrel L. Johnson, Attorney for the Broadmoor Sanitary District; Mrs. Barbara Wilcox, Washington County Commissioner; and Mr. Marvin Runyan, Consulting Engineer; and Mr. Joe Davies, Chairman of the Oak Lodge Sanitary District were also present in connection with the tentative allocation of federal grants to Multnomah County (for the Fanno Creek plant), the West Slope Sanitary District and the Oak Lodge Sanitary District.

Commissioner Gleason discussed the present status of the Tri-County master trunk sewer project and program. He reported that although progress had been made in the matter no contracts had yet been signed by Tri-County with the West Slope Sanitary District and other entities involved in the proposed Fanno Creek and Tryon Creek projects. With regard to the financing of said projects he reported that Multnomah County for the past three years had budgeted between \$200,000 and \$250,000 per year, that the total funds thus far included some \$60,000 to \$70,000 from Washington and Clackamas Counties and over \$600,000 from Multnomah County. He expected that the 1960 budgets of the three counties would include \$50,000 for Clackamas, \$30,000 for Washington and \$250,000 for Multnomah. He stated further that a bill was being prepared for presentation to the Legislature now in session to increase the authority of the Tri-County Committee.

Under the terms of the priorities for federal construction grants which were tentatively assigned by the Sanitary Authority to Multnomah County, the West Slope Sanitary District and the Oak Lodge Sanitary District, the necessary contracts between the various parties involved relative to joint use of the proposed projects were to be completed by not later than November 1, 1958.

After considerable discussion of this matter, it was concluded by the Authority members that an additional 30 to 60 days would be granted and that if at the end of that time said contractual agreements had not yet been signed by all parties concerned consideration would then be given to assigning the priorities for federal grants to other eligible applicants, some of which already have their projects under construction.

In their original application the Oak Lodge Sanitary District had requested a grant of \$80,400 which amount was tentatively approved by the Authority on August 8, 1958. In a revised application submitted on February 3, 1959, a grant of \$250,000 was requested. As of the date of this hearing the maximum amount of federal funds that could be made available to the Oak Lodge District was only \$124,356.17.

Following a discussion of the Oak Lodge project by Mr. Davies and Mr. Spies it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the revised applications submitted by the Oak Lodge Sanitary District for an increased federal grant to help finance a proposed sewage treatment works project consisting of a secondary treatment plant separate from the Tryon Creek plant of the Tri-County system be approved, that all present uncommitted funds be allocated to this project and that if and when additional funds become available this application be considered along with all others to the extent of the full amount requested and eligible.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m. The date for the next meeting was subject to the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

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SPECIAL MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 17, 1959

Following a conference with official representatives of Multnomah County, the Tri-County Sanitation Committee, and the West Slope and Broadmoor Sanitary Districts of Washington County, a special meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was held on April 17, 1959, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. At the conclusion of said conference, which was under the chairmanship of Mr. B. A. McPhillips, it was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the members of the Sanitary Authority convene in a special meeting.

Because of the absence of Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that Mr. McPhillips be elected as Acting Chairman. The special meeting of the Authority was therefore called to order by Mr. McPhillips at 3:15 p.m. on April 17, 1959. Other members present were Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold T. Johnson and Lewis A. Stanley. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary & Chief Engineer, Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and Earl N. Kari, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

At the afore-mentioned conference Mr. M. J. Gleason, Multnomah County Commissioner and Chairman of the Tri-County Sanitation Committee; Mr. A. C. Allen, Chairman of the West Slope Sanitary District; Mr. Jerome F. Morse, Jr., member of the West Slope Sanitary District board; Mr. A. C. Bull, attorney for West Slope; and Mr. Tom McNiesh, Chairman of the Broadmoor Sanitary

District each discussed the problems involved in working out mutually satisfactory agreements between the various parties involved in the matter of joint construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed Fanno Creek sewerage project.

Other representatives present at both the conference and meeting were: Judge J. A. Jaross of Washington County; Clayton Nyberg and Mrs. Barbara A. Wilcox, Washington County Commissioners; Paul C. Northrop Multnomah County Roadmaster; Howard W. Hughet, Assistant County Roadmaster; Herbert Schink, Secretary of West Slope Sanitary District; Darrell Johnson, attorney for the Broadmoor Sanitary District; Earl Hibbard, West Slope Sanitary District board member; Stetsen B. Harman, Broadmoor Sanitary District board member, and H. Loren Thompson, James R. Boydston and Robert M. Bonney, Consulting Engineers.

Because Multnomah County and the West Slope Sanitary District had failed to meet the deadlines and requirements previously established by the State Sanitary Authority at regular meetings on August 8, 1958, and February 6, 1959, it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that an extension of time until May 1, 1959, be granted to Multnomah County and the West Slope Sanitary District to qualify for their federal construction grants, that in order to so qualify the following steps must be taken by that date: (1) the necessary contracts between Multnomah County (or Tri-County) and the West Slope and Broadmoor Sanitary Districts of Washington County for the joint construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed Fanno Creek sewage treatment works projects must be signed and a copy of the same furnished this Authority and (2) a legal description of the county sewer district which has been created pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 451 ORS together with an opinion from the district attorney stating that Multnomah County

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has full legal authority to proceed with said project shall be furnished this Authority, and further that if by May 1, 1959, Multnomah County and West Slope have failed to so qualify the federal funds tentatively allotted to them shall be immediately allocated to the next eligible projects as follows: Oak Lodge Sanitary District \$250,000; Brookings \$46,530; Prineville \$44,745; Ontario \$72,000; The Dalles \$94,500 and Hood River \$58,000.

The secretary was instructed to notify both applicants by letter of the action taken so that no misunderstanding would occur.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*

CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

of the

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 8, 1959

The seventy-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 p.m., July 8, 1959, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., Edward C. Harms, Jr., Harold T. Johnson, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; R. E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler, Donald J. Benson, and James L. Agee,

Associate Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; H. W. Merryman, T. M. Gerow and H. M. Patterson, District Engineers; and Robert B. Percy, Chemist.

Minutes

It was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that the minutes of the Seventy-sixth meeting, as corrected, the minutes of the April 17 Special Meeting and the minutes of the March 4, 1959, Air Pollution Authority meeting be approved.

Appointment of Hearings Officer

The chairman stated that since the work of the Sanitary Authority now included air pollution control and in view of the difficulty of holding frequent meetings, it might be desirable to consider the appointment of a hearings officer. Such an officer could hold hearings in cities other than Portland which would permit persons in these other communities to attend and be heard.

It was MOVED by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the Authority authorize the appointment of a hearings officer and that the Secretary be directed to investigate the matter and bring in his recommendations at the next meeting of the Authority.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 134 project plans during the months of February through June, 1959, be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-5-59	The Dalles	13th St. sewer extension	Not approved
2-5-59	The Dalles	Ericksen's 3rd addn. sewers	Prov. approval
2-5-59	South Bear Creek	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-5-59	Marion County	Turner School Addition	Approved
2-10-59	Coos County	Englewood School Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-11-59	Multnomah County	Oregon Centennial Exposition sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
2-16-59	The Dalles	13th St. sewer extension (revised plans)	Prov. approval
2-17-59	Milwaukie	Omark Industries sewer	Prov. approval
2-17-59	Oswego	Pumping equipment	Approved
2-18-59	Boardman	Prel. report and plans for sewer system and lagoon	Approved
2-24-59	Pendleton	Young's Addn. sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-24-59	Central Point	Sewer extensions	Deferred
2-24-59	Clackamas County	Beavercreek School sewerage	Approved
2-26-59	Albany	Albany Airport sewers	Prov. approval
2-26-59	Chiloquin	Sewer extension & lift station	Prov. approval
3-4-59	Douglas County	Winston Grade School	Approved
3-4-59	Coos County	North Bend Jr. High School	Approved
3-4-59	Umatilla County	Helix Grade School	Approved
3-4-59	Lake County	Fremont School (Lakeview)	Approved
3-5-59	Coos County	Eastside Grade School	Not approved
3-5-59	Bates	Prel. Engineering Report	Prov. approval
3-5-59	Umatilla County	Pleasant View Grade School	Approved
3-6-59	Clackamas County	RoseVilla Homes sewage plant	Deferred
3-16-59	Medford	Eastover Terrace and Hillcrest Road sewers	Prov. approval
3-16-59	Waldport	Effluent chlorination facilities	Prov. approval
3-16-59	Central Point	Sewer extensions and pump station	Not approved
3-16-59	Washington County	Cornelius Grade School	Approved
3-16-59	Tillamook County	Neah-Kah-Nie High School	Approved
3-17-59	Oregon City	South Oregon City Grade School	Prov. approval
3-17-59	Clackamas County	West Concord Grade School	Prov. approval
3-17-59	Multnomah County	Lynchwood Elementary School	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-18-59	Estacada	Prel. engineering report	Approved
3-18-59	The Dalles Dam	Security Building sewerage	Approved
3-23-59	Medford	Blossom Hill Terrace sewers	Prov. approval
3-24-59	Josephine County	Highland Grade School	Approved
3-26-59	Clackamas County	RoseVilla temporary sewage plant	Prov. approval
3-30-59	Brookings	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-31-59	Multnomah County	Portland Union stockyards sewerage	Prov. approval
4-1-59	Hood River	Apple Growers Assn'n outfall	Prov. approval
4-2-59	Albany	High School sewerage	Prov. approval
4-2-59	Roseburg	Sherwood-Sharp sewer	Prov. approval
4-3-59	Tri-County	Fanno Creek sewage plant	Prov. approval
4-8-59	Medford	Berrydale pump stations	Comments submitted
4-9-59	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Sewer system	Prov. approval
4-14-59	Oswego	No. Shore sewage lift station	Not approved
4-14-59	Pendleton	Park View Addition sewers	Prov. approval
4-16-59	Toledo	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4-17-59	Independence	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4-17-59	West Linn	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-17-59	Mt. Hebo	Revised plans for sewage plant	Prel. approval
4-20-59	Scio	Preliminary report	Comments submitted
4-21-59	Central Point	Royal Heights Subd. lift station	Not approved
4-22-59	Oswego	Yates street sewer	Prov. approval
4-22-59	Medford	Berrydale sewers	Prov. approval
4-23-59	Roseburg	Miller's addition sewer	Prov. approval
4-24-59	North Roseburg	Cloverdale sewers	Prov. approval
4-24-59	Clackamas County	Wilsonville Grade School	Approved
4-24-59	Mt. Hebo	Cantonment area sewage plant	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
4-27-59	Central Point	Crater-Faber Sewers	Not approved
4-27-59	Independence	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-27-59	Nyssa	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted
4-27-59	Raleighwood	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted
4-29-59	Washington County	Sunset High School	Approved
4-29-59	Benton County	Garfield School	Approved
4-29-59	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-30-59	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-30-59	Sherman County	Sherman County High School	Approved
4-30-59	Linn County	Knox Butte School	Approved
5-4-59	Hermiston	Sewage lift station	Comments submitted
5-5-59	Bates	Sewer system and lagoon	Deferred
5-5-59	The Dalles	Revised plans for sewage plant	Prov. approval
5-6-59	Brookford	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-7-59	Central Point	Royal Heights sewers and pump station	Prov. approval
5-7-59	Pilot Rock	U. S. Gypsum Co. septic tank	Prov. approval
5-8-59	Bel Aire	Plant additions, prel. plans	Prov. approval
5-8-59	Uplands	Prel. engineering report	Comments submitted
5-8-59	Multnomah County	Kensington Grade School	Approved
5-8-59	Douglas County	Glide Jr. High School	Comments submitted
5-8-59	Washington County	Farmington View Grade School	Approved
5-11-59	Washington County	Hazeldale School	Approved
5-11-59	Benton County	Philomath High School	Approved
5-11-59	Multnomah County	Prescott School Addition	Approved
5-11-59	Clackamas County	Oak Grove Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-11-59	Multnomah County	Humboldt Grade School	Approved
5-11-59	Lincoln County	Lincoln School	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
5-11-59	Marion County	Silverton High School Addn.	Approved
5-11-59	Marion County	McKinley Grade School	Approved
5-11-59	Washington County	Metzger Grade School	Approved
5-11-59	Roseburg	Sherwood-Sharp sewers	Prov. approval
5-12-59	Umatilla County	Stanfield Grade School	Approved
5-12-59	Marion County	Cummings School Addition	Approved
5-12-59	Marion County	Liberty School Addition	Approved
5-12-59	Jackson County	Medford High School	Approved
5-13-59	Multnomah County	Perdita Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
5-13-59	Taft, Nelscott, Delake	Prel. engineering report	Approved
5-21-59	Oak Lodge	Revised sewer plans	Prov. approval
5-21-59	Albany	South Residential sewer extension	Prov. approval
5-21-59	Sunset Heights	Sewer extensions & pump station	Not approved
5-21-59	Medford	S. Riverside & Oak View sewers	Not approved
5-21-59	Tigard	Nalley's Potato Chip plant waste disposal	Not approved
5-22-59	Oak Lodge No. 2	Prel. Engineering report	Approved
5-22-59	Portland	Garthwich interceptor	Prov. approval
5-27-59	Toledo	Sewer district No. 7	Prov. approval
5-27-59	Albany	Freeway Addn. sewer No. 2	Prov. approval
5-27-59	Bel Aire	Oxidation pond	Prov. approval
5-27-59	Medford	S. Riverside & Oak View sewers	Prov. approval
5-27-59	Lane County	Washington Grade School addn.	Approved
5-27-59	Lane County	Howard Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-27-59	Lane County	Adams Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-27-59	Lane County	Thomas Jefferson Jr. High	Approved
5-28-59	Winston	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-28-59	Washington County	H. A. Schmitt property sewerage	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-28-59	Hood River	Distillery waste disposal	Prov. approval
5-28-59	Eastside	Grade School & City Hall	Prov. approval
5-28-59	Salem	Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. lagoon	Prov. approval
5-28-59	Washington County	Uplands Subd. sewer system	Deferred
6-1-59	Lane County	Willakenzie Grade School	Approved
6-1-59	Philomath	Chapwood, Inc., waste disposal	Prov. approval
6-3-59	Oak Lodge	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-4-59	Raleighwood	Callwood sewer extensions	Deferred
6-4-59	Washington County	Furlong Park prel. plans	Prov. approval
6-11-59	Newport	Sewer extensions and lift station	Not approved
6-12-59	Milwaukie	Ardenwald Area B sewers	Deferred
6-12-59	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-12-59	Corvallis	Laterals 45, 50-A, 52-52-A, 52-B and 51-A	Prov. approval
6-12-59	Medford	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-17-59	Washington County	Tektronix sewers	Prov. approval
6-19-59	Milwaukie	Ardenwald Area B Sewers	Prov. approval
6-23-59	Sunset Heights S.D.	Sewers	Prov. approval
6-23-59	Washington County	Fred Meyer Store sewage disposal	Prov. approval
6-24-59	The Dalles	Sewage treatment plant (revised)	Approved
6-25-59	Newport	Sewer extensions	Not approved
6-26-59	Washington County	Hillsboro Jr. High School	Approved
6-26-59	Multnomah County	Alpenrose Dairy Waste Disposal	Prov. approval

#### Applications for Federal Construction Grants

The Chairman announced that while no appropriations had been made by Congress for construction grants for the 1960 fiscal year, the Authority would proceed to establish priorities at the meeting. It was also pointed out that applications had been received for grants which totaled approximately

three times the amount expected to be allotted to Oregon.

Mr. McPhillips asked what amount was available for grants in 1959-60. The Secretary replied that approximately \$676,000 would be available for the next fiscal year. Mr. Wendel stated that since the Tri-County projects would determine to a large extent what funds would be available for the remaining projects the status of Multnomah County's applications for the Denny Road treatment plant and the Fanno Creek interceptor should be discussed first with West Slope Sanitary District's request for funds for an interceptor sewer. Mr. Gleason, Chairman of the Tri-County Sanitation Committee, appeared to represent Multnomah County with Commissioners Jack Bain and Al Brown. He presented a resolution adopted by the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners relating to the necessity of the project and stated that the Sanitary Authority now had the legal opinions that were requested as well as the resolution of necessity and convenience. At the request of the Chairman the Secretary read the resolution.

Commissioner Gleason reported that the Denny Road treatment plant will have capacity to serve the Broadmoor and West Slope Sanitary Districts, that tentative contracts have been offered to these districts which they are now studying, that Multnomah County was ready to immediately let contracts for not only the treatment plant but also the Fanno Creek interceptor, and that construction could be started as soon as Federal funds became available.

The question was asked as to how long before a contract between Multnomah County and the West Slope Sanitary District would be signed. Commissioner Gleason reported that the county's engineers arrived at present contract rates the first of the week and that the attorneys for the West Slope and Broadmoor are to discuss the terms with their respective boards.

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Mr. Bull, attorney for the West Slope Sanitary District, stated that he had met with Mr. Gleason, that he had a copy of the contract and the proposed rates. The chief objections at the present time were (1) amortization of West Slope Sanitary District's share of total cost of plant including the federal grant and (2) the limitation on total flow to 1,500,000 gallons daily. With proposed annexations to the district the capacity allowed would be used and additional capacity would increase the cost by 100%. He reported that West Slope Sanitary District is extremely anxious to get started if those two items can be resolved.

Mr. Harms expressed the opinion that under the priority point schedule the proposed Tri-County projects were near the top, and since these are large projects, it would necessitate awarding most of the money to them and that they should be carried out as a joint project.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Johnson that a tentative allocation of \$250,000 be awarded the Fanno Creek project with the condition that an acceptable contract would be signed with the West Slope Sanitary District.

Mr. Darrell L. Johnson, Attorney for Broadmoor Sanitary District, stated that at a conference with Commissioner Gleason the rate study and contract were given them; that he had discussed the matter with the chairman of his Board and Mr. Bull; and that the Broadmoor Sanitary District's objections are based on the capacity of the plant and the amortization costs including the federal grant. If the federal grant is eliminated from the costs he anticipated no big problems in reaching a contract agreement.

Mr. B. A. McPhillips asked when federal grant funds would be available. The secretary replied that we should know by the end of July 1959. Mr. McPhillips indicated that inasmuch as the Authority had held up the 1959 grants in the hope they would solve their contractual problems it was his opinion that a deadline should be set now for disposition of these funds.

Commissioner Gleason stated that county funds were available for the Fanno Creek interceptor and treatment plant and that Multnomah County was ready and able to initiate construction immediately regardless of whether West Slope was included or not because the project would serve several thousand people. He expressed the hope that the Authority would consider the Fanno Creek interceptor and treatment plant eligible as a single system.

MOTION by Mr. Harms :- Mr. Harms offered to amend the motion to add that contracts be arrived at between Multnomah County and the West Slope Sanitary District by not later than the next Sanitary Authority meeting with the understanding that all allocations are tentative. Mr. Johnson accepted the amendment to the motion, the Chairman called for the question, and the motion was adopted. It was then MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried that the West Slope Sanitary District be issued a priority certificate for \$249,242 provided contracts have been completed with Multnomah County and the Broadmoor Sanitary District by the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

The Chairman then called on the secretary and Mr. Spies who summarized the status of the projects for which grants had been requested by the other applicants, as follows:

Dufur

Needs a sewer system and treatment works but has made no progress in the preparation of final plans or the development of a fiscal program.

Stayton

Needs a sewer system and treatment works. Preliminary engineering report received but city has not submitted construction plans and a bond election held in April failed.

Tryon Creek

Construction plans received, and no bond issue necessary. Ability to proceed with construction in 1959-1960 is doubtful because of lack of funds.

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Elgin

Application for funds and a preliminary engineering report have been submitted but no further action has been taken on a fiscal or construction program.

Lafayette

Application for funds and a preliminary engineering report received but no further action has been taken on a fiscal and construction schedule.

Canyonville

Application for funds and preliminary engineering report received. A bond election held in May was approved. Plans and specifications must be submitted but project is ready to go.

Green Sanitary District

District has voted bonds but has been unable to sell them on open market. District could not meet Housing and Home Finance Agency's requirements for purchase of bonds. Legislation adopted in 1959 would enable state of Oregon to buy bonds from district. Petitions in opposition to state purchase of bonds now being circulated in the district. District also proposes construction of sewage stabilization ponds rather than make connection to Roseburg system, which is contrary to application and basis on which original bond issue was adopted. Fiscal affairs appear to be too complicated at the moment to allocate any federal funds for this project.

Estacada

At the last meeting of the Authority a public hearing was held and the city ordered to proceed with the construction of sewage treatment works. An application for federal funds and a preliminary engineering report have been submitted. A bond election will be necessary to finance the project. The city intends to hold an election at an early date.

Lakeview

This project is ready to go. Final plans have been received for oxidation ponds which will replace overloaded sewage treatment plant. Bonds have been voted and the site for lagoon purchased or optioned. Bonds have not been sold yet but the city has no outstanding indebtedness on sewers. The city will open bids on July 14.

LaGrande

An application for federal funds was submitted in May 1958. No preliminary engineering report has yet been submitted. A bond election is proposed during October.

Vernonia

Application for federal funds was received last month. The city has some funds on hand and it may not be necessary to vote bonds. Several months ago the Authority permitted the city to extend sewers with the understanding that the city would install sewage treatment works. Additional treatment is required to abate pollution. The project is partially ready to go ahead.

Ashland

Submitted application for federal funds in May of last year which was approved and forwarded to the Public Health Service. Sufficient local funds are on hand. Project required to abate pollution caused in public waters of Bear Creek. Final construction plans and specifications have not been submitted.

Florence

Submitted application for federal funds last month. Preliminary engineering report was submitted in 1957. No definite fiscal or construction program.

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Eugene

Application for federal funds filed in August of last year. Final plans and specifications have been prepared and submitted. The city is ready to go on a project to provide secondary treatment which is required to abate pollution of the Willamette River.

Garibaldi

Application was received last month for federal funds for the construction of sewage pumping facilities. No bond issue would be required.

Salem

Application for federal funds received in 1958 for the construction of an interceptor sewer. This project does not contemplate additional treatment for the interceptor system. The city is now making studies for future additions to the treatment plant to comply with the Sanitary Authority instructions.

State of Oregon

Project under construction. Priority points low.

Nyssa

Application incomplete. Insufficient information furnished.

Mr. Kent Mathewson, City Manager of Salem, appeared and spoke for Mayor Russell F. Bonesteele and the City Council. He was accompanied by Mr. B. T. Van Wormer, Assistant City Engineer, and Mr. Howard D. Brandvold, Director of Finance. Mr. Mathewson reported that Salem's position was no different from other communities, that the city had \$100,000 in the bank, that if they could be granted an additional \$50,000 they could proceed with construction immediately. He commented on the problem created by septic tank discharge into Croisan Creek and stated that competent medical authorities have pointed out that this sewage not only is creating pollution problems but is a health menace. If this grant were approved, the city would immediately require that these houses be connected to sewers

which would take it to the sewage treatment plant and give it full primary treatment. He would urge that the application be approved and again stated that the city was prepared to proceed on 48 hours notice should the allocation of federal funds be made.

Dr. Erickson raised the question as to whether primary treatment of sewage as provided by Salem would be sufficient to handle the additional load from the Fairmont and Candalaria areas.

Mr. Mathewson stated that he was under the impression that the city was meeting the requirements for primary treatment, that they are using in excess of 700 pounds of chlorine per day and have been able to maintain a slight residual in the plant effluent.

It was pointed out, however, that the organic load on the plant increases as the canning season develops and this load does influence pollution conditions in the river.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority grant Salem the full five points permitted for primary treatment bringing the city's total priority points to 18.

After further discussion of the various proposed projects, the following actions were taken by the Authority members:-

Canyonville

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that a tentative priority for \$43,410, subject to availability of federal funds, be awarded to Canyonville.

Estacada

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that a tentative priority for \$33,398, conditioned on a successful bond election by September 30 and subject to availability of federal funds, be awarded to the city of Estacada.

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Lakeview

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that a tentative priority for \$52,041, subject to availability of federal funds, be awarded to Lakeview.

Vernonia

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that a tentative priority for \$19,152, provided financial ability is shown by September 30 and subject to availability of federal funds, be awarded the city of Vernonia

Ashland

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the city of Ashland be named first alternate to receive federal funds should other projects fail to qualify.

Salem

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the city of Salem be named second alternate to receive federal funds should other projects fail to qualify.

Pilot Rock

A memorandum prepared by the staff relating to the pollution of Birch Creek by wastes from the Pilot Rock Lumber Company and from the United States Gypsum Company board manufacturing plant at Pilot Rock, Oregon, and distributed to the members prior to the meeting was reviewed. It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the chairman be authorized to cite the Pilot Rock Lumber Company and the U. S. Gypsum Company at Pilot Rock to appear at the next meeting of the Authority and show cause why an order should not be entered requiring abatement of the nuisance created by the pollution of Birch Creek.

Bear Creek

Mr. T. M. Gerow, District Sanitary Engineer, presented a summary of the memorandum relating to the pollution of Bear Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River. He reported that this particular stream system has not received much attention in recent years and that the most recent interest has been brought about by the Izaak Walton League and a group of citizens to prevent existing and further pollution with the hope they can improve this water resource, particularly if additional water can be placed in the stream so it can be used for recreation and fish production. He pointed out that the problem is not a new one but an existing one of gravel washing and mining in the stream, and wastes discharged from meat packing and processing plants. He recommended that known violators be instructed to abate and if satisfactory progress is not made that offenders be cited to appear and show cause why they should not be ordered to abate the pollution of Bear Creek. Mr. Gerow recommended that notices be sent to the following:- Eastside Custom Slaughterhouse, M. C. Lininger and Sons, Jackson County, Arvel L. Nash, Tru-Mix Concrete Company, Medford Concrete Construction Company, Bateman and Sons, and Medford Meat Company. He also suggested that the pear growers should be asked to keep toxic substances out of the stream.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the secretary be instructed to notify the following to take immediate steps to abate pollution and if satisfactory progress is not made they be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority:- Eastside Custom Slaughterhouse, M. C. Lininger and Sons, Jackson County, Arvel L. Nash, Tru-Mix Concrete Company, Medford Concrete Construction Company, Bateman and Sons, and Medford Meat Company.

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Conference on Lower Columbia River

The secretary referred to the preliminary draft of a proposed action program for the abatement of pollution in the Lower Columbia River which will be considered at a conference with the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington Pollution Control Commission and Oregon State Sanitary Authority sometime in September. He stated that Mr. Stanley had tentatively concurred in the program but had raised the question as to the necessity for two bacterial standards, one for boating and the other for water skiing and swimming. It was pointed out that these are standards for an interstate stream suggested by the Public Health Service and would require further discussion at the conference in September. Dr. Erickson stated that he had served on the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board. There are so many different uses of watersheds and streams in the United States that this is one of the many reasons uniform standards have not been established. At the conclusion of further discussion it was agreed that the program should again be reviewed after the conference in September.

The Chairman then asked for a report on the status of Seaside, Arrow Meat Company and Alpenrose Dairy. It was reported that Seaside has retained engineers to conduct necessary studies and to make a preliminary report and recommendations. It was concluded that the city is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Benson reported that Arrow Meat Company was making some progress but that no plans or specifications for improvements have been submitted.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the matter be referred to the attorney general for appropriate action.

Mr. Benson also reported that Alpenrose Dairy has submitted plans which have been approved and that construction has started. They have not ceased pollution but are proceeding with haste and the project should

be completed in about thirty (30) days or more. At the present time they are putting the waste on the ground and are trying to keep as much as possible out of the stream.

The Chairman then asked about the status of court proceedings against the city of Portland and suggested that every possible means should be used to bring this matter to trial.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that Mr. Queseth be requested to do everything possible to expedite the court's action in the Sanitary Authority's case against the city of Portland.

Portland - Chipman Chemical Company

Mr. Hatchard reported that since late 1956 the Chipman Chemical Company has been producing 2-4-D, an herbicide, and during the production, chlorophenol type organic compounds are released to the atmosphere from several steps in the process. These substances produce strong penetrating odors at very low concentrations. Some control facilities were included in the original plan, however, many complaints of obnoxious odors were received. Major additions were made to the air pollution control facilities in the fall of 1957, but changes in the production methods prevented the full operation of the new control facilities.

During 1959 several hundred complaints were received by the City of Portland and the Authority from residents in metropolitan Portland. The frequent presence of the obnoxious odors were the main basis for complaint, but some were concerned regarding health effects. Intensive investigations were made and the company management was notified again that emissions from the plant were still in violation of Section 449.730, ORS.

The Company has advised the staff that plans for additional control are being designed and will be submitted to the Authority for review, and that the installation of the facilities will be completed during the plant shutdown between July 15 and September 15, 1959.

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It was recommended that:-

1. The Chipman Chemical Company be notified that plans and/or reports describing the additional air pollution control facilities, to be in compliance with State Statutes, be submitted to the Authority for review by August 15, 1959.

2. That if the plans and/or reports are not submitted by this date, or do not appear to adequately control the atmospheric discharges, the Company be cited to appear at the next Authority meeting.

Mr. C. E. Carlsen representing Chipman Chemical Company stated that they have definite plans for equipment to control the odor problem and these could be submitted by August 1, 1959.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be accepted with the exception that the date for compliance be changed from August 15 to August 1, 1959.

Albany - Western Kraft Corporation

Mr. Hatchard reported that since December 1955 the Authority's staff has been investigating complaints regarding emissions into the atmosphere from the Western Kraft Pulp Mill north of Albany. The original plant design included some control equipment and several control additions have subsequently been made.

The Western Kraft technical staff has measured the major discharges from the pulp mill and has prepared summary reports. The Authority staff has prepared two previous summary reports and a report of 1959 investigations will be completed soon. The Authority staff field investigations during 1959 show that the presence of obnoxious odors is still creating a public nuisance on property downwind from the mill in violation of Section 449.730 ORS.

Mr. Hatchard recommended that:

1. Western Kraft Corporation be notified that a definite program describing the installation of additional control facilities, to comply with state statutes be submitted to the Authority by September 15, 1959.

2. The control facilities include treatment of non-condensable substances contained in the digester blow and relief gases, the recovery furnaces and other sources creating public nuisance.

3. That if adequate plans and specifications are not submitted by September 15, 1959, the Western Kraft Corporation be cited to appear at the next Authority meeting.

Mr. Waldemar Seton, Technical Director, Western Kraft Corporation, appeared and stated that they completed tests on atmospheric emissions during the past year and had submitted their reports to the Air Pollution Authority and that they are now evaluating the available methods of control. He explained that the three main approaches to controlling the non-condensibles from the digester blow and relief gases are: (1) oxidation towers, (2) Collectors to store gas volume and conversion to non-odorous compounds by controlled combustion, and (3) a combination stripping column and black liquor stabilization facilities.

Mr. Seton reported that some oxidation towers have been installed which pass the non-condensibles in one step but unfortunately the companies with these installations have not made the data available regarding the control efficiency. He explained that Western Kraft was undertaking studies of the black liquor to determine whether an oxidation tower would be an advantageous step. He pointed out that the main problem is the \$100,000 cost and the unknown degree of odor reduction that would result. He states that because several control methods need evaluation, perhaps more time will be needed than Mr. Hatchard had suggested in his report. The Chairman asked Mr. Seton how much time would he suggest as a minimum. Mr. Seton replied that his company could present a time estimate at the next Sanitary Authority meeting.

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Dr. Erickson stated that as he drove through Albany at about 6 PM on Sunday, July 5, 1959, he had never experienced a more obnoxious odor than was being emitted by the plant and he thought the Authority should do everything possible to require correction of this source of air pollution, particularly since the plant has doubled its capacity in spite of the existing pollution problem.

Mr. Harms was of the opinion that there is a decided difference between the Weyerhaeuser plant at Springfield and the Western Kraft plant at Albany. Mr. Seton stated that while the pulping processes are the same, the Weyerhaeuser mill which uses an oxidation tower has electrostatic precipitators for control rather than the Venturi scrubbers used by Western Kraft.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Seton if it would be impossible to provide the Authority with a definite plan for elimination of this nuisance by the 15th of September, 1959. Mr. Seton replied that his company wanted to install the most effective controls to do the most good and September 15 would be a little early because of the analytical work required before plans were submitted. Mr. McPhillips stated that the investigation had been going on since 1955 and he thought a definite program should be presented no later than September 15, 1959.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that (1) Western Kraft Corporation be notified that a definite program for installation of control facilities must be submitted to the Authority by September 15, 1959; (2) that the control facilities include treatment of the non-condensable substances contained in the digester blow and relief gases, the recovery furnaces and other sources creating public nuisance; and (3) that if adequate plans and specifications are not submitted by September 15, 1959, the Western Kraft Corporation be cited to appear at the next Authority meeting.

Southern Pacific Railroad

A report was presented by Mr. James L. Agee relative to complaints caused by open burning refuse dumps operated by the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Eugene in Lane County. He reported dense smoke and flyash from open burning was observed in June and September, 1958, and that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was notified regarding the violation and that recommendations had been submitted to the Company. Mr. Agee stated that the company replied that they were designing an incinerator to handle this waste. He reported that additional complaints had been received recently and that the staff recommends that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be notified that open burning be discontinued by September 1, 1959; otherwise, the Authority would have no alternative but to cite the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be so notified.

The next meeting was called for September 9, 1959.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:45 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## Minutes of the Seventy-Eighth Meeting

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

November 24, 1959

The seventy-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by B. A. McPhillips, acting chairman, at 2:00 p.m. November 24, 1959, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Lewis A. Stanley and Herman P. Meierjorgen, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Ronald R. Ott and Ronald I. Culver, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; H. M. Patterson, H. W. Merryman and T. M. Gerow, District Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; and Robert B. Percy, Ed Taylor, George L. Toombs and Robert C. Barnes, Chemists.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that Mr. B. A. McPhillips be elected acting chairman in the absence of Mr. Harold F. Wendel.

Minutes

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen, and carried, that the minutes of the Seventy-Seventh meeting be approved as prepared by the secretary.

Project Plans

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that actions taken by the engineering staff on the following 177 project plans during the months of July, August, September and October, 1959, be approved.

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-2-59	Douglas County	Reedsport Union High School	Approved
7-3-59	Columbia San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-3-59	Oceanlake	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-6-59	Oswego	Erickson Street sewer	Prov. approval
7-8-59	Beaverton	Sewer extension for 67 homes	Prov. approval
7-8-59	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-9-59	Multnomah County	Rockwood Grade School	Approved
7-9-59	Washington County	Hillsboro Union High School	Approved
7-9-59	Klamath County	Merrill Grade School	Approved
7-9-59	Multnomah County	Columbia Grade School	Approved
7-9-59	Lane County	Ellis Parker School	Approved
7-9-59	Linn County	Cascadia Grade School	Prov. approval
7-10-59	Beaverton	Sewer Ext. Bel-Aire #3 Addn.	Prov. approval
7-10-59	Linn County	New Albany Grade School	Approved
7-10-59	Washington County	Reedville Grade School	Approved
7-10-59	Washington County	Hal Smith Subdivision sewage disposal proposal	Prel. approval
7-13-59	Klamath County	Johns-Manville industrial waste pretreatment	Permission granted to install on trial basis
7-13-59	Scio	City septic tank system	Not approved
7-13-59	Linn County	McFarland School sewerage	Comments submitted
7-14-59	Sunset Valley	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-15-59	Ontario	Sewage stabilization ponds	Prov. approval
7-15-59	Knoxtown San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Not approved
7-16-59	Lane County	Camp Creek Grade School	Approved
7-16-59	Lane County	Upper Elmira Grade School	Approved
7-17-59	Uplands	Sewage treatment works	Deferred
7-17-59	Furlong Park	Sewage treatment works	Deferred

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-17-59	Lane County	Creswell Union High School	Approved
7-17-59	Umatilla County	Central Grade School	Approved
7-20-59	Clackamas County	Maple Grove Grade School	Approved
7-20-59	Umatilla County	Weston Grade School	Approved
7-20-59	Knoxtown San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-23-59	Prineville	Sewage stabilization ponds	Prov. approval
7-24-59	Corvallis	Sewer 56-A and trunk 9-B-A	Prov. approval
7-24-59	Toledo	Revised sewer plans	Approved
7-24-59	Multnomah County	Columbia Pickle Company waste disposal	Prov. approval
7-24-59	Multnomah County	Mutual Construction Company Subdivision	Prel. approval
7-24-59	Raleighwood	Callwood sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-24-59	Raleighwood	Raleighwood Terrace sewer	Prov. approval
7-27-59	Silverton	Storm water pumping station	Not approved*
7-27-59	Bunker Hill	Additions to sewage plant	Not approved
7-27-59	Washington County	Raleigh Park Grade School	Not approved*
7-27-59	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-28-59	Springfield	Park Street sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-28-59	Scio	Sewerage system	Not approved*
7-28-59	Ontario	Revised plans for pump station	Comments submitted
7-28-59	Washington County	Golfland sewage disposal	Not approved
7-29-59	Tigard San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-29-59	Medford	Springbrook Road sewer	Not approved
7-30-59	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-30-59	Gold Beach	U. S. Plywood Corporation glue waste disposal	Conditional permit granted for construction

\* Conditional permit issued for construction

Date	Location	Project	Action
7-30-59	Lowell	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-7-59	Lane County	McKenzie School Addition	Approved
8-7-59	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-7-59	Clackamas County	Sandy Grade School Addition	Approved
8-7-59	Washington County	Sunset Valley Grade School	Approved
8-10-59	Clackamas County	Cottrell Grade School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Portland	Grant High School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Canby	Eccles Primary School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Clackamas County	Ardenwald Grade School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Hillsboro	Jr. High School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Multnomah County	Powell Valley School Addition	Approved
8-11-59	Eastside	Grade School Addition	Prov. approval
8-12-59	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific Paper Company pipe line	Permission granted to construct
8-13-59	Deschutes County	Terrebonne Grade School	Deferred
8-13-59	Jackson County	Elk Trail Grade School	Approved
8-13-59	Coos County	Bunker Hill Grade School Addn.	Approved
8-13-59	Curry County	Riley Creek Grade School	Approved
8-13-59	Molalla	Grade School Addition	Approved
8-13-59	Washington County	Witch Hazel School Addition	Approved
8-14-59	Benton County	Mt. View School Addition	Approved
8-14-59	Lane County	Applegate High School Addition	Approved
8-17-59	Linn County	Liberty Grade School Addition	Approved
8-18-59	Linn County	Gore Grade School Addition	Prov. approval
8-18-59	Washington County	Center Street Trailer Park	Temp. approval
8-18-59	Columbia County	Scappoose Union High School Addn.	Approved
8-18-59	Coos County	Charleston Grade School Addition	Approved
8-19-59	Raleigh San. Dist.	Sewer extension and lift station	Not approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
8-19-59	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions (#27)	Prov. approval
8-19-59	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-19-59	Gold Beach	High School Addition	Approved
8-19-59	Nyssa	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
8-19-59	Douglas County	Reedsport High School Addition	Approved
8-19-59	Phoenix	Phoenix Grade School Addition	Approved
8-20-59	Oswego	LID #47 sewers	Prov. approval
8-20-59	McMinnville	S.W. sanitary sewer 1959-2	Prov. approval
8-20-59	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewage pumping station	Approved
8-20-59	Marion County	Cascade Union High School	Approved
8-20-59	Marion County	Jefferson Grade School Addition	Approved
8-20-59	Linn County	Crawfordsville Grade School Addn.	Approved
8-20-59	Marion County	North Santiam Grade School Addn.	Approved
8-20-59	Uplands	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
8-21-59	Benton County	Riverview Hgts. Subd. sewers	Deferred
8-24-59	Deschutes County	Terrebonne Grade School	Approved
8-24-59	Newport	Spring Street sewer and pump station	Prov. approval
8-27-59	Clatsop County	Knappa Grade School	Comments submitted
8-27-59	Wallowa County	Wallowa Lake State Park	Comments submitted
8-27-59	Umatilla County	Hatrock State Park	Comments submitted
8-27-59	Corvallis	Preliminary report on master sewer plan	Approved
8-28-59	Lakeview	Pump station and sewers	Comments submitted
8-28-59	Lincoln County	Taft High School Addition	Approved
8-28-59	Lincoln County	Siletz High School Addition	Approved
8-31-59	Multnomah County	Dellarose Subd. sewers (Gresham)	Prov. approval
8-31-59	Jackson County	Rogue River Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
8-31-59	Union County	Riveria Grade School Addition	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
8-31-59	Union County	Greenwood Grade School Addition	Approved
8-31-59	Multnomah County	Russellville Grade School Addn.	Approved
8-31-59	Benton County	Trailer Park sewerage	Not approved
8-31-59	Multnomah County	Bart's Wharf sewerage	Not approved
9-1-59	McMinnville	Mekker Addition pump station	Approved
9-1-59	Marion County	Buena Crest School Addition	Prov. approval
9-2-59	Cedar Hills	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-2-59	Cottage Grove	Woodward sewers	Not approved
9-2-59	Benton County	Corvallis Jr. High School Addn.	Comments submitted
9-2-59	Grant County	Monument Grade School Addition	Prov. approval
9-3-59	Milton-Freewater	Sewer replacement (Main L)	Prov. approval
9-4-59	Multnomah County	Westmont Subdivision lagoon	Comments submitted
9-4-59	Multnomah County	Gresham Primary School	Not approved
9-4-59	Douglas County	Riddle High School Addition	Approved
9-4-59	Lane County	Eugene Technical School Addn.	Approved
9-8-59	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific outfall	Deferred
9-10-59	Lane County	Coburg Grade School Addition	Approved
9-10-59	Lane County	Cal Young Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
9-10-59	Washington County	Banks Union High School Addn.	Approved
9-10-59	Corvallis	Sewer extensions (5)	Prov. approval
9-10-59	Lakeview	Interceptor sewers, pump stations	Prov. approval
9-11-59	Washington County	Cornelius Grade School Addn.	Approved
9-15-59	Multnomah County	Gresham Primary School	Construction authorized
9-15-59	Corvallis	Trunk 9-R and lateral 60-A	Prov. approval
9-15-59	Cottage Grove	Woodward sewers	Construction authorized
9-16-59	Beaverton	Taralynn Villa sewers	Not approved
9-16-59	Raleigh San. Dist.	Hemstreet sewers & lift station	Not approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
9-16-59	Lowell	Sewer extensions 1-E, 2-E & 3-E	Prov. approval
9-17-59	Benton County	Timian Subdivision	Comments submitted
9-18-59	Seaside	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
9-18-59	Monmouth	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-18-59	Jackson County	Bellview School Addition	Prov. approval
9-18-59	Raleighwood	Preliminary plans for lagoon	Prel. approval
9-21-59	Central Point	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted
9-21-59	Raleigh San. Dist.	Hemstreet sewers & lift station	Prov. approval
9-21-59	Portland	Mocks Bottom sewer	Approved
9-22-59	Oswego	LID #52 sewers	Prov. approval
9-24-59	Toledo	Georgia-Pacific waste disposal	Comments submitted
9-24-59	Marion County	Cloverdale Grade School	Prov. approval
9-28-59	Lakeview	Sewage stabilization ponds	Approved
9-28-59	Beaverton	Taralynn Villa sewers	Prov. approval
9-29-59	Benton County	Riverview Heights Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
9-29-59	Oswego	LID #30 sewers	Prov. approval
9-29-59	Junction City	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-30-59	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-30-59	Washington County	Golfland sewerage	Prov. approval
10-5-59	Washington County	Cedar Mill Grade School	Prov. approval
10-7-59	Washington County	Furlong San. Dist. sewage plant	Not approved
10-12-59	Uplands San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
10-13-59	Beaverton	Taralynn Villa lift station	Prov. approval
10-14-59	Marion County	Sacred Heart School	Not approved
10-14-59	Josephine County	School District maintenance shop	Approved
10-15-59	Lane County	Thurston Grade School Addition	Approved
10-15-59	Multnomah County	Portion of Fanno Creek interceptor	Approved
10-16-59	Oak Lodge San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-19-59	Hood River	West Montello sewer	Not approved
10-19-59	Lebanon	"A" Street sewer extensions	Not approved
10-19-59	Pendleton	Tutuilla Creek sewers	Prov. approval
10-19-59	Hood River	"B" & West Prospect Sts. sewers	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Multnomah County	South Rockwood Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewer system	Comments submitted
10-22-59	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Phoenix	Hacienda Park sewers	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Beaverton	Stott Street sewer	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Junction City	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-22-59	Multnomah County	Parkrose Sr. High School Addn.	Prov. approval
10-27-59	Gervais	High School Addition	Deferred
10-27-59	Winston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
10-27-59	Lebanon	"A" Street sewer extensions	Prov. approval
10-27-59	Hood River	West Montello Street sewer	Prov. approval
10-28-59	Multnomah County	Bull Run headworks sewerage	Approved
10-28-59	Bates	Sewer system and lagoon	Prov. approval

#### Adoption of Revised Rules of Procedure

Copies of revised rules of procedure having been prepared by Mr. Quesseth and sent to the members of the Authority in advance of this meeting and the pertinent revisions having been discussed by Mr. Quesseth at this meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the following resolution be adopted:

WHEREAS: By virtue of chapter 357, Oregon Laws 1959, the duties and functions of the Air Pollution Authority were transferred to the State Sanitary Authority; and

WHEREAS; under the said Act the State Sanitary Authority was vested with power to appoint a hearings officer and the duties and powers of such hearings officer were prescribed therein; and

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WHEREAS, heretofore rules of procedure were separately adopted by the Air Pollution Authority and by the State Sanitary Authority, and it is deemed necessary to combine and modify the said rules so as to prescribe a single and unified method of procedure for hearings before this Authority; Now, therefore,

BE AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the State Sanitary Authority as follows:

(1) That those certain "Rules for Procedure in Hearings", adopted by the Air Pollution Authority on August 27, 1958, and filed with the Secretary of State on September 12, 1958, be and they hereby are repealed.

(2) That those certain "Rules of Procedure Before the Oregon State Sanitary Authority", adopted by the said Authority on January 24, 1958, and filed with the Secretary of State on February 3, 1958, be and the same hereby are repealed; and the rules of procedure referred to in paragraph (3) hereof are hereby adopted in lieu thereof.

(3) That the amended rules of procedure before the Oregon State Sanitary Authority presented to it, and considered by the Sanitary Authority on November 24, 1959, be and they hereby are adopted as the rules of procedure to govern hearings before this Authority.

(4) The secretary of this Authority is directed to give notice of the adoption of this Resolution, and of the adoption of the amended rules of procedure, by sending duplicate originals thereof to the Secretary of State, of the State of Oregon, in compliance with provisions of ORS chapter 183.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and passed, the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted in Portland, Oregon, this 24th day of November, 1959.

City of Salem

Mr. Kent Mathewson, Salem City Manager, appeared briefly before the Authority for the purpose of presenting a copy of the final report, dated 1958-1959, of the Citizens' Conference for Governmental Cooperation in the Mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon. He also reiterated the fact that the city of Salem is most anxious to obtain a federal grant to assist in financing construction of an urgently needed trunk sewer and pump station to serve a portion of the city which presently is not sewered. In addition he reported that plans were being prepared for construction within the near future of certain improvements to the city's sewage treatment plant, primarily for the purpose of abating an odor nuisance but also for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of certain of the treatment units.

U. S. Gypsum Company

Mr. S. E. Martin, Works Manager, and Mr. Holly Cornell, Consulting Engineer, were present to represent the U. S. Gypsum Company and to request that the company's proposal for abatement and control of pollution in Birch Creek be accepted and that the citation proceedings in this matter be dismissed by the Authority.

Mr. Spies reported that at the request of the attorney representing the U. S. Gypsum Company the citation hearing authorized at the previous meeting of the Authority and scheduled for September 9, 1959, had been postponed, first until November 18, 1959, and later for an indefinite period. In the meantime the company had retained Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, to work out a solution to the company's waste disposal problem at its Pilot Rock hardboard mill on Birch Creek in Umatilla County. On November 5, 1959, a preliminary proposal of the company had been reviewed by the staff of the Authority and on November 18, 1959, a written report and revised proposal for solving said waste disposal problem had been submitted by the company officials.

Mr. Spies reported further that the company's proposal was acceptable to the Authority's staff provided the following three additions be made:

1. The discharge rate shall be controlled such that the ratio of waste to stream flow shall at no time be more than 1:60.
2. The Sanitary Authority shall be notified in advance of any discharge of wastes to Birch Creek.
3. Permission to discharge wastes to Birch Creek shall be granted only for the winter season of 1959-1960.

Mr. S. E. Martin stated that he considered the above additions reasonable and he agreed to them with the understanding that the Sanitary Authority would give consideration to permitting emergency discharges under the controlled conditions into Birch Creek in future years if the experience this

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coming winter shows that such discharge can be so controlled that it will cause no detrimental effects on the downstream waters.

Having thus been assured that such additions would be agreed to by the company it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the citation hearing in the matter of waste disposal by the U. S. Gypsum Company at Pilot Rock, Oregon, be dismissed provided said company:

1. Will promptly make every reasonable effort to acquire approximately 110 acres of additional land for waste disposal purposes, by purchase or by lease.
2. Will so operate the waste treatment farm that the flow into George Canyon will be limited to 200,000 gpd or less.
3. Will permanently plug the outlet from the lower log pond into Birch Creek and
4. Will improve the operation of its waste treatment farm as set forth on page 14 of the engineering report dated November 1959 and prepared by Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield.

And further that permission be granted to the U. S. Gypsum Company to discharge impounded wastes into Birch Creek during the winter season of 1959-1960 but only under the following procedure or controls:

- A. The U. S. Gypsum Company will perform weekly determinations of dissolved oxygen at Stations 4, 8, and 10, as shown on Figure 2 (of said engineering report).
- B. The U. S. Gypsum Company will make regular BOD determinations of the BOD in its storage ponds.
- C. The U. S. Gypsum Company will install flow control devices with an accompanying measuring device for use in discharging waste from the main storage pond into Birch Creek.
- D. The U. S. Gypsum Company will establish a stream flow gauge for Birch Creek near the plant.

- E. The U. S. Gypsum Company will not discharge waste directly from the plant or from the lower log pond into Birch Creek.
- F. The U. S. Gypsum Company will discharge waste water into Birch Creek only from its main storage pond only when the flow in Birch Creek exceeds 60 cfs, and only under controlled conditions on the basis of the above tests. The quantity discharged will be determined from the above test data as that quantity for which the oxygen demand will not exceed the oxygen available in the stream in excess of 6 ppm.
- G. The discharge rate shall be so controlled such that the ratio of waste to stream flow shall at no time be more than 1:60.
- H. The Sanitary Authority shall be notified in advance of any discharge of wastes to Birch Creek.

City of Portland

No one was present to represent the city of Portland. Mr. Spies reviewed briefly the developments which have occurred in this case since the citation hearing on October 17, 1958. He reported on the steps being taken by the city of Portland for the purpose of abating pollution in the Willamette and Columbia Rivers as outlined at a conference with the Authority staff members on October 8, 1959, by representatives of the city and as listed in a letter dated November 13, 1959, by City Engineer L. H. Rosenthal.

Mr. Quesseth reported that in March 1959 a complaint had been filed in the name of the Authority against the city of Portland, that on May 4, 1959, the court had overruled a motion by the city to strike the complaint, that subsequent thereto the city had filed a demurrer, and that on September 30, 1959, the court had ordered the case continued until November 30, 1959, with the understanding that in the meantime the two parties would attempt to work out a satisfactory solution to the matter. He reported further that at a conference on October 8, 1959, the attorneys for the city of Portland had requested that in view of the fact that certain steps were being taken by the city to abate its pollution the Authority dismiss its court action.

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After considerable discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Legal Advisor for the Authority be authorized to consent and recommend to the Court a further continuance for a period of 60 days, provided the city of Portland will stipulate that it will submit within that time a plan and time schedule for construction of the needed facilities.

Commission of Public Docks and Union Oil Company

Consideration was given to requests received from the Commission of Public Docks and the Union Oil Company for permission to discharge raw sewage into the Willamette River from single toilet installations located at the end of two separate docks in the Portland Harbor.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that both parties be informed that such permission can not be granted but that the staff of the Authority be directed to assist them in working out some alternate method of disposal.

Western Kraft Corporation

Chairman McPhillips called upon Mr. Robert Beatty, Asst. to the President Western Kraft Corporation, to report on the progress that his company had made in the control of air pollution from their plant near Albany. Mr. Beatty stated that the report furnished to the members of the Sanitary Authority under the date of September 4, 1959, was self explanatory and represented the thinking of Western Kraft Corporation on the subject at the present time. Mr. Beatty offered to answer any questions that Authority members might have on the contents of the report.

The Chairman then called on H. W. Merryman to furnish the staff report. Mr. Merryman referred to interim reports in the Sanitary Authority files that indicated that both conferences with residents adjacent to the plant and field surveys continue to show that nuisance conditions exist over an extended period of time, particularly under unfavorable weather conditions.

He stated that there are other kraft pulp mills that have air pollution control facilities which have reduced the odor nuisance conditions in the area of the plant and that at the present time there are processes and equipment available to improve the odor control. Mr. Merryman then proceeded to read a portion of the report from Western Kraft Corporation in which it was stated, "our objectives at Albany are identical with both the Authority's interest and the public interest - to minimize or, if practically possible, to eliminate any odor which may now or in the future cause or create a public nuisance." Mr. Merryman stated that he believed this section of the Western Kraft report minimized the problem.

Mr. Stanley asked if the Authority had issued any order or request that air pollution from this mill be properly controlled.

The Secretary stated that this matter had been considered at the last meeting of the Authority; that R. E. Hatchard reported that since December 1955 the Authority's staff has been investigating complaints regarding emissions into the atmosphere from the Western Kraft pulp mill north of Albany; that the original plant design included some control equipment and several pieces of control have subsequently been installed and that the Sanitary Authority took the following actions at its July 8, 1959, meeting.

1. That Western Kraft Corporation be notified that a definite program for installation of control facilities must be submitted to the Authority by September 15, 1959:
2. That the control facilities include treatment of the non-condensable substance contained in the digester blow and relief gases, the recovery furnaces and other sources creating public nuisance; and
3. That if adequate plans and specifications are not submitted by September 15, 1959, the Western Kraft Corporation be cited to appear at the next Authority meeting.

The Chairman asked Mr. Beatty to explain what has been done at the Western Kraft mill to date.

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Mr. Beatty stated his company submitted a thorough report on September 4, 1959, containing detailed studies made by his staff. The report pointed out that at a cost of \$450,000 the company could put in other known devices that would reduce intermittent odor but this would not take care of the odor problem completely which at times still could be considered a public nuisance. He stated that the Western Kraft pulp mill has a number of controls but does not have oxidation towers for condensers and that there are 4 major items other pulp mills have that Western Kraft does not yet have. They have concluded that even if the company did spend the \$450,000 to have the most complete odor control pulp mill in the industry they are not convinced this would solve the problem in their particular location. He believed a large part of the problem was due to their geographical location, and admitted that there is an odor from the mill which could be classified as a public nuisance but reiterated that with the expenditure of the sum of money indicated in the report they still would have an odor problem that could be classified as a public nuisance. He pointed out that the reduction of kraft pulp and paper odor is qualitative as well as quantitative; that it is not technically feasible to remove the odor compounds completely.

Mr. Beatty commented that the September 4th report reviewed some current, very important research activities underway at Washington State College and the University of Washington related to kraft pulp mill problems. He stated it was most difficult to talk in generalities and reviewed parts of the written report. His company believes that they should be permitted to wait until these current research activities are completed before additional control equipment is required by the Authority. Mr. Beatty again emphasized the company does not want to spend \$450,000 with no assurance those installations will solve the air pollution problem. He stated they have made some quantitative reductions at the plant but explained that at the moment his company does not feel that the other devices would make enough contribution to reducing

the problem of taking them "out of the nuisance situation". Mr. Beatty proceeded to quote from the report that, "we believe it is worth noting in the Authority's four year summary of area odor surveys around our plant, as completed in July of this year that, of 1,231 observations, only 143 were classed as "strong" and only 21; 1-1/2% were listed as "overpowering"; that the majority of observations disclosed no odor whatever, or a bare minimum threshold level of odor detected." He admitted the plant smells and they want to eliminate the odor if there were a practical way to do it; that the company is asking for a little more time and patience on the part of the Authority.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Beatty if there were any similarity between the Western Kraft plant and the Weyerhaeuser plant at Springfield.

Mr. Beatty stated that theirs is the same process used; that they do not have all of the equipment Weyerhaeuser has; that Weyerhaeuser has a high stack of about 325 feet. He added that a stack as high as that helps very much. He again asked the members to refer to the report since all this has been summarized for them.

Mr. Stanley stated he has read the September 4th, report and his reaction was that the problem was just outlined.

Mr. Beatty informed the Authority that the company's position at the present is not to do anything more at this time; that they have listed the things that can be done at a cost of \$450,000 but they don't believe this will solve the problem.

Mr. Quesseth noted in the report that Western Kraft mentioned the cost of a high stack in item #11. He wished to ask Mr. Beatty if it would do any good to install that equipment which is described under item #4 at the cost of \$25,000.

Mr. Beatty replied that if this equipment was installed the results would probably be questionable. He admitted that the company knows where

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the odors are coming from and that this installation for \$25,000 would cure only one trouble area.

Mr. Quesseth asked if Western Kraft would have to put in all four installations to have results.

Mr. Beatty said that if they put in all 4 installations the problem would not be solved.

Dr. Erickson stated he had read this report and that he felt it is apparent that the company is reluctant to do anything; because the company is of the opinion this installation would not solve the problem. Dr. Erickson read from the Interim Report on Western Kraft dated July 20, on page 3.

\*\*\*\*"Since our 1957 interim report Western Kraft Corporation has presented a report of stack sampling procedures, methods, results and discussions. The report provided daily values of mal-odorous chemical constituents being discharged from the two recovery furnaces, the digester blow gas stack, evaporators, smelt tank and lime kiln. Consolidated values for the sampled constituents are as follows:

1. Hydrogen sulfide -- 2367 lb. per day.
2. Methyl mercaptan -- 369 lb. per day.
3. Other sulfides -- 356 lb. per day.

A total of 3,092 pounds per day of mal-odorous constituents are produced by the mill on a 200 ton per day basis." \* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Erickson asked if this condition has been reduced to where it is negligible. He told Mr. Beatty that he has had many, many complaints, as State Health Officer, about the kraft mill in Albany; more than any other installation in the State. Dr. Erickson stated he did not believe that the Authority has ever been unreasonable but he recalled that similar statements had been made by pulp and paper mills when matters of water pollution were being considered.

Mr. Beatty indicated that there was probably a feeling on the part of the Authority that this is just another sample of "delaying techniques."

He added he would like to assure the Authority that the company is not intentionally trying to delay on the clean up problem; that if his company had everything Weyerhaeuser has at Springfield and the other mills have, that because of Western Kraft's location along the highway and the various prevailing winds that suddenly blow up they still could do little about odor problems; that he realized there are more people who get an odor from their mill than in any other part of the state.

The Chairman then called on H. W. Merryman who reported that conditions at Toledo, Oregon are entirely different; that in the vicinity of Toledo at one time only did he observe what could be called an obnoxious odor which was a No. 3 odor intensity.

Mr. Merryman referred to the minutes of the last Sanitary Authority meeting at which time Mr. Harms indicated that there was a difference in odor conditions and equipment at the Springfield and Albany mills. Mr. Merryman also commented on the staff report dated July 20, 1959, and read the odor intensities for 1956, 57, 58 and stated due to prevailing weather at time of surveys in 1958 not enough data was obtained to prepare a summary. He stated that the reports indicated that the control installations had not reduced the intensity of the odor in the vicinity of the mill.

Mr. Beatty stated that Mr. Merryman's report and the statistics supported his point; that in December 1957 Western Kraft completed a control installation at a cost of \$80,000. That before and after stack sampling showed a reduction of 60% quantitatively but odors still occur. He stated the area odor surveys are a very subjective type of test; that some of the work which is being done by Dr. Adams at Washington State University shows promise of developing more objective methods.

Mr. Beatty stated that about 2 years ago Western Kraft asked the Authority's staff to cooperate in supplying actual complaints. He again

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asked the staff if they had received any more complaints. The staff reported that there were apparently none except verbal ones. Mr. Beatty felt certain that the staff could get a lot of people to register formal complaints since odors still persist in the area at times. He added they have been trying to do something about it in perhaps better methods of "housekeeping".

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Beatty was it a fair statement that his company is behind the industry in this matter.

Mr. Beatty replied they do not have the installations some kraft mills have. He felt his company was neither behind nor ahead of other companies; that they are in the middle.

Chairman McPhillips stated that he felt it was about time to explain the position of the Authority to Mr. Beatty. He pointed out many years ago the Authority went through similar problems on water pollution control with the pulp mills; that the Authority tried to cooperate with them for years and no progress was made. The Chairman then read the motion which the Sanitary Authority adopted during the July 8, 1959 meeting. He stated the Authority will not tell the Western Kraft Corporation that they must spend the \$450,000; however, the Sanitary Authority's function was to tell them they must stop polluting the air. The Chairman warned Mr. Beatty that his firm must be aware that sometime the Authority will order them to stop polluting the air or close down the plant; that the Authority recognizes their problem and that the company must recognize it. He stated that the Authority will work with Western Kraft and give them a reasonable time to abate the air pollution from their plant but that this can not be postponed.

The Chairman stated that he passed this information on to him so the company may know its position.

Mr. Quesseth asked the Chairman what would be a reasonable time to complete the research, 60 days, 6 months or what length of time.

Mr. Beatty said that Dr. Adams who is conducting the research expected to have his work done by June 1960; that until that time the company can do nothing.

Dr. Erickson wanted to know how soon after June 1960 could Western Kraft present some plans and specifications to control their problem.

Mr. Beatty replied that it depended upon the type of the installation decided upon and that he could not commit himself at the present time. He added after they know the best steps to take they could progress quite rapidly and by the end of 1960 have equipment that was actually functioning, if it proved desirable to do so.

Mr. Stanley wanted to know if the staff concurred in the statements made by Mr. Beatty and if there will be a better chance for a solution of this problem six months from now than there is now.

Mr. Merryman stated he felt research was a continuing operation and that there was no assurance that solutions would be provided that would guarantee the installation of effective control equipment.

Mr. Stanley asked if there could be something installed at this time that would help the problem.

MOTION Re: Western Kraft Corporation

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Dr. Erickson that Western Kraft Corporation be cited to appear before the Authority and show cause why an order should not be entered requiring the Western Kraft Corporation to abate the nuisance caused by pollution in the vicinity of their plant at Albany, Oregon.

Mr. Beatty stated his company was not asking for a "carte blanche" to avoid air pollution abatement and that his company would be very happy to appear at a public hearing and that their engineers would explain the whole situation and that Mr. Beatty was not arguing against the motion.

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Mr. Stanley explained that this would be a public hearing which would give the company an opportunity to present all arguments and engineering data; that the citation would give the Authority a chance to offer any assistance or contradiction.

Mr. Merryman wished to know if such a meeting could be held in the Albany area.

Mr. Stanley stated he saw no reason why not.

The Chairman said this could be determined and asked for a date.

AMENDED MOTION Re: Western Kraft Corporation

Mr. Stanley stated he wished to amend the MOTION to order that the time and place of the hearing be arranged by the staff; that it be some time during the month of February 1960, and that consideration be given to holding the hearing in the Albany area. Dr. Erickson who seconded the motion agreed to the amendments and the motion was carried.

Rogue River Paving Company

The Chairman called upon T. M. Gerow to review this case.

Mr. Gerow stated that the Authority had in their folders a resume of all the correspondence and reports on the subject of air pollution by the Rogue River Paving Company. The original complaint was received on July 13, 1959, from Mrs. Howard Arant with 17 co-signers. Mr. Gerow reported a letter dated September 21, was sent to Mr. Heisel, Attorney for Rogue River Paving Company regarding the continuing public nuisance downwind from the paving plant. Mr. Gerow stated that on October 12, 1959, a letter was received from a complainant stating that the plant was still in operation. Mr. Gerow talked with one of the owners of the plant, a Mr. Kimball who was not understanding, quite put out and even used somewhat abusive language. The important point Mr. Gerow brought out was that the plant this company acquired was one with no control facilities whatsoever and it created tremendous amounts of dust into the atmosphere.

The Chairman asked if this plant was operating on a permanent basis.

Mr. Gerow stated that it is but plans are being made to move it on to another permanent location since the land on which they are now located is not owned by their company. Mr. Gerow pointed out the report of the sampling in the Medford area indicating the high percentage of times that temperature inversions are present in the atmosphere. He stated that this paving plant was the only one at the present time that has no control devices whatsoever. He added that he requested the District Attorney to take action and if possible institute proceedings. The District Attorney had informed Mr. Gerow that he would have to await the administrative action on the part of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Gerow said it was his suggestion to cite this company before the Authority to show cause why an order should not be entered requiring them to provide control devices when operating in Oregon.

The Chairman stated that now the Authority has heard T. M. Gerow's testimony and his recommendation is before the Board.

Dr. Erickson asked if this would be an appropriate case in which to set up a hearing with a hearings officer rather than to wait.

Mr. Quesseth said he thought this would be a good time except that no hearings officer has been appointed.

Mr. Gerow added that this asphalt paving plant will be in operation during the whole winter.

Mr. Stanley asked if it would be necessary to have a hearing in order to initiate action. He asked Mr. Quesseth if a suit in court could be initiated and would this take care of the matter.

Mr. Quesseth stated that the District Attorney is satisfied in his mind that he could not act without an order from the Authority and since violation of an order of the Sanitary Authority is a crime he could enjoin it criminally.

The Chairman stated a hearing must be held before anything could be accomplished.

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Mr. Spies advised the Authority that after sending a letter to the company he had a long distance telephone call from Mr. M. M. Heisel, Attorney for the company, stating he did not want to come to Portland for the Sanitary Authority meeting unless it would be necessary. Mr. Spies told him it was not a formal hearing and therefore the trip was not necessary. Mr. Heisel reported to Mr. Spies that the plant was not operating now and therefore not causing a problem, and that before operating again they would provide the necessary control facilities.

Mr. Stanley asked could this be resolved by getting in touch with Mr. Heisel and having him put this statement in writing.

MOTION Re: Rogue River Paving Company

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that should this operation occur again with the type of air pollution that has been encountered that we follow recommendations of the staff and cite them to appear at a hearing to be conducted by a hearings officer to show cause why an order should not be adopted requiring the Rogue River Paving Company to abate the pollution of the air and that a copy of this action be transmitted to the Attorney for the company.

Chipman Chemical Company

The Chairman requested Mr. Ronald Ott to give a progress report on the Chipman Chemical Company.

Mr. Ott stated that at the Sanitary Authority meeting on July 8, 1959, the Authority's members resolved:

That the Chipman Chemical Company be notified that plans and/or reports describing the additional air pollution control facilities to be in compliance with state statutes, be submitted to the Authority for review by August 1, 1959. He reported that the plans and specifications were received by the Authority prior to August 1, 1959. The Authority's staff completed the review of control plans and specifications on August 5th,

and provisional approval was granted by the Authority on August 12, 1959, with five stipulations. He explained the company had shut down their 2,4-D production operations on July 15, 1959. He stated that plant surveys were made by staff members on November 5th, and November 9, 1959, which indicated that the previously approved plans and specifications describing control facilities together with four of the five stipulations would be met. During conference with their staff engineer on November 9, it was stated that blow-pit facilities for emergency "dumping" of odorous chemicals would be completed by the end of November. Mr. Ott stated that actual start-up trials began as of November 9, 1959, and follow-up plant and area odor surveys would be made by Authority staff when production was typical.

Recommendations:

Mr. Ott presented recommendations for consideration as follows:

1. Regarding the provisional approval of control plans dated August 12, 1959 - that if the performance of the caustic scrubber unit fails to eliminate all excessive odors that a secondary treatment unit will be provided.
2. If future area odor nuisance conditions are created, the company should be requested to shut down 2,4-D production operations until appropriate controls are completed.
3. If the voluntary procedure fails to bring compliance with State Statutes, a public hearing should be scheduled as soon as possible.

The Chairman called upon Carl Carlson, Plant Manager of Chipman Chemical to present his report.

Mr. Carlson stated it was his feeling that Mr. Ott covered this case report very well. He stated his company has installed the system outlined on the plans submitted and that they have been tested and as near as can be determined the controls are doing the job they were designed to do.

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He felt it was performing above their expectations. He stated they have now provided negative draft on all odor producing points within the plant. He admitted they still have somewhat of an odor in the area but felt it is primarily a residual saturation. This does not seem to be offensive outside of the plant but they are taking steps to clean this up. Mr. Carlson said he had no comments to make on the recommendations of the staff and they are going ahead with plans. Generally speaking, he explained, his company has made major steps and now are taking minor steps.

MOTION Re: Chipman Chemical Company

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the report of the staff be accepted.

Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company

The Chairman requested Mr. Robert Percy to report on Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company.

Mr. Percy stated that the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company, one of the Northwest's producers of calcium carbide and acetylene, was first cited as a dust problem over four years ago. He reported that their main emissions originated from the calcium carbide electric furnace stack and the limestone kilns. He stated that control facilities on their furnace stack were installed early in 1956, but did not prove adequate. The last report on Pacific Carbide and Alloy was presented during the March 4, 1959, Authority meeting. He stated that furnace discharge measurements by the company (January 1959) indicated an 88% dust removal efficiency at approximately 50% furnace capacity. The plans and specifications had been reviewed and given conditional approval. He stated that surveys completed during August 1959, showed that air samples collected at stations approximately 1/3 mile southeast from the plant are still in violation of ORS 449.010 and regulations 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4, Chapter V. He reported that in October 1959 a scrubber was installed to control No. 2 kiln and according to discharge

measurement data (May 1958), kilns Nos. 2 and 3 contributed the majority of total dust, with kiln No. 3 emitting the majority of calcium-oxide dust. Mr. Percy stated that the company was constructing a vinyl acetate monomer manufacturing plant which would be the first of its kind on the west coast. He explained that vinyl acetate monomer is a chemical intermediate used in the production of plastics, paints, and other products. He stated that plans and specifications were requested by the Authority staff on October 22, 1959, and November 10, 1959, and that these plans have been reviewed. He pointed out that during starting up and shutting down operations several hundred cubic feet of essentially acetylene gas will be emitted at a height of 75 feet from the ground level. Public Health Service has been contacted for evaluation of any known nuisance conditions from acetylene gas or other air contaminants at four similar plants in the United States.

Recommendations:

1. Sampling data from scrubber unit for control of kiln No. 2 to be completed and submitted to the Authority by January 1, 1960.
2. That the controls for kilns Nos. 1 and 3 be completed and tested and that if further sampling established violation after kiln scrubber units were in operation a public hearing should be held to consider additional or more adequate controls.
3. That the Authority establish whether any conditional approval should be given for a proposed new plant, where the company, is already in violation of the Authority's regulations by their existing calcium carbide production plant.

The Chairman called upon T. J. Waters, Mgr. Pacific Carbide for any comments to this report given by Mr. Percy.

Mr. Waters stated he was quite surprised since he thought the company would be able to present its report first and comments of the Air Pollution Control staff would follow. He stated that staff's report did not sound

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exactly like the report he had heard; that is why he felt his report should be brought in prospective first. He stated that several years ago the company had substantial dust emission and at first they had no controls, and that the company spent about \$50,000 for control equipment. He stated that at the present time his company is not in violation. Mr. Waters stated that his company had tremendously reduced this so-called problem and that he didn't think they had any complaints during the last year or so.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Ott to make any additional statements regarding this case.

Mr. Ott stated the Authority had received a complaint from the Morrison Oil Company which is located directly adjacent to Pacific Carbide. He added that the air sampling showed a violation of the state statute; that a survey was completed in August both on suspended particulate and particle fallout values.

The Chairman wanted to know whether the main point of issue to eliminate this pollution is to put a scrubber on all three kilns.

Mr. Percy stated the company has an existing scrubber connected to kiln No. 2 but could not say whether the scrubber is efficient enough to handle it.

Mr. Waters stated they are going to make tests first on kiln No. 1 and that this test will be done by the company which would take a month or two.

At this point the Chairman read the staff recommendations and stated that he felt it was not unreasonable to ask Pacific Carbide that the tests be completed and submitted to the Authority by January 1, 1960.

Mr. Waters said he felt that was a reasonable date.

Mr. Percy stated that he was not sure that the scrubber could handle all kilns; that there should be some control on numbers 3 and 1 also.

Mr. Waters felt there was no problem except the wording involved here; that they would check the efficiency of the scrubber in operation by the end

of this year and then using these results they would install similar equipment with whatever modifications are necessary on the other kilns within the next 3 to 4 months.

Mr. Ott stated he believed the main thing here is the date when the additional controls and stack sampling would be completed.

The Chairman added that he gathered the data that the Authority would get by the end of the year will determine how much more equipment would be necessary to control this problem; and that it would be installed within the next 90 days, that being by the first of April. The Chairman concluded that all had heard the testimony of both operator and the staff.

MOTION Re: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Dr. Erickson that the report of the staff be accepted and that the staff be requested to furnish a follow up report at the next meeting.

Medford Area - Air Pollution Survey Report

The Chairman called on T. M. Gerow to report on the Medford area air pollution problem.

Mr. Gerow stated he would try to acquaint the Authority with what is being done in the Medford area on the air pollution survey for the city of Medford. He stated that there have been cooperative studies with a number of cities in the state on air pollution plus the city of Medford and Roseburg. He added that Medford had provided a man on a part-time basis to service fallout sampling stations; that they have maintained high volume sampling stations for about 4 months. He informed the Authority that they have an AISI smoke tape sampler which they have been running continuously. He reported that the county court and Medford City Council is interested in the matter and particularly interested in what they can do and what they can expect from the state regarding a coordinated control program. Mr. Gerow added that in fringe areas they have problems regarding toxic sprays used

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on fruits, but that no toxicity to humans has been demonstrated and that the medical society's cooperation in a study of the matter had been requested. He stated that there are many orchard heating smudge pots in the Bear Creek area which are the open pan type and that the operators just let them burn openly in the fields. Mr. Gerow stated the odor is pungent as some of the operators are using discarded tires and that this creates heavy billows of smoke. He added that the final Medford report should be completed by the first of the year.

Mr. Stanley wanted to know if Mr. Gerow was asking the Authority for any action at this time.

Mr. Gerow stated no he was not but was in the hopes that the Pear Growers Association would have a program worked out to submit to all interested agencies in the near future.

A brief report on the progress being made by industries and others in the Bear Creek basin toward abatement of stream pollution was received. It was pointed out that public hearings will probably have to be held in some of the cases.

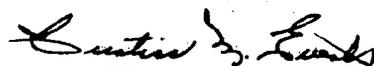
#### General

On behalf of the other members and the staff of the Authority, Mr. McPhillips expressed to Dr. Erickson their sincerest regrets that he had found it necessary to resign from his position as State Health Officer and extended to him best wishes for success in his new job with the California State Department of Health.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that Mr. Wendel's name on behalf of the Authority be included on the list of sponsors for a testimonial dinner for Dr. Erickson to be held on Wednesday, December 30, 1959.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 7, 1960

The seventy-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold Wendel, Chairman, at 2 p.m. April 7, 1960, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Lewis A. Stanley, Herman P. Meierjurgan, John P. Amacher, E. C. Harms, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer, Richard H. Wilcox, M. D. State Health Officer, Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; and Donald J. Benson, Associate Sanitary Engineer; R. E. Hatchard, Chief, Air Pollution Control, R. R. Ott, Assistant Engineer, Air Pollution Control, Robert B. Percy, Chief Chemist and Edward Taylor, Chemist, Air Pollution Control.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the minutes of the seventy-eighth meeting be approved as prepared by the secretary.

Confirmation of mail vote on cancellation of hearing.

The Chairman stated that at the last meeting of the Authority a public hearing had been scheduled to consider the matter of air pollution caused by the Western Kraft Corporation mill near Albany. In view of the fact that the Western Kraft Corporation had agreed to install control equipment and had submitted to the staff a project proposal and time schedule, this hearing had been cancelled with the consent of the members of the Authority and confirmed by a mail vote.

PROJECT PLANS: Nov-Dec. 1959 Jan.-Feb.-March-1960

The Secretary stated that 115 project plans had been reviewed by the staff from November 1959 through March 1960 and he recommended that the Authority approve the actions taken by the engineering staff on these plans,

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specifications and reports.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the action taken by the staff on the following 115 projects be approved by the Authority:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-3-59	Vernonia	Preliminary plans for lagoon	Prov. approval
11-4-59	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-4-59	Albany	Freeway Addition sewers	Prov. approval
11-4-59	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-5-59	Raleighwood	Temp. lagoon for 41 unit apt.	Prov. approval
11-6-59	Washington Co.	School District No. 57 J	Approved
11-9-59	Multnomah Co.	Corbett School Addition	Approved
11-10-59	Washington Co.	Ridgewood Grade School Addn.	Approved
11-10-59	Clackamas Co.	Dale Ickes Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
11-10-59	Toledo	Georgia Pacific Paper Co. outfall	Approved
11-10-59	North Bend	Preliminary plan for lagoon site, Menasha pulp mill	Prel. approval
11-10-59	Clackamas Co.	Lot Whitcomb School Addn.	Approved
11-13-59	Multnomah Co.	Parkrose Sr. High School Addn.	Comments submitted
11-16-59	Marion County	Gervais High School Addn.	Not approved
11-16-59	Furlong S. D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-19-59	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-23-59	Eugene	3 sewer extensions	Prov. approval
11-23-59	Washington Co.	McKay Park Subd. sewers & lagoon	Not approved
11-23-59	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-24-59	Multnomah Co.	Fairview Ave. sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-24-59	Tigard	Hunziker Ave. sewer	Prov. approval
11-25-59	Prineville	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
11-25-59	Tillamook Co.	Hebo Grade School Addn.	Approved
11-27-59	Washington Co.	Beaver Acres Grade School Addn.	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-27-59	Springfield	Rosboro sewer extension	Pro. approval
11-30-59	Merrill	Sewer extension	Not approved
12-3-59	Washington Co.	Gales Creek School	Approved
12-9-59	Clackamas Co.	Rose Villa sewerage	Prov. approval
12-10-59	Wallowa Co.	Wallowa State Park sewerage	Comments submitted
12-10-59	Marion Co.	Mt. Angel College sewerage	Comments submitted
12-11-59	Milwaukie	Ardenwald sewer extensions	Prov. approval
12-11-59	Jackson Co.	Ashland Jr. High School	Not approved
12-14-59	Lane Co.	Spencer Butte Jr. High School	Approved
12-15-59	Washington Co.	Tigard Jr. High School	Prel. approval
12-17-59	Lake Co.	Plush School Addition	Comments submitted
12-22-59	Douglas Co.	Proposed pulp mill waste disposal	Comments submitted
12-22-59	Douglas Co.	Umpqua Lighthouse State Park	Deferred
12-30-59	Lane Co.	East Springfield High School	Prov. approval
12-31-59	Florence	Public Housing sewers	Deferred
1-5-60	Florence	Public Housing sewers	Comments submitted
1-7-60	Washington Co.	Tigard Jr. High School	Approved
1-7-60	Union Co.	Riveria Grade School, LaGrande	Approved
1-8-60	Florence	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1-8-60	Portland	Private sewers for NPTC	Approved
1-14-60	Florence	Public Housing sewers	Approved
1-21-60	Portland	West Central Additions	Approved
1-22-60	Benton Co.	Cloverland Grade School	Approved
1-26-60	N. Roseburg S.D.	Garden Valley sewer	Prov. approval
1-28-60	Multnomah Co.	Skylark Subd. sewers & lagoon	Not approved
1-28-60	Multnomah Co.	Westmont Subd. sewers	Prov. approval
2-2-60	Prineville	South Second St. sewer	Prov. approval
2-2-60	Medford	Grandview Unit No.1 sewers	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-3-60	McKay Park	Sewers and lagoon	Deferred
2-4-60	Multnomah Co.	Springdale School	Approved
2-8-60	Eugene	West Eugene sanitary trunk	Approved
2-8-60	Winston	Sherry Street sewer	Prov. approval
2-8-60	Oswego	Wren Street sewer	Deferred
2-9-60	Eugene	Fillmore sewage lift station	Approved
2-9-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
2-16-60	Florence	Sewer extension	Deferred
2-16-60	Merrill	Sewer extension	Approved
2-18-60	Clackamas Co.	Del Johnson Trailer Park	Comments submitted
2-19-60	Linn Co.	Grand Prairie School	Prov. approval
2-19-60	Coos Co.	Englewood School sewerage	Not approved but permission granted to proceed with construction
2-19-60	McKay Park	Sewers and lagoon	Prov. approval
2-25-60	Camp Adair	BOMARC sewage plant	Approved
2-26-60	Uplands	Sewers in Leahy Subd.	Part of system approved; other part not approved
2-29-60	Wasco Co.	Dry Hollow School	Approved
3-1-60	Newberg	New Grade School	Comments submitted
3-2-60	Medford	Mont Crest Villa sewers	Prov. approval
3-2-60	Lane Co.	Thurston Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-2-60	Tualatin Hills S.D.	Proposed plant expansion	Comments submitted
3-3-60	Clackamas Co.	Point Adams sewerage	Approved
3-3-60	Benton Co.	West Hills Terrace Subd. sewerage	Not approved
3-3-60	Malheur Co.	Farewell Bend State Park	Approved
3-3-60	Salem	Sewage pump station	Approved
3-7-60	Brookings	Sewer District # 10	Prov. approval
3-7-60	Toledo	Hospital sewer prel. report	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-7-60	Oregon City	Hartke Estate sewers prel. report	Approved
3-7-60	Furlong S. D.	Sewer extension and lift station	Prov. approval
3-9-60	Oswego	LID No. 50 sewer	Prov. approval
3-9-60	Washington Co.	Tualatin Grade School	Approved
3-9-60	La Grande	Eastern Oregon College sewer	Approved
3-10-60	Clackamas Co.	New Clackamas Co. Grade School	Approved
3-11-60	Malheur Co.	Dist. No. 81 Grade School	Approved
3-11-60	Malheur Co.	Aiken Grade School, Ontario	Approved
3-11-60	Washington Co.	New McKay Grade School	Not approved
3-11-60	Malheur Co.	Roberts Grade School	Approved
3-15-60	Furlong S.D.	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-15-60	Fanno Creek	Interceptor sewer	Approved
3-15-60	Uplands S.D.	Sewers for Leahy Heights	Prov. approval
3-15-60	Corvallis	Sewer for O.S.C. building	Approved
3-15-60	Sunset Valley S.D.	Sewer extensions	Deferred pending receipt of specifications
3-15-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions (revised plans)	Approved
3-16-60	Tillamook Co.	Nehalem Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-16-60	Tillamook Co.	Neah-Kah-Nie High School Addn.	Prov. approval
3-21-60	Lane Co.	Cottage Grove High School Addn.	Approved
3-21-60	Lane County	Malabon Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-21-60	Lane Co.	Junction City Sr. High School Addn.	Approved
3-21-60	Lane Co.	Junction City Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
3-21-60	Lane Co.	Central Grade School Addn.	Approved
3-21-60	Lane Co.	Meadow Lark Grade School	Deferred
3-22-60	Salem	Prel. report on waste disposal for United Growers	Approved
3-22-60	Salem	Report on master sewerage plan and sewage treatment	Approved except for time schedule

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-24-60	Oswego	Country Club Road trunk sewer	Prov. approval
3-24-60	Riverview Heights (Benton Co.)	Sewage treatment works	Not approved
3-25-60	Roseburg	Miller's Addn. sewer extensions	Prov. approval
3-25-60	Lane Co.	Cascade Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
3-25-60	Clackamas Co.	Oak Acres Trailer Park	Prov. approval
3-28-60	West Slope S.D.	Interceptor, trunk & lateral sewers	Prov. approval
3-28-60	Rose Villa	Temporary sewage disposal	Prov. approval
3-28-60	Nyssa	Federal grant application	Approved
3-29-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extension (revised plans)	Approved
3-29-60	Oak Lodge #2	Sewer system	Prov. approval
3-29-60	Medford	Sewer extensions	Comments submitted

Wah Chang Corporation - Albany

The Chairman called on Ronald Ott to report on staff activities concerning the Wah Chang Corporation's extraction plant located north of Albany.

Mr. Ott stated that the control of air pollution from the Wah Chang Corporation was last considered at the regular meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority meeting on August 27, 1958. At that time he reported that the Authority had recommended the following:

1. That Wah Chang Corporation be instructed to install monitoring equipment on stacks where chemical reactive contaminants are being released which cause known injury.
2. That the corporation be instructed to proceed with plans for the installation of equipment or devices which would reduce the discharge to a maximum 1 ppb fluorides in the vicinity of the plant.

Mr. Ott pointed out that no monitoring equipment has been installed at the Wah Chang Corporation either at the zirconium-hafnium or columbium-tantalum production plants. He also stated that stack sampling data and the

monitoring of sources of release of contaminants to the atmosphere had been requested in previous letters, however a stack sampling summary report was received on April 6, 1960.

He reported that additional control installations have been installed at the columbium-tantalum (fluoride emissions) plant since the previous recommendations were made; area fluoride sampling by the Authority's staff included in the December 1959 report have shown that fluoride concentrations in excess of 1 ppb continues to exist in the vicinity of the plant.

Mr. Ott stated that the Authority's staff report provided recommendations for additional controls with stipulated dates for the submission of reports. He pointed out that previous stack sampling reports were requested by February 1, 1960, followed by a progress report including plans and specifications for additional control system and analyses for the columbium-tantalum plant by March 1, 1960.

Mr. Ott presented staff recommendations for consideration as follows:

1. That the Wah Chang Corporation comply with the following requirements with submission of all reports and data by May 9, 1960.
  - a. Provide negative pressure duct system over all potential fluoride sources of emission:
  - b. Provide central fluoride control system from duct system. All control equipment should be designed for maximum anticipated fluoride concentrations.
  - c. Install continuous fluoride monitoring at central fluoride control effluent to include alarm system. Fluoride sampling and analyses at least every 12 hours to be continued until fluoride tolerance limits are established by the company and reviewed by the Authority's staff, as the basis for adjusting the alarm system. Perform fluoride stack sampling from calcining process immediately upon their resumption of operation. Sampling reports shall be forwarded to the

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Authority for evaluation. All sampling methods and procedures shall be sent to the Sanitary Authority together with the sampling data.

d. Plans and specifications for these additional control systems shall be forwarded to the Authority before any installations are made.

2. That if the above requirements are not met by May 9, 1960, a citation be issued for a public hearing to be held at a time and place to be set by the Authority.

The Chairman invited Mr. Carl Carlson, representative, Wah Chang, to report on their progress.

Mr. Carlson stated that the recommendations included in Mr. Ott's report will be complied with by May 9, 1960.

Mr. Quesseth stated that if the requirements above mentioned were not met by May 9, that a citation be issued for a public hearing to be held at the time and place selected by the staff.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher and seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that Wah Chang Corporation be notified that the recommendations of the staff must be met by May 9, otherwise a citation would be issued for a public hearing to be held at the time and place selected by the Authority.

#### Miller Products Company

The Chairman called on Robert Percy to report on staff activities regarding Miller Products Company.

Mr. Percy explained that the Miller Products Company located at the foot of S. W. Caruthers Street, Portland, manufactured a dormant lime sulfur spray and that fumes from the operation were primarily composed of hydrogen sulfide gas. He explained that this gas is characterized by a rotten-egg odor which is detectable by the human nose in concentrations as low as 0.1 ppm. He stated that an existing water scrubber washes relief gases from the settling chamber but does not satisfactorily control hydrogen sulfide

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gas discharge since hydrogen sulfide concentrations in area air samples collected range from 0 ppm to 18 ppm. He stated that samples collected one foot from scrubber exhaust stack and the settling tank cover exceeded 50 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S. He reported that the present relief gas scrubber was installed in 1956 and that in a letter dated October 31, 1955 the Authority had requested that plans and specifications for the proposed scrubber be submitted to the staff for review. Mr. Percy stated that the plans were never submitted to the Authority's staff for review before the installation was made. He reported that the Miller Products Company plans to move the existing manufacturing plant, within the next year to N. E. 78th and Killingsworth, approximately 1/2 mile north of the city limits of Portland on Prescott Street. He explained that this location is in a mixed commercial land use area and 1/4 of a mile from residences and public schools and that residential areas downwind from the plant will certainly be subjected to the hydrogen sulfide odor unless a highly efficient hydrogen sulfide control system is provided. Mr. Percy presented the following staff recommendations for consideration.

1. That the Miller Products Company be required to submit plans and specifications by June 1, 1960 to the Authority's staff for the installation of adequate control facilities and that the control facilities on the lime sulfur spray manufacturing units eliminate any possible source of gas which could cause health hazards or obnoxious odors; and

2. That since the company will be producing the lime sulfur spray at the existing location for the next year it is recommended that the controls be installed as soon as possible at the present site.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the company wished to be heard.

Mr. Frank Stewart, Vice President, Miller Products stated that the season for lime sulfur production would end this week and that there will be no more processing for this year. He stated the company will meet the specifications as submitted in the recommendations.

The Chairman asked if this would include both the old and new locations.

Mr. Stewart stated it would be either "the old or the new". He added that in their plans for completion of the system they would add an additional scrubber but this was disrupted for this season; that the emission of the steam which carried the vapors were reduced from a 15 minute cycle to a 3 minute cycle.

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Stewart if he was in agreement with the recommendations made by the Authority's staff.

Mr. Stewart stated he was in agreement with what they must do but he did not know the definition of health hazard; that he would like a qualification of that point.

Mr. Stanley asked if his company was willing to do what the staff has indicated was necessary.

Mr. Stewart stated his company would do anything that is reasonable; that his company desires to cooperate with the staff to the best of its ability. He stated that the existing control facilities had been installed in cooperation with the staff.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if there were additional staff comments.

Mr. Hatchard stated that an important point had been raised involving the existing control system to reduce the hydrogen sulfide releases from Miller Products Company. Mr. Hatchard stated that the relationship between the Authority staff and Miller Products has been cordial and the company has been cooperative. However, he pointed out that the release of hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere can create a very toxic situation. Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority's regulations require that all plans for installation of controls be submitted for review by the Authority when the Authority's investigations are in response to complaints. He reported that no plans were prepared and submitted to the City Health Bureau or the Authority by Miller Products, and that in this case the source control requirements, because of

the low concentration that caused obnoxious odors would be less than 0.1 ppm which necessitate a high efficiency removal unit.

The Chairman asked if there were any further comments or questions.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips and seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the recommendations of the Authority's staff be accepted.

Auto Wrecking Salvage Operations

The Chairman called on Mr. E. Taylor for the staff report regarding auto wreckers open burning operations.

Mr. Taylor stated that complaints originating from the burning of stripped automobile bodies was increasing. He explained that the usual practice is to pour 1 to 2 gallons of gasoline over the stripped vehicle and burn the remaining paint, oily residues, upholstery, rubber floor mats, wire insulation and sometimes tires. He stated that large quantities of dense black smoke, soot, flyash and odors frequently drift into nearby residential and commercial properties.

Mr. Taylor reported that field investigations of complaints regarding the following salvage operations in Multnomah County have been made at:

Bens Auto Wreckers	10131 N. E. Holman	20 vehicles per week
Acme Auto Wreckers	4511 N. E. 148th Ave.	36 vehicles per week
Hopkins Wrecking Yard	6227 S. E. 103 Place	13 vehicles per week

and stated that in each case public nuisance conditions were present on nearby residential properties when the stripped auto bodies are being burned and that recommendations had been made previously in an attempt to minimize the amount of rubber products, tires, wire insulation, etc., being burned; however this approach has not produced any significant reduction in the public nuisance.

He stated that a survey of the auto wrecking and salvage yards in Multnomah County was made in March 1960 and showed that about 150 vehicle bodies are burned each week in Multnomah County at 26 locations. He pointed out that the Authority's regulations regarding the open burning of refuse, limit the location to at least 6 miles from the boundaries of the cities of Portland, Salem and Eugene. He stated that in other parts of the country air pollution

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from burning vehicles bodies or other metal salvage operations have been controlled by:

1. Installing appropriate incineration facilities with provision for controlling smoke and flyash emissions or;
2. Requiring the open burning of stripped vehicles to be moved to remote locations.

Mr. Taylor presented the following staff recommendations for consideration;

1. That the owners and /or operators of vehicle wrecking yards be notified that the open burning of stripped auto bodies within 6 miles of city boundaries of Portland, Salem or Eugene is in violation of Chapter V, Section 4.1 Authority regulations.

2. That the owners and/or operators of vehicle wrecking yards be notified that the open burning of stripped auto bodies within 3 miles of Albany, Astoria, Baker, Bend, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Medford, Pendleton, Roseburg, Springfield and The Dalles are in violation of the existing open burning regulations.

3. That the owner and operator of the Bens Auto Wreckers, Acme Auto Wreckers, and Hopkins Wrecking Yard be notified that open burning of stripped auto bodies at their present locations cease by May 15, 1960, or appropriate action will be taken under the provisions of 449.010 CRS.

The Secretary read a petition dated April 4, 1960, signed by 7 complainants regarding Bens Auto Wrecking Company located at N. E. 102 and Holman in Multnomah County.

The Chairman asked if any representatives or complainants were present.

Mrs. M. C. Hostetter of 10224 N. E. Liberty Street, Portland, Oregon, stated that the situation was very bad due to burning at Bens Auto Wrecking and that now they even burn on Sundays; that she didn't believe they needed to burn all day; that at 10 p.m. burning was still going on and that the smoke and odors enter the homes on the warm days and evenings when windows are open.

It is felt, she stated, by all property owners that they deserve clean air and relief from open burning.

The Chairman asked if this violation was the same as any general dump burning.

Mr. Stanley asked why the Authority was allowing 30 days for the ceasing of this burning instead of immediate action since the open burning operations are a violation of existing statute and regulations.

The Chairman stated he favored rapid action.

The Chairman asked about other situations in Oregon which are not included in the locations specified in recommendations Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Section 4 b, Chapter V of regulations on refuse burning included provision for other locations in the state where refuse disposal practices caused a nuisance; that the reason these particular distances were stated was that when the general regulations were adopted these distances included all the cities where complaints involving refuse disposal existed.

The Chairman stated that any written complaints from communities of less than 10,000 population will be considered individually by the Authority.

Mr. Stanley suggested that the open burning of stripped vehicle bodies be ceased within 10 days instead of 30.

Mr. Hatchard stated the owners of the 3 establishments where written complaints were received had been notified of the violation over one year ago and that the Northwest Auto Wreckers Association were notified a year ago verbally and within the last month by letter regarding the need to change disposal method. Mr. Hatchard stated he understood that this Association represented most of the auto vehicle wrecking operators and that no reply had been received from them.

The Chairman called on Mr. Thomas, Manager S. E. Portland Chamber of Commerce to comment.

Mr. Thomas stated that he was interested in the Hopkins Wrecking Yard

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problem and that land area there was changed to M3 zone which is light manufacturing. He added that his group also believed that the smoke and odor emitted from these particular wrecking yards should be stopped. He stated firmly it is not his wish to put a man out of business and that the May 15, date would give enough time for them to find a central spot to do their burning. He reiterated that no one wants to put the wrecking companies out of business but that the Chamber was interested in the future of that area and many complaints have been received. He stated it was a deplorable situation but even at that he thought the Authority should not cut the time down before the May 15, deadline.

The Chairman stated he wished to remind all that the date of cessation for open burning actually started in January 1960.

Mr. Stanley said that no one wanted to create a hardship on the auto wreckers but it still was a violation; and that he believed that there was no reason why the offenders should be given so long; and that it was time to quit violating the law.

Mr. Thomas stated he did not know about the official enforcement and that he disliked just cutting the operators off but if May 15, is the end of the open burning that would satisfy his organization.

The Chairman asked Mr. Thomas if his organization was interested in only the Hopkins Wrecking Yard, 103rd Place.

Mr. Thomas replied yes.

The Chairman stated that whatever the Authority decided to do necessarily included the whole state of Oregon.

Mr. Harms stated he had no argument with the members of the Authority that the auto wreckers have had ample time to stop burning and make other arrangement; but, that sometimes the State has to be more than reasonable in enforcing these regulations, and he stated that he was in favor of the adoption

of the staff recommendations with the May 15 deadline. He stated that all parties involved have had adequate notice.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms and seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried that the staff recommendations be adopted.

The Chairman asked what would happen in case the recommendations are not complied with.

Mr. Harms stated that then the Authority was authorized to take action under the Statute.

The Chairman asked if a complaint must be filed.

Mr. Harms stated it would; that this was included in item No. 3 of the staff recommendations.

Mr. Quesseth asked if the words "that appropriate action be taken under the regulations" intended that the party or parties would be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority at a time and place to be selected by the staff.

The Chairman asked why action should not be instituted against the offender immediately instead of further delayed by a hearing.

Mr. Quesseth replied that would require criminal proceedings in the court and that one recourse would be for a staff member to file a criminal complaint with the local district attorney. He explained that the other action would be the administrative remedy through a hearing before the Authority or a hearings officer and adoption of an order.

Mr. McPhillips stated that with the time element involved, in a violation, and a subsequent hearing that he believed it was plausible and possible for the staff to be instructed to take immediate action. He explained that if the Authority had to wait for a hearing that things would move so slowly that the wreckers would continue the violating.

Mr. Quesseth suggested the auto body burners might be cited to appear in criminal court and pay a fine and then perhaps go right on burning and think this sum was worth the expense to permit them to continue. Mr. Quesseth pointed out that if the Authority held a hearing and adopted an order against a wrecking

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company then the Authority could secure an injunction restricting repeated offenses.

Mr. Harms stated it might be well to enjoin them.

The Chairman asked the Authority's attorney if an injunction could be acquired on the violation without a hearing.

Mr. Quesseth replied that he believed it would be difficult since there were no specific criminal statutes relating to air pollution. He stated the Authority would be authorized to bring immediate action to enjoin the violation of a Water Pollution Control statute. However, he explained on air pollution when there is an administrative hearing and an order is entered then the order is the action that is enforceable by an injunction.

The Chairman asked if this wouldn't be a clear violation of law regardless.

Mr. Quesseth explained that the law on air pollution has in it a declaration of public policy on air pollution but the state does not have an actual criminal statute on air pollution as in water pollution statutes. The air pollution law places upon the Authority the responsibility to enforce the policy of the state of Oregon by citation, public hearing and adoption of an order then the orders are enforceable by injunction.

The Chairman stated the Authority did take action against the owner of an open burning dump in the northeast section of the city without a public hearing by filing complaints against the operators--so why couldn't this be done?

Mr. Quesseth replied it could be done here too and reiterated that this was a criminal offense.

Mr. Stanley asked the Chairman if the Authority follows the latter action would it be initiated immediately; or would the Authority give a grace period of 10 to 30 day to stop all operations.

Mr. Stanley stated that the best decision was the motion that was already passed that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff.

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Harms if he wished to withdraw the motion he made.

Mr. Harms replied that he was not sure. He stated he felt direct action against the offenders for abatement of the nuisance would be the best procedure; that he believed this could be done under the recommendations included in the staff report. He stated he was a little concerned by the correctness of this move but was unable to rectify it. He added that he thought the Sanitary Authority could proceed to obtain an injunction under the abatement statute without a public hearing at all. He added though that he now was inclined to let the motion stand.

Mr. Stanley asked if the auto wreckers would still be given 30 days to cease burning.

Mr. Harms stated May 15, deadline was a fair one.

The Chairman wondered how the people felt about going through 5 more weeks of this nuisance.

Dr. Wilcox asked about the reasons for the recommended May 15 deadline.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the complainants seemed to accept the May 15 deadline as reasonable. He explained that some time would be required to convert the open burning to accepted methods.

Mr. Quesseth asked if the staff had filed criminal complaints against the violators of the air pollution statute and had received the cooperation of the district attorney's office.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there had been two cases involving refuse dumps in Multnomah County; that the residents near the nuisance signed the complaint and the staff did the field work. He added that the staff received excellent cooperation from the district attorney's office in Multnomah County and that these 2 cases successfully terminated in court.

Mr. Stanley asked Mr. Hatchard how much time was required to bring about compliance.

Mr. Hatchard replied that about 9 months after the complaint was filed

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since there were a number of legal aspects and demurrers to be decided.

Mr. McPhillips asked that in the case of these operators should the Authority staff or one of the property owners sign a complaint, then would it take 9 months to consummate the operations.

Mr. Hatchard said he did not think that the action would require 9 months now because the basic law aspect has already been decided in court.

The Chairman stated the motion was declared and passed.

Mt. Emily Lumber Company - La Grande

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to report on Mt. Emily Lumber Company.

Mr. Hatchard reported that in August 1959 complaints were received regarding the deposition of cinders and flyash on properties near Mt. Emily Lumber Company's steam generating plant and that investigations started in August 1959 showed heavy deposition of cinders both on the outside and inside of structures approximately 350 feet S. W. of the mill's steam generating plant. He stated that no cinder collection facilities are provided for the ten dutch-oven type steam boiler units. He reported that on September 11, 1959 recommendations were presented to the management of the Mt. Emily Lumber Co. and that the company management replied that an engineering study was being made of proposed facilities to control the excessive smoke and cinder and flyash emissions.

He explained that a particle fallout station was established in September 1959 and the samples, collected monthly, have shown a fallout rate from 26 to 1687 tons per square mile per month and that subsequent field surveys disclosed that smoke and flyash emissions were continuing. He stated that the company management has reported mill re-organization plans were being considered which made it impossible to predict the steam generating rate needed for future mill production and that the management has indicated that appropriate changes would be made in the mill facilities to correct the excessive smoke and flyash emissions as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Hatchard presented the following staff recommendations for consideration.

1. Notification to the management of Mt. Emily Lumber Company that plans and specifications for the installation of appropriate smoke and cinder and flyash control facilities must be submitted to the Authority by June 1, 1960; and
2. If satisfactory progress is not made that a public hearing will be scheduled near La Grande.

Mr. John R. Hay, Attorney representing Mt. Emily Lumber Company, stated that he would like to confirm the report given by Mr. Hatchard. He added that there was no quarrel that the company was in violation of the standards and regulations regarding flyash, smoke and cinders and that the problem was an operational one. He explained that 7 mills in the area of Mt. Emily had shut down due to the lack of timber supply and this year the Umatilla Forest offered only 103 million board feet for sale which was not enough timber to allow the existing mills to continue.

Mr. Hay stated that the company has made a survey as to what would be involved to correct the smoke and flyash situation and the cost of correcting this condition would be from \$130,000 to about \$340,000 including the mill steam boiler plant changes and that this cost was so high the management could not justify it. Mr. Hay told the Authority that the June 1, date was too soon a time for the company to prepare plans; however, the Mt. Emily Company management would do the best it can to get a plan ready. Mr. Hay suggested the possibility of continuing the matter on the agenda for the next meeting. He concluded by stating the Authority has his assurance from the management that they were not merely delaying correction of the problem but were actively considering it at headquarters offices in Boise, Idaho.

The Chairman called for questions from Authority members.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the company was cutting the timber they had contracted for.

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Mr. Hay said they do but recently the furniture manufacturing operations were curtailed which reduced their pay roll by about 80 people.

The Chairman asked if there were many complaints due to the smoke and flyash discharges from the mill operation in La Grande.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the original complaint was from a single property owner; but that since then the city had received about 20 complaints.

The Chairman asked how much time should be given.

Mr. Hay stated that he talked to the mill manager and presented him with that question and it appeared that a decision could be made some time this fall, when it is determined how much timber will be available on government lands for the ensuing year. He explained that this decision would somewhat depend on how many lumber companies would remain in the business since 7 had gone out of business within the past 14 months. He told the Authority that Mt. Emily has a good competitive business and he concluded that it was unfortunate that the decision could not be made now regarding the corrections that should be institute

The Chairman asked what percentage of the lumber mill was operating now.

Mr. Hay replied that the sawmill was operating at full capacity and that this would be continued.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard's comment.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there are a number of people concerned with this nuisance and that the field investigations had been underway since August 1959 and that in this case it seemed a re-organization of the mill was the main problem. He explained that this had occurred throughout the state with other large lumber mills such as the Coos Bay Lumber Division of Georgia Pacific Corporation. He stated that Coos Bay Division changed ownership while substantial complaint problems were pending and that the new company assumed the operations and could not predict what the rate of sawmill cut would be a year hence; however, in this case 3 major installations were made in a

step-wise sequence. He reported that the mill first replaced several old dutch oven units with a modern boiler equipped with smoke and cinder collectors and next installed cinder collectors on the remaining boiler units and the 3rd step was the installation of a second new boiler with appropriate cinder controls.

The Chairman stated he felt that some uncertainties would always exist in lumber companies.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked Mr. Hay what the average daily capacity of Mt. Emily was.

Mr. Hay replied that he did not know.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the company started operation in 1924 and that their normal operation was two 8 hour shifts per day for 5 day a week and that about 200,000 board feet were cut each shift.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority accept the staff recommendations, with a modification that the company should be notified unless satisfactory progress is made the company would be cited before the Authority at a time and place to be arranged by the Secretary.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if he wished to change the recommendations in any way.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the recommendations were satisfactory and that he thought the Mt. Emily Company management was interested in providing needed controls.

#### Reynolds Metal Company

The Chairman asked the Secretary to read a letter-petition received by the Authority regarding alleged injury to agricultural activities near Reynolds Metals Company's aluminum reduction mill in Troutdale.

The Secretary read a letter-petition dated 3-18-60 from Herbert Anderson, representing Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lampert and Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Wand.

The Chairman asked if a representative wanted to be heard.

Mr. Herbert Anderson stated that the emission of fluorine and fluorides

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from Reynolds Metals was continuing and that it was more serious than stated in the petition; that the situation has existed since the aluminum plant was constructed in 1943. Mr. Anderson explained that after 1947 Reynolds operated the plant and at times used a water spray from the top of its plant which reduced the fluorine somewhat; that there was a considerable reduction initiated during 1947 and 1948; that in 1950 Reynolds Metals installed a scrubber system. He added that this was not completely efficient since about 700 pounds of fluorine and fluoride compounds was escaping into the atmosphere daily. He explained that these fluorine and fluoride compounds cause injury to agricultural crops and that the gladioli plants particularly were injured. He added it is impossible to market the blooms of gladioli; and that since the war years the residents have been unable to grow gladioli. He stated in 1946 when the plant was not operating the gladioli crop was beautiful but since then they have been burned from fluorine. He said one family had recovered \$35,000 damages.

Mr. Anderson informed the Authority that in the Troutdale and Sauvie Island areas considerable damage had been done to the cattle; that cattle owned by Mr. Lambert had been damaged also. He stated that he and the residents feel that Reynolds Metals Company could install more efficient collection systems; and that there are certain types of electrostatic precipitators which are 100% efficient in removing the fluorine from the manufacturing process. He stated this condition has continued for a long period of time and the pollution of the air in the Troutdale area will continue unless something is done about it.

He stated that Reynolds Metals Company has much information from their air and foliage sampling surveys and that this information could be obtained from them; that his principal request is to get the data from Reynolds on their sampling which was started about 13 years ago. He stated he was now

requesting the Authority to get the sampling records and examine the results of these tests as well as those made by Dr. O. C. Compton who is qualified to test foliage for the amount of fluorine. He stated that there was a fluorine value in excess of 100 ppm found on the Lambert property and this, he concluded, was believed to be a high concentration that was causing damage to the crops.

Mr. Harms stated that if the Authority decided to take action it would be on the basis of whether contamination exists now. If this course was pursued then why should the Authority get the past records? He asked further if this matter is now being litigated.

Mr. Anderson stated that this matter has been continuously litigated since 1947 and it will be indefinitely.

Mr. Quesseth asked Mr. Anderson if he was referring to these complainants cases in court.

Mr. Anderson replied yes and that they have been in court since 1947.

Mr. Quesseth stated he was familiar with the Martin case and one other and he asked again if the complainants Mr. Anderson was representing had their cases in court.

Mr. Anderson stated yes and that they have been paid by Reynolds Metal Company for damages up through 1957; that another law suit was pending from 1957 through the present time. When this is completed, he added, another case will be started unless something is done to eliminate these harmful fumes.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority's staff proceed with investigations of emissions from Reynolds Metals Co., plant in Troutdale.

#### Mt. Pitt Lumber Company

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to report on the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company cinder and flyash problem in Central Point.

Mr. Hatchard reported that in November 1958 a complaint was received that

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the cinder and flyash deposition allegedly from the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company's waste wood burner was causing public nuisance on nearby properties and that a field investigation was made in December 1958 and recommendations were provided to the company management. He stated that in September 1959 a petition requesting a public hearing concerning the continued deposition of cinder and flyash from the waste wood burner was received and another field investigation was made in September 1959 and a particle fallout station was established. He said that additional recommendations were provided to the management of the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company regarding operational changes in the waste wood burner and that the company management replied that several of the recommended changes had been made and work was continuing on the remainder. He reported that samples collected from the particle fallout station showed a deposition rate between September 1959 and March 8, 1960, of 35 to 66 tons per square mile per month and explained that the Authority's regulations provided that a deposition rate over 20 tons per square mile per month create public nuisance on residential and commercial properties. He advised that in April 1955 the city of Central Point requested assistance with review of a proposed waste burner to be constructed by the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company which was then starting a lumber re-manufacturing plant; that State Board of Health District Engineer completed a field survey of the proposed location and the schematic plan of the proposed burner was reviewed. He explained that the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company and the City was notified that a typical waste wood burner could not be expected to operate at a location within 50 feet of residences without producing public nuisance.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Hatchard presented the following recommendations for consideration:

1. That inasmuch as the particle fallout rate after improvements have been completed at the Mt. Pitt Lumber Company's waste burner have continued to be excessive--that the management of the company be notified that the existing waste wood burner must cease operation before May 15, 1960, or;

2. That more complete incineration facilities be installed and operated to dispose of the wood waste without exceeding the particle fallout deposition rate.

The Secretary informed the Authority that in their notebooks there was a copy of a letter addressed to the Authority from Mr. Clinkinbeard, Attorney, representing the Rogue River Valley Creamery Company requesting Authority action to control the cinder and flyash deposition from Mt. Pitt Lumber Company.

The Secretary stated that a letter was also received on 4-7-60 from E. H. Collins, President, Mt. Pitt, announcing that a representative unfortunately could not attend the Authority meeting and requesting a copy of the minutes.

The Chairman asked for the Authority members' decision.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley and seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the Authority accept the report and recommendations made by the staff.

#### Pilot Rock Lumber Company

No one was present to represent the company. A proposed agreement drafted by the company's attorney and submitted prior to the meeting was referred to the Authority members for consideration.

Mr. Benson discussed the background of this case and explained the purpose of the agreement as follows: On July 31, 1959, the company had been issued a citation to appear before the Authority and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered requiring the abatement and control of pollution caused in the public waters of Birch Creek by the discharge of inadequately treated wastes from said company's plant located at Pilot Rock, Oregon. Preferring not to appear before the Authority at a public hearing in this matter the company proposed to enter into an agreement under which it would take the steps necessary to abate and control said pollution provided the Authority would dismiss the citation hearing.

Mr. Benson advised the Authority members that the steps which the company agreed to take are considered adequate by the staff of the Authority for this purpose. He stated further that the company officials understand fully that the agreement in no

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way gives them any license to pollute Birch Creek but merely defines the methods of operation of the waste disposal facilities.

It was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that the terms of the agreement as submitted are generally acceptable to the Authority.

After further discussion it was concluded by the members that it was neither necessary nor proper that the Authority be a party to the agreement. It was rather the opinion of the members that instead of a formal agreement between the company and the Authority the company should simply submit a unilateral statement reciting the steps that it will take to abate and control pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Pilot Rock Lumber Company be requested to send the Sanitary Authority a letter listing the proposed actions as outlined in the formal agreement previously submitted and stating that it will do those things and that upon the receipt of such a letter the Sanitary Authority will dismiss the citation hearing pending in this matter against said company.

#### City of Florence

Those present to represent the city of Florence were Darrell Swatzell, City Administrator; R. H. Erichsen, engineer; Sidney J. Nicholson, attorney; Stuart Johnson and R. T. Gibbons.

A memorandum regarding this matter dated March 31, 1960, prepared by the staff and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting was reviewed by Mr. Spies. In reviewing the memorandum, the original having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case, it was brought out that the city of Florence which has an estimated population of 1,775 discharges all of its municipal sewage without treatment into the Siuslaw River; that in January 1948 a three year temporary permit to discharge raw sewage into said river had been granted by this Authority; that in 1951 the city had been reminded of its responsibility to provide sewage treatment; that in May 1957 a preliminary engineering study

estimated the cost of the required interceptor system and sewage treatment plant at approximately \$180,000 and sewer extensions at \$127,000; that in August 1958 the city had requested of the Authority permission to construct a new 18-inch main sewer but to defer temporarily the construction of the interceptor and treatment plant with the agreement that the city would vote sufficient bonds during the latter part of 1958 to finance construction of the entire project; that during 1958 the proposed bond issue was not submitted to the voters and construction of the project was not started; that on February 6, 1959, the city officials had requested a 5 year extension of time in which to start construction of its sewage treatment works; that in response to said request the Authority had granted only a one year extension or until September 1960; that later the city had filed with the Authority an application for a federal construction grant for which no priority certificate was granted, and that finally on September 30, 1959, a \$375,000 bond issue had been submitted to and approved by the voters of the city of Florence only to be later declared illegal.

Mr. Spies pointed out further that before it was learned that the bonds were not legal plans had been submitted by the city for certain sewer extensions and because the Authority staff was under the impression that the bonds were saleable the proposed extensions were approved. Subsequent to such action it was learned that the bond issue had to be revoted. Unfortunately at a second election on January 27, 1960, the bonds were defeated by a vote of 202 to 122. In the meantime construction of the afore-mentioned sewer extensions had been started and practically completed. The city then submitted plans for other extensions and connections which in view of the action by the city voters the Authority staff had to disapprove. Mr. Stuart Nicholson, attorney speaking in behalf of the city, stated that they had no complaint with the actions

taken by the staff of the Authority. He emphasized the fact that prior to the bond issue being declared illegal in December 1959 the city council had been proceeding in good faith to develop a program for the early construction of the required interceptors and sewage treatment works. He said the city council did not know exactly why the people had rejected the bond issue unless it was because they had associated it with a proposed urban renewal project. He stated further that the city council has recently been working with a group of the citizens in an attempt to come up with a plan which would meet with their approval. As soon as an agreement could be reached the city intends to submit another bond issue to the voters for approval. Mr. Nicholson said they hope to accomplish this by May 20.

In view of the efforts being made by the council he asked that the city be permitted at least to make certain connections to the existing sewers even though permission could not be granted for further extensions. It was reported that at the present time there is one commercial laundry and three or four private homes which they desire to serve with sewer connections.

After considerable discussion it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried, that the action of the staff of the Authority be upheld and that the city of Florence be denied permission to make any more connections or extensions to its existing sewerage system until adequate assurance can be given that the city will install the required interceptor sewers and sewage treatment works.

It was pointed out by Mr. Harms that favorable action by the voters would constitute the sufficient assurance and that consequently permission to make additional connections and extensions could be granted if and when the necessary bonds were voted.

#### City of Coos Bay

No one was present to represent the city. A memorandum regarding

this matter dated March 31, 1960, prepared by the staff and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting was reviewed by Mr. Spies. A copy of said memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this case.

Mr. Spies reported that although the city of Coos Bay has spent more than \$1,000,000 for interceptor sewers and sewage treatment works it still has one small outfall in the south part of the city which is not connected to the interceptor system and which discharges raw sewage into Coalbank Slough. Recently the city submitted plans for a proposed extension to this latter outfall. The present sewers serve 20 homes and the proposed extension would serve an additional 12 homes. The city of Coos Bay has requested permission to install the proposed extension without connecting it to the main interceptor sewer and sewage treatment works. In letters received from the city manager the argument was presented that until such time as community sewers and adequate sewage treatment can be provided for the 400 or more homes now existing in the adjacent Englewood area and from which inadequately treated sewage now finds its way into Coalbank Slough the city should not be required to spend additional money for the construction of a pump station which would serve only 32 homes within its corporate limits. After a thorough review of this problem it was concluded by the members that they had no authority to grant the city of Coos Bay permission to increase the pollution in the public waters of Coalbank Slough.

It was, therefore, MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the city of Coos Bay be denied permission to install the proposed sewer extensions until such sewers can be connected to the main interceptor system.

Following further discussion regarding the matter of sewers in the unincorporated community of Englewood it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the staff be instructed to investigate the problem further for the purpose of seeing what assistance could be given

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in obtaining public sewers in the Englewood area.

Maintenance of Minimum Stream Flows in Willamette Basin

The secretary reported that the State Water Resources Board on this same date is holding a hearing at Eugene for the purpose of obtaining data and information pertinent to the development of a control program for the waters in the Upper Willamette River Basin.

After a discussion of the need for maximum control of the flow in the Willamette River during the summer and fall months it was MOVED by Mr. Stanley, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the following resolution be adopted and be submitted to the State Waters Resources Board for consideration:

The Sanitary Authority recognizes that adequate flows of water in the lower Willamette River at all times are essential for the preservation of aquatic life and to its use for water supply, recreation and other beneficial purposes.

While substantial progress has been made in pollution control in the Willamette Basin, population increases and industrial development have occurred at such a rapid rate that primary water quality objectives in the lower river cannot be attained during periods of low flow which occur in the summer and fall months.

The Sanitary Authority, therefore, recommends to the State Water Resources Board that provision be made in the development of its program for the upper Willamette Basin for sufficient releases of water from impoundments to maintain the highest flows possible in the Willamette River so that the waters of this stream may be suitable for all beneficial uses at all times.

Federal Construction Grant Program

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the deadline for submission of applications for federal grant funds from the 1961 fiscal year appropriation be June 15, 1960.

Proposed Legislation

Mr. Quesseth was instructed to prepare suitable amendments to the existing statutes which would more adequately define the powers of the Authority to make rules and regulations for the abatement and control of water and air pollution; would authorize the issuance of general obligation and/or revenue bonds by cities without a vote of the people for financing construction of sewage treatment works needed to abate water pollution, would

authorize the levying of connection charges by cities and sanitary districts as one means of financing sewerage works, and would authorize counties to engage in air pollution control activities.

The date for the next meeting was set for July 14, 1960. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTIETH MEETING

of the

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 14, 1960

The eightieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 2:10 p.m., July 14, 1960, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were B. A. McPhillips, Richard H. Wilcox, M. D., Edward C. Harms, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Lewis A. Stanley, and John P. Amacher, Members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor, Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Donald J. Benson and Ronald I. Culver, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Ronald R. Ott, Joseph A. Jensen, Robert Wood and Keith R. Sherer, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Harold M. Patterson and Harold W. Merryman, District Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian-Air Pollution Control; and Robert Percy and George L. Toombs, Chemists.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the minutes of the Seventy-Ninth Meeting of the Sanitary

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Authority be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS.

The Secretary stated that 125 project plans for water pollution control and 10 project plans for air pollution control had been received and reviewed by the staff during the months of April, May and June, 1960. He recommended that the actions taken by the staff in air and water pollution control facilities during the period be approved by the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the action taken by the staff on the following projects be approved by the Authority:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-1-60	Marion County	Mark Twain School Addn.	Approved
4-5-60	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-6-60	Cornelius	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-6-60	Estacada	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-6-60	Chiloquin	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-8-60	Coos Bay	11th and Lockhart sewers	Not approved
4-12-60	Klamath County	Falcon Heights School	Not approved
4-13-60	Uplands San. Dist.	Revised sewer extension plans	Prov. approval
4-13-60	McKay Park S.D.	Prel. plans for sewage plant	Prov. approval
4-13-60	Toledo	Hospital sewer & lift station	Prov. approval
4-13-60	Multnomah County	Woodrow Wilson Grade School	Approved
4-13-60	Metzger San. Dist.	Preliminary Engineering Report	Comments submitted
4-14-60	Oswego	Wren Street sewer	Prov. approval
4-18-60	Roseburg	Scott Homes area sewer	Prov. approval
4-18-60	Corvallis	Sanitary sewer lateral #63	Prov. approval
4-20-60	Curry County	Riley Creek Grade School	Approved
4-20-60	Marion County	MacLaren School for Boys	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-20-60	Clackamas County	Milwaukie High School Addn.	Approved
4-20-60	Clackamas County	Sunnyside Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
4-21-60	Toledo	Sewer District No. 9	Prov. approval
4-21-60	Cedar Hills	Berkshire sewage lift station	Prov. approval
4-21-60	Springfield	Georgia-Pacific industrial waste sewer	Prov. approval
4-21-60	Eugene	Agate Street sewer	Prov. approval
4-21-60	Estacada	New Union High School	Approved
4-21-60	Springfield	Low rent housing sewers	Not approved
4-21-60	Ashland	Sewage plant additions	Deferred
4-22-60	McMinnville	Adams Grade School Addn.	Approved
4-22-60	McMinnville	Junior High School Addn.	Approved
4-22-60	Benton County	Riverview Heights Subdivision sewage plant	Prov. approval
4-22-60	Sunset Valley S.D.	Grandview Addn. sewers	Prov. approval
4-22-60	Oregon City	High School Addition	Prov. approval
4-22-60	McMinnville	Senior High School Addn.	Approved
4-22-60	Benton County	Subdivision sewage plant	Comments submitted
4-25-60	Lane County	Lincoln Grade School at Cottage Grove	Approved
4-27-60	Jackson County	Hoover Grade School at Medford	Approved
4-27-60	Springfield	Low rent housing project sewers	Prov. approval
4-27-60	North Bend	Pony Slough area sewer report	Approved
4-28-60	Roseburg	West Slope area sewers	Prov. approval
4-28-60	Roseburg	N. E. Bogard St. sewer	Prov. approval
4-28-60	Linn County	Clover Ridge School Addn.	Prov. approval
5-2-60	Canyonville	Sanitary sewer system	Prov. approval
5-2-60	Canyonville	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
5-3-60	Ashland	Sewage plant additions	Prov. approval

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-3-60	Bunker Hill S.D.	Sewer extensions, lift station	Prov. approval
5-4-60	Klamath County	Lucille O'Neill School	Approved
5-6-60	Lane County	Mapleton H.S. Addition	Approved
5-6-60	Polk County	Dallas Jr. H. S. Addition	Approved
5-6-60	Benton County	Philomath High School	Approved
5-6-60	Toledo	Cascadia Lbr. Co. sewerage	Comments submitted
5-10-60	Lane County	Dunn Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-10-60	Lane County	Santa Clara School Addn.	Approved
5-10-60	Lane County	Florence Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-10-60	Lane County	Colin Kelly Jr. H. S. Addn.	Approved
5-11-60	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-12-60	Curry County	Pacific High School Addn.	Approved
5-13-60	Linn County	Grand Prairie School Addn.	Approved
5-16-60	Josephine County	Highland Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-16-60	Jackson County	Medford High School Addn.	Approved
5-16-60	Jackson County	Central Point Jr. H.S. Addn.	Approved
5-16-60	Jackson County	H. P. Jewett Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-16-60	Jackson County	Ruch School Addition	Approved
5-16-60	Jackson County	Patrick Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-17-60	Jackson County	Hoover Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-17-60	Marion County	Four Corners School Addn.	Approved
5-18-60	Eugene	Sewer extensions (4)	Prov. approval
5-18-60	Lane County	Adams Grade School Addition	Approved
5-18-60	Lane County	Twin Oaks Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-18-60	Lane County	Howard Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-18-60	Linn County	Seven Oaks Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-18-60	Crook County	Crook County Jr. High School	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5-18-60	Coos Bay	11th and Lockhart St. Sewers	Prov. approval
5-19-60	Newport	Sewer extension	Not approved
5-24-60	Westmont	Sewer extension	Permission granted
5-26-60	Curry County	Brookings Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-26-60	Jackson County	W. Side Grade School Addn.	Not approved
5-26-60	Linn County	Dever School Addition	Prov. approval
5-26-60	Douglas County	Deer Creek School Addn.	Approved
5-27-60	Benton County	North Albany School Addn.	Approved
5-27-60	Marion County	Woodburn High School Addn.	Approved
5-27-60	Umatilla Co.	Sherwood Grade School Addn.	Approved
5-27-60	Lane County	North Shore Park sewerage	Not approved
5-27-60	West Slope	Revised interceptor plans	Approved
5-27-60	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5-27-60	Marion County	Eldridge School Addition	Not approved
5-31-60	Albany	Hawthorne Park sewer	Prel. approval
5-31-60	Washington County	McKay Grade School	Deferred, pending receipt of revised plans.
6-2-60	Clackamas County	Happy Valley School Addn.	Approved
6-2-60	Washington County	Joseph Gale School Addn.	Approved
6-3-60	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-6-60	Vernonia	Preliminary report	Approved
6-8-60	Jackson County	Phoenix High School Addn.	Approved
6-8-60	Beaverton	McKay Grade School #2	Prov. approval
6-8-60	Coos County	Charleston Grade School Addn.	Not approved
6-8-60	Marion County	Eldridge Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-9-60	Clackamas County	West Linn Sunset School Addn.	Approved
6-9-60	Tillamook County	Cloverdale Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-15-60	Multnomah County	St. Lukes School, Gresham	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6-15-60	Marion County	Liberty School Addn.	Approved
6-16-60	Washington County	West Sylvan School Addn.	Prov. approval
6-16-60	Clackamas County	Colton High School	Prov. approval
6-16-60	Vernonia	Sewage treatment works	Prov. approval
6-17-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Deferred
6-17-60	Furlong San. Dist.	Sewer extensions	Deferred
6-17-60	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-17-60	Washington County	North Plains Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-17-60	Yamhill County	Carlton Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-20-60	Multnomah County	St. Lukes School Prel. plans	Approved
6-20-60	Polk County	West Salem Jr. High School	Approved
6-21-60	Lane County	Blue Mountain School	Approved
6-24-60	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-24-60	Wasco County	Celilo Recreation area sewerage	Approved
6-24-60	Umatilla County	Pilot Rock Grade School	Approved
6-24-60	Eugene	Sewer extension (28th Ave.)	Prov. approval
6-27-60	Government Camp	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-27-60	Beaverton	Tektronix sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-28-60	Cornelius	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-28-60	Furlong San. Dist.	Ross Subdivision sewer	Prov. approval
6-28-60	Jackson County	School Adm. Office, Central Point	Approved
6-28-60	Coos County	Michigan Ave. School, Empire	Approved
6-28-60	Douglas County	Ten Mile Grade School Addn.	Approved
6-29-60	Washington County	McGlasson Village sewerage	Prel. approval
6-29-60	Beaverton	Bernard's Inc. sewer	Prov. approval
6-29-60	Lane County	Coburg Grade School Addn.	Prov. approval
6-30-60	Mult. County	Barlow School	Approved
6-30-60	Jackson County	McLoughlin Jr. High Addn.	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>Air Pollution Control</u>			
4-13-60	Eugene	New incinerator, U. S. National Bank	Cond. approval
4-13-60	Eugene	New incinerator, Meadowlark School	Cond. approval
4-18-60	Toledo	Control facilities for the Georgia-Pacific Paper Co. plant expansion	Recommendations submitted
5-11-60	Portland	Proposed report of conference of State Sanitary Engineers regarding administration of State Air Pollution programs	Recommendations submitted
5-13-60	Portland	Proposed national goals for Air Pollution research prepared by special committee of U. S. Public Health Service	Recommendations submitted
5-18-60	Portland	Secretary of States proposed consolidation of water and air pollution control regulations	Comments submitted
6-8-60	North Albany	Install 2 dust control scrubbers & combined fume control elements	Cond. approval
6-13-60	Oregon	Proposed planning and zoning performance standards on Air Pollution	Revision
6-15-60	Portland	Hydrogen sulfide removal system for Miller Products	Cond. approval
6-21-60	Medford	New steam plant with cinder controls for Timber Products Co.	Comments submitted
6-29-60	Eugene	Dust control facilities for Wildish Paving Plant	Requested additional information

HARVEY ALUMINUM COMPANY -THE DALLES

The Chairman called on Mr. Ronald Ott to report on the status of air-sanitation related to the Harvey Aluminum Company's plant located at The Dalles.

Mr. Ott stated that in late April, 1960, the Authority staff learned of plans of the Harvey Aluminum Company to expand aluminum production 25% from 240 to 300 cells. He reported that a plant survey was made in May and the company was requested to submit the plans and specifications for the new fume control installations and also stack sampling data on the existing fume

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control. He stated that area sampling had been resumed by the staff in April 1960.

His report showed that production at the Harvey Aluminum Corporation plant started in August 1958 and that the plans for the original fume control system had been reviewed and granted conditional approval in a letter dated April 16, 1958, with the following conditions:

- (1) Comply with discharge standards in Chapter V of the Air Pollution Authority's regulations.
- (2) Make representative stack sampling tests and analyses periodically and submit the data to the Authority.
- (3) Control any discharge into the atmosphere which is creating public nuisance conditions contrary to Section 449.730, Oregon Revised Statutes.

Mr. Ott commented as follows relative to compliance with these conditions:

- (1) Excessive <sup>area</sup> fluoride concentrations are designated as three p.p.b. or higher for The Dalles area; that lack of complete sampling data thus far for 1960 has limited any conclusions concerning compliance with Chapter V of the regulations, and further that eight samples of three p.p.b. or higher for April - May, 1960, do indicate that excessive fluoride emissions may occur intermittently at the plant.
- (2) Stack sampling reports have not been received by the staff to the extent necessary to establish whether Harvey Aluminum Company's present control system is either adequate or functioning properly. The Authority had, to this date, received only one stack sampling report (June 16, 1959); it is understood that three other sampling runs were made in 1958, but there is no record of these reports being received by the Authority.
- (3) One recent written and other verbal complaints have alleged horticultural damage or possible health effects. The horticultural aspect of possible crop damage has been investigated by Washington State

University and Oregon State College before and after the start of the plant. A report by Dr. O. C. Compton, horticulturist from Oregon State College, is to<sup>be</sup> given at this meeting. Evaluation of the public health aspect is pending.

Mr. Ott's recommendations were as follows:

- (1) That the Harvey Aluminum Company proceed with stack sampling at the earliest possible date and furnish the Authority monthly reports of its findings.
- (2) The company conduct in-plant area fluoride monitoring and furnish the Authority with monthly reports of its findings.
- (3) That approval for further plant expansion be deferred until it is established that fluoride emission controls for existing production facilities are adequate.
- (4) The alleged horticultural problem should be determined on the basis of the report and evaluation by Dr. O. C. Compton from Oregon State College.

Dr. O. C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, was then called upon to summarize the results of studies conducted by Oregon State College in the area. He stated that investigations in The Dalles area were started in 1953, were stopped temporarily, resumed again in 1957, and have continued to this date. Dr. Compton stated that they had selected definite sampling sites and that samples have been collected subsequently from these sites. In the course of a season they have collected approximately 200 horticultural plant samples - one-half being obtained in late spring and one-half in late summer. At this point Dr. Compton read a statement entitled "Fluorine in Crops of The Dalles Area Before and After Operation of a local Aluminum Factory" by O. C. Compton, L. F. Remmert and W. M. Mellenthin of Oregon State College and dated July 12, 1960.

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The fluorine contents of seven crops grown in The Dalles fruit area have been studied since 1953. Determinations of leaf fluorine have been made four times previous to and three times since July 26, 1958, the date when the Harvey Aluminum Factory started operations.

Leaf samples taken before July 26, 1958, averaged less than 12 parts per million (ppm) fluorine at each collection. Similar samples collected October 7, 1958, seventy-three days after start of operation of the factory, ranged from 16 to 197 ppm, averaging 68 ppm fluorine. In 1959 the June 17, samples ranged from 6 to 107 ppm, averaging 27 ppm fluorine while those collected August 18 ranged from 19 to 189 ppm, averaging 73 ppm fluorine.

The fluorine content of samples taken October 7, 1958, decreased progressively from 140 ppm at one mile from the factory to 54 ppm, 4-5 miles away. Results obtained in 1959 were similar.

Fluorine burn on leaves was not found in 1953, 1957, and 1958 but was severe in 1959 on certain apricot and prune trees growing within two miles of the factory. There was a wide variation in the degree of burn from tree to tree within an orchard.

Premature ripening and softening at the suture of Red Haven, J.H. Hale and Elberta peach fruits occurred in certain orchards in 1959. This condition had not been observed previously in this area. Several investigators have produced soft suture experimentally by fumigating or spraying peach trees with fluorides.

A detailed report of our investigations in The Dalles area is being prepared for release in late summer.

Slides were shown depicting the various damage done to the fruit crop in and around The Dalles area. Dr. Compton stated that a complete report would be available later in the summer.

The Chairman then asked if anyone present represented Harvey Aluminum Company. Mr. M.H. Elliott, Attorney, responded and stated that Harvey Aluminum Company has been very cognizant of potential pollution problems in the area, that when they decided to establish the plant in Oregon, extensive investigations were made and that Harvey Aluminum designed and constructed the most modern and most efficient pollution control facilities of any plant in this country. He reported that detailed plans of the control facilities were submitted to and reviewed by the Authority's staff, and that such modifications requested by the Authority were made. Mr. Elliott also stated the company has cooperated within the limits of human ability and human error with the Authority and has continued to operate the plant with maximum efficiency. He stated that the

company had investigated every complaint, had done everything possible to create good community relations and to help the people solve their agricultural problems, and that in some instances the plant had provided spray to control plant damage of biological origin. He indicated that they have had no complaint on crop foliage damage from across the river in Washington.

Mr. C. A. Rochon was also present to represent the Harvey Aluminum Company.

The Chairman then called upon anyone else from The Dalles area who wished to present further information on the problem.

Mr. W. H. Myers from The Dalles Fruit and Produce stated that Dr. Compton's report was through 1959 only, that he noticed minor damage last year and he didn't know what it was for sure, that the damage this year was many times greater than last year; that he could show Mr. Elliott where some orchards had been almost completely burned up this year, that if damage increased next year in comparison, orchards would be seriously damaged, and if it continued, could not remain in business.

Mr. Walter E. Ericksen stated that he has lived near The Dalles for 40 years. About June 13, 1960, he observed smoke coming from the aluminum plant and that on June 17 he checked his cherry crop and observed damage. At this point Mr. Erickson displayed leaves to show damage which had allegedly been caused by air pollution from the aluminum plant.

Mr. Walter Luckovsky from The Dalles area stated that he suffered about 90% damage to crops this year. He also stated that Harvey Aluminum Company gave him some spray and suggested that he use it, but also informed him that he was using it at his own risk. Mr. Luckovsky made a request that air samples be taken in the area.

Mr. John R. Thienes, Wasco County Agricultural Extension Agent, reported on sprays used in the area.

Mr. L.M. Hern, The Dalles, reported that his apricot orchard had suffered

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damage to about two-thirds of the crop and also displayed samples to illustrate the problems present in his orchard. He asked that this situation be controlled so he would not lose his orchard.

Mr. Arthur Howell from The Dalles area stated that his cherries have been seriously affected as well as potatoes, corn and dahlias.

Mr. Stanley asked if the fume control facilities that have been installed were the best available and what else could be done to clear up the situation. He also inquired if it would be feasible to continue plant operations, but install additional equipment to remove fluorides.

Mr. Elliott replied that he could not answer this question since it involved technical matters.

The Chairman then recommended that the words "to the extent determined by the Authority staff" be inserted in recommendations one and two. Mr. Wendel also pointed out that the recommendations made by the staff, if carried out, will do no good as far as this year's crops are concerned.

Mr. Quesseth stated that the purpose of the Sanitary Authority meeting today was to obtain information relative to complaints which had been received by the Authority and to make recommendations to the company, that the Authority was trying to determine whether existing facilities are adequate, that it was concerned primarily with plans submitted, and that recommendations to the company had been made to the effect that the plans could not be approved until certain things were done, including the submission of the reports which have been previously referred to, so that the Authority could determine now how to make appropriate recommendations to the company for future developments.

Mr. Elliott stated that plans had been submitted, suggestions made and sent back for revision and corrections, and that they would be resubmitted.

Mr. McPhillips stated there was one point which should be made to Mr. Elliott regarding approval of plans submitted to the Authority and that is that if control facilities proposed do not do the job, this does not mean

the company could continue to violate laws, and that it would not save the company from civil action or being liable for damages.

Mr. Wendel then stated that the increased capacity of the plant could not be permitted to go into operation until plans for control facilities have been approved.

Mr. Elliott replied that he understood this, and asked for all possible scientific assistance in solving the problem.

Mr. Everts also emphasized that additional production of aluminum could not take place until it was definitely shown that existing control facilities are removing fluorides to the extent necessary to prevent damage to human, plant or animal life and to property.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the Authority's recommendations be adopted as follows, that:

1. The company proceed with stack sampling to the extent determined by the Authority staff at the earliest possible date and furnish the Authority monthly reports of its findings.
2. The company conduct in-plant area fluoride monitoring to the extent determined by the Authority staff, and furnish the Authority with monthly reports of its findings.
3. That approval for further plant expansion be deferred until it is established that fluoride emission controls for existing production facilities are adequate.

#### REGULATIONS ON OPEN BURNING

Mr. A. H. Harding, Manager, Portland Chapter Associated General Contractors, stated that he was serving as temporary chairman of a group of businessmen representing some 30 types of businesses; that they had been advised by the city of Portland that the Authority had set July 15 as a deadline for cessation of the open burning of refuse; that this deadline would cause a definite hardship

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on certain industrial groups, and asked for extension of time to work out problems concerning disposal of waste from demolition of buildings, expressway construction, oil, wrecked car bodies, etc.

Mr. Wendel answered that the Authority had not set a deadline of July 15, 1960, that the regulations had been in effect since January 1, 1960, and that if the city of Portland felt that no air pollution or nuisances were created from open burning operations that the city has the means within Section 4.4 of the Regulations to grant variance and issue a permit for such burning. He also pointed out that the group was appearing before the wrong board and suggested that they take their problem to the city council of Portland.

Mrs. George Sale, representing the Campfire Girls reported that they had been notified by the city that they could no longer have open fires at their day camps. She was assured by Mr. Wendel that the Authority's regulations did not cover such matters.

Carlie Gilstrap stated that her neighborhood was still subjected to nuisances from open burning, and demanded that something be done about it.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC PULP MILL - Newport and Toledo

Alberta Heffron, attorney from Eugene, appeared before the Authority and explained she represented Mr. and Mrs. A.F. Tischer, the owners of the White Cap Motel and other property owners in connection with the problem of disposal of liquid waste from Georgia-Pacific Corporation pulp mill into the ocean off the beach at Newport. She stated that Newport has about 5,000 people, that the city depends mainly on tourist trade, that its beaches are well known for recreation value and that there are many motels, cafes and others who cater to tourist industry. Mrs. Heffron presented a petition bearing 453 signatures as well as aerial photographs of a pipe line which had been constructed from the Georgia Pacific Paper Mill at Toledo which discharges into the Pacific Ocean. She reported that within the past 60 days an additional pipe line had been constructed and that additional effluent is being discharged into the ocean.

She further stated that this matter had been called to the attention of the Authority from time to time, that she had a file of correspondence from the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Izaak Walton League, and others who are all concerned because the effluent has been causing nauseating odors in the Newport area which have seriously affected the tourist business of the community.

Chairman Wendel asked if this problem had previously been brought to the attention of the Authority. Mr. Benson reported that on July 1, 1960, he and Mr. Percy had made an inspection of the beach area at which time they had found a definite odor and approximately an acre of foam. Chairman Wendel asked if means had been suggested to correct violation. Mr. Benson replied that the staff was working with the mill officials to try and find out what they could do to correct the problem. Mr. Wendel stated that Georgia Pacific had always been cooperative in the past but that our staff should see that the company is not permitted to expand production until they can dispose of wastes created by their present operations.

Mr. Quesseth stated that the ordinary procedure would be to cite the company in for public hearing; that this is within the Authority's power to do. Mr. Everts then pointed out that the Sanitary Authority had entered an order against Georgia Pacific in 1959 which among other things required that pollution of the beach area be abated.

Mr. Stanley stated that he had recently been at Agate Beach which is a short distance north of Newport, that at that time no one was in swimming, and that the smell was so bad he had to leave. Mr. Stanley believed that Authority should not stop at anything to correct this situation.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the Authority had a continuing relationship with Georgia Pacific or when was the last time there had been any contact with them. Mr. Benson replied, July 1.

Dr. Wilcox asked if it were possible for a mill of this type not to use a water borne discharge to which Mr. Benson replied they do have waste water

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which must be disposed of in some fashion, and that it was on this basis that an additional pipe line was constructed last year. Mr. Spies said that without any question of doubt the staff had spent more time on this particular problem than all the other pulp mills in the state of Oregon combined, and that Georgia Pacific at this time was producing more pulp but had not yet completed construction of improved lagoon facilities for handling the additional waste.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the attorney general be instructed to file an injunction against the company unless the Authority were assured of immediate abatement of the nuisance to the people of Lincoln County. Mr. Wendel further stated that Georgia Pacific should reduce production to a point where they could satisfactorily dispose of their liquid wastes. The Authority should get in touch with them immediately and inform them that an injunction would be filed against them unless they cut down their production to the amount they can dispose of.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried that the attorney general be instructed to notify Georgia Pacific Company that he has instructions from the Authority to institute injunction proceedings against the company unless assurance is received the nuisance created by the discharge of liquid wastes into the ocean at Newport is abated immediately.

#### LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER

Mr. Leonard B. Dworsky, Officer in Charge, Pacific Northwest Basins, U.S. Public Health Service, appeared before the Authority and made the following statement relative to abatement of pollution in the lower Columbia River:

Mr. Wendel, Members of the Authority: I requested the opportunity to present to you today my office's views with respect to the problem of pollution of the interstate waters of the Columbia River, and particularly with respect to that part of the problem caused by the City of Portland.

The members of the Sanitary Authority will recall that Surgeon General Leroy Burney of the U.S. Public Health Service received the recommendations of a Conference held here in Portland last September 3, 1959, on a specific action program to keep clean the waters of the Columbia River.

The membership of the Conference making the recommendations included

a representative of the State of Oregon, the State of Washington and the U.S. Public Health Service for the Federal Government.

Acting under the Authority of Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, the Surgeon General concluded that the City of Portland, along with other communities and industries, shall take effective action to provide effective treatment of waste discharges contributing to pollution of the lower Columbia River. Such treatment was to include not less than primary treatment and effective disinfection.

Financing, planning and construction of these waste treatment projects were scheduled for performance by Portland as follows: (1) by July 1, 1960, have completed and in operation effective disinfection of the treated wastes discharged to the Columbia River; (2) for additional major construction projects involving sewage treatment works and intercepting sewers, financing to be arranged not later than June 1, 1960; (3) final plans and specifications for these works to be prepared by not later than June 1, 1960; (4) construction contracts to be awarded not later than August 1, 1960; and (5) completed projects to be in operation not later than July 1, 1961.

These actions, Mr. Chairman, were aimed solely to conserve the waters of the lower Columbia River for public water supply, commercial uses, including commercial fishing and recreational uses, including sport fishing. The states of Washington and Oregon, together with the Federal Government, consider the waters in this part of the Columbia River a hazard to public health, especially in view of the wide recreational use of the river for boating, bathing and water skiing.

To date, the City of Portland has not met these time schedules. Because of the delays thus far, there is little expectation that the City will be able to meet the balance of the time schedule.

The members of this Authority know that the Congress debated the proper role of the Federal Government in the matter of water pollution control for many years. In passing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in 1948, and revising it in 1956, the Congress wisely recognized that solutions to water pollution problems are best worked out locally and within each of the several states. It also recognized, however, that the problem of water pollution was creating vast damage to the Nation's water resources. While recognizing the desirability of achieving solutions to the maximum extent possible in local areas, it also recognized that satisfactory solutions to the pollution problem must be found.

Accordingly, the Congress set out to attack the pollution problem on several fronts:

Recognizing that new industrial development and population growth demanded new knowledge to keep sewage and waste treatment in step with this growth, it established a research program. Universities in Washington and Oregon are helping to carry out needed research through grants provided by the Public Health Service;

Recognizing that the problem had important financial overtones, the Congress provided for modest cost sharing with respect to the construction of municipal sewage treatment works. The Tri-County program in the Portland Metropolitan area is a recipient, among many other communities in Oregon, of this financial aid.

Recognizing that specialized technical assistance together with public education was important, the Congress made provision for these also; and in keeping with its general philosophy of hopefully looking to the states to carry out the major responsibility for pollution control programs, it provided financial aid to the States to help them establish and maintain strong and effective state investigation, survey and enforcement activities;

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Finally, the Congress recognized that the Federal Government might have to take direct action on pollution problems affecting interstate waters.

In keeping with Congressional policy, the Public Health Service has looked to the State of Oregon, and has encouraged it in its attempt to solve the pollution problem created by the City of Portland in the lower Columbia River. We have observed carefully the actions taken by the State Sanitary Authority and have maintained close working relationships with the Authority's technical staff. We believe that the Oregon Sanitary Authority has acted as effectively and as forcefully as it can under the State laws of Oregon to carry out its responsibilities. We are aware of the problems that have arisen as a result of the court action initiated by the Authority against the City of Portland. We are especially concerned over the fact that, confronted by this public health problem on its very doorstep, the citizens have repeatedly rejected at the polls proposals to finance adequate sewage treatment facilities and further, that the City itself is contesting the right of the State to rid the State's outstanding water resources of polluttional substances which will ultimately foul and destroy these life-giving water resources.

The Oregon Sanitary Authority, the Federal Government, and the Washington Pollution Control Commission representing the State of Washington are working side by side in full agreement to control pollution and keep the waters of the Columbia River clean. The Federal Government supports the action taken by the State of Oregon with respect to the City of Portland. If in the coming months the State of Oregon is not able, effectively, to bring about a solution to the lower Columbia River pollution problem in accordance with the action program recommended by the conference held September 3, 1959; if effective action is not taken by the City of Portland during the next several months to meet the final completion dates for projects; and if needed financing arrangements are not made, consistent with project completion dates, the Public Health Service will recommend to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare that a public hearing be held before a Board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. As this Authority knows, if action recommended by such a Board is not taken within the time specified by that Board, the Secretary may request the United States Attorney General to bring a suit against the City of Portland on behalf of the United States to secure abatement of the pollution.

Mr. Wendel and Members of the Authority, we sincerely hope that Federal enforcement action against the City of Portland will not be necessary. If it becomes necessary, it will, in my estimation, be a blight against the City of Portland and the State of Oregon. But all of us know that water pollution is a local, regional and national menace and can no longer be tolerated.

#### PRIORITIES FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Mr. C. Eugene Fields, Sanitarian, Coos County Health Dept., Coos Bay, who was present to represent the city of Powers in connection with its application for a federal grant, presented information regarding the city's financial situation and its need for sewage treatment.

The members of the Authority having reviewed the data furnished by the staff on applications for federal grants for the construction of sewage

treatment works, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Stanley and carried, the certificates of priority be issued to the cities of Cresswell, Eagle Point, Powers, Florence, Woodburn, Newberg, Seaside, Salem, Eugene and Nyssa and to Oak Lodge Sanitary District No. 2 with the provision that projects where financing has not been completed must have bond issues approved no later than the general election in November, and further, that alternates be determined on the basis of priority points.

SECONDARY TREATMENT ON THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

The Chairman then called on Mr. Spies to report on the status of domestic sewage treatment on the main stem of the Willamette River. Mr. Spies stated that with the completion in 1957 of the Harrisburg sewage works project all cities on the main Willamette River now have the equivalent of primary treatment. A comprehensive sanitary survey conducted in 1957 and the monitoring surveys made annually since then have disclosed, however, that in spite of the sewage and waste treatment facilities which have been installed since the program of the Sanitary Authority was started in 1939 the river is still polluted to such an extent that it is not safe for certain recreational uses and occasionally in certain sections it is unsuitable for propagation or maintenance of fish life.

As a result of the 1957 studies, the Authority early in 1958 instructed the cities of Eugene, Newberg and Salem to add as soon as possible secondary treatment units to their existing primary plants. These cities were singled out in 1958 because they each handle large quantities of fruit and vegetable processing wastes which overload and greatly reduce the efficiency of their primary plants. Each of these three cities has since proceeded to prepare plans and specifications and to develop a fiscal program for construction of the needed additional treatment works. The city of Eugene is ready to start construction of its project during 1960 and Newberg should be able to start during the summer of 1961.

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A comprehensive engineering study has recently been made for the city of Salem of the present and future sewerage needs of not only the city but also the suburban fringe areas of Marion and Polk Counties. As a result of this study it has been proposed that the city's present primary treatment plant which has been in operation only since 1952 be abandoned because it is already completely surrounded by high value residential property and because it is otherwise not properly located for serving certain contiguous areas. A new plant site located approximately 4 miles farther downstream has been proposed by the city's consulting engineers. The costs of building the additional outfall sewer and new secondary treatment plant have been estimated at \$4,929,400. Due to the magnitude of the project the time schedule suggested by the city's engineers calls for start of construction of the plant in 1963 and completion of the project in 1965. It is the opinion of the Authority staff, however, that it could be accomplished much earlier than that because it should be possible to start construction early in 1962 with completion being not later than the latter part of 1963.

The only cities on the main Willamette River which have a secondary treatment at the present time are Albany and Springfield. These two cities included secondary treatment as a part of their original construction which was completed in 1954 and 1955, respectively.

The Oak Lodge Sanitary District No. 1 of Clackamas County now has under construction the first secondary sewage treatment plant to be built on the lower Willamette. This district had initially planned to install only a primary plant but because of the findings of the 1957 survey was required by the Authority staff to provide secondary treatment. The same requirement has been established for all other new projects being considered on the lower river including the Tryon Creek project which has been proposed by both Multnomah County and the city of Portland.

Because of the increasing use which is being made by the public of the lower river (from Salem to the Columbia) for recreational purposes such as boating and water skiing it is considered advisable that a deadline be established for provision of secondary treatment for all sewage effluents now being discharged into said waters.

The communities on the lower Willamette, in addition to those previously mentioned, which have only primary treatment at the present time include the following:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Present Population Served</u>	<u>Date Installed</u>
Canby	1,800	1956
Manbrin Gardens	1,000	1947
Marylhurst	600	1954
Milwaukie	7,000	1951
Oregon City	10,000	1953
Oswego	5,000	1955
West Linn #1	3,000	1952
West Linn #2	1,000	1956
Willamette View Manor	450	1955

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Amacher and carried, that the communities of Canby, Manbrin Gardens, Marylhurts, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Oswego, Salem, West Linn and Willamette View Manor, be notified that it is the intention of the Sanitary Authority to establish July 1, 1961, for the completion of final plans and specifications, July 1, 1961, for the completion of arrangements for an adequate fiscal program, and July 1, 1962, for the completion of construction and the start of operation of secondary treatment works for all sewage effluents being discharged into the Willamette River from Salem to the Columbia River, and that public hearings be scheduled at the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority for that purpose.

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Mt. EMILY LUMBER COMPANY - La GRANDE

The secretary brought to the attention of the Authority and read a letter from Mr. M. Gale Beals, General Manager, Mt. Emily Division, Boise Cascade Corporation, in which the Authority was requested to extend for a minimum of 90 days, until October 14, 1960, the time by which the company was to submit plans and specifications for the installation of appropriate air pollution control facilities for their lumber mill in La Grande. The secretary also reported on his office conference with Mr. Beals on July 8, and stated that the staff now had under review the reports made for the Mt. Emily Division Boise Cascade Corporation by Mr. W.O. Stevens, Consulting Engineer, Seattle, and by McManama & Company, Inc., Mechanical Contractors, Seattle.

Based on the secretary's recommendation, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried that the company be granted an extension of 90 days to complete their plans, with the understanding that progress reports would be submitted at 30 day intervals.

SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL REFUSE DISPOSAL AREA

The Secretary then read a letter addressed to the State Sanitary Authority by Mr. Frank R. Smiley, City Manager, Springfield, dated June 29, 1960, in which Mr. Smiley requested that the Authority grant a variance in its regulations governing open burning at the Bloomberg dump until the city council could enter into an agreement with a local contractor to operate the disposal site as a sanitary land fill.

Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr., thereupon disqualified himself for consideration of this matter and offered to answer any questions the Authority members might have with regard to operation of the Bloomberg refuse disposal area. Mr. Harms, in answer to questioning, stated that the city owned the site and that with the withdrawal of the county from the refuse disposal business, Springfield and its disposal area appeared to offer the only immediate solution for

refuse disposal in that area. He indicated that an extension of 60 days appeared to be sufficient to complete local arrangements for operation of a sanitary land fill.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that a variance from the Authority's regulations for a period of 60 days be granted to the city of Springfield to enable them to enter into an agreement with a local contractor to operate the refuse disposal site as a sanitary land fill.

#### STATEMENT NORTH SANTIAM RIVER

The secretary reported that on Thursday, June 9, the State Water Resources Board continued its hearing on the application of Consumer's Power, Inc., for a preliminary permit to develop power facilities on the North Santiam River. He reported that if the permit were granted, it would provide for diversion of the waters from the stream and return of the water to the river at a distance of approximately 10 miles below the point of removal. He stated that in view of the fact that notice of the meeting had not been received in time to bring the matter before the Authority at its April meeting, a staff statement had been made and that copies of the staff statement had been supplied to the members of the Sanitary Authority subsequent to its presentation. He asked for approval of the statement on the part of the Sanitary Authority with the exception that in paragraph 5, line 6, page 2, the word "until" be changed to "unless". It was Mr. Stanley's opinion that the Authority should not engage in matters of this sort and that they should be left to the State Water Resources Board, the State Hydroelectric Commission and the State Engineer. Mr. Meierjürgen and Mr. Harms disagreed and indicated that inasmuch as the Authority is vitally concerned in the quality of the public waters of the state, our position in such matters should be made known to the State Water Resources Board.

It was MOVED by Mr. Amacher, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried that the statement of the staff made to the State Water Resources Board in person on June 9, and by letter on June 10, be approved with the exception recommended by the secretary.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Mr. Spies then brought to the attention of the members a proposed agreement between the Sanitary Authority and the United States Geological Survey relative to analysis of samples of water from surface and underground sources. He reported that our present laboratory facilities were insufficient to make the necessary analyses, that funds in the amount of \$5,000 were available to defray the Sanitary Authority's part of the expenses of the analyses, and that \$2,500 in services for collection of the samples was available.

After reviewing the proposed agreement, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority enter into the following cooperative agreement with the Geological Survey Department of the Interior.

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into as of the first day of July, 1960, by the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, party of the first part, and the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, party of the second part.

1. The parties hereto agree that subject to the availability of appropriations and in accordance with their respective authorities there shall be maintained in cooperation an investigation of the water resources of the State of Oregon.

2. The following amounts shall be contributed to cover all of the cost of the necessary field and office work directly related to this investigation but excluding any general administrative or accounting work in the office of either party and excluding the cost of publication by either party of the results of the investigation:

(a) \$7,500 by the party of the first part during the period 7-1-60 to 6-30-61 of which amount a portion may be held in reserve, for later release if funds permit, in order that the available Federal funds may be distributed proportionately among the cooperating States and municipalities.

(b) \$7,500 by the party of the second part during the period 7-1-60 to 6-30-61.

(c) Additional amounts by each party during the above period or succeeding periods as may be determined by mutual agreement and set forth in an exchange of letters between the parties.

3. Expenses incurred in the performance of this investigation may be paid by either party in conformity with the laws and regulations respectively governing each party, provided that so far as may be mutually agreeable all expenses shall be paid in the first instance by the party of the first part with appropriate reimbursement thereafter by the party of the second part. Each party shall furnish to the other party such statements or reports of expenditures as may be needed to satisfy fiscal requirements.

4. The field and office work pertaining to this investigation shall be under the direction of an authorized representative of the party of the first part.

5. The areas to be investigated and the scope of the investigation shall be determined by mutual agreement between the parties hereto or their authorized representatives. The methods of investigation shall be those usually followed by the party of the first part subject to modification by mutual agreement.

6. During the progress of the work all operations of either party pertaining to this investigation shall be open to the inspection of the other party, and if the work is not being carried on in a mutually satisfactory manner, either party may terminate this agreement upon 60 days written notice to the other party.

7. The records and reports resulting from this investigation shall be released for public inspection as promptly as possible. Both parties shall have the privilege of publishing the reports, provided that the reports published by either party shall contain a statement of the cooperative relations between the parties.

RESOLUTION KLAMATH COUNTY POMONA GRANGE No. 34

The secretary then called attention to the following resolution from the Klamath County Pomona Grange No. 34 which had been forwarded to Mr. Stanley who referred it to the Sanitary Authority.

Whereas, with the expanding population and increased use of modern utilities there is an ever-mounting demand for water for domestic and industrial purposes; and

Whereas, it is a well known fact that the wanton pollution of our water supplies tends to make many of them unfit for human use;

Be it Resolved by Fort Klamath Grange, number 775 Fort Klamath, Oregon, that we urge the enactment of and/or enforcement of suitable legislation making it unlawful for any person, municipality, or corporation, to dump, or cause to be dumped, any untreated sewage or industrial waste, into any stream, river, or other body of water, within the state of Oregon.

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Adopted by Fort Klamath Grange this 3rd day of May, 1960,  
Fort Klamath Grange #775.

Approved and adopted by Klamath County Pomona Grange No. 34,  
at its last regular session May 14th, 1960.

The secretary reported that the resolution had been acknowledged and  
that it would be referred to the Authority at their next meeting. At the  
suggestion of Mr. Harms, the secretary was instructed to place the resolution

on file.  
**RESOLUTION-RETIREMENT OF MRS. GRACE LUNDQUIST**

Upon being advised of the retirement of Mrs. Grace Lundquist on July 15,  
1960, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stanley, and carried

that the Authority adopt the following resolution in appreciation of Mrs.  
Lundquist's services.

WHEREAS Mrs. Grace Lundquist has served the Sanitary Authority of the state  
of Oregon from November 1943 to July 1960 with industry, ability, and  
competence; and

WHEREAS Mrs. Grace Lundquist has been honorably retired from state service

WHEREAS the energy and devotion of duty exemplified by Mrs. Grace Lundquist  
has been of great value to the Sanitary Authority and its staff in the  
fulfillment of the state's water pollution control program, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Sanitary Authority express its grateful recognition  
of this long and useful service, and

IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sanitary Authority extend to Mrs. Grace Lundquist  
its good wishes for a life of happiness and contentment.

The secretary was directed to provide Mrs. Lundquist with a copy of the  
resolution signed by each member of the Authority.

There being no further business, the date for the next meeting was set  
at 10:00 A.M. September 22 and the meeting was adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS

Secretary & Chief Engineer

Minutes of the Eighty-First Meeting

of the

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

September 22, 1960

The eighty-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:15 a.m., September 22, 1960, in the auditorium of the State Game Commission, 1634 S. W. Alder, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present during the morning session were B. A. McPhillips, Richard H. Wilcox, M. D., Herman P. Meierjürgen, Lewis A. Stanley, and John P. Amacher, Members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Donald J. Benson and Ronald I. Culver, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Joseph A. Jensen, Robert Wood and Keith R. Sherer, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Aquatic Biologist; and Howard Smith, Supervisory Sanitarian, Air Pollution Control. During the afternoon session E. C. Harms, member; R. E. Hatchard, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Ronald R. Ott, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, were also present.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjürgen, and carried, that the minutes of the Eightieth Meeting of the Sanitary Authority be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried, that the action taken by the staff on the 80 projects for water pollution control and 9 projects for air pollution control be approved by the Authority, as follows:

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Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-1-60	Jackson County	Hedrick Jr. High School Addn.	Approved
7-1-60	Woodburn	Sewer system improvements	Prov. approval
7-1-60	Multnomah County	Lynch Plaza Grade School	Approved
7-5-60	Multnomah County	Lynch Parka Grade School Addn.	Approved
7-6-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-8-60	Milwaukie	Ardenwald sewers - area C	Prov. approval
7-8-60	Oswego	Hallinan Heights sewers	Prov. approval
7-8-60	Curry County	Ophir Grade School Addn.	Approved
7-8-60	Multnomah and Washington Counties	Fanno Creek interceptor (2 sections)	Approved
7-8-60	Jackson County	Oak Grove School Addition	Prov. approval
7-12-60	Hillsboro	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-12-60	Linn County	Tennessee School Addition	Approved
7-13-60	Lane County	Willamette High School Addition	Approved
7-13-60	Linn County	Knox Butte School Addition	Approved
7-13-60	Klamath County	Stearns Grade School Addition	Approved
7-15-60	Beaverton	Tektronix sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-18-60	Nyssa	Sewage plant improvements	Prov. approval
7-18-60	McKay Park	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-18-60	Linn County	Scio Public School Addition	Prov. approval
7-19-60	Marion County	North Marion High School Addition	Not approved
7-19-60	Washington County	West Union School Addition	Prov. approval
7-21-60	Marion County	Washington School, Addition, Woodburn	Approved
7-21-60	Yamhill County	Western Avenue Grade School McMinn.	Approved
7-21-60	Tillamook County	Tillamook High School	Approved
7-21-60	Multnomah County	Parkrose Sacramento School	Approved
7-21-60	Tillamook County	East Grade School Addition	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-22-60	Gold Beach	Sewage plant additions	Not approved
7-25-60	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-26-60	Marion County	North Marion High School Addn.	Prov. approval
7-26-60	Washington County	Gales Creek School Addition	Comments submitted
7-27-60	Eugene	Sewer extensions (4)	Prov. approval
7-28-60	Toledo	Sewer District No. 2 laterals	Prov. approval
7-28-60	Corvallis	Sewers extensions #50 and 52	Prov. approval
7-28-60	West Linn	Willamette sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-28-60	Phoenix	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-29-60	Gold Beach	Sewage plant addns. (revised plans)	Prov. approval
7-29-60	The Dalles Dam	Recreation areas sewerage	Approved
7-29-60	Heppner	Sewer extension and lift station	Prov. approval
8-1-60	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-1-60	Creswell	Willamette Poultry waste disposal	Prov. approval
8-1-60	Portland	PGE private sewerage system	Prov. approval
8-2-60	Mt. Angel	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-3-60	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-4-60	Coos County	Dora School addition	Prov. approval
8-4-60	Clackamas County	Oregon City High School addition	Approved
8-4-60	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions and lift station	Prov. approval
8-5-60	Winston	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-5-60	Washington Co.	Orchard Hill Subdivision sewers	Deferred
8-5-60	Sunset Valley S.D.	Devonwood sewers	Prov. approval
8-5-60	Lane County	North Shore Park sewage plant	Prov. approval
8-5-60	Coos County	Charleston Grade School addition	Prov. approval
8-8-60	Echo	Preliminary engineering report	Comments submitted
8-8-60	Clackamas County	Uplands School Addition, Oswego	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-10-60	West Linn	Comminutor installation	Approved
8-10-60	Medford	Ellendale Subdivision sewers	Prov. approval
8-10-60	Coquille	Parkview Addition sewers	Prov. approval
8-10-60	Coos County	Saints Trailer Park sewerage	Prov. approval
8-11-60	Fanno Creek	Relocation of interceptor	Approved
8-11-60	Oak Lodge S.D. #2	Revised sewer plans	Approved
8-11-60	Winston	Suksdorf sewer	Prov. approval
8-11-60	Myrtle Point	Sewer lateral A-5	Prov. approval
8-12-60	Medford	Rogue Terrace Addition sewer	Prov. approval
8-12-60	Linn County	Lafayette School addition, Albany	Approved
8-12-60	Marion County	Sacred Heart Parochial School	Prov. approval
8-19-60	Cottage Grove	Federal housing sewers	Prov. approval
8-19-60	Tigard	Waste treatment for Nalley's	Prov. approval
8-22-60	Cottage Grove	Sewage plant for Rilco Laminating Co.	Prov. approval
8-23-60	Eugene	Sewage plant additions	Prov. approval
8-23-60	Portland	Bridlemile sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-23-60	McMinnville	Western Avenue sewers	Prov. approval
8-23-60	Beaverton	Electric Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
8-24-60	Coburg	Sewage treatment plant for Freeway Enterprises, Inc.	Comments submitted
8-24-60	Multnomah County	Humphrey Park sewers No. 2	Prov. approval
8-24-60	Raleighwood	Sewage plant for Tahitian Terrace Apts.	Prov. approval
8-24-60	McGlasson Village	Sewage plant and sewer system	Prov. approval
8-24-60	Lane County	Mohawk High School addition	Approved
8-25-60	North Bend	Pony Slough sewers	Prov. approval
8-29-60	Silverton	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
8-29-60	Corvallis	Sewer extensions Nos. 68 and 69	Prov. approval
8-30-60	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval

Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7-1-60	Eugene	Install 50 lb. per hr. incinerator Continental Hotel	Prov. approval
7-8-60	LaGrande	Investigation of steam plant smoke and cinder control, Mt. Emily Lumber Co.	Study
7-15-60	Eugene	Proposed incinerator in a new school building	Requested additional info.
7-15-60	Springfield	Install 2 multiclone dust control units on 2 electric furnaces, National Metallurgical Company	Acknowledged
7-29-60	The Dalles	Fume control units for an additional 60 aluminum reduction cells, Harvey Aluminum Company	Study and requested additional stack sampling data
8-10-60	LaGrande	Report on steam generation needs and cinder and flyash control facilities	Study and recommendations
8-11-60	Salem	Proposed additional boiler for state buildings	Recommendations
8-8-60	Salem	Report on refuse disposal practices of state institutions	Study
8-30-60	Portland	Proposed National Goals on Air Pollution Research prepared by Ad Hoc PHS Committee	Comments submitted

VISITORS:

Mr. Wendel introduced Mr. Vedmanickam Anandadoss and Mr. K. Narayanan Nair, engineers from India. He stated they had come to spend two weeks in Oregon to observe the sanitary engineering programs of the Authority and State Board of Health.

PUBLIC HEARING - Matter of Sewage and Waste Disposal in the Lower Willamette River

Notices having been sent on August 30, 1960, by certified mail to the officials of the cities of Canby, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Oswego, Salem, and West Linn and of the communities of Manbrin Gardens, The Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names (Marylhurst) and Willamette View Manor,

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a public hearing was held on this date in the matter of sewage and waste disposal by municipalities and other communities in the public waters of the Lower Willamette River.

In response to said notices the following persons were present and were heard: Mayor Russell F. Bonesteele, City Manager Kent Mathewson, Marion County Commissioner Henry Ahrens, Polk County Commissioner W. Frank Crawford and Consulting Engineer Sidney S. Lasswell, as representatives of the city of Salem; E. S. Ritter as representative of Manbrin Gardens; Consulting Engineer Carl E. Green, as representative of the city of Newberg; City Superintendent Lee Cox, as representative of the city of Canby; Attorney Paul Biggs, as representative of the city of West Linn and of Willamette View Manor; City Attorney Alden Miller, City Manager C. R. Strohmeyer, and Consulting Engineer Marvin W. Runyan, as representatives of the city of Oregon City; Consulting Engineer W. J. Dorner, as representative of the Society of the Sisters of the Holy Names; Mayor Lee Stidd, Jr., Councilman R. F. Debellis, City Engineer Ray N. Cruden, City Administrator G. D. Gleason and Consulting Engineer W. J. Dorner, as representatives of the city of Oswego; and Earl S. Burdick and Consulting Engineer Marvin W. Runyan, as representatives of the city of Milwaukie.

The following report prepared by the staff of the Authority was read by Mr. Spies.

"Until 1949, when sewage treatment plants were built by Newberg and Junction City, the sewage and wastes from all cities and industries located along the main Willamette were discharged without any treatment directly into the river. Because of this practice the waters of the Willamette by the late nineteen twenties had become so polluted that they were a hazard to human health, injurious to fish life and unfit for most beneficial uses.

In 1938 the State Sanitary Authority was created by a vote of the people and was given the mandate to develop and conduct a state-wide program under which all such pollution would be abated.

Based on studies made by the Engineering Experiment Station of Oregon State College, by a special board of Consulting Engineers, by representatives of the U. S. Corps of Engineers and U. S. Public Health

Service, and by the staff of the Authority it was concluded that primary treatment and effluent chlorination would be sufficient to abate and control the sewage pollution caused by the cities along the main Willamette River. Consequently, under the program of the Authority which has been conducted since 1939 all such cities and communities have been required to provide primary treatment as a minimum.

With the completion in 1957 of the sewage works project for the city of Harrisburg all municipalities on the main Willamette River now have the equivalent of primary treatment including effluent chlorination.

The 18 municipal and other community sewage treatment plants now in operation on the main Willamette River include the following:

Location	Year Built	Estimated Present Population Served	River Mileage
Springfield	1955	14,000	W 185
Eugene	1954	45,000	W 178.3
Junction City	1949	1,500	W 166
Harrisburg	1957	800	W 162
Corvallis	1954	20,000	W 131
Albany	1954	12,000	W 119
Independence	1951	6,000	W 96
Salem	1952	52,000	W 83
Manbrin Gardens	1947	650	W 82
Newberg	1949	3,800	W 50.1
Canby	1956	1,800	W 34
West Linn	1956	1,500	W 27.7
Oregon City	1953	11,000	W 25.3
West Linn	1952	2,400	W 24.3
Marylhurst	1954	600	W 22.5
Oswego	1955	4,500	W 21
Willamette View Manor	1955	450	W 20.2
Milwaukie	1951	7,500	W 18.5

Of these 18 public and semi-public plants which discharge into the main Willamette River only the Springfield and Albany plants provide secondary treatment. The other 16 provide only primary treatment and chlorination.

Since 1950 routine monitoring surveys of the Willamette River have been conducted every summer and fall by the Sanitary Authority staff for the purpose of determining the progress being made in the abatement of pollution as a result of the installation of municipal sewage and industrial waste treatment works. These annual monitoring surveys together with a comprehensive sanitary survey conducted in 1957 have disclosed that because of the tremendous increase in sewered population and expansion of industry that have taken place in the basin since 1945 the Willamette River is still polluted to such an extent that it is not safe for recreational uses and occasionally in certain sections it is unsuitable for propagation or maintenance of fish life.

As a result of the 1957 studies, the Authority early in 1958 instructed the cities of Eugene, Newberg and Salem to add as soon as possible secondary treatment units to their existing primary plants. These cities were singled

out in 1958 because they each handle large quantities of fruit and vegetable processing wastes which overload and greatly reduce the efficiency of their primary plants. Each of these three cities has since proceeded to prepare plans and specifications and to develop a fiscal program for the early construction of the needed additional treatment works. The city of Eugene, for example, has final engineering plans already completed and approved, the necessary financing all arranged, and has advertised for construction bids. This project is, therefore, expected to be completed and ready for operation before the end of 1961.

The Oak Lodge Sanitary District No. 1 of Clackamas County now has under construction the first secondary sewage treatment plant to be built on the lower Willamette. This district had initially planned to install only a primary plant but because of the findings of the 1957 survey was required by the Authority staff to provide secondary treatment. This plant will have capacity to serve 12,000 persons, will cost approximately \$400,000 to build and is expected to be completed by the end of 1960.

During the past five or six years, or since the majority of the existing sewage treatment works were first placed in operation, there has been an ever increasing use made by the general public of the waters of the lower Willamette River from Salem downstream to the Portland harbor for recreational purposes. This section of the river during the summer and fall is now used very extensively for pleasure boating and for water skiing. In spite of the high bacterial concentration it is even used for swimming by a large number of people.

Under the water pollution control law adopted by the people of Oregon in 1938 it is the public policy of the state to preserve the natural purity of our rivers for not only the protection and conservation of public health but also for the recreational enjoyment of the people. It is therefore considered advisable that a deadline be established for the provision of secondary treatment for all sewage effluents now being discharged into the public waters of the lower Willamette River.

Pursuant to the motion adopted at the July 14, 1960, meeting of the Authority official notices of today's public hearing in this matter were sent on August 30, 1960, to the officials of the cities of Canby, Milwaukie, Newberg, Oregon City, Oswego, Salem, and West Linn and of Manbrin Gardens, Marylhurst, and Willamette View Manor. Each of these 10 communities now has primary sewage treatment works in operation.

The notice stated that it was the intention of the Sanitary Authority to establish the following dates for compliance with an order requiring secondary treatment.

- Completion of final plans and specifications on or before July 1, 1961.
- Completion of fiscal program on or before July 1, 1961.
- Completion of construction on or before July 1, 1962.

The city of Salem has already had a comprehensive engineering study made of its present and future sewerage needs including those of the suburban fringe areas located in both Marion and Polk Counties. As a result of this study it has been proposed by the city's consultants that the present primary treatment plant which has been in operation only since 1952 be abandoned because it is already hydraulically overloaded, is

completely surrounded by high value residential property and is otherwise not properly located for serving certain contiguous areas. A new plant site located approximately four miles downstream from the present plant has been proposed by the city's consulting engineers. The cost of building the additional outfall sewer and a new secondary treatment plant has been estimated to be approximately \$5,000,000. Pilot plant studies conducted in 1959 are being continued during the 1960 fruit and vegetable processing season for the purpose of obtaining data and information needed for the proper design of the treatment plant.

Preliminary engineering studies have already been made by consulting engineers for required additions and improvements to the Newberg and Milwaukie sewage treatment plants and both cities have voted bonds and in addition have made application to the Authority for federal grants to assist them in financing construction. The city of Newberg on July 14, 1960, was assigned a certificate of priority for a federal grant of \$77,050, with the provision that construction would be started during the present fiscal year. The costs of the Milwaukie and Newberg sewage treatment works projects have been estimated at \$147,700 and \$273,400, respectively.

A preliminary engineering study has also been made of the interceptor and sewage plant needs for the city of Oswego and the costs estimated at \$892,000 for sewers and \$303,000 for sewage plant additions. No bond issue has yet been voted for this project, however."

All statements submitted by municipal and community officials were made under oath administered by Mr. Quesseth.

City of Salem:

Mayor Russell F. Bonesteele introduced Mr. Kent Mathewson, city manager, who presented the following statement in behalf of the city of Salem:

"In response to your letter of August 30, 1960, the City of Salem is hereby submitting information relative to a proposed construction schedule for secondary sewage treatment facilities. We are joined in this response by the County governments of Marion and Polk and who are officially represented here today.

As you know, in March of this year a report entitled "Preliminary Engineering Study of Sewage Collection and Treatment Facilities for the City of Salem, Oregon, and Adjacent Areas", was presented to the City of Salem and the other affected governments by the Consulting Engineering Firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield. This report recommended use of the present City sewer system to serve as a "core" for eventual sewer service to a total area of 65 square miles in Polk and Marion Counties as contrasted with the 11 square miles presently served by and encompassing the City of Salem. Six different sewage treatment plans were also compared on the basis of total annual cost and also their ability to serve the entire regional area.

In accordance with the recommendations of this report, the City of Salem has required all major industries now served to install waste flow measurement and sampling equipment and has been conducting a continuing program of

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design criteria development through pilot plant operations and extensive laboratory testing. Discussions are also being held with members of industry for the ultimate development of a fair and equitable industrial waste charge.

Orderly and systematic development of sewer service in the entire 65 square mile area appears to be to the best interests of the total community. We understand your Authority also favors such a program. Based on this, officials of Marion and Polk Counties, and the City of Salem, as well as the state institutions and the public school interests, have been meeting to determine the steps necessary to put such an over-all sewer program into effect. To develop an administrative and contractual plan among the three principal and two secondary governmental interests, a series of conferences and subsequent agreements must be developed by the Inter-governmental Cooperation Council covering these unknowns. Until these administrative and contractual plans are completed and approved, there does not appear to be a firm basis for such a program to be satisfactorily developed. It is estimated that these negotiations, studies and agreements will require approximately six months work. A final go ahead on the over-all 65 square mile program could not be expected then before May 1, 1961.

Until the City of Salem has been given assurances that an over-all regional sewerage program will be followed as outlined in the aforementioned study, it appears unwise to proceed on their own with such a program. If the City is required to maintain the construction schedule as outlined in your citation of August 30, 1960, then the City would be forced to seriously consider a lesser treatment plan which does not include service to the entire area. Since this approach has serious disadvantages to the entire community, it is jointly suggested by the several affected governments that a construction schedule be attempted that will allow for an area wide sewer program. You can be assured that the sewer problems confronting the over-all community are of such magnitude that we are equally as anxious for progress as is the Authority. We do not believe however, that we can embark on a five million dollar project without adequate preparation."

"Using a borrowed phrase, it is our desire to proceed "with all deliberate speed" and to that end we suggest the following schedule, which as time passes, may be able to be shortened or possibly lengthened."

Design criteria development and intergovernmental planning complete by (6 months)	May 1, 1961
Treatment plan selection confirmed and plant site purchased by (2 1/2 months)	July 15, 1961
Plans, Specifications, and Cost Estimated by (7 1/2 mo)	March 1, 1962
Bond Election Completed by (2 1/2 months)	May 15, 1962
Construction bids taken, bonds sold, bid awarded (3 months)	August 15, 1962
Completion of construction (16 months)	December 15, 1963

Following the presentation of the statement Mr. Mathewson was asked by Mr. McPhillips to define the boundaries of the 65 square mile area being considered in the metropolitan sewerage plan. Mr. Sidney S. Lasswell was then introduced by Mr. Mathewson and he described the area under consideration. In response to a question by Mr. Stanley, Mr. Mathewson stated that the governments involved in the proposed project include the city of Salem, the two counties of Marion and Polk, the Salem school district and the state of Oregon, the latter on behalf of the state institutions. Mr. Mathewson explained that if only the city of Salem is to be served by the proposed project the cost of constructing the required sewage and waste treatment works will be approximately \$3,000,000 whereas if the entire metropolitan area is to be included the sewage treatment plant project will cost an estimated \$5,000,000. An additional \$5,000,000 will be required to finance construction of sanitary sewers in the presently unsewered suburban fringe areas.

Mr. Mathewson also introduced Mr. Frank Crawford, Polk County Commissioner, and Mr. Henry Ahrens, Marion County Commissioner. Mr. Ahrens stated that the county governments are in full agreement with the proposed program but that he personally believes that the schedule suggested by the city may be too optimistic.

Manbrin Gardens:

Mr. E. S. Ritter, one of the owners of the public sewerage system serving the Manbrin Gardens Subdivision of Marion County, stated that it is their intention to connect said sewer system to the new outfall sewer which is to be constructed by the city of Salem under the proposed metropolitan project. He pointed out that it would be unreasonable for them to build a secondary treatment plant of their own inasmuch as the Manbrin Gardens Subdivision is within the 65 square mile area which can

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be served by the city of Salem. Upon connection to the Salem system the present Manbrin Gardens facilities which consist of an Imhoff tank would be abandoned.

City of Newberg:

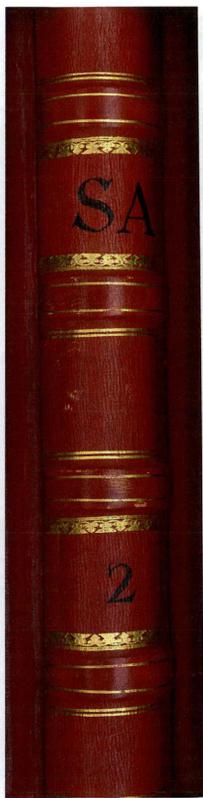
Mr. Carl E. Green, consulting engineer, representing the city of Newberg stated that said city has already voted and sold the bonds necessary for financing construction of secondary sewage treatment works, that it already has under construction a new outfall sewer and other major improvements or extensions to its existing sewage collection system, that early in 1961 bids are to be opened for the construction of additional interceptor, trunk and lateral sewers, lift station and additions to the existing primary treatment plant, and consequently the city anticipates no difficulty in complying with the schedule proposed by the Sanitary Authority.

City of Canby:

Mr. Lee Cox, Superintendent of Public Works, stated that the city of Canby has only a primary plant at the present time, that the council in recent months had been concerned about the efficiency of operation of the plant, and that as a result certain preliminary studies had already been made. He reported further that at a recent meeting of the city council the problem had been discussed and preparations had been made for the conducting of further tests. In conclusion he stated that the city officials were of the opinion that they can complete any necessary additions to the existing plant and have them operating within the next year and a half.

City of West Linn:

Mr. Andy Harila, city recorder, introduced Mr. Paul Biggs, attorney and spokesman for the city of West Linn. Mr. Biggs reported that at the present time the city has two primary sewage treatment plants and that consideration has already been given by the city officials to the necessity of providing additional treatment. He stated that before secondary treatment can be



**FRONT**

(TWENTY-THIRD MEETING - continued)

TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR 1945 - 1947 BIENNIUM: A tentative budget for the next biennium as submitted by the secretary included two engineering positions in addition to the State Sanitary Engineer. The total budget was \$28,590. It was not considered adequate by the members and instructions were given to have a new budget prepared and to submit it to the members for their approval.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL: It was moved by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the balance of \$458.50 on Mr. Charles P. Ohling's account be paid.

WATER POLLUTION BILL, HR-4741: Copies of Bill HR-4741 introduced in the 78th Congress, second session, for the purpose of creating within the U. S. Public Health Service a stream-pollution abatement section were presented to the members. Briefly, this bill would allocate annually to the Public Health Service \$50,000 to finance stream pollution studies and control works; would provide \$1,500,000 annually for allotment to state agencies for conducting stream pollution studies and control programs; and would provide \$50,000,000 annually for grants and loans to municipalities, industries, and others who are required to construct water pollution abatement works. It was the concensus of opinion of the members that the abatement of water pollution in the United States could be handled more satisfactorily by the individual states and that provisions of this bill were inconsistent with national economy, and furthermore, that they represented an encroachment upon states rights. Mr. Veatch was instructed by the Chairman to prepare a resolution to that effect for presentation to the proper congressional authorities.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 N. to allow the members to attend a luncheon meeting at the Multnomah Hotel with the directors of the League

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of Oregon Cities at which time the discussion regarding the proposed water pollution studies was to be continued. The date for the next meeting was set for September 15, 1944, at 10:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Acting Director and Secretary

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 8, 1944

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order December 8, 1944, at 10:00 a.m. in the Library Room of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, B. A. McPhillips, and Charles E. Stricklin, Members; and Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the meeting held June 17, 1944, had been submitted to the members in advance. A brief summary of the minutes was presented by the secretary and they were approved as prepared.

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS REPORT: The secretary presented a brief discussion of the following subjects as part of the activities and progress report for the period covering the months of July to December, 1944: (a) stream pollution studies, (b) domestic sewerage, and (c) industrial wastes.

It was reported that from August to December, 1944, sanitary surveys and laboratory analyses had been conducted of municipal sewages, certain trade wastes, and the Willamette River and its tributaries by the Engineering Experiment Station, Oregon State College, under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority. The studies were financed jointly by the College, Game Commission, Hydroelectric Commission, and the State Board of Health. The following twenty-one cities participated in the studies: Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Gladstone, Harrisburg, Hood River, Independence, Lebanon, Mt. Angel, McMinnville, Newberg, Oregon City, Oswego,

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Pendleton, Salem, Sheridan, Springfield, St. Helens, The Dalles, West Linn, and West Salem. Both quantitative and qualitative data were obtained for municipal sewages and trade wastes. The complete engineering report of these studies is to be presented to the Authority and the cities and industries as soon as possible during the first half of 1945. In addition to supplying certain necessary data and information for use by the Authority and the respective consulting engineers, these studies in the opinion of the Authority have had a great educational value as far as the city officials and general public are concerned.

The secretary reported that since the last meeting surveys had been made of the following sewage disposal systems: (1) La Grande (city), (2) Baker (city), (3) Hermiston (city), (4) Silverton (city), (5) Roseburg (city), (6) Wood Village, (7) Multnomah County Farm, (8) Pilot Rock (Lumber Company), (9) Stanfield (War Prisoner Camp), (10) Veneta (F.P.H.A. Project), (11) Sweet Home (F.H.A. and F.P.H.A. Projects), and (12) Hermiston (F.P.H.A. Project).

The secretary reported further on the progress being made by the following cities for postwar construction of stream pollution abatement projects: Newberg, Pendleton, Hood River, Tillamook, Sweet Home, Mt. Angel, Oregon City, The Dalles, Medford, and Milton.

Reports covering investigations of trade waste disposal problems at the following industries were given: (1) Rogers Vegetable Cannery, Athena, (2) Preston Shaffer Milling Company, Athena, (3) Rogers Vegetable Cannery, Milton, (4) Moffett Vegetable Cooler Plant, Weston, (5) Utah Vegetable Cannery, Freewater, (6) F. G. Lamb Fruit and Vegetable Cannery, Freewater, (7) Washington Dehydrator Company, Freewater, (8) Smith Vegetable Cannery, Pendleton, (9) Valley Sausage Packing Plant, La Grande, (10) Lincoln Dairy Co-op., Waldport, and (11) Nebergall Meat Packing Plant, Eugene.

There was also presented a summary report of the present status of trade waste pollution in Oregon as caused by the eight leading industries; namely, pulp and paper mills, flax retting plants, woolen mills, flour mills, milk processing plants, meat packing plants, fruit and vegetable canneries, and sand and gravel companies. It was disclosed that of the 101 individual plants which had been checked only eight have completely satisfactory disposal facilities. Sixty-eight have inadequate disposal facilities (twenty-six of these, however, are connected to municipal sewerage systems and the responsibility for final disposal of the trade wastes will in most cases rest with the respective cities), and the other twenty five have disposal systems which are questionable and, therefore, they will at some future time be required to make improvements.

PROJECT PLANS: The actions taken by the secretary regarding the following project plans were approved by the members:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
8/17/44	Lebanon	Sewage Pumping Plant	Approved
10/4/44	Sandy Ridge	School Sewerage	Approved
10/4/44	Crowfoot School	School Sewerage	Approved
10/4/44	Crawfordsville	School Sewerage	Approved
10/13/44	Vanport	Class C. Permit (Columbia Slough)	Not approved
11/14/44	North Bend Housing #35304	Sewer Extension	Approved
11/27/44	Astoria Housing #35302N	Sewer Extension	Approved
11/27/44	Klamath Falls " #35303N	Sewer Extension	Approved

CORVALLIS SEWERAGE: A motion was made, seconded and adopted that the secretary contact the Corvallis city officials to ascertain what progress has been made in carrying out the recommendations of the Authority for postwar stream pollution abatement.

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WATER POLLUTION BILL HR-4741: The secretary was instructed to contact Mr. Veatch regarding the matter of presenting a resolution to the congressional authorities.

INTERIM COMMITTEE REPORT: Dr. Stricker reported that at the final conference of the Interim Committee with Governor Snell and the State Board of Health the Interim Committee had agreed to withdraw their recommendation that the Sanitary Authority be abolished, such recommendation having previously been a part of their report on the re-organization of the State Board of Health.

1945-1947 BIENNIAL BUDGET: The secretary reported that a hearing had been held with the State Budget Director and that a budget of \$22,095 was to be recommended by the Governor to the Forty-Third Legislature for approval. The request for \$33,840 had been decreased on the basis that the entire engineering staff would not be available until the latter half of the biennium. Summaries of the budget requests and recommendations are attached to these minutes. The secretary was instructed to notify the members of the date of the budget hearing with the Sub-committee of the Joint Ways & Means Committee and to keep them otherwise advised.

PUBLICITY: After some discussion it was decided that the secretary should prepare a summary report of the progress being made by Oregon cities and industries relative to postwar pollution abatement projects and to present the same to Mr. Wendel as a basis for a feature story in the Sunday Edition of one of the Portland daily newspapers.

MISCELLANEOUS: INDUSTRIAL WASTES: - It was moved, seconded and passed that the secretary advise the city of Hillsboro that adequate disposal facilities shall be provided before the next spring canning season to eliminate pollution of the Tualatin River now being caused by wastes from the B. E. Maling Company Cannery at Hillsboro, Oregon.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that the secretary advise the officials of the Washington County Flax Grower's Association that adequate and satisfactory lagooning facilities shall be provided at the Cornelius Flax Plant to prevent pollution of the Tualatin River by flax retting wastes.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The date for the next meeting was set for March 9, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

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BIENNIAL BUDGET

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

1945-1947

<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Amount Requested</u>	<u>Amount Recommended by Budget Director</u>
State Sanitary Engineer (part-time) @ \$350	\$ 2760.00	\$ 2760.00
Associate Sanitary Engineer @ \$300	7200.00	3600.00*
Assistant Sanitary Engineer @ \$250	6000.00	3000.00*
Engineering Aides, 2 for 6 months @ \$150	1800.00	900.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer @ \$150	3600.00	2700.00**
Per diem - S. A. Members	<u>360.00</u>	<u>360.00</u>
Total	\$21,720.00	\$13,320.00
 <u>General, Operating and Maintenance</u>		
21. Office supplies	\$ 400.00	\$ 325.00
22. Telephone and telegraph	480.00	480.00
23. Postage, freight and express	300.00	300.00
24. Printing of publications and advertising	500.00	400.00
25. Rents	1080.00	1080.00
27. Employer's contributions	90.00	70.00
28. Restoration fund	50.00	20.00
29. Auditing and accounting	120.00	50.00
31. Private car mileage	3400.00	2000.00
32. Fares on railroad, etc.	400.00	400.00
33. Meals and lodging	2400.00	1300.00
41. Medical and laboratory	500.00	500.00
69. Miscellaneous	<u>500.00</u>	<u>300.00</u>
Total	\$10,220.00	\$ 7,225.00
 <u>Capital Outlay</u>		
71. Buildings and fixtures	\$ 1000.00	\$ 750.00
72. Office furniture and equipment	300.00	200.00
77. Medical, laboratory equipment	500.00	500.00
78. Educational, recreational and library equipment	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 1,550.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$33,840.00	\$22,095.00

\* For one year only.

\*\* For 1½ years.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 9, 1945

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The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order March 9, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. in the Library Room of the State Board of Health, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, Blaine Hallock, and Charles Stricklin, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Assistant State Health Officer. (Dr. Erickson becomes a member of the Authority on March 21, at which time he becomes State Health Officer, following the resignation of Dr. Stricker.)

There were also present Messrs. F. N. Youngman, Vice President, and W. R. Barber, Director of Research of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation; and Mr. R. E. Koon of Stevens & Koon, Consulting Engineers, and Mr. Carl E. Green of John W. Cunningham & Associates, Consulting Engineers.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the Twenty-fourth Meeting held December 8, 1944, had been submitted to the members in advance. They were approved as prepared.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: The secretary reported briefly on Senate Bill #89 which had been introduced at the 43rd Session of the State Legislature, and stated he believed that the sections of the bill pertaining to the State Sanitary Authority would be eliminated therefrom. Later in the meeting Dr. Stricker presented engrossed copies of the bill which showed these sections to be stricken out. Mr. Hallock reported that he had written to Senator Rand regarding this portion of the bill and that he had been

advised by him that it was not intended to abolish the State Sanitary Authority.

The secretary next reported on the Biennial Budget to the effect that a hearing had been held with the Sub-committee and that he had been assured that the \$22,095 recommended by the Governor, plus the \$5,800 supplemental request would be approved by the Joint Ways & Means Committee. The fine support given the Authority by Mr. George Aiken, State Budget Director, at the hearing before the Sub-committee was acknowledged.

Approval of the feature article which appeared in the Sunday Oregonian January 21, 1945, was expressed by the members. The motion was made, seconded, and passed that the secretary send a resolution to Mr. Virgil Smith, Staff Writer for the Oregonian, expressing appreciation for the fine manner in which he presented this article.

The secretary reported briefly on progress being made by various municipalities of the state regarding postwar plans for construction of sewage disposal facilities.

**PULP AND PAPER MILL WASTES:** Mr. F. N. Youngman and Mr. W. R. Barber presented briefly the plans of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation for improvement of their pulp and paper mill at West Linn, Oregon. They reported that it was planned to substitute the basic soda process of chemical wood pulp manufacture in place of the acid sulphite process which is now being used. With the soda process it will be possible to evaporate and incinerate the waste cooking liquors for the purpose of recovering valuable chemicals and of utilizing some of the heat energy contained in the lignins and wood sugars. This will make it unnecessary to discharge into the Willamette River a large portion of the waste resulting from the production of chemical wood pulp. The Crown-Zellerbach Corporation estimates that the new process will accomplish at least a 70 per cent reduction in the

amount of pollution material discharged into the stream, in spite of the fact that it is planned to increase the capacity of the plant by 150 tons of chemical wood pulp produced per day. Whereas, the average B.O.D. loading of the present process is estimated at 84,400# per day, the loading for the new process will be only 25,455# per day. The soda process is decidedly more suitable for the production of wood pulp from Douglas Fir and, although the resulting product does not have as much strength as sulphite wood pulp, it is preferred for magazine purposes. The Company has completed its detailed plans and specifications and also has placed orders for at least a portion of the equipment which will be required. The total project will require an expenditure of nearly \$10,000,000 for buildings, equipment, and machinery. Contracts made with the publishers of "Life," "Time," and "The Saturday Evening Post" call for the delivery of magazine paper within eighteen months after priorities on construction materials have been relaxed. The officials of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation requested the approval of the Sanitary Authority of this proposed improvement project as a method of stream pollution abatement for this particular mill.

Following a brief discussion by the members of the Authority, it was moved, seconded, and passed that two consulting sanitary engineers be retained to study the proposed process and to submit a report to the Sanitary Authority containing their findings regarding the adequacy of such a process for accomplishing the required degree of pollution abatement and that upon receipt of such report a special meeting of the Authority be called for the purpose of taking appropriate action regarding this matter. It was requested that no publicity be given this subject until the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation had definitely decided to proceed with its plans.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT: Mr. R. E. Koon and Mr. Carl E. Green

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of the Board of Consulting Engineers, retained by the city of Portland to design a system of interceptor sewers and a sewage disposal plant for the city, presented a report on the progress made thus far in the design work.

They reported that the plan which is being followed will utilize a high level system of interceptors rather than a low level system as previously proposed. This change in plan will facilitate construction by the avoiding of numerous quicksand areas. It will also reduce from fourteen to two the number of main pumping stations required and although some thirteen or fourteen smaller pumping stations will be needed to serve certain of the waterfront areas, a considerable saving in the cost of this portion of the project will be made. Only one Willamette River crossing, near Ankeny Street, will be necessary. It is probably that a separate treatment plant for the Linnton area, which has a population of about 3,000 persons, will be installed. The balance of the sewered portion of the city will be served by one large plant located near the north city limits in the triangle formed by the S. P. & S. and the O. W. R. and N. R. R. tracks.

Sewage will be transported to the treatment plant through the gravity interceptor sewers which will range in size from 30 inches to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter. Three miles or more of the interceptors will be in tunnel. From the treatment plant the effluent will flow by gravity to the Columbia River.

The project is being designed for an ultimate population of 600,000 persons, and a total combined sewage and storm water flow of 155,000,000 gallons per day. The sanitary sewage flow at the present time is approximately 40,000,000 gallons per day.

The design is sufficiently far advanced that contracts for \$2,000,000 worth of work could be let in a short time if conditions so

required. Several months more will be needed to complete the entire design, however. It is the opinion of the designing engineers that the \$12,000,000 bond issue will be adequate to finance the whole project.

PROJECT PLANS: It was moved, seconded, and carried that the action taken by the secretary relative to the following list of project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
10/11/44	Oregon City	Sewerage system for Doernbecker Furniture Mfg. Company	Approved
1/6/45	Nyssa	Sewage plant additions	Approved
1/12/45	Seaside	Hospital sewerage	Not approved
2/26/45	Springfield	Sewer extension	Not approved

The secretary reported briefly on postwar plans of the industries for waste disposal and except for a few cases the progress being made is not too satisfactory. It was stated that the special studies made last year by the Engineering Experiment Station at Oregon State College were not started soon enough to include many of the industries. An attempt will be made to obtain data regarding them this coming summer provided the studies are renewed. The secretary was instructed to continue the report on industrial wastes at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

In anticipation of the calling of a special meeting, no date for the next regular meeting was set.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING

of the

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 22, 1945

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order June 22, 1945, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 322, 816 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Messrs. John C. Veatch, Charles Stricklin, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; and Mr. F. N. Youngman, Vice President of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY: At the last meeting of the Authority the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation discussed their plans for revising the pulping process at West Linn, Oregon, which would alleviate pollution of the Willamette River. Provisional approval of such plans was subsequently granted to them by the Authority. Mr. Youngman reported at this meeting that in the meantime they have found it necessary to again revise their plans to the extent of postponing the change from the sulphite to the soda process for an additional two years. The reason for the postponement is the proposed reconstruction by the U. S. Army Engineers of the Oregon City locks which will require two years to complete. The pulp and paper mill is located on an island adjacent to the locks, and reconstruction of the latter will make it financially impossible to proceed with the plant revisions as originally scheduled. In the meantime they will use sulphite pulp to produce magazine paper as per their new contracts. (It was reported that the supply of hemlock and spruce which is used for the sulphite pulp will be exhausted within perhaps twenty-five years. One reason for the plan to change to the soda process is to be able to use the sustained yield of Douglas Fir).

Mr. Youngman advised the members of the Authority that if the city of Portland should abate its share of the pollution in the Willamette River and the river pollution upstream from West Linn is, likewise, alleviated before the Crown Zellerbach Corporation is able to proceed with the changes as originally planned, they will agree to shut down the sulphite pulp process at West Linn and to operate their paper mill with pulp shipped in from other sources. In view of this agreement, the report of Mr. Youngman was favorably accepted by the Authority.

MINUTES: Copies of the minutes of the Twenty-fifth Meeting held March 9, 1945, having been submitted to the members in advance, were approved as prepared without a reading.

ACTIVITIES REPORT: Copies of the activities and progress report for the period March, April, and May, 1945, were presented to the members by the secretary. The report included the list of field inspections made of sewage and waste disposal projects, the progress of postwar planning, project plans reviewed and approved, the public relation activities of the secretary and the proposed budget for 1945-1946.

PROJECT PLANS: It was moved, seconded and approved that the action taken by the secretary relative to the following list of project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
3/24/45	Medford	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
4/9/45	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
4/9/45	Eugene	F.P.H.A. sewer extensions(35311)	Approved
4/23/45	Klamath Falls	F.P.H.A. Sewers (35310)	Approved
4/23/45	Klamath Falls	F.P.H.A. Sewers (35313-N)	Approved
4/23/45	Astoria	F.P.H.A. Sewers (35312-N)	Approved
5/1/45	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
5/1/45	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
5/17/45	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.

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**INDUSTRIAL WASTES:** The report of the city of Hillsboro regarding the progress made in providing necessary waste disposal facilities was presented and accepted. The city had previously been instructed by the Authority to provide adequate disposal facilities prior to the 1945 canning season.

The secretary reported that the Vanaken Sand & Gravel Company had complied with previous instructions to abate pollution of Gales Creek.

The Gales Creek Sand & Gravel Company was given until July 1 to comply with instructions for abatement of pollution in Gales Creek.

The secretary was instructed to attempt to obtain voluntary cooperation for stream pollution abatement in all cases and when voluntary cooperation could not be obtained to accumulate sufficient facts for the issuance of orders. In the case of the Alpenrose Dairy on Fanno Creek and the Fairlawn Hospital on Johnson Creek (both in Multnomah County) it was suggested that pollution surveys be conducted by the college personnel as part of the special studies being planned for this summer.

The secretary reported further that special emphasis was to be given all types of industrial wastes in the pollution studies now being planned as the data collected last year on municipal sewage are fairly complete.

**BUDGETS:** The following budgets were presented and approved for the 1945-1946 fiscal year:

(a) From general appropriation:

Salaries & Wages

State Sanitary Engineer	\$115/mo.*	\$1380
Associate Sanitary Engineer	300/mo.	3600
Senior Clerk Stenographer	112.50/mo.*	1350
Members		180
		<u>\$6,510</u>

\*Supplemented by State Board of Health

General, Operating and Maintenance

Total \$3,625

Capital Outlay

Total \$ 750

Grand Total \$10,885

(b) From special appropriation:

Salaries

1 Field Engineer	6 mo. @ \$350	.. . . .	\$ 2100
2 " Assistants	8 mo. @ \$150	.. . . .	1200
1 Lab. Technician	4 mo. @ \$250	.. . . .	1000
1 Stenographer	4 mo. @ \$150	.. . . .	600
			<u>\$4,900</u>

General, Operating and Maintenance

Laboratory Supplies	.. . . .	\$ 100
Travel, 10,000 miles @ 5¢	.. . . .	500
Meals & Lodging	.. . . .	300
Grand Total	.. . . .	<u>\$5,800</u>

It was moved, seconded, and carried that all disbursements from the special appropriation be handled in the customary manner through the fiscal office of the Sanitary Authority and under the control of the State Budget Director.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT: The meeting then adjourned to room 1008 Spalding Building for a report by the Portland Board of Consulting Engineers on the progress made in the design of an interceptor system and sewage disposal works. The report was presented by R. E. Koon, John W. Cunningham, Ben S. Morrow, and Carl E. Green. Following the presentation by the Board of Engineers it was recommended: (1) that provisional approval be given the city to dispose of digested sludge by discharging it with the plant effluent into the Columbia River, (2) that the outfall sewer be terminated at the North Portland Harbor (Oregon Slough) rather than at the main channel on the north side of Hayden Island, and (3) that more consideration be given to the necessity

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for providing a separate treatment plant for the Linnton area.

For the first two items provisional approval was recommended with the understanding that if at any time conditions so demanded, other means for sludge disposal would be provided by the city and/or the outfall sewer would be extended to the main river channel. It was stated that funds would be retained for those purposes. The engineers had suggested that raw sewage from the Linnton area, because of its small amount, be permitted to discharge untreated into the Willamette River.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

November 30, 1945

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The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, previously scheduled for October 5, was called to order November 30, 1945, at 10:00 A.M. in Room 322, Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Messrs. John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, B. A. McPhillips, and Blaine Hallock, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; and Messrs. Ben S. Morrow, John W. Cunningham and J. C. Stevens of the City of Portland Board of Consulting Engineers on Sewer Design.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting held on June 22, 1945, were read and accepted.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON STREAM POLLUTION CONTROL: Copies of the Barkley-Spence Bill (S-1462 - - HR-4070) which has been introduced into the present session of Congress were furnished to the members for consideration prior to the meeting. Predecessors of this bill were passed by both House and Senate in 1936, being killed later by seantorial courtesy. In 1938 a similar bill was vetoed by the President and in 1940 the Senate refused to concur in a House amendment.

Briefly, the present bill provides for the establishment of a Federal coordinating agency for stream pollution control work; it provides for loans and grants to municipalities and loans to industry; it authorizes interstate compacts; and it provides financial assistance to state pollution control agencies.

After considerable discussion regarding the various features

of the bill, it was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and approved that no action be taken by the Sanitary Authority and that the matter be tabled.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT: Messrs. Morrow, Cunningham, and Stevens reported as follows to the Authority on the present status of the Portland sewer and sewage disposal projects:

- (a) The engineering designs on the sewers are progressing satisfactorily.
- (b) The Columbia Slough interceptor design is practically completed and ready for contract. This will undoubtedly be the first portion of the project to be built.
- (c) Contracts will be let by the city council as soon as labor conditions are favorable. Labor costs are high and materials are scarce at the present time, but construction will be started whenever employment for returned veterans is needed.
- (d) The plans for a separate treatment plant to serve the Linnton area have been completed.
- (e) The main treatment plant will be built in time to handle the sewage from the first interceptor sewer that is constructed. No intercepted sewage will be discharged untreated into Columbia Slough.
- (f) The outfall from the disposal plant will discharge into the main channel of the Columbia River rather than into the Oregon Slough (North Portland Harbor).
- (g) Disposal of digested sludge will probably be by discharge with the plant effluent into the Columbia River.
- (h) Contracts are being let for test borings to determine construction conditions in the areas of the proposed interceptor sewers.

- (i) Construction of storm overflow diversions at certain of the present outfall sewers is now under way.

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS REPORT: The activities of the secretary for the period July to November, 1945, were reported briefly. (Refer to copy of Activities Report for June, July, August, and September, 1945).

PROJECT PLANS: It was moved, seconded and carried that the action taken by the secretary relative to the following list of project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
6/19/45	Sweet Home	Sewerage	Prov. app.
7/5/45	Milton-Freewater	Labor Camp sewerage	Not approved
7/5/45	Milton-Freewater	Industrial sewerage	Not approved
7/7/45	Eugene	Colin Kelly School "	Not approved
7/22/45	Cottage Grove	FPHA #35320 sewers	Approved
7/22/45	La Grande	FPHA #35315 "	Approved
7/25/45	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Approved
7/27/45	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
8/10/45	Hermiston	Preliminary report	Prov. app.
8/10/45	Klamath Falls	Preliminary report	No action taken
8/30/45	Eugene	Sewer extension	Approved
8/30/45	Springfield	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
9/1/45	Klamath Falls	Design data	Approved
9/11/45	Newberg	Preliminary report	Approved
9/24/45	Springfield	Sewer appurtenance	Approved
10/6/45	Hood River	Preliminary report	Approved
10/8/45	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
10/13/45	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Not approved
10/17/45	Klamath Falls	FPHA Sewerage	Prov. app.
10/22/45	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
11/1/45	Mount Angel	Sewer extensions	Approved
11/3/45	Pendleton	Preliminary report	Approved
11/6/45	Beaverton	Preliminary report	Approved
11/19/45	Springfield	Borden Co. sewerage	Approved

DOMESTIC SEWAGE:

- (a) Naval Hospital, Astoria: The secretary reported that the \$55,000 disposal plant (primary treatment plus chlorination) built by the Navy at the Astoria Naval Hospital has never been operated because the public works officer was afraid it would not be able to handle the grease from the kitchens

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and laundry. The hospital has now been declared surplus.

- (b) Klamath Falls: Bids called for in connection with the construction of a sewage disposal plant at Klamath Falls were rejected because they were too high. The lowest bid was \$81,600, or \$20 per capita for a design loading of 4,080 persons.
- (c) Central Point: Sewage from the city of Central Point is discharged untreated into Bear Creek. In response to complaints an investigation was made by the secretary and on July 7, 1945, a letter was sent to the city council advising them that proper disposal facilities must be provided in order to abate the pollution of Bear Creek. The city had previously been so advised under the dates of March 23, 1942, and April 14, 1945. No reply has been received to our request of September 25 for a report on the progress made by the city to provide the necessary facilities. It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and approved that the secretary be instructed to send a communication to the city of Central Point allowing them thirty days in which to show that definite progress is being made and that, if at the end of thirty days no steps have been taken by the city looking toward early construction of a sewage disposal plant, the city council be cited to appear before the Authority and show cause why such progress should not be made.
- (d) General: It was reported that on September 23 letters were sent to forty-four cities asking for reports on the progress made thus far in planning for the postwar construction of

sewage treatment works. As replies had been received from only seventeen of the forty four, the secretary was instructed to send a follow-up letter to the remaining twenty-seven cities.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

- (a) Miscellaneous: The secretary reported that complaints had been received regarding the following waste disposal problems: (1) fruit and vegetable wastes, United Growers, Inc., Salem; (2) fruit and vegetable wastes, Bird's Eye-Snyder Division, Woodburn, Oregon; (3) logging operation wastes in Siuslaw and Umpqua Rivers; (4) Sumpter Dredging Company operations in Powder River. Inspections of these are being made as rapidly as possible by the secretary.

- (b) Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company, Springfield, Oregon:

The Defense Plant Corporation started construction at Springfield, Oregon, of a plant to manufacture ethyl alcohol from waste wood. The company officials originally proposed to dispose of the liquid wastes from this process by returning them untreated into the mill race, tributary to the Willamette River. Research studies conducted at Oregon State College of samples of waste obtained from the pilot plant at Madison, Wisconsin, indicate that the wastes from the Springfield plant will have a population equivalent of 400,000. The secretary has advised the company officials of this fact and also has notified them of their responsibilities under the stream purification laws; however, the company officials have shown no particular concern over this problem.

It was moved by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock,

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and approved that the industry be instructed to submit to the State Sanitary Authority detailed plans for the treatment and disposal of all trade wastes from the Springfield Plant; that the approval of the State Sanitary Authority be obtained before proceeding further with the construction of the plant; and that construction of the waste disposal facilities be in accordance with the approved plans.

- (c) General: The secretary was instructed to contact all industries as soon as possible and to notify them that they would now be expected to provide at the earliest possible date the waste disposal facilities necessary for abatement of stream pollution.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M. No date was set for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

*Kenneth H. Spies*

Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of the

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 19, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M., April 19, 1946, in Room 315, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Messrs. John C. Veatch, Charles E. Stricklin, and Blaine Hallock. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer, and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: Copies of minutes having been supplied to the members in advance, the chairman with the consent of the board, dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the meeting of November 30, 1945, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the secretary.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT: - The secretary reviewed briefly the progress of the Portland Sewerage Project. It was reported that plans and specifications for the Columbia Slough intercepting sewer had been completed and were to be submitted to the city council for action within a week. The council was expected to advertise for bids if the plans presented were satisfactory.

The board members then discussed the advisability of granting permission for the discharge of digested sludge into the Columbia River along with the sewage treatment works effluent. It was pointed out that the sludge could be held and disposed of as fertilizer or dried and incinerated, but that either of the two procedures would add an additional cost to the construction of the treatment plant. The discussion brought out the fact that the quantity of sludge to be discharged into the stream

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in relation to the stream flow was small and should not prove detrimental. The minutes of the June 22nd Meeting indicated that provisional approval only had been granted the city of Portland for the discharge of digested sludge into the Columbia River with the understanding that if at any time conditions demanded, other means for sludge disposal would be provided by the city.

The Chairman stated that in the future when the Sanitary Authority is called upon to approve sewage treatment plant plans that such approval should always be provisional and subject to change depending on the results obtained after the treatment plant is in operation. It was also the opinion of the Authority that plans for large sewage treatment works projects should be submitted to the Sanitary Authority for formal approval before any action is taken by their engineers.

WILLAMETTE WOOD CHEMICAL COMPANY: Mr. Clark Van Fleet, Production Manager, Willamette Wood Chemical Company, and Dr. Locke, Forest Products Laboratory, Corvallis, appeared before the State Sanitary Authority to present data concerning the operations of the wood alcohol plant at Springfield, Oregon. The plant is to be put on a production basis about July 1, 1946. They state that approximately 500,000 gallons of waste would be produced each day, and that no practical method for disposal or treatment had yet been devised. A lagoon of 3.25 million gallons is to be provided for storage of the waste prior to its discharge into the Willamette River. Some reduction in oxygen demand, although not appreciable, is expected during the six day retention period. The Oregon State Experiment Station and Oregon State College are conducting research on the production of yeast from still bottom wastes from the process. Mr. Van Fleet was advised that some method must be developed for reducing the BOD of the wastes from this plant. The Sanitary Authority

is to keep in touch with research developments on treatment of the waste and instructed its engineers to spend some time assisting the plant authorities in working out a solution to their problem.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PROGRAM: A review of the progress made by municipalities in planning for the construction and finance of sewage treatment works had been presented to the members of the State Sanitary Authority in advance in a report entitled "Summary of Present Status of Municipal Sewage Treatment." The report indicated that some municipalities had done nothing toward complying with the Sanitary Authority's requests; others had done very little. The secretary was authorized to write lagging communities and threaten them with a citation if satisfactory progress was not made.

The secretary was also instructed to write to the city of Central Point and request a report on the progress made in the adoption of an adequate fiscal plan to provide for the construction of sewage treatment works.

The matter of approving a proposal submitted by the consulting engineers for Oregon City providing for the discharge of digested sludge into the Willamette River during periods of high stream-flow was discussed. Motion by Mr. Veatch and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the discharge of digested sludge into the Willamette River was contrary to the policy of the State Sanitary Authority and that the request be not approved. Carried. The members stated, however, that the matter would be reconsidered if authorities at Oregon City or their consulting engineers wished a hearing at the next meeting.

GRESHAM BERRY GROWERS CO-OP: The secretary reported the receipt of complaints relative to the destruction of fish life in Johnson Creek last October. A field investigation indicated that waste from corn processing operations at the Gresham Berry Growers Co-op. Cannery at Gresham was

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responsible. The acting secretary, Kenneth H. Spies, had notified the industry of their responsibility for the abatement of this condition but no action had yet been taken by the Co-op. Motion by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary instruct the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative that they must abate the nuisance created by their pollution of Johnson Creek, or appropriate action would be taken. Carried.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL: Following a discussion of a program and policies for industrial waste disposal, a Motion was made by Mr. Veatch and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary notify all industrial plants responsible for pollution of streams that they must take immediate steps to correct this pollution problem and report their progress to the State Sanitary Authority, and where no progress is made by an industry, then appropriate action will be taken. Carried.

POLLUTION OF COASTAL WATERS: The Authority's attention was directed to the increase in the pollution of coastal waters, due chiefly to rapid real estate development on the Oregon coast. It was pointed out that the ground area available and soil conditions are not suitable for the use of cesspools or septic tanks and that as a result effluents are discharged into watercourses which eventually reach the beach. If the pollution increases, the beaches may no longer be safe for recreational purposes. Motion: It was moved by Mr. Stricklin and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the State Sanitary Authority extend an invitation to representatives for local service clubs, community organizations, and leading citizens from communities along the Oregon coast to attend the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority for the purpose of discussing adequate sewerage facilities for Oregon Coast communities. Carried.

STATE INSTITUTIONS: The secretary was instructed to communicate with the State Board of Control, and secure their cooperation in providing adequate sewage treatment facilities for all state institutions.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SURVEY REPORT: Motion made by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips that it be left to the discretion of the chairman and the engineers as to whether the Authority would participate in joint publication of the report on the Industrial Waste Survey conducted by the Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station at an expenditure not to exceed \$400. Carried.

SANITARY AUTHORITY LABORATORY: Motion by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch that the installation of necessary facilities for a Sanitary Authority Laboratory in the Behnke-Walker Building be authorized. Carried.

PROJECT PLANS: Motion by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock that the action of the secretary on sewerage project plans submitted be approved. Carried.

COOPERATION WITH GAME, FISH, & HIGHWAY COMMISSIONS: Motion by Mr. Stricklin and seconded by Mr. Hallock that the secretary be instructed to write the Chairman of the State Fish Commission, State Game Commission, and the State Highway Commission and request that when pollution complaints are received by their agencies, the State Sanitary Authority be notified; and that if investigations are to be conducted, a representative of the State Sanitary Authority be present to make recommendations on municipal and industrial waste disposal. Carried.

PERSONNEL: The secretary reported that the staff authorized by present appropriations would be filled when Mr. Rice returns from military service about July 1, 1946.

BUDGETS: The secretary was instructed to prepare budgets for 1947-49, for consideration by the State Sanitary Authority at their next meeting.

PUBLICITY: The secretary was instructed to furnish to both Portland papers suitable news releases on action taken by the Sanitary Authority at this meeting.

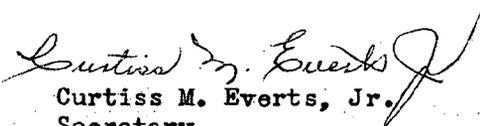
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AMOZONE PROCESS OF SEWAGE TREATMENT: The Sanitary Authority directed its engineers to keep in touch with the development and operation of the sewage treatment plant to be constructed at West Kelso by Amozone of Oregon, and to secure data on which to base action on any plans for this treatment process which may be proposed for installation in Oregon.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for 10:00 A.M., June 14, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 14, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M., June 14, 1946, in the offices of the State Health Officer, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson; Messrs. John C. Veatch, Blaine Hallock, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: The members of the Authority dispensed with the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of April 19, 1946, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the secretary.

OREGON CITY SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECT: On the basis of a written request by Mr. John C. Gearhart of Stevens & Koon, Consulting Engineers, Portland, Oregon, the matter of sewage treatment facilities proposed for Oregon City was re-opened for discussion. Consulting engineers for Oregon City requested approval of the plan for by-passing domestic sewage into the Willamette River for approximately three or four days per year and also requested permission to discharge digested sewage sludge, that could not otherwise be disposed of, into the Willamette River during the wet season when the efficiency of sludge drying beds would be reduced. Mr. Hallock raised the question as to whether such an approval would be consistent with state statutes under which the Sanitary Authority was created, and under which it operates. It was also Mr. Hallock's opinion that approval in this case might be contrary to past policy and that it might establish a precedent. Mr. Veatch suggested that the Authority go

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on record as opposed to such a plan and that all persons concerned be advised that sewage sludge could not be discharged into streams. The probable effect that approval of plans prepared for Oregon City would have on plans of other cities in the Willamette Basin was also discussed. The general opinion of all members present was that only preliminary or tentative approvals of plans for sewage treatment works should be granted at the time the plans are reviewed and that final approval should not be granted until the treatment plant had been installed and its operating efficiency demonstrated. After further discussion on the subject, the chairman requested Mr. Hallock and Mr. Veatch to prepare a paragraph to be included in all letters related to the subject of approval of municipal or industrial waste treatment or disposal facilities. The material contained in this paragraph would grant tentative, conditional approval to sewage or industrial waste treatment facilities, but would indicate that such approval was not binding and that the Sanitary Authority would have the authority to request additional treatment or disposal facilities when the necessity for such was indicated.

The discussion again returned to the proposal submitted by consulting engineers for Oregon City and the following resolution proposed by Mr. Hallock was unanimously adopted: "That the Oregon State Sanitary Authority adopt the policy and precedent that the discharge of digested municipal sludge in the Willamette River is not to be permitted, but where circumstances require temporary conditional permits for this method of sludge disposal, permission may be issued on that basis. Such sludge is not to be discharged into the River under the authority granted by such a permit unless the State Sanitary Authority be notified each time in advance and grants approval for the discharge of sludge into the stream under the permit issued."

Mr. J. L. Franzen, city manager for Oregon City, and John C. Gearhart, representing Stevens & Koon, consulting engineers of Portland, then appeared before the Authority and presented additional data supporting their request for permission to by-pass the sewage treatment plant during periods of high water level in the Willamette River and for use of the River as a means of discharging digested sludge during the wet season of the year. The State Sanitary Authority's position in this matter was explained both to Mr. Franzen and Mr. Gearhart and it was pointed out to them that a temporary conditional approval of the plan would be granted with the understanding that additional sludge disposal facilities might be required at a later date.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock; seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the action of the Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer on sewerage project plans submitted be approved.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
4/3/46	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4/4/46	Portland	Preliminary eng'g report re: interceptors and disposal plant	No action taken (referred to members for approval)
4/5/46	Josiah Hall Tract	Sewage disposal	Not approved
4/10/46	Lake Tahkenitch	Sewerage system (Crown-Zellerbach Corp.)	Preliminary approval
4/11/46	Coos Bay	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/11/46	Phoenix	Preliminary report on sewers and disposal	Approved
4/11/46	Detroit	Design data for sewage disposal (U.S.E.D. construction village at Detroit dam site)	Prov. app.
4/11/46	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/26/46	St. Helens	Sewage disposal (Western Insulating Co.)	Approved

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## Project Plans - continued:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
4/30/46	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Approved
4/30/46	Weston	Cannery waste disposal	Disapproved
5/2/46	Cedar Hills (Washington County)	Sewer construction	Tentative app.
5/29/46	Sandy	Sewers and sewage disposal	Not approved
5/29/46	Manbrin Gardens(Salem)	Sewers and sewage disposal	Preliminary App.
5/29/46	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
6/4/46	Josephine County	Sewage disposal (Logge Motor Court)	Approved
6/6/46	Dallas	Sewer diversions	Approved

PERSONNEL: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the salary of Mr. Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, be increased from \$350 per month to \$375 per month, effective July 1, 1946.

Inasmuch as Mr. Archie H. Rice, Associate Sanitary Engineer, will not be eligible for discharge from the army until August 1, 1946, the secretary was authorized to employ an additional engineer as soon as one could be obtained.

BUDGET: Copies of a proposed budget for 1947-1949 biennium were submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting for their review; MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the budget proposed for this period be approved.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WATER POLLUTION SURVEY: A letter from Mr. F. E. De Martini, Sanitary Engineer, USPHS, Water Sanitation Investigation Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio, was read to the members of the Authority. This letter indicated that appropriations for the proposed water pollution surveys to be conducted by the Public Health Service in

several regions of the United States would probably not be made by the present Congress inasmuch as similar appropriations were set up under H.R. 6024 which is now under consideration by Congress. Mr. De Martini pointed out in his letter, however, that the Willamette Basin had received favorable consideration by the staff at Cincinnati, and should appropriations become available, the Willamette Basin would be recommended for a high priority for such a survey.

The secretary was authorized to keep in touch with this matter and if appropriations became available, to prepare for the chairman's signature a letter to the Surgeon General in which a survey of the Willamette Basin in cooperation with the State Sanitary Authority would be requested. This letter, however, was to include several conditions under which the cooperative survey would be undertaken.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS: The rules and regulations relating to individual sewage disposal facilities had been reviewed by the members of the Authority in advance of this meeting and it was moved by Mr. Hallock; seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the regulations relating to the individual sewage disposal facilities be adopted, as per the attached.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business the members of the Sanitary Authority then moved to the basement auditorium of the Behnke-Walker Building to review the film, "Clean Waters." At the completion of the film the meeting was adjourned at 12:00 noon.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Mr. George C. Brewster, Attorney, Redmond, Oregon; and Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, Oregon.

DESCHUTES RIVER INVESTIGATIONS: Consideration was given to the conclusions and recommendation contained in the report submitted by the Sanitary Authority's engineers on investigations of alleged pollution of the Deschutes River. The Chairman invited Mr. George C. Brewster, Redmond, Oregon, and Mr. John W. Cunningham to take part in the discussions and to submit any additional data they might have on the subject.

Mr. Brewster stated that he represented the city of Redmond, The Central Oregon Irrigation District, The Crook County Improvement District No. 1, and the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation District No. 1, and that in 1943 the city of Bend and the Bend School District proposed to develop a swimming area in the Deschutes River above the diversion points for the Redmond and Irrigation District water supplies. The city of Redmond, together with the Irrigation and Improvement Districts, requested that the city of Bend and the Bend School District abandon plans to establish a swimming area in the river, and further to make arrangements to

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OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Regulation 1. Sanitary Sewage Disposal Facilities Required. All human excreta, sewage, and other household wastes shall be disposed of in properly designed, constructed, and maintained community sewerage systems, individual septic tank systems, cesspools, privies, or by other means approved by the State Board of Health.

No human excreta, kitchen wastes, laundry water, sink water, or toilet wastes shall be allowed to discharge or flow upon the surface of the ground or into any ditch, gutter, street, roadway, or public place, nor shall such wastes discharge onto any private property so as to create a nuisance condition or health hazard.

Regulation 2. Pollution of Water Prohibited. No sewage, household wastes, or industrial or trade wastes shall be discharged into or disposed of in such a manner that access will be gained to any public waters of the state of Oregon unless such waste materials are first treated in a manner approved by the State Sanitary Authority, a division of the State Board of Health.

1. No abandoned or deep well shall be used for the disposal of sewage or as a receptacle for household wastes. No privy vault, cesspool, or septic tank disposal system, unless it be water-tight, shall be located in any water-bearing stratum which is, or may be, used as a source of domestic water supply, or shall be so otherwise located that pollution from the same can enter any domestic water supply.

Regulation 3. Submission of Plans and Specifications Required. Plans and specifications covering the construction of new systems of sewers, sewage or waste disposal, or of modified or extended existing systems from which effluent is to be discharged into any surface or ground water or which is to be used by any number of persons exceeding ten families or fifty persons, shall be submitted to and approved by the State Sanitary Authority before construction thereof may begin. The plans and specifications shall be submitted a sufficient length of time in advance of construction in order that the Authority may direct any changes deemed necessary. Preliminary plans and reports may be submitted in advance of final plans. Approval may be subject to modifications by the Authority upon due notice. Construction shall be according to the approved plans only.

Regulation 4. Disposal of Privy, Cesspool, and Septic Tank Contents. No part of the contents of any privy, cesspool, or septic tank shall be discharged upon the surface of the ground unless subjected to additional treatment in a manner approved by the health officer. Final disposal shall be by incineration, burial, or other means approved by the health officer. No person shall engage in the transportation and disposal of the contents of privies, cesspools, or septic tanks without first obtaining a written permit from the health officer in the county in which the privies, cesspools, or septic tanks are located

and from the health officer in the county in which final disposal of the material will take place. The permit shall designate where and in what manner the disposition of the material shall be carried out. The contents of privies, cesspools, and septic tanks shall be transported in a manner that will not create a nuisance or public health hazard.

Regulation 5. Individual Water-Carried Sewage Disposal Systems. All individual water-carried sewage disposal systems shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1. Design Capacity. The sewers and sewage treatment facilities shall have adequate capacity to properly dispose of the maximum daily sewage flow. If actual flow measurements are not available, the quantity of sewage shall be estimated according to the following table:

TABLE OF DAILY SEWAGE FLOWS

<u>Type of Establishment</u>	<u>Gallons per person per day</u>
Dwellings	50
Schools	15
Trailer Camps	20
Modern motor courts and tourist cottages	40
Industrial and commercial buildings	25
Hospitals and other institutions	100

The population of dwellings, motor courts, and tourist cottages shall be estimated at two persons per sleeping room and of trailer camps at 2-1/2 persons per trailer space.

- 2. House Sewer. The sewer line from the interior plumbing system to the cesspool, septic tank, or community sewer system shall comply with the following requirements:

- a. Location. No sewer shall be within 10 feet of any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply. All sewers, drains, or parts thereof, which are located between 10 and 50 feet from a well, spring or other source of domestic water supply, shall be constructed of cast-iron soil pipe or cast-iron water pipe, and shall have water-tight lead joints.

Sewers and water lines shall not be laid in the same trench. Parallel water and sewer lines shall be at least 10 feet apart horizontally. Wherever it is necessary for house sewer and water service lines to cross each other, the crossing shall be at approximately a 90° angle and the sewer shall either be located at least 3 feet below the water line or shall be constructed of cast iron soil or water pipe with water-tight lead joints for a distance of 10 feet on both sides of the water line.

- b. Material. Only bell and spigot cast-iron, vitrified clay, or concrete sewer pipe, cement asbestos pipe, bituminized-fiber pipe, or pipe of other material approved by the State Plumbing Inspector shall be used. Extra-heavy cast-iron pipe shall be used for sewers located in roads or driveways with less than three feet of cover.
- c. Sewer Joints. All sewer joints shall be as watertight as possible and shall be protected against the entrance of tree roots wherever necessary. Jute, oakum, or other approved packing shall be used with either lead,

cement mortar, or approved bituminous joint material in all bell and spigot pipe joints.

- d. Minimum Diameter. No pipe less than four inches in diameter shall be used.
- e. Sewer Grade. All sewers shall be laid to an even grade and true alignment. The minimum grades for house sewers shall be 1/4 inch per foot for 4-inch pipe, 1/8 inch per foot for 6-inch pipe, 0.4 foot per 100 feet for 8-inch pipe, and 0.28 foot per 100 feet for 10-inch pipe.
- f. Cleanouts. Manholes or cleanouts shall be installed at every change in alignment in excess of 45° and at every change in grade in excess of 22-1/2°.

3. Septic Tanks. All septic tanks shall comply with the following requirements,

- a. Location. They shall be located at least 50 feet from any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from any building or property line.
- b. Capacity. Every septic tank shall have a liquid capacity of at least the average volume of sewage flowing into it during a period of 24 hours, but in no case less than 500 gallons. In multi-compartment tanks, the inlet compartment shall have a capacity of not less than 2/3 the total capacity nor less than 500 gallons. Minimum capacities for septic tanks are given in the following table:

MINIMUM CAPACITIES FOR SEPTIC TANKS

Maximum number of persons served						Effective Liquid Capacity of Tank in gallons
Dwellings	Schools	Trailer Camps	Motor Courts	Commercial Buildings	Hospitals, etc.	
6	30	25	12	20		500
8	50	35	18	30		750
12	65	50	25	40		1000
14	80	60	30	50		1200
16	100	75	40	60		1500
24	140	100	50	80	20	2000
	170	130	65	100	25	2500
	200	150	75	120	30	3000
	230	170	85	140	35	3500
	270	200	100	160	40	4000
	300	230	115	180	45	4500
	350	250	125	200	50	5000

- c. Construction. Septic tanks shall be constructed of (1) reinforced concrete, or of (2) not less than 10 gauge iron coated inside and out with asphalt, or of (3) other sound and durable material approved by the State Board of Health.
  - a. The inside length of the single-compartment tank or the inlet compartment of a multi-compartment tank shall be not less than 5 feet. The total inside depth shall be not less than 5 feet and the liquid depth shall be not less than 4 feet.
  - b. The inlet and outlet pipes shall be located at opposite end of the tank and shall be at least 4 inches in diameter. They shall be of cast iron, vitrified

clay, or concrete bell and spigot tee or quarter bend fittings. The inlet shall be at an elevation one to three inches higher than the outlet.

c. Convenient access to the tank for inspection and sludge removal shall be provided by means of a manhole or removable cover. Where the top of the tank is more than 3 feet below the ground surface, a manhole shall be built up within 12 inches of the ground surface.

4. Subsurface Disposal Fields. Subsurface disposal fields shall not be used in heavy clay soil or in areas in which the ground water during any season of the year is within 24 inches of the ground surface.

a. Location. They shall be located at least 100 feet from any well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from a building or property line. Wherever it is necessary for any tile line in a subsurface disposal field to be located within ten feet of a water service line, it shall be constructed with water-tight joints.

b. Distribution Box. A distribution box shall be provided for each disposal field having more than one tile line or more than 100 feet of tile. Each lateral tile line shall be connected separately to the distribution box.

c. Minimum Seepage Area. The amount of bottom trench area required for each disposal field shall be determined by the character of the soil in accordance with the following table:

MINIMUM SEEPAGE AREAS FOR DISPOSAL FIELDS

Character of Soil	Effective Absorption Area (area of bottom of disposal trench) in sq. ft. per 100 gallons of daily sewage flow.
Clean coarse sand or gravel	50*
Clean fine sand	80*
Light loam	100*
Clay with considerable sand or gravel	150*
Clay with small amount of sand or gravel	240*
Heavy clay	Unsuitable

\*Note:- A minimum of 150 square feet of effective absorption area (100 lineal feet of 18-inch trench) shall be provided for each individual swelling unit.

d. Construction. The construction of subsurface disposal fields shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Maximum length of any lateral tile line shall be 100 feet.

b. Minimum width of bottom of trench shall be 18 inches.

c. Maximum depth of seepage trench shall be 36 inches.

d. Maximum grade of tile line shall be 6 inches per 100 feet.

- e. Minimum distance between lateral lines shall be 6 feet.
  - f. Minimum depth of filter material beneath tile shall be 6 inches.
  - g. Minimum total depth of filter material in trench shall be 12 inches.
  - h. Filter material shall be clean crushed stone, gravel, slag, or cinders ranging from 1/2 to 2-1/2 inches in size. The filter material shall be covered with building paper, straw, or similar material before trench is backfilled with earth.
  - i. Tile shall have a minimum diameter of 4 inches and shall be laid with 1/4 inch open joints or be otherwise perforated to permit seepage into the filter material. Open joints shall be protected on top by strips of asphalt-treated building or tar paper.
  - j. Grade boards shall be used beneath all short length drain tile.
  - k. Brick or concrete drop boxes or ells with cemented joints shall be used where necessary to maintain proper grade and cover.
5. Seepage Pits and Cesspools. Seepage pits and cesspools shall be used only in areas approved by the local health department. They shall not be used in limestone areas or in areas where shallow wells are used as a source of domestic water supply.
- a. Location. They shall be located at least 150 feet from a well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from a building or property line.
  - b. Construction. The minimum inside diameter shall be 4 feet and the minimum depth below the inlet shall be 15 feet. The effective absorption area shall penetrate at least 5 feet of clean coarse gravel or equally porous material. The lining shall be of stone, clay brick, building tile, or other material approved by the State Board of Health.

Regulation 6. Non Water-Carried Sewage Disposal Facilities.

1. Earth Pit Privies. The construction and maintenance of earth pit privies shall comply with the following requirements.
- a. Location. They shall be located at least 50 feet from a well, spring, or other source of domestic water supply, 25 feet from any stream, river, or lake, and 10 feet from any property line.
  - b. Construction. The pit shall have a minimum capacity of 50 cubic feet, shall be at least 5 feet deep, and shall be lined with lumber to prevent caving. The pit shall be covered by a building of substantial construction located on either a concrete or a creosote-treated wood sill or foundation. An earth embankment shall be placed around the sill to make it as fly-tight

and rodent-proof as possible from the outside. The floor and riser shall be built fly-tight or wood or concrete. The seat opening shall be covered with a lid, hinged and so constructed that when closed, it will exclude flies from the pit. Vents connected to the pit shall be covered with 16-mesh copper wire screen. The building shall have a tight-fitting door and substantial roof.

- c. Maintenance. The seat covers shall be kept closed during the fly season when the privy is not in use. The contents of a privy shall not be permitted to overflow onto the surface of the ground or be exposed to flies and rodents. When the pit becomes filled to within 18 inches of the ground surface, either the contents shall be removed and disposed of by burial or a new pit shall be excavated and the old one shall be backfilled with at least two feet of earth.
2. Privies with Water-Tight Receptacles. On the watersheds of public water supplies concrete vault privies, pail privies, or chemical toilets shall be used in the place of earth pit privies for the disposal of human excreta. The vaults and receptacles shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or metal and shall be water tight. They shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and the contents shall be disposed of by burial beneath at least one foot of earth in a location where the ground water will not be polluted.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

APRIL 27, 1946

FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 22, 1946.

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(duplicates  
regular page 36)

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 A.M., September 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Mr. George C. Brewster, Attorney, Redmond, Oregon; and Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, Oregon.

DESCHUTES RIVER INVESTIGATIONS: Consideration was given to the conclusions and recommendation contained in the report submitted by the Sanitary Authority's engineers on investigations of alleged pollution of the Deschutes River. The Chairman invited Mr. George C. Brewster, Redmond, Oregon, and Mr. John W. Cunningham to take part in the discussions and to submit any additional data they might have on the subject.

Mr. Brewster stated that he represented the city of Redmond, The Central Oregon Irrigation District, The Crook County Improvement District No. 1, and the Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation District No. 1, and that in 1943 the city of Bend and the Bend School District proposed to develop a swimming area in the Deschutes River above the diversion points for the Redmond and Irrigation District water supplies. The city of Redmond, together with the Irrigation and Improvement Districts, requested that the city of Bend and the Bend School District abandon plans to establish a swimming area in the river, and further to make arrangements to

prevent street washings and storm water from the business district of Bend from entering the stream. An unfavorable response from Bend prompted Mr. Brewster's clients to file suit in the state circuit court against the city of Bend and the Bend School District No. 1.

The petition of the plaintiffs was withdrawn but with the provisos that swimming in the river would not be sponsored by the defendants and that the case would be referred to the Sanitary Authority for final decision, both parties agreeing to abide by the ruling of the Authority. In compliance with the provisos, swimming in the stream was abandoned.

In the meantime, Dr. Rogers, Deschutes County Health Officer, made an investigation of the complaint, but found no serious hazards. Mr. Brewster's clients were dissatisfied with Dr. Roger's findings and requested a Sanitary Authority investigation. The Bend City Council and the Redmond City Council held a joint meeting, however; and, according to Mr. Brewster, the city of Bend agreed to drill wells and discharge street washings into subterranean caverns and further to eliminate pollution of the stream by domestic sewage from individual residences or business establishments along the river in the city.

Mr. Brewster agreed that the facts in the report were true, but that streets in Bend might be flushed more often than reported, and he also questioned the statement that storm water was not a source of pollution.

In answer to Mr. Wendel's question as to whether the city of Bend had installed the wells to provide for disposal of street washings, Mr. Brewster replied that they had not.

Mr. John W. Cunningham, Consulting Engineer, Portland, who was representing the city of Bend, advised the Authority that the city of Bend had a cooperative attitude toward the problem, had stopped swimming

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in the river, and it was their desire to protect the water supply of its neighbors. Mr. Cunningham pointed out that swimmers and livestock have access to and use the diversion canals outside the city of Bend, and that watercourses are the usual method for the disposal of storm water. He used as an example the Rogue River into which Medford, Ashland, Talent, and Gold Hill discharge storm water, but domestic sewage receives complete treatment before it reaches the stream. The Rogue River is used as a source of water supply by Grants Pass and Gold Hill, Oregon.

Mr. Brewster admitted that control over swimmers and livestock was difficult to obtain and stated that every effort was being made to eliminate swimming in irrigation canals and to prevent livestock from gaining access to them. He further stated that his clients were not too concerned about storm water but were concerned about street washings, and that the irrigation districts were the chief complainants.

Mr. Wendel asked if screening of the street washings was a practical solution to the problem.

Mr. Cunningham admitted that there was a collection of debris in the present storm sewer outfall grates, but this material would not constitute as serious pollution condition as some of the dissolved material in the washings. If screens were installed, dissolved material would not be removed and during periods of heavy rain storms overflows might occur which would permit material to reach the river.

Mr. Brewster mentioned that while the city of Bend had agreed to dispose of street washings in underground caverns, conclusions No. 2 in the report which stated that "the discharge of street and storm water drainage from the city of Bend into the Deschutes River does not constitute an unreasonable use of public waters \* \* \* \* \*" might cause the city of Bend to delay or abandon their plans for disposal of street washings.

Mr. Cunningham offered the information that the city of Bend did plan to proceed with construction of wells for the disposal of street washings as soon as well drillers are available.

A discussion as to the remaining items of the report followed in which it was agreed that the city of Bend should require the Oregon Trail Furniture Shops, Inc., to dispose of their domestic sewage by means of a connection to an adjacent city sewer. Mr. Brewster questioned the recommendation in which the city of Redmond was advised to provide additional water treatment facilities. No serious objection arose to this recommendation, however, when it was learned that even with the removal of street washings from the Deschutes River, the quality of the Redmond water supply would not be materially improved.

Mr. Stricklin added that when places for additional storage in existing reservoirs in the Deschutes Basin are complete, the only flow in the stream during the winter season will be an absolute minimum for domestic use. In view of these circumstances, the discharge of street washings might conceivably result in pollution of the river above the irrigation and domestic water supply intakes.

It was agreed by the members present that the secretary be instructed to prepare for transmission to the city of Bend a letter in which the conclusions and recommendations of the Sanitary Authority would be presented and in which appropriate recommendations for the disposal of street washings would be contained.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL: Mr. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, reported on his investigation of alleged pollution of the Siuslaw River by the Siuslaw Forest Products Company of Mapleton, Oregon. Inasmuch as logs, butt cuts, slashings, etc., were the chief cause of complaint, and since the use of the stream for the disposal of these materials

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was considered as a problem for stream navigation authorities, the members did not consider that the matter was one over which they had jurisdiction.

Mr. Spies also reported on his investigation of waste disposal facilities for the Willamette Wood Chemical Company, Springfield, Oregon. The plant management was reported to be awaiting the results of experimental work at Oregon State College before adopting any plans for waste disposal. Letters on the subject of waste disposal having been previously forwarded to the Willamette Wood Chemical Company, no further action was deemed necessary at this time.

Upon receipt of a report that no progress had been made by the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative in the matter of providing for treatment of corn processing wastes prior to discharge to Johnson Creek, the secretary was authorized to issue a citation for the Manager of the Gresham Berry Growers to appear before the Sanitary Authority at their next meeting unless satisfactory evidence was presented immediately that definite progress has been made in the abatement of the nuisance caused by their pollution of Johnson Creek by wastes from corn processing operations at the cannery.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL: The secretary presented to the members a proposed letter of approval to be used for municipal sewage treatment plant and industrial waste disposal plant plans. After a brief review by those present, it was agreed that copies should be forwarded to all members for review and comment before it was officially adopted for use.

In view of complaints relative to the lack of sewage disposal facilities for the city of Salem, Oregon, which had come to the attention of members of the Authority, the secretary was instructed to write the mayor and city council and ascertain what progress was being made with respect to the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

After a discussion of the aspects of sewage disposal facilities for suburban housing projects, it was agreed by all members present that when the installation of septic tanks and seepage trenches or cesspools for residential sewage disposal facilities might result in the pollution of waters of the state, such facilities would not be approved and a community sewer system and treatment plant must be installed.

REPORTS: At the request of the secretary, comments and criticisms on the Summary of Activities and Quarterly Reports were invited. After some discussion it was agreed that reports rendered in the future should include a summary of activities for the period up to and including the last day of the month preceding a regular scheduled meeting.

PROJECT PLANS: Following a review of project plans, a MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the action of the State Sanitary Engineer on the following sewerage project plans submitted be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
6/10/46	Lebanon	Battery Separator Plant Sewerage	Not approved
6/14/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
6/15/46	Lebanon	Battery Separator Plant Sewerage	Approved
6/20/46	Stanfield	Sewerage, Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
6/20/46	Forest Grove	Sewerage, Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
6/27/46	Sandy	Sewer Plans	Approved
6/27/46	Sandy	Sewage Disposal Plant	Not approved
6/28/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Disposal Plant	Not approved
6/28/46	Washington County (Raleigh School)	Sewerage System	Approved
6/29/46	Junction City	Preliminary Sewer Plan	No action

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## Plans - continued :

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
7/1/46	Nehalem	Sewer System	Not approved
7/1/46	Wheeler	Sewer System	Not approved
7/1/46	Cedar Mills	Disposal Plant	Not approved
7/1/46	Tillamook	Outfall & Interceptor Sewer	No action
7/1/46	Lebanon	Sewer Extensions	No action
7/2/46	Ontario	Sewer Extensions	Approved
7/5/46	Cedar Mills	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/10/46	Chiloquin	Sewage Treatment Plant	Conditional app.
7/11/46	Sandy	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/11/46	Medford (Bear Creek Orchards)	Sewerage	Approved
7/11/46	Cedar Hills	Preliminary Plans	Approved
7/12/46	Eugene	Interceptor Sewer	Approved
7/13/46	Near Beaverton	Broadmoor Sewers & Plant	Not approved
7/15/46	Redmond	Housing Disposal Plant	Approved
7/17/46	John Day	Sewerage Report	Approved
7/18/46	Cedar Hills	Disposal Plant	Approved
7/23/46	Milwaukie	Sewer Extensions	Approved
7/31/46	Beaverton (Kaiser Housing Project)	Sewer System	No action
8/6/46	Myrtle Creek (Housing Sewer System Project, Fir Mfg. Co.)		Cond. app.
8/9/46	Ontario	Terrace Heights Sewers	Approved
8/13/46	Milton (Housing Project)	Sewerage	Tentative app.
8/13/46	Portland Meadows Race Track	Sewerage	Approved
8/13/46	Merrill	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/15/46	Washington County (Broadmoor)	Sewers & Sewage Treatment Plant	Approved

Plans - continued:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
8/15/46	Beaverton (E. P. Cole Tract)	Individual Sewage Systems for 20 houses	Approved
8/15/46	Medford	Interceptor Sewer	Approved
8/15/46	Milton	Industrial Waste Sewer	Approved
8/17/46	Lebanon	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/17/46	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
8/17/46	Foster	Lumber Mill Sewerage	Not approved
8/19/46	Eugene (Glenwood Area)	Sewerage	Prov. app.
8/22/46	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
8/30/46	Corvallis	Lateral Sewer No. 28th St.	Approved

BUDGET: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, carried - that the Chairman and the Secretary be authorized to revise budget estimates in order to adjust them to current expense allowances and proposed civil service salary ranges.

PERSONNEL: MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, carried - that the Sanitary Authority authorize Mr. Spies to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Cleveland, Ohio, November 11 to 15, at Sanitary Authority expense.

NEXT MEETING: The date of the next meeting was set for December 13, at 10:00 A.M. in Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 13, 1946

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the chairman at 10:00 A.M., December 13, 1946, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson and Messrs. John C. Veatch and Chas. E. Stricklin, Members. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. M. Gerow, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: - Since the minutes of the June 14 and September 13 meetings had been supplied to the members in advance, the minutes of these meetings were approved as prepared by the secretary without formal reading.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT:

Salem - The secretary reported that in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Authority at its September 13 meeting, a letter had been forwarded to the Mayor and City Council of Salem, Oregon, in which that city was requested to proceed with the construction of an intercepting sewer to abate the immediate nuisance caused by the discharge of untreated sewage into the Willamette River near Salem. It was further reported by the secretary that the city of Salem had employed additional engineering assistance to prepare data for the design of the interceptor sewer and that the city proposed to have plans ready for submission to the Sanitary Authority by March 1947. Inasmuch as the city will undergo a change in local government on January 1, 1947, it was recommended that no formal action be taken at this meeting until the new council and city manager had taken office and had been advised of the necessity for the interceptor sewer construction.

Baker - A letter from Mayor M. McKim of Baker, Oregon, was read in which the Mayor advised the Authority that repairs to the city sewage treatment plant were under way and that improvements would be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Sanitary Authority engineers. Complaints from the local health department and from riparian owners along the receiving stream resulted in an investigation of the maintenance and operation of the sewage treatment plant and the submission of a complete report to the city on the subject.

Prineville - Letters from Mrs. May F. Barney, Mayor, Prineville, and from Mr. R. H. Corey, Consulting Engineer, relative to sewer extensions in the city of Prineville were brought to the attention of the members of the Authority. In an explanation of the cause of the letters, the secretary stated that the city proposed to use six-inch sewer pipe on some extensions to the sanitary sewers, and that in view of the Authority's general policy of requiring eight-inch pipe as a minimum size, the Authority's engineers in the review of plans had not approved the use of the six-inch extensions. It was pointed out that when the system was originally constructed in 1940, the Authority had approved the use of six-inch laterals, and that the city might have some justification for the belief that the use of six-inch laterals would be satisfactory to the Authority at this time.

Mr. Stricklin stated that more definite information should be obtained as to whether the use of the six-inch pipe already installed had been satisfactory before permission to use this size in new extensions should be granted. It was pointed out by Mr. Stricklin that real-estate development in the area surrounding Prineville was progressing rapidly and that ultimately sewage from these areas must be discharged into the Prineville sewer system.

It was Mr. Veatch's opinion that no plans should be approved by the Authority which were not in accordance with sound engineering principles.

Mr. Wendel suggested that if the six-inch pipe were to be permitted in this

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instance, a letter should be forwarded to the city of Prineville in which the city was advised that the Sanitary Authority definitely recommends and approves the use of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size for sewer construction, but if the city of Prineville chooses to install six-inch pipe, the proper operation of the sewer system would be their own responsibility.

MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried:- that, inasmuch as six-inch sewer pipe had been used in a portion of the original Prineville sewer system with the approval of the Sanitary Authority, (1) permission be granted for the installation of six-inch pipe for lateral sewers in the proposed extensions to the city of Prineville's sewer system provided, however, that said six-inch pipe be installed only where future extensions will not be required or on dead end lines; (2) the city of Prineville be notified that the Sanitary Authority definitely recommends and approves the installation of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size of pipe for sewers, and if the city of Prineville uses six-inch pipe, they must accept full responsibility for proper operation and maintenance of the sewer system, and if any maintenance problems arise which are due to the use of six-inch pipe, the city must relay the lines with pipes of larger diameter; and (3) the city be further advised that all future plans should be drawn for the use of eight-inch pipe as the minimum size of pipe to be used in the sewer system.

FUTURE PROGRAM: A program to encourage cities to undertake studies of sewage flow and characteristics was outlined to the members of the Authority and the draft of proposed letters to municipalities was submitted for review and approval. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried:- that the Authority endorse the program and that the letters prepared by the secretary be forwarded to all communities in which sewage treatment plants are to be constructed.

SEWER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT DESIGN STANDARDS: - It was then proposed by the secretary that the Authority consider the preparation and adoption of minimum standards for the design of sewers and sewage treatment plants, such standards to serve as a guide and be the Authority's minimum requirements for the design of sewers, sewage treatment works, and appurtenant structures. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried:- that the Sanitary Authority's engineering staff be directed to prepare minimum standards for sewer and sewage treatment plant design and that these standards be presented for consideration at the next regular meeting. Mr. Stricklin suggested that the standards also be submitted to prominent consultants for their recommendations and advice before the next meeting.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL:

Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative - The secretary reported that no method had yet been worked out by this Cooperative to dispose of the wastes from corn processing at their plant, although the Cooperative had assured the Sanitary Authority that they would do everything possible to solve the problem. It was Mr. Veatch's belief that strenuous/<sup>efforts</sup> should be made to prevent industries from polluting Johnson Creek, and it was his thought that the Authority should press action against all offenders until solutions are reached whereby wastes are properly treated before being discharged into streams. The secretary was instructed to review the file on this case, confer with Mr. Wendel, and prepare a strong letter to Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative advising them that the solution of their problem was their responsibility, and that it was imperative the wastes be not discharged into Johnson Creek until after they had been properly treated.

POLICIES: The secretary reported that industrial waste investigations had been started on the Columbia Slough, and that the Authority's engineers were about ready to begin work on Willamette Valley industries. The secretary requested suggestions as to method of working with industries pertaining to pollution of

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streams. It was Mr. Veatch's belief that leeway should be allowed old industries where honest effort to solve water pollution problems is being made, but such industries should be notified that they are expected to solve the problem of waste treatment as soon as they possibly can. It was the opinion of those present that all new industries should be advised that no waste detrimental to the waters of the state shall be permitted to discharge into such waters. Mr. Wendel stated that he also thought old established industries that were making no effort to solve their waste problem should be notified to take prompt action in the matter of waste disposal problems. The secretary was of the opinion that where no progress is being made at all by industries, they should be cited to appear before the Authority.

The secretary stated that industries using lagoons as a means for storage of wastes during the dry season should be required to secure a permit from the Sanitary Authority granting permission to discharge such wastes into a stream and outlining the conditions under which a stream could be used for disposal of wastes. The secretary was instructed to draw up minimum requirements for the discharge of lagoon-stored wastes into the streams and present them for consideration at the next meeting.

INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION AGREEMENTS: A communication was presented from the Washington Pollution Control Commission in which it was suggested that the states of Washington and Oregon through their respective water pollution control agencies meet and arrive at some satisfactory standard of purity for the Columbia River. The engineering staff was authorized to meet with technical personnel from the Washington Pollution Control Commission and draw up standards for presentation to the Oregon Sanitary Authority at their next meeting. The secretary was also directed to communicate with the states of Idaho and California on the matter of standards of purity for interstate streams.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION: The question was raised as to whether the Authority should take active interest in federal legislation pertaining to stream pollution. A preliminary draft of a bill presented by the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers to the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, November 22, 1946, for filing with the 80th Congress, was presented to the Authority with the statement that copies of this draft would be sent to each member of the Authority before the next meeting. It was the belief of those present that the Authority should give serious thought to all such bills so that appropriate action could be taken by the Authority relative to lending support to water pollution control legislation believed to be in the best interest of the state.

BUDGET 1947-1949: The request for appropriations for the 1947-1949 biennium as revised by the Budget Director was reviewed and was considered satisfactory by members of the Authority.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried:- that the action of the State Sanitary Engineer on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sept. 6	Eugene (Colin Kelly Jr. High School)	Sewerage	Approved
Sept. 6	Eugene	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Sept. 6	Merrill	Sewer Extensions	No action
Sept. 6	Merrill	Disposal Plant Additions	Approved
Sept. 7	Gladstone	Engineering Report on Sewage Disposal	No action
Sept. 16	Dorena	Sewerage for Dam Site	Not approved
Sept. 16	Milton	Sewer System	Approved
Sept. 19	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Sept. 19	Myrtle Creek (83-unit Housing Project)	Revised Sewer System	Returned for correction

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PROJECT PLANS - continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Sept. 23	Milton	Sewage Disposal Plant	Approved
Oct. 2	Myrtle Creek (Fir Mfg. Co.)	Sewer System	Approved
Oct. 2	Dorena (Dam Site)	Sewerage	Prov. approval
Oct. 7	Sweet Home	Sewers & Sewage Disp.	Approved
Oct. 14	Ontario	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Oct. 17	Mapleton (FPHA Project)	Sewage Plant Additions	Not approved
Oct. 17	Grande Ronde " "	" " "	" "
Oct. 28	Nyssa (Idaho-Oregon Rendering Co.)	Industrial Waste Disposal	No Action
Oct. 29	Mapleton (FPHA Project)	Sewage Plant Additions	Approved
Nov. 6	The Dalles	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Nov. 6	Prineville	Sewer Extensions and Pumping Stations	Not approved
Nov. 22	Prineville	Sewer Extensions	Prov. Approval
Nov. 20	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Approved
Nov. 30	Multnomah County (Vanguard Cannery)	Sewage & Industrial Waste	Approved

NEXT MEETING: Date for the next meeting was set for March 21, 1947 at 10:00 AM, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

of the

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 11, 1947

The regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M., April 11, 1947, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson and Messrs. John C. Veatch, Blaine Hallock, Chas. E. Stricklin, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. M. Gerow, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:- The minutes of the preceding meeting, December 13, 1946, having been submitted to the members of the Authority by the Secretary in advance and there being no additions or corrections to same, were unanimously approved, without reading, as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:- Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the State Sanitary Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the action of the Sanitary Authority engineers on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Dec. 19, 1946	Prineville	Sewer Extensions	Prov. Approval
" 30 "	Cedar Hills	Sewers	Approved
" 30 "	Cedar Hills	Area "B" Sewage Lift Station	Approved
Jan. 8, 1947	Prineville	Sewage Pumping Station	Conditional Approval
" 27 "	Pendleton	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
" 27 "	Pendleton	Eastern Oregon State Hospital (Cost Estimate Report)	No action
" 27 "	Garibaldi	Sewer System Report	Prov. approval

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## Project Plans - continued

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
Jan. 27, '47	Roseburg	Sewerage System for Cloverdale Addition	Not approved
Feb. 4 "	Roseburg	" " " " "	Prov. Approval
" 7 "	Detroit Dam Site	Sewerage System	Not approved
" 8 "	Dallas	Sewage Plant(Prel. Report)	No action required
" 14 "	Eugene	Interceptor, Franklin St.	Approved
" 14 "	Eugene	Sewer Extensions	Prov. approval
" 14 "	Roseburg	Sewerage System, Cloverdale Addition	Approved
" 14 "	Hermiston (Turtle Town)	Sewer System	Prov. approval
" 14 "	Pendleton	Sewer Extensions	" "
" 20 "	Riddle	Sewage Plant	Not approved
" 28 "	Merrill	Sewage Plant Addition	Prov. approval
" 28 "	Pendleton	Sewage Plant (Prel. Report)	No action
" 28 "	Pinehurst	Sewer System	Approved
Mar. 12 "	Springfield	Sewer Extensions	Approved
" 12 "	Detroit Dam Site	Sewerage System	Approved
" 20 "	Meridian Dam Site	Sewerage System(Prel. Report)	Approved
" 20 "	Eugene	Amozone Interceptor, Proj.#2	Approved
" 19 "	Fairview Home, Salem	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
" 29 "	La Grande	Sewer Extensions	Approved

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT:-

Portland - The secretary reported briefly on the status of the Portland sewerage project as follows: (1) plans for the intercepting sewers and sewage lift stations are essentially complete; (2) plans for the sewage treatment plant are almost complete; (3) it was expected that the city would call for bids on the Columbia Slough

interceptor during the first quarter of 1947, but that due to difficulties in obtaining stenographic help to type specifications, a call for bids would probably be deferred until sometime during the second quarter of 1947.

Mr. Wendel directed attention to the Monday evening broadcasts over Portland radio station KWJJ in which the Federated Men's Clubs of the city were advocating the installation of activated sludge treatment plants and the sale of fertilizer prepared from activated sludge produced by such treatment plants. Many mis-statements concerning the value of interceptor sewers and the inadequacy of the proposed primary treatment facilities for the city of Portland were made by those taking part in the broadcasts.

The Chairman advised those present that he had discussed the matter with Portland city officials and that they were not alarmed over the effects the broadcasts might have on their program for the construction of intercepting sewers and primary sewage treatment plant. In the discussion that followed, it was the consensus of those present that no action should be taken by the Authority to refute the misstatements made on the broadcasts.

Lebanon - The secretary brought to the attention of the Sanitary Authority a request by the city of Lebanon for permission to discharge storm water into a canal which is the source of the Albany municipal water supply. It was reported that the Authority's engineers had advised the city officials of Lebanon that the discharge of storm water drainage into the Albany water supply could not be approved by the Authority and that the city should arrange to construct their storm water drains in such a manner that they would discharge into either Marks Slough or the South Santiam River. Those present approved of the action of the Authority's engineers with respect to disposal of storm water for the city of Lebanon; and instructed their engineering staff to render any further assistance to the city of Lebanon that might be required to obtain a solution to the problem.

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Beaverton - The matter of the use of storm water drains for the disposal of domestic sewage, and for the disposal of effluents from septic tanks in the city of Beaverton was discussed. It was reported that these storm drains terminate in Beaverton Creek which is a tributary of the Tualatin River and the discharge of untreated domestic sewage and septic tank effluents into the stream through the storm drains constitutes a water pollution problem. The secretary was instructed to forward a letter to the city council at Beaverton, and to any other city in the state of Oregon where similar conditions exist, which would clearly outline the Sanitary Authority's policy relative to the use of storm water drains for the disposal of untreated domestic sewage and septic tank effluents. In the communication it was requested that the secretary notify the cities involved that they should immediately proceed with the construction of sanitary sewer systems and adequate sewage treatment facilities.

Broadmoor Housing Project - Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, reported to the Authority that the sewage treatment plant at Broadmoor Housing project was not being constructed in accordance with the plans which were submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Spies stated that the contractor had not constructed the plant according to the plans through his failure to put into the concrete walls the amount of reinforcing steel indicated on the plans. The contractor's failure to provide the required amount of reinforcing steel might weaken the structures and cause a failure at some future time.

Mr. Wendel expressed the opinion that if any modifications to the plans were made during the construction of sewage treatment works and such modifications would affect the operation of the plant that those responsible for its construction should be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority. In the opinion of Mr. Stricklin and others, the plans submitted to the Sanitary Authority are approved not only on the basis of sufficient capacity and proper operation, but also on the basis of

sound structural design, and if such plans are modified subsequent to approval of the Authority, <sup>the Authority</sup> could enjoin construction. It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the Authority notify the owner and contractor of the Broadmoor Housing project that the plans had been modified without the knowledge or approval of the Authority and that if such modification affected the operation of the plant, the Authority would withdraw its approval; both the owner and the contractor to be further advised that no other modifications to the original plans shall be made without first securing the prior approval from the Authority and that if such modifications are made without the approval of the Authority, appropriate action would be taken to secure compliance with state statutes.

STANDARDS FOR SEWERS AND SEWAGE TREATMENT:-

The secretary reported that the standards for sewer and sewage treatment plant design which the Authority engineers were instructed to prepare for submission at the present meeting were in the process of preparation but due to other unexpected activities, the standards had not yet been completed. It is hoped that a preliminary draft of the standards will be available for distribution before the next meeting. It was also reported that this preliminary draft would be submitted to prominent consulting engineers in the city for their comments and suggestions prior to formal submission to the Sanitary Authority for adoption.

SUBURBAN SEWAGE DISPOSAL:-

Coastal Area - It was reported by the secretary that some progress was being made in the matter of sewers and sewage disposal in the coastal areas. The cities of Wheeler and Nehalem have sewer systems under construction and will provide sewage treatment facilities in the immediate future.

It was also reported that the cities of Garibaldi and Rockaway have employed consultants to furnish cost estimates on sewer and sewage treatment plant construction.

The area in which the most serious public health and pollution problems exist at the present time is in the Oceanlake district, Lincoln County; where inadequate

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private sewage disposal facilities are not only responsible for the pollution of small fresh water streams but may also affect the safety of the beach area. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock: seconded by Mr. Veatch; and carried - that the Authority engineers confer with the city officials at Oceanlake in an effort to obtain their cooperation in the construction of sewers and sewage treatment facilities at an early date.

Willamette Valley - The matter of sewage disposal in suburban areas of the Willamette Valley was discussed and it was reported that the most serious area was located in Southwest Multnomah County with minor problem areas in Washington County. The Southwest Multnomah County district has planned a sanitary district election on April 22 and it was believed that a sufficient number of those residing in the district were in favor of its establishment to assure a favorable vote in the election.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES:-

Cannery:-

Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative, Gresham, Oregon - The secretary advised those present that the letter which they had directed him at their December 13 meeting to forward to the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative had been prepared for the chairman's signature but due to the progress made by the city of Gresham and the Berry Growers Cooperative, the letter had not been mailed. Members of the Authority were advised by their engineering staff that arrangements had been made for the Berry Growers to dispose of their waste from corn processing operations through treatment with domestic sewage and that estimates of the cost of providing this treatment were now in the process of preparation by the city's consulting engineers.

Bird's-eye Snider Division, General Foods, Inc., Woodburn, Oregon - Upon receipt of information that the Bird's-Eye Snider Division, General Foods, Inc., Woodburn, Oregon, had conducted studies of the quantity and quality of wastes produced by the

cannery in Woodburn in accordance with the Sanitary Authority's previous suggestions, those present agreed that this cannery, because of its pollution of the Pudding River, should be requested to carry on pilot plant studies either alone or in conjunction with other agencies to determine the treatment process which would be most practical and economical for the disposal of their wastes.

Pulp and Paper:-

Mr. Hallock requested information as to the progress made by the pulp and paper mills and was advised that little work had been done by the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company at Oregon City; the Spalding Pulp and Paper Company at Newberg; or the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company at Salem. The secretary was directed to forward letters to all these paper mills requesting a report on what progress had been made toward solving their waste disposal problems.

STANDARDS OF STREAM PURITY:-

Columbia River - The secretary reported briefly on conferences held with representatives of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission and the Washington State Department of Health relative to standards of purity for the Columbia River. It was pointed out that some minor differences of opinions existed between the State of Washington and the State of Oregon regarding the minimum standards which should be established. The Authority then instructed the engineering staff to confer further with members of the technical staff from the Washington agencies in an effort to reach an amicable agreement. If the differences could not be worked out through joint conferences of the technical staff then the Authority would request a joint meeting with the Washington State Pollution Control Commission in an effort to arrive at some satisfactory agreement.

Snake River - It was reported by the secretary that an informal agreement had been reached with the Idaho State Department of Health on standards for municipal sewage treatment for cities located along the Oregon side of the Snake River. In conference with the technical staff of the Idaho Board of Health and with municipal officials of cities in Idaho located along the Snake River, it was determined that

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primary treatment of domestic sewage and chlorination of the sewage effluent would meet current requirements for domestic sewage disposal on that part of the Snake River which forms an interstate boundary.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION:-

The provisions of various water pollution control bills which had been introduced in Congress were discussed and inasmuch as the Authority was opposed to those provisions of the bills which made grants and loans available to municipalities and others for the construction of treatment or disposal works, those present agreed that the Authority should take no formal action either in supporting or opposing any of the current legislation in Congress.

Senate Bill 244 which makes it possible for industries to deduct from their income tax the cost of construction or the cost of the operation of industrial waste treatment facilities was discussed in view of the fact that such legislation might establish a precedent for the enactment of similar legislation affecting other tax legislation. After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the Authority go on record as favoring the type of legislation proposed by SB. 244.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:-

The secretary requested members of the Authority to furnish their comments and suggestions on the subject of public relations. After a brief discussion, the secretary was instructed to keep the activities of the Sanitary Authority before the public by every available means.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE REPORT:-

The secretary advised members of the Authority that a preliminary draft of the Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin No. 22 had been submitted to the Authority for review and that it contained useful information on the quality and quantity of industrial waste as well as additional data on municipal sewage flows and characteristics which had not been published in the previous reports.

DISPOSAL OF SAWDUST:-

The matter of the discharge of sawdust into public waterways was discussed and

it was pointed out that existing legislation prohibits the disposal of sawdust by discharge into public waterways only when such practices can be proven to be detrimental to fish life. The secretary suggested that the Authority cooperate with the Fish & Game Commissions to submit an amendment to existing statutes at the 1949 Legislature, which would eliminate that phrase of Section 116-1101 which requires proof that the discharge of sawdust into a stream is detrimental to fish life. It was the concensus of those present that such legislation should be sponsored by the sportsmen.

PURCHASES:-

The secretary requested authority for the engineering staff to attend the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association and the Pacific Northwest Sewage Works Association at Victoria, B. C., May 13 to 17, 1947. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the travel so requested be authorized.

The secretary also requested authority to purchase an opaque projector for use at sewage works operators' conferences and for other purposes. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the secretary be authorized to purchase such opaque projector.

SALARY STATUS:-

Mr. Wendel raised a question as to the salary status of the engineering staff. Dr. Erickson discussed the matter with Mr. Wendel and outlined the program of the State Civil Service Commission on job classifications and salary ranges.

The date for the next meeting was set for July 11, 1947. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

of the

## STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 11, 1947

The thirty-third regular meeting of the Oregon Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:10 A.M., on July 11, 1947, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. B. A. McPhillips, Blaine Hallock, Charles E. Stricklin, and John C. Veatch, Members. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary; and Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:- The minutes of the April 11th meeting having been supplied to the members in advance, were approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS:- It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the Sanitary Authority take the following action on sewerage project plans, submitted for review during the periods, April, May and June, 1947:

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
April 2	Crowfoot School Addition	Preliminary Plans Sewerage	Preliminary App.
2	Sweet Home High School	" " "	" "
2	Myrtle Creek High School	" " "	" "
2	Philomath Grade School	" " "	" "
2	Springfield Grade School	" " "	" "
2	Roseburg, Riverside School	" " "	" "
2	Whittaker School Addition (Multnomah County)	" " "	" "
7	Broadmoor Subdivision (Washington County)	Revised sewage lift station	Approved
7	Phoenix	Sanitary Sewer System	Prov. approval
8	Myrtle Creek	Housing Project Sewerage	Not approved
8	S.W.Vermont Heights (Multnomah County)	Sewer System	Not approved

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
April 8	Riddle	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
9	Merrill	Alternate Sewage Treatment	Approved
21	Stayton	School Sewerage	Approved
25	Pinehurst (Washington County)	Temp. sewage plant for Housing Project	Prov. approval
10	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
30	Grants Pass	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
May 3	Oregon City	Sewage Treatment Plant	Approved
3	Milton	Industrial waste sewer	Approved
5	Riddle	Revised sewage treatment plant	Approved
8	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
19	Multnomah County	Revised sewer system	Prov. approval
19	Portland	Sewer system	Prov. approval
21	Myrtle Creek	Revised Housing Project Sewerage	Approved
21	Riddle	Temporary Sewage Plant	Approved
23	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
26	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Not approved
June 6	Rockaway	Preliminary Plans Sewer System	No action
11	McNary Dam Site	Sewers & Sewage System (Treatment plant)	Not approved
24	Nehalem	Sewer extensions	Not approved
25	Medford	Sewage Plant extension	Action deferred
26	Portland	East Section, Columbia Slough Interceptor	Approved
27	Phoenix	Preliminary plans - sewage treatment plant	No action

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

CANNERY WASTE DISPOSAL:- The proposed plans of the Northwest Cannery Association for a program of investigation to determine some practical means for the utilization,

treatment, or disposal of cannery wastes was outlined by the secretary.

After a discussion on Sanitary Authority participation in the project, it was the unanimous opinion of those present that Sanitary Authority funds could not be used to assist industry in obtaining a solution to their waste disposal problems. The secretary was instructed, however, to offer the assistance of the professional staff for planning and general supervision of such investigations.

RADIO BROADCASTS AND TALKS BY MR. WELCH:- The misinformation quoted in radio broadcasts and public talks by Mr. Welch, relative to the Portland sewerage project was brought to the attention of the Authority. Confirming a previous decision on the matter, it was decided that the Sanitary Authority would not enter into any discussion on the subject with Mr. Welch, but that correct information on file in the Sanitary Authority office would be made available to interested persons upon request.

CLEAN WATERS, INC.:- The chairman then outlined the background of a proposed organization which planned to form a corporation known as Clean Waters, Inc. Since the data presented was for information purposes only, no action on the part of the Sanitary Authority was taken. The secretary then reported that the proposed organization had been approved by the

PULP AND PAPER WASTES:- The secretary then reported that representatives of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company had arranged to meet with the professional staff of the Sanitary Authority, the Fish Commission, and the Game Commission at which time they would outline preliminary plans for disposal of wastes from the proposed pulp mill to be constructed adjacent to the McKenzie River, near Springfield, Oregon. Mr. Veatch stated that new industries should understand that no new sources of pollution would be permitted. Existing industries have been allowed additional time to solve their problems, but new industries must be prepared to treat or dispose of their wastes in a proper manner.

PERSONNEL:- Upon recommendation from the secretary, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that salaries of Sanitary Authority personnel be increased as follows: Kenneth H. Spies - \$375.00 to \$384.00 per month, effective July 1, 1947; T. M. Gerow - \$250.00 to \$264.00 per month, effective July 1, 1947; and Grace D. Lundquist - \$165.00 to \$173.00 per month, effective September 1, 1947.

The secretary then announced that a staff member, Mr. Spies, had been honored by his election as Vice-Chairman of the Pacific Northwest Sewage Works Association. Mr. Spies was commended by the Chairman on his achievement.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION:- The substitute for Senate Bill 418 in the United States Congress was briefly explained by the secretary.

STATE INSTITUTIONS:- The secretary reported that plans were now under way to construct a sewer from Fairview Homes to Salem and that the state was beginning to negotiate with the city of Salem on treatment of sewage from the penitentiary and the State Hospital.

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT:- The status of the Portland project was then discussed, and those present were advised that contracts had been signed for the construction of the Columbia Slough interceptor at a cost of approximately \$450,000. It was Mr. Wendel's belief that appropriate publicity should be given to the start of the project. Suggestions were made that Mr. Averill of the Izaak Walton League and Mr. Smith of the Wildlife Federation be present along with Mr. Wendel. The secretary was requested to discuss the matter with Portland city officials and to suggest that suitable publicity be given the project.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CITIES:- The chairman then requested the secretary to report on the status of sewerage works planning in Willamette valley cities. The Authority was advised that satisfactory progress had been made in almost every city; Albany being the one exception. It was explained, however, that Albany had just completed an ambitious sewer system extension project and that they are now seriously considering the problem of sewage treatment.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY WOOD CHEMICAL COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, OREGON:- Mr. Spies was then requested to report on his field investigation of operations and of waste disposal facilities installed at the Willamette Wood Chemical Company in Springfield, Oregon. Mr. Spies stated that the plant was operating at 1/5 of capacity and that the cost of producing alcohol was approximately three times the sales price. A rock-filled lagoon had been provided as a treatment unit and the wastes were sprayed on the rock to reduce the temperature. The filter effluent is connected to the outfall sewer, which dis-

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charges into the Willamette River. Mr. Spies stated that he had advised the plant manager that the treatment was unsatisfactory. Upon completion of the report, the Sanitary Authority requested the staff to collect and analyze samples of the plant effluent and if pollution was present to issue a citation.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRIES:- The secretary stated that letters had been sent to Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, Oregon City; Spalding Pulp & Paper Company, Newberg; and the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company, Salem, Oregon, requesting a report on the progress made in solving waste disposal problems. Since time has not permitted the receipt of replies it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried, that if the replies did not report satisfactory progress that an appropriate citation be issued.

COLUMBIA RIVER STANDARDS:- The matter of standards of purity for the Lower Columbia River was then discussed. The secretary advised those present that the proposed standards, which had been forwarded to each member by letter in advance of the meeting, met the general approval of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission, but that the Washington State Department of Health did not agree that chlorination was unnecessary.

The question arose as to whether the statutes implied that the Columbia River should be made safe for swimming purposes and the secretary was requested to refer the proposed standards to the attorney general for an opinion as to whether the proposed standards conformed to the statutes which established the responsibilities of the Authority.

STANDARDS FOR SEWERS, SEWAGE TREATMENT AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL:- Copies of proposed policies governing the preparation and submission of plans and specifications for sanitary sewer systems, sewage treatment plans, and industrial waste disposal works were then distributed, and those present were advised that additional copies of the proposed standard had been prepared and were being sent to consulting engineers, college authorities and others for review and comment. It was further stated that when all the comments and criticisms had been received, appropriate revisions to standards would be made and the final draft submitted to the Authority

for adoption.

NEXT MEETING:- The date of the next meeting was left to the discretion of the chairman and the secretary, with the understanding that a joint meeting with members of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission would be arranged if possible and that each Sanitary Authority member would be canvassed in advance relative to the suitability of the meeting date.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 12:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING

of the

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

November 24, 1947

The thirty-fourth regular meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., November 24, 1947, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, chairman; Messrs. B. A. McPhillips, Blaine Hallock, Chas. E. Stricklin, and John C. Veatch, members. Also present were Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. M. Gerow, Jr., Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:- The minutes of the preceding meeting, July 11, 1947, having been submitted to the members of the Authority by the secretary in advance and there being no additions or corrections to same, were unanimously approved, without reading, as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS:- Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the State Sanitary Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the action of the Sanitary Authority engineers on the following project plans be approved:

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
July 8	Garibaldi	Sewerage System	Not approved
8	Coos Bay	Sewerage for Weyerhaeuser Timber Company	Prov. approval
8	Phoenix	Sewage Treatment	Recommendations submitted
10	Springfield	Sewer Extensions	Approved
10	Orient	Public School sewerage (revised plans)	Approved
10	Independence	Sewer extensions	Not approved

	Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
July	10	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
	17	Medford	Sewage plant enlargement	Approved
	17	Garibaldi	Sewerage system (revised plans)	Approved
	21	Forest Grove	Interceptor sewer	Approved
Aug.	11	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	11	Malin	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	12	Milwaukie	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	14	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	26	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Not approved
Sept.	3	Hermiston	Preliminary report for new sewage plant	Approved
	4	Harrisburg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
	4	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
	15	Springfield	Sewers, Weyerhaeuser Mill	Approved
	15	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
	16	Salem	Sewers, Mapleton Addition	Not approved
	19	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
	20	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	24	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
	25	Ontario	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
Oct.	8	Eugene	Sewage plant design data	Approved
	8	John Day	Sewer system plans	Prov. approval
	15	Malheur County	Sewerage system - School	Prov. approval
	8	John Day	Sewage plant design data	Changes proposed
	15	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
	15	Malin	Sewer extensions	Approved
	17	Myrtle Creek	Sewerage system-School	Recommendations submitted

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Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
Oct. 17	Philomath	Sewerage system-school	Recommendations submitted
31	Rockaway	Preliminary sewerage report	Approved
31	Washington County	Sewerage system-Barnes School	Prov. approval
31	Pendleton	Final engineering report	Approved

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT: The members of the Sanitary Authority reviewed the progress that had been made by municipalities in planning for the construction and financing of sewage treatment facilities; and the secretary recommended that formal orders be served on all cities discharging untreated or inadequately treated wastes into the waters of the state.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Veatch stated that the cost of sewerage projects was a primary consideration of many cities, but that we should notify those cities who have done nothing that they have not made satisfactory progress and that legal proceedings will be instituted unless they act immediately.

Mr. Hallock then raised the question as to whether the Sanitary Authority was authorized by statute to issue an order without first making an investigation and holding a public hearing. As a result of this question, the secretary was instructed to refer the matter to the Attorney General for an opinion on the following questions: (1) May the Sanitary Authority issue an abatement order without first according the recipient of such an order a hearing; (2) May the Sanitary Authority issue an abatement order following a hearing, based upon notice to the offender and a citation to appear before the Authority for a showing of cause; and (3) May such nuisance be abated only by court order.

The discussion of the progress made by municipalities in planning for the construction and financing of sewage treatment works was continued; and it was the belief of those present that action should be taken to obtain results in those cities in which very little progress had been made. It was MOVED by

Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the cities of Albany, Cottage Grove, Huntington, Monmouth, North Bend, Sheridan, and Toledo be notified that the progress they have made toward the ultimate construction of sewage treatment plants has not been satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority and that each city must begin the preparation of definite plans for construction of a sewage treatment plant and must adopt a definite fiscal program within ninety days, or the Sanitary Authority will take appropriate legal action.

Wood Village Sewage Treatment Plant:- Mr. Spies reported on the lack of proper maintenance and operation of the sewage treatment plant at Wood Village, Oregon; and stated that the owner, Mr. W. C. Bauman, had been notified verbally and in writing on several occasions that the plant was not being properly operated, thereby creating a nuisance and a water pollution condition in the receiving stream. The secretary was directed to notify Mr. Bauman that unless the plant was properly operated in the future, the Sanitary Authority would institute legal proceedings to obtain conformance with state statutes.

Portland Sewerage Project:- The chairman requested the secretary to read a letter from Commissioner William A. Bowes in which the schedule of construction for the Portland sewerage project was partially outlined. When the reading of the letter had been completed, the chairman then pointed out that of the estimated \$14,500,000 required to complete the project, contracts for only about \$500,000 had been actually let. The chairman stated further that there was doubt in the minds of many that the city of Portland was proceeding in good faith to complete their project and to abate pollution of the Willamette River. The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter to the city of Portland in which attention is directed to the feeling on the part of many people of the city of Portland and the members of the Sanitary Authority that the city is not proceeding with its construction program in good faith. The letter was to state further that a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority has been called in Portland on January 10, at 10:00 A.M. at which time the representatives of the city of Portland are requested to be present to furnish

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the Sanitary Authority complete information on the status of their sewerage project.

The secretary was then instructed to request the cities of Central Point, Corvallis, Eugene, Forest Grove, Gladstone, Independence, Lebanon, McMinnville, Milwaukie, Myrtle Creek, Newberg, Oregon City, Oswego, Pendleton, Salem, Springfield, Tillamook, West Linn, and West Salem to furnish to the Sanitary Authority by January 10, 1948 an up-to-date report on the progress that they have made relative to the installation of sewage treatment works. In addition, the secretary was also instructed to notify the cities of Beaverton, Garibaldi, Oceanlake, Rockaway, and Sandy that the discharge of sewage from septic tanks and other private sewage disposal systems into small waterways has created a public health hazard, and nuisance condition and that these cities should make immediate plans for the construction of adequate community sewerage systems.

State Aid for Municipal Treatment Plant Construction:- The subject of state financial aid to municipalities for the construction of sewage treatment plants was discussed briefly, and it was decided by all present that such matters were not within the province of the Sanitary Authority, and could be decided only by the state legislature.

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL

Johnson Creek Pollution (Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative):- Mr. Hallock opened the discussion on the Report on Stream Pollution Investigations of Johnson Creek in Multnomah County and stated that the Sanitary Authority had been extremely lenient with the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative and that it was his belief that legal proceedings should be instituted.

Those present were then advised by the secretary that representatives of the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative had requested members of the Sanitary Authority Staff to meet with representatives of the Gresham City Council and the Berry Growers Cooperative on December 8, 1947 to discuss the problem, in an attempt to reach a satisfactory solution before the 1948 corn processing season. It was also pointed out by Mr. Spies that officials of the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative had indicated

that unless they could solve the problem, they would cease corn processing operations.

In view of these facts, the members present instructed the secretary to send a copy of the Report on Stream Pollution Investigations of Johnson Creek to the Gresham Berry Growers Cooperative accompanied by a letter stating that unless recommended procedures to be developed at the December 8 meeting were carried out, that appropriate legal action would be taken.

Hess Creek Pollution (Hudson Duncan Company, Dundee):- The report of the field staff having been supplied to each member of the Sanitary Authority in advance, the matter of the pollution of Hess Creek by the Hudson-Duncan Company fruit packing plant at Dundee was then discussed. In view of the failure of the Hudson-Duncan Company to fully cooperate with the Sanitary Authority in the abatement of the nuisance created by the pollution of Hess Creek, it was believed by those present that immediate legal action should be taken. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the matter of the pollution of Hess Creek by the Hudson-Duncan Company, Dundee, Oregon, be referred to the Attorney General with the request that proceedings be instituted under Sections 116-1123 and 116-1126 O.C.L.A.

Pulp and Paper Mill Wastes:- The chairman then requested the secretary to read the replies to the Sanitary Authority's request for a progress report from sulphite pulp mills in the Willamette Valley. Letters from the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, Newberg, and the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, Oregon City, were read and the secretary reported on a telephone conversation with Mr. Frank Youngman, Vice President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, in which the plans for disposal of wastes from the Crown Willamette Paper Company pulp mill at West Linn were discussed.

It was the belief of those present that the pulp and paper industry in the Willamette River valley should furnish the Authority with more definite plans for pollution abatement and accordingly it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded

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by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, and the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company be presented with a citation wherein they would be commanded to appear before the State Sanitary Authority at 10:00 A.M., on January 10, 1948, and show cause, if any exists, why said companies should not now take the steps available leading to compliance with the laws of Oregon, relating to abatement of stream pollution, and why appropriate proceedings should not be instituted against said companies should they fail so to do.

STANDARDS OF PURITY FOR THE WATERS OF THE STATE:

Consideration was then given to proposed standards of purity for the waters of the state. It was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the following standards of purity for the waters of the state of Oregon be adopted:

REGULATION I

STANDARDS OF PURITY FOR WATERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

AND

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL THEREIN OF SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

Pursuant to the duties imposed upon and the powers vested in the State Sanitary Authority, in Section 116-1122, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, 1940, the following standards of purity for waters of the state of Oregon and general requirements for the disposal therein of sewage or industrial wastes are hereby established:

- A. No sewage or industrial waste shall be discharged into any waters of the state of Oregon which in itself or in conjunction with other wastes will cause:
1. The dissolved oxygen content of the waters to be less than five (5) parts per million.
  2. The hydrogen-ion concentration (pH) of the waters to be outside of the range of 6.5 to 8.5.
  3. The liberation of dissolved gases, such as carbon-dioxide, hydrogen sulfide or any other gases, in sufficient quantities to be deleterious to fish or related forms of aquatic life, navigation or other reasonable uses made of such waters.

4. The development of fungi or other growths having a deleterious effect on stream bottoms, fish or related forms of aquatic life, or which are injurious to health, recreation or industry.
5. The creation of toxic conditions that are deleterious to fish or related forms of aquatic life or affect the potability of drinking water.
6. The formation of appreciable bottom or sludge deposits or the formation of any organic or inorganic deposits deleterious to fish or related forms of aquatic life or injurious to public health, recreation or industry.
7. Objectionable discoloration, turbidity, scum, oily sleek or floating solids, or coat the aquatic life with oil films.
8. Bacterial pollution or other conditions deleterious to waters used for domestic purposes, livestock watering, irrigation, bathing, or shellfish propagation, or be otherwise injurious to public health.

B. The degree of sewage or waste treatment required to restore and maintain the above standards of purity shall be determined in each instance by the State Sanitary Authority and shall be based upon the following:

1. The uses which are or may likely be made of the receiving stream.
2. The size and nature of flow of the receiving stream.
3. The quantity and quality of the sewage or wastes to be treated; and
4. The presence or absence of other sources of pollution on the same watershed.

At its discretion, the State Sanitary Authority may require chlorination or equally efficient disinfection of sewage and waste treatment plant effluents wherever and whenever the discharge of unchlorinated effluents shall or may affect the quality of water used for public or domestic water supplies, irrigation, shellfish, growing areas, or swimming and recreational areas.

C. For the purpose of facilitating the determination of the degree of treatment required for municipal and sanitary sewage, the waters of the state of Oregon shall be classified in three divisions as follows:

Class "A"

Bodies of water which are used or which may be used for public water supplies, swimming and recreation, for irrigation, for the propagation of game and commercial fish, or for the propagation of shellfish and which because of insufficient flow cannot receive, without detriment, wastes other than those that have been given a high degree of treatment.

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Class "B"

Bodies of water which are used or which may be used for public water supplies, swimming and recreation, for irrigation, for the propagation of game and commercial fish, or for the propagation of shellfish, and which, in the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority, provide sufficient dilution to obviate the necessity for the degree of treatment required under Class "A" waters.

Class "C"

Bodies of water into which the temporary discharge of untreated sewage or wastes may be permitted, if, in the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority, such discharge may not be detrimental to any reasonable use of said waters.

- D. Unless a higher degree of treatment is found to be necessary by the State Sanitary Authority to meet the requirements of Section A of this regulation, municipal or sanitary sewage discharged into the above described classes of waters of the state of Oregon shall, in each instance, receive the following degree of treatment as a minimum:
1. Municipal or sanitary sewage discharged into Class "A" waters shall be so treated that the effluent from the treatment plant:
    - (a) Shall be free of noticeable floating solids, oil, grease, sleet, and practically free of suspended solids.
    - (b) Shall indicate an average five-day bio-chemical oxygen demand reduction of not less than 85 per cent and at no time shall the residual effluent B.O.D. be in excess of 50 parts per million.
  2. Municipal or sanitary sewage discharged into Class "B" waters shall be so treated that the effluent from the treatment plant:
    - (a) Shall be free of noticeable floating solids, oil, grease, and sleet.
    - (b) Shall indicate an average suspended solids reduction of at least 55 per cent.
    - (c) Shall indicate an average five-day bio-chemical oxygen demand reduction of not less than 35 per cent, and at no time shall the residual effluent B.O.D. be in excess of 125 parts per million.
  3. Municipal or sanitary sewage may be discharged without treatment into Class "C" waters; provided, that a temporary permit for such discharge has first been obtained from the State Sanitary Authority, that no such permit shall be valid for a period of time longer than three years, and further that such permits may be revoked for cause at any time after the date of issuance thereof.

E. Certain words or terms used in this regulation shall be defined as follows:

Sewage . . . . .The water-carried human, household and similar wastes from residences, business and commercial establishments, institutions and other public and private buildings, together with such ground water infiltration as may be present.

Industrial Wastes . . . . .The water-carried wastes resulting from any process employed in industry, manufacturing, trade or business, or from the development of any natural resources.

Waters of the state . . . . .The lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water-courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Oregon.

Fish and Related Forms . . . . .Include all fishes, crustacea, mollusks, plankton, higher aquatic plants, and waterfowl.

Having dispensed with all of the business before it, the meeting of the Sanitary Authority was recessed at 5:00 P.M. to permit members to re-convene at the University Club in Portland, Oregon, for a joint meeting with the members and staff of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission.

JOINT DINNER MEETING WITH THE WASHINGTON STATE POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION:

The dinner meeting of the State Sanitary Authority and the Washington State Pollution Control Commission was called to order at 6:00 P.M. by Mr. Wendel, Chairman of the Sanitary Authority, who welcomed the Washington officials to Oregon.

Those present, representing the Washington State Pollution Control Commission were:

Emil C. Jensen, Chief, Division of Public Health Engineering, Washington State Board of Health, Seattle, Wash.

Jack Taylor, Director, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Wash.

Ted Little, Assistant Attorney General, Olympia, Wash.

Art Gartan, Director, Dept. of Conservation & Development, Olympia, Wash.

Wallace Bergerson, Chief Engineer, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Wash.

Dan Clark, Director, Dept. of Game, Seattle, Washington

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Dr. Nathan Fasten, Chief Biologist, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Wash.

Dr. Arthur L. Ringle, State Health Officer, Washington, State Board of Health, Seattle, Washington

Albert Young, Assistant Biologist, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Wash.

Joe Craig, Biologist, Dept. of Fisheries, Seattle, Washington

Robert E. Leaver, Public Health Engineer, Washington State Department of Health, Seattle, Wash.

Sam Bernsted, Investigator, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia, Wash.

Those present representing the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon were:

Harold Wendel, Chairman, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Portland, Oregon

Blaine Hallock, Member, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Baker, Oregon

Dr. Harold M. Erickson, State Health Officer, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon

Chas. E. Stricklin, State Engineer, Salem, Oregon

John C. Veatch, Member, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Portland, Oregon

B. A. McPhillips, Member, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, McMinnville, Oregon

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., State Sanitary Engineer & Secretary, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Portland, Oregon

Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Portland, Oregon

T. M. Gerow, Jr., Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Portland, Oregon

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Gartan of the Washington State Pollution Control Commission, was accorded the chair and presided over the discussions which followed relative to the proposed standards for the Columbia River.

In order to bring the subject before the group for discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, and seconded by Dr. Ringle that the proposed standards be adopted. Mr. Taylor stated that it was his understanding that the meeting was for the purpose of discussing both the problems of pollution control on the Columbia River and the proposed standards, and that he did not believe it wise to adopt the standards

st this meeting until they had been given further consideration. Mr. Taylor further suggested that Mr. Hallock's MOTION be tabled. With the agreement of Dr. Ringle who seconded the motion, Mr. Hallock then withdrew his MOTION for adoption of the standards.

The co-chairman, Mr. Gartan, then announced that an open and frank discussion was in order and those present then expressed their opinions on the various problems.

Mr. Clark believed that the standards should also apply to the various tributaries of the Columbia River; but both Mr. Wendel and Mr. Hallock disagreed. In addition, Mr. Wendel stated that the Oregon Sanitary Authority was bound by law to deliver Oregon streams to the Columbia River in clean condition and, therefore, these standards should apply to the Columbia River alone.

Dr. Fasten recommended that the standards be referred to the two Commissions for further study.

Mr. Wendel then outlined the activities of the Sanitary Authority in connection with the Portland sewerage project, and mentioned that had it not been for the Sanitary Authority's interest in the matter, the Portland sewerage project would not have progressed as far as it had.

Mr. Bergerson then discussed the Vancouver sewerage project, and stated that glass covered sludge beds would be constructed and that chlorination of the plant effluent would be provided. In his opinion, these two treatment and disposal methods were the only controversial points in the standards.

Mr. Veatch then stated that the purpose of the meeting was to establish standards for cities and industries discharging wastes into the Columbia River, and that if the group could arrive at mutual standards they could then go to industries and municipalities and tell them what was to be done. Mr. Veatch further advised the group that while Oregon had standards for its own streams, we would have a problem on the Columbia River unless standards of purity for that stream are established.

Mr. Leaver discussed the problem of pollution control on the Columbia River

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with respect to the disposal of sludge, and chlorination of sewage effluents. He also mentioned the problem of pollution control that would be evident if radio active wastes were discharged into the stream.

Mr. Jensen outlined the position of the Washington State Board of Health relative to the Columbia River. He mentioned that they were concerned with three pollution factors on the Columbia as follows: (1) nuisances created by scum, grease, and sleek; (2) the dissolved oxygen to support fish life; and (3) the bacterial load related to the protection of public health. It was Mr. Jensen's opinion that the physical and nuisance factors could be kept under control, but that control of the bacterial pollution would be most difficult. Mr. Jensen further stated that the bacterial load that a water treatment plant can handle, without failing, has been determined from the Ohio River studies, and that with continued discharge of Portland sewage into the Columbia River, a problem could develop.

Mr. Everts then stated the Sanitary Authority's policy on plans for treatment of the Portland sewage. He advised the group that no formal plan had yet been presented to the Authority for approval, and further, the city of Portland was aware of the Sanitary Authority's policy which would require the construction of additional treatment facilities should the proposed units fail to prevent pollution.

Mr. McPhillips then asked the question as to how pure the Columbia River would be when standards were established.

Dr. Erickson stated that we should have standards of purity for the Columbia River, but that we should also have some objectives in the establishment of such standards.

At the request of Mr. Gartan, Mr. Bergerson read the California State Board of Health resolution of 1946 in which the policies of California relative to preservation of the waters of that state were outlined.

Mr. Clark then discussed the problem of water supply in California, where growth in certain areas has been inhibited due to lack of adequate water supplies.

Mr. Spies in discussing proposed standards stated that we could not expect to

adopt policies at this time which would be applicable for all time to come; that we must adopt a reasonable program; and that there was no difference of opinion among the technical staffs of the two Agencies as to the proposed standards; but that differences had arisen relative to enforcement. Mr. Spies believed that the standards proposed were reasonable because provision had been made for additional treatment requirements later, if necessary.

In the opinion of Mr. Craig, the standards were adequate to maintain the Columbia River in condition to support fish life, but that the construction of dams would result in the loss of spring runs.

Dr. Ringle believed that the technical committees should reach some agreement on the proposed standards. He also stated that he was in agreement with Mr. Spies and Dr. Erickson with respect to the scope of the standards, and that the proposed standards should be subject to change. Dr. Ringle cautioned the group that they should make certain that the Columbia River did not become as heavily polluted as eastern waters; and that any standards adopted must protect the river but not be impractical.

Mr. Gartan then suggested that in order to retain the spirit of cooperation it might be in order to hold several joint meetings of the two commissions to discuss mutual problems. He further suggested that the technical staffs should meet regularly and that a committee of members of both Commissions should meet with the technical staffs to review decisions.

Mr. Taylor then suggested a joint review of plans for Oregon and Washington sewage treatment plants to be constructed for cities located on the Columbia River, inasmuch as such coordinated efforts would tend to develop a sound program.

Mr. Wendel then advised the group that the Sanitary Authority was bound by law to restore the waters of the State to their natural purity and that the Sanitary Authority did not give final approval on plans. He further stated that Washington should have no fear of programs carried out by the Sanitary Authority since all of its programs are contingent, temporary, and subject to change.

Mr. Gartan then suggested that the groups meet again to discuss the standards,

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and with the consent of those present January 26, 1948 was set as a tentative date.

There being no further business the joint meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority and the Washington State Pollution Control Commission was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Chief Sanitary Engineer and Secretary  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

January 23, 1948

The thirty-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., January 23, 1948, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building , 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Messrs. John C Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, Blaine Hallock, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. M. Gerow, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES:- The minutes of the preceding meeting, November 24, 1947 , having been submitted to the members of the Authority by the secretary in advance, and there being no additions or corrections to same, they were unanimously approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS:- Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the State Sanitary Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock; seconded by Mr. McPhillips; and carried that the action of the Sanitary Authority Engineers on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
<u>1947</u>			
Nov. 6,	Phoenix	Sewage Disposal Plant	Cond. Approval
14	West Salem	Sewer extension	More data required
14	Mt. Angel	Sewer Extension	Not approved
14	Condon	Preliminary report	Prel. approval
14	Florence	Sewer System	Action deferred pending grant of Class C Permit

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Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Nov. 14	Meridian Dam Site	Sewage disposal plant	Not approved
14	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prel. Approval
19	Eastside	Subdivision sewers	Not approved
Dec. 1	Freewater	Sewer system	Approved
1	Huntington	Design data	Approved
12	West Linn	Preliminary report	No action
18	Oregon City	Sewage Disposal (Mt. Pleasant School)	Cond. Approval
23	Pendleton	Industrial waste pre- treatment	approved
24	Sandy	activated sludge (Prel. Plans)	Approved
26	Oakland	Preliminary report, sewers and sewage treatment	Approved
<u>1948</u>			
Jan. 6	Meridian Dam Site	Sewage treatment ( Rev. plans.)	Approved
7	Sandy	Sewage treatment plant (alternative design)	Approved
9	Baker	Sewer extension (Prel.Plans)	"

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT:- Commissioner William A. Bowes and Assistant City Engineer L. G. Apperson appeared before the Sanitary Authority to present facts on the status of the Portland sewerage project. Commissioner Bowes furnished the members of the Authority a report prepared by the Portland Board of Engineers on the project. The report read as follows:

"For the information of the City Council and the State Sanitary Authority, in connection with the meeting on January 10, we wish to submit a report on the status of Plans and Specifications for the Portland Intercepting Sewer Project. For Convenience in reference and in letting contracts, the work has been divided into 15 units, with sub-units, in conformity to the attached sheets.

The City has contracted for the construction of Unit I, the Columbia Slough Section, in the amount of \$459,218.64 and it is well along toward completion.

The city has awarded contracts for Items 1 and 2 of Unit IV, the major equipment, sluice gates and valves for the sewage treatment plant. Delivery of this equipment will extend up to approximately one year.

Complete plans and specifications have been turned over to the city for the following work, which will aggregate in cost approximately \$4,000,000.

- Unit II - - Columbia Boulevard Section
- III - St. Johns Section
- IV - Treatment Plant, (3) Pumps and Compressors  
" " (4) Cast Iron Pipe
- VI - Main Peninsula Tunnel
- XIV - Pumping Stations:
  - Mallory NE1 at Mallory Ave. and Columbia Blvd.,
  - Montana NE2 near Montana Ave. and Columbia Blvd,
  - Johnswood NW1 at Johnswood Drive near N. Oswego Ave.,
  - St. Johns SJ1 at N. Alta Ave. and Bradford St.
  - Albina EC1 at N. Russell and Interstate Ave.,
  - Alder SE3 at S. E. Alder St. and Water Ave.
  - Harney SE2 at S. E. Harney St. and 21st Ave.
  - Umatilla SE1 at Umatilla St. and S. E. Grand Ave.
  - California SW1 at S. W. California near Macadam Ave.
  - Thomas SW2 at SW Thomas near Macadam Ave.

Plans are complete and specifications in course of preparation for Unit VII from the Peninsula Tunnel to Sullivan's Gulch, costing about \$730,000. This is now ready.

With respect to the balance of the project, it will make the situation clearer to discuss the work still remaining to be done inasmuch as this is relatively small in amount and has been held up for special reasons. With the single exception of the sewer location across Sullivan's Gulch, Sheet SE15, all strictly sewer plans are complete. Where rights of way have not already been secured through purchase or easement, this work should be pushed forward to completion.

Many alternative studies have been made on the Underwater Sections of the Outfall (Unit V-2), but the final designs have not been completed. The outlet and transition structure designs are, however, complete.

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The Ankeny Street pumping station (Unit XIV-1) is complete with the exception of some electric wiring plans; specifications are in draft form.

The Sullivan's Gulch pumping station (Unit XIV-5 is the only major construction unit for which plans have not yet been prepared. We anticipate completion by June 30.

For the treatment plant, all structural and functional designs are complete, and we are at the present time rechecking and coordinating drawings and finishing up details such as light and power wiring, plumbing and heating. The Specifications for all plant equipment have been completed, except for pumps which are in draft form, but the detailed specifications for the structures and installation of this equipment have not been started.

Summarizing the situation, we would say that the engineering work related to the design of the project is about 95% complete. There is a substantial backlog of units complete and ready for advertising and award in the event that the City Council decides it to be expedient to push the project. It can all, or substantially all, be placed under contract during the current construction season if desirable.

Respectfully submitted

ENGINEERS Portland Sewerage Project  
By J. C. Stevens"

Copy of enclosure with above letter;

"Columbia Slough Section of Interceptor and Sanitary Sewer - N.E.42nd Ave., to N. Delaware Ave. - Nearly completed . . . . \$512,000  
Original bids for this section were rejected being 40% over engineer's estimate. Upon re-advertising the above bid was received.

Columbia Slough Section of Interceptor - N. Delaware to Plant Site.  
Bids open Feb. 5 - will take about 6 months to complete.

St. Johns Interceptor - Plant Site to N. Bradford St.,  
Bids open about Feb. 15. Will take about 6 months to complete . \$1,000,000

Treatment Plant

Screens, Racks, Scrapers . . . . . \$100,00  
About 1 1/2 yr. delivery.

Sluice gates and valves. Contract let . . . . . \$ 60,000  
About 8 months deliver.

Treatment Plant - con.

Cast iron pipe and fittings.  
Bids received about Mar. 1 - No estimate.

Total . . . . . \$1,672,000

Bids were received on two pumping stations on June 5, 1947, and were rejected on account of being about 44% over engineers' estimate.  
Amount of bid . . . . . \$60,000."

At the conclusion of Commissioner Bowes' statements, Chairman Wendel asked what progress could be expected on the project in the near future, and Mr. Veatch asked whether or not it would be possible to acquire the needed equipment at the present time or in the near future. Commissioner Bowes replied that the engineers employed by the city of Portland had not been inactive; and that when the city advertised for bids on certain types of equipment such as pumps, wiring and various types, etc., and they learned that it would be increasingly difficult to obtain, it was considered good judgment to advertise for joint bids on these materials so that all types of materials would be on hand when construction of the treatment works was undertaken. The Commissioner mentioned that many of the bids received were based on delivery of the materials 240 to 300 days from the date of the contract, and present indications were that deliveries in the future will be subject to even longer delays. He cited as an example that the city called for bids on \$100,000 worth of sewage treatment plant equipment, and manufacturers requested a period of 1-1/4 years for delivery. In addition a contract was signed for sluice gates and valves on an 8 mont delivery time. He further stated that the city purchasing agent has been directed to purchase all the piping needed for the sewage treatment plant, and bids on this material should be in by March 1st. Commissioner Bowes stated that the city was doing everything possible to push the project but that bids received on two pumping stations June 25, 1947, were 44% over the engineers' estimate of costs. Mr. Veatch then asked how much of the material was standard, and Commissioner Bowes replied that it was all standard or equal.

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In response to Mr. Hallock's question concerning the probable cost of the entire plant, Commissioner Bowes stated that the Board of Engineers estimated that the total cost of the Portland sewerage project under current labor and material costs would be \$14,388,000. The funds on hand from bonds and user charges available on December 1, 1947, to finance the project amounted to \$12,627,800.

In the brief discussion that followed it was brought out (1) that the sewer users' charge in Portland was still only one-third of the authorized amount but that the recommendation had been made that it be increased to the full amount when construction began; (2) that approximately \$1,000,000 in work would be let in February for the construction of intercepting sewers; (3) that the city would furnish progress reports from time to time on the status of its sewerage project; and (4) that the Sanitary Authority would furnish the city with reports on the progress that up-river communities were making on sewerage works construction.

Commissioner Bowes and Mr. Apperson left the meeting at 2:30 P.M.

PULP AND PAPER MILL WASTE: - In response to a citation issued on November 24, 1947, the following persons appeared before the Sanitary Authority to show cause why the nuisance created by the discharge of industrial wastes from the manufacture of pulp and paper into the waters of the state should not be abated:

R. Reid	Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company	Newberg, Ore.
O. N. Allison	" " " " "	" "
Carl E. Braun	Hawley Pulp and Paper Company	Oregon City, Ore.
Earl S. Nelson	" " " " "	" " "
F. N. Youngman	Crown Zellerbach Corporation	Portland, Ore.
N. Teren	Oregon Pulp and Paper Company	Salem, Ore.
Jack Smith	Hawley Pulp and Paper Company	Oregon City, Ore.

Spectators and observers present were as follows:

R. A. Blanchard	Western Construction News	
D. F. Stevens	Pollution Control Commission, State of Washington	
Aldred Neale	Portland Chamber of Commerce	
R. W. Hensel	Inertol Co., Inc.	San Francisco, Calif.
C. W. Brown		Springfield, Ore.
W. J. Cloyes		

The hearing proceeded as follows:

Mr. Wendel: The main force of the Sanitary Authority has been directed against municipalities; and many municipalities are moving rapidly towards consummation of abatement of pollution in the waters of the state of Oregon, and the public demand is being felt on the industrial side of the problem. The public would like to know from the pulp and paper industry what their plans are and what their intentions are in this regard. We have been told by Crown-Zellerbach that they are prepared to change at almost any time now to a process which will end their pollution problems and we feel they are going to solve their part of the problem. We would be interested in hearing from the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Co.

The following report was then read by Mr. Allison;-

"Comes now Spaulding Pulp and Paper Co. and by way of answer to the citation heretofore served upon it in the above entitled matter, respectfully shows and represents as follows:-By citation dated November 24, 1947, under the signature of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon by H.F.Wendel, Chairman, the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company is cited to show cause, if any exists, "why said Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company should not now take the steps available leading to compliance with the law of Oregon, relating to abatement of stream pollution, and why appropriate proceedings should not be instituted against said Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company should it fail so to do."

The Spaulding Company desires to report at this time that it has installed a method of filtering all of the white water produces at the mill by circulating the same through the mill and then back through the blow pits, and, in addition, has installed all stainless steel blow pit bottoms with fine perforations, to the point that the suspended matter, including pulp fiber, in our main sewer, has been reduced to what we believe to be the practical minimum.

The question of disposal of waste sulphite liquor, insofar as the same may

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contribute to stream pollution, is of such magnitude that the management of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company has joined with other mills in the industry and has contributed prorata with other mills in the industry to the creation and perpetuation of the National Council for Stream Improvement, organized in 1943.

Under date of December 23, 1947, in a letter addressed to the Members of the National Council for Stream Improvement, under the Signature of Mr. Russell L. Winget, Executive Secretary, a full report is made to the members of the National Council for Stream Improvement relative to the scope and activity of the National Council for Stream Improvement and summarization of the investigations conducted by the Council and a detailing of some of the more promising possibilities relative to waste sulphite liquor treatment.

The said report of the Council is attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A" and by such reference incorporated in and made a part of this Answer and Appearance as fully and to the same extent as if actually set out in full herein.

From the report, the problem of the disposal of waste sulphite liquor has been approached from the following angles:

- 1.) Trickling Filter
- 2.) Foam Phase Oxidation Treatment
- 3.) Heat Hydrolysis
- 4.) Stream Aeration
- 5.) Fodder Yeast Production
- 6.) Evaporation
- 7.) Lagooning
- 8.) The Howard Process

In reference to the above we quote from "Exhibit A" attached, as follows:

"It will be noted that to a large degree the Council's efforts to develop an economic and practical solution to the waste sulfite liquor disposal problem have been negative. Research is continuing, however, and eventually a solution will be reached."

Until such time, therefore, as an economic and practical solution has been found for the disposal of waste sulphite liquor, the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company respectfully requests that no order be entered herein finding that said company has failed to take steps available leading to compliance with the

laws of the State of Oregon relating to the abatement of stream pollution.

Dated at Newberg, Oregon, this 23rd day of January, 1948.

SPAULDING PULP & PAPER COMPANY

By O.M. Allison, Secretary

STATE OF OREGON )  
County of Multnomah ) ss.

I, O.M. Allison, being first fully sworn on oath, depose and say:

That I am the dully elected and acting Secretary of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company., an Oregon corporation with its principal place of business located at Newberg, Oregon: that I have read the foregoing Appearance and Answer, am familiar with the contents thereof, and that the same is true as I verily believe.

O.M. Allison

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1948.

W. B. Shiveley

Notary Public for Oregon

My commission expires, Nov. 6, 1951

"Exhibit A"

Letter from National Council for Stream Improvement  
New York, N. Y., December 23, 1947

"TO MEMBERS:

SULFITE WASTE LIQUOR TREATMENT

Since its organization in 1943, the National Council has received numerous requests from regulatory and other agencies interested in waste treatment, for information regarding the availability of treatment processes adaptable to the treatment of waste sulfite liquor. Since this has been for years one of the most troublesome disposal problems facing the pulp and paper industry, the Council has devoted a major part of its research funds to the solution of the problem. Because of the desire of various regulatory agencies and the industry to find an immediately available and economic solution to the problem, the Council's research approach to this problem has been from the abatement rather than the utilization angle.

The disposal of waste sulfite liquor is troublesome because of certain undesirable characteristics of the liquor such as large volume and high oxygen demand which render treatment extremely difficult. The first approach to this problem was the preparation of a bibliography of several thousand references to sulfite liquor in the published literature, including reference works and periodicals. In preparing this bibliography all foreign as well as domestic sources were consulted. Following this, each reference was critically examined and the most promising were subjected to thorough laboratory and pilot plant investigation.

Following is a brief summarization of the work that this and affiliated organizations have carried on in investigation of some of the more promising possibilities relative to waste sulfite liquor treatment.

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### Trickling Filter

Because of the ability of the trickling filter to handle domestic sewage and some industrial wastes, the pulp and paper industry has conducted intensive research on this treatment method at the University of Washington and the Institute of Paper Chemistry as well as at several pulp mills. Pilot plant development was carried to a sufficiently large unit so that accurate information concerning construction, operation and costs was obtained. It was found that the liquor could be reduced in B.O.D. about 60 per cent at loading of four pounds of B.O.D. per cubic yard of filter media daily on a specially constructed filter employing corrosion proof materials, large size stone, forced ventilation and several other innovations. It was determined that a plant capable of treating the waste from a 200-ton mill would be comparable in size to the mill itself. It has been concluded that this device does not offer a practicable solution to the problem, at least until investigations currently under way develop means of achieving higher oxidation rates and thus reduce the size of the plant required.

### Foam Phase Oxidation Treatment

A new treatment process for sulfite liquor was evolved by the Council's project at Rutgers University. The natural foaming tendency of the liquor was employed to accelerate biological oxidation and B.O.D. reductions as high as 70 per cent were obtained in the laboratory. This process was not carried into the development stage because of obviously high fixed costs such as foaming structures capable of retaining ten times the daily liquor volume for 12 to 24 hours, a blower plant or injector pumping system capable of dispersing 500,000 cfm of air, as well as the cost of supplying the air and operating defoaming equipment. If this system were developed to a workable degree, it could not be built and operated at costs substantially lower than a trickling filter installation and probably, under actual working conditions, it is doubtful that it would offer any more practical treatment method than the trickling filter.

### Heat Hydrolysis

Preliminary experiments have indicated the possibility of effecting relatively high B.O.D. reductions by retaining sulfite waste liquor at high temperatures and under high pressure. This effect is believed due to hydrolysis of wood sugars and possibly other constituents. The Council is now arranging for the establishment of a project at Syracuse University for the purpose of investigating this fully.

### Stream Aeration.

An ameliorating method for improving conditions in a stream polluted by sulfite liquor was investigated by the Council on the Flambeau River in Wisconsin. This method consisted of adding dissolved oxygen to the stream at the point where oxygen depletion is greatest, by means of compressed air diffusion. This serves to accelerate self-purification of the stream and shorten the distance of passage required for oxidation of the waste. Actually, in this instance an upper uninhabited stretch of the river was employed for waste treatment for the purpose of insuring improved conditions in the lower inhabited area. Considerable information was obtained relative to the technique involved and it is felt that under certain conditions this process shows some promises.

With the anticipated future availability of low cost oxygen, the applicability of this process might be vastly increased and the council is now investigating possible means of applying it.

#### Fodder Yeast Production

Considerable attention has been given to the production of fodder yeast from sulfite liquor as a means of reducing the oxygen demand and providing a return to cover to some degree the cost of the operation. This appeared an attractive possibility since it might afford a means of handling the large quantities of liquor produced. The process had been operated in Sweden and Germany, and since protein feeds command a relatively high price in the Northwest United States, the possibilities of this proposal seemed attractive.

In view of these facts, the Council's research project at Oregon State College was assigned the task of evaluating the possible use of this process. Their findings indicated that fodder yeast could be produced in the Northwest and effect a B.O.D. reduction of about 40 per cent in the liquor. However, the production cost was found to be such that operations could not be carried on under normal market conditions since competitive feed materials could supplant it. The accuracy of this statement is evidenced by the fact that two of the three Swedish plants producing yeast have closed down in recent months since their product could not compete with other protein feeds. If this is the case in Europe, it would most certainly hold true in this country.

Further investigations being carried on by the Oregon State College along this line are directed toward the production of protein feed from filamentous molds since there are some indications that lower production costs could be achieved which would enable plants to operate continuously.

#### Evaporation

The evaporation of waste sulfite liquors without the recovery of some by-product is uneconomic due to the high fuel requirement. Also, such evaporation leaves a very large residue which in some degree is comparable in pollution rating to the original liquors.

With the purpose of liquor disposal in mind the production of marketable commodities based on the physical characteristics of evaporated liquor such as adhesiveness has been investigated to an extremely high degree. As a result of this number of small markets have been established for evaporated liquor. The uses include linoleum cement, core binder, ceramic hardener and as a constituent of insecticides and fungicides. The markets represented by these uses are rarely able to absorb more than 5 per cent of the liquor produced in this country. Since the evaporation is costly due to the low initial concentration of solids in the liquor and scaling difficulties encountered, operation of such a process is limited to mills close to the users. At present about five mills are capable of supplying the entire demand and entry of more of this material into the market would destroy it altogether.

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### Lagooning

Lagoons have been employed both with and without success for the storage of sulfite waste liquor during periods of low water for discharge at flood flows. Sealing against seepage had determined the success or failure of these since the liquor exerts a shrinking action on my soils. Most of the common sealing methods have proven inadequate where the soil itself becomes previous to the liquor. Employment of this expedient necessitates the existence of a large area of land adjacent to the mill which is isolated from populated districts.

### The Howard Process

This process consists of a multiple lime coagulation system whereby some chemical is recovered, liquor precipitated, and other residues separated. When first devised it was believed to be capable of high B.O.D. removals but with the evolution of better testing methods it was found that reduction was about half of that supposed since the wood sugars are not precipitated. One mill in this country operates a full scale installation, the economy of which is based on the sale of several highly specialized by-products of very limited volume but relatively high value produced from the precipitated liquor such as vanillin. This one mill has been unable to find large enough markets to dispose of the quantity of liquor precipitate produced despite exhaustive efforts to do so and a considerable portion must be disposed of by incineration.

It will be noted that to a large degree the Council's efforts to develop an economic and practical solution to the waste sulfite liquor disposal problem have been negative. Research is continuing, however, and eventually a solution will be reached. The Council's current research budget provides funds not only to carry on current waste sulfite liquor activities but in addition a large sum has been earmarked or reserved for any additional work on this problem that appears promising. The Council will, in cooperation with any qualified state or other regulator agency, or at the suggestion of such agency, enter into any additional waste sulfite liquor projects that offer any possibility of arriving at a reasonably practical solution to the problem.

Very truly yours,  
Russell L. Winger, Executive Secretary"

- Mr. Hallock: You have a capacity of some 80 tons?
- Mr. Allison: Over 100 tons.
- Mr. Hallock: What has been done as to white water?
- Mr. Allison: I will let Mr. Reed, the chemist for Spaulding, answer questions.
- Mr. Reed: All water is re-circulated; all that comes in goes out through blow pits.
- Mr. Hallock: That is - a continuous re-circulation? Has the company made any study of the process where a magnesium base is employed.
- Mr. Reed: We have been watching the development of the magnesium process

to find out how it is going to wind up. It is our understanding it will be in operation this spring.

Mr. Hallock: Are the Weyerhaeuser people experimenting with a pilot plant?

Mr. Reed: The results there show promise. Do not know yet if it is going to be practical.

Mr. Hallock: Is it your thought that nothing can be done until some better process is developed?

Mr. Reed: There may be a possibility of storing and discharging wastes into flooded waters. Further than that, I do not know.

Mr. Hallock: Is it possible to lagoon the waste?

Mr. Reed: No place to lagoon such wastes without artificial ponds.

Mr. Hallock: Mr. Spies, do you know about the Shelton Mill?

Mr. Spies replied regarding this mill.

Mr. Mallock: Do you know anything about probable cost of ammonia plan in place of present method of cooking?

Mr. Teren: We process 135 tons per day at Salem. Seems to be running in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 to install such a plant.

Mr. Reed: Concerning the matter of lagooning wastes, there is the problem of seepage.

Mr. Hallock: Do you think ground might act as a filter?

Mr. Reed: It would not help any.

Mr. Wendel then called on the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company represented by Mr. Teren. Mr. Teren stated that they had prepared no statement, but referred to a letter from his Company addressed to the Authority, dated December 17, 1947, which was in our files. He stated, however, that the capacity at this mill was 135 tons per day.

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The Crown-Zellerbach Corporation: represented by Mr. F. N. Youngman, Vice President of the Company, who furnished a statement which was read by Mr. Everts, as follows:

" 19 January 1948

In the following statement we have attempted to lay before the Authority our plans in connection with industrial waste disposal, the steps we have already taken in an endeavor to eliminate it as best we can, and also the steps we are considering taking in an endeavor to further correct the situation:

LEBANON - At our Lebanon Mill the problem of waste going into the Santiam River divides itself into two categories: (1) Fibre in the paper machine sewers, and (2) Waste sulphite liquor.

(1) Fibre in the Paper Machine Sewers - With regard to the fibre in the paper mill sewers, we have most of the equipment on hand, and are in the final stages of completing engineering studies on the installation of Savealls, which are intended to remove practically all of the fibre from the paper machine sewers. These Savealls are of a somewhat different type than the Sveen Pedersen Savealls at West Linn, but the removal of solids is approximately the same as the Sveen Pedersen. Unless some final equipment shortages hold us up, this project should be completed during 1948.

(2) Waste Sulphite Liquor

With regard to the waste sulphite liquor problem, we have several different plans under consideration, but in the meantime, have taken definite steps to put one of these plans into effect. The plan which we know will be practical is to run the Sulphite Pulp Mill at sufficient capacity during nine months of the year to store out enough sulphite pulp to run the paper mill during approximately three months lower water season. We would then shut the Sulphite Pulp Mill down during the low water season and draw on the stored pulp. This plan has the disadvantage of creating nine months seasonal employment for about

thirty employees, and will mean that this many of our people will have to find other work during the summer months. It is also rather costly. On the other hand, it is the type of an operation we can start as soon as certain equipment changes are completed.

Under this plan we would discontinue disposing the waste sulphite liquor in the Santiam during periods when the dissolved oxygen content reached a point where it was no longer feasible to continue operation. The Sulphite Mill would remain down until the flow of the river had increased to a point where the dissolved oxygen content again made it possible to dispose of the waste liquor. Definite steps looking toward this type of operation have been taken as follows:

Orders have been placed for a new boiler to increase the steam capacity, and work is under way to equip a third digester, together with other changes in auxiliary equipment, which will increase the pulp capacity sufficiently that the mill can produce enough pulp in nine months to operate the paper machines for twelve months. The boiler and digester installations are scheduled to be completed sometime during 1948. Certain other auxiliary equipment will be required; however, it is of a nature that could be installed without a great deal of delay.

While the above method of eliminating the waste sulphite liquor from the Santiam River is a definite and practical solution to the problem, it has, as stated above, certain disadvantages, and in the meantime, we are continuing studies that may later result in alternate solutions, as follows:

- (A) We are actively experimenting to see if we can continue to operate the sulphite mill twelve months per year by impounding the waste liquor during the low water season, and releasing the impounded liquor during the highwater season.
- (B) We are investigating the economic feasibility of changing the cooking liquor base, looking toward burning the waste liquor.

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WEST LINN - The problem at this mill also divides itself into the question of disposal of fibre in the paper mill sewers, and waste liquor from the sulphite mill.

(1) Fibre Disposal in Paper Mill Sewers - With regard to the fibre loss from the paper machines, definite action was started over two years ago when the first Sveen Pedersen Saveall was installed experimentally on our No. 1 Paper Machine. This unit proved to be very successful in removing solids from the paper machine white water, and since that time, two additional Savealls have been completed, two others are under construction, and we have a definite program of practically eliminating paper mill fibre loss from the Willamette River. In the case of this type of operation, the recovered fibre is used back in the system, and any excess water is clean enough to be reused in the process.

(2) Waste Liquor from Sulphite Pulp Mill - We are considering at least three different alternate plans, one of which is the conversion of the sulphite mill to magnesium base cooking liquor, similar to the project now under construction by Weyerhaeuser at Longview. We wish to delay final decision until the Weyerhaeuser mill has come into production. This will give us an opportunity to observe the practicability of this commercially untried process, not only from an operating standpoint, but also as to its possible application to the pulp and paper qualities required at our West Linn mill. We expect to reach a decision on this matter sometime during 1948. For your information attached are copies of a report by the National Council for Stream Improvement, of which we are members, which will give you an idea of the research work being done in various institutions throughout the country in an endeavor to solve this difficult problem in connection with waste sulphite liquor.

Yours very truly,

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION  
By F. N. Youngman, Vice President "

Mr. Hallock: You had a plan to change to sulfate process?

Mr. Youngman: That is one of the three alternate plans.

Mr. Hallock: How would this affect process at West Linn?

Mr. Youngman: It would produce a B. O. D. satisfactory to the Authority.

Mr. Hallock: Let us assume that Weyerhaeuser is successful from the standpoint of pollution abatement, would you be willing to change to that method.

Mr. Youngman: Off hand, would say it would be one of the last things we would want to do. Would be entirely different operation. The Weyerhaeuser Mill is operated purely for the manufacture of sulfite pulp for sale. I am not so sure until they have the Weyerhaeuser method in operation but that the method would produce pulp which might not be applicable to paper mill. We cannot tell until we see what happens.

Mr. Veatch: What is the reason for the two processes--that is, the sulfite and sulfate processes? Is it the quality of paper, or is it simply a different method?

Mr. Youngman: It produces a different quality of paper. The Kraft process produces dark wrapping paper.

Mr. Wendel: Have you contemplated abandoning the soda process? At one time you were prepared to switch to soda.

Mr. Youngman: The reason for postponing it is the cost, which would be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 for soda process.

Mr. Smith, representing Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, had no prepared statement covering the operations toward stream pollution abatement of his company, but made the following remarks:

"I feel, and wish to frankly admit I think this pollution problem a very important and serious problem. I am optimistic that the matter can ultimately be solved. I base that belief mainly upon the large expenditure the industry

as a whole is making and the contribution they are making and the contribution they are making for research work done in schools and companies. I am sure that Hawley wants to be cooperative in this matter. Getting down to our own particular case, I believe you have two sources of pollution--one is fiber loss in the river; and the other sulfite liquor. I will not go into too much detail, but as far as fiber is concerned, I believe we have done a very good job over a period of years. When we started operations in December of 1932, there were only two save-alls in the plant. We have since that time equipped three other machines with them, and I think, at least I am hopeful, that your engineers will say that pollution from fiber loss is minimized, and I believe this phase of pollution is in very good shape. On the other hand, and when it comes to liquor loss, I cannot report any appreciable progress. The one thing I believe we have done to help that is that some years ago we changed our sulfite cooking procedure into what is called "Chemi Pulp procedure". I am not saying that has anywhere near solved the problem. In fact, I believe it is debatable how much good it has done. That is the only thing we have done, and to repeat again, I believe the fiber loss is in good shape. I believe the sulfite liquor problem which affects the oxygen just as much as other processes has been very limited, but I am hopeful that will be solved, if not by us, by the industry. Naturally, we are watching the magnesium process with a great deal of interest. Such a large expenditure would not be possible for our Company, and we will have to let the other fellow do it. In this particular, we are fortunate in one sense, since the big saving itself comes from B.T.U. 's, and we consume fuel oil entirely and as a result we would be in a favorable position to adopt it. Mr. Youngman says that at the Lebanon plant it may be necessary to cut operation to 9 months. Each mill differs, naturally. It so happens that Hawley, instead of being strictly a sulfite mill, is a newsprint mill. Our capacity averages slightly better than 100 tons daily and our ground wood capacity almost twice that much. Our wood pulp production on anational basis

is in the neighborhood of 65,000 tons a year, and I am hoping that we can increase that to an excess of 70,000 tons this year because we are going to go a little than sulfite. Production last year was the record, so far 92,700 tons. It would be most impractical for us to go to nine months operation with probably building a whole new sulfite mill. At Lebanon such a method would mean un-employment for only thirty men; while at Hawley's it would be considerably more, and would result at least in laying off 150 men, which, of course, offers more of an employment problem than it does at Lebanon."

Mr. Hallock: I presume you are watching the magnesium process. Do you think if it proves successful you would be interested in employing it.

Mr. Smith: Yes, if it is economical and feasible. I honestly believe if it is economical and feasible, competition would force us to adopt the method. We are using fuel oil, and I believe we are spending a half million dollars for it this year. The saving I believe Weyerhaeuser hopes for in the use of the magnesium process is that of the B.T. U. 's.

Mr. Wendel: As I said before Mr. Youngman and Mr. Smith came in, the Commission has been marking time for nine years. The public now requires action. It was only fair that the communities should act first. I believe when Portland completes its sewerage project (which will cost about \$14,500,000), another ten or fifteen million dollars will be spent by communities on the river. If you care to stay you may hear reports on municipal participation in stream pollution abatement. When the cities have completed these building projects and the river is still polluted, the public feeling is very much in favor of having industry clean up their share of the pollution.

Mr. Youngman: To date there is no known way of cleaning up sulfite liquor wastes.

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- Mr. Wendel: We realize that, but the public does not. Every time I walk down the street, I hear talk as to what are the paper mills going to do about the pollution of the river they are causing. After municipalities have spent money to the tune of \$30,000,000 to abate pollution in the river, and the river is still polluted by industry, they begin to wonder why.
- Mr. Hallock: We have a pollution from the mills along the Willamette equivalent to 1,000,000 persons, and this is a bit discouraging to those who have done their part to abate such pollution.
- Mr. Youngman: There is nothing in the river produced by paper and pulp mills that is destructive to human life.
- Mr. Smith: I would like to suggest that your engineers try to straighten people out in this respect. I believe that a lot of people erroneously think that the major part of the pollution of the river comes from the paper mills. I believe your own figures show that many people have a wrong belief in this respect.
- Mr. Wendel: The Authority does not put out any misinformation. We have never been accused of doing so. If the problem cannot be solved, then industry should endeavor to have the law changed.
- Mr. Smith: I was just hoping that the public could get, by some means, factual accurate information.
- Mr. Veatch: I do not know what the future of the paper industry is going to be. I do know, however, that according to the law we could not give permission for a new paper mill to open up without employing some process that would keep all the pollution out of the river. If someone comes in and puts in a paper mill where the location is such that would be required to use some process that would cause no pollution to the water, their natural reaction would be that all other mills meet the same condition.

It is a serious problem, but I think that the movement for cleaning up the river is going to gain momentum instead of quieting down, and I further believe it is up to the industry to bear that in mind. It is not only in the state of Oregon, but the same movement is spreading in eastern states, and the only hope is that someone finds the proper method for elimination of the pollution caused by this industry. The fisherman on the Columbia River are preparing to bring action against the plant at Camas for causing such pollution. That is just one indication of what you are going to be up against. I do believe that most of the plants are facing a very serious situation-- a bigger problem perhaps than that of any other industry.

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Mr. Smith: I do not intend to minimize in any way the pollution either by the paper mills or by domestic sewage, and I do appreciate the seriousness of the pollution. As I understand the law, if you gentlemen enjoin us from violating the law and even if we had ample excuse, we do not know how to comply with the law. I believe we have done a good job on the waste fiber, but we do not know how to stop pollution caused by sulfite liquor wastes. Perhaps Weyerhaeuser will have the solution in the process they are perfecting.

Mr. Hallock: If Weyerhaeuser should prove the magnesium method to be the answer, would you consider employing it.

Mr. Smith: We would give serious thought to it.

Mr. Veatch: The Authority recognizes the problem that industry has and what they are trying to do, and we do not believe any industry would say we had been hard-boiled about it. We are, however, faced with a very difficult situation here as far as the paper industry is concerned. We have insisted that some of the industries that could immediately eliminate pollution take care of their wastes immediately, but in all seriousness I do not believe the paper

industry can postpone the issue too long.

Mr. Smith: I honestly and sincerely believe that the paper industry, both nationally and in Oregon does not intend to try to avoid and evade or procrastinate in the matter. The industry is active nationally, and I believe all of the paper mills are participating in the national movement on stream cleanliness, and I believe they top all industry in endeavoring to solve this problem by contributing money to various state colleges and other interests.

Mr. Wendel: Any other discussion or question?

Mr. Kimmell: The present status of the program looking toward pollution abatement seems to be that the paper industry has nothing to contribute to solve the problem.

GRESHAM BERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION: - Following a brief report on the matter of pollution of Johnson Creek made by Mr. Everts, Mr. Roy Burton, representing the Gresham Berry Growers Association, appeared before the Sanitary Authority to discuss their waste disposal problem. Mr. Burton stated that no progress had been made since. Mr. Burton did not bring a copy of the report to the meeting, but felt if they wanted to process corn, it would be the real problem. Up to now all corn processed by the plant was frozen. It had been estimated that about 150 gallons of water per minute would be isolated and be directed through the city sewer system. 150 gallons per minute was not considered too much for the middle of the stream until about the 20th of October when the creek would be very low. The cannery started out last fall with everything set up, when things went to pieces. Sewer lines plugged up, and while they were being opened, more water was directed into the creek. Unfortunately, no one really found out whether 150 gallons per minute or more than that were being discharged into the creek. He

estimated that 150 gallons per minute would be minimum, but did not know how much was run through the disposal plant, probably three times that much. At the conclusion of Mr. Spies' report on what had been recommended for handling this situation at the Gresham Berry Growers Plant, the following remarks were made concerning the matter:

Mr. Wendel: What are your plans for the coming season?

Mr. Burton: I don't know.

Mr. McPhillips: Are corn wastes still going into the sewer system?

Mr. Wendel: How soon will plans be completed?

Mr. Burton: If we cannot operate of 150 gpm, we will be out of business. We do not know how to run the plant with less water then 150 gpm.

Mr. McPhillips: Is it possible to store some of the waste and release it evenly?

Mr. Burton: We have given this consideration, but we don't like to do this very well. We gave the city of Gresham close to \$9,000.00 to help improve their plant and now find out we spent money for nothing. We do hate to give up the corn business.

Mr. Hallock: How much money would be necessary to provide proper method of disposing of corn wastes?

Mr. Spies: Not less than \$60,000 and perhaps more.

Mr. Hallock: Could you lagoon these wastes?

Mr. Burton: We would not consider lagooning, for we do not know of any available place for this lagooning.

Mr. Wendel: It is not within the province of the Authority to give a solution to a problem.

Mr. Hallock: Have you had the benefit of any independent engineering.

Mr. Burton: We did once or twice have an engineering staff. Their recommendation was to lagoon the wastes, which was not satisfactory.

Mr. Wendel: Have you had any civil suits yet?

Mr. Burton: No, not yet.

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Mr. Burton: We would like to know what can be done regarding the 150 gpm.

Mr. Veatch: Regardless of what this Commission does, if you start to operate without proper disposal of wastes, you will find civil suits against you. That is what you are facing right now. If we sit back and do nothing, you will still have that to face.

Mr. Burton: I know a lot of complaints were received and conditions were bad.

Mr. Beatch: If one of the communities were to enjoin you against stream pollution, you would have absolutely no defense.

Mr. Burton: We can confine operations to 150 gpm, but even that amount of waste cannot be handled. If there was any chance to make a pit and run waste off evenly, we might entertain the idea.

Mr. Hallock: What sort of load could the Gresham plant carry in addition to the domestic sewage.

Mr. Spies: The plant is now running pretty close to capacity.

Mr. Wendel then read action of the Authority at last meeting and asked the question as to whether there was any reason why this action should be changed. It was decided that the action of the Authority taken at its last meeting would not be altered.

Mr. Burton left at 4:10 P.M.

MUNICIPAL PROJECTS: - The secretary then reported on the status of municipal sewerage projects, and it was agreed that it be recommended to the city of McMinnville that they proceed more rapidly towards planning for necessary sewage disposal facilities, and that they give consideration to increasing their sewer users charge in order to provide a larger sinking fund.

In the case of Albany, Mr. Veatch MOVED that Albany be notified that action of their city is not satisfactory and the Authority must have satisfactory reply within 90 days time or else the city will be cited to appear before the Authority at its next regular meeting.

Seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried.

Following the submission of a request from the city of Huntington, it was agreed by the Authority to give Huntington more time to comply.

Inasmuch as no report was received from the cities of Gladstone, Myrtle Creek, West Salem, and Milwaukie in response to our request for reports, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips that an additional 30 days be given; then if no reply was received, the cities will be cited to appear before the Authority. Seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried.

③ // Policies regarding submission of plans and specifications for sanitary sewer systems, sewer systems, sewage treatment plants, and industrial waste treatment works having been presented to the Authority for consideration in advance of this meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock that policies as prepared be adopted. Carried. It was MOVED By Mr. McPhillips that policies be printed, provided the cost of printing was not excessive, and was approved by Mr. Wendel and Dr. Erickson. Seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried. //

A discussion of help needed to cover additional work in the Division was led by Mr. Everts, who reported that one additional engineer will be required to perform other work while plans for sewage works for 85 cities in addition to plans for industrial plants will be passing through this office. The office will have to be in position to do a lot more field investigation work in order to have sufficient data to support findings. The amount involved was approximately \$10,000 for two years.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch that the budget be made up to include an additional engineer; seconded by Mr. Hallock, and after a bried discussion by Dr. Erickson relative to support of Sanitary Authority in presenting same to budget director, motion carried.

The secretary, Mr. Everts, then brought to the attention of the meeting the U. S. Public Health Service training school to be held in March at Cincinnati. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock that the matter be left to the discretion of Mr. Everts

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as to the value of our engineer attending the meeting; seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried.

Mr. Wendel, Chairman, opened a discussion relative to the pulp and paper pollution problem in an effort to arrive at some action on the part of the Authority as to what should be done about advising companies of the action of the Authority regarding thereports that had been received from representatives of the pulp and paper mills. Mr. Hallock believed that the magnesium process will be in operation this year and further believe that the Authority will be justified in waiting a little longer to see how the Weyerhaeuser project works. Mr. Spies thought that the magnesium method was the most feasible one yet developed; and Mr. Wendel proposed that until the next meeting our engineers keep in very close touch with the paper industry.

Mr. Everts was of the opinion that no evidence was submitted by any of the pulp and paper companies which would indicate they were conscientiously trying to solve the problem of stream pollution. It was believed that the technical staff of the Authority should be authorized to draw up a statement for each mill individually requesting certain information to be rendered periodically. Such information would be considered confidential by the Authority. The secretary was authorized if necessary to notify each of the pulp and paper companies that had appeared before the Authority that action of the Authority on the reports made by them is being considered by the Authority and will be continued at the next meeting. In addition, Mr. Wendel was authorized to review any requests for data on pulp wastes which might be requested.

Mr. Everts then outlined the plan of In-service training for sanitarians and recommended that the Sanitary Authority assist with the financing of such a course, inasmuch as the sanitarians are many times called upon to do work for the Authority in their respective counties. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips that \$200.00 be allowed for this purpose; seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried.

There being no further business, the Chairman was authorized to set the date for the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*

Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

August 20, 1948

The thirty-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:30 A. M., August 20, 1948, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., B. A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineers. Visitors present included Mr. Verne Reiersen, Health Education Consultant of the State Board of Health; Dr. David B. Charlton and Mr. Stuart Hill, representing the Izaak Walton League.

MINUTES: The minutes of the preceding meeting held January 23, 1948, having been submitted by the secretary to the members of the Authority in advance, were approved as prepared, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the action of the Authority engineers on the following project plans be approved:

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Jan. 6	Meridian	Sewage plant(Aero-filter	Approved
7	Sandy	Sewage plant (activated sludge)	"
9	Baker	Sewer extensions	"
26	Hood River	Sewer extensions (Prel.plans)	Recommendations submitted
27	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Approved

## PROJECT PLANS - Con.

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Feb. 3	Pendleton	Sewer Extensions	Approved
5	Willamina	Sewage plant,prel.report	No action
5	Meridian	Sewage plant(revised plans)	Approved
14	Springfield (Weyerhaeuser Plant)	Sewer System	Approved
17	Eugene	Sewage plant(general layout)	Approved
18	Garibaldi(Housing Project)	Sewer extensions	Not approved
18	Coos Bay	Interceptor sewers & treatment plant,prel. report	Approved
18	Albany	Sewer Extensions	Not approved
18	Klamath Agency	Sewerage system	Approved
24	Albany	Sewer extensions	Approved
25	Salem	Interceptor sewer	Suggestions made
26	Springfield (Weyerhaeuser Plant)	Sewage plant,prel.plans	Approved
26	Springfield	sewer extensions	Not approved
26	Springfield	sewer extensions	Not approved
26	Freewater	sewage lift station	Approved
27	Scappoose	School sewerage system	Suggestion made
27	Banks	School sewerage system	" " "
27	Canby	School sewerage system	" " "
27	Philomath	School sewerage system	" " "
27	Willamina	School sewerage system	" " "
27	Beaver Creek	School sewerage system	" " "
29	Dallas	Sewer extensions	Approved
March 10	Garibaldi (Housing Proj.)	Sewer extensions	Prov. Approval
13	Ordinance	Sewage Disposal	Not approved
17	Willamina	Sewers & Sewage plant	Not approved

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## PROJECT PLANS - cont.

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Mar. 24	Willamina	Sewers & Sewage plant	Approved
24	Canby	Preliminary report-sewers & treatment plant	Approved
April 5	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
5	Springfield	sewer extensions, rev. plans	Approved
5	Douglas County School Dist. #6	Sewerage	Prov. Approval
7	Oceanlake	Sewage plant, pre. layout	Prel. approval
21	Rockaway	" " " "	" "
26	Portland	" " " plans	" "
26	Portland	St. John's interceptor sewer	" "
28	Portland	Columbia Blvd., " "	" "
28	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Approved
28	Junction City	Sanitary sewer system	Approved
28	Junction City	Sewage & Waste treatment plant	Action Def'd.
29	S. W. Hills Sanitary District	Preliminary report	Approved
29	Lowell	Bar screen installation	Approved
29	Springfield	Pumping station for Weyerhaeuser Mill	Approved
30	Hood River	Sewer extensions	"
30	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prov. Approval
May 10	Roseburg (Cloverdale addition)	Sewers & sewage plant	Prov. Approval
10	Sutherlin (Weyerhaeuser Camp)	Sewerage System	Prov. Approval
17	Junction City	Sewage treatment plant	" "
19	Dallas	Rural School -sewerage	" "
20	Oakridge	Sewage plant	Approved
20	Toledo (C.D. Johnson Lbr. Co.)	Sewage	Prov. Approval

## PROJECT PLANS - Cont.

	Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
May	20	Tillamook	Interceptor sewer, lift station & disposal plant	Not approved
	25	Florence	Sewer extensions	Approved
June	2	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Not approved
	11	Oakridge	sewer system	Approved
	14	North Roseburg	Prel.eng'g.report	Approved
	14	Rockaway	Sewer system	Not approved
	15	Newberg	Relief trunk sewer	Approved
	15	Newberg	treatment plant	approved
	15	Linn County (Sunnyside School)	Sewerage	Rec. made.
	15	Linn County(Holly Sch.)	Sewerage	" "
	15	Douglas County Oakland H.S.)	"	" "
	15	Benton County (Summit Gr.Sch.)	"	" "
	16	Rockaway	Treatment plant	Not approved
	16	Douglas County Riverside school	Sewerage	Approved
	17	Central Point	Plant design data	Approved
	18	Washington County Forest Dale School	Sewerage	Approved
	21	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Approved
	21	Dundee(Hudson-Duncan plant)	Sewers	Approved
	22	Washington County(TigardSc.)	Sewerage	Not approved
	24	Cottage Grove	Prel. Report	Approved
	29	Pendleton	sewer extensions	Prov. approval
July	6	Harrisburg	Sewer extensions	Approved
	7	McMinnville	Preliminary report	Approved
	8	Rockaway	Sewer system & treatment plant	Approved

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## PROPECT PLANS - Cont.

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
July 8	Cornelius	Preliminary report	Approved
8	Philomath	Preliminary report	Approved
8	Baker	Sewer extension	Approved
12	Springfield Weyerhaeuser Plant	Sewer outfall	Approved
15	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Not approved
16	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
19	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
26	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Not approved
26	Vermont Hills	Temporary sewage plant	Approved
26	Stayton	Preliminary report	Approved
26	Myrtle Point	Sewer extensions	Approved
28	West Salem	Sewer extensions	Approved
August 4	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
6	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
6	Multnamah County(Lane Schl.)	Sewerage	Approved
12	Springfield	Sewer Extensions	Approved
13	John Day	Sewage Treatment plant	Not approved
16	Springfield (Weyerhaeuser)	Sewage plant	Not approved
16	Cedar Mill Park	Sewer extensions	Approved
18	Medford	Inverted sewer siphons	Prov. approval
18	Vermont Hills	Sewage treatment plant	" "
18	Multnomah Co.	Sewerage, Wilkes School	" "
19	Salem	State sewer	Prov. approval
19	Tillamook Co. (Tillamook Co. Creamery Association)	Industrial waste treatment plant	Not approved

## MUNICIPAL SEWERAGE PROJECTS:

Portland Sewerage project: At the request of the Chairman, the secretary furnished a brief report on the status of the Portland sewerage project in which it was pointed out that the St. Johns interceptor, the Columbia Slough interceptor, and the main sewer to the sewage treatment plant were under construction, and that the grading at the sewage treatment plant site had been completed. It was further reported that plans for the project are complete except for the Columbia and Oregon Slough crossings; that the treatment plant plans are complete, the specifications for the treatment plant plan are almost complete and that the city will advertise for bids for construction of the sewage treatment plant in the near future. The cost of improvements completed or under construction was estimated at approximately \$1,600,000. It was reported by the secretary that Portland was progressing in a manner that could be considered satisfactory at the present time.

Pendleton: The secretary then brought to the attention of the Authority a request by consulting engineers for the city of Pendleton in which approval of the use of temporary domestic sewage facilities at a site near the confluence of the Umatilla River and McKay Creek was desired by that city during the summer of 1949. The secretary explained that the city of Pendleton had accumulated approximately \$200,000 in a sinking fund and is collecting approximately \$50,000 per year from a sewer-user service charge, and that in addition the state of Oregon has appropriated \$61,540 which will be used to pay the state's share of the cost of constructing the Pendleton sewage treatment plant.

It was pointed out that consulting engineers for the city of Pendleton had requested approval of the use of a temporary primary treatment plant during the canning season of 1949 to permit the use of the city's existing sewage treatment facilities for treatment of the cannery wastes; and further that the city of Pendleton desired to commence construction on the outfall sewer from the city to the new plant site near McKay Creek during the coming year so that construction

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of the new sewage treatment plant could be started by 1950. MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the request of the city of Pendleton as outlined by the secretary for the construction and use of temporary sewage treatment facilities during the 1949 canning season be approved.

West Salem: The attention of the Authority was then directed to the request from consulting engineers for the city of West Salem for information as to the degree of treatment required for sewage from the city of West Salem prior to its discharge into the Willamette River. It was pointed out that Salem and West Salem have considered the possibility of the construction of a joint sewage treatment plant and that these two municipalities and the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company of Salem are now discharging untreated wastes into the Willamette River in practically the same area. It was further pointed out that when the cities of Salem and West Salem construct sewage treatment plants, conditions in the stream would be such that wastes from the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company might not reduce the quality of the water in the Willamette River below the standards established by the Sanitary Authority. It was the belief of the secretary that inasmuch as both the cities of West Salem and Salem as well as the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company were responsible for pollution of the Willamette River in the vicinity of Salem that all three violators should be required to abate their share of this pollution. Mr. Wendel expressed the opinion that a committee should be appointed to give further study to the matter before any action was taken by the Authority; and as a result an informal committee consisting of Dr. Erickson, Messrs. Veatch, Wendel and Everts was designated to discuss the matter before the next meeting of the Authority and in the meantime it was decided that no further action against Salem and West Salem should be taken until a decision was reached regarding the problem

of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company mill waste.

Gladstone, Myrtle Creek, Albany, McMinnville: The chairman requested a report on the progress made by the cities of Gladstone, Myrtle Creek, Albany, and McMinnville. The secretary reported that each city was now making satisfactory progress, and that there was no further necessity for action on the part of the Authority at the present time.

Gresham Berry Growers Association: At the request of the Chairman, the secretary reported further that the Gresham Berry Growers Association has not planned to process corn this season and that the city of Gresham has employed a firm of engineers to study the possibility of enlarging the city sewage treatment plant to sufficient capacity to properly treat the wastes from the Berry Growers Association cannery in Gresham.

Miscellaneous Municipality Sewage Projects: The secretary brought to the attention of the Authority the draft of the Biennial Report for 1946-1948 which contained information concerning the status of all municipal sewage disposal projects in Oregon.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY: A verbal report on a recent conference with Mr. Russell Winget, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Stream Improvement of the Pulp and Paper Industry was then presented by the secretary. Mr. Winget indicated that the pulp and paper industry in Oregon would like to establish a committee to develop, together with the State Sanitary Authority, a plan to solve the pulp and paper waste disposal problem in this state. It was originally proposed to discuss the matter of the formation of such a committee at the Regional Conference of the pulp and paper group in Portland during the early part of June; but plans for the conference was dropped when floods prevented many of the members from attending. The secretary advised the Authority that the next meeting is scheduled for sometime around the 15th of September, and that the industry would probably desire to establish such a committee at that time. It was Mr. Wendel's opinion that the attitude

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of the Authority should be a willingness to work with such a committee; but that the actual administration functions of water pollution control should be maintained within the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Wendel then referred to the minutes of the last meeting of the Authority regarding the matter of pollution caused by discharge of wastes from the pulp and paper mills into the waters of the state and believe that the method outlined at that time regarding the handling of this matter was the most satisfactory.

Following some discussion on this subject, it was agreed by those present that the secretary should request the pulp and paper mills in Oregon to supply the Authority with data as to the quantity and strength of the wastes which they are discharging into the waters of the state, and also request them to keep the Authority advised periodically as to what progress they have made with regard to solving their pollution problem.

**MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:** The matter of pollution of the waters of the state by the Frontier Leather Company at Sherwood, the L. A. Beaudoin Meat Packing Plant at The Dalles, and the Gales Creek and Vanaken Sand and Gravel Companies located on Gales Creek west of Forest Grove, was discussed. The secretary then requested the opinion of the Authority members as to whether legal proceedings should be instituted against these establishments if any further pollution of the streams were caused.

**MOVED:** by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Chairman be authorized to determine when such legal proceedings should be instituted and to direct the technical staff to take such action as may be required to prevent recurrent pollution of the streams by the Frontier Leather Company of Sherwood, L. A. Beaudoin Meat Packing Company of The Dalles, and the Gales Creek and Vanaken Sand and Gravel Companies of Forest Grove.

POLLUTION OF FRESH WATER STREAMS ON THE OREGON COAST: The matter of pollution of the fresh water streams on the Oregon Coast was discussed; and it was the belief of those present that the State Board of Health should take immediate action to post streams in the coastal area that are heavily polluted and unsafe for recreational purposes. It was further believed that such warning signs would have an educational value by bringing to the attention of the public the necessity for adequate sewage disposal facilities which would prevent such pollution. After some discussion on the subject, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the State Sanitary Authority recommend to the State Board of Health that warning signs be posted on sewage polluted streams in the Oregon Coast area.

BUDGET 1949 - 1951: At the suggestion of the secretary, Mr. V.H. Osborn, Business Manager of the Oregon State Board of Health, was requested to join the meeting to assist in the discussions of the 1949-1951 budget.

The first item discussed was that of the amount requested for salaries and wages, in amount of \$39,328. It was pointed out that salaries were not comparable with those of private industry and in order to retain an efficient staff it would be necessary to obtain increased funds for salaries and wages. In addition, the added activities and increase in work made it essential that additional personnel be provided. MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the budget for salaries and wages be approved as prepared.

Next item of the budget concerned that of general, operating, and maintenance expense, in amount of \$22,767, to cover expenses incurred by the Sanitary Authority for the next biennium. Dr. Erickson pointed out that the increase in personnel would naturally increase the travelling expenses, and that the cost of operating the office has increased since the last biennium. MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the

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budget for general, operating and maintenance expense be approved as prepared.

The secretary then discussed the budget relating to funds requested for capital outlay, in amount of \$2,950; and indicated the necessity for having a new incubator for the laboratory, and an automobile available for use by the Sanitary Authority personnel. MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the budget request for capital outlay be approved as prepared.

BUDGET 1947 - 1949; Following the discussion of the 1949-1951 budget, the matter of the expenditure of the remainder of the 1947- 1949 budget was discussed. It was recommended by the secretary that inasmuch as one of the stenographers in the Engineering Section of the State Board of Health does considerable clerical work for the Sanitary Authority the salary of this employee be carried by the State Sanitary Authority for the portion of the remainder of the present biennium. It was Mr. Stricklin's recommendation that this matter be left to the decision of the administrative personnel, and his recommendation was concurred in by those present.

VOUCHERS: The matter of signing vouchers for salaries, wages and operating expenses was briefly discussed. In the past, the Chairman of the Authority had always signed vouchers for such expenses, but to expedite and facilitate payment of claims and to relieve the Chairman of this responsibility, it was believed by those present that if a monthly financial statement was rendered to each member of the Authority the secretary of the Authority or the business manager of the State Board of Health could be authorized to sign such vouchers. MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the secretary of the Authority be authorized to sign all vouchers for salaries and other expenses incurred by the Sanitary Authority of the state of Oregon. In the absence of the secretary of the Authority, the business manager of the State Board of Health be authorized to sign all vouchers for salaries and other expenses incurred by the State Sanitary Authority.

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION: The matter of public law 845 water pollution law adopted by the 80th Congress was discussed and it was the opinion of those present that funds received from the federal government to carry on water pollution control activities in Oregon should be payable to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Division of the Oregon State Board of Health; and that the business management section of the State Board of Health would account for the funds in the same manner as it accounts for other federal funds in the same manner as it accounts for other federal funds for public health purposes.

BIENNIAL REPORT: The secretary referred to the preliminary draft of the biennial report for June 30, 1946, to July 1, 1948, which was supplied to those members present; and Dr. Erickson advised the Authority that the State Board of Health proposed to compile two biennial reports;- one which contained technical and statistical data, the other report to cover general activities of the Board of Health which would contain photographs and which would be for general public distribution. Dr. Erickson invited the Sanitary Authority to include their activities in the report which the Board of Health will prepare for public review. Mr. Wendel believed that a simplified report of the general activities of the Sanitary Authority for the use of the general public would be beneficial and should be included in the State Board of Health report. The secretary was instructed to cooperate with the Board of Health in the preparation of such a report.

The printing of "Policies Governing the Preparation and Submission of Plans and Specifications for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Sewage Treatment Plants, and Industrial Waste Disposal Works" was discussed. It was reported that the cost of having the State Printing Office do this work was \$160 per 300 copies. The cost of mimeographing was discussed. Mr. McPhillips suggested that the matter be left to Mr. Everts for decision.

The chairman at this point asked Dr. Charlton if he had any comments to

make. Dr. Charlton said it was the first time he had ever attended a meeting of the Sanitary Authority and that he had thoroughly enjoyed it. He then stated that he and Mr. Hill were representing the Izaak Walton League in their interests in stream cleanliness, and that the League was not satisfied with the progress that the pulp and paper mills were making in abating pollution caused by that industry. He said that the industry had stated in 1937 that if they knew of any way to abate pollution caused by their wastes, they would be willing to try it. Dr. Charlton referred to the fact that alcohol can be made from pulp mill wastes and also that it is a well-known fact that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has installed facilities to eliminate the discharge of such wastes into the streams. He believed that each paper and pulp mill should be required to show definitely whether or not they are making any plans to abate their pollution. At this point Mr. Wendel called Dr. Charlton's attention to that portion of the minutes of the January 23 meeting of the Authority where it was decided to ask for specific information and data from each individual mill concerning their pollution abatement program.

Dr. Carlton further stated that he did not believe that the pulp and paper industries were doing as much research work on the subject of abating stream pollution as they were leading the public to believe. He stated that he had reports on the studies and activities of various research laboratories in the country and that the pulp and paper industry did not show on their list of activities any reference to investigations for water pollution control. The Chairman then asked Dr. Charlton if he would furnish the Authority with certain data on this subject, and Dr. Charlton replied he would be very pleased to do so, as well as raise further questions concerning the water pollution control program in Oregon.

There being no further business, the date of the next Sanitary Authority meeting was set for 10:30 A.M. December 3, 1948; and the meeting was adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary of Chief Engineer,  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING

## OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 2, 1948

The Thirth-Seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:40 A. M., December 2, 1948, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., B. A. McPhillips, Chas. E. Stricklin, Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and State Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; Robert R. Harris, Sanitary Engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service; and Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, Assistant Attorney General.

MINUTES: The chairman called for corrections or additions to the minutes of the preceding meeting held August 20, 1948. The secretary reported that the amount appropriated by the Oregon Legislature for the state's share in the cost of construction of Pendleton's sewage treatment plant should have been \$61,500 instead of \$45,000. With this correction, the minutes were approved as prepared, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, Seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action of the Authority engineers on the following project plans be approved:

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
Aug. 24	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
25	Monmouth	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
27	Lebanon	Strom sewers	Approved
28	Springfield	(Weyerhaeuser Co.) Sewage plant(rev. plans)	Approved

	Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Sept.	2	Tillamook County Coop. Creamery Association	Milk waste treatment plant (revised plans)	Approved
	3	Heppner	Hospital sewerage	Not approved
	3	Burns	Hospital Sewerage	Approved
	8	Springfield (Weyerhaeuser Co.)	Sewage Plant(revisions)	Approved
	8	Multnomah Co.,Forest Acres Subdivision	Sewers and sewage treatment Plant	Not approved
	10	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
	14	Washington Co., Groner School, Dist.No.39	Sewerage - school	Approved
	14	Washington Co.,West Union School,Dist.#1	School sewerage	Approved
	20	Gales Creek	School sewerage	Approved
	21	Tigard	Grade school sewerage	Prov.approval
	21	Malheur Co.School Dist. #23	School sewerage	Prov. approval
	24	Tillamook Co.Coop. Creamery Association	Pumping station	Approved
	24	Medford	Bear Creek interceptor	Prov.approval
	24	Medford	Southwest interceptor	" "
	24	Medford	Camp White outfall sewer	" "
Oct.	1	Sheridan	School Sewerage	" "
	4	Klamath Falls	Sewer extension	Approved
	4	Washington Co. Manning School	School sewerage	Approved
	4	Pendleton	Sewer siphons	Approved
	4	Multnomah Co. Glendoveer Golf Club	Sewerage Sewerage	Approved
	8	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
	15	Sheridan	School sewerage (Ret. plans)	Approved
	25	Pendleton	Interceptor & Outfall sewer	Approved
Nov.	1	Oak Grove, Grade School	School sewerage	Approved

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Date	Location	Type of Project	Action taken
Nov. 1	Dayton	Sewers & sewage treatment(Preliminary report)	Prov. Approval
1	Beaverton	Design date for sewage treatment plant	Approved
8	Ordnance	Sewage Disposal	Cond.Approval
8	John Day	Sewage Plant(Rev.Plans)	Action deferred pending receipt of additional plans.
15	Oakland	School sewerage	Approved
17	Roseburg	Veterabs Administration Facility sewage plant	Approved
23	Vermont Hills	Sewage Plant(prel. plans)	Not approved
26	Fairview	Sewers & Sewage treatment Pl.	Approved
24	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
26	Myrtle Point	Sewage treatment plant (Preliminary report)	Approved

The Chairman then advised those present that it would be necessary for him to leave the meeting for a short time; and Dr. Erickson was designated as temporary chairman until Mr. Wendel's return.

WOOD VILLAGE SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT: Mr. Edward Drake was present to represent W. C. Bauman in reply to citation issued by the Authority regarding improper operation of the sewage plant at Wood Village.

The hearing was opened by the secretary of the Authority who presented pertinent facts relating to the case, and read the citation issued to W. C. Bauman of the Wood Village Service Company. Copies of the case history and citation are attached and made a part of these official minutes. A letter received from Klik & Klik, attorneys at McMinnville, relative to the Wood Village sewage disposal practices was also introduced but was not considered pertinent to the subject at hand and was, therefore, not included in the proceedings. The testimony presented and the statements made were as follows:

Dr. Erickson: Mr. Drake, you understand the purpose of the hearing?

Mr. Drake: Yes, but I am somewhat unofficial. I have no official connection with the Wood Village Service Company. Mr. Bauman is the president of Wood Village Service Company. I am only connected indirectly with the set up. I live in Wood Village and have assumed the responsibility of representing Mr. Bauman at this meeting. However, this letter which is mentioned here as being from an attorney apparently representing some dairy is somewhat new and I do not want to jeopardize any of Mr. Bauman's interests. Is it of serious enough nature that it might require an attorney?

Mr. Hallock: The letter is in the nature of a complaint only.

Dr. Erickson: Mr. Drake, are you here unofficially?

Mr. Drake: Mr. Bauman just underwent a serious operation in New York. If he were able to give such statement I am sure he would give it.

Mr. Everts: Dr. Drake telephoned our office the other day to advise us that Mr. Bauman had undergone this operation and requested the hearing be postponed. I told Mr. Drake at the time that I had no authority to postpone the hearing, and suggested that Mr. Drake come to the meeting and if he wanted to make a plea for postponement at that time it could then be made before the Authority.

Dr. Erickson: What is the pleasure of the Authority? Should the hearing be postponed?

Mr. Hallock: If Mr. Drake is in position to make any statement regarding the physical complaint scheduled for hearing, we would like to know what we can expect of Mr. Bauman with respect to the plant.

Mr. Drake: First of all, I must admit of procrastination. In connection with the chlorination we feel we have maintained that pretty well. We have had some difficulty but from time to time it has been taken care of. We ran out of chlorine once or twice, and had trouble with the line once or twice. We cleared that up and I believe we have good operation at this time.

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The condition of the arms on the trickling filter was involved in the complaint and we believe that has been taken care of. At the time they were installed it was impossible to secure mercury because that required some special priority preference which we did not have. In any event it was agreed to make the installation without a mercury seal. Later we agreed to put the seal in; there was some delay but it has now been installed in the trickling filter. The sewer line coming into the plant was leaking, permitting some of the water to drip down under the main pipe line back of our own building. That has been entirely stopped, and repairs on that have been completed except for a little finishing of some cement work. The leaks have been stopped and the situation cleared up. Cleaning up of most of the plant has been carried on. We have been somewhat handicapped, having to change operators. We had a good operator a little over a year ago who was part engineer, and he took pretty good care of the plant. We lost him and changed to an operator who lives nearby but he just did not seem to have the time to spend at the plant. More recently we have changed to another operator who lives in Wood Village. We are going to watch this operator closely and are going to get someone who will look after the plant and keep it operating on an efficient basis, as we realize it has to be done.

Mr. Hallock: Have you seen the schedule that pertains to the situation?

Mr. Drake: No, I have seen letters from Mr. Eyerts.

Mr. Hallock: On page 4 there is outlined a list of requirements which remain to be carried out. Are you in a position to run through these briefly?

Mr. Drake: Yes.

Dr. Erickson: We will start with Item I - "Repair all leaks in influent sewer so it will be watertight?"

Mr. Cuyler: That was checked yesterday and found to be practically completed.

It will be finished in a few days.

Dr. Erickson: Item 2 - "Install flow measuring device to measure flow entering the plant".

Mr. Drake: I do not know what that is.

Mr. Cuyler: This was never installed due to the fact that Mr. Bauman was doing his own contract work. It should be installed.

Mr. Drake: I am not familiar with that but presume it could be put in without much difficulty.

Dr. Erickson: Item 3 - "Dispose of screenings removed from bar screen at frequent intervals and in a sanitary manner".

Mr. Drake: This is a matter of operation and I believe it is being taken care of.

Mr. Cuyler: They have been dumping screenings over the side of the screen for there is no place to dispose of them.

Mr. Drake: We have a receptacle, and the material is buried periodically.

Mr. Cuyler: The screenings should be buried every day.

Mr. Drake: That will be done.

Dr. Erickson: Item 4 - "Skin off floating solids from water surface of primary tank more frequently and draw primary sludge at least twice each day".

Mr. Drake: That is being done. The man who is maintaining the plant is operating it morning and evening.

Mr. Cuyler: This does not appear to have been done in the past.

Mr. Drake: The operators are instructed and trained on the basis that they must maintain proper operation of the primary tank and remove sludge twice daily. I assure you this will be done.

Dr. Erickson: Item 5 - "Install thermometers on digester hot water heating lines so that water temperature can be determined and recorded. Maintain digester temperature between 85° to 95° F."

Mr. Drake: This has not been done. We have a little different system. I believe most sewage plants are operated without utilization of the gas from the digester.

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Ours does take care of that. I do not know if that is a major matter. Could the gas heater be cut off and allow gas to escape? I understand that similar plants are operated without use of gas.

Mr. Cuyler: The capacity of the digestion tank is such that the contents must be heated. Otherwise, the digester would not be large enough.

Dr. Erickson: Item 6 - "Eliminate in an approved manner the cross-connection between the domestic water supply and the sludge digester heating system."

Mr. Drake: If I understand it, that has been done. There has been a back-water valve installed.

Mr. Everts: This type is not acceptable. It is a check valve and the installation is contrary to the plumbing code.

Mr. Drake: It was installed by a registered plumber and we thought it would be alright.

Dr. Erickson: Item 7 - "Clean off the sludge beds and place them in proper operating condition so that digested sludge can be withdrawn from the digester at regular intervals or whenever necessary".

Mr. Drake: The beds were cleaned but there is grass on the surface of the bed. Whether that is supposed to be correct, I do not know. Is that necessary?

Mr. Cuyler: Those beds are supposed to be sand beds. The way the beds are now, grass and weeds have grown over them so that sludge is drawn off onto the grass itself. The grass holds the moisture and does not permit the sludge to dry off properly.

Mr. Drake: The beds have been cleaned off.

Mr. Cuyler: The beds have not been cleaned off thoroughly enough.

Mr. Drake: If all grass is removed, will the grass not grow back on the beds again?

Mr. Cuyler: Not, if the beds are properly maintained.

Mr. Drake: You want us to clean the grass off then?

Mr. Cuyler: Yes, the grass is to be removed.

Mr. Drake: I will have the man take care of this.

Dr. Erickson: Item 8 - "Maintain gas collection and burning equipment, including the waste gas burner, in proper operating condition."

Mr. Drake: It is in operating condition and has been overhauled.

Mr. Cuyler: Gas has been burned, but not in the proper manner to maintain adequate temperatures. The burner is corroded and not doing the job it should.

Mr. Drake: In the summer time, the same burner operates very efficiently. As we get into the winter, we do not have the effectiveness nor the amount of gas. Can you tell me how we can maintain efficiency during the cold weather for that burner?

Mr. Cuyler: You could make a connection on the burner for city gas.

Mr. Drake: As far as I know we do not have this. We have not city gas at all. All heat comes entirely from the digester.

Mr. Spies: We spent one whole day several months ago with the plant operator trying to get the gas line in operation. The operator did not know anything about how to operate it. We found it was completely plugged with sludge and scum which had apparently gotten into it when the digester was not operating properly. The scum in the digester had risen up to the top of the tank and had overflowed into the gas line. We got most of the line cleaned out the day we were at the plant. The operator was going to complete the job and did get it fairly well cleaned out and the burner placed in operation. Since that time, it has been observed that there is still a plug in the line because the gas escapes through the water seal at the top of the digester, and all the gas is not being used. During the winter time you will have a lowering in the temperature of the digester contents because of the outside air temperature. This will naturally decrease the rate of digestion but with the load which they have at this plant it would seem that they would have enough solids to produce sufficient gas. The waste gas burner is not working. The operator will have to go over the gas burning system from

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beginning to end. Gas is being wasted through the water seal on top of the digester at the gas dome.

Mr. Drake: We will have someone go over that again. It was gone over about three or four months ago, and the whole burner was overhauled; but as soon as cold weather sets in, there is not enough gas.

Dr. Erickson: Item 9 - "Repair chlorine discharge line and maintain proper chlorine dosages."

Mr. Hallock: I understand Mr. Drake to say it was being properly chlorinated now.

Mr. Drake: I believe it is. We would be glad to have the state check the chlorine.

Mr. Spies: The chlorinator is located in the control house where the chlorine solution is made and discharged through a rubber hose in the final clarifier. For several months this discharge line was broken, with the result that chlorine was going into the ground.

Mr. Hallock: Has this been corrected?

Mr. Drake: It has been corrected, but we would like to have the state check that, too. There is chlorine at the point where it is supposed to be.

Dr. Erickson: Items 10 and 11, respectively, - "Maintain automatic dosing siphon, rotary distributor and nozzles in good condition so that sewage will not be by-passed to the outfall sewer from the siphon chamber", and "Install mercury seal in distributor and make all other necessary repairs so that the distributor will rotate freely at all times."

Mr. Drake: I believe this has been taken care of.

Mr. Cuyler: The primary effluent still overflows into the by-pass. The dosing chamber is not working as it should. There might be a plug in the line from the dosing chamber to the rotary distributor. The operator has mentioned that he has had to clean it out several times. Solids are still coming through and the effluent was still going out the by-pass. The distributor was moving from the first time when I inspected the plant yesterday. They had installed the

mercury seal, but the distributor was still not moving too freely. I did not inspect it too closely.

Mr. Drake: Then the dosing siphon seems to be the difficulty. We will take care of that.

Dr. Erickson: Item 12 - "Keep the trickling filter rock free of grass and weeds."

Mr. Cuyler: The filter has had grass growing up in the rock, and it should be removed.

Mr. Drake: This has been taken care of.

Dr. Erickson: Item 13 - "Make effluent weir of final tank perfectly level throughout its entire length."

Mr. Drake: I do not know just what this is.

Mr. Spies: There is a circular effluent trough on the outside of the tank. When it was built the weir was not installed level. Actually the flow does not take place all around the tank periphery. In order to get maximum efficiency it must flow evenly from the entire circumference of the tank.

Mr. Drake: I do not know anything about this, but will see it is taken care of.

Dr. Erickson: Item 14 - "Pump humus daily from final tank and discharge it into primary tank influent line and not directly to the digester."

Mr. Drake: I do not think that has been done. Believe it is done once or twice a week.

Mr. Spies: If this humus is not removed regularly, it will cause septic conditions. Sludge will rise to the top. Daily operation and maintenance is necessary for this unit.

Dr. Erickson: With your new operator, can you take care of that daily?

Mr. Drake: I do not recall that the final tank has been pumped more than once or twice a week.

Mr. Spies: Instructions have been given on this item in previous correspondence to the owner.

Mr. Drake: I will instruct the operator regarding this.

Dr. Erickson: Item 15 - "Keep the entire plant grounds free of weeds and maintain all structures and mechanical equipment in good condition.

Mr. Drake: This will take time, and we probably will not be able to do this until spring.

Dr. Erickson: Any further questions?

Mr. Hallock: I make the following motion - Because of Mr. Drake's statements here and because of Mr. Bauman's illness I move that these people be given a grace period of thirty (30) days in which to accomplish these results, to be followed by further inspection on the part of the Authority and if it develops that we have not had satisfactory compliance, the hearing and citation be continued at a date to be agreed upon.

Motion seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried.

At this point Mr. Drake left the meeting.

FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY, SHERWOOD, OREGON: The Authority then considered the matter of discharge of tannery wastes into Cedar Creek by the Frontier Leather Company. The following persons were in attendance: Emma L. Cox, Dr. V.L. Ruiter, L. M. Thurlow, Orville M. Samulson, Larry Smith-Manager, Leo J. Henley-Attorney, representing the Frontier Leather Company; Ronald L. Riley- Attorney, C. H. Sanders-Mayor, A. Zimmerman-Water Supt. and councilman W.M. Adair, W. S. Bowen, H. J. Dahlke, representing the City of Sherwood; Dorsie G. Olds, representing the farmers along Cedar Creek; Philip E. Hodel, representing the Tualatin Protective Association; and Fred A. Anderson, attorney, representing the Rock Creek and adjacent property owners.

Mr. Everts briefly reviewed the case history of this industrial waste problem, and read the citation issued to the City of Sherwood and the Frontier Leather Company. Copies of the case history and citations are attached herewith and made a part of these official minutes.

Dr. Erickson: You have heard the facts as presented by Mr. Everts concerning this matter. What is your reply?

Mr. Henley: Only this - since the Frontier Leather Company was first organized, they have done exactly what they were told to do.

Mr. Hallock: Has the Company responded to all of the Commission's requirements?

Mr. Spies: No, they have not. After the company stopped running its wastes into Rock Creek, a letter was sent by the Authority to the city of Sherwood, with a copy to the industry in connection with their proposal for handling the tannery waste by discharging it into the city sewer and thence into Cedar Creek. In the letter it was pointed out that before this method of disposal could be used, the connecting sewer, the pre-treatment works at the tannery, and the final treatment works at the city plant would all have to be designed by a registered engineer. The matter of pre-treatment at the tannery had been discussed with Mr. Larry Smith and it was suggested that a fine screen and sedimentation would probably be the most logical method. They have installed facilities of that nature. The screening facilities are fairly satisfactory, but are not fine enough to remove all of the suspended matter. The sedimentation facilities which were installed are simply a plain tank divided into three compartments. It will be difficult to properly operate this tank because of the lack of sludge and scum removal equipment. No plans for these facilities were ever submitted to the Authority for review as is required by law and we had no knowledge that they had already been installed until after the operation at the tannery had been resumed.

Dr. Erickson: Is the inefficiency of the pre-treatment plant manifesting itself?

Mr. Spies: The tests made by the Authority in October indicated that the effluent from the pre-treatment works was about what one might expect for that degree of treatment. However, the plant had not been in operation very long. At the time our tests were made, the pre-treatment works were operating with the expected degree of efficiency, but without the mechanical equipment for removal of the

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solids, it will require much effort or manual labor to keep it operating with the same degree of efficiency over a prolonged period of time. Furthermore, in order to prevent pollution of Cedar Creek, additional treatment for these wastes was to be provided by the city of Sherwood, but no engineering or fiscal plans have been prepared as yet for such treatment works.

Mr. Hallock: The industry now turns its effluent waste over to the city and it is a combination problem?

Mr. Veatch: It might appear to be a combination problem, but the question is really between the city and the industry as to who is to take care of it.

Dr. Erickson: Is the obligation now that of the city, or has the Leather Company still the obligation for proper disposal of its wastes?

Mr. Henley: We have hired Charlton Laboratories to give the specific report on the effluent from the plant. We believe we have done everything we can do as far as the industry is concerned.

Mr. Riley: I understand from the Mayor that the matter was discussed orally, and oral consent was given the industry to connect this sewer onto the then existing sewer which was supplying sewage disposal for the cannery. We did receive notice from your Authority on June 24, 1948, by letter that it would be necessary for us to do certain things; and that it would be necessary to have a competent engineer retained for the purpose; and also we must arrange immediate financing for the work. We must not only have plans approved, but we must go forward with immediate construction of the sewage disposal plant. Here is the situation in Sherwood. There are about 500 people living in Sherwood. The valuation of the property in Sherwood is, roughly, in the neighborhood of \$300,000. Under our situation, for sanitary purposes we cannot issue a bond indebtedness of more than 20% of the assessed valuation. We are confronted with a proposition of having an impossible situation as far as bonded indebtedness and immediate construction is concerned because I understand there are some \$30,000 outstanding water bonds, which were voted some time ago for a water system. We have gone ahead, I understand, and we

have made an assessment on all users of the sewers equal to 30% of their water bill cost, to create a sinking fund to pay for these things. We have some \$1,500 in our possession. That is sufficient to give us a start. I don't see how we can possibly go ahead in the immediate future with any immediate construction. We have had engineers come out and look the situation over and make recommendations as to what should be done.

As I understand it, getting back to the Leather Company, in installing the system they did, they cooperated with us and we are trying to cooperate with them as much as possible; and this system they have put in is running as efficiently as that system can do ordinarily. That's the position of the city of Sherwood. As far as compliance with these orders is concerned, it is impossible; and it cannot possibly be done even had we attempted to comply with them.

Mr. Hallock: If the industry did not dispose of its waste into the city sewers, would the present city system be adequate to handle its own domestic sewage?

Mr. Henley: The tannery is an independent line and not mixed with the regular city sewage of Sherwood.

Mr. Hallock: It looks like the city and industry could get together and try to work out something and make some sort of tentative arrangements to handle this problem.

Mr. Veatch: Provisions should be made for the disposal of industrial wastes before a plant is constructed and operated. The Sherwood tannery was constructed in 1947 without adequate plans for waste disposal. The attitude of the Sanitary Authority in the past has been that for established industrial plants that were using sewers for waste disposal when the stream purification law was first adopted, a reasonable time would be given them to take care of their industrial wastes; but for new plants built since then, it would be necessary to comply with existing state statutes.

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The same condition applied to the Alcohol plant at Springfield. They are not operating yet because they have never worked out the proper system of disposing of their industrial wastes.

Mr. Hodel: I represent a group of about 350 river property owners, most of them in the lower reaches who would be directly affected by pollution above. The statement I would like to make is that we are greatly concerned in maintaining a clean stream. The stream is used recreationally, and is used by some to make a living. In expressing the will of these property owners, we request that every effort be made not only to keep the stream in as clean a condition as possible but to eliminate waste from entering the stream.

Mr. Riley: How far is the property from the disposal of this plant at Sherwood?

Mr. Hodel: I do not know the length of the Cedar Creed and Chicken Creek stream before it reaches the Tualatin River, but our membership extends from the dam up to and beyond the confluence of Chicken Creek and the Tualatin River.

Mr. Riley: Do the people above that point complain of pollution?

Mr. Hodel: Pollution has been discussed.

Mr. Riley: Your complaint is generally about any pollution put into the river from any community?

Mr. Hodel: In particular from the city of Sherwood, but we do want a clean condition in the stream.

Dr. Erickson: You are here today because the state law does prohibit pollution of the waters of the state. Getting back to the basic question, Mr. Everts can you tell us as to whether the city of Sherwood, if the pollution of the Leather Company were removed, has a plant that would adequately take care of the sewage disposal problem?

Mr. Everts: It has not.

Mr. Hallock: What are the citizens of Sherwood doing about it?

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Mr. Sanders: We have made a survey of the line. I asked the engineer to make two surveys - a deep line and a shallow line. Their survey only included the deep line. In a city the size of Sherwood, it seems to me it should be necessary for engineers to understand we cannot do things in the way the city of Portland can do them; and the costs would have been \$14,000 to \$18,000 just to run a line of about one-half mile. That was something we could not do. So, we constructed a sewer line and arrived at the same point as would have been laid. The line was not constructed by the city entirely. Frontier Leather Company constructed part of it and the cannery constructed part of the line.

Mr. Hallock: What I am thinking about is - that engineers were employed by the city to work up the program to adequately handle the city's sewage for the industry. Is it possible for the city itself, with no great financial burden, to provide adequate facilities? If the industry stands on its own feet, is it not quite possible that the city could finance its own sewage disposal plant?

Mr. Sanders: It would be difficult for us now to construct any kind of a sewage treatment plant. We have had meetings in which we agree tentatively that when we could afford to construct a sewage disposal plant, that the city and the industries would carry equal parts of the burden. The Leather Company agreed they would share an equal burden. We imposed a 30% sewer tax on our water users, and we have budgeted \$1,000. We cannot do much on that and get an engineering plan unless we have money on hand. The problem of the small city is always lack of funds. We used some of the money for the extra line.

Mr. Hallock: When was the 30% assessment effective?

Mayor Sanders: A year or ten months ago.

Mr. Hallock: The city has enough load to handle its own problem. The question gets right back to the point of the industry handling its own problem.

Dr. Erickson: As I understand it, no engineering plan to join these wastes was ever submitted to the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Sanders: We talked with Mr. Spies. He knew they were doing it.

Mr. Spies: We knew what had been proposed, but we did not know that they were going ahead with construction without benefit of any engineering plans.

Mr. Everts: It seems to me that the city should have some sort of plan for the collection and treatment of this sewage. The matter of whether or not they are going to include industrial wastes is something for the council to decide. However, they cannot get that plan until they have had a survey of their problem made and recommendation by engineers for a suitable method of handling their sewage problems. So far, the only thing they have retained an engineer for is to design a connecting sewer between the tannery and the city. The fact that the city is collecting sewer rental charges and levying a sewer-user charge to build up sinking funds, I believe is commendable. On the other hand, it is believed that they should know the estimated cost of constructing the needed facilities. They should bend every effort to act and get a practical plan for disposal of sewage and industrial waste disposals. In the meantime, I do not believe we can go along with continued disposal of the tannery wastes into the creek, as long as we are operating under the present statutes.

Mr. Veatch: Any industrial plant prior to the time that it starts to discharge wastes into the streams must have some system which has been approved by the Sanitary Authority for disposal of the wastes. The burden is placed on the Authority to enforce this statute. How are we going to say that this plant or any other plant can go ahead and discharge industrial wastes into the streams, causing pollution of these waters, simply because they have made arrangements with the city to dispose of their wastes into the city sewers. We cannot legally give them permission.

Dr. Erickson: Mr. Henley, you understand the position of this Commission

regarding this matter?

Mr. Henley: We have spent a lot of money on this, but if the Authority says to shut down the plant we will have to do it.

Mr. Veatch: We have allowed a little more leeway for an industry that was established before this state law was passed, but the paper and pulp mills have now been notified they must solve their industrial waste problem. They have been required to report regularly to the Authority regarding this matter and some of them have already made good progress towards solving their particular problem. We have the situation here in which this plant was constructed after the stream purification act became effective and, therefore, the industry must comply with the law. Regarding the alcohol plant at Springfield, it was never allowed to open because it had no solution to the industrial waste problem created by that plant.

Dr. Erickson: I would like you, Mr. Henley, to clarify your statement to the effect that the Leather Company has complied exactly with the recommendations of the Authority.

Mr. Henley: Maybe, not exactly, but when Mr. Spies was out there we talked the matter over.

Mr. Hallock: No formal request was ever made?

Mr. Spies: The industry has tried to cooperate and they naturally looked to us for recommendations. We made recommendations as far as their pre-treatment was concerned. Our requirements in a letter which was sent to the city and the industry pointed out that certain things would have to be done according to law. That letter was dated June 24, 1948.

Mr. McPhillips: Where the fault lies is in not securing approval before starting to operate.

Mr. Spies: Actually, this matter should have been clarified before the plant was ever located at Sherwood. Sherwood is not a suitable location for an industry of this type because there is no stream nearby large enough to handle

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the wastes. As soon as we learned of this plant being located at Sherwood, we made an inspection of the plant site. At that time we were advised that the city was assuming the responsibility for the waste disposal. Following that inspection a letter was sent on August 21, 1947, to the city of Sherwood pointing out the problem they would be up against, and advising them of the statutory requirements, but they did not see fit to heed our letter and we had to write again before we could get any reply. In their reply they stated that land had been purchased and lagoons were being installed. As stated before, it is a poor location for an industry of this type due to the fact they do not have adequate waters for dilution and if they had taken this into consideration, they would probably not have located there at all. If it were located on a stream such as the Willamette River the degree of pre-treatment, which has been provided by the industry, would be adequate.

Mayor Sanders: In the beginning none of us realized the seriousness of the situation and naturally we are all people working at jobs and know nothing about all these problems until they really concern us. I believe if we had realized all this and had acquainted Kiwanis Club with these facts, things would have been different. They went out after this industry and we didn't think the disposal of the wastes would be so serious. We do realize it now and we are trying to get out of it. The city is trying to work with the industry, but we did not realize what we were getting into.

Mr. Henley: If for a moment the tannery knew they were going to be faced with this problem, we would not have gone ahead and spent the money we have in making a temporary line.

Dr. Erickson: The Authority had no opportunity to approve of any plans.

Mayor Sanders: We were told by Mr. Spies last winter it would be OK to allow the waste to enter the city sewer lines.

Mr. Spies: They were told it would be OK providing certain requirements were complied with which, of course, haven't been. In our original report we suggested they try to use lagoons if sufficient land were available. There is plenty of area below the plant but apparently it cannot be obtained. They did install some small lagoons finally on land near the tannery. They were, however, very small and were not large enough to prevent the pollution of Rock Creek. After being convinced that Rock Creek could not handle the wastes, the city proposed to the industry that they pump their wastes over into the city sewer system. We told them if they were going to do that someone would have to provide additional treatment because Cedar Creek has about the same flow as Rock Creek.

Mr. Hallock: Is adequate land available to lagoon these wastes?

Mr. Spies: There is a lot of ground available on the Rock Creek watershed that could be used for lagooning purposes, providing it could be purchased from the present owners.

Mr. Anderson: There was no attempt on the part of the tannery or city whatever to consider the property owners on Rock Creek. They dumped raw sewage into the Creek without any treatment. The cattlemen and dairies were unable to water stock in the stream. All in all, it appears that the tannery was riding roughshod over the interests and rights of these people and from that standpoint, this area now being considered for lagoons and owned by a client of mine is not for sale. They do not want sewage or any part of it in Rock Creek.

Mr. Sanders: Bringing the matter of Rock Creek into the question is beside the point. There is still land available in the vicinity where the discharge is being made.

Mr. Quesseth: You say the property owners do not desire the refuse to go into Rock Creek, and they also refuse to sell the land for lagooning purposes. Is it not possible by a purchase of this land to eliminate refuse from entering the Creek? Could several acres be used? If they do purchase additional land,

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would that eliminate refuse in the Creek?

Mr. Spies: It would no eliminate it entirely. They would have to have lagoons large enough so that the waste could all be stored during the growing season, but it would have to be released later when the stream flow was great enough to handle it. There would be some overflow, but regulated at a period when it would be the least detrimental to the farmers.

Mr. Quesseth: Would it be to the interests of the riparian owners along Rock Creek to allow purchase of this ground?

Mr. Olds: I am only concerned in this matter inasmuch as I am a small property owner on Cedar Creek. I own five acres right at the point where Cedar and Chicken Creeks come together. During the winter months my property is flooded, and this summer about the time this refuse had been put into Cedar Creek, we noticed the creek had developed after this last rain a terrible stench. I have cows and they will not drink in this creek. I began to investigate and found out why I was unable to water my stock in Chicken Creek and went around among my neighbors and circulated a petition and gave it to Mr. Fosner of the Sportsmen Club. At the present time there is possibly 2-1/2 feet of water that fills up depressions. If it becomes contaminated with chemicals, it will be hard on the dairymen. That is why I am here today, to have this much to say.

Mr. Smith: Your cattle would not drink water contaminated from city sewage disposal from Sherwood?

Mr. Olds: The cattle did not refuse to drink until after the tannery wastes were dumped into the creek.

Mr. Yeatch: There is nothing the Authority can do except to order the industry to cease discharging effluent into the city sewage system. It is up to the industry to find some other means of disposal.

Mr. McPhillips: We can do nothing else according to the state statutes, where pollution has arisen since the enactment of the Stream Purification Act.

Mr. Henley: We are having our own engineers check on this pollution but have no report yet and not able to get one for two weeks. After all, the question of the correctness of these figures does arise, and I do not think they are typical of the pollution this report indicates.

Mr. Hallock: The state statutes provide we make such investigation; then we cite the offender and have a hearing, and then based on all the findings in the case, which is the reason we are assembled here today, we are required to take some form of definite action to abate the pollution caused.

Mr. Henley: Your letter of June 24th indicates there would be a report available which would be delivered to the city. That report has never come into possession of the city.

Mr. Spies: The report in question was mailed to both the city and the industry on June 29, 1948. The report was dated June, 1948. With regard to the results of our October 1948 studies, Mr. Thurlow was in our office one day and I advise him to check with us within a week as the laboratory tests would be completed by then.

Mr. Thurlow: I did not understand it that way.

Mr. Veatch: I move that the tannery at Sherwood submit within sixty (60) days to the Sanitary Authority for approval its plans for the disposal of industrial wastes from the plant; seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried.

Dr. Erickson: I hope all of you understand the position of the Authority in this matter.

Mr. Thurlow: What is most important - to stop polluting the Creek, or put a number of persons out of work?

At this point those present for the hearing left the meeting; and Mr. Wendel returned and assumed the chairmanship.

MEDFORD TRUNK SEWER - The secretary outline the request of the City of Medford to space manholes not more than 700 feet apart in connection with the trunk sewer line from Medford to the Camp White sewage plant.

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MOTION by Mr. Hallock that waiver be made to permit manholes to be spaced not to exceed 700 feet on this particular trunk line. Seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried.

MONEYS AVAILABLE FOR STREAM POLLUTION: Mr. Veatch brought up the question of money being spent for stream pollution investigations by the various and sundry commissions, and said that it was a waste of funds for different organizations to cover the same territory. It was his belief that the Commissions concerned should work together. Mr. Everts stated that the Authority engineers had worked in close cooperation with the Fish Commission and Game Commission in planning pollution investigation undertaken by the Fish & Wildlife Service at Corvallis.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE PROJECTS:

Portland - Mr. Wendel stated that he did not think that Portland was moving very fast in the matter of constructing its sewerage project, which was supposed to have been completed in about 1-1/2 years from 1947. Mr. Everts believed that the slow pace of the city was due to the fact that engineers have been slow in getting the plant designed. Mr. Wendel indicated that he would like a definite time schedule from the city of Portland showing the anticipated dates for completion of the project. MOTION by Mr. Hallock that chairman's suggestion be acted upon and the secretary be requested to call upon the city of Portland for definite time schedule for completion of each unit; Dr. Erickson seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Sheridan - A letter from the Mayor of Sheridan was read in which it was stated that the Sanitary Board would have to take drastic action before Sheridan will do anything about a sewage plant for that municipality. Mr. Everts recommended that after about the 15th of January when new mayors and new members of the city councils in the state go into office that the Sanitary Authority immediately notify them of their responsibility for abatement of water pollution, and ask for a report as to the status of sewerage projects in each city.

Mr. Wendel believed that was an excellent plan, and the secretary was authorized to obtain such a report from each city.

STATE INSTITUTIONS: The secretary reported that sewage from Fairview Home and Hillcrest will be taken care of in Salem's sewer system, and that the Board of Control now proposes to ask the Legislature to appropriate enough money to extend sewers to the TB Hospital.

Securities Investment Company, Oswego - The Secretary reported that no plans had been received for a sewage pumping station at Conifer Terrace in Oswego. The station had been installed but was not working satisfactorily and sewage overflows from the station and into Lake Oswego, in violation of specific state statutes protecting Lake Oswego. He further stated that the Authority has tried to cooperate in this matter but could not obtain the necessary corrections. The secretary was instructed to issue a direct order to get this matter cleaned up.

Paper and Pulp Industry. - The secretary reported briefly on the request of the Authority that the paper and pulp mills submit to the Authority a statement, monthly, regarding the quantity and strengths of their wastes. He stated it was apparent that these industries had no idea as to the extent of the wastes which were being discharged into the waters of the state. They all indicated a willingness to cooperate, however, and the reports will be sent in regularly as requested.

The secretary also reported on the visit to Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's pulp mill at Longview, Washington, to learn about the new process they are installing at that plant to reclaim chemicals and to abate stream pollution.

Mr. Harris, U.S. Public Health Service Sanitary Engineer, stated that he believed the northwest is doing more on disposal of pulp mill waste than is being done in other parts of the country.

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Pollution of coast streams - The matter of the State Board of Health posting these streams as being unfit for recreational purposes was discussed, and Dr. Erickson stated that this matter was presented at the regular meeting of the State Board of Health. Dr. Erickson reported that it was the belief of the State Board of Health that a survey should be made of all the streams in Oregon and that they be so posted, rather than concentrated only on the coastal streams. Also, it was requested that a map be presented to the State Board of Health showing location of these streams; and that a practical method of posting be presented.

Mr. Harris was introduced at this time, and he briefly commented on the activities of his staff. He stated that they are a service organization, and that the first step in getting started will be to develop a comprehensive program for the area. He also stated that all pollution control agencies will have to gather basic data and then determine a long-time program; and that they will be working very closely with the Authority. Relative to the paper and pulp industry, he believed that the primary responsibility for research rests with the industry, but that the Public Health Service will be in a position to assist them in their research work.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mr. Wendle opened a discussion on public relations. It was his belief that keeping the matter of sanitary sewage disposal and stream pollution abatement before the public was of the greatest importance in securing compliance with the state statutes relative to these matters. Dr. Erickson suggested that the personnel of the Health Education Section of the State Board of Health assist the Sanitary Authority with such a program, on a part time basis. MOTION by Mr. Veatch that \$500.00 be set aside for the purpose of the public relations program and that the chairman be authorized to determine how the money should be spent to the best interests of the program; seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried.

The secretary was instructed to contact Mr. David Piper of the Health Education Section regarding this matter.

There being no further business, the date for the next meeting was set for Friday, February 11, at 10:30 A.M.

Meeting adjourned at 1:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

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BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Sewage Disposal  
by the Wood Village housing development  
in the Public Waters of the State of Oregon.)

CITATION

To W. C. Bauman, builder and owner of the sewage disposal works serving said housing development

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, upon relation of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, you are commanded to appear before the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, at Room 1, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. Eleventh Avenue, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on Thursday, December 2, 1948, at the hour of 10:30 O'clock A.M., and then and there show cause, if any exists, why you should not operate the Wood Village sewage disposal works in an efficient and proper manner, and if you should fail so to do why appropriate proceedings should not be instituted against you for the purpose of abating a public health hazard and nuisance condition created and existing by virtue of the lack of proper operation of said disposal works and the disposal of inadequately treated sewage into the public waters of the State of Oregon.

By order of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon made and entered on the 17th day of November, 1948.

SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OREGON

signed

BY H. F. Wendel  
Chairman

PERTINENT FACTS REGARDING  
WOOD VILLAGE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

1. General Information

The Wood Village sewage disposal plant is located one mile east of the town of Fairview, Multnomah County, Oregon. It is owned and operated by W.C. Bauman, Contractor. The plant was designed by Cunningham and Associates, Consulting Engineers, for a population of 1,500 persons and was built by the owner with the major units being completed and placed in operation in December 1943.

The plant, at the present time, is loaded to capacity in as much as it receives the sewage from the 183 private homes in Wood Village proper and from the 264 family units in Fairview Homes, the latter being a federally owned and operated housing project.

The plant consists of the following units:

- (1) Coarse bar rack or screen.
- (2) Primary settling tank with mechanical sludge removal equipment.
- (3) Dosing chamber and automatic dosing siphon.
- (4) Standard-rate trickling filter with rotary distributor.
- (5) Plain hopper-bottom final settling tank.
- (6) Separate sludge digester with heating equipment.
- (7) Chlorinator.
- (8) Sludge drying beds.
- (9) Control house for sludge pump, gas burning equipment, chlorinator, etc.
- (10) Waste gas burner.

The plant effluent is discharged through an outfall sewer into a small unnamed stream which provides very little dilution during much of the year.

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With proper operation and maintenance the plant should effect an 85% removal of the 5-day B.O.D. and should produce an effluent containing not more than 50 p.p.m. of residual B.O.D. In fact, this degree of efficiency is required in order to comply with the minimum standards of the State Sanitary Authority.

2. Defects in Original Construction

When the plant was first built certain details were not constructed in accordance with the approved plans and have never been changed since then. Because the contractor was also the owner, the Consulting Engineer was unable to do anything about this non-compliance with the plans.

The most important defects in construction included:

- (1) The inlet sewer to the plant was not built water tight and as a result raw sewage leaks onto the surface of the ground.
- (2) The diversion manhole at the inlet to the plant was not built according to plan and as a result no flow measuring device was installed.
- (3) A direct cross connection between the domestic water supply and the hot water heating system in the sludge digester was made in the piping at the Control House, thereby creating a hazard to the safety of the water supply.
- (4) The effluent weir for the final clarifier was not installed level throughout the entire periphery of the tank.
- (5) Insufficient or improper supports were provided for certain sections of the various piping throughout the plant.
- (6) Refer to copy of a letter from the Consulting Engineer to the owner dated August 16, 1943, for other minor defects in construction.

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3. Defects in Operation and Maintenance

The plant was actually placed in operation before the construction was fully completed. Since that time it has never been properly operated or maintained. Numerous inspections of the plant have been made by the Authority personnel and several letters have been written to the owner outlining the needed changes and improvements. Verbal instructions and advice have been given to both the owner and operating personnel at the time of the inspections.

According to our file records, inspections have been made on the following dates:

- |                        |                         |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) September 10, 1943 | (9) August 16, 1946     | (17) January 27, 1948   |
| (2) September 27, 1943 | (10) September 9, 1946  | (18) July 12, 1948      |
| (3) November 6, 1943   | (11) October 16, 1946   | (19) August 18, 1948    |
| (4) December 2, 1943   | (12) September 17, 1947 | (20) August 26, 1948    |
| (5) March 2, 1944      | (13) September 29, 1947 | (21) September 3, 1948  |
| (6) October 10, 1944   | (14) October 23, 1947   | (22) September 22, 1948 |
| (7) February 27, 1945  | (15) January 15, 1948   | (23) November 3, 1948   |
| (8) February 4, 1946   | (16) January 18, 1948   | (24) November 15, 1948  |

Letters and reports advising the owner of needed changes and improvements have been sent by the Authority under the following dates:

- (1) September 14, 1943
- (2) September 29, 1943
- (3) November 6, 1943
- (4) August 17, 1946
- (5) October 29, 1947
- (6) December 4, 1947
- (7) January 27, 1948
- (8) July 27, 1948

In spite of these activities on the part of the Authority personnel, the owner has made little or no attempt to improve the operation and maintenance of the plant.

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4. Results of Laboratory Tests Made of Plant Efficiency

Date Samples were collected	5-day B.O.D. (P.P.M.)		Over-all Plant Efficiency
	Raw Sewage	Plant Effluent	
January 15, 1948	250	64	75%
August 26, 1948	505	124	75%
September 3, 1948	420	150	65%
September 22, 1948	*	155	---

\* No samples of raw sewage collected on this date.

5. List of Requirements Which Remain to be Carried Out.

- (1) Repair all leaks in influent sewer so it will be water tight.
- (2) Install flow-measuring device to measure flow entering plant.
- (3) Dispose of screenings removed from bar screen at frequent intervals and in a sanitary manner.
- (4) Skim off floating solids from water surface of primary tank more frequently and draw primary sludge at least twice each day.
- (5) Install thermometers on digester hot water heating lines so that water temperature can be determined and recorded. Maintain digester temperature between 85° and 95° F.
- (6) Eliminate in an approved manner the cross-connection between the domestic water supply and the sludge digester heating system.
- (7) Clean off the sludge beds and place them in proper operating condition so that digested sludge can be withdrawn from the digester at regular intervals or whenever necessary.
- (8) Maintain gas collection and burning equipment, including the waste gas burner, in proper operating condition.
- (9) Repair chlorine discharge line and maintain proper chlorine dosages.

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- (10) Maintain automatic dosing siphon, rotary distributor and nozzles in good condition so that sewage will not be by-passed to the outfall sewer from the siphon chamber.
- (11) Install mercury seal in distributor and make all other necessary repairs so that the distributor will rotate freely at all times.
- (12) Keep the trickling filter rock free of grass and weeds.
- (13) Make effluent weir of final tank perfectly level throughout its entire length.
- (14) Pump humus daily from final tank and discharge it into primary tank influent line and not directly to the digester.
- (15) Keep the entire plant grounds free of weeds and maintain all structures and mechanical equipment in good condition.

Above facts compiled by Oregon State Sanitary Authority, November 27, 1948

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BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY  
OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Sewage and Waste Disposal }  
by the city of Sherwood and the Frontier }  
Leather Company in the Public Waters of }  
the State of Oregon. }

CITATION

To the City of Sherwood, a municipal corporation;  
C.H. Sanders, Mayor of said city; Herbert Dahlke, Victor Muralt,  
Walter S. Bowen, and W. M. Adair, Councilmen of said city; and, to  
the Frontier Leather Company, Larry Smith, President and Manager of  
said Company

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, upon relation of the  
Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are  
commanded to appear before the Sanitary Authority of the State of  
Oregon, at Room 1, Behmke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. Eleventh Avenue,  
in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on  
Thursday, December 2, 1948, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock A.M., and  
then and there show cause, if any exists, why appropriate proceedings  
should not be instituted against you for the purpose of abating a  
public health hazard and nuisance condition created and existing by  
virtue of the disposal of inadequately treated sewage and wastes by  
said city and company in the public waters of the State of Oregon.

By order of the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon  
made and entered on the 17th day of November, 1948.

SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OREGON

signed

BY H. F. Wendel  
Chairman

PERTINENT FACTS REGARDING  
TANNERY WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEM AT SHERWOOD, OREGON

General Information

The Frontier Leather Company tannery, which is a new industrial establishment at Sherwood, Oregon, was built during the summer and fall of 1947, with operation of the plant starting in November of that year. It is located just inside the northeast corporate limits of the city and on the watershed of Rock Creek which is a small tributary of the Tualatin River.

The chrome tanning method is employed at this plant for the processing of some 2,000 pounds of deer skins per day. This results in the daily production of approximately 20,000 gallons of liquid tanning wastes which have an average 5-day B.O.D. content of 1,400 parts per million. In other words, the liquid wastes from this tannery are equivalent in strength to the sewage from a population of 1,360 persons, whereas, the present population of the entire city of Sherwood is probably not more than 650 persons.

When this plant was under construction, the first inspection of it by a representative of the Sanitary Authority was made on August 14, 1947. At that time it was learned that the city of Sherwood had agreed to provide proper waste disposal facilities for this new industry. In a detailed report dated August 21, 1947, the city and industry were advised by the Authority that adequate treatment would have to be provided for such wastes before they could be discharged into a public waterway. In spite of this fact, the only facilities which were provided for the disposal of the wastes consisted of a short outfall sewer which discharged into a ditch leading to Rock Creek.

On October 31, 1947, the city was again advised by letter that treatment facilities for the tannery wastes were required by state law. Finally, on November 21, 1947, a letter from C.H. Sanders, Mayor, stated that land had been purchased and that adequate storage lagoons would be installed so that the waters of Rock Creek would not be polluted.

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### Pollution of Rock Creek

In March 1948 complaints were received from farmers living along Rock Creek in which it was alleged that the stream was grossly polluted by the tannery wastes. The waters of Rock Creek were used by these farmers for livestock watering and irrigation purposes. The complaints also alleged extremely obnoxious odors along the ditch and the creek. An inspection on March 15, 1948, disclosed that not even the lagoons had yet been installed and that as a consequence the raw wastes were being discharged directly into the creek.

On March 26, 1948, a special meeting was held with the city council and the riparian property owners. As a result of that meeting the city council promised that in the future all the wastes would be kept out of Rock Creek. Shortly, thereafter, however, a series of three shallow lagoons was constructed on private property adjacent to the tannery and the overflow from these lagoons continued to flow into Rock Creek.

Finally on May 17, 1948, two formal petitions bearing 80 signatures were presented to the Sanitary Authority requesting prompt remedial action for this stream pollution. In response to these petitions, a comprehensive survey was started on May 24, 1948. The results or findings of this survey are contained in the "Report on Sanitary Survey of Industrial Waste Disposal, Frontier Leather Company, Sherwood Oregon" dated June, 1948.

Shortly after the first of June, 1948, the tannery suspended its operations so as to keep all wastes out of Rock Creek.

### Disposal of Wastes into Cedar Creek

The city council then proposed that the industry pump its wastes into the city sewer system which discharges into Cedar Creek, another small tributary of the Tualatin River. In the above mentioned report and also in a letter dated June 24, the city council was advised by the Authority that if the industry were permitted to discharge its wastes into the municipal sewerage system and thence into Cedar Creek, adequate facilities for the treatment of both domestic

Tannery Waste Disposal Problem  
at Sherwood, Oregon - 11/29/48

sewage and trade wastes would have to be provided. They were advised further that before any connections were made between the industry and the city sewer system the following steps would have to be taken:

- (1) A competent registered professional engineer must be retained to design the pretreatment works required at the tannery and the necessary sewers and treatment facilities for the city and to estimate the cost of construction of such facilities.
- (2) Complete arrangements must be made for financing the entire project either by approval of a general obligation bond issue and/or by other means.
- (3) A contract for the construction of the approved collection and treatment facilities must be let and actual construction underway.

The City then retained Stevens and Koon, Consulting Engineers, to design only a sewer line from the tannery to the city system. No plans were prepared by the engineers for either the pretreatment works at the tannery or the final treatment works at the city.

The industry officials in the meantime investigated the possibility of employing subsurface disposal by means of dug wells. This method, however, could not be approved of by either the Sanitary Authority or the State Board of Health because of the possibility of polluting nearby underground domestic water supplies and so it was abandoned.

On October 15, 1948, a complaint was received by the Sanitary Authority from the Tualatin Valley Sportsman Club of Sherwood in which it was alleged that the tannery wastes were being discharged through the City sewer into Cedar Creek.

An inspection on October 18, 1948, disclosed that lift pumps and an industrial waste sewer line had been installed and that the tannery wastes were being discharged through a city sewer into Cedar Creek which also receives the effluent from the city septic tanks and the wastes from the Portland Canning Company. It was also found that a revolving screen and a three-compartment settling tank had been

installed at the tannery to provide pre-treatment of the wastes before being pumped into the outfall sewer. No engineering plans nor specifications had been prepared for these facilities. Furthermore the sewer line which was installed from the tannery to the city was not constructed according to the plans which had been prepared.

#### Pollution of Cedar Creek

On October 19, 1948 and October 21, 1948, samples were collected from Cedar Creek and from the tannery effluent line. These samples were analyzed with the following results:

Sampling Point	Dissolved Oxygen (p.p.m.)		5-day B.O.D. (p.p.m.)	
	10-19-48	10-21-48	10-19-48	10-21-48
		A.M. P.M.		A.M. P.M.
Cedar Creek 100' above sewer	9.8	8.3 9.1	2.6	1.2 4.1
Cedar Creek 50' below sewer (Bridge below elevator)	4.8	4.8 4.3	33	51 84
Cedar Creek $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below sewer (Bridge below school)	2.5	3.7 4.0	18	40 35
Cedar Creek $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below sewer (Hwy. 99W bridge)	1.2	0 0	21	50 33
Cedar Creek $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles below sewer--		3.2 1.6	--	7 15
Tannery pretreatment plant effluent	0	0	880 *	377*

\* composite samples. On October 21 the tannery effluent was being diluted with ground water pumped from a shallow well near the tannery.

The above data show that Cedar Creek below the point of discharge for the tannery wastes was grossly polluted. At the Hwy. 99 W bridge, for example, there was little or no dissolved oxygen present and B.O.D. of the stream at that point was still 21 to 50 p.p.m. These results may be compared with analyses made of the same stream on May 25, 1948 when only sewage effluent was being discharged into it. On that date the stream at the bridge below the elevator had 9.2 p.p.m. of dissolved oxygen and a B.O.D. of 6.0 p.p.m. and at the bridge below the school 8.9 p.p.m. of dissolved oxygen and a B.O.D. of 5.5 p.p.m.

Tannery Waste Disposal Problem  
at Sherwood, Oregon - 11/29/48

On November 12, 1948, another inspection was made of Cedar Creek and the following conditions were noted:

1. At the bridge 50' below the tannery outfall the stream had a dark green color with white froth and scum on the surface. Gas bubbles were also evident. An odor was readily perceptible.
2. At the bridge  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile below the tannery outfall the stream had a dark bile green color and the surface of the water was literally covered with small gas bubbles. Odors were definitely noticeable at this point.

Above information compiled by Sanitary Authority, November 29, 1948.

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## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of the

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

February 25, 1949

The Thirty-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:40 A.M., February 25, 1949, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S.W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B.A. McPhillips, Chas. E. Stricklin, Blaine Hallock, and John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Senior Sanitary Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler, Assistant Sanitary Engineer. Also present were Robert R. Harris, Sanitary Engineer with the U.S. Public Health Service; and the following persons:

Wm. A. Bowes	representing	The city of Portland
Herman Kehrli	"	The League of Oregon Cities
R.L. McGrath	"	Div. of Water Pollution Control, U.S.P.H.S.
A.F. Bartsch	"	" " " "
C.H. Sanders, Mayor	"	City of Sherwood
John N. Lansing	"	Columbia Empire Industries, Inc.
L.M. Thurlow	"	Frontier Leather Company
Orville Samuelson	"	Frontier Leather Company
P.W. Cookingham, Attorney	"	Frontier Leather Company
Larry Smith, President	"	Frontier Leather Company
R.W. Hensel	"	Portland Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Morrison	"	The Oregonian

MINUTES: - The minutes of the Thirty-seventh meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried, that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: - Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action taken by the Chief Engineer on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
12-3-48	Reedsport	Hospital sewerage	Cond. Approval
12-3-48	Monmouth	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Not approved
12-20-48	Oak Grove	School sewerage (revised plans)	Approved
12-20-48	Gold Beach	Trunk sewer	Prov. approval
12-21-48	John Day	Outfall trunk sewer	Not approved
12-21-48	Newport	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
12-24-48	Medford	Camp White Trunk sewer (revised plans)	Approved
12-27-48	Monmouth	Sewage treatment plant (final plans)	Preliminary and Prov. Approval
1-6-49	John Day	Final revisions to sewage plant	Approved
1-18-49	Siletz	C.D. Johnson Lbr. Co. camp sewerage	Approved
1-20-49	Eugene	Sewerage system for W.J. Coust Addition	Not approved
1-25-49	Vermont Hills	Permanent sewage treatment plant	Not approved
1-25-49	Detroit Dam	Septic tank system for control house	Approved
1-26-49	Drain	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
2-2-49	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Approved
2-3-49	Springfield	Industrial waste recovery system-Weyerhaeuser Pulp Mill	Approved
2-3-49	Baker	Sewer extensions	Approved
2-3-49	Eugene	Sewage Plant design data W.J. Coust Addition	Not approved
2-8-49	Eugene	Sewer extension	Approved
2-9-49	Oswego	New pumping station for Conifer Terrace	Prov. approval

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## Project Plans - con.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
2-9-49	Coos Bay	Sewer extension	Approval withheld pending further progress RE: Disposal
2-9-49	Heppner	Hospital sewerage	Not approved
2-10-49	Eugene	Bethel School sewerage	Not approved
2-11-49	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
2-18-49	Woodburn	Interceptors and sewer Ext.	Approval withheld pending corrections
2-18-49	Albany	Sewer extension	Approved
2-21-49	Carlton	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
2-24-49	Central point	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
2-24-49	Coquille	High School sewerage	Prov. approval
2-24-49	Eugene	Howard Lane School	Prov. approval

PORTLAND SEWERAGE PROJECT:-With the approval of those present, the Chairman amended the order of business and called on Mr. William A. Bowes, Commissioner of Public Works, Portland, Oregon, for a report on the status of the Portland sewerage project.

The Commissioner stated that three units of the project - the Columbia Slough interceptor, the St. Johns interceptor, and the Columbia Blvd. interceptor - were now complete; that ninety (90%) percent of the equipment for the sewage treatment plant had been purchased; and that the city expected to advertise for bids for 16,400 feet of sewer tunnel, the Peninsula interceptor, on March 15, and for the treatment plant and outfall sewer on April 1.

Commissioner Bowes advised the Authority that: - (1) the estimated cost of the entire project was now \$15,890,000; (2) that the full sewer-user's charge would become effective on April 10, 1949; and that the city expected to complete the project within two and one-half to three years. He then furnished the

Authority with a copy of a report dated January 26, 1949, on the status of the Portland project, such report having previously been submitted to the Portland city council.

After a brief discussion, the members of the Authority advised Commissioner Bowes that they were satisfied with the progress being made on the Portland sewerage project at the present time.

FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY & THE CITY OF SHERWOOD: - The Chairman then called on Mr. Kenneth H. Spies to report on the status of the Frontier Leather Company case at Sherwood, Oregon. Mr. Spies reported that the city of Sherwood had entered into a contract with an engineering firm to make a preliminary study of the sewage and waste disposal problem for Sherwood in an attempt to work out a solution which would take care of the city of Sherwood, the Frontier Leather Company, and the Portland Canning Company; and that the engineers had already started work on that study. It was also reported that as the result of a conference with the engineers, they had stated that the report would be completed by March 15, and that if their recommendations met with approval of the Sanitary Authority and the estimate of cost indicated the project was within the realm of possibility, the city would proceed immediately with final plans and specifications which could be completed by June 1, 1949, after which date it would require time to enter into a contract to undertake general construction. No estimate had yet been obtained, however, as to when the construction would actually be started, but it was thought improbable that the disposal plant could be completed before the low water period this summer. Mr. Warren Clark of Salem is the consulting engineer who has been retained by the city of Sherwood for this work.

Mr. Veatch then raised the question as to what the tannery was going to do in the meantime, inasmuch as Mr. Spies' report did not mention anything that might be done on a temporary basis.

Mr. P.W. Cookingham, attorney for the Frontier Leather Company, then reported that since the last meeting with the Authority on this subject, there had been some

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very expensive temporary installations made by the tannery in the way of settling basins and screening machinery so that the actual effluent from the tannery itself had been very much diluted; that much of the undesirable matter had been eliminated from the overflow at the tannery; and that recent tests at the outfall of the tannery had shown decided improvement. It was later pointed out by Mr. Spies, however, that these temporary preliminary treatment facilities had been installed before the Sanitary Authority had made its investigation last October, and that no changes or improvements had been made by the tannery since the last Sanitary Authority meeting. This fact was substantiated by Mr. Larry Smith, Frontier Leather Company official.

Mr. Cockingham reported further that tests made in the river itself since the last meeting showed conditions which according to the testing laboratory indicated very nominal pollution as far as the tannery was concerned and, therefore, it seemed to the Company that pending the time when more permanent arrangements could be made that the situation had improved enough over what it was when originally presented to the Authority so there could be no serious objections to continuing as they now were. He also stated that they had spent over \$10,000 and that conditions had been improved as much as could be done without the further cooperation of the city of Sherwood. He suggested that under those conditions, the Sanitary Authority might consider the continuance of the present situation until permanent plans could be financed and completed.

Mr. McPhillips then asked that in case the operation of the tannery were continued, if the operation could be adjusted to reduce pollution in July, August, and September, the months of low stream flow. Mr. Smith stated the tannery would have to close during the summer months.

Mr. Spies reported that the tannery had submitted to the Authority copies of the analyses made by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory on Samples collected from the river. He said that due to high water which existed at the time the samples were collected no claim had been made by the Authority that conditions

in the stream at that period of the year were objectionable, but that gross pollution occurs during the period of low flow in Cedar Creek. Mr. Spies then reported that there have been no changes made in the treatment of these wastes since the Sanitary Authority had made its last tests.

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Mayor Sanders of Sherwood advised that to offset the low water condition, the tannery had drilled two wells and intends to pump this clear water into Cedar Creek. Mayor Sanders also reported that they had no definite plan of financing a sewage treatment project, but that he believed that in conjunction with the cannery and the tannery such a project could be financed. He stated that the city of Sherwood now has a sewer-user charge equal to 30% of the water bills, and he believed that public opinion was back of the city now to complete the project. The city will have to have a revenue bond issue when the exact cost is known which will be around \$75,000, more or less. Mayor Sanders also said that the only bonded indebtedness now of the city of Sherwood is \$28,000 in water bonds.

Mr. Herman Kehrli of the League of Oregon Cities reported on two definite procedures under the law by which the city can finance their sanitary facilities. He believed that the problem of statutory debt limitation has not been the stumbling block because cities can follow a procedure which does not put any legal limitation on the indebtedness. Mr. Kehrli also reported that Oregon State Legislature is now working on a plan under which state money could be loaned to the smaller communities at a low rate of interest through the purchase of city bonds even though the private bonding market would not buy the bonds; and he believed that there would be something definite along this line before too long a time.

Mr. Sanders next asked whether pollution would continue if the tannery were closed. Mr. Spies stated that the nuisance caused by the tannery would be abated, but that pollution by domestic sewage would continue.

Mr. Veatch then raised the question as to just what authority the Authority had under the statutes, inasmuch as he did not believe the Sanitary Authority

could give permission to any person to pollute a stream on and after the effective date of this act.

A discussion then followed on the amount of pollution actually being caused by the tannery and whether the plant could be operated until the municipal treatment plant had been placed in operation.

Mr. Wendel then asked what assurance the city could give that conditions would be controlled during the season; but none could be given. Mr. Everts next stated that the city should furnish assurance that a nuisance would not be created, otherwise, an abatement order should be issued. Mr. Veatch called attention to the fact that this was a new plant; that it had been constructed after the passage of the Sanitary Authority act; that plans for waste treatment had not been submitted for review and approval; and that the Authority had no other alternative but to require compliance with the law. Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that unless operation of the tannery could be arranged to slow up production during the period of low flow in the creek, there would be no other alternative but to close the plant during that period.

Mr. Smith, President of the Frontier Leather Company, thought that work could be arranged to slow up production during the period of low flow in the creek. Mr. Spies and Mr. Everts reminded him that no nuisance conditions could be permitted whatsoever, and if such did result, the Authority would have no other alternative but to issue an abatement order. Mr. Wendel was in favor of the plant continuing operation during the period of planning for treatment of wastes, provided no nuisances be created, and Mr. Spies also felt that action should be deferred to see if they would be able to install the necessary treatment works. Mr. Hallock was willing, in view of the above, to postpone action at the present time regarding this matter. Mr. McPhillips believed that since the parties involved were apparently acting in good faith, action should be deferred at the present time. Mr. Veatch and Mr. Everts again reminded the tannery officials, however, that the Authority was in such a position that if

any individual should take action against the company there would be no alternative but to close the plant.

It was, therefore, decided that the Authority would take no action against the city of Sherwood or the tannery at the present time, pending progress toward the installation of adequate treatment works to effectively handle the wastes causing the pollution in question. Mr. Cookingham stated that his clients understood that the Authority was not making a binding commitment.

At this point the representatives from the tannery and city of Sherwood left the meeting.

CONIFER TERRACE, OSWEGO:- The secretary reported that Budget Homes, Inc., had employed engineers to redesign the sewage pumping station at Conifer Terrace, and that the company was apparently complying with the order of the Sanitary Authority. The secretary was instructed to keep in touch with the project and if the required corrections were not made, to refer the matter to the Attorney General for action.

WOOD VILLAGE:- Mr. Everts stated it was his belief that the officials of Wood Village were trying to comply with the order of the Authority, but that weather conditions had prevented completion of the work. The secretary was instructed to write the officials of the Wood Village project that while the Authority recognized that weather conditions had held up required improvements at their plant, the Sanitary Authority now expects them to proceed with the work, which must be completed within thirty (30) days; and if the project is not placed in proper operating condition within the thirty (30) days, the Authority will have no alternative but to refer the matter to the Attorney General.

MUNICIPAL PROJECTS:-

Albany - The secretary reported that the city of Albany had requested approval for the installation of another sewer in the southwest part of the city which would temporarily discharge untreated sewage into the Calapooya River. He believed the city was prepared to make progress toward the solution of the sewage disposal problem, but to date no sewer rental charge had been approved, and there was no

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definite decision on financing the program for the necessary facilities. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that inasmuch as Albany had not really done anything definite regarding the financing of their sewage disposal problem, some action should be required of them at once. After some discussion, the secretary was instructed to cite the city of Albany to appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

Oswego - Inasmuch as the city of Oswego had reported no progress in the preparation of engineering or fiscal plans, the secretary was instructed to also cite the city of Oswego to appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

Sheridan - Inasmuch as the city of Sheridan had reported no progress in the preparation of engineering or fiscal plans, the secretary was instructed to cite the city of Sheridan to appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

Corvallis - The plan to increase the sewer user charge submitted by the city of Corvallis was then reviewed by the Authority. This plan provided for an increase in the sewer-user charge to 50% of the water bill which within a five year period or less would accumulate enough money to pay cash for the sewage treatment plant, the latter to be constructed in 1954. There then followed a discussion on the matter of whether Corvallis should be allowed to defer for this length of time construction of the sewage treatment plant, or whether they should be required to proceed at once. It was believed by some of the members that Corvallis should be cited to appear before the Authority.

With reference to the plan submitted by Corvallis to extend sewer lines in certain sections of the city and to defer the planning for the construction of sewage treatment plant, the secretary was directed to advise Corvallis that this plan does not meet with the approval of the Authority, and that it would be necessary for them to proceed with the construction of the sewage treatment plant at an earlier date.

It was Mr. Everts' opinion that a dead-line should be set for each city in the various basins of the state for compliance with requirements of the Authority.

for the abatement of stream pollution. The opinion was also expressed that each individual case should be considered separately on the basis of magnitude, financing, etc., and advice be given that the Authority is preparing to issue an order that required facilities be completed within a specified time. Mr. Veatch was of the same opinion, and the secretary was instructed to notify all cities not making satisfactory progress that the Authority is considering issuing an order setting a definite time for completion of sewage disposal plants.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Herman Kehrli for an expression of an opinion on the subject of municipal sewage disposal. Mr. Kehrli believed that many cities are planning to have sewage treatment plants completed by the time Portland has their sewerage project completed. He also advised the Authority that a bill was contemplated which would appropriate \$10,000,000 for sewage plant construction in small cities at an interest rate of 2%. He believed that Governor McKay would support this bill and that it was the only way that the situation can be handled in the financially hardpressed municipalities. Mr. Kehrli further reported that in the budget submitted by the President for Public Law 845 there was no appropriation for loans on the construction of sewage disposal plants, but only for the engineering on such work.

The meeting was recessed at 12:15 for lunch.

The Authority reconvened at 1:25 P.M. with the following persons present:

Keith Fenner	representing	Birds-Eye-Snider
S.E. Lasselle	"	Portland Canning Co., Inc.
Chester K. Sterrett	"	Portland Chamber of Commerce
R.W. Hensel	"	" " " "
Pete Mortensen	"	Milwaukie Rod & Gun Club
H. Loren Thompson	"	Stevens & Koon, Consulting Engineers
Carl Huber	"	Birds-Eye-Snider
Louie Laurence	"	Reid Murdock, Salem
Glen Holman	"	" " "
C.R. Tulley	"	Northwest Cannery Association, Portland
C.A. Sartain	"	Federation Community Clubs
Ralph Ely	"	
C.L. Beardsley	"	Apple Growers Ass'n., Hood River
Harry C. Munson	"	Libby, McNeill & Libby, Portland
L.T. Stephens	"	Calif. Packing Corp., Portland

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Carl E. Green	representing	Consulting Engineer, Portland
G.R. Cranor	"	Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., Salem
Peter W. Welch	"	Federation of Community Clubs
W.A. Rushlight	"	A.G. Rushlight & Co.
David B. Charlton	"	Izaak Walton League
A.F. Bartsch & R.R. Harris	"	Div. Water Pollution Control, USPHS
Ed F. Averill		
S.W. Hill		
Lynn D. Johnson	"	Federation of Community Clubs

INDUSTRIAL WASTES: Mr. Wendel opened the meeting by stating that the Authority would consider the matter of industrial wastes first, and requested the secretary to report on the pulp and paper industry. The secretary reported that the monthly reports, requested previously by the Authority, from the individual mills concerning the quality and quantity of their wastes, were being received by the Authority.

Mr. Wendel outlined the progress being made by the pulp and paper mills, and invited comments from those present regarding this matter. Mr. Everts presented information on the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's recovery plant at Longview, Washington, and advised those present that within the next three months they will be able to determine the cost of that operation and that data will be available to other mills interested in the process. Prior to this date, changes in equipment were necessary and it could not be determined definitely just what could be accomplished by this method. It was pointed out that in a previous meeting with representatives of sulfite mills in Oregon it was indicated that some mills were interested in the new process and would await the outcome of its trial operation, and that if the process were successful, it would be up to the individual mills to determine just what can be done by them to substitute that process for the one now being used. Mr. Hallock stated that the mills in Oregon had been given some grace period in order to determine just what the process being used at the Weyerhaeuser Mill would bring forth.

Mr. A.F. Bartsch of the Division of Water Pollution Control, U.S. Public Health Service, made the following statement: "I am not well-versed in the mechanics of disposal of sulfite pulp wastes. My knowledge of sulfite pulp waste liquor disposal

is not much, but I have picked up a few bits of knowledge as they apply in Wisconsin. A long time ago, attempts were made in Wisconsin to dispose of waste sulfite liquor by dilution in such a manner that it would alleviate the contamination. This was to be done by building lagoons to hold liquor for a period of time so the liquor could be discharged into the stream at various times depending upon the stream flow. The results of this method were not good. The liquor leached out of the lagoon area and caused contamination of water supplies.

Another thing that was tried was to use waste sulfite liquor as a road binder by sprinkling it on roads in an attempt to bind the materials together. Although there were some difficulties in the work, that process is still being used in certain parts of the state. When this process was first started, the Stream Sanitation Committee of Wisconsin was considerably worried about what might happen during a rain in which some of the organic material from the road-binding material would drain into roadside ditches and hence back to some of the smaller streams. Investigations along that line indicate that the leaching was insignificant and had no detrimental effect on streams.

At Appleton, Wisconsin, funds were used for performing research work. An experimental trickling filter was used which produced good reductions in B.O.D., but because of the nature of sulfite liquor, I believe their conclusions indicate the cost of constructing a filter of the size required to handle the wastes would be too expensive, so that method was abandoned.

Attempts were also made to alleviate the pollutional results by pumping air into the water under pressure. The points for this procedure were placed along the stream. The chemical evidences of improvement, however, were very slight.

The most promising step taken so far is the installation during the past year of a plant where sulfite liquor is used as a medium for growing yeast, located at Rhinelander, Wisconsin. The last information received was that during December they had shipped out the first carload of yeast. The cost of the plant

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was very high, and yet was large enough to handle only half the waste from a 100-ton mill. At the present time, a plant is being constructed for full scale operation".

Mr. Wendel asked the question at this point if any further steps should be taken against the pulp industry at this time. No comments were made.

Mr. Rushlight then made the following comments: "I am interested in water and sewage treatment. We have been experimenting for some time and have spent \$45,000 to date on the ozone process. This process was never fully developed for sewage treatment and further research is necessary in order to perfect the process. We have installed in Portland a small pilot plant at the residence of Mr. Earl Wilkinson, President of the First National Bank, who lives at West Slope. This plant has been working for sometime, and periodic samples are being run. This type of process offers a great deal of promise. Another pilot plant is located in Olympia, Washington. I thought that the Sanitary Authority might in some way be able to get Oregon State College to help carry on some research on this method." Mr. Rushlight offered cooperation in research work, expressed his belief that the appropriation for the Authority should be increased in carrying out their work, and invited members of the Authority to visit the pilot plant in West Slope.

Dr. Erickson then asked the question as to whether anyone present knew of any state that has successfully solved the pulp and paper pollution problem.

Mr. G.R. Cranor, representative of the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company at Salem, Oregon, made the remark that no one has yet perfected a method to handle pollution from this source, and said research was being carried on all over the country, but no one has yet found a method of eliminating it, at least chemically. It was his opinion that the magnesium base seems to be the one to give the best results, and that the solution to this problem is a question of knowing what to do.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Cranor if it was their plan to follow the Weyerhaeuser method if it proved successful. Mr. Cranor stated that the process has been discussed but he did not know definitely if the management of Oregon Pulp and Paper Company planned to use it. They are, however, watching closely what happens at Longview.

Mr. Wendel stated that Crown Zellerbach Corporation was the only mill that gave any definite information of what they proposed to do to abate the nuisance caused by their mills, and asked if there were anything that could be done at this time to force the other mills to some definite action. He stated further that other mills are merely furnishing reports as stated above, but no progress is being made to solve the problem.

Mr. Veatch believed that the matter should not be allowed to run on indefinitely without some progress being made, and if it comes down to the matter that there is no practical way to eliminate contamination from the streams and if it reaches a point where no method can be found to solve the pollution problem; then since the good of the State is paramount, other locations for the mills might have to be found.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that the paper and pulp mills be notified to appear before the Authority at a time to be fixed by the Chairman, to submit progress reports together with plans for their proposed program of pollution abatement.

Mr. Chester K. Sterrett, Manager Industries Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, presented the following paper at the meeting:- "The Industries Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce has had occasion to contact the staff of the Oregon Sanitary Commission many times in recent years with respect to sewage disposal and water supply plans of new industries desiring to locate in this territory. In this work, the Sanitary Authority has been very helpful to us in supplying the necessary technical information required to enable these new plants to meet the requirements of the State Law.

The problem of dealing with waste disposal problems of industries in existence before this law went into effect in 1938, has also been of great concern to the Authority, but it is our opinion that this situation is being handled in an intelligent manner by the Authority. Certain of our industries,

such as the paper mills, are conducting their own research in disposal problems, and through this work and activities of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, are making progress on the matter of handling the waste materials put into the streams of the States.

Many of the cities of Oregon, - Portland for example, are installing sewage disposal plants, and this progress indicates that from the long-range standpoint, the objectives of the State Sanitary Act are gradually being accomplished. With certain types of industrial waste, there have been no adequate technical methods developed as yet that would enable the industry to treat these wastes economically, and it is hoped that the Sanitary Authority will continue its policy of being lenient with these industries until a good and practical method of treating these wastes, or abating pollution can be developed.

Also, certain industries may not be adequately financed to pay for a complete waste treatment plant without impairing their capital structure. In such cases, if a method could be worked out to have the state or some other agency construct the project, allowing the industry to amortize this cost with interest over a period of years, it might help speed up the elimination of stream pollution in the state.

The cooperative manner of approach by the Sanitary Authority and its technicians, is greatly appreciated by us at the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and it is our feeling that eventually the objectives of the Sanitary Laws will be worked out, and that pollution will be abated in our streams."

CANNERY WASTES:

Mr. S. E. Laselle of the Portland Canning Company, Inc., which has plants at Sherwood and Forest Grove, then appeared before the Authority. He was informed that the Sherwood situation had been discussed at the morning session and that it was understood that the Portland Canning Company was to participate with the city of Sherwood and the Frontier Leather Company in financing a treatment

plant for the disposal of wastes from their Sherwood plant. Mr. Lasselle presented the attitude of the Portland Canning Company towards the cost of such a project, and said they had put in screens and done all that could be done to alleviate the pollution caused by their company. Mr. Wendel advised Mr. Lasselle that the Authority could take no other stand but to expect the canning industry to help solve the problem of stream pollution which is caused by their industry.

Mr. Ed. F. Averill stated that he was present at the meeting to urge the Authority to put pressure on the pulp and paper industry to solve their waste pollution problems. He stated that for 24 years the pulp and paper industry had been stalling, and that they are still stalling, and that the time had come to advise them that they must present to the Authority information as to just what plans they have made, what they are doing about them and when they expect to put them into operation to relieve the situation.

Mr. Hallock stated that the Authority knew of no mills successfully abating the pollution problem.

Mr. Averill replied that it was not up to the Authority to solve the problem. Mr. Hallock pointed out that no one seems to know what to do about it and that the Authority would be glad to have a solution to the problem. Mr. Wendel then requested Mr. Averill that if he had a specific solution, to please give it to the Authority. Mr. Averill stated that it was the duty of the Authority, now that the problem had been solved in Wisconsin, to see that they are not polluting the streams of Oregon.

Mr. Wendel advised Mr. Averill that this Commission did not think the time was right for closing the mills, and called on Mr. Bartsch for a further report on the Wisconsin program.

Mr. Bartsch made the following statement: "I have seen rivers in Wisconsin grossly polluted. On September 19 of last year I was present at a pollution hearing to get the story of the pulp manufacturers along the lower Fox River

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in Wisconsin. This river runs into Green Bay. At the hearing it was brought out that of the 15 mills in the state of Wisconsin there are only two of them using the same method for treating sulfite waste liquor. That was significant because it indicated that conditions were not satisfactory for all to operate in the same manner. In spite of all the activities they have not solved the problem of pollution. The Wisconsin River has an area or length in which the dissolved oxygen is zero as a result of waste pollution. The lower Fox River for a distance of about 18 miles had a dissolved oxygen content of zero for most of the summer. It all indicates to me that the waste sulfite liquor problem has not yet been solved." In addition, Mr. Bartsch pointed out that the Wildlife group at the Wisconsin hearing had made reference to the excellent progress being made in the Pacific Northwest on sulfite liquor disposal.

Mr. Veatch then stated that all industries that are putting pollution into the streams will eventually have to stop the practice; those industries that were operating before the Sanitary Authority law was established should be required to show why the pollution problem cannot be solved; and that they must get busy and solve the problem themselves, or get out of business. He also stated that it is simply a business proposition on the part of the industry, or of anyone polluting the public waterways of the state, but he did not believe it best to insist that the pollution be stopped immediately. The Authority has since 1942 been writing municipalities and industries urging them to give this matter thorough consideration, and most of the municipalities are making progress. Mr. Veatch mentioned that a great many of the industries also are making progress in working out the problem; and that he really saw no other course that the Authority can take except by constantly writing all of them regarding this matter and if they are not doing anything to solve the problem, then clamp down on them.

Dr. David B. Charlton offered the following comments: "I have been in close touch with the pollution question for the last 20 years. There are two important facts I would like to mention pertaining to this matter: (1) the responsibility

for cleaning up the streams is that of industry and municipalities; and (2) the industry or municipality can usually do it."

Mr. Wendel then asked Dr. Charlton as to what specific advice he might have. Dr. Charlton replied that he would have told industry to show real tangible evidence on their part in abating the pollution. If they cannot solve the problem, they must then close down. He believed the reports that have been requested of the pulp and paper mills should be real progress reports and that the Authority would be more effective and get greater cooperation.

Mr. Hallock told Dr. Charlton that the Commission had been in existence only ten years, and asked if he considered \$30,000,000 spent in abating pollution as being negligible progress. Dr. Charlton replied that the amount mentioned by Mr. Hallock was the total cost of abating domestic sewage pollution and did not include industrial wastes. Mr. Hallock then presented the accomplishments of the Authority over a ten year period.

Mr. Wendel asked Dr. Charlton for his recommendations, and Dr. Charlton presented the following:- (1) make industry show tangible evidence of progress; (2) close down Lebanon pulp mill if the Company cannot solve the problem; (3) notify violators to have plans ready within a year; and (4) revise reports to include information on pollution problems that are still unsolved as well as to show any progress made.

The meeting was recessed for fifteen minutes, after which discussions of municipal sewage disposal were resumed.

North Bend: A report received from North Bend was submitted by Mr. Everts. The report covered a proposed plan of finance and construction for the North Bend sewerage project which called for completion of the treatment plant by 1953. MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the plan submitted by North Bend be approved.

Coos Bay: MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the Authority encourage the city of Coos Bay to adopt a plan similar to

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that of North Bend pertaining to their sewage disposal problem, and that until such a plan has been adopted the city not be permitted to install any more out-fall sewers into the Bay.

Southwest Portland: The Sanitary Authority decided to notify by newspaper the residents of Southwest Hills in Multnomah County that existing sewage disposal facilities are not satisfactory and that unless something is done regarding same, the Authority will have to take action to alleviate the situation.

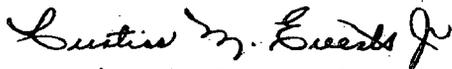
Miscellaneous Cities: Reports on the status of the progress being made by other cities in the state were reviewed and the secretary was instructed to transmit by letter appropriate instructions to each of the cities.

PRIORITIES FOR FEDERAL AID:- The secretary brought to the attention of the members the fact that the Sanitary Authority is to approve any application from municipalities to Congress for federal aid, and that the Authority must prepare a plan of priorities. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that Mr. Everts work with the League of Oregon Cities to establish a priority schedule for federal aid to municipalities.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:- It was recommended that public relations work be continued by Mr. David L. Piper of the Health Education Section of the State Board of Health, and his organization.

There being no further business, the date of the next meeting was set for April 9; and the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted:



Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-NINTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 26, 1949

The Thirty-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:35 P.M., April 26, 1949, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B. A. McPhillips, Chas. E. Stricklin, Blaine Hallock, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: - The minutes of the Thirty-eighth meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS:- Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
3-2-49	Coquille	Coquille School Sewerage	Approved
3-2-49	Dillard	Dillard School Sewerage	Approved
3-2-49	Multnomah County	Collins View School Sewerage	Approved
3-4-49	North Bend	Interceptor sewers, etc.	Not approved
3-7-49	West Salem	Preliminary Engineering report	Approved
3-9-49	Waldport	Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
3-10-49	Sherwood	Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
3-14-49	Central Point	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
3-21-49	Woodburn	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
3-22-49	Lane County	Bailey Hill School sewerage	Not approved
3-22-49	Woodburn	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Approved
3-24-49	Hepner	Hospital sewerage	Not approved
3-24-49	Multnomah County	Gilbert School sewerage	Approved
3-24-49	Jackson County	Evans Valley School sewerage	Approved
3-24-49	Sheridan	Preliminary report	No action req'd.
3-28-49	North Bend	Interceptor sewers (revised plans)	Approved
3-28-49	North Bend	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
3-29-49	Lincoln County	C. D. Johnson Lumber Company Camp sewerage	Approved
3-30-49	Hepner	Hospital sewerage	Not approved
3-30-49	Central Point	Sewage Treatment plant	Approved
3-30-49	Woodburn	Industrial Waste disposal Birds Eye-Snyder Cannery	Prov. approval
4-12-49	Roseburg	Cloverdale Addition-Temporary sewage plant	Prov. approval
4-12-49	Burns	Sewer extensions	Not approved
4-14-49	Molalla	High School sewerage	Approved
4-15-49	Empire	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-15-49	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-19-49	North Bend	Sewage treatment plant (revised plans)	Approved
4-19-49	Clackamas County	Cottrell School sewerage	Approved
4-19-49	Salem	Capitola Grade School sewerage	Approved
4-19-49	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-23-49	Mill City	Housing project sewerage	Approved

MUNICIPAL PROJECTS:-The cities of Sheridan, Toledo, Oswego, Albany, and Myrtle Creek had been requested to send representatives to the meeting and explain why more

progress had not been made in planning for the early installation of needed sewerage improvements. In addition, Corvallis and Springfield had requested permission to present their progress report in person at the meeting.

Sheridan- The Chairman called on the representatives of the city of Sheridan to identify themselves. Mr. W. H. Smith, Mayor; Francis Bradley and Robert D. Cole, Councilmen, announced that they represented the city of Sheridan at the hearing. Mr. Everts then reported that Sheridan is in need of a complete sewer system and sewage treatment plant in order to abate stream pollution; and he outlined the steps taken by the Authority since 1939 to obtain voluntary cooperation from the city of Sheridan in the matter of the construction of such facilities.

Mayor W. H. Smith stated that a preliminary survey had been made for the city of Sheridan last year by Mr. R. H. Corey, consulting engineer, and that in the city budget an amount of \$1,000 had been set aside to pay for this survey. There was still an unpaid balance of \$500 on the cost of the survey which the city had anticipated paying from a \$2.00 per month sewer assessment; however, when action of the council rescinded this sewer user charge, it left a debt of \$500.

Mayor Smith said that with regard to the matter of there being no progress reported at the meeting in February, 1949, subsequent action of the council had levied an assessment of 50¢ per month on each water user within the corporate limits of the city, which was collected for the first time on the water bills between the first and 10th of March 1949. He reported that this money is set aside in a sewer sinking fund and so labeled, and that the assessment will bring in about \$4,000 per year. The fringe area, adjacent to the city, was not included in the sewer assessment, nor were the commercial users, because of the inability of the council to arrive at an equitable charge. Only part of the fringe area is using water, and a resolution was passed by the council early in 1949 to protect first the residents within the city limits.

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Mayor Smith advised the Sanitary Authority that the bonded indebtedness of the city of Sheridan at the present time is \$45,000, and that there was no provision at the present time for setting aside money for sewer facilities other than the water-user charge of 50¢ per month. In the discussion that followed relative to the lack of progress made by the city within the last ten years, Mr. Wendel asked Mayor Smith as to just when he thought they would be able to install a sewage disposal system. Mayor Smith stated that, regardless of the attitude of himself or the council, there was a definite limitation as to the public's acceptance of the idea as a whole. Mr. Wendel then asked Mayor Smith if he believed it would be of assistance for the Authority to issue an order to the city at this time. Mr. Hallock stated that the city of Sheridan had a tax base that would justify their voting a special tax levy; which would be in addition to the opportunity to continue to collect the sewer user charges; therefore, they could vote a special tax levy and also vote a bond issue. Mr. Hallock also believed that the only way to bring this matter of the necessity of installing sanitary sewers home to the people would be to confront them with an abatement order.

Councilman Bradley from Sheridan thought that a bond issue or tax levy would not go over. He stated that he had talked with a newspaper man concerning a tax levy, and that it was his opinion that the citizens were not in favor of it. Mr. Hallock explained that there were three ways to finance this matter - by bond issue, special tax levy, and a continuance of the sewer -user charge. Mayor Smith wanted to know what would happen if the public were to vote on these different methods of financing the matter, and they turned it down. Mr. Hallock advised that then the only procedure would be to compel the city to abate the nuisance. Mr. Wendel advised that if it became necessary for the Authority to issue an order, it would be to the effect that the city of Sheridan cease discharging their sewage into the Yamhill River.

Councilman Cole said he realized fully that the Sanitary Authority had already given the city of Sheridan ten years to take some action in the matter, but that they were three new members of the council who had no knowledge of the program. He

also stated that if the Authority saw fit to enforce the law fully, there would be nothing that the city could do about it.

The new legislation that has been adopted by the state of Oregon relative to the financing of sewers and sewage treatment works in small financially distressed cities was then discussed.

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Mr. Wendel reminded the representatives of the city of Sheridan that if they had acted in good faith in establishing a sinking fund for the purpose of installing the much needed sewer system when the matter was first brought up, they would at this time have a sizeable amount on hand for this purpose. He further reminded the city that the law is on the statute books of the state and that it is the responsibility of the Authority to enforce the law. Mr. McPhillips was of the opinion that the city could obtain some aid from private homes and business establishments who did not now have satisfactory sewage disposal facilities.

Mr. Hallock inquired as to how much time it would take for the city to prepare and present to the Authority a concrete plan on this matter. The Mayor replied that it would not take very long, but he was quite sure that the community would vote down both a special tax levy and a bond issue.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the city of Sheridan be granted a period of 30 days to prepare and submit a tentative concrete program to take care of the sewage disposal problem, including engineering and fiscal plans. Mayor Smith requested that they be furnished with detailed instructions as to just what this concrete plan should include. Mr. Hallock advised that it is to include both engineering plans and adequate financing plans. Following further discussion at a later point in the meeting the above motion was amended to grant the city 60 days in which to submit their program.

Mr. Wendel asked Mayor Smith if it would enable the city to bring the matter to a head faster if the Authority were to issue an order for abatement at this time. Mayor Smith was of the opinion that it would take time for the new council to get

started on the project. He preferred that no order be issued at this time. The representatives of Sheridan were then excused from the meeting.

Toledo: The city of Toledo was represented by Mayor M. G. Hammerness and C. D. McCluskey, City Attorney. The secretary of the Sanitary Authority briefly reviewed this case, outlining the steps taken by the Authority from 1942 to the present time to obtain voluntary compliance by the city of Toledo to have the needed sewage treatment facilities installed. Mr. Wendel then asked the city to state what they had done regarding the matter. Mayor Hammerness stated that no progress could be reported; that they had been working on it; had made surveys; had engaged an engineer; and after the first of the year were contemplating a further engineering study of the matter. He also said they were faced with the problem of obtaining authorization for a bond issue to install new water lines, which will cost about \$100,000 to \$150,000, and that when the water question is solved, it was hoped that they could accumulate funds to help defray part of the sewage disposal plant cost which is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. Mayor Hammerness reported that the city is now working on an educational program, and had a few questions they would like to ask; namely, (1) What is going to happen to the fringe areas? Toledo has several fringe areas that use septic tanks, and dump sewage into Yaquina Bay; (2) What happens if the city puts in a sewage disposal plant and the small towns up the river keep on dumping sewage into the river? (3) What happens to the city's sewage disposal system if and when sewage from the fringe areas enters the city plant, thereby costing additional money and requiring a special lifting station? (4) Inasmuch as the tide waters extend upstream as far as Toledo, what about the sewage from the city of Newport and the offal from the Newport fish plants? The Mayor stated that the city of Toledo agrees with the program of the Authority, but that the city already has bonded indebtedness of some \$30,000 and, therefore, financing sewage treatment is a serious problem to them.

Mr. Wendel replied to the questions to the effect that the state will insist that all towns will have to cease polluting the waters, and asked what kind of help

did the city wish from the Sanitary Authority. Mayor Hammerness said they would require help on the engineering and on the educational program, since they are now trying to carry on an educational program for sewage disposal.

Mr. Hallock stated that he believed the city has a substantial tax base and with a population of only 2,200 people it will have recourse to the recently enacted law for financing sewage disposal facilities, as well as to levy and collect sewer-user charges.

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Mr. McCluskey stated they were now furnishing 600,000 gallons of water free to the local lumber mill which seriously impairs the finances of the city. This contract has eight years to run, but the city is now working out a new contract whereby the mill will pay something for the water used. He also stated that there are probably about four areas in the city that are not now served with sewers and that the city is having a survey made in order to supply these areas with sewers so that the whole matter of disposal of the sewage can be handled under one head.

Mr. Wendel explained that the stream purification program extended to the tide waters of the state and that the oyster industry in Yaquina Bay had been ruined by sewage pollution. Mayor Hammerness said that he had made the same statement over the radio at Newport and that the sanitarian of Tillamook-Lincoln County Health Unit had said such wastes did not kill the oyster.

Mr. Everts advised that due to the health hazards involved, oysters could not be harvested from waters into which raw sewage was being discharged. Mr. Hallock suggested that similar action to that taken on the Sheridan problem be taken in this case, also. After some discussion the city of Toledo requested that the time limit allowed be set at 60 days rather than 30, so that they might promote an educational program. Mr. Wendel asked the city officials if they believed they could bring in a plan in which they would have some confidence. The Mayor said he believed that a plan could be submitted together with plan of action to get things started. In view of the mayor's statement, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the city of Toledo be granted sixty days in which to

submit to the Authority a complete program for the construction and financing of sewage treatment facilities.

Oswego: The city of Oswego was represented by Mayor Chas. Needham, Mr. Al Hughes, Mr. W. J. Dorner, City Engineer, and Mr. Grimm. Mr. Everts summarized the Authority's efforts in the case of this municipality to obtain voluntary compliance with state statutes relative to sewage disposal facilities. Mayor Needham said they were present today to seek information and they very strongly favored the sanitation program, and were ready to go ahead with it. He also stated that their present bonded indebtedness was \$30,000. Mr. Wendel asked the Mayor what sort of advice and information they wanted. The Mayor replied that they would have to obtain an engineer to get what was required regarding the type of disposal, and would be willing to cooperate in any way the Authority saw fit to direct. Mr. Everts advised that the city should obtain detailed engineering plans, and develop some definite plan so construction could be started as soon as possible. The Mayor said they were ready to proceed upon direction of the Authority. Mr. Hallock asked the Mayor if he could present a definite outline of their plan. Mr. Dorner said that as far as engineering was concerned, very few tests had been run on the sewage and that they had a peculiar situation due to the excessive infiltration from Lake Oswego. Mr. Hallock inquired as to whether the city contemplated a tax levy or bond issue. The Mayor said he favored a bond issue. Mr. Hallock asked the city officials if they believed that a letter from the Authority would help in this matter. Mr. Dorner thought it would take more than 30 days to get engineering plans; but believed that a good estimate could be made within 10% of the amount of the cost. The Mayor said they had been conducting an educational program for several years but had postponed action and now they realized they must do something. The Mayor was also in favor of increasing the sewage rental to conform with that charged by Hillsboro, and stated he could promise definite action within a very short time.

Mr. Wendel again asked the city officials if they believed that any action on the part of the Authority would be of help in getting things started, and they

replied they certainly thought it would not hurt any. MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city of Oswego be granted 60 days in which to submit to the Authority a complete program both in regard to the construction and financing of sewage facilities.

Corvallis: The city of Corvallis was represented by City Manager, Mr. James C. Convill. The secretary of the Sanitary Authority summarized the case, and Mr. Wendel read from the minutes of the previous meeting the action taken by the Authority relative to the plan proposed by the City of Corvallis for sewerage works construction.

Mr. Convill stated that the council had taken the letters from the Authority seriously, because they immediately referred them to the city manager. In March the matter was discussed by the city council and plans for the work were reviewed. Mr. Convill stated that there is a large suburban fringe area that has to be considered; and that at the council meeting on April 25, a special election was authorized for May 24 at which time the city is voting on funds for additional water supply and interceptor sewer and the disposal plant. Mr. Convill pointed out that he realized that the particular part of the matter in which the Sanitary Authority was most interested is when will the city get started on the construction of the sewage treatment plant. He advised that at the present time the city of Corvallis has a sewer-user charge of 20% of the water bill which has been accumulating at the rate of \$2,000 per month, and that there is now about \$30,000 in the fund. The city realizes that the present plan is too slow; but they feel that they cannot divorce the water and sewer deal, and they are also cognizant of the fact that taxes are pressing the people. They have proposed to levy a two-mill special tax for five years, and increase the sewer rental charge for 9 months of the year to 50% of the water bill and for the summer months to 25% of the water bill. Mr. Convill estimated that the proposed sewer rental charges will bring in not less than \$54,000 a year. The council on April 25 authorized Mr. Convill to promise that they would do everything possible to speed up the program so as to be all through with it by 1954. On May 24 the city will vote on a two-mill tax and also on a \$400,000 bond issue.

Mr. Wendel requested that Mr. Convill furnish the Authority with a report in writing of the proceedings of the Council meeting April 25. Mr. Convill promised to do this. Mr. Wendel inquired if a communication from the Authority might be of help in carrying the election, and Mr. Convill thought it might help. The secretary was then instructed to prepare a letter relative to this matter and forward it to the city of Corvallis.

Albany: The city of Albany was represented by Attorney Edward E. Sox and Mr. J. D. Baughman, City Manager. Mr. Everts summarized the case history of this municipality relative to the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority since 1939 to obtain voluntary compliance with state statutes relative to sewage disposal facilities.

Mr. Sox reported that quite an extensive survey had been made and that based on the report completed in September 1948, a sewer-user charge had been drawn up. Engineers Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield had been engaged and had submitted the report to the city. He mentioned that the problem of levying a sewer charge was complicated due to the fact that the city does not own the water system; but stated, however, that arrangements were nearly complete for levying a 75¢ per month charge which would accumulate approximately \$33,000 a year. Mr. Sox also said the estimated cost of the project at the present time is \$380,000 for interceptor sewers; and \$247,000 for a treatment plant; making a total of \$627,000. The city has accumulated \$25,000 at the present time but have an engineering charge against this amount. The city has outstanding bonds in the amount of \$240,000, plus \$120,000 Bancroft bonds. The present assessed valuation of the city is \$7,700,000.

Mr. Wendel asked the city officials when they thought they would be able to complete the required sewerage system. Mr. Sox said that they plan on financing through bonds, and that the \$33,000 revenue was merely to build up a fund to operate the plant when completed. He thought they would have accumulated by the time they were in a position to build about \$65,000; and they hope they will be able to construct the interceptor first. At present the city has no program of bonding

and they have delayed any planning until they could get a report from their engineer as to what the interceptor will cost. They expect this report within twelve months.

Mr. Wendel again asked the officials if they had any complete plan to submit as to when the city council expected to build the project. Mr. Sox replied that they had not done this, and he could only quote from the 1948 engineering report. Mr. Wendel then stated that Albany be given a limited amount of time in which to make a complete plan and submit it to the Authority. Mr. Sox said the city would like to have a preliminary report of the engineer which would give some idea of just what they could do; but he believed it would take until Fall to complete the report. Mr. Hallock suggested that the Authority should have in writing from the city some plan of what they proposed to do; and Mr. McPhillips stated that the Authority should certainly require some assurance from the city council that they were going ahead with the program. Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Sox if a fiscal program could be furnished within thirty days. Mr. Sox requested that at least sixty days be given them. MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city of Albany be ordered to furnish to the Authority within sixty days a plan and time schedule of construction and financing for their sewerage project.

Mr. Sox requested permission of the Authority to construct a new sewer line in the southeast section of the city. Mr. Everts advised that there would be no objection to the installation of that particular sewer, provided the city conformed to the requirements of the Authority with regard to the development of the remainder of their sewerage works program.

Springfield: The city of Springfield was represented by Mr. Fred Cheatham, City Manager, who stated that the city started in 1941 with preliminary studies for a sewage disposal plant. In 1941 approval was given by the voters to a \$250,000 revenue bond issue. In 1944 the city levied an annual sewer-user charge of \$5.00 per connection. In 1945 the city started on a major sewer construction program

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and since then the length of sewers in use has increased probably about 175%. He was not certain that the city could sell the \$250,000 revenue bond issue. Mr. Hallock asked Mr. Cheatham if the city had undertaken to finance the \$250,000 bond issue, and if any funds had been accumulated from the sewer charges. Mr. Cheatham said they had \$48,200 cash on hand, and about \$11,200 outstanding unpaid rentals, making a total of \$59,400. He stated that the sewer-user rates were raised in January 1949 to \$1.00 per month.

Mr. Wendel requested that the city of Springfield submit to the Authority at the earliest possible time a letter stating the proposed time schedule, and plan for engineering and financing, for completion of the sewer project. The Authority would then decide whether or not their plan is satisfactory. Mr. Cheatham agreed to do this.

Myrtle Creek: Inasmuch as Myrtle Creek had not complied with the request of the Authority to appear at the meeting and present plans of the city for installation of proper sewerage facilities, MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that a citation be issued to the city of Myrtle Creek to appear before the Authority at the next meeting to show cause, if any exists, why action should not be taken against the city to abate the pollution created by the discharge of sewage from the city of Myrtle Creek into the South Umpqua River.

Sherwood: Mayor Sanders advised the Authority that the city of Sherwood planned to vote on a bond issue for sewerage works construction before May 24. He also reported that Mr. Lasalle of the Portland Canning Company was very cooperative and willing to aid in financing the sewerage system. The Canning Company would bear \$25,000 of the cost, and the tannery \$18,000, leaving a balance of \$32,000 of the cost of the plant to be borne by the city of Sherwood. He was of the opinion that the bond issue would carry with very little trouble. In view of the steps being taken by the city to install adequate disposal facilities, no further action was taken by the Authority at this time.

Pulp and Paper Industry:

At the request of the Authority the pulp and paper companies operating sulfite

mills on the Willamette River were also represented at the meeting. Due to a previously scheduled meeting, representative of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company had requested permission to postpone their appearance until a later date.

Oregon Pulp & Paper Company: This company was represented by Mr. Nils G. Teren and Mr. G. R. Cranor. Mr. Teren stated that the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company had made no plans relative to abatement of pollution of the Willamette River caused by operations at their mill. He said they really did not know what to do in this case.

Mr. Hallock reminded Mr. Teren that when the pulp mill representatives had been previously cited to appear before the Authority to discuss this matter there was some discussion as to what Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was doing at Longview, Washington. Various other methods were also discussed; such as aeration of the water in the receiving stream and the manufacture of yeast. Mr. Hallock stated that the Authority would like to know now whether the industry here has done anything other than contribute to the National Council for Stream Improvement. Mr. Teren said that his company was watching with a great deal of interest all these developments. In addition, a great amount of money has been given to the Mellon Institute. Mr. Hallock asked Mr. Teren if it were his belief that industry should just go ahead and discharge the wastes into the waters of the state, and added that in the last ten years the Authority had not heard of any constructive ideas for abatement of pollution caused by pulp mill wastes. Mr. Teren replied that the problem had been studied for the last fifty years without reaching any satisfactory solution. Mr. Hallock then pointed out that he personally could see nothing else to do except either repeal the statute or find some way to abate the pollution. Mr. Wendel stated that if Weyerhaeuser had found the solution to the problem with the magnesium process, it could be applied to other pulp mill plants, and asked Mr. Everts what the status of the Weyerhaeuser plant was at the present time. Mr. Everts stated that the magnesium base plant at Longview was undergoing a full-scale trial run and that Weyerhaeuser had promised that the Authority would be advised as soon as definite costs and operation data were determined. Mr. Wendel said that he was sure from commitments made by Crown-Zellerbach that they

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will go to either the magnesium or the soda process, or to some other process, inasmuch as originally Crown-Zellerbach had planned to use the soda process but when the Weyerhaeuser experiment started, they requested permission to await the outcome of that. Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Teren if he were willing to make some commitment as to his Company's plans. Mr. Teren said that he was not able to make any statement since he had no knowledge of the costs involved. Mr. Everts asked if the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company had ever considered the possibility of concentrating the waste liquor and burning it. Mr. Teren said they had not, as it was their belief that no recovery of the chemicals could be made. Mr. Everts then pointed out that it was really not so much a question of recovery of chemicals or by-products, but a matter of the prevention of the pollution of the waters of the state, and that the pulp and paper mills must develop plans immediately for disposal of wastes until such time as recovery processes could be developed. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that public sentiment would be aroused if pollution of the rivers continues, especially after so many communities have cooperated and so much money has been spent to abate pollution created by the discharge of domestic sewage into the rivers.

Publishers Paper Company: This company was represented by Mr. Carl E. Braun and Mr. Fred J. Welehen. Mr. Braun stated that since the last meeting with the Authority, his company had made studies of the B.O.D. of the mill wastes which had proven to be helpful to them in the matter; and that they had sent reports of the tests to the Authority each month. Mr. Braun said the Publishers Paper Company was endeavoring to do all they possibly could to prevent pollution of the waters; but they were confronted with the problem of trying to put in some sort of system that would be economical to their type of plant. He said that various systems were being used in Europe, none of which, after all the years of effort would completely eliminate pollution. He also stated that his company was trying to find something in the way of equipment to solve the problem that would not be too much of a financial burden to the company but at the present time they failed to see where they could improve the B.O.D. of wastes discharged into the river, based on a comparison with what

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the Authority expects to achieve in the way of city sewage treatment when all plants have been installed in various communities. With all the information they have been able to assemble, they do not know of any process that would satisfy the Authority on this point. Mr. Braun stated that they were watching very closely the system being installed at Longview, which is a very costly installation and would be much too costly for the Publishers Paper Company, due to the difference in size of the plants. Mr. Braun further said he believed burning of the waste liquors would come closer to an economical solution. To install such a process would mean that they would have to completely rebuild their sulfite mill system; and just how successful such a proposal would be would depend on whether or not it would meet with the requirements of the Authority. He said they could see the "writing on the wall", however, and at the present time they were putting in an 80,000 pound boiler and hoped to have it in operation the latter part of this year for burning oil and some other fuel. The location of the boiler was to be such that additional equipment could be installed for evaporation and burning if necessary. Mr. Braun said they had yet to find a way of lowering the B.O.D. of present wastes. Mr. Wendel then said that the answer at the present time apparently is "no progress".

Mr. Welehen asked if the standards for pollution abatement from paper mills were based entirely upon B.O.D. of the wastes. Mr. Everts replied that the standards were based on the condition of the Willamette River. Mr. Welehen said that progress had been made just in the few years he had been with the mill in the waste material being dumped into the river, but as to whether or not the B.O.D. had been lowered he did not know. Mr. Hallock brought up the subject of fibre waste going into the river. Mr. Welehen said that good progress had been made in reducing the fibre waste formerly dumped into the river. Mr. Everts explained that the volume of fibre waste which was formerly discharged into the river had been reduced, but the fact remained that the most serious pollution is caused by the waste sulfite liquor; and that the question now was whether it will be possible for the state to wait another

five years for someone to determine some method of recovering anything from these sulfite liquors, or whether something will have to be developed purely from a disposal standpoint. Mr. Everts pointed out that some means of disposal must be provided and industry will have to do something in the immediate future. Mr. Teren said that within the last few years the pulp and paper companies on the west coast have given something like \$700,000 to study these problems in an effort to find a solution.

Mr. Spies advised that even in spite of the improvements which have been made in the recovery of fibers and other solids from pulp mill wastes, the waste sulfite liquors discharged into the river by each one of the pulp and paper mill plants equal in strength the sewage from 400,000 to 500,000 people. This, Mr. Spies stated, would give some idea of the effect of pulp mill waste pollution in comparison with the municipal wastes; inasmuch as the pollution from each of the mills has the same effect on the river as a city of the size of Portland. Mr. Spies further advised that pollution has destroyed one run of fish because during the period of low flow there is no oxygen in the Portland Harbor, and studies made in 1944 and 1945 showed that the zone of gross pollution had been extended upstream as far as the Wilsonville Ferry.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation: This company was represented by Mr. Frank N. Youngman. Mr. Youngman said that while there has been a lot of investigation made by the University of Washington and Oregon State College, he was of the opinion that the industry had come to the conclusion that there was no quick answer. There may be a solution eventually and one that will show very substantial results, but the industry has pretty well come to the conclusion that the only quick method of disposal is probably by burning. Mr. Youngman stated there were two different methods, neither of which has been proven. One is the magnesium base at Weyerhaeuser which is today in the process of being proven, and the other is the ammonia base which is a far simpler installation and far less costly, yet obtaining the same results as far as pollution abatement is concerned. There are two mills in the country that are using this latter method - one is located at Shelton, Washington; and the

other is Eastern Manufacturing Company located in Massachusetts. The Crown Zellerbach Corporation has been investigating the ammonia base process and may use this process if operating difficulties can be overcome. Basically, it is rather simple, but may prove to be very expensive unless some recovering of chemicals can be effected. Mr. Youngman does not believe that the Weyerhaeuser process is the final answer yet; and reported that some two weeks ago the Weyerhaeuser technicians said they would be ready within the next two or three months to start full operation.

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Mr. Youngman stated that they were about ready to build a full-scale ammonia base pilot plant which will cost between \$300,000 to \$400,000 and will probably prove whether their present boilers can be used for the burning of the liquor. He also stated that he believed that the ammonia base would cost 25% of what the magnesium process would cost, but that they had been unable to get very much information from the other mills. Mr. Wendel advised that if industry is doing as they claim - i.e. putting money into a pool for research and investigation, but the various mills are withholding information from each other regarding the question of a solution to the problem, then they may be accused of just stalling as the public says they are doing. Mr. Youngman said he believed that they were nearing a solution to the problem.

Mr. Wendel reminded Mr. Youngman that the President of Crown Zellerbach had told him that when the city of Portland stopped polluting the river, the Crown Zellerbach plant at Oregon City would also stop its pollution; and asked Mr. Youngman if their commitment to stop the pollution of the Willamette at West Linn when the Portland sewage plant went into operation was rescinded. Mr. Youngman said he did not know if they will be ready to go into operation as soon as Portland will, but said they were working just as fast as possible and spending money to work out the situation.

Mr. Spies inquired if in thirty days the Crown Zellerbach Corporation would be in position to know whether they would be building a full scale pilot plant, and

then within another six months whether they would know if they would go ahead on the ammonia base. Mr. Youngman said he hoped so.

Mr. Youngman stated that he had spoken quite freely and requested that not too much publicity be given as to what they were doing along this line.

Budget:

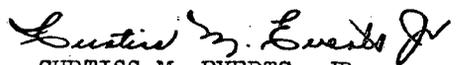
The secretary advised the Authority that under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act there had been allocated to the state for research, investigations, and surveys on industrial wastes some \$12,960 for the next fiscal year. The proposed budget for use of the funds was presented. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that allocation of the federal funds as submitted be approved.

District Engineer:

Mr. Everts requested authority to locate a district sanitary engineer at Medford to handle the Sanitary Authority field work in that area. Following some discussion on the advisability of such a plan, the secretary was authorized to establish such an office.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:15 P.M. The date of the next meeting was set as July 22, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 22, 1949

The Fortieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:40 P.M., July 22, 1949, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., B. A. McPhillips, Chas. E. Stricklin, Blaine Hallock, and John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler, T. M. Gerow, Jr., and James R. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineers. Mr. George Neuner, Attorney General, was also present.

MINUTES:- The minutes of the Thirty-ninth meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary without reading.

PROJECT PLANS:- Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following forty-three project plans be approved:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
4-26-49	Salem	State sewer extension	Approved
5-2-49	Burns	Sewer extension (rev. plans)	Approved
5-5-49	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-5-49	Lebanon	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-9-49	Beaverton	Sewer system	Approved
5-9-49	Beaverton	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
5-9-49	Oakland	Sewer system	Approved

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
5-9-49	Oakland	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. Approval
5-18-49	Canby	Sewer system	Approved
5-18-49	Canby	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
5-18-49	Milwaukie	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
5-19-49	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-26-49	Sutherlin	Sewer system	Approved
5-26-49	Sutherlin	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
5-27-49	Beaverton	School sewerage	Approved
6-2-49	Multnomah County	S. W. Hills Sanitary District sewer system	Prov. Approval
6-2-49	Multnomah County	S.W.Hills Sanitary District sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
6-3-49	Coos Bay	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
6-7-49	Portland	Peninsula Tunnel Interceptor	Approved
6-13-49	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-13-49	Eugene	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
6-15-49	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-17-49	Scio	Sewerage system	Recommendations submitted
6-21-49	West Roseburg	Prel.report for proposed sanitary district	Approved
6-22-49	Josephine County	Jerome Prairie School sewerage	Approved
6-23-49	Ontario	Preliminary report	Approved
6-23-49	North Roseburg	Preliminary report	Approved
7-6-49	Creswell	Grade school sewerage	Approved
7-6-49	Eugene	Sewer extension	Approved
7-6-49	Fern Ridge Dam	Recreation Center sewerage	Not approved
7-6-49	Marian Forks	Fish Hatchery sewerage	Not approved
7-6-49	Detroit Dam	Resident Engineer-office sewerage	Not approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
7-6-49	McMinrville	Sewer extension	Approved
7-11-49	John Day	Sewer extension	Not approved
7-12-49	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Approved
7-13-49	Yamhill	Grade School sewerage	Approved
7-15-49	Gladstone	Preliminary Engineering Report	Approved
7-15-49	Coquille	Preliminary " "	Approved
7-15-49	Eugene	Dunn School sewerage	Not approved
7-15-49	Eugene	Bailey Hill School sewerage	Not approved
7-19-49	Willamina	Grade School sewerage	Approved
7-19-49	Dallas	Lyle Grade School sewerage	Not approved
7-20-49	Corvallis	Lincoln Grade School Sewerage	Not approved

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY:- Representatives of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company appeared before the Sanitary Authority to discuss problems relating to the discharge of wastes from their mill at Newberg into the Willamette River. Mr. O. M. Allison, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Compton, President; and Mr. Ralph Reid, Chief Chemist, explained that they were present at the meeting inasmuch as they had been excused from attending the April meeting of the Authority at which time other pulp mill representatives had been present.

Mr. Compton said that they had not been able to find a solution to the waste disposal problem; that they had employed within the last three or four months two additional chemists, increasing their staff to four chemists; and that at the present time Mr. Clodfelter, Chief Chemist, was in the east visiting paper mills in Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Clodfelter also expected to call on mills at Madison. His particular mission was to study the matter of waste pollution. Mr. Compton said that their mill was analyzing samples of wastes at the present time, and that they were contributors to the National Council for Stream Improvement who are doing research on this problem. He reported that the National Council had spent \$53,000 last year and \$155,000 is to be spent this year, but as yet no economical solution to the problem

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had been found. His company is watching closely the Weyerhaeuser process at Longview, and believes it will prove successful.

Mr. Everts reported on the Weyerhaeuser project and stated that he believed they would find a solution to their operational problems and that representatives of Weyerhaeuser expected the process to be economical in operation.

Mr. Spies reported on the ammonia base process used by the Rayonier Pulp & Paper Company at Shelton, Washington, and stated that there is no recovery of chemicals with the ammonia base process. He also reported that it was not possible to obtain any figures on the cost of the process, but it was the general opinion that it would be considerably less expensive to convert to ammonia base process than to the magnesium base process. At Shelton the process has proven successful in solving their pollution problem.

Mr. Hallock asked if the pulp industry thought they would gain anything by showing to the court that the problem was insolvable. Mr. Compton was of the opinion that if the mills were forced to shut down, some might find a solution and continue to operate in an endeavor to keep business alive.

Mr. Wendel said that the Izaak Walton League was criticizing the Authority for not taking more action towards securing compliance with the law, inasmuch as it was their opinion that the problem could be solved either by the magnesium or ammonia base process; and also as soon as the Portland sewerage system was completed, the public would be very much concerned if private industry continued to pollute the waters of the state. Mr. Reid stated he thought the method used in Sweden, one in which the waste is concentrated and burned, was the best one yet tried; but there was no mill in this country where a process of this type was being used. Mr. Compton referred to this as the Rosenblatt process of evaporating and burning sulfite liquor and stated that Mr. Lundberg in Seattle was familiar with the process.

Mr. Hallock stated that he had just addressed the Izaak Walton League, and had committed himself personally that as long as the cost was not prohibitive to abate 50% of the waste he would be in favor of going ahead and issuing an abatement order

to the industry. Mr. Wendel stated that either an abatement order would have to be issued to stop pollution of the waters of the state, or industry would have to get the laws of the state changed. Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Compton just how much they had investigated the Weyerhaeuser process and if it could be applied to the Newberg plant. Mr. Compton said he had contacted Weyerhaeuser Timber Company representatives within the last three or four months, but said he had not felt like bothering them too much on this matter while operation problems were still being worked out.

Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Compton if his company could give the Authority some kind of a program they hoped to follow in solving this problem. Mr. Compton replied that they were planning to have a representative of their company visit Sweden to study the method used there.

Mr. Veatch advised the industry that time was fast approaching when the paper industry would have to face this problem and that if it is an insurmountable problem, the Authority could not go on indefinitely with the laws of the state the way they are. Mr. Compton said that the company had a limited amount of money that could be spent for abatement. The present owners have spent all the earnings to produce materials but if the market remains as it is and there is any money available it will be spent on this work. Mr. Veatch said that the Authority realizes that companies have big investments in mills, but the people of Oregon have bigger investments in the streams of Oregon, and action will have to be taken one way or the other in cleaning up the streams. Representatives from the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company then left the meeting.

The secretary then advised the Authority members that reports of the strength and quantity of wastes were not being received from the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company. These reports were requested in October, 1948, from all the pulp and paper companies discharging wastes into the Willamette River. Such reports have been received regularly from the other mills since December, 1948. The first report received from the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company, however, was for the month of February, 1949;

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one for March was received but was not complete; none was received for April; and one for May was received after the mill had been reminded that they were to submit monthly reports. None have been received since that time. The secretary of the Authority was instructed to write a sharp letter to the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company requesting that they comply with the former request of the Authority, and that reports of their mill wastes be submitted promptly.

Further consideration was then given to the matter of pulp and paper mill pollution in the Willamette River. Mr. Neuner said that all records in this matter should be kept carefully; and he advised that it would be wise not to approve any plans for partial abatement of pollution, but suggested that time in which to effect the final pollution abatement in the stream be granted; and in the meantime require progress reports.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that representatives of the pulp and paper industries of the Willamette River Basin in the state of Oregon, be ordered to abate the nuisance that is produced by their stream pollution; and that such abatement be accomplished not later than December 31, 1951; and that the Authority, likewise, address a communication to each such industry reciting the fact of issuance of an abatement order and demanding reports of progress each 90 days. Such letters to be approved by the Attorney General, and prepared for signature of both Mr. Wendel and Mr. Everts.

MUNICIPAL PROJECTS:-

Sherwood - Mr. P. W. Cookingham, Attorney, representing both Sherwood and the Frontier Leather Company, and Major C. H. Sanders of Sherwood appeared before the Authority to discuss the abatement of pollution in Cedar Creek. Mr. Cookingham advised the Authority that the city had been working on the problem of financing the project, and realized that the city had not progressed as rapidly as they should have done, which was due partly to his absence from the city and also to his illness. He further stated that he had met with Mr. Schuler and the plan now is to hold a council meeting the week of July 25 and call the bond election as soon after

that as the charter will permit which will be twenty (20) days, and that the election, therefore, should be held during the first part of August. The amount of the bonds required for construction of the facilities is \$85,000.

Mayor Sanders reported that the people were favorable toward the bond issue and there is no doubt but that the election will be successful; in fact, he assured the Authority that the election would be successful; and reported that the disposal plant will be designed to take care of the tannery, cannery, and the municipality. Mr. Wendel then said that the Authority could assume that after the bond issue was passed, the city will proceed as fast as possible with the construction of the plant.

Samples of water from Cedar Creek, as evidence of gross pollution, were shown at this point. Mr. Sanders said that the cannery was starting now with the bean crop and that about 100,000 to 200,000 gallons of water a day (cooling water) would be discharged into Cedar Creek and he believed that this additional water would help the condition of the creek at the present time, but Mr. Spies advised him that the waters from the cannery would only add to the pollution. Mr. Sanders said that since the last meeting of the Authority the tannery is using a chemical which controls odor, probably 50% over what it was previously. Mr. Wendel asked whether the condition could be tolerated this season, and Mr. Spies replied that it would create a definite and serious nuisance condition.

Mr. Wendel asked the Authority just what action should be taken. Dr. Erickson asked if any kind of order from the Authority would be helpful in the coming bond election, in bringing to the attention of the residents of Sherwood that the condition existing was extremely bad and could not be further tolerated. Mayor Sanders said he would not be adverse to an order and would give it publicity in the community paper. Dr. Erickson was of the opinion that the people of Sherwood should be advised that the situation would be tolerated this year, but that by next year provision must be made to abate the pollution as it will not be allowed to continue. Mayor Sanders was in favor of such an order.

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MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that a resolution be adopted as follows: assuming (1) that the city of Sherwood is proceeding in good faith in an effort to abate pollution, and (2) that the bond election will pass, this is the last year in which wastes from the operations of the tannery and cannery and sewage from the city of Sherwood will be permitted to be discharged untreated into Cedar Creek; therefore, the conditions will be tolerated the balance of this season with the understanding that a bond issue will be authorized which will provide funds for financing an adequate disposal system and that pollution of Cedar Creek by the city of Sherwood must be abated by May 1, 1950; and further that the city of Sherwood be notified in writing of this action. The Sherwood representatives left the meeting after the adoption of this motion.

Myrtle Creek - Mr. James McGinty, City Attorney, Myrtle Creek, Oregon, appeared before the Authority in answer to a citation issued to the city of Myrtle Creek to appear and show cause why action should not be instituted against them to abate the pollution created by the discharge of sewage from the city of Myrtle Creek into the South Umpqua River. Mr. Everts briefly stated the case history of Myrtle Creek and the efforts of the Authority to secure voluntary compliance with state statutes regarding stream pollution abatement. Mr. McGinty advised the Authority that the Mayor, Mr. Kennedy, and the City Council could not get away to attend the meeting but that the city was very anxious to get adequate sewage disposal facilities installed. He advised that just about two years ago they city proposed and passed a \$68,000 bond issue to construct a water system and that their finances were still strained due to the fact they are paying off those bonds. Mr. McGinty further advised the Authority that the city recently employed an engineer, James C. Dougherty, who made a map of the city showing contours, sewer lines, water lines, treatment plant location, etc. Mr. McGinty then showed the map to the Authority. He stated that the city had put \$5,000 into a fund during the last fiscal year to obtain a plan to find out where to start. Mr. Dougherty had received most of the \$5,000 for the services he rendered and the big question before the city at present was whether the

voters would authorize another bond issue to furnish money to construct a sewage disposal plant. It was Mr. McGinty's belief that it will cost the city from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for such a plant. Mr. McGinty reported that the population within the city is about 1,000 and that the city has a fringe area which is thickly settled. The assessed valuation of the city is \$1,200,000; and the present bonded indebtedness of the city is \$75,000.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. McGinty when the city would have complete engineering plans and an estimate of the cost. Mr. McGinty said that right now the city would like a list of engineers who are acquainted with this type of construction. Mr. Wendel asked how much time the city would require to submit a set of plans, and was advised that the city would like 12 months. Mr. McGinty stated that the city usually sets aside every year, roughly \$4,850 for a sewer fund and that the city formerly charged 25¢ per month sewer-user charge, but that this had been discontinued.

Mr. George Neuner said that the city did have a big problem and he suggested that a definite time should be fixed within which they would submit a financial report sufficient to accomplish the object, which may be by one or all of three methods - (1) sewer-user charge; (2) special tax levy; and (3) bond issue.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that within a period of 90 days from the date of the order, the city of Myrtle Creek shall submit to the Authority a plan showing the financial and engineering program which they will follow for the construction of needed sewerage facilities.

Portland - The sewerage project underway in Portland was briefly discussed, and the secretary presented the plans which had been submitted by the city of Portland for sewage treatment plant construction. It was the opinion of the Authority that the basic engineering plans were satisfactory. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that approval of plans as submitted, subject to conditions outlined by the Authority on June 22, 1945, be granted. The secretary was also requested to ask the city of Portland for plans for the Linnton plant.

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Albany - The fiscal and construction program which had been presented to the Authority by the city of Albany were reviewed. Mr. Veatch stated that it was his belief that Albany was not making sufficient progress. Dr. Erickson believed that the city should be notified to complete their plant for proper disposal of sewage at the same time as Corvallis, and that they should submit a bond issue in 1951 rather than 1953 as planned. Mr. Neuner said that bonds could be authorized now and then issued whenever necessary. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that Albany be notified that their proposed plans for financing are unsatisfactory to the Authority and that their program must be so arranged that construction will be completed not later than December 31, 1953.

Sheridan - The proposed fiscal plan of the city which was submitted in response to an order from the Authority was discussed. Mr. Everts reviewed the progress that this community had made, and said he believed the city would now be more cooperative regarding this matter. Their financial situation was discussed in detail and it was thought that the city would probably be eligible for financial assistance from the state. There was some discussion relative to issuing abatement orders. Mr. Neuner advised the Authority that he believed the court would uphold abatement orders; however, authority within reason must be exercised. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that Sheridan be advised that their proposed fiscal plan is not satisfactory and they must submit one which will show completion of the project by December 31, 1953.

Toledo - Mr. Everts read letters from Toledo and from the consulting engineers who have been retained to advise the city on construction and fiscal plans. In view of the progress being made by the city it was decided to defer action against this municipality until the next meeting.

West Salem - Mr. Everts reviewed the situation of West Salem. In view of the possibility of this city being annexed to the city of Salem, the Authority decided to defer action in the matter pending the outcome of the consolidation election.

Cottage Grove - Mr. Everts presented data relative to Cottage Grove sewerage

program, and stated he was of the opinion that we should require more definite progress. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that Cottage Grove be notified to submit to the Authority within sixty (60) days from the date of the notice an adequate engineering and financial plan for the construction of sewage treatment facilities.

Springfield - Mr. Everts reviewed the case history of Springfield relative to stream pollution abatement. A letter had been written to the city on May 3 asking for information regarding plans for sewage treatment, but no reply had been received. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that Springfield be notified to submit to the Authority within sixty (60) days from the date of the notice plans of their engineering and financing program; otherwise, the city will be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority.

Monmouth - The case history of this municipality was reviewed by the secretary who reported that some consideration had been given to Monmouth and Independence constructing a joint sewage treatment plant. Independence was in favor of such a plan, but Monmouth did not appear to be too interested concerning it. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that Monmouth be notified they will have to submit engineering and financing plans to the Authority within 60 days from the date of the notice, and if same are not satisfactory, an abatement order will be issued.

Southwest Hills District - There was discussion of the insanitary conditions existing in the Southwest Hills area of Multnomah County where septic tanks are used; and where the soil is of such formation that it will not absorb the effluent properly. After this sanitary district was formed, a bond issue was submitted to the voters but it did not pass. It was pointed out that plans have been completed for a sewer system and treatment plant in this area. The Secretary of the Authority was requested to see that publicity be given to the conditions existing in this district.

#### WATER POLLUTION COMPLAINTS:

Neskowin - Mr. Wendel read a letter from the Governor regarding pollution of the water at Neskowin. Mr. Everts reported that on July 16 an examination had been made of the matter by one of the M<sub>o</sub>torcourt sanitarians, and that on July 20 Mr. Gerow

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was in Neskowin and investigated the matter further. He inspected the Neskowin Apartments and a number of other establishments. The Authority was advised that additional investigation would be made and that action would be taken to correct any further pollution of the stream. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the investigation of the pollution in that area be completed as soon as possible and when the offenders are ascertained they be notified immediately to abate the pollution.

Date for the next meeting was set for November 4, 1949, at 2:30 P.M.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIRST MEETING

of the

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

November 4, 1949

The Forty-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 3:00 P.M., November 4, 1949, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Clarence E. Cuyler, T. M. Gerow, Jr., and James R. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineers. The Attorney General's office was represented by Cecil H. Quesseth. Also present were Messrs. D. H. Howells, A. F. Bartsch, F. E. DeMartini, R. J. Black, and Robert R. Harris, all of the U. S. Public Health Service; H. C. Clare of Idaho Department of Public Health; Mrs. Emma H. Frazelle of Multnomah; and Alfred H. Corbett, Attorney, Frank C. McCulloch, Attorney, and S. J. Robinson, General Manager, all of the Publishers Paper Company.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Fortieth meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, MOTION was made by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: Following a review of sewerage project plans submitted to the members of the Authority for examination and approval, MOTION was made by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans be approved:

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
7-22	Portland	Greeley-Glisan Interceptor	Approved
7-22	Portland	Plant outfall sewer	Approved
7-22	Portland	Sewage Treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-22	Marion County	Dist. #5 School sewerage	Not approved

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Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
7-22	John Day	Sewer extensions (rev.plans)	Approved
7-23	Corvallis	Sewer extension	Prov.appr.
7-25	Corvallis	Lincoln Grade School Sewerage	Prel.approval
7-27	Marion County	Dist. #5 School sewerage (Rev.plans)	Approved
7-27	Springfield	Sewer system	Approved
7-28	Lane County	Camp-Creek School sewerage	Not approved
8-1	Salem	Capitola School sewerage (Alt. design)	Approved
8-1	Salem	Four Corners School sewerage	Prov.approval
8-1	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-2	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-3	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-10	Josephine County	Merlin School sewerage	Approved
8-10	Corvallis	Sewers	Approved
8-11	Toledo	Prel.Engineering Report	Approved
8-12	Monroe	Grade School sewerage	Approved
8-12	Washington County	Farmington School Sewerage	Approved
8-15	Clackamas Heights	Trunk or outfall sewer	Approved
8-20	Clatsop County	Knappa-Svenson School sewerage	Prel.approval
8-22	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-23	Shedd	Grade school sewerage	Not approved
8-23	Scio	Sewerage system (revision)	Prov. approval
8-23	Dallas	Lyle School sewerage(rev.plans)	Prel. "
8-24	Cedar Mill Park	Marlene Village sewers	Approved
8-25	Coos Bay	Bennett Hog Farm Waste Disposal	Approved
8-25	Prineville	Sewage plant additions	Approved
8-29	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-2	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-6	Lane County	Dist. #66 School sewerage	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Type of Project	Action Taken
9-6	Lane County	Dist. #191 School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-12	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-15	Myrtle Creek	School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-15	Gladstone	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-21	Crabtree	School sewerage	Approved
9-21	Warrenton	High School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-21	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-21	Empire	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-21	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
10-3	Multnomah County	Parkrose School sewerage	Approved
10-4	Central Point	Pumping station	Not approved
10-4	Cottage Grove	Hospital sewers	Approved
10-24	Central Point	Pumping station (Rev. plans)	Cond. approval
10-25	Sheridan	School sewerage	Changes recomm'd.
10-25	Cedar Mill Park	Pumping station	Approval
10-25	Marion County	North Marion Union High School sewerage	Approved

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Southwest Hills Sanitary District - Chairman Wendel stated that the disposal of sewage in the Southwest Hills area of Multnomah County presented a real nuisance and a health problem; that at the last bond election only 1,300 voters turned out to vote on this issue which was turned down, and although there is still a district in formation, it does not seem practical to proceed against the district. It was his opinion that the only recourse the Sanitary Authority would have would be to proceed against individuals.

Mr. Quesseth of the Attorney General's office believed that the powers of the Authority would extend to the district provided it could be shown that the pollution occurred as a result of their action.

Mrs. Frazelle, representing the district in an unofficial capacity, said she really believed there were many persons in the district who are interested in having

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the place cleaned up but due to a strike which was in progress at the time of the election, they did not get out to vote on the question. Mr. Hallock asked Mrs. Frazelle if she thought that if the matter were submitted again to the people for approval, it could be sufficiently publicized so the people would get out and vote. Mrs. Frazelle made no comment other than to say that she would like to see the Authority take some action against the district since the place was extremely insanitary. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that the insanitary conditions in the district had been given sufficient publicity and that there was no reason to believe that another vote if taken only 60 days later would turn out any differently. It was then pointed out by Mr. Quesseth that under the law another bond election could not be held in the same district for at least one year.

Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Quesseth what the law was regarding the matter of selecting individuals in the district and proceeding against them as an example. Mr. Quesseth was of the opinion that it made no difference whether the nuisance was caused by one individual or contributed to by other people. Mr. Veatch was of the opinion that the district should be notified that unless they handle their sewage problem as a district, the Authority will proceed against the individual violators. Mr. Spies asked if it would be appropriate to proceed against school districts as they are among the chief offenders. Mr. Hallock said there was no reason why this could not be done, and suggested that there were probably many business establishments who were offenders also. Mrs. Frazelle did not seem to think that handling the matter on an individual basis would be very helpful.

No action was taken on this matter at this point in the meeting due to lack of a quorum.

#### PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY:

Publishers' Paper Company - Frank C. McColloch, Attorney, and S. J. Robinson, General Manager, representing the Publishers' Paper Company presented their objections to the issuance of an order to the effect that pollution caused by discharge of wastes by their mill be abated by December 31, 1951.

Mr. McColloch reviewed the fact that the Publishers' Paper Company had recently purchased the mill from Hawley Pulp and Paper Company; that Mr. Robinson was the new

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general manager with the Company; and that he had not had sufficient time to consider all the details of their pollution problems, although he had come from an identical condition in Wisconsin. Mr. McColloch said that the big problem is the disposal of waste sulfite liquors; and as far as setting the dead line for abating this pollution by December 31, 1951, the date might just as well be set for day after tomorrow, because there is no practical known solution for the problem of sulfite waste disposal. He further stated that in Wisconsin last year nationally and internationally known firms were solicited to prepare plans and specifications for equipment which would solve this problem, and that they replied that they did not want to accept money for the work because they had no known practical solution. He pointed out that for sixty years the industry had been trying to solve the problem; that the Publishers' Paper Company is a member of the National Association for Stream Improvement; that results of research which this Association carries on are available to all mills; and that at the present time there is no known solution to the problem. Mr. McColloch believed the Company he represents is making a real effort to solve the problem, but at the present time it is insolvable. He stated that Mr. Robinson had received a report last week on the Weyerhaeuser process and that the company has already spent \$5,000,000 on the process but they were not ready yet to install such equipment in any of their other mills. At Shelton, Washington, Mr. McColloch stated that the use of the ammonia base process was a practicable solution for the Rayonier Company, although the cost of producing pulp under these conditions is \$3.00 per ton additional operating cost; that the Rayonier Company can stand the additional cost because of the high price they receive for pulp; that unless something happens in the interim concerning the problem, the situation will be just where it is today; and that if the program is carried out to abate pollution, the mills will just have to close down. He believed that the only solution to offer is that the mills are doing a substantial part in trying to solve the problem; and from a practical point of view it is inevitable, as the situation now stands, if the order is promulgated it will be impossible to do the job. He stated that they would welcome the Sanitary Authority itself entering into a research program, and would be willing to contribute their share of the cost.

Mr. Wendel explained that industry has spent ten years trying to find an economical solution; and that now it was the duty of the Sanitary Authority to carry out the directions of the people of the state. He thought that in the 2-1/2 years interim between the date of order and date for abatement of the pollution that perhaps industry would put forth greater effort to solve this problem, or perhaps endeavor to change the law of the state. Mr. McCulloch then read the section of the Sanitary Authority statutes defining the powers and duties of the Authority; and a discussion followed on enforcement of the law, the effect of sulfite waste on human life, and the duty of the Authority. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that it was not the duty of the Authority to solve the financial problems of industry or to conduct their research for them.

Mr. McCulloch requested a consideration of postponement of the effective date of the proposed order. Mr. Veatch brought up the question as to whether delay by the Authority in proceeding with issuance of an order was justified just because one plant was not in position to install necessary equipment to abate the pollution. He said that industry was faced with the proposition that the waters of the state could not be used exclusively for one person or one corporation, and the problem now was whether or not the Authority would clamp down on the practice or whether industry would solve the problem.

Mr. Robinson said that he had contacted Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and had written Babcock & Wilcox, and that the latter firm will manufacture the equipment that Weyerhaeuser finds to be successful in this experiment and sell it to other mills. He stated further that at the present time Weyerhaeuser has not successfully proven that the method will solve the problem.

Mr. Robinson also stated that there is an experimental program going on in connection with evaporation and burning of the calcium base waste, and that this method has been fairly successful in Sweden because of high fuel costs in that country. Experiments along this same line are being conducted in Wisconsin at the present time but so far it has proven too costly. The answer to the matter still is that no mill has found a solution to the problem.

Mr. McColloch then stated that the Publishers' Paper Company does formally object to the issuance of such an order as contemplated by the Authority; and that if such an order were issued, the Company he represented would appeal it.

Mr. Hallock said he believed that the Authority should not proceed until the Attorney General had furnished the Authority with advice as to the procedure to be followed. Mr. Quesseth said that perhaps this order could be made and if during the interim it was seen that a process had been discovered but could not be put in operation by 1952, the Authority would have the power to modify the order, if desired. Mr. McColloch said that he was of the opinion that a public meeting would have to be held in order to rescind the order. He also said that he did not want litigation, but thought cooperative study was the answer.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that a process which one mill might consider as a practical method might not be considered economical by others. He also stated that a number of cities have been forced to comply with the law and face the financial problem; and they are doing it despite the fact it might not be practical from their monetary standards and financial status but they are being forced to go ahead and comply with the law. Are we to understand that the Publishers' Paper Company is asking the Authority to desist from trying to enforce the pollution law, in spite of the fact that all municipalities representing the greater portion of the people of <sup>the state</sup> Oregon are being forced to comply, and that other industries also are being required to abate pollution.

Mr. McColloch replied that there is a solution to municipal sewage disposal; but that for pulp and paper mill wastes there is no solution.

Mr. Wendel requested an opinion as to whether the agency which issues an order has the power to amend it. Section 116-1127 O.C.L.A. was reviewed and it was the belief that it contained authority to amend an order formerly issued.

A discussion was then held as to what would be considered as a time limit for abating pulp and paper pollution. Mr. McColloch said he thought that five years would be more suitable, and was of the opinion that the Authority, industry, and the State

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College could go to the state legislature and get an appropriation made for the study of this problem. A discussion then followed as to whether the state should participate financially in such studies.

Mr. Robinson stated he really believed that his company had made progress in trying to clean up the pollution, and said that in the design of new boilers they had taken into consideration the possibility of their being used in the future for this purpose. Mr. McColloch repeated the fact that the Publishers' Paper Company was ready to spend its share of the cost for any study undertaken toward solving this problem. He also advised that the Board of Directors at its last meeting adopted a resolution instructing its management to cooperate with the Authority and that the Company is prepared to spend whatever money is reasonable to accomplish the result desired.

Mr. Robinson said that Wisconsin was now issuing orders to abate pollution, that industry was concerned with the same problem there; and he believed that when a solution of this problem is found, it will spread rapidly over the country.

Mr. Everts at this point stated that there is a known solution and that sulfite liquor can be concentrated and burned. It was Mr. McColloch's opinion, however, that this would interfere with an industrial process.

Mr. Spies said that in looking at the matter from a practical standpoint, if the pulp and paper industry is permitted to continue pollution of the waters of the state, the Authority then is not justified in ordering municipalities to abate their pollution.

Mr. Wendel asked the members of the Authority if they wished to act on this problem or to defer action. Mr. Spies said that there was one point which ought to be clarified in connection with the notice of the proposed order and that was the statement pertaining to abatement in full of the pollution. He then explained what is meant by pollution.

Mr. Veatch asked if objections justified an extension of the order as issued. Mr. Wendel did not believe that any action could be taken at the meeting.

Representatives of Publishers' Paper Company then left the meeting. Action in the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to get an expression from the Attorney General's office on the matter of amending the order to the pulp and paper mills.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

The matter of having the film made by W. J. Smith reprinted and converted to sound at a cost of \$900.00 was discussed. A committee consisting of Dr. Erickson, Mr. Wendel and Mr. Everts was appointed to go ahead with this matter. MOTION made by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that Mr. Everts go ahead with publication of the film.

Mr. Howard then discussed the Sanitary Authority water pollution report, and was authorized to proceed with its publication.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Next meeting was set for December 6.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

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## MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 6, 1949

The Forty-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:25 P.M., December 6, 1949, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S.W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Blaine Hallock, Chas. E. Stricklin, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, and B.A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineers. Also present were the following:

J.O. Convill, City Manager, Corvallis	
V.L. Goodnight, " Engineer, Corvallis	
R. A. Zimmerman	Corvallis
Paul Invino	Corvallis
S.W. McHugh	Corvallis
E.O. Muhs, M.D.	Corvallis
G.W. Holcomb	Corvallis
Dean Dorsey	Corvallis
R.H. Erichsen, City Engineer, Coos Bay	

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-first meeting of the Authority having been submitted to the members in advance; MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary, without reading.

## MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Corvallis - J. O. Convill, City Manager of Corvallis, presented to the Authority problems of sewage disposal in suburban fringe areas surrounding Corvallis, and raised questions as to the desirability of the city of Corvallis, spending money for treatment of its sewage when sewage from surrounding areas also eventually reached into public waters; and as to the justification for the city furnishing water to the outside areas.

Chairman Wendel advised Mr. Convill that the jurisdiction of the Authority pertained and extended only to those responsible for polluting public waters of the state and that it was only a question of time until everyone violating water pollution statutes must comply with the law. The chairman also pointed out that the Authority had no jurisdiction over the matter of furnishing water to fringe areas. Mr. Convill then stated that it would not be difficult to prove that sewage from fringe areas was finding its way into the stream. The chairman advised the delegation from Corvallis that if pollution of public waters was caused by inadequate sewage disposal in fringe areas, the Authority would act to clean up such areas when major problems had been solved.

The question was then raised as to whether the Authority would assist the city in the abatement of pollution from fringe areas. The secretary stated that the Authority did not have the staff now nor did they expect to have it, that would be available for such work. He further stated the Authority was aware that pollution by individuals is going to have to be controlled, but at the moment the Authority had a greater task in taking care of industrial pollution and domestic sewage from the larger cities, and that to handle individual pollution problems would require more time than is available with the present staff. However, when the major pollutional problems are solved, the engineering staff of the Authority will be available for the more minor problems.

The representatives from Corvallis left the meeting at this point.

Coos Bay - R. H. Erichsen, City Engineer for Coos Bay, presented to the Authority the problem which confronts Coos Bay in the matter of furnishing additional sewers for the city, and requested permission for the city to install another outfall sewer discharging into Coos Bay. He advised the Authority that the city had increased the sewer-service rate to \$1.00 as of September 1, 1949; that the city had a budget this year of \$74,324.87 earmarked for intercepting sewers; and that he estimated that the fund from the service charge would bring in approximately

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\$25,000 a year. He also mentioned that a bond issue of \$45,000 to apply on enlargement of the water system for the city was to be voted on in December, and he was of the opinion that it was not a logical time now to call for a vote on sewer bonds.

Mr. Wendel advised Mr. Erichsen that it would be necessary for the city of Coos Bay to furnish the Authority with a definite fiscal program and time schedule for the completion of their needed sewerage facilities, and that he questioned the right of the Authority to grant permission for the installation of one more outfall discharging raw sewage into the waters of the state.

Mr. Stricklin and Mr. McPhillips were also of the opinion that the Authority could not legally grant such approval, and any such action would be dependent upon a bona fide attitude of the city towards completion of the sewerage project, as required by the Authority. Mr. Everts also said that any action taken would depend upon construction and fiscal programs, in order that the Authority would have some idea as to when actual completion of the project will take place.

Mr. Erichsen stated that he was not sure that a bond issue for sewage treatment would be acceptable to the people at this time. Mr. McPhillips then advised Mr. Erichsen that the success of bond issues depends a great deal on the city council and the people who are promoting the issue, and he requested that the Authority be informed as to what the attitude of the Coos Bay council will be in regard to the bond issue.

Mr. Erichsen was instructed to take these matters up with the council members of Coos Bay, and advise the Authority of their decisions or attitude in the matter. Mr. Erichsen then left the meeting.

Cities in the Willamette Basin - The Authority then considered the matter of the disposal of sewage from municipalities in the Willamette Basin and directed the secretary to notify the following cities that the Authority plans to have the Willamette River pollution abated by January 1, 1952, and that the Authority

intends to issue an order to that effect; and at a date to be determined later the cities could be heard and objections filed:

Milwaukie	McMinnville	Independence
Oswego	Mt. Angel	Mommouth
Gladstone	Dallas	Lebanon
West Linn	Woodburn	Albany
Oregon City	Salem	Springfield
Philomath	Cottage Grove	Eugene

Similar action was taken with respect to Waldport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, and Toledo.

Southwest Hills District - Mr. Everts advised that he believed no action should be taken regarding this district until it is seen what action will be taken to annex the district to Portland. Mr. Everts also stated he believed that the areas outside of the district should be warned through publicity that pollution must be abated.

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

Pulp and Paper Industries - The problem regarding action in connection with the pollution by pulp and paper mill wastes was then discussed. Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that the Authority should send the pulp and paper companies a formal notice that a public hearing is to be held on the matter, such notice being sent at least thirty (30) days in advance of the public hearing. He also suggested that the formal notice should be accompanied by a letter to the effect that in response to our latest communication they had merely brought certain objections but had contributed no constructive information relative to solving the pollution problem. Mr. Hallock stated further that notices of the hearing should be sent to all those who could give us some valuable information, such as the Isaak Walton League, Game Commission, etc.

It was Mr. Hallock's opinion that the Authority should also have statements from Mr. Everts and Mr. Spies, and should have representatives of the Weyerhaeuser Company appear so that some real authentic data could be assembled as to the nature of the pollution and what its effect is on recreational activities and upon

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fish life, and what the best solution may be; and then on the basis of this information the Authority could work out findings of fact.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Authority promulgate and forward to the various interested parties a notice directing attention to the fact that on February 15, 1950, at 9:30 A.M. this Authority will hear evidence with respect as to whether or not it shall issue an order to the effect that on or before December 31, 1951, the pulp and paper industry shall abate the pollution which it contributes to the waters of the Willamette River; and, it is further moved that in connection with the issuance of said order appropriate publicity be given and that various parties interested, not only the pulp and paper industry, but also sportsmen and others generally interested in the subject be notified to participate, and that the Authority on its own motion arrange to submit such proof as it may care to introduce.

Mr. Hallock then recommended that before sending the notices, Mr. Everts should work out the proper procedure with the Attorney General. He also stated that inasmuch as the members of the Authority would be sitting in at the meeting, it should be handled by a representative from the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Hallock then pointed out that when findings are made, proof must be furnished substantiating them; and he suggested that perhaps the Washington Pollution Control Commission should be asked to contribute some information on this subject.

Wood Alcohol Plant, Springfield - The secretary advised the Authority that the Wood Alcohol Plant at Springfield was opening and was directed to send by registered mail to this industry a copy of the laws pertaining to pollution, and a letter advising them of their responsibility under such laws.

Oregon Forest Fiber Products Company - Mr. Spies reported that the Oregon Forest Fiber Products Company had completed a large lagoon to store wastes, which made it possible to eliminate the pollution of Scoggins Creek; but that when a

representative of the Authority was in that area recently, it was found that they were by-passing the lagoon and discharging the wastes back into the creek. Tests showed that the load on the stream was very high and Mr. Spies was of the opinion that the industry should be advised that in the future no wastes shall be discharged into the creek without permission of the Authority. This action was approved by the Authority.

M & S Canning Company (Oregon Mushroom Company), Milwaukie - Mr. Everts read a petition from persons living in the vicinity of this industry relating to nuisance and pollution caused by industrial wastes from said company. Mr. Spies reported that the condition had been inspected and recommendations made to the industry to put in screens and a storage lagoon and to use the effluent for irrigation; but that such recommendations had not been fully carried out, and as a result the creek is definitely polluted. Mr. Spies further stated that due to lack of an adequate receiving stream, no industry should be located at this site. The secretary was instructed to notify the M & S Canning Company to appear at the next regular meeting of the Authority.

Industries along the Columbia Slough - The matter of the pollution of the Columbia Slough by wastes from industries in that area was discussed and the secretary directed to notify these industries that they will have to provide proper waste disposal or the Authority will be compelled to take action against all those responsible for pollution of the stream.

MEAT PACKING AND CANNERY REGULATIONS:

Mr. Spies presented copies of proposed regulations on meat packing plants and canneries. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that in the promulgation of regulations, while it perhaps was not necessary from the standpoint of law, they should first be submitted to the interested parties for their comments. It was agreed by the Authority that the proposed regulations be submitted to the interested persons for comment before final action is taken.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted  
*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.

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## MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD MEETING

of the

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

May 9, 1950

The Forty-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:35 P.M., May 9, 1950, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Behnke-Walker Building, 1022 S.W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, John C. Veatch, B.A. McPhillips, and Chas. E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; T.M. Gerow, Jr., and J.R. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and Mr. George Neuner, Attorney General.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-second meeting of the Authority having been submitted to the members in advance: MOTION was made by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved, without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans, be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
<u>1949:</u>			
Nov. 2	Washington County	Garden Home sewerage	Not approved
8	Washington County	Dilley Grade School sewerage	Not approved
8	North Bend	Revised plan for sewage treatment plant	Cond. approval
9	North Bend	Revised plans for pumping sta.	Not approved
9	Siletz	Preliminary engineering report	Approved
14	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Approved
14	Washington County	Garden Home School sewerage	Prel. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
Nov. 15	Linn County	Grand Prairie School sewerage	Not approved
16	Sheridan	Grade School sewerage	Approved
21	Washington County	Barnes Grade School sewerage	Not approved
28	Lebanon	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
30	Hermiston	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
28	Albany	Industrial waste report	Approved
Dec. 1	Oceanlake	Sanitary Sewer system	Not approved
2	Gales Creek	School sewerage additions	Approved
6	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
6	Oceanlake	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
13	Oceanlake	Sewer system (rev.plans)	Approved
13	Oceanlake	Sewage treatment plant (rev.plans)	Cond. approval
<u>1950:</u>			
Jan. 1	Sandy	Preliminary report, sewerage system	Approved
15	Medford	Sewer extensions	Approved
16	Roseburg	Hospital sewerage	No action
18	Douglas County	Melrose School sewerage	Approved
18	Washington County	Raleigh Park shopping center sewerage	Approved
24	Myrtle Creek	Preliminary report	Approved
25	Portland	Libby, McNeill & Libby Cannery Industrial waste screening	No action
25	Coquille	Sanitary sewer extensions	Not approved
26	Hermiston	Sunset Sanitary sewer extn's.	Prov. approval
Feb. 2	Scio	Union High School sewerage	Approved
16	Lane County	Washington Grade School sewerage	Approved
16	Coquille	Sewer extensions(rev.plans)	Approved
23	Vale	Grade School sewerage	Prov. approval

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
Feb. 24	Multnomah County	Markham School sewage plant	Approved
27	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Not approved
28	Cedar Mill Park	Sewer extensions	No action taken
Mar. 3	Multnomah County	Markham School sewage tr. plant	Approved
3	Cedar Mill Park	Sewer extensions	Deferred
7	Clackamas County	Wilsonville School sewerage	Approved
7	St. Paul	High School sewerage	Not approved
8	Woodburn	School sewerage	Not approved
8	Rainier (Columbia Co.)	School sewerage	Not approved
9	Cedar Mill	School sewerage	Approved
9	Sherwood	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
10	Witch Hazel	School sewerage	No action
13	Woodburn	School sewerage	Approved
16	Witch Hazel	School sewerage	Approved
17	Oswego	Preliminary Eng'g. report	Approved
20	Cedar Mill Park	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
24	Benton County	Greenburg School sewerage	Approved
27	Scio	Sewerage extensions	Prov. approval
27	Toledo	C.D. Johnson Lbr. Co. sewerage	Prov. approval
27	Taft	School sewerage	Approved
28	Roseburg	Sewer extension (rev.plans)	Not approved
28	Roseburg	Sewage lift station (rev.plans)	Not approved
31	Manbrin Gardens	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
31	Pendleton	sewer extensions	Approved
Apr. 5	Hermiston	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
5	Roseburg	Sewer extension	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
Apr. 5	Washington County	Dilley Grade School Sewerage	Approved
10	Monmouth	Trunk sewers	Approved
11	Forest Grove	Prel. engineering report	Approved
11	Manbrin Gardens	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
13	Vermont Hills	Sanitary sewers	Approved (Prov.)
13	Roseburg	Sewers (Rev. plans)	Prov. approval
19	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
21	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
24	Newport	Hospital (sewerage)	None required
25	St. Rita Parish School	Sewerage	Approved
25	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
27	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
27	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Approved

PULP AND PAPER WASTES:

The matter of pollution of the Willamette River by the pulp and paper industry was discussed. On February 15, 1950, a public hearing had been held by the Authority and the testimony of the individual companies as presented by their legal counsel and of others had been recorded. Based on this recorded testimony and on data and information supplied by the staff of the Authority, the office of the Attorney General had prepared a finding of fact. After thorough consideration of this matter, a MOTION was made by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the following Findings of Fact be approved and adopted.

## BEFORE THE OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

IN THE MATTER OF THE POLLUTION OF )	
THE WILLAMETTE RIVER AND ITS )	
TRIBUTARIES BY PULP AND PAPER )	FINDINGS OF FACT
MANUFACTURING WASTES. )	

WHEREAS, the above entitled matter came on for final hearing on the 15th day of February, 1950, before the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, consisting of Harold F. Wendel, chairman, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Blaine Hallock, B.A. McPhillips, Charles E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., secretary and chief engineer, all members being present throughout said hearing; and

WHEREAS, due notice was given of the time and place of said hearing by publication thereof for the public generally and by personal service upon all pulp and paper mills operating upon or near the Willamette River and its tributaries; and

WHEREAS, the following appeared and were heard:  
 Crown Zellerbach Corporation, through its officers, representatives, and its attorneys, Clarence D. Phillips and John J. Coughlin;  
 Oregon Pulp and Paper Company and Publishers' Paper Company through their officers, representatives, and their attorney Frank C. McCollough;  
 and Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, through its officers, representatives and its attorney O.M. Allison; and

WHEREAS, the said parties and all persons interested were given full opportunity to be heard and oral and written testimony and evidence pertaining thereto was received, considered and filed by this Authority; and

WHEREAS, title 116, chapter 11, O.C.L.A., declares it to be the public policy of this state to preserve the natural purity of the water of all rivers and streams in the interest of the public welfare, for the protection and conservation of the public health and the recreational enjoyment of the people, and for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife, and to encourage the cooperation of industries, and enjoins the duty upon the Oregon State Sanitary Authority to enforce compliance with the laws of this state relating to the pollution of waters, and further provides that the discharge into waters of any wastes that are, or may become, detrimental or injurious to human or aquatic life, or the recreation and enjoyment of the people, by any person, firm or corporation, is against the declared public policy of the state of Oregon:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Authority having made exhaustive research and having given full consideration and study to the testimony and evidence submitted by all interested persons and parties to said hearing, and having studied and considered the reports and investigations made by its engineers pertaining to the pollution by industrial

waste of the waters of the Willamette River and its tributaries, and now being fully advised in the premises, makes the following findings of fact, to wit:

1. That sections of both the Willamette River below the city of Salem and the South Santiam River below the city of Lebanon are grossly polluted during period of low stream flows, and the wastes from sulphite pulp mills are the major cause of such pollution.
2. During the summer and early fall months, the period when minimum stream flow occurs, this pollution of the main Willamette and South Santiam Rivers causes a reduction of the dissolved oxygen in certain sections of these streams to a point below the amount required to sustain fish and other normal aquatic life, and at times the dissolved oxygen has been reduced to zero.
3. There are five pulp and paper mills located in the Willamette River basin that produce wood pulp by means of the acid bi-sulphite process, which mills are: Publishers' Pulp and Paper Company, located at Oregon City; the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, located at West Linn; the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, located at Newberg; and the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company, located at Salem, all on or near the Willamette River; and the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, located at Lebanon on the South Santiam River.
4. Liquid wastes from these five sulphite pulp and paper mills are disposed of by discharge into the Willamette River at Oregon City, West Linn, Newberg, and Salem; and by discharge into the South Santiam River at Lebanon.
5. The liquid wastes from other industrial plants which are disposed of by discharge into the Willamette River or its tributaries above Portland, exclusive of the wastes from the five sulphite pulp and paper mills, have from the standpoint of oxygen demand the same effect on the waters of this river system as the discharge of untreated domestic sewage from approximately 450,000 persons.
6. The discharge of untreated domestic sewage and sewage effluents into the Willamette River or its tributaries from cities and towns above Portland, from an engineering standpoint, has a population equivalent of approximately 203,750 persons.
7. Wastes from the five sulphite pulp and paper mills which are discharged into the waters of the Willamette River system have, from the standpoint of oxygen demand, the same effect on these waters as the discharge therein of untreated domestic sewage from approximately 2,851,000 persons.

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8. On the average, about ninety (90) to ninety-five (95) per cent of the total pollution load placed on receiving streams from sulphite pulp and paper mill wastes is caused by the wastes from the production of sulphite pulp.
9. Wastes from the pulp and paper mills at Oregon City, West Linn, Newberg, and Salem are responsible for approximately eighty-four (84) per cent of the total pollution load in the Willamette River, exclusive of that received from tributary streams and the city of Portland.
10. Wastes from the pulp and paper mill at Lebanon are responsible for approximately ninety-one (91) per cent of the pollution load on the South Santiam River.
11. The wastes from the pulp and paper mills which are discharged into the Willamette River system, excluding sewage or other wastes discharged by the city of Portland are sufficient in quantity and strength to deplete the dissolved oxygen in the waters of said river during periods of low stream flow prior to its confluence with the Columbia River.
12. Except for the recovery of fibre from the paper mill wastes by the use of modern "save-alls" and other equipment, and except for certain research studies of the problem, little or no actual progress has been made by the said pulp and paper companies toward reducing that pollution of the Willamette and South Santiam Rivers which is caused by wastes from pulp and paper mills located at Oregon City, West Linn, Newberg, Salem, and Lebanon.
13. Sulphite pulp mills in other areas have been able to meet their pollution problems by employing various treatment, disposal or waste utilization processes, which methods include: (a) lagooning or storing of wastes on land during periods of low stream flow; (b) multiple-effect evaporation of calcium bi-sulphite liquors; (c) fractional precipitation of sulphite waste liquor with lime and utilization of solids removed; (d) concentration and burning of sulphite waste liquor by using ammonia rather than calcium base; (e) concentration and burning of sulphite waste liquor with recovery of heat and chemicals by using magnesium rather than calcium base; (f) fermentation of sugars for production of ethyl alcohol; (g) production of fodder yeast through utilization of sugars in sulphite waste liquor; and (h) miscellaneous utilization of wastes or production of by-products.
14. The Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon from the time it was organized in February, 1939, has continuously and consistently endeavored to obtain the voluntary cooperation of the pulp and paper industry, as well as of municipalities and other industries in the matter of abating the pollution of the Willamette River system.

15. The city of Portland, which is the largest single source of domestic sewage pollution on the Willamette River, has approximately fifty (50) per cent of its \$15,000,000 sewage disposal project either under contract or already completed. The Portland sewage treatment plant is now under construction and it is expected that it will be completed and in operation by the end of the year 1951.
16. The completion of the Portland sewerage project will not abate pollution in the Willamette River unless upstream sources of pollution are also abated.
17. Municipalities upstream from Portland will expend approximately \$6,797,000 for the construction of sewage treatment works to abate their share of the pollution in the Willamette River system. Nearly all of these municipalities will have made adequate provision to comply with state water pollution control laws by the end of the year 1951. The pollution caused by other industrial wastes, likewise, is to be abated at the same time.
18. The pollution of the Willamette and South Santiam Rivers by wastes from pulp and paper mills is injurious to aquatic life, interferes with the recreational enjoyment of the people, and is not a reasonable and natural use of these waters.
19. The pollution of the Willamette and South Santiam Rivers by wastes from pulp and paper mills is contrary to the public policy of the state of Oregon as expressed in section 116-1118 O.C.L.A., and is in direct violation of section 116-1118 O.C.L.A., and other statutes pertaining to stream cleanliness.
20. In order to abate the pollution caused by pulp and paper mill wastes in the South Santiam River below Lebanon, no wastes from the production of sulphite pulp at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation mill at Lebanon should be discharged into the South Santiam River during the period July 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year; nor should such wastes be discharged into the South Santiam River at any other time when the flow of said river, immediately below the city of Lebanon as calculated from the readings of the official gauging stations at Waterloo and at the Albany power canal, is less than 500 cubic feet per second. The above degree of waste reduction must be considered as the minimum required for maintaining satisfactory stream conditions.
21. In order to abate the pollution caused by pulp and paper mill wastes in the main Willamette River below Salem it will be necessary as a minimum, during the period of July 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year, or at any other time when the flow in the river as measured by the official gauging station at Salem is less than 7,000 cubic feet per second, for the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company at Salem; the Spaulding

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Pulp and Paper Company at Newberg; the Crown Zellerbach Corporation at West Linn; and the Publishers' Paper Company at Oregon City to refrain from discharging into the river any sulphite waste liquor, including the wastes from the first complete washing, or to effect by any method of treatment, disposal or waste utilization an equivalent reduction in the total pollution load of the wastes from the respective pulp and paper mills.

22. That the completion of the construction of 16 multi-purpose dams included in the program of the United States engineer for the development of the Willamette River basin will not necessarily cause a minimum stream flow of 6,500 cubic feet per second to be maintained in the Willamette River at Salem, in view of the great increasing numbers both of population and development which will occur in the future, and the possibility of the diversion of greater quantities of water from the Willamette River for irrigation, industrial and other purposes.
23. At the present time, the removal of concentrated sulphite waste liquors and the first wash waters from the Willamette River during the period of July 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year, or at any other time when the flow of the Willamette River at Salem is less than 7,000 cubic feet per second, will satisfactorily abate the pollution caused by sulphite pulp mills, provided, there is no material increase in the sources of pollution on the Willamette River and its tributaries.
24. That the removal of all liquid wastes resulting from the production of sulphite wood pulp from the South Santiam River during the period of July 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year, or at any other time when the flow of the South Santiam River immediately below Lebanon is less than 500 cubic feet per second, will satisfactorily abate the pollution caused by sulphite pulp mills, provided there is no material increase in the sources of pollution on said river.
25. That the removal of concentrated sulphite waste liquors during the period and at the times above stated will provide a solution to the immediate problem until such time as the effects of the construction of the multi-purpose dams can be accurately determined.
26. That the period from date of these findings to May 1, 1952, is a reasonable length of time for said pulp and paper mills to construct and complete methods by which they can abate the discharge of industrial wastes into the waters of Willamette River and its tributaries in accordance with the minimum requirements above stated. All plans and specifications for impounding, treatment or utilization of sulphite wastes shall be submitted to and approved by the Authority.
27. That these findings of fact shall be published and a

copy thereof served upon each pulp and paper mill operating on or near the Willamette River and its tributaries.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1950.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

The official order as proposed by the Attorney General was then read and discussed. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the following Order be issued.

BEFORE THE OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

IN THE MATTER OF THE POLLUTION )  
OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER AND ITS )  
TRIBUTARIES BY PULP AND PAPER )  
MANUFACTURING WASTES. )

O R D E R

This matter coming on regularly for final hearing on the 15th day of February 1950, before the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, consisting of Harold F. Wendel, chairman, Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Blaine Hallock, B.A. McPhillips, Charles E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., secretary and chief engineer, and the Authority having heard all persons and parties interested and having given full consideration to all testimony and evidence submitted at said hearing, and having studied and considered the reports and investigations of its engineers pertaining to pollution by industrial wastes of the waters of the Willamette River and its tributaries, and having heretofore made, and entered, its Findings of Fact pertaining thereto, and now being fully advised in the premises,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. That each and every person, firm or corporation owning, operating or maintaining pulp and paper mills which discharge concentrated sulphite waste liquors into the waters of the Willamette River shall, not later than May 1, 1952, cease and desist discharging any such concentrated sulphite waste liquor into said river during the months of July, August, September, and October of each year, and at all

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other times whenever the flow of the Willamette River as measured by the official gauging station at the city of Salem, Oregon is less than 7,000 cubic feet per second;

2. That on and after May 1, 1952, each and every person, firm or corporation owning, operating or maintaining pulp and paper mills which discharge liquid wastes resulting from production of chemical wood pulp into the South Santiam River shall, during the months above specified, cease and desist discharging said industrial wastes into the waters of said stream, and at all other times when the flow of the South Santiam River immediately below the city of Lebanon, Oregon, as calculated from readings of the official gauging stations at Waterloo and at the Albany power canal, is less than 500 cubic feet per second;
3. That plans and specifications for the abatement of sulphite and other industrial wastes by pulp and paper mills operating upon the Willamette River or its tributaries shall be submitted to and approved by this Authority;
4. That the discharge of impounded industrial wastes during high stream flow at periods when the minimum flow of said streams is above the minimum specified herein, other than the months of July, August, September and October, shall be permissible, provided each pulp and paper mill submits to this Authority, and obtains the approval of, the manner and means of such discharge prior to its release in order that the flow thereof may be properly regulated.
5. That the secretary of this Authority be and hereby is directed to serve a certified true copy of this order upon each and every person, firm or corporation now discharging industrial wastes into the waters of the Willamette River or its tributaries, and to make proof of service thereof.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1950.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL

On the advise of the Attorney General, action against those municipalities which are not making entirely satisfactory progress in developing plans and fiscal programs for early construction of sewage disposal works was deferred by the Authority, pending the receipt of further progress reports from such cities.

The cities included in this category were:

1. Philomath . . . . . preliminary engineering completed but no progress on fiscal program.
2. Mt. Angel . . . . . fiscal program not adequate to permit construction within reasonable time limit.
3. Woodburn . . . . . final engineering pland prepared but no fiscal program has been started.
4. Cottage Grove . . . . . financing is a serious problem; no program developed. Engineering progress unsatisfactory.
5. Lebanon . . . . . trying to finance project without a bond issue may take too long.
6. Albany . . . . . no definite plans for submission of bond issue to the voters.
7. Springfield . . . . . no progress made in engineering except for joint study which is now being conducted with Eugene for metropolitan sanitary district.
8. McMinnville . . . . . no definite fiscal program adopted but may be able to obtain sufficient funds from sale of timber on watershed.
9. Toledo . . . . . preliminary engineering study completed but no fiscal program developed.
10. Myrtle Creek . . . . . preliminary engineering study completed but no fiscal program developed.
11. Waldport . . . . . preliminary engineering study completed but no fiscal program developed.

It was pointed out by the Secretary that these cities were advised by letter on December 15, 1949, of the Sanitary Authority's intention to issue orders requiring completion of their sewage disposal projects by January 1, 1952.

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Satisfactory progress reports were then presented for some of the cities as follows:

1. Milwaukie . . . . . Contract already awarded for construction which will start in the near future.
2. Oswego . . . . . \$150,000 bond issue to be voted on May 19. Final plans now being prepared.
3. Oregon City . . . . . \$150,000 bond issue to be voted on May 19, which will complete their fiscal program. Plan to start construction in near future.
4. Sherwood . . . . . Interceptor sewer and treatment plant project now under construction.
5. Oceanlake . . . . . Contract awarded for construction of sewer system and treatment plant.
6. Monmouth-Independence . . . Proceeding with plans for joint sewage disposal plant.

The Dalles - A letter from the consulting engineers for the city was read in which permission was requested to discharge digested sludge into the Columbia River from the primary treatment plant which is being planned for the city. After considerable discussion it was decided to defer the matter until such time as further cost data on the alternative methods of sludge disposal could be furnished by the city.

Reedsport - A letter from Mr. Russell Hubbard, member of the City Planning Commission, was read in which permission was requested to discharge raw sewage directly into Schofield River from a proposed sewer system for the Wade's Flat Addition. The original plans called for connecting this sewer system to the existing city system which now discharges into the main Umpqua River. Mr. Hubbard, who was present at the meeting, stated that the saving in cost would be between \$38,000 and \$40,000 and that, if the request were not granted, it would not be possible to finance any of the project.

After reviewing all the facts in the case and especially in view of the public health aspects involved, MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that permission not be granted to discharge raw sewage into Schofield River but that a temporary permit could be granted, provided an adequate fiscal program would be adopted by the city which would permit con-

struction of the required river crossing, trunk sewer, and treatment works within a reasonable period of time; and provided further that temporary treatment of the sewage from Wades' Flat Addition was provided prior to discharge into Schofield River.

Coos Bay In response to request submitted by telegram from the City Manager of Coos Bay, MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that permission be granted for immediate construction of Ferndale trunk and outfall sewer as soon as voters approve bond issue for financing the required sewage treatment plant.

Southwest Hills Sanitary District - Mr. Everts reported that another section of the sanitary district had been annexed to the city of Portland in a special election in April, and that the district was now split into two separate areas. There still remains the problem of providing sanitary sewage disposal for these two separate areas which are not connected with each other. The responsibility of the state and local health departments in the matter was discussed. After considerable discussion, it was concluded that definite action should be taken by the Authority, if at all possible, to get the problem solved. Instructions were given to investigate the sewage disposal problem at the Multnomah Grade School and to determine the extent of stream pollution being caused. Based on the findings of this investigation, appropriate action would be taken to abate the pollution.

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTES

As instructed at a previous meeting, the Secretary had referred to the industries concerned copies of proposed regulations setting up minimum requirements for the disposal of certain industrial wastes. Based on the comments received from the industries, some changes in the proposed regulations had subsequently been made. The revised regulations were now submitted for final approval. MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried - that the following regulations for cannery wastes be adopted. MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the following regulations for meat processing wastes be adopted.

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## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## REGULATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING WASTES

Pursuant to the duties imposed upon and the powers vested in the State Sanitary Authority, in Section 116-1112, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, 1940, the following minimum requirements for the disposal of fruit and vegetable processing wastes are hereby established:

- A. Unless other arrangements are made with the written consent of the State Sanitary Authority, all fruit and vegetable processing plants shall provide efficient facilities for the removal of skins, seeds, pomace, culls, discarded products and all other suspended and floating material from the wastes resulting from the washing, sorting, or other canning and freezing processes. Solids retained by a U.S. Standard 20-mesh screen shall be removed by screening or by other approved means from the liquid wastes, except cooling, condenser or other clean waters which may be by-passed around the facilities for the separation of solids or may be discharged through a separate outlet.
- B. All screenings and other solid materials removed from the liquid waste or product during the process operations shall be disposed of in such a manner that they will not enter any public waters of the state.

Adopted May 9, 1950

Filed Secretary of State June 13, 1950.

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

## REGULATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MEAT PROCESSING AND ANIMAL WASTES

Pursuant to the duties imposed upon and the powers vested in the State Sanitary Authority, in Section 116-1122, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, 1940, the following minimum requirements for the disposal of certain meat processing and animal wastes are hereby established:

- A. Slaughterhouses and Meat Packing Plants
  1. All feeding yards and holding pens shall be so constructed that they can and will be dry cleaned before being washed down. The solid materials thus removed shall be disposed of on land or in any other manner approved by the State Sanitary Authority.

2. All blood from the killing floor shall be collected separately from the other wastes and be disposed of in such a manner that it will not enter any public waters of the state. The blood shall be thoroughly removed from the floor into a suitable collection tank for final disposal or utilization.
3. All paunch manure and hog stomach contents shall be collected separately and used as fertilizer, land-fill, or in any other manner approved by the Sanitary Authority. Such wastes shall not be discharged either directly or indirectly into any public waters of the state. At its discretion, the State Sanitary Authority may require the installation of fine screens for this purpose.
4. All fleshings, grease particles, hair, and other solid materials shall be collected by dry cleaning of floors and by screening of wastes and shall be disposed of in such a manner that they will not enter or drain into any public waters of the state.
5. Adequate grease recovery basins shall be installed on drain lines from by-product processing rooms. Such basins shall be skimmed and cleaned at least once each day that the plant is in operation.

B. Poultry Killing and Packing Plants

1. Facilities shall be provided for the collection of blood from the killing and bleeding room floor. The blood shall be disposed of in such a manner that it will not enter any public waters of the state.
2. All manure, feathers, entrails, and other materials removed from the carcass of the fowl shall be collected from the floor and equipment and shall be disposed of separately in a manner approved by the State Sanitary Authority.

C. Hog Feeding Farms

1. Unless other arrangements are made with the Sanitary Authority, all feeding yards and holding pens shall be so constructed that they can and will be dry cleaned before being washed down. All solid materials shall be removed and shall be disposed of on land or in any other manner approved by the Sanitary Authority, and shall not be permitted to enter or drain into any public waters of the state.

Adopted May 9, 1950

Filed Secretary of State June 13, 1950.

Libby, McNeill & Libby - In response to a request from the company, a temporary permit was granted to discharge pulverized wastes into the Willamette River with the understanding that if such discharge caused sludge banks or any

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other detrimental condition in the receiving stream the permit would be revoked and the wastes would have to be disposed of on land.

Portland Gas & Coke Company - A complaint received from the Harbor Patrol and previous correspondence with the Company was reviewed by the Authority. Pictures of the pollution caused by the discharge of wastes into the Willamette River were presented. MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Authority request the company to submit to them a definite and satisfactory plan within 60 days for abating this pollution.

MISCELLANEOUS

Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board Meeting - Mr. Everts reported that the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board was planning to hold a meeting in the Pacific Northwest during the week of July 10 and he suggested that the Sanitary Authority arrange a joint meeting with the Board if at all possible. Mr. Everts was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

Proposed Legislation for State Department of Conservation - Copies of a proposed bill to create a department of conservation had been referred to the members for their consideration. Purpose of such a department would apparently be to coordinate the planning and activities of all existing agencies concerned with conservation of natural resources. The bill had been prepared by an interim committee for presentation to the 1951 state legislature. After much discussion on the subject, the matter was tabled.

Next Meeting - The date for the next meeting was held in abeyance pending a definite date for joint meeting with the Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board.

Meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*

CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.

Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FOURTH MEETING

of the

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 11, 1950

The Forty-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P. M., July 11, 1950, at the Heathman Hotel, Portland, Oregon, following a luncheon meeting with the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board to the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary; and Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-third meeting having been submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary without reading.

PROJECT PLANS: The action of the Authority's engineering staff on the following project plans was by mutual agreement approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
May 2	Medford	Sewer extension	Approved
2	Douglas County	Tiller-Drew School sewerage	No action
2	Cave Junction	Preliminary engineering report	No action
4	Gold Beach	Sewer system	Approved
5	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Approved
8	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
9	Albany	Sewer extensions	Approved
10	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Not approved
11	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
12	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
15	Linn County	Crowfoot School sewerage	Approved
15	Columbia County	Delena School sewerage	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
May 15	Washington County	Aloha-Huber School sewerage	Approved
16	Yamhill County	Dayton Grade School "	Approved
17	Portland	Sewer Extensions	Approved
17	Washington County	Roy School sewerage	Approved
18	Lane County	Willamette H. S. "	Approved
26	McMinnville	Sewer extension	Approved
26	North Roseburg San. Dist.	Sewer plans	Approved
27	Eugene	Sewer extensions (rev.)	Prov. approval
June 1	Sweet Home	Sewer extension	Not approved
8	Dallas	Preliminary Eng'g. Report	Approved
9	Gladstone	Sewer extensions	Approved
8	North Roseburg San. Dist.	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
8	Multnomah County	Columbia School sewerage	Approved
10	Hermiston	Outfall sewer	Approved
10	Hermiston	Sewage Treatment Plant	Approved
19	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
20	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Not approved
22	Condon	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
23	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions (rev.)	Not approved
26	Newport	Sewer extensions	Not approved
26	Wasco County	Tygh Valley School sewerage	Approved
28	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
28	Baker	Sewer extensions, Pumping Sta.	Prov. Approval
28	Stanfield	Preliminary Eng'g Report	Recommendations submitted

PULP AND PAPER MILL WASTES:

Mr. Everts and Mr. Spies reported briefly on the status of the Authority's order affecting sulphite pulp and paper mills in the Willamette Basin. It was pointed out that three of the mills had filed appeals but that no court proceedings were

anticipated at least for the time being. Progress reports from the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company and the Publishers Paper Company were also discussed.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Coos Bay - sewer extensions: A request from the city of Coos Bay for the approval of extensions to the municipal sewer system in Coos Bay was brought to the attention of the Authority. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that there be no change in the policy with regard to the approval of additional sewer construction in Coos Bay, and that the request for the approval of the construction of additional sewers be denied.

Southwest Hills - sewage: Following a discussion on the disposal of sewage from the Multnomah Grade School, the secretary was instructed to notify Portland School District No. 1 that said district must submit to the Authority within sixty (60) days a satisfactory plan for sewage disposal or the Authority would have no other alternative but to take appropriate action against them.

GRAVEL MINING OPERATIONS:

It was reported by the secretary that the matter of pollution of Gales Creek by the operations of the Gales Creek Sand and Gravel Company had been referred to the Attorney General for action on June 6, 1950; that the Attorney General had given said company thirty (30) days in which to comply with the requirements of the Sanitary Authority and that inspections made by Sanitary Authority engineers on July 10 indicated only partial compliance. It was reported further that rock crushing operations by the County of Washington were causing similar polluted conditions in McKay Creek, another tributary of the Tualatin River.

The secretary was instructed by the members to request the Attorney General to proceed against both the private company and the County of Washington if said pollution were not abated immediately.

Waste Disposal, Portland Gas & Coke Company:

The secretary reported that the Portland Gas & Coke Company had complied with the directives of the Authority and had furnished a satisfactory plan for the disposal of

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wastes from their plant on the Willamette River in Portland. It was also reported that the Company would complete the work as soon as weather and river level conditions permitted.

LEGISLATION:

The secretary then brought to the attention of the Authority a proposed statute prepared by the Legislative Interim Committee on Natural Resources, and a proposed statute prepared by the Governor's Natural Resources Advisory Committee. No action was taken pending further study of the measures.

NEXT MEETING:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:30 P. M. The date for the next meeting was left to the discretion of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.

Secretary and Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 1, 1950

The Forty-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 3:00 P. M., December 1, 1950, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Blaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Charles E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; T. M. Gerow, Jr., James R. Boydston, E. J. Weathersbee, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-fourth meeting of the Authority, having been prepared and submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meetin, MOTION was made by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried, that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the action taken by the engineering staff of the Authority on reports, plans, and specifications be approved as follows:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
7-1-50	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-18	Newport	Sewer extensions (Revised plans)	Approved
7-18	Baker	School sewerage	Approved
7-18	Broadmoor	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-19	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-19	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Not approved
7-24	Monmouth-Independence	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
7-27	Gold Beach	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-28	Myrtle Creek	School Addition-sewerage	Deferred
7-31	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-31	Salem	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
8-4	Myrtle Creek	School Additon-sewerage	Prov. approval
8-7	Vermont Hills	Additons to temporary plant	Prov. approval
8-14	Prineville	Riverside Additon-sewers	Approved
8-15	Elmira	School sewerage	Not approved
8-15	Salem	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
8-15	Progress	Sawyer, Inc., Plant-sewerage	Not approved
8-16	Monmouth-Independence	Sewage treatment plant (Revised)	Prov. approval
8-25	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-28	Gold Beach	Sewage plant revisions	Approved
8-30	Salem	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-7	Terrebonne	School sewerage	Approved
9-17	Raleigh Hills	School sewerage	Approved
9-12	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-12	Waldport	Sewer system	Approved
9-13	Waldport	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
9-13	Washington County	Business District-sewerage	Prov. approval
9-14	Sheridan	Preliminary report	Approved
9-14	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Not approved
9-15	Elmira	School sewerage (rev. plan)	Approved
9-18	Cottage Grove	Interceptor-trunk sewer	Approved
9-18	Portland	Grand Ave. Interceptor sewer	Approved
9-21	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-26	Prineville	Riverside additon sewers (revised plan)	Approved
9-26	Umatilla	Sewer system	Prov. approval
9-27	Portland	S. W. Sunset Blvd. sewers	Approved
9-27	Brownsville	Preliminary report	Deferred
9-29	The Dalles	Preliminary report	Approved
10-4	Springfield	Sewer Extensions	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
10-4	Stanfield	Grade School-sewerage	Approved
10-4	Portland	Grand Ave. Interceptor	Approved
10-5	Dee	Oregon Lumber Co.-sewage and waste disposal	Deferred
10-10	Bandon	Preliminary report	Approved
10-11	Hinkle	Sewerage system (U.P.R.R.)	Prov. approval
10-17	Salem Creek sewer	North Trunk sewer	Approved
10-19	Multnomah County	Holbrook School-sewerage	Approved
10-23	Multnomah County	Lynch School-sewerage	Changes suggested
10-27	Multnomah County	Lynch School-sewerage (rev. Plan)	Approved
11-9	Hermiston	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
11-9	Springfield	Sewer extensions (Velure)	Prov. approval
11-13	Dallas	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
11-13	Lane County	Walterville Grade School- sewerage	Deferred
11-13	Lane County	Westside Grade School- sewerage	Deferred
11-14	Springfield	Sewer extensions (M&N)	Permission granted
11-15	Coos County	Chezaville sewerage	Not approved
11-17	Springfield	Jr. High School sewerage	Prov. approval
11-17	Salem	Highland Grade School-sewerage	Prov. approval
11-21	Disston	Grade School-sewerage	Prov. approval
11-21	Coos County	Chezaville sewerage (revised)	Approved
11-22	Umatilla	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
11-22	Springfield	Sewer extension (revised)	Not approved
11-24	Oswego	Lake Oswego High School sewerage	Approved
11-27	Springfield	Sewer extensions (revised)	Prov. approval

BUDGET 1951-1953 BIENNIUM: The secretary reviewed the budget request for the 1951-1953 biennium, copies of which had previously been sent to each member. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the budget be approved as

prepared. (State appropriation \$66,656 and Federal appropriation \$31,937, or total of \$98,593).

SOUTHWEST HILLS: The secretary reported that subsequent to the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority a major part of the S. W. Hills area, much of which had been included in the S. W. Hills Sanitary District has become annexed to the city of Portland. Since the Multnomah Grade School was located in the area annexed, and since the school was also in the Portland School District, closure of the school would not have accomplished the desired results and it was recommended that action in this case be deferred. The recommendation was approved.

The Maplewood Association for Progress, through a letter addressed to the Sanitary Authority, offered the cooperation and assistance of the Association in the planning and development of educational and other programs necessary to obtain the installation of adequate sewerage facilities in the Maplewood District. This particular district had rejected annexation to the city of Portland in the recent election. Chairman Wendel advised Mrs. J. Door Bennett and Mrs. Lucas Weiler who were present at the meeting and who represented the Maplewood Association for Progress that in the absence of any corporate body, the Authority's only alternative was to proceed against individuals in the area. The Chairman recommended that the Association seek competent legal advice as to the proper procedure to be followed in the creation of a sanitary district. Assistance of the Sanitary Authority's staff for consultation and advice to the Association's committee was offered.

M AND S CANNING COMPANY, MILWAUKIE: The following residents of the area adjacent to the M and S Canning Company plant near Milwaukie appeared before the Authority to complain of odor nuisances and water pollution caused by the M and S Cannery - Dr. Edwin Morene, 5808 S. E. Thiessen Road; Mrs. Paul Schafer, 5712 S. E. Thiessen Road; Mr. A. R. Huckins, 5410 S. E. Thiessen Road, and Mr. Albert C. Philbrick, 5424 S. E. Thiessen Road.

The complaintants reported, that in addition to disagreeable odor conditions, wastes from the cannery were discharged into Kellogg Creek, a tributary of Kellogg Lake, and thence into the Willamette River.

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Mr. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, reported briefly on this problem and stated that the Authority had attempted to work with the cannery in solving their problem, but the plant was not located in the proper place for an industry of that type for there is no large stream near enough into which the wastes could be discharged. He also stated that the amount and nature of the wastes produced by the processing are such that it is impossible to dispose of them in a sanitary manner, and that the Authority staff has been working with the cannery management three or four years to try to solve the problem. Mr. Spies recalled that the property owners presented a petition to the Authority in 1949 and at that time the industry was ordered to correct their waste disposal methods or appropriate action would be taken against them. The Authority staff had recommended that a dam be installed to retain the flow of wastes and that the wastes be pumped to higher ground for disposal by irrigation. Only a half-hearted attempt was made by the cannery to add enough chemicals to control the odor or to pump the wastes to higher ground. Mr. Spies reported that on a recent inspection of the plant it was found that the wastes do pollute the waters of the state, and that the residents of the area have a legitimate complaint.

Mr. Maltby of the M and S Cannery reported that they had spent considerable money and effort in an attempt to do something about their problem, and that they now have a lagoon and also a tank of 5,000 gallons capacity from which they pump the concentrated processing wastes, which are the cause of the bad odors.

Mr. Spies reported that on his last inspection trip there was a crack in the lagoon through which the wastes were seeping and that the tank was overflowing onto the ground surface.

Mr. Maltby reported they had written for information regarding a new chemical compound which had been recommended for controlling odors. He also suggested the possibility of hauling the wastes away from the lagoon. Mr. Spies advised him that such a system would have to be very carefully and properly operated if it were to solve the problem.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the M and S Canning Company be cited to appear withing forty-five days from date of order to

show cause why the nuisance and pollution caused by improper disposal of wastes from the M and S Cannery should not be abated; and that appropriate notice of the hearing be sent to those who have appeared at this meeting.

OAK LODGE DISTRICT: Mr. Stuart Mockford, President of the Community Improvement League, representing the Oak Lodge District, was present to request the assistance of the Sanitary Authority in determining the proper method for sewage disposal in that area. He stated that septic tanks are used, but the ground is of such nature that the effluent from the tanks cannot be absorbed, and that the Oak Grove School had an open trench behind it in which sludge was floating. Mr. Mockford pointed out that the area is not incorporated, and, therefore, nothing much can be done about employing proper persons to make necessary surveys, etc. Mr. Mockford stated that there were two separate drainage systems in the area; that the area of one slope could possibly be taken into the city of Milwaukie in order to connect to the municipal sewer system; and that the other drainage area was too far away to consider this solution. Mr. Mockford was of the opinion that if they could obtain a definite plan from the Authority setting up geographical boundaries, it would help in getting the solution to the problem started. Mr. Spies advised that he had appeared before the Club on May 26 and discussed methods of solving their sewage disposal problem, and that when the remarks were completed a petition was circulated requesting the Sanitary Authority to make an engineering survey. The petition, however, was never received by the Sanitary Authority. It was estimated that the cost of financing preliminary engineering would be approximately \$250. Mr. Everts advised that arrangements would be made upon request to get together with the group represented by Mr. Mockford to discuss the matter.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION: The secretary reported that copies of the proposed air pollution control act had been circulated to members of the Authority for their information and comment and that the Portland Chamber of Commerce had also circulated copies to representative industries in the state. The secretary explained that the act had been drawn by the Subcommittee appointed by the Governor and that such subcommittee consisted of representatives of industry, municipalities, Oregon State College, State Dept. of Agriculture, State Board of Health, and the State Sanitary Authority.

It was also reported that the proposed legislation would be introduced in the 1951 Legislature and that any recommendations that the Authority wished to make concerning the act should be made prior to the time it was introduced.

In the discussion that followed it was the opinion of the State Sanitary Authority that an increase in membership from six to ten was too great. MOTION was made by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Authority approve the basic philosophy contained in the act but recommend that if any increase in membership in the Sanitary Authority is contemplated to handle air pollution control that it be limited to the addition of the Director of the State Department of Agriculture.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY: The secretary furnished a brief report on the status of water pollution control activities by pulp and paper mills. It was pointed out that the Crown Zellerbach Corporation's pilot plant at Lebanon now had all equipment in place except one evaporator which they expected to arrive in the immediate future so that the studies of concentration and burning of the waste could be undertaken. It was also reported that lagoons for storage of waste in low flow periods were proposed by Oregon Pulp and Paper and Spaulding Pulp and Paper companies and that studies were being made of such disposal methods by Publishers Paper Company at Oregon City.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL: Mr. Spies furnished a detailed report on the status of sewerage projects for fifty-five municipalities in the state. Upon completion of the report, the Authority directed the secretary to take the following action: -

1. Cities of Gladstone, Canyonville, Riddle, Coquille, Oakland, and Myrtle Point be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority at the next meeting to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted against them to abate nuisance conditions caused by pollution of public waters.
2. Letters be addressed to the following cities requesting reports on what progress is being made to abate water pollution - McMinville, Oakridge, Sheridan, Rockaway, Mt. Angel, Roseburg, Sutherlin, and Newport.
3. Letters be sent to West Linn and Drain requesting the presence of the Mayor at the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority to report on the progress made by their respective cities in abating water pollution.

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4. Request the Attorney General to take appropriate action against the city of Toledo for their failure to comply with state statutes relating to water pollution control.

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS: Portland: - The secretary directed the attention of the Authority to a letter from Mr. Paul Patterson, attorney representing the R. D. Bodle Company cannery located in Portland in which questions were raised regarding the minimum requirements for screens for the removal of solid materials from cannery wastes. It was the decision of the Authority that cities permitting the use of municipal sewerage systems for the disposal of cannery wastes would be responsible for establishing the standards by which industrial wastes are discharged into the sewerage systems.

INDUSTRIES LOCATED ON COLUMBIA SLOUGH: Mr. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, reported that industries located along the Columbia Slough had been notified of their responsibility to cease pollution of those waters and that in general most of them were willing to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING - TUALATIN RIVER BASIN: The Authority discussed the proposal that a public meeting of municipal authorities, representatives of industries and other groups be held to discuss problems of water pollution control in the Tualatin River basin and to outline to them the policies of the Authority with respect to the maintenance of acceptable quality of water in the Tualatin River. It was the opinion of those present that such a meeting would prove most beneficial and it was agreed that those members of the Board who could, would attend.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS: The secretary outlined the need for investigation of the types of materials which could be used to line storage lagoons used by municipalities and industries for the disposal of wastes. He reported that a cooperative project was now under way at Oregon State College and that the Sanitary Authority's share of such project would be \$850.00 which could be expended from Federal funds. After some discussion as to the advisability and need for this work, MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the Authority authorize the expenditure of \$850.00 of Federal funds allocated to the Authority for the Authority's part of the cooperative project.

LEGISLATION TO CONTROL PRIVATELY-OWNED COMMUNITY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS: Upon report of the secretary that there appeared to be a need for some agency to control operation of privately owned sewage treatment works, the secretary was directed to communicate with the Public Utilities Commissioner and suggest that appropriate legislative action be made to existing Public Utilities statutes to include privately-owned sewerage systems.

ALCOHOL PLANT, SPRINGFIELD: The secretary reported on a conference with the new manager of the alcohol plant at Springfield, and pointed out that the plant expects to go into limited production about March 1951 and that the manager requested permission to discharge small quantities of waste into the Willamette River for a short period of time to give them an opportunity to study their problem and provide the necessary waste disposal facilities. Following a discussion on the subject it was decided that if a temporary permit were granted in this instance, that the conditions under which such a permit was issued should be very specific, and that it should be made very clear that the Sanitary Authority could revoke the permit at any time; and the secretary was instructed to consult with the Attorney General concerning the preparation of the permit before it was granted.

SALMON RIVER POLLUTION: The Sanitary Authority directed the secretary to cause an investigation to be made on the excessive turbidity of Bear Creek a tributary of the Salmon River and if violations of state statutes pertinent of water pollution were found, to take appropriate action.

MISCELLANEOUS:

In an executive session the secretary reported on his activities with the Columbia River Advisory Board and the Atomic Energy Commission at their Hanfor Works.

New staff members, E. J. Weathersbee, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, and Fred J. Burgess, Jr. Sanitary Engineer, were introduced to the members of the Sanitary Authority.

The date of the next meeting was scheduled for March 2, 1951.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

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MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 2, 1951

The Forty-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., March 2, 1951, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Blaine Hall-ock, John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, and Charles E. Stricklin, Members: Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; T. M. Gerow, Jr., James R. Boydston, E. J. Weathersbee, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-fifth meeting of the Authority, having been

prepared and submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting, MOTION

was made by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the minutes be

approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that

the action taken by the engineering staff of the Authority on reports, plans, and

specifications for sewerage and waste disposal projects be approved as follows:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
12/4/50	Hood River County	Hood River Valley High School - sewerage	Prov. approval
12/6	Malheur County	Pioneer School Dist. #80 - sewerage	Approved
12/6	Vaughn	Long Bell Lumber Co. Mill - sewerage	Prov. approval
12/6	Toledo	Preliminary plan of Toledo Public Housing - sewerage	Pre. approval
12/8	Umatilla	Primary sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
12/11	Talent	Sewer extensions	Not approved
12/22	Jackson County	Rogue River Grade School - sewerage	Approved
1/16/51	Fossil	Preliminary report	Revisions suggested

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
1/19	Stanfield	Preliminary report	Not approved
1/22	Eugene	Westmore land School - sewer extension	Prov. approval
1/29	Medford	Sewer extensions	Approved
1/30	Forest Grove	Progress report	Approved
2/8	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights - sewer extension	Approved
2/9	Grants pass	School Dist. #7 - sewerage	Action deferred
2/15	Canyon ville	School Dist. #8 - sewerage	Approved
2/20	Pendleton	Sewer extension	Approved
2/23	Stanfield	Sewer system	Not approved
2/23	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Approved
2/23	Tongue Point	Sewer extensions	Not approved
2/23	Portland	Emanuel Hospital	None required
2/26	Triangle Lake	School sewerage	Changes
2/27	Lebanon	Hardboard Mill - sewerage	Approved
2/28	Hermiston	Sewage Treatment plant	Approved
2/28	Oakridge	Jr. High School - sewerage	Approved

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

M and S Canning Company, Milwaukie, (Citation Hearing): - In response to a notice of public hearing sent to complainants and company officials, the following persons appeared before the Sanitary Authority relative to alleged pollution caused by the discharge of wastes from the M and S Canning Company into the waters of a tributary of Kellogg Creek in Clackamas County, Oregon: Mrs. Glenn J. McQueen, Mrs. Stanley W. Peterson, Dr. Edwin Morene, Mr. Glenn O. Ratcliff, Mr. Fred A Gerber, Mr. R. E. Cox, and Mr. Fred J. Gates, residents of the area in question; Mr. D. D. Maltby, owner of the M and S Canning Company; John Yeokovich, Attorney for the M and S Canning Company; Stuart Mockford, President of the Community Improvement League; and William Murphy and John Borden, Sanitarians for Clackamas County Health Department.

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At the request of the Chairman, the secretary read the citation which had been served on the M and S Canning Company by the Sanitary Authority. The Chairman reminded those present that the Sanitary Authority had jurisdiction only over conditions causing water pollution, and asked that this fact be kept in mind in the discussions.

A brief of the testimony presented is as follows:

- Mr. Fred Gerber (riparian property owner): Claimed that drainage from cannery wastes and septic tank sewage disposal systems from the M and S Cannery grossly pollutes and contaminates the adjacent stream which flows through his property; and that such pollution causes objectionable fungus growths in the water and obnoxious odors; that attempts of the company to abate the pollution had thus far been unsuccessful because the septic tank from which the wastes were pumped was allowed to overflow onto the ground, around the lagoon and into the creek, and because the drainage from the fields onto which the wastes were pumped was not sufficiently purified before it reached the creek.
- Dr. Edwin Morene (riparian property owner): Claimed that odors resulting from the pollution were unbearable and further that such pollution had destroyed the use of the creek waters for a private swimming pool.
- Mr. G. O. Ratcliff (riparian property owner): Claimed that tests made of the water in the swimming pool on the Fred Gates property last summer showed such waters to be so polluted that they could not be used for bathing purposes.
- Mr. Frank Gates (riparian property owner): Objected to discharge of cannery wastes and sewage into the stream on his property. He expressed opinion that the waters of this stream would be suitable for swimming pool purposes if the alleged pollution were abated.
- Mrs. G. J. McQueen: (riparian property owner): Claimed that cannery wastes caused a brown sludge in the creek which flows across her property.
- Mr. J. R. Boydston (Sanitary Authority Engineer): Testified that on the occasion of his last inspection on February 16, 1951, it was found that wastes from the cannery operations were overflowing from the septic tank into which they were being discharged, that such wastes were flowing around the lagoon and thence directly into the waters

of the adjacent tributary of Kellogg Creek; that the bed of the stream below the cannery was coated with a heavy fungus growth; and that the odors from the septic tank and stream were extremely objectionable.

Mr. John Yeokovich (Attorney for M and S Canning Company): Testified that cannery wastes were being discharged into a large 5,000-gallon septic tank by means of a pipe and that from this septic tank the wastes were pumped onto adjacent land for disposal by irrigation; and the cooling water had been separated from the floor drainage and other polluted wastes so that the amount of polluted wastes that had to be pumped had been reduced from 10,000 gallons to 2,500 gallons per day; that no wastes were being pumped or discharged into the lagoon which had previously been used for their storage and that as a consequence the water in the lagoon did not now appear to be a nuisance. He admitted that in the past there had been industrial wastes overflowing from the cannery property into the adjacent creek but claimed that the company had done everything possible to carry out the recommendations and to comply with the requirements of the State Sanitary Authority. He admitted further that the conditions which existed on the occasion of the last inspection by Mr. Boydston were caused by the fact that the lift pumps were out of working order and the pipe line had broken.

Mr. D. D. Maltby (M and S Canning Company official): Explained his attempts to repair the pumps and pipe line break referred to by Mr. Yeokovich.

Based on the above testimony and the previous investigations by the staff of the Sanitary Authority, the following were established as facts in the case: -

1. Wastes and drainage from the M and S Cannery are causing, and have in the past, caused pollution in the waters of the tributary of Kellogg Creek which flows across the property of the complainants.
2. The company has in the past not complied fully with the recommendations and requirements of the Authority and as a consequence both stream pollution and a nuisance have been created.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Sanitary Authority adopt an order directing the M and S Canning Company to abate said pollution of the tributary of Kellogg Creek within not less than 60 days from this date.

City of Riddle (Citation Hearing): The city of Riddle was represented by C. E. Dickie, Mayor; F. L. Kummer, City Recorder; and Mr. Arthur H. Mayne, Consulting Engineer, a citation having been issued to the city under date of February 9, 1951.

Mr. Wendel read the conclusions of the Authority's engineers regarding the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Riddle.

C. E. Dickie, Mayor, advised the Authority that he had taken over the office of mayor in May; that he had gone through the matter as thoroughly as possible; and that it was mainly a lack of funds that prevented the city from proceeding. He reported that the last estimate received showed it would take approximately \$18,000 or \$20,000 to complete the project and that the city has been considering a bond issue for this purpose.

Mr. Kummer advised the Authority that sewage disposal bonds in amount of \$15,000 were considered; that the assessed valuation of the city was \$367,780 as of June 30, 1950; that the city had approximately \$40,000 in outstanding bonds at the present time; and that the tax rate was 82.6 mills. He stated that the city wants to complete the plant but did not know how money could be raised. He also reported that the Harbor Plywood Company at Riddle had offered to pay for 50% of the cost of the sewage disposal plant.

Mr. Wendel asked if the city had considered a sewer-user charge, and Mr. Kummer said they were charging residents within the city limits \$2.00 per month for water now. Mr. Wendel inquired as to what the cost of completing the project would be, and was advised by Mr. Mayne that it would run about \$16,000. Mr. Mayne reported that equipment was all bought and paid for, and it would take about \$16,00 more to complete the project. Mr. Veatch suggested that they see Mr. Paulus in the State Treasurer's office in Salem who could probably help them work out their financial problem. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the city of Riddle be directed (1) to complete the construction of its sewage treatment plant and to have the same in operation by not later than December 1, 1951; (2) to complete within 90 days from this date all necessary arrangements for financing construction; and (3) to submit to the Authority monthly progress reports.

City of Oakland (Citation Hearing): The City of Oakland was represented by Mr. John Edwards and Mr. Carl M. Felknew, Attorney, a citation having been issued to the city under date of February 9, 1951.

Mr. Felknew stated that the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, had made a survey and designed a plant for the city of Oakland which would cost at the present time \$150,000 to \$175,000; and that about a year ago, the city council in order to get an idea of costs called a special meeting within the city of Oakland notifying all the people to attend. The Sanitary Authority was represented at that meeting. There was considerable discussion of the matter; the plan for the whole system was presented; and a straw vote was taken to determine what the feeling of the people was regarding this problem. The vote was said to be unfavorable.

Mr. Felknew reported that in the 1949-50 tax year the city had an assessed valuation of \$452,000 and a tax levy of 102.1 mills; that in 1950-51 the assessed valuation had increased to \$506,651 and the tax levy had decreased to 76.4 mills; that some \$330,000 in bonds had been voted for schools; and that the city had only \$10,000 in outstanding bonds at the present time.

Mr. Wendel called attention to the fact that the law regarding stream purification had been in effect for more than ten years, and that communities could have done a lot of work in that length of time. A discussion followed on the question of what would happen if municipalities refused to comply with state statutes. Mr. Hallock advised that in view of the fact that the city of Oakland has not seen fit to show any spirit of cooperation or good faith in the matter, he would MOVE that the city of Oakland be directed to complete the financial plans in not less than 90 days; submit 30 day progress reports; and complete the project by not later than December 1951. Motion seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried.

City of Drain (informal hearing): W. E. McIntosh, Mayor, appeared in behalf of the city of Drain and advised the Authority that about a year and a half ago, due to several letters from the Authority, the city had an engineering survey made of the area and presented preliminary plans to the Authority for approval. He reported that the council at that time was in accord with the program, and would take care of the situation

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if it could be done; but finances are such that nothing can be accomplished unless the people vote the money. Mayor McIntosh reported further that the present assessed valuation of the city is about \$602,000; that the total tax levy is 79.5 mills of which 29.2 is for the city; and that the city has some \$33,000 in outstanding bonds.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the city of Drain be directed to complete financial plans in not less than 90 days; submit 30 day progress reports to the Authority; and complete the project by not later than December 1951.

Westmoreland Addition, Eugene: Messrs. J. E. Brindle, W. H. Metcalf, and Gordon R. Peters appeared before the Authority to present data on the sewers in the Westmoreland Addition to the city of Eugene.

Mr. Veatch opened this discussion by saying that he had read the report of the Westmoreland situation and believed that the city of Eugene had ample authority to correct everything brought out in the report.

Mr. Brindle said that they had been given all sorts of promises by the city council, but nothing had yet been done to correct the situation existing in Westmoreland Addition. He reported that sewage overflows and backs up into the school and onto the grounds. Pictures were shown of the conditions which prevailed during periods of heavy rains. Mr. Wendel read the letter from the School Board regarding the situation and Mr. Everts read a letter from the city of Eugene. Mr. Brindle stated that the letter from the city did not cover or handle the situation, and felt that the city was very negligent in the matter.

Mr. Spies stated that it was a definite fact that the sewer system was not properly installed, and that the sewer will not carry the flow during periods of heavy runoff and high ground water table. Mr. Spies also stated that originally a set of plans had been submitted, together with a map of the project, and bids were called for but prices were out of line and the project was deferred. Later the plans were changed but were never submitted to the Authority for review and approval; and as yet the Authority still has no plans on the pumping station which was installed. Mr. Spies also stated that Amazon Creek is definitely polluted and that after the first check in January 1950, the Authority wrote a letter to the city pointing out that the city

would have to take immediate steps to correct the condition. Mr. Spies described the sewer system and also showed a map of the location affected.

Dr. Erickson stated that it was a real and definite public health hazard, and one of the worst conditions he had ever heard of, and that something should be done about it. Dr. Erickson said he would like to see an order issued and that he would bring the matter up before the State Board of Health at their next meeting. Dr. Erickson also recommended that the city be advised that in the event of any communicable disease outbreak, due to such conditions, the city would be held strictly responsible. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, and seconded by Mr. Hallock, that the city of Eugene be notified that the sewer system as installed in this district has never been approved by the Sanitary Authority; that the city be directed to submit to the Authority within 30 days time any plans they have or what they propose to do to correct the situation that exists in this location; and that if plans submitted are not adequate further plans will have to be submitted. If plans so submitted are not found to be suitable, an order will be immediately directed to abate the nuisance. Motion carried.

The secretary was directed to prepare a letter and submit it to Mr. Veatch for comment, prior to forwarding it to the City of Eugene.

City of Coquille (Citation Hearing Deferred): Although a formal citation had been issued to the city of Coquille under the date of February 9, 1951, the city was permitted at its request to submit only a written report rather than send representatives to the meeting.

The secretary read a letter dated February 23, 1951, which had been submitted by Donald H. Farr, Mayor. This letter outlined a proposed construction schedule for a sewage treatment plant for the city. After thorough discussion, MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the city be notified as follows: Because the proposed schedules do not call for completion of the Coquille sewage treatment plant until the fall of 1953, they do not meet with the approval of the State Sanitary Authority. It will, therefore, be necessary for the city to revise their schedules so that the required sewage treatment works will be completed and in

operation by not later than the end of 1952. If the city fails to so revise the schedules, then the city shall be required to appear before the Authority at the next meeting in accordance with the citation dated February 9, 1951.

City of Myrtle Point (Citation Hearing Deferred): As in the case of Coquille, the formal citation hearing for Myrtle Point had been deferred on the same basis.

The secretary read letters dated February 27, 1951, which had been submitted by J. M. Myers, Mayor, and Jack H. Dunn, City Attorney. Following a discussion of the matter, MOTION was made by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city be notified as follows: The city of Myrtle Point shall adopt a fiscal and construction schedule such that the required sewage treatment plant will be completed and in operation by not later than the end of 1952. If the city fails to adopt such a schedule, then the city shall be directed to appear before the Authority at the next meeting in accordance with the citation dated February 9, 1951.

City of Gladstone (Citation hearing deferred): The citation hearing previously scheduled for the city of Gladstone was deferred in view of the fact that a \$115,000 bond election was being held on 3-6-51 to complete the fiscal program. The secretary was instructed to keep a check on the city to make sure that the sewage disposal project proceeded as planned.

City of Canyonville (Citation hearing deferred): At the recommendation of the County Health Department, the citation hearing for this city was also deferred. The secretary was instructed to write to the city of Canyonville urging them to prepare engineering plans for their sewerage project.

City of McMinnville: The secretary read a letter from Mayor Barendrick of McMinnville in which it was stated that the city proposed to hold a bond election and construct a treatment plant in 1952. Mr. McPhillips believes that a bond issue would pass this year. The secretary was instructed to write the city of McMinnville directing that they submit plans and specifications for their project at once, and that the bond election be held this year instead of next year.

Cities of Myrtle Creek, Oakridge, Rockaway, and Sutherlin: No action was taken for the present relative to the cities of Myrtle Creek, Oakridge, Rockaway, and Sutherlin.

West Linn: The secretary made a report that West Linn was making satisfactory progress and that construction would probably be undertaken this year. He pointed out that houseboats, and homes located along the river should be notified that they will have to provide for disposal of sewage other than discharge into the river.

EVANS PRODUCTS, Coos Bay:

The secretary reported that the chief engineer of the Evans Products Company had advised the engineering staff of the Authority of the proposal of his company to install a manufacturing plant which would produce liquid wastes; that the matter had been discussed very frankly; and that the Company was aware of their responsibility to abate pollution in Coos Bay.

The Evans Products Company requested permission to discharge some of their wastes into Coos Bay until they can learn enough about the wastes to treat or dispose of them adequately. It having already been brought to the attention of the Evans Products Company that they could dispose of the wastes in the Bay as long as they complied with the Sanitary Authority standards regarding water quality, it was the consensus of the members that a temporary permit be granted to discharge wastes below low tide into Coos Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Following a discussion on what action could be taken if a city failed to carry out an order of the Authority, the secretary was directed to get an opinion from the Attorney General on this subject.

Mr. Wendel stated he would like to see some strong articles on the attitude of the Authority toward water pollution control.

Mr. Gerow brought up the problem of improper construction of sewers and what, if anything, could the Authority do about failure of contractors to install sewers as approved by the Authority. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that the duty of the Authority should go farther than approval of plans where it is felt that local inspection was not adequate and that it would appear this is a problem for the individual municipalities to solve. It was also stated by Mr. Wendel that perhaps a communication from the Authority to the League of Oregon Cities would help in this matter. Mr. Spies advised

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that the League of Oregon Cities was well aware of this problem. Discussion followed relative to setting up a special committee to study the problem. It was pointed out that a special report had been prepared which included recommended procedure for the cities to follow for construction of sewers, etc., and that the problem still exists. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that a warning issued by the Authority to cities to supervise construction of such facilities more closely than they have been doing would prove helpful.

LEGISLATION:

SB 9, Air Pollution Control Bill: - The secretary reported briefly on the status of air pollution control legislation, and also on legislation pertaining to the Governor's Natural Resources Advisory Committee and the Natural Resources Board. Information was also presented on the status of S. 349, and act relating to defense housing which was introduced in Congress.

BUDGET:

It was reported that in a hearing held before Mr. Dorman, State Budget Director, the budget was approved as prepared.

There being no further business, the date for the next meeting was set for June 1, and the meeting was adjourned at 5:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 1, 1951

The Forty-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., June 1, 1951, in the offices of the State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wandel, Chairman; Blaine Hallock, B. A. McPhillips, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, and Charles E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, T. M. Gerow, Jr., James R. Boydston, E. J. Weathersbee, Fred J. Burgess, and Harold W. Merryman, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Forty-sixth meeting of the Authority, having been prepared and submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting; MOTION by Dr. Erickson seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff of the Authority on reports, plans, and specifications for sewerage and waste disposal projects be approved as follows:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
3-1	Lane County	Clear Lake Grade School - sewerage	Changes requested
3-2	Stanfield	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
3-5	The Dalles	Sewer Extensions	Prov. approval
3-5	Beaverton	Home for the Aged -sewerage	Prov. approval
3-5	Tongue Point	Sewer extensions (Rev. plans)	Prov. approval
3-8	Tualatin Heights	Sewers	Prov. approval
3-15	Stanfield	Sewer system (rev.plans)	Prov. approval
3-16	Crook County	Lone Pine School-sewerage	Changes requested
3-19	Coos County	Summer School -sewerage	Prov. approval
3-20	Crook County	Lone Pine School-sewerage (rev.plans)	Approved
3-22	Gladstone	River Road interceptor	Approved
3-26	Oswego	Plant equipment	Approved
3-30	Lane County	Clear Lake Grade School-sewerage (rev.plans)	Approved
4-5	Sandy	Sewage disposal plant	Not approved
4-9	Rockaway	Sanitary sewer system	Not approved
4-11	Eugene	Westmoreland sewer project	Prel.approval

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
4-11	West Linn	Sulphite liquor disposal	Deferred
4-17	Rockaway	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
4-18	Marion County	Brooks School -sewerage	Prov. approval
4-18	Lane County	Triangle Lake School-sewerage	Approved
4-19	Coos County	Green Acres School-sewerage	Approved
4-19	Lowell	Sewers and lift station	Not approved
4-19	Klamath Falls	Altamont Subdivision - sewerage	Prov. approval
4-20	Coos Bay	Mingus Park Heights - sewers	Approved
4-20	Coos Bay	Bayview Ferndale sewers	Approved
4-20	Coos Bay	Interceptor sewer contract No.1	Approved
4-20	Fossil	Equipment specifications	Not approved
4-23	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
4-24	Oswego	High School - sewerage	Approved
4-25	West Linn	Interceptor sewer and lift station	Approved
4-25	Joseph	Preliminary engineering report	Comments submitted
4-30	Myrtle Creek	Sanitary sewer system	Prov. approval
4-30	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-2	McMinnville	Sewage treatment plant	Action deferred
5-3	Washington County	Durham Grade School-sewerage	Prov. approval
5-8	Multnomah County	Skyline Grade School-sewerage	Changes requested
5-8	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights outfall	Final approval
5-8	Umatilla	School sewer	Approved
5-8	Umatilla	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-8	Fossil	Equipment specifications (revised)	Approved
5-8	Stanfield	Treatment plant (rev.plans)	Not approved
5-9	Philomath	Sanitary sewers, treatment plant and lift station	Approved
5-11	Eugene	72" outfall sewer	Approved

Date	Dodson Location	Project	Action Taken
5-11	Dodson	Grade school-sewerage	Changes requested
5-18	Salem	Kelley Farquharn Cannery screens	Prov. approval
5-22	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-22	Fossil	Sanitary sewer system	Prov. approval
5-22	Tualatin Slopes	Temporary treatment plant	Action deferred
5-25	Philomath	Addendum to treatment plant plans	Approved
5-25	Douglas County	Ten-Mile Grade School-sewerage	Deferred
5-29	Vale	Treatment plant	Not approved

RESEARCH REPORT: Mr. Warren Stayton, Oregon State College, reported on studies and experiments he had made on asphaltic membrane linings for lagoons in which sulphite liquors are to be retained. He believed that the method of lining such lagoons was practical, but more details must be worked out and more field tests performed. The possibility of odors must also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Stayton reported that asphalt was chosen because of its low cost; and ease and speed of application to the lagoons.

Mr. Stayton advised the Sanitary Authority that the appropriation fund for such experimental work which had been provided by the Authority was exhausted; and he believed that another application of asphalt should be applied to the experimental lagoon and carefully watched during the summer season.

Mr. Stayton then turned over to the Chairman a copy of a report on the investigation which he had undertaken at the College during the past year.

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Myrtle Point: The city of Myrtle Point represented by Jack Dunn, City Attorney; J. M. Myers, Mayor; and W. L. Bell, Councilman, then appeared before the Authority.

The Chairman opened the discussion by reading the action taken by the Authority at its last meeting relative to sewage disposal facilities for the city of Myrtle Point.

Mr. Dunn advised the Authority that the city was now awaiting approval of a site which has been selected so that arrangements could be made for its purchase. Some delay had been experienced, however, due to the indecision in the city council as to the engineering firm to employ. Preliminary survey and estimate of cost was made by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield in 1948, and showed the estimated cost of sewage disposal plant to be \$94,000; however, it is anticipated that the cost would be greater at the present time. Mr. Myers reported that 25% of the water revenue goes into the sinking fund, and a total of \$40,000 has been accumulated at the present time.

Mr. Myers also advised the Authority that he thought the engineering firm

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would be selected within two weeks. Mr. Dunn stated that the city had taken the attitude that there was no particular rush to build a treatment plant, but the city now realizes that the Authority does mean business.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the city of Myrtle Point be ordered to submit to the Authority within two weeks a definite program outlining the various steps and time schedules to be followed in the financing and construction of the required sewage treatment works, with the first step being to select without further delay consulting engineers for the preparation of final plans and specifications.

Pendleton: The city of Pendleton, represented by Raymond P. Botch, City Manager; and Ralph E. Roderick, Consulting Engineer, appeared before the Authority to request permission for extension of time until January 1, 1960, for the completion of their sewage treatment plant. The city proposed to construct various units of the plant from time to time as funds became available from users charges.

The secretary reviewed correspondence with the city of Pendleton concerning the schedule of the city on installing necessary sewage treatment plant.

Mr. Botch advised the Authority that it had been the policy of Pendleton to proceed on a pay-as-you-go basis on the sewage treatment plant construction program; that the city now has approximately \$50,000 in the fund; and during the next five or six years will have added enough to complete the project on a cash basis; but the city will be unable to complete the project by January 1, 1953, unless bonds are issued. He reported that revenue from sewer users charges amount to \$55,000 per year; and that the city receives 10% of the treatment plant operating cost from the State Hospital as their contribution for the operation of the sewage disposal plant. The city has already received approximately \$40,000 from the state toward construction costs of the plant, and will receive an additional \$20,000 when the city plant is completed. Mr. Botch stated the city will be debt-free in 1959, and hope they could continue on a non-bonding basis of operation. Mr. Botch also thought it was not the time to go into debt. In answer to a question by Mr. Wendel, Mr. Botch reported that the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city totals \$52,000.

The Chairman then asked the representatives of Pendleton what the effect would be on other municipalities if Pendleton were permitted this extension of time so they could proceed on a pay-as-you-go basis, especially since smaller communities were proceeding with the installation of the necessary facilities and authorizing bond issues to do so. Mr. Wendel was of the opinion that granting this deferrment request would seriously affect the wholestate program, and that it would not cost any more for the city to do it now.

Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that such deferrment would prove extremely detrimental to the program of the Authority for stream cleanliness, and believed that the Authority should adhere to the existing order. Mr. McPhillips believed it would be complete reversal of the policy of the Authority, and would certainly be a step backward in the program; and that the Authority would have to abandon its entire program for water pollution control if this request is granted to Pendleton.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Authority adhere to the existing order issued previously to the city of Pendleton, directing that the plant be in operation by January 1, 1953.

McMinnville: The secretary explained the request of the city of McMinnville and read the letter from the city resulting from a statement by Mr. Wilson, Director of Mobilization, dated May 9, 1951, relative to deferrment of construction of water and sewage works. Secretary also reported on the letter dated May 24, 1951 which he had written to McMinnville regarding this matter.

Mr. McPhillips said that he had contacted several of the city officials; that they have delayed the project longer than necessary; and believed they should be instructed to hold a bond election this year.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the secretary inform the city of McMinnville that the Authority approves the communication of Mr. Everts, dated May 24, 1951.

Riddle: Mr. Wendel reviewed the motion that had been adopted by the Authority at their last meeting regarding installation of proper sewage treatment facilities for the city of Riddle. Mr. Spies reported that nothing so far had been heard from the city. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the city of Riddle be informed that they must immediately comply with the entire spirit of our former communication, dated March 9, 1951; and if they did not do so promptly, their case will be referred to the Attorney General for injunction proceedings.

Oakland: The Chairman reviewed the motion that had been adopted by the Authority at their last meeting regarding installation of proper sewage treatment facilities for the city of Oakland. Mr. Spies advised that nothing had been received from the city of Oakland. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city of Oakland be informed that they must immediately comply with entire spirit of our former communication, dated March 9, 1951, and if they did not do so promptly, their case will be referred to the Attorney General for injunction proceedings.

Toledo: The matter of Toledo installing proper sewage treatment facilities having been referred to the Attorney General, the Chairman read a letter from The Attorney General dated May 2, which stated that the attorney general would follow the progress made by this city in the construction of sewage treatment facilities. Mr. Spies reported that during recent weeks surveys of Yaquina Bay water had been made which proved that pollution in the Bay can be traced definitely to Toledo.

Springfield: It was pointed out that Springfield had not taken any positive action for a good many years on the matter of providing adequate sewage disposal for the city, and that about two years ago the cities of Eugene and Springfield considered the possibility of a joint sewerage system, and a very comprehensive study was made and it was shown by engineers to be practicable for the two cities to provide a joint treatment plant. The city of Springfield, however, had not reached any final decision.

Mr. Spies explained that under a charter amendment the Utility Board of the City of Springfield was presumed to have the responsibility for the construction of a sewage treatment plant. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that Springfield be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority and show cause why they are not making any advancement in providing adequate sewage disposal facilities.

Heppner: Mr. Spies reported that Heppner has no sewer system at the present time, and the individual sewer systems which are in use now do not function properly. He advised the Authority that a few years ago when the new hospital was constructed, considerable difficulty was experienced in working out a system of sewage disposal for the hospital. Mr. Merryman, District Sanitary Engineer, made a survey recently and found sewage disposal in the city very poor.

It was reported that the city of Heppner has shown some interest in the problem and has attempted to start on a program of construction and financing; and that they are now asking a bond attorney to give them some assistance in view of the coming bond issue there.

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Mr. Everts read a letter from the Mayor of Heppner, dated May 28, 1951, and also reported on his conference with the mayor by telephone on May 29, 1951.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that - the city of Heppner be directed to give the Authority a comprehensive working schedule of their program, including engineering, financing, and completion of the project; also that arrangements be made for bond issue sometime in 1951.

Tualatin Slopes: The matter of Tualatin Slopes, a new subdivision southwest of Portland and adjacent to another subdivision known as Tualatin Heights and already built in which septic tank systems were used, and which do not work satisfactorily, was then discussed.

The developer of Tualatin Slopes had been advised by the Authority that septic tank systems in this area could no longer be permitted, and that it would be necessary to install a sewer system. The promoters of the subdivision, however, did not have enough money to build the entire sewerage system now; therefore, temporary facilities for the first few houses will be constructed and permanent facilities for the area will be built later.

A sanitary district has been established in the area, and some misunderstandings have arisen over the construction of sewers and a temporary treatment plant.

The secretary was instructed to arrange a meeting of the Tualatin Slopes and Tualatin Heights developers, with Mr. Wendel, Mr. Everts, and Mr. Spies in an effort to determine how the problem in these two subdivisions may be solved.

Fruitdale Sewers, Josephine County: Mr. Gerow explained the circumstances surrounding the installation of the Fruitdale sewer which discharges sewage into the Rogue River at Grants Pass. The sewer serving the area had been deeded to the county, and the county had accepted it on the ground that they could charge the property owners for necessary treatment facilities when needed. The county is now using the sewers as storm water drainage in the winter.

The Chairman directed the engineers of the Authority to ascertain the degree of pollution in the river caused by the discharge of sewage into the stream. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that if it develops there is sufficient pollution created in the receiving waters to justify citation that the county be ordered to appear at the next meeting of the Authority to show cause why it should not be abated.

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

M and S Canning Company, Milwaukie: Mr. Boydston reported that he had visited this plant on May 31 and talked with Mr. Maltby at which time there were no odors; no overflow of effluent from the tank into the stream, and no fungus growth in the stream. All waste waters were being used for irrigation, and the system of disposal appears to be satisfactory and there was no drainage into the stream at all.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation: F. N. Youngman, Vice President of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, and Mr. J. H. Moar, Engineer, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, were present at the meeting to report on their engineering studies being made on lagoons to store waste liquors during the low water periods, and to request approval of the Authority on the report and plans covering such lagoons for their West Linn mill.

Mr. Youngman advised the Authority that his company planned to begin construction this summer of an 88,000,000 gallon capacity lagoon for its West Linn plant at a cost of approximately \$165,000; and will have the lagoon in operation for dry weather next summer.

Mr. Youngman advised, also, that his company plans to spend another \$125,000 to separate the domestic sewage and industrial wastes at the West Linn mill, and install lines to connect with the proposed sewerage system now under consideration by the city of West Linn.

After some discussion of the plan, and just what approval the Authority could grant to the plan before it really was in operation, it was decided that the plan as proposed by the company would seem to be adequate to abate the pollution caused by the operation of the mill at West Linn.

Mr. Youngman also advised the Authority that his company was now experimenting with a pilot plant to evaporate and burn wastes at its Lebanon Plant, and while the method looks feasible, the only recovery is the heat, and the process would be very expensive for a small mill. It was reported that a new system was being used in California of evaporation and burning of waste liquor at about 1/3 the cost of the plant at Lebanon.

Kraft Mills, Willamette Basin: The secretary advised the Authority that within the last two weeks, two different corporations had been in the office to discuss with him proposed locations for Kraft mills in the Willamette and Umpqua River Basins, and also along the coast. It was the opinion of the Authority that industry should not be discouraged but should be acquainted with stream standards as required by state statutes.

TUALATIN BASIN MEETING: Mr. McPhillips reported that a meeting had been held at Forest Grove with representatives of the Tualatin Basin at which municipal authorities, sand and gravel operators, county authorities, recreation park owners, and the Sanitary Authority were represented. There was a round table discussion of the problems of pollution in the Tualatin River and of the varied interests who were represented; and all persons were encouraged to speak freely regarding their interests, and no one seemed to hold anything back. The sand and gravel owners defined their position; and there was a good discussion from the Game Commission about the effects of the pollution caused by sand and gravel operations.

Mr. McPhillips believed that more such meetings should be held throughout the various districts, as it was his opinion that a lot of good could be accomplished by that method.

BUDGET 1951-1953: Mr. Everts explained the budget for the next biennium which had been approved.

MISCELLANEOUS There was some discussion of the letter which had been received from the Attorney General relative to what action could be taken by the Authority in the case of municipalities refusing to comply with orders to abate pollution caused by the discharge of domestic wastes in the waters of the state. Mr. Hallock advised that if a municipality refused to comply with state statutes and orders issued by the Authority to abate their pollution, the courts could order the pollution abated and if the municipality failed to obey the courts' order, they could be fined for contempt, each day being a separate offense. He cited the case of Baker as being an example of this action.

Date of next meeting was set for September 7, at 2:00 P.M.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

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## MINUTES OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of the

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

September 7, 1951

The forty-eighth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:35 P.M., Friday, September 7, 1951, in the offices of the State Board of Health, 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson and Charles E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; T. M. Gerow, Jr., Harold W. Merryman, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the forty-seventh meeting of the Authority, having been prepared and submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting, MOTION was made by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION was made by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff of the Authority on reports, plans and specifications for sewerage and waste disposal projects be approved as follows:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
6-5	Sandy	Revised preliminary plan	No action
6-6	Lewis & Clark College	Sewage Disposal works	Not approved
6-7	Dodson	Grade School, Bonneville Dis. #46, Sewerage (rev. plans)	Approved
6-8	Newberg	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
6-8	Springfield	sewer extensions	Approved
6-11	Chiloquin	Sewage Treatment Plant, (rev. preliminary plans)	Not approved
6-19	Douglas County	Ten-Mile Grade School, sewerage	Approved
6-19	Multnomah County	Russellville " " " Dist. #40	Approved
6-21	Lane County	Central School, Dist. #44 "	Approved

## Project Plans - continued

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
6-22	Multnomah County	Servite Monastery, sewerage	Approved
6-25	Corvallis	Sewer extensions (Granted permission to install)	Not approved
6-27	McMinnville	Pumping station	Deferred
6-27	McMinnville	Force main & interceptor	Deferred
6-28	Marion County	Lake Labish School, Dist. #120 sewerage	Approved
6-29	Douglas County	Lookingglass School, Dist. 130 sewerage	Referred to T.M.G. for site inspection; otherwise, it is O.K.
7-2	Milton-Freewater	Industrial sewer	Not approved
7-5	Forest Grove	Primary treatment plant	Cond. approval
7-6	Lowell	Sewers & lift station	Approved
7-6	Corvallis	Interceptor sewer	Approved
7-6	Rockaway	Sewerage plans, revised	Not approved
7-6	Arago	Arago Co-op. Cheese Ass'n. Industrial Waste Disposal Plans	Tentative approval.
7-9	Fossil	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not approved
7-9	Portland	Interceptor sewer and treatment plant, Sellwood Unit	Approved
7-9	Portland	Lateral sewers for East Glisan, Greely Unit	Approved
7-9	Portland	Sewage Pumping stations - Albina ECl, and Alder SE3	Approved
7-10	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions	Not approved
7-11	Lewis & Clark College	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
7-11	Oakridge	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
7-12	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-12	Oswego	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-16	Tualatin Slopes	Outfall sewer	Approved
7-16	Myrtle Creek	Sewage Treatment plant	Approved
7-16	Hermiston	Orchard Homes, sewerage	Approved

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Project Plans, continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
7-17	Sandy	Sewer System	Approved
7-19	Roseburg	Rosewood Homes Project, sewerage	Approved
7-20	Klamath Falls	Sewer extensions (rev. plans)	Prov. approval
7-23	Gresham	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-23	Gresham	Sewage siphon, S.E. Roberts Ave.	Not approved
7-26	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-27	Eugene	Sewer extensions, Amazon 30th and 33rd	Approved
7-27	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-3	Lebanon	Hospital sewer	Approved
8-7	Albany	Interceptor	Approved
8-7	Albany	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
8-7	Fossil	Sewage treatment plant	Approved
8-8	Klamath County	Shasta School, sewerage plans	Approved
8-9	Douglas County	Glide School, sewerage plans	Not approved
8-9	Douglas County	Lookingglass School " "	Not approved
8-10	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-13	Douglas County	Glide School, sewerage plans (revised)	Approved
8-14	Rockaway	Sewage treatment plant	Cpnd. approval
8-15	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-17	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-20	Prineville	Sewage treatment plant additions (revised plans)	Approved
8-21	Oakridge	Sewer system	Approved
8-28	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-29	Newberg	Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company (Sulphite waste liquor lagoon)	Deferred

WILLAMETTE RIVER RESEARCH REPORT: Dr. A. F. Bartsch, Chief Biologist, Division

of Water Pollution Control, U. S. Public Health Service, outlined the nature and ex-

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tent of the biological investigations of the Willamette River which are being financed and conducted jointly by the State Sanitary Authority, Oregon State College, and the Public Health Service. Dr. Bartsch stated that the purpose of the studies was to determine biological indices of pollution and to measure the progress of the biological recovery of the river as the abatement program progresses. He advised the Authority that funds from the Public Health Service might not be available for the studies during the 1952-53 fiscal year, but that to be of real value the program should be continued over a period of several years. The Chairman asked Dr. Bartsch what the survey had indicated thus far. Dr. Bartsch replied that the results of investigations to date indicated that in some places improvements in the river system have already become evident.

Mr. Wilson, Biologist for the River Basin Office, Public Health Service, Portland, reported that in conjunction with the work carried on by Oregon State College, the River Basin Office was collecting samples in the Willamette River Portland Harbor and in the Lower Columbia River.

#### MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Springfield: Mr. Felix Zeidlhack, Consulting Engineer, representing the city of Springfield, reported that the city Utilities Board had authorized his firm to prepare plans for a sewage treatment plant.

The secretary read a letter dated August 30, 1951 addressed to the State Sanitary Authority by Frank R. Brown, Secretary of the Springfield Utilities Board, in which the Utilities Board assured the Sanitary Authority that they were ready to proceed with the Springfield sewage treatment plant project without further delay.

In the discussion that followed, the question was raised as to the fiscal plan which would be adopted by the city, and the secretary was directed to request that the Utilities Board furnish the Sanitary Authority with an outline of their fiscal program for construction of the sewage treatment plant.

Myrtle Point: The secretary reported that engineering plans from the city of Myrtle Point had not yet been received, and that the Authority had been advised by the consulting engineers for the city that the original preliminary engineering report on Myrtle Point would have to be revised due to the installation of a cheese plant

in that city.

It was recommended that action in the case of Myrtle Point be deferred to allow the consulting engineers more time to complete their investigations relative to the effects of wastes from the cheese manufacturing plant on the sewage treatment plant.

McMinnville: The secretary reported that final construction plans for the sewerage facilities for the city of McMinnville had been received and approved by the Authority engineers.

Although no progress had been reported by the city in connection with the submission of a bond election to the voters, the Authority decided that no further action was indicated at this time.

Riddle: Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, reported to the Authority that the city of Riddle had authorized a bond issue in the amount of \$19,000 and that the city had advertised for bids to be opened on September 17 for the sale of said bonds. No information was available, however, regarding the city's plans for resuming construction of the plant.

The secretary was directed to keep in touch with the progress made by the city of Riddle and if they did not proceed with construction to notify them to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Oakland: Following a discussion relative to the action which could be taken by the Authority in the case of the city of Oakland, it was MOVED by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the matter be referred to the Attorney General with a request for his advice as to what further steps the Sanitary Authority should take in this matter.

Toledo: The secretary reported to the Authority that the Attorney General had notified the city of Toledo by letter dated September 6, 1951, that, unless the Authority directed otherwise, he would institute within ten days from September 6 legal proceedings against the city for failure to provide sewage treatment facilities to abate the pollution of Yaquina Bay.

Heppner: The secretary reported to the Authority that since the June 2nd meeting, the city of Heppner had levied a 10-mill property tax and sewer-user service charge

to accumulate funds with which to construct a sewer system and a sewage treatment plant. A letter from the Mayor of Heppner, J.O. Turner, was brought to the attention of the Authority in which the Mayor pointed out that the city water supply needed repairs, extensions, and an additional well; and requested that the Authority allow the city more time in which to install a sewer system and treatment plant.

After a discussion of the matter and, inasmuch as a bond issue will be necessary in order to finance the needed sewerage construction, it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the city be instructed to proceed immediately with engineering plans for a sewer system and treatment plant and to arrange for a bond election as previously stipulated.

St. Helens: A letter from Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, consulting engineers for the city of St. Helens, was brought to the attention of the Authority by the secretary, in which letter information was requested as to whether or not the Sanitary Authority would permit the city of St. Helens to discharge digested sludge into the Columbia River.

After some discussion by the members present, the secretary was directed to request the consulting engineering firm for the city to furnish the Authority with information on the cost of employing methods of sludge disposal other than by discharge of the sludge into the Columbia River.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL:

Dollar & Patterson Lumber Company, Glendale: T. M. Gerow, Jr., District Sanitary Engineer, reported to the Authority that the Dollar & Patterson Lumber Company of Glendale had located a log pond in the stream bed of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Umpqua River; and that they had within the last three months, and at our request, constructed a flume to divert the creek waters around the log pond. However, a waste burner had been located too near the bank of the stream and every time the log pond overflowed, some of the waste materials were carried into the waters of the creek.

After a review of the problem, the secretary was instructed to forward a communication to the Dollar & Patterson Company outlining to them in detail the requirements that would have to be met in order to maintain the purity of the adjacent stream.

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Studies of Rogue River: Following a discussion on preliminary bacteriological studies of the Rogue River in the vicinity of the Grants Pass and Fruitdale outfall sewers, the sanitary Authority authorized the staff to undertake a comprehensive water pollution investigation of the Rogue River, and to request the loan of the mobile laboratory from the State Board of Health to aid in such work.

It was reported by Mr. Spies that the city of Grants Pass had already authorized its consulting engineers to begin the preparation of plans and specifications for enlargement of the Grants Pass sewage treatment plant.

North Santiam River: The secretary reported briefly on the studies of turbidity in the North Santiam River caused by the construction of Detroit Dam. The contractor has recently taken steps to reduce the turbidity to a point where it no longer damages the Salem water supply. It was also reported that the Fish Commission had placed in the hands of the Attorney General the matter of fish destruction which occurred in the North Santiam River during the month of August as a result of the discharge of ammonia from the aggregate cooling plant at Detroit Dam.

Tualatin River (City of Hillsboro): Mr. Spies reported that oxygen concentration in certain sections of the Tualatin River below the city of Hillsboro's outfall sewer were reaching a critical level. After some discussion on the matter, in which it was pointed out that the city of Hillsboro had always cooperated with the Authority in past years, the secretary was directed to request the city of Hillsboro to provide additional disposal facilities for domestic and industrial wastes before the 1952 low water season.

FULP AND PAPER MILL WASTES:

Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company, Newberg: A letter from O. M. Allison, Secretary of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company, together with plans and specifications for the sulfite waste liquor storage lagoon at Newberg was brought to the attention of the Authority. After a review of the plans and some discussion as to what action should be taken by the Authority, the engineering staff was directed to take appropriate action on the plans with the understanding that such action would be reviewed by the Authority at a later date.

Publishers' Paper Company, Oregon City: It was reported that the Publishers' Paper Company is apparently planning to dispose of its waste sulphite liquor by using it as a road binder. It was the opinion of the members and staff of the Authority that such a plan was very questionable as it was doubted that it would be successful.

It was decided, therefore, that the engineering staff should confer with the manager of Publishers' Paper Company and remind him that the Authority expects compliance with its order for abatement of pollution from their mill.

DISTRICT OFFICE: The secretary requested authority to locate one of the Sanitary Authority Engineers at Eugene in order to handle domestic and industrial waste problems which occur in the Upper Willamette Valley, and adjacent to coastal areas. MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried that authorization be granted to locate a district engineer at Eugene, Oregon.

NEXT MEETING: There being no further business, the date for the next meeting was tentatively set for 2:00 P.M., December 7, 1951.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE FORTY-NINTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

December 7, 1951

The forty-ninth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:30 P.M., Friday, December 7, 1951, in Room 936, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Charles E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; James R. Boydston, Clarence E. Cuyler, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the forty-eighth meeting of the Authority having been prepared and submitted to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting, it was recommended that the minutes be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION was made by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff of the Authority on reports, plans, and specifications for sewerage and waste disposal projects be approved as follows:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
9-4	Fossil	Sewer Extension	Approved
9-5	Roseburg	Roseburg Lumber Co. sewage disposal	Cond. Approval
9-10	Stanfield	Treatment Plant Equipment specifications	Not Approved
9-10	Lane County	Pleasant Hill High School sewerage	Prov. Approval
9-11	Westfir	Lumber Co. Sewage Disposal	Not Approved
9-17	West Linn	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. Approval
9-28	Cottage Grove	Sewer Extensions	Approved
10-1	Cottage Grove	Sewer Extensions	Approved
10-2	Portland	Equipment for Pump Stations SE1, SE2, WC1, SW1, SW2	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
10-2	Portland	Willamette River Unit	Approved
10-3	Clackamas County	North Logan Sch. Sewerage	Approved
10-4	Molalla	Sewer Extensions	Deferred
10-10	Stanfield (revised)	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not Approved
10-19	Vale	Sewage Treatment Plant	Not Approved
10-25	Condon	Sewer Extensions	Cond. Approval
10-29	Newberg	Spaulding Pulp & Paper sulfite waste lagoon	Prov. Approval
10-30	Portland	Ankeny Pump Station	Approved
11-5	Stanfield (revised)	Sewage Treatment Plant	Cond. Approval
11-7	Hermiston	Sewer Extensions	Approved
11-7	Springfield	Sewer Extensions	Approved
11-13	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights sewer extensions	Not Approved
11-15	The Dalles	Sewer Extensions	Approved
11-20	Roseburg	Review of Data on Rosewood Homes	Not Approved
11-26	Government Camp	Hwy. Dept. Maintenance buildings sewerage	Not Approved
11-29	Riddle	PHA Housing Project sewerage	Not Approved
11-30	Toledo	PHA Housing Project Fircrest Homes - sewerage	Approved
11-30	Eugene	Sewer Extensions	Approved

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Toledo. Mayor C. H. Bogert, Mrs. C. H. Bogert, Councilwoman, and W. W. Jones, City Engineer of Toledo, all representing the City of Toledo, appeared before the Authority to present information relative to the status of the Toledo sewerage project. Mayor Bogert advised the Authority that, upon assuming the office of mayor in January of 1951, he thought it proper to re-examine the sewerage plans and some of the proposals which had been made in order to see if the cost could not be reduced and also to try to locate a new site for the disposal plant, since access to the original plant site

was limited. The mayor further reported that the City now has another site which they are considering and, in fact, have made an agreement to purchase it.

Mayor Bogert told the Authority that Toledo was endeavoring to effect annexations of two outlying districts; that when this matter is worked out the City will endeavor to sell the necessary bonds; that since the first of this year the City has been collecting a sewer-user charge of \$1.00 per month; and that Mr. W. W. Jones, City Engineer, has been directed to prepare plans for the sewage disposal project.

Mr. Jones stated that the primary treatment plant, the intercepting sewers, and the pumping stations were estimated to cost about \$100,000 and that the total city population after annexation was estimated at 3,000 persons.

Mr. Wendel asked whether the City was planning to submit a bond issue to the voters. Mayor Bogert said that they would just as soon as the proposed annexations were effected.

Mr. Wendel asked whether the City could give the Authority a schedule as to when the election on annexation would be held. The answer was that it would be about January or February.

Mr. Spies asked the mayor why the planning for the sewage treatment plant depended upon the proposed annexation, in view of the fact that the City of Toledo needed the plant anyway. The question was not answered by the mayor. Mr. Spies then pointed out that some time ago (August, 1949) an engineering report had been made by competent engineers, who estimated the cost of construction at \$130,000, and that only a few months later the City Council proposed to submit a \$300,000 bond issue to the voters. Mr. Spies asked the mayor to explain this increase. Mr. Jones said that he had advised the City that, in spite of the increase in costs since 1949, he was positive the cost would not exceed \$200,000. Mayor Bogert said he did not know just what the \$300,000 amount covered and was trying to find out. It was Mr. Spies opinion that the City Council had proposed a \$300,000 bond issue with the hope that it would be rejected by the voters.

Regarding the annexation problem at Toledo, Mr. Veatch advised the City representatives that communities building up outside the city limits should be made to

understand that they were going to need some kind of sewer system and that if they did not come into the city they would have to provide such facilities through sanitary districts or by other means. Mayor Bogert said they were working along that basis.

Mayor Bogert then told the Authority that he believed they would be ready to hold a bond election in February. Mr. Everts inquired as to when the City expected to have the final fiscal and construction plans completed. Mr. Jones said that he thought the engineering plans would be finished about the 15th of January. The mayor reported that at present the City had outstanding bonds amounting to \$110,000, which are principally water bonds.

After this discussion, Mr. Wendel then reminded the Board that the matter had been referred to the Attorney General a year ago and asked what action the Board now wished to take.

MOTION By Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the City of Toledo be directed (a) to complete its fiscal program including submission of bond issue to voters, (b) to prepare detailed engineering plans and specifications, and (c) to adopt a satisfactory construction schedule for the installation of the necessary interceptor sewer, sewage lift station, and treatment works by March 1, 1952.

In addition, the City was instructed to forward to the Authority monthly progress reports.

Government Camp Area: (Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company)-

The following persons were present relative to sewage disposal problems in the Government Camp area: Mr. A. L. Greenwalt, representing the Mt. Hood Skiway; Mrs. H. F. Villager, property owner; J. P. Langdon, U. S. Forest Service; Mr. Lloyd R. Olson, U. S. Forest Service; Dr. J. O. George, Mr. Warren Huff, Troutdale; and John Borden, Senior Sanitarian of the Clackamas County Health Department.

Mr. Cuyler reviewed the matter of improper sewage disposal in the Government Camp area. He explained that since 1937 the State Board of Health and the Clackamas County Health Department have been greatly concerned about the public health hazards

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created by insanitary sewage disposal especially during the summer recreation season, and that numerous attempts have been made by these agencies to promote the installation of approved community sewerage facilities in the area, but so far the efforts have all been in vain.

Mr. Cuyler pointed out that because of the extremely unfavorable soil and drainage conditions and, in many cases, the limited space available it has been impossible to provide sanitary disposal of sewage and wastes by individual sub-surface systems and that privately-owned treatment plants with effluents discharged into surfact water have also proved to be unsatisfactory.

Mr. Cuyler stated that the only solution to the sewage disposal problem in this area was the installation of a community sewerage system. Because the area was not incorporated it has been impossible to get a program underway for actual construction of such facilities.

Mr. Greenwalt of the Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company then stated that the people of Government Camp would be cooperative if they were told what to do. He also reported that his company had already spent \$10,000 on sewage disposal and would do more if the Sanitary Authority would advise them on what to do. Mr. Greenwalt was then informed by the Chairman that the Authority could not design the treatment facilities for him and that the state law required that plans and specifications for all such sewage disposal works be prepared by a registered engineer and that the plans and specifications be submitted to the Authority for review and approval before construction is undertaken.

Mr. Cuyler then explained that there were two distinct problems in the Government Camp area - the one at Government Camp proper and the one at the Tramway site, the latter being the one referred to by Mr. Greenwalt. Mr. Cuyler pointed out the deficiencies of the disposal system serving the Tramway in that it had never been approved by the Sanitary Authority and that it was responsible for serious pollution of the waters of the Camp Creek watershed.

Mr. Spies informed Authority members that experience had indicated that privately owned sewerage systems could not be relied upon to maintain sanitary

conditions and to prevent stream pollution in the Government Camp area. He pointed out that two such systems had been installed to serve the Tramway and the Battle Axe Inn but they had never operated satisfactorily. As a consequence the receiving streams had become seriously contaminated. He emphasized the fact that a community-wide, or public, sewerage system was the only satisfactory solution to the problem in this area.

Testimony by Warren Huff, Dr. George, and Mrs. Villager, property owners, and by J. P. Langdon of the Forest Service brought out the fact that residents of the area had in the past showed no willingness to cooperate with one another and it was most doubtful that the situation would improve in the future.

In the discussion which followed it was reported that the area did not have 25 resident property owners and therefore could not petition for the formation of a sanitary district. Under existing state laws such a petition must be signed by 25 residents who are freeholders of the area. Mr. Borden, Clackamas County Sanitarian, advised the Authority that as of November 1951 there were only 11 resident property owners.

Mr. Greenwalt complained to the Authority that the engineers of the Authority had not given him the assistance to which he was entitled as a taxpayer of the state of Oregon. It was explained to him again that it was not the duty of the professional staff of the Authority to prepare plans for individuals or companies, and that it was necessary to obtain such services from private consulting engineers.

After further discussion of the problem, MOTION was made by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that all private residents and business establishments in the Government Camp area be notified that they must solve their own sewage disposal problems and that they must submit by not later than March 1, 1952, adequate plans for the sanitary disposal of all domestic sewage and other liquid wastes.

Riddle. Mr. Everts reported that the City of Riddle had failed to carry out the orders of the Sanitary Authority dated March 9, 1951, to complete the construction of the treatment plant by December 1, 1951, and that actually construction

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had not even been started because the fiscal program had not been completed.

Following a discussion of the matter, MOTION was made by Mr. McPhillips seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that no new or additional connection to the existing sewage collection system at Riddle, Oregon, be permitted until approved treatment facilities have been constructed and placed in operation.

Carlton. Mr. Spies reviewed the present status of the sewage disposal program of the City of Carlton, Oregon. He reported that in February 1949 the City's consulting engineers had completed a study on the needed improvements and had outlined a reasonable fiscal plan and time schedule for construction. The Council, however, had failed to carry out the recommendations submitted by their engineers and thus far no commitments had been made to the Authority as to when the project would actually be undertaken.

After discussing the matter of connecting a proposed new grade school to the existing city sewer system, MOTION was made, seconded, and carried - that no new or additional connections be permitted to the present city sewer system of Carlton, Oregon, until an adequate and satisfactory fiscal program has been completed and an approved time schedule has been adopted by the City for construction of the required interceptor sewer, sewage lift station, and sewage treatment plant.

Heppner. Mr. Everts reviewed the situation at Heppner regarding the sewage disposal for a proposed public grade school. It was MOVED, Seconded, and carried - that no approval be granted on even a temporary basis for the installation of any individual subsurface sewage disposal system within the city of Heppner, Oregon, until a satisfactory fiscal program and construction schedule have been completed by the city for the required municipal sewerage system.

#### Present Status of Other Municipal Sewage Disposal Projects

An outline report had been prepared by Mr. Spies and was submitted to the members covering the present status of the municipal sewage works construction program.

- a. The cost of all major sewerage projects placed under construction during the past five years has totaled \$24,500,000.

- b. 47 new treatment works placed under construction during that period have the capacity to serve an ultimate population of 721,150 persons.
- c. 97 communities still need new or improved sewage disposal works, with total estimated cost of \$21,010,000.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL

Columbia Slough Industries. Mr. Boydston reported that on October 15, 1951, registered letters had been sent to the 16 major industries which discharge untreated wastes into the public waters of Columbia Slough. These industries were instructed to submit plans by December 1, 1951, for the waste disposal or treatment facilities required to abate their share of the pollution. In the replies which were received it was stated that the industries had contacted the City of Portland regarding possible connections to the municipal interceptor sewer and treatment plant project which is now in operation.

In view of the fact that the City of Portland had as yet apparently reached no decision in the matter MOTION was made by Mr. Veatch, seconded and carried - that the industries along the Columbia Slough be given until March 1, 1952, to inform the Authority what plan they will use to abate said pollution, and that they be advised that unless some definite plan is received by that time appropriate proceedings will be instituted to secure compliance with state laws pertaining to stream cleanliness.

Pulp and Paper Mills. The matter of providing facilities for abatement of pollution by pulp and paper mills in the Willamette Basin was briefly reviewed by Mr. Everts as follows:

Publishers' Paper Company, Oregon City - This Company has thus far made no plans to provide any storage facilities but has attempted to dispose of the waste for use as a road binder.

It was recommended by the Authority that the attention of Publishers' Paper Company be called to the deadline for abatement of pollution in the Willamette River by their mill.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn - The storage basin with a capacity of 88 million gallons is almost completed. It will be ready for use about the first

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of May, 1952.

Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, Newberg - A storage basin with a capacity of 40 million gallons has been completed.

Oregon Pulp and Paper Company, Salem. - The Company completed a lagoon last year, and all concentrated wastes were stored during the summer of 1951.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, Lebanon. \* Mr. Everts read a letter from the Crown Zellerbach Corporation in which the Authority was advised that orders for evaporating and burning equipment for handling sulphite waste liquor had been placed, and assistance of the Authority in obtaining materials was requested.

SPECIAL REPORTS BY THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE:

Mr. Everts provided the members of the Authority with copies of two reports; (a) Pacific Northwest Drainage Basins (1950), and (b) Willamette River Basin (1950).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Mr. Wendel and Mr. Stricklin complimented the engineering staff of the Authority on the work which they had done and which they are doing.

The secretary was instructed to keep members of the Authority advised of the situation at Toledo, Government Camp, Carlton, and Heppner.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING: The date for the next meeting was set for March 21, 1952.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FIFTIETH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

March 21, 1952

The fiftieth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Friday, March 21, 1952, in Room 936, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Charles E. Stricklin, John C. Veatch, Elaine Hallock, and B. A. McPhillips, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; James R. Boydston, Clarence E. Cuyler, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; T. M. Gerow, Jr., and Harold W. Merryman, District Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the forty-ninth meeting of the Authority having been prepared and submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

PROJECT PLANS: The following actions taken by the technical staff on project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting were approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
12-3	Hermiston	Sewer Extensions	Approved
12-3	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights Sewer ext.	Approved
12-5	Toledo	Fircrest Homes, STP (Rev. Plan)	Approved (Prov.)
12-10	Riddle	Public Housing sewers	Not approved
12-16	Hermiston	Sewer extension	Approved
12-18	Sandy	Sewage Treatment Plant (Rev. Plans)	Not approved
12-20	Portland	SE1 and SE2 Pump station	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
12-20	Portland	Sullivan Gulch Pump station	Approved
12-27	Grant County	Court House sewerage	Prov. approval
12-28	Deschutes County	Alfalfa School sewers	Approved
1-4	Oswego	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-8	Portland (Mocks Bottom)	Sewerage, Freightner Factory Bldg.	Prov. approval
1-11	The Dalles	F.St. & Dry Hollow-sewers	Prov. approval
1-14	Swan Island, Portland	Port of Portland	Deferred
1-15	Albany	Hill St.-sewers	Not approved
1-15	Wallowa Lake	Overnight camping area	Not approved
1-16	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-16	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights, Sewer Ext.	Not approved
1-18	Toledo	Treatment plant	Not approved
1-24	Sheridan	Sewers	Prov. approval
1-24	Multnomah County	Skyline School, sewerage	Approved
1-28	Albany	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-29	Stanfield	Treatment plant relocation	Action deferred
1-30	Pendleton	Sherwood Heights, sewer rev.	Approved
1-30	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Not approved
1-31	Pendleton	Sewer extensions	Approved
1-31	Westfir	Sewerage project	No action
2-5	Riddle	Public Housing Sewerage	Prov. approval
2-5	Stanfield	Revised plant site	Prov. approval
2-7	Tillamook County	Short Sand Beach, State Park sewerage system	Action deferred
2-8	Eugene	Willis Addition-sewers	Approved
2-14	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
2-14	Toledo	Treatment Plant (rev. plans)	Not approved

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
2-15	Forest Grove	20th Pl.E. of Hawthorne,sewers	Approved
2-15	Lane County	Willamette H. School-sewerage	Approved
2-15	Marion County	Jefferson H.School-sewerage	Approved
2-19	Sheridan	Sewage Treatment Plant	Con.approval
2-20	Astoria	Tongue Point Naval Station sewer extensions	Approved
2-20	Pendleton	Treatment Plant Additions	Approved
2-25	Heppner	Preliminary Report	Approved
2-27	Imbler	High School-sewerage	Not approved
2-28	Toledo	Treatment Works(rev.plans)	Prov.approval
2-29	Hermiston	Oman Addition-sewer extensions	Approved
3-03	Forest Grove	Sanitary Sewer Lateral on D St. and 21st Place	Approved
3-4	Gold Hill	Sewage Plant Additions	Provisional Approval
3-4	Lane County	Septic Tank Construction	Not approved
3-6	Sandy	Sewage Treatment Plant (revised plans)	Prov.approval
3-6	Enterprise	Preliminary report	Action deferred
3-7	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-10	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
3-11	Multnomah County	West Powelhurst School sewerage	Approved
3-11	Springfield	M & N Sts.,sewers	Approved
3-11	Springfield	East of 21st St.,sewers	Not approved
3-14	Hermiston	Oman Addition-sewer extensions (revised plans)	Approved
3-18	North Bend	Sewer Extensions	Approved
3-19	North Bend	Sewer Extensions	Approved

INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

Crown Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn Mill: The Chairman read a letter from Crown Zellerbach Corporation, dated March 6, 1952, in which the

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progress made at the West Linn Plant was reported and a request was made for a postponement of the effective date of the Order previously issued by the Authority from May 1, 1952, to July 1, 1952. MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the Authority accede to the request of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation for a postponement of the effective date of the Order to July 1, 1952.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Lebanon Mill: The Chairman read a letter from Crown Zellerbach Corporation, dated March 6, 1952, in which the progress made at this plant and plans for complying with the Order of the Authority to abate pollution were reviewed, and which contained a request that the effective date of the Order be postponed from May 1, 1952, to such time as permanent installation was possible, which they hoped would be in late March of 1953.

After considerable discussion of the matter it was concluded by the members that the Crown Zellerbach Corporation was progressing toward the abatement of pollution from this plant and was acting in good faith to comply with the Order. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Crown Zellerbach Corporation be informed as follows: Because in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority the Crown Zellerbach Corporation was acting in good faith and had made satisfactory progress, the Authority would not stand upon its Order of May 12, 1952, requiring that facilities for the abatement of pollution caused by said mill be completed by May 1, 1952; provided the Crown Zellerbach Corporation would keep the Authority fully informed of the progress being made by submission of reports every thirty days, and with the understanding that the Authority reserves the right to enforce the deadline date of May 1, 1952, if the Corporation fails to continue to make satisfactory progress in its program for pollution abatement.

Publishers' Paper Company, Oregon City: Mr. S. J. Robinson, Vice President; Mr. Carl E. Braun, Mill Manager; and Mr. Frank C. McColloch, Attorney, were present to represent the Company.

Mr. McColloch requested that the effective date of the Order of the Authority for abatement of pollution caused by Publishers' Paper Mill be extended two years

from the date May 1, 1952. Mr. McColloch explained that the Company had a three-fold program which included lagooning, use of waste sulphite liquor as a road binder, and investigation of the possibility of evaporation and burning.

Mr. Hallock expressed the opinion that permission should be given the company to do some experimenting but with the understanding that they would proceed without delay to effect the abatement of their share of the pollution. It was the conclusion of the members that the request for a 2-year extension could not be granted.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the Authority defer enforcement of the deadline date of May 1, 1952, as stipulated in the Order of May 12, 1950; provided the Publishers' Paper Company proceeds forthwith and in good faith to develop plans and install facilities which will accomplish in full the required degree of abatement of pollution caused by the operation of said mill; that Publishers' Paper Company keeps the Authority informed every thirty days of progress being made in this matter; and providing further that the Authority reserves the right to reconsider the matter within ninety days in the light of the progress which is made in the meantime by said Company.

Columbia Slough Industries: Mr. George W. Mead, Attorney, appeared before the Authority to represent the following ten meat packing industries which discharge wastes into and thereby pollutes the waters of Columbia Slough: (1) Associated Meat Packers, Inc., (2) Stearns and Welch Meat Company, (3) Brander Meat Company, (4) J and C Cervetto Company, (5) B and B Ranch, (6) Clem Ponta Hog Feeding Farm, (7) Pacific Meat Company, (8) Portland Provision Company, (9) Bissinger and Company, and (10) Kenton Packing Company.

The other companies involved in this pollution problem who were not represented at the meeting include (1) Armour and Company, (2) Gem Meat Company, (3) Tony Cervetto Hog Feeding Farm, (4) Pete Wess Hog Feeding Farm, and (5) Portland Rendering Company.

Mr. Mead stated that advice had been requested from the Authority engineers and also from the city of Portland regarding connection of these industries to the Portland city sewerage system. He also said that some difficulty had been encountered in this matter of connection because it was going to be necessary to

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install pumping plants in some instances. Mr. Mead stated further that the city of Portland was not yet able to give the industries in question an answer as to whether or not they had legal authority to enter into a contract for such a connection and, if so, upon what basis the contract could be made with respect to the kind of wastes to be discharged into the system.

The matter is now before the city authorities for decision. As soon as an answer is obtained, the meat industries will proceed with plans to provide facilities as required. In view of this report, Mr. Mead asked that the matter be deferred until they could get an answer from the city.

Mr. Veatch was of the opinion that it would be necessary for the Columbia Slough area to form a sanitary district because then there would be no question of their being able to enter into a contract with the city. Mr. Mead thought it might be more logical to wait until they hear from the city before attempting to organize a sanitary district. Mr. Spies expressed serious doubt that a sanitary district could be organized under the existing statutes, which require a petition signed by twenty-five (25) residents and property owners of the area.

The dead line date for abatement of this pollution was March 1, 1952. Mr. Mead requested an extension of 90 days by which time they would be in a better position to present more definite facts. He also said that if the city refused to permit the connection to the Portland sewerage system, the meat industries will proceed at once to try to establish a sanitary district.

Mr. Walter J. Cosgrave, representing the Associated Meat Packers, also made the same request.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that an extension of 90 days be granted during which time the matter of connecting to the Portland sewerage system shall be checked into thoroughly by the industries and the Authority kept advised of progress being made; and that if agreement cannot be made with the city for such a connection the industries shall provide other facilities of their own.

Hardwood Mill - Dee, Oregon: Mr. W. J. Runckel of the Oregon Lumber Company was present to represent the company in the matter of pollution of Hood River by wastes from the hardboard mill at Dee, Oregon.

Mr. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineer of the Authority, reported on tests that had been run on samples of wastes and river water. These tests showed that excessive amounts of wood fiber were being discharged into the river.

Mr. Runckel advised that changes in the plant had since been made to control or prevent such discharge. It was decided by the Authority that no action was necessary unless further complaints were received in the future. Mr. Runckel was advised that the waters of Hood River must not be polluted by the wastes from the hardboard mill.

MUNICIPAL WASTE DISPOSAL:

Cloverdale Park Sewerage (Roseburg Homes, Inc., vs. North Roseburg Sanitary District): Mr. Wm. B. Murray, attorney representing Mr. H. R. Ketell, (Roseburg Homes, Inc.) and Edward M. Murphy, attorney, Clarence V. Landis, and John A. Anderson, representing the North Roseburg Sanitary District, were present regarding the sewage disposal problem at Cloverdale Park, a subdivision of the North Roseburg Sanitary District. Because of excessive ground water infiltration the Sanitary District had found it necessary to disconnect the Cloverdale Park Sewers from its system. This meant that the inadequate temporary disposal plant had to be put back into operation by the Roseburg Homes Corporation. This had resulted in pollution of the adjacent drainageway.

Mr. Murray claimed that Mr. Ketell could not be held responsible for this problem because there was considerable doubt as to whether he was still president of the Roseburg Homes, Inc. The contractor who built the homes and sewer system in Cloverdale Park, W. C. Smith, Inc., had apparently filed suit against the Roseburg Homes or against Ketell, and the suit had not yet been settled.

Ketell had, however, employed A. H. Mayne, Consulting Engineer, to inspect the Cloverdale sewers and to determine where they were defective and the causes for

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the excessive infiltration. It was also admitted that a relief sewer had recently been installed by Ketell or the Roseburg Homes, Inc., to prevent overloading of a sewer lateral within the subdivision.

Mr. Murray claimed further that the defects in the sewer system were the fault of the contractor. MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that communication be directed to the Corporation (not to any individual member) to correct the condition existing in the area within 60 days; and if the condition is not corrected within that time the matter will be referred to the Attorney General for action.

Lebanon: Dr. Peter F. Tweed, Mayor of Lebanon, and Mr. Ralph E. Roderick, consulting engineer, appeared before the Authority to request an appeal from a recent Authority ruling pertaining to the degree of treatment required for the city of Lebanon. The mayor advised that they had hired the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield in 1951 to prepare plans, and they are now working on these plans which will provide for primary treatment only. The Mayor also recalled the fact that the construction of Green Peter dam would probably be completed in the near future, and this would provide sufficient flow to take care of the sewage disposal problem. He said that, in the light of this contemplated construction, he did not believe a bond issue sufficient to provide complete treatment of the sewage would be considered favorably by the people.

Mr. Roderick advised that if complete treatment were going to be necessary, it would be cheaper to provide for it now rather than later. He estimated that primary treatment would cost \$230,000 and complete treatment about \$315,000. He stated further that the city now has \$160,000 on hand and will need a bond issue in any event.

Further discussion brought out the fact that there was no assurance at the present time just when the storage reservoirs would be built by the U.S.E.D. on the South Santiam River and that in the meantime complete treatment was absolutely necessary for the city of Lebanon.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that it is the conclusion of this Authority that complete treatment is necessary at this time and that, therefore, the city shall submit to this Authority at its next meeting final plans and specifications coupled with a program for financing complete treatment works.

Reedsport: Mr. B. A. Serfling, City Manager of Reedsport, appeared before the Authority to request an extension of existing sewers to serve an area in the center of town, which the city is contemplating opening up for residential development.

Mr. Spies called attention to a former request for extension of sewers in Reedsport, which after careful consideration had been refused. Mr. Serfling advised the Authority that the city was now in favor of starting some sort of sewer charge for the purpose of creating a sinking fund leading toward the construction of a sewage disposal plant. Mr. Serfling said the matter had been discussed at various Chamber of Commerce meetings. Present population of the city was reported as being about 3,000. The area in question will contain 150 homes. He stated further that the city was bonded at the present time for an extension to the water system and replacement of main pipe line to the extent of \$250,000, which was voted about a year ago. He requested advice as to what the actual needs were for sewage disposal at Reedsport.

Mr. Serfling was then advised by the Authority that only primary treatment would be needed for sewage which is being discharged into the Umpqua River and that sewage now being discharged into the Schofield River should be intercepted and disposed of in the same plant. Mr. Everts said that the city of Reedsport should realize that they will have to have a treatment plant, and that any sewer plans made now would have to lead toward an ultimate treatment plant. Mr. Serfling replied that he had understood that a treatment plant was not required at the present but would be at sometime, and that so far the Sanitary Authority had set no deadline for the construction of it.

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Mr. Wendel then advised Mr. Serfling that the Council should make a complete study of the whole matter including the cost of sewage treatment and submit a plan for the entire system and proposals for financing the same in order that the Authority could be better able to judge the request made by the city for extension of sewers.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that the city of Reedsport be denied the permission of proceeding with their proposed sewer extension program and in the meantime be required to submit to the Authority before its next meeting preliminary plans for a complete sewerage system plus an adequate financial program for the same.

Government Camp: The following persons were present in regard to the matter of providing adequate sewage disposal for the Government Camp area;- Mr. Everett L. Darr, Mr. Herb Underdahl, Mr. James A. Mount, Mr. V. W. Farnsworth, Mrs. C. E. Loveland, Mrs. R.O. Calkin, and Mr. Warren C. Huff.

Mr. Cuyler reported on the meeting he had attended at the Mountain View inn at Government Camp on April 21, 1952. There was some discussion as to the need and cost and how the matter of providing proper adequate sewage disposal facilities could best be handled. (The assessed valuation of the area was estimated at only \$25,000.) It was brought out in this discussion that, perhaps, due to the fact that so many non-residents flocked to the area on week-ends and holidays, some assistance might be obtained from the State Highway Commission, which operates State Parks, and from the U. S. Forest Service. It was decided, however, that the first step was to find out what the required sewerage system would cost.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that members of the community be advised to submit to the Authority within 90 days a preliminary survey and estimate of the cost for installing an adequate sewerage system; and that if they fail to do so the Authority will then issue abatement orders.

Coquille: C. Eugene Fields, Sanitarian for Coos County Health Department, appeared before the Authority to report that the city had advertised for bids which

will be opened on April 1, 1952, for the sale of timber in the municipal watershed. The funds from this sale are earmarked for sewage treatment only. He said that he believed the city was now acting in good faith even though they have not answered correspondence as requested by the Authority. No definite schedule had been set for construction of the project pending the sale of timber.

The secretary was directed to send a letter to the city of Coquille asking for a report on what they are doing toward financing and construction of the necessary sewerage system, which report must be received before the next meeting of the Authority.

Molalla: MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried - that the Sanitary Authority refer this matter to the Attorney General and ask him to take whatever action he sees fit.

Tillamook Air Base: MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Stricklin and carried - that the Tillamook County Court be instructed to abate the pollution caused by the discharge of raw sewage from the Tillamook Air Base.

MARK TRAIL Pamphlet in Schools: MOTION by Mr. Stricklin, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that Mr. Everts be directed to purchase a supply of the Mark Trail pamphlets sufficient to meet the demand (for such a purpose).

The date of the next meeting was scheduled for June 27, 1952.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

June 27, 1952

The Fifty-first meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:10 P.M., Friday, June 27, 1952, in Room 720, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B. A. McPhillips, Elaine Hallock, Chas. E. Stricklin, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members; Cecil B. Quesseth, Assistant Attorney General; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary & Chief Sanitary Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and James R. Boydston, Fred J. Burgess, T.M. Gerow, Jr., and C.E. Oyler, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fiftieth meeting of the Authority having been prepared and submitted to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

PROJECT PLANS: MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the action taken by the technical staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
3-14	Stanfield	Lift Station	Not approved
3-20	Klamath Falls	School sewerage	Prov. approval
3-20	Drain	High School, sewerage	Not approved
3-24	Springfield	Sewers M & N; 12 & 13 (revised)	Approved
3-25	Enterprise	Prel. report	Approved
3-28	Beaverton	Lift station	Not approved
3-31	Stayton	Santiam Memorial Hospital, sewerage	Not approval
3-31	Silver Creek Falls	State Park Camping Area	Prov. approval
4-2	Emigrant Springs	State Park-sewerage	Prov. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
4-2	Klamath Falls	Comminutor installation	Approved
4-3	McMinnville	Sewer extension	Not approved
4-4	Tillamook County	Short Sand Beach State Park, sewage disposal facilities	Not Approved
4-4	Detroit Dam	Temporary sewage disposal	Prov. approval
4-7	Lane County	Clear Lake School-sewerage	Approved
4-7	Springfield	Sewer line-east of 21st	Not approved
4-9	Canyonville	Prel. Engineering Report	Approved
4-11	Tillamook County	Cape Lookout State Park-sewage disposal facilities	Prel. approval
4-16	Imbler	Revised plans-High School sewerage	Prov. approval
4-16	Multnomah	Parkrose Grade School-sewerage	Prov. approval
4-18	Washington County	Reedville School-sewerage	Prov. approval
4-21	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-25	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-25	Stayton	Sanitam Memorial Hospital revised plans	Prov. approval
4-29	Douglas County	Curtin School-sewerage	Not approved
4-29	Sandy	Plant revisions	Not approved
4-29	Reedsport	Public Housing-sewerage	Not approved
4-29	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-9	Portland	Pumping Plant, S.W. Sunset & Dosch	Approved
5-2	Toledo	Public Housing-sewerage (revised plans)	Approved
5-5	Sweet Home	Sewer extension	Approved
5-5	Hermiston	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-6	Cottage Grove	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. approval
5-9	Coos County	Alleghany School-sewerage	Not approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
5-9	Oswego	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-9	North Roseburg San. Dist.	Sewer extensions for annexations #1 & 2	Approved
5-12	Springfield	Sewer extension	Approved
5-13	Irrigon	School sewerage	Prov. approval
5-14	Corvallis	Interceptor & Outfall	Approved
5-14	Lincoln County	Spencer Creek State Park	Prel. approval
5-14	Lebanon	Sewer extension	Not approved
5-14	Coos County	Alleghany School-sewerage	Prov. approval
5-15	Myrtle Point	Sewer extension	Approved
5-15	Cape Lookout State Park	Sewerage Facilities	Approved
5-19	Oakland	Public Housing-sewerage	Prel. approval
5-20	Glendale	Prel. engineering report	Approved
6-9	Coos County	Radar Station-sewerage	Recom. changes
6-3	Forest Grove	Sewer laterals	Approved
6-9	Tillamook County	Garibaldi-Wheeler High School-sewerage	Not approved
6-11	Tualatin Hills S. Dis.	Sewage Disposal (Prel. plans)	Not approved
6-13	Eugene	Sewer lateral	Approved
6-13	Prairie City	Grade School-sewerage	Approved
6-13	Clackamas County	Clark School-sewerage	Recommendations
6-16	Douglas County	Tri-City School-sewerage	Not approved
6-20	Sandy	Sewer extension	Approved
6-20	Albany	Price School-sewerage	Action deferred
6-23	Lane County	Cal Young, Jr., High School Sewerage	Approved
6-23	Tillamook County	Garibaldi-Wheeler High School Sewerage-Rev. Plans	Not approved
6-24	Douglas County	Tri-City School-sewerage (rev. plans)	Approved

Cloverdale Park Sewerage Disposal Citation Hearing:

Citations dated June 6, 1952, had been sent by registered mail commanding that the Cloverdale Water Company, Roseburg Homes, Inc., Mr. H. R. Ketell, and the North Roseburg Sanitary District appear and show cause, if any exists, why the owner or owners of the Cloverdale Park sewerage system should not be required to abate the stream pollution and public nuisance caused by the operation of said facilities.

Mr. Wm. B. Murray, Attorney, 525 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon, represented the Cloverdale Water Company and Mr. H. R. Ketell; Mr. Raymond P. Underwood, Attorney, 1001 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oregon represented the Roseburg Homes, Inc.; and Mr. E. M. Murphy, Attorney, P.O.Box 959, Roseburg, Oregon, represented the North Roseburg Sanitary District.

The citations as issued by the Sanitary Authority were read by Mr. Everts. A detailed report prepared by the engineering staff of the Authority was read by Mr. Spies. This report presented a complete record of the case and an outline of the findings of a recent sanitary survey as well as conclusions and recommendations. The report, dated June 27, 1952, and entitled "Complaint" is on file in the office of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Wendel then asked the parties present if they agreed with the statements as read by Mr. Spies.

Mr. E. M. Murphy, representing the North Roseburg Sanitary District, stated that he agreed fully with them.

Mr. Wm. B. Murray, representing the Cloverdale Water Company and Mr. H. R. Ketell, stated that he was not in a position to answer as to whether or not he agreed with the statements as read by Mr. Spies inasmuch as he was not acquainted with all the facts and had not had an opportunity to study them. He claimed that the Cloverdale Water Company, whom he represented, was the owner of Cloverdale sewerage system but that since July 24, 1951, when the Sanitary Authority ordered the system connected to the North Roseburg Sanitary District System, the management, control, and operation of the Cloverdale sewer system

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had been the responsibility of the Sanitary District.

Mr. Murray claimed further that the Cloverdale Park subdivision had been annexed to the North Roseburg Sanitary District. The files of the Authority, however, show that the subdivision was a part of the original sanitary district when the latter was first organized. Mr. Murray presented answers in writing to the citation issued to his two clients, Mr. H. R. Ketell and the Cloverdale Water Company. Such documents have since been made a part of the Sanitary Authority in this case.

Mr. Raymond P. Underwood, representing Roseburg Homes, Inc., claimed that his client had not been properly informed of the hearing. Mr. Murray stated that the citation to said corporation had been received by the office of Mr. H. R. Ketell but that although Mr. Ketell was a director of the corporation there was some doubt as to whether or not he could represent the corporation. He stated further that the matter of straightening out the question of who the officers of the corporation are is now before the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Underwood, upon being questioned, stated that the headquarters of the Roseburg Homes, Inc., were in Roseburg, Oregon. Mr. Spies pointed out that the registered copies of the citation which had been sent to the Roseburg office of the corporation had been returned to us by the post office department as being unclaimed. Mr. Underwood stated further that he was not acquainted with the facts in this matter and that, therefore, he was not prepared to say if he agreed with the statements read previously by Mr. Spies.

At this point Mr. Hallock remarked that it was his recollection and understanding that this matter has been of serious and considerable annoyance not only to all the people involved but to the Authority as well; that the engineering staff of the Authority has expended considerable time and effort in ascertaining what it definitely assumes to be findings of fact in the case, has made complete investigations and has given to the members of the Authority the benefit of its findings, on which findings the Authority has cited these various parties to appear and show cause why the nuisance and

pollution should not be abated; and, that it is now evident, as it has been before, that the difficulty apparently results from a misunderstanding regarding who the officers of these various concerns may be and just where the responsibility lies. He stated further, "It appears we have put up with this type of defense long enough, and I, therefore, MOVE that this Authority adopt an order directed against all of the parties to whom the citations were addressed requiring that the pollution be abated within ten days from the date of such an order; otherwise, the matter will be directed to the attention of the Attorney General with the request that he institute appropriate action." The motion was seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the statements of record as contained in the report read by Mr. Spies be deemed the FINDINGS OF FACT of the State Sanitary Authority regarding the matter and that they constitute the basis of said order.

Columbia Slough Industries:

Mr. Irving Rand, Attorney, Public Service Building, Portland, appeared in the absence of Mr. George W. Mead, as representative for the Columbia Slough industries. Mr. Rand referred to the letter of June 6, 1952, which had been sent to the Authority by Mr. Mead requesting another 90-day extension of time on behalf of the Columbia Slough Industries to allow them further opportunity to obtain permission from the city of Portland for connecting to the Portland sewerage system in order to abate pollution existing by reason of these industries. Mr. Rand reported that Commissioner William A. Bowes of the city of Portland who received the request for connection to the Portland sewerage system has not yet make a report to the City Council, and therefore the Columbia Slough industries were still not sure what method they would have to use to abate their share of the pollution. Mr. Wendel reported that he had been informed that it would probably be five or six months before this decision by the city would be made. MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried -

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that the request of Mr. Mead through Mr. Rand for 90 days extension of time in which to accomplish this connection be granted; provided that, if within that period it becomes apparent that such connection is not to be permitted, the clients represented by Mr. Rand and Mr. Mead shall submit to the Authority an alternate plan of a reasonable method for abating said pollution.

City of Molalla Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

A citation dated June 13, 1952, had been sent by registered mail commanding the Mayor and City Council to appear and show cause, if any exists, why appropriate proceedings should not be instituted against the city of Molalla for the purpose of abating the nuisance created by the disposal of the sewage of said city in the public waters of the State of Oregon.

The following persons representing the City of Molalla were present at the meeting; Fred Averill, Mayor, Glenn M. Onion, Oswald Marson, R. F. Morrow, P. K. Stafford, P. Jan, T. F. Johnson, J. J. Waller, and James O. Goodwin, attorney for the city.

The citation as issued by the Sanitary Authority was read by Mr. Everts.

Mr. James O. Goodwin, attorney, stated that he and representatives of the city had read the report as prepared by the engineers of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. J. R. Boydston described briefly the history of the case and the findings of a recent sanitary survey and read in detail the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the report. This report, dated June 27, 1952, and entitled "Complaint" is on file in the office of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Goodwin said he believed there had been some misunderstanding between the city of Molalla and the Sanitary Authority with regard to some maintenance work done there sometime ago. He claimed that the project involved only an old pipe that was taken up and a new one installed in its place. He stated further that the city of Molalla had hired Clark and Groff, Consulting Engineers, to do some planning and to make a report to the city on a long range program.

Mr. Waller, city water superintendent, reported on the condition of Creamery Creek. He said that during the summer the water in Creamery Creek consists only of septic tank effluent from the city of Molalla and the sewage from a 40-unit housing project. He stated that there are nine irrigation projects using this water below the city of Molalla and that they take virtually all the flow during the summer.

Mr. Boydston reported that a sanitary survey made during June showed that the waters of Creamery Creek inside the city limits of Molalla were polluted to such an extent that they had all the characteristics of untreated sewage. He also stated that Creamery Creek flows into Gribble Creek which is a tributary of the Molalla River. The Molalla River is used extensively for swimming and boating during the summer months. Mr. Boydston introduced pictures made during the sanitary survey which showed the sewers discharging into Creamery Creek in the City of Molalla.

Correspondence between the City of Molalla and the Sanitary Authority was read by Mr. Wendel.

Mr. Waller said the city officials realized the seriousness of the situation, but that a report of the engineers indicated the cost of an adequate sewage collection system would be about \$154,000 and if a treatment plant were included the total cost would be about \$219,000. He said the city could not afford this amount of indebtedness. He reported that in Molalla there are 629 water connections. The 1951 assessed valuation of the city is \$1,140,000 and outstanding bonded indebtedness is only about \$45,000. Mr. Lloyd Clark of the firm of Clark & Groff, Engineers, submitted a cost estimate for the construction of certain sanitary sewers in Molalla.

Mr. Boydston reported that the city had recently installed a sewer lateral after receiving notification by the Sanitary Authority that approval of the plans was being withheld pending receipt of information from the city indicating progress toward construction of a sewage treatment plant.

Mr. Goodwin asked approval of a plan whereby the city would construct trunk and lateral sewers and delay construction of a sewage treatment plant until later. He reported that the city had recently adopted a sewer-user charge of 50¢ per month on

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each water connection. The city representatives said the city was now bonded to the full extent of charter limitations. Mr. Spies pointed out, however, that it was possible to amend the charter to obtain ample bonding capacity for sewerage construction, and that this has been done in many other Oregon communities.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that a final order be adopted by the Sanitary Authority directing the city of Molalla to abate the pollution caused by the discharge of untreated sewage within fifteen (15) months from the date of said order and that the city submit to the Authority without unreasonable delay a progress report on the financing and construction of the required sewerage facilities; and further that the Authority adopt as its FINDINGS OF FACT the report prepared by the engineering staff of the Sanitary Authority and entitled "Complaint".

City of Reedsport Sewage Disposal:

The following officials from the City of Reedsport appeared before the Authority in connection with their request for permission to install two separate sewer extension projects and to discharge raw sewage temporarily into the Scholfield River: B. A. Serfling, City Manager; Tom Lillebo, Mayor; O. H. Hinsdale, Councilman; and F. S. Zeidlhack, Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Wendel read the motion which had been adopted at the March 21 meeting regarding this matter. Mr. Everts read two resolutions which had been adopted by the Reedsport City Council on June 9, 1952, and which declared it to be the intention of the city to proceed as rapidly as possible to install the sewage disposal facilities required to abate pollution in the Scholfield River. Although the resolutions set forth the intentions of the council, they did not include any commitments regarding definite time schedules or detailed methods of financing.

Mr. Serfling explained the problems confronting the City Council in this matter. He stated that there is a critical need for additional housing in the vicinity of Reedsport and that recently the area has, in fact, been declared a critical housing area by the Federal Government. He stated that based on the 1951 assessed valuation

of the city of \$2,114,977 the total-bonded indebtedness, including school bonds, is now approximately 20.1%; that because of this fact and also because the city had defaulted on a bond issue several years ago, the sale of a sewage disposal bond issue at the present time would be impossible. He also expressed a doubt that the voters themselves would approve a bond issue for this purpose.

Mr. Serfling reported further that the council was planning to adopt a sewer-user charge equivalent to 10% of the water bill and that such a charge would amount to about \$4,000 per year. He claimed that some consideration had been given to a minimum sewer-user charge of \$1.00 per connection per month which would amount to some \$8,000 per year but that such a proposal had met with too much opposition from the residents of the city.

Mr. Spies than presented a map of the city which outlined the proposed sewer extension projects and also the projects required to comply with the water pollution control program of the Authority. In addition the map showed the costs of the various projects as estimated by F. S. Ziedlhack, Consulting Engineer.

The two projects for which the city had requested permission to construct immediately were: (1) the Winchester Avenue sewer to serve the High School and adjoining property owners - estimated cost \$16,200; and (2) sewer extensions for the proposed housing development in the lower section of the city - estimated cost \$28,400. Both of these projects would discharge untreated sewage into Scholfield River. Their cost would be financed by direct property assessment. In order to connect these two proposed projects with an existing outfall sewer which discharges into the main Umpqua River and thereby to comply with the requirements of the Authority's pollution control program, the following three projects would be needed; (1) Scholfield River crossing (siphon) and Winchester Avenue trunk extension - estimated cost \$38,750; (2) sewage lift station and pressure sewer - estimated cost \$35,150; and (3) outfall sewer extensions - estimated cost \$3,680.

It was the opinion of the city officials that these three latter projects could

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not be financed at the present time. The urgent need for sewer service at the high school was pointed out by both Mr. Serfling and Mr. Spies.

Dr. Erickson stated that in view of the public health significance of the problem he did not see how the Authority could approve the request of the city for permission to discharge raw sewage into Scholfield River. It was the conclusion of Mr. Hallock that the city officials had not exhausted all possible methods for financing the required sewage disposal facilities.

Following more discussion regarding the high school sewage disposal problem MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, amended by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the application of the city of Reedsport to install the upper Winchester Avenue sewer to serve the high school and to discharge on a temporary basis raw sewage from the same into Scholfield River be granted with the following provisions: That no connections to said sewer other than the school be permitted except for immediately adjacent property owners who contribute toward its cost of construction; that the city council proceed without delay and in good faith to submit to the voters at the forthcoming general election in November 1952 a bond issue in amount sufficient to construct the Scholfield river crossing and connecting Winchester Avenue trunk, and finally that should the proposed bond issue fail to carry, the approval hereby granted shall be deemed automatically cancelled and withdrawn.

Further discussion then took place regarding the other request of the city of Reedsport for permission to extend sewers in the lower section of the city. MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the request of the city of Reedsport to extend sewers to the proposed residential development in the lower portion of the city be rejected.

Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company:

Mr. O. M. Allison, Secretary of Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company, appeared before the Authority to support the request of that Company for an extension in time under the Sanitary Authority Order of May 12, 1950. He reported that the mill was not operating at the present time and by July 15, 1952, when operations

would be resumed that the impounding reservoir or storage lagoon would be completed so that the concentrated sulphite waste liquor would not be discharged into the Willamette River during the period of low stream flow.

Because it appeared that the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company had proceeded in good faith to comply with the Order of May 12, 1950, MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the request of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company for an extension of time until July 15, 1952, from the original date of May 1, 1952, be approved.

Tualatin River - Public Hearing:

A notice that a public hearing was to be held on this date had been sent to all cities, industries, individuals and others interested in or concerned with the pollution and abatement thereof of the public waters of the Tualatin River system.

The following persons were present; John H. Frederick and A. S. Hamilton, representatives of the recreational interests; L. L. MacIntyre, County Engineer, and Harry M. Seabold, County Judge, representatives of Washington County; Mayor Wm. Heesacker, Gaston; City Manager J. W. Barney, Hillsboro; City Engineer A. M. Klein, Forest Grove; and C. Smith, Forest Grove; M. O. Gardner, Forest Grove; municipal representatives; M. Batalgia and Philip E. Hodel, representatives of riparian property owners and residents; O. W. Frost, representative of Forest Fiber Products Company; and R. C. Halloway and Loren K. Parcher, representatives of the State Game Commission.

The hearing was started by the reading of the notice, a copy of which is contained in the Sanitary Authority files. Mr. Fred Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, then presented a report which included a history and description of the pollution control program for the Tualatin River Basin. This report entitled "Memorandum" is also on file in the office of the Sanitary Authority.

A discussion was held regarding the proposed order to prohibit during the period of May 1 to October 1 of each year the discharge of any sewage or wastes, or the conducting of any operations which would in any manner impair the quality

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of the downstream waters for recreational and other beneficial uses. Mr. O.W.Frost stated that, unless he misunderstood the intent and meaning of such an order, he considered it too restrictive.

A letter from the State Game Commission dated June 20, 1952, was read by Mr. Everts. In this letter the Game Commission requested that all sand and gravel operations be excluded from the Tualatin River and its tributaries during the period April 15 to October 15 of each year in order to protect both sport fishing and fish propagation.

Mr. Frederick described the extent and effects of pollution upon the recreational developments on the Tualatin River. Mr. Hotell of the Tualatin River Protective Association discussed the pollution which has existed in the past and the effects of the same upon riparian property.

Following further discussion of the proposed order, MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that the facts contained in the report as presented by Mr. Burgess be adopted as a FINDINGS OF FACT; and a final order is hereby adopted requiring that all sand and gravel operations shall be excluded from the Tualatin River and its tributaries during the period from April 15 to October 15 of each year; and further that all such operations be so conducted that they will not cause turbidity or other conditions in the downstream waters which would be detrimental to fish life or recreational uses.

Consideration was then given to the problem of waste disposal from the Forest Fiber Products hardboard mill located on Scoggins Creek, a tributary of the Tualatin River.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that based on the FINDINGS OF FACT as previously adopted, it is hereby ordered that no person, firm, or corporation shall at any time through any process or operation cause pollution of the public waters of the Tualatin River and its tributaries in violation of the standards of purity for waters of the state of Oregon as adopted by the Sanitary Authority.

Government Camp Sewage Disposal:

The secretary read the following motion which had been adopted at the March 21, 1952, meeting: "That members of the community be advised to submit to the Authority within ninety days a preliminary survey and estimate of the cost for installing an adequate sewerage system, and that if they fail to do so, the Authority will then issue abatement orders".

Mr. Lloyd Clark of Clark & Groff, Consulting Engineers, appeared before the Authority and reported that his firm had been retained by the Government Camp Community Club for the purpose of making a preliminary study and estimate of cost of the most practical method of solving the sewage disposal problem confronting this community. Mr. Clark stated that the preliminary report had not yet been completed but that an estimate of the cost of constructing a public sewer system and treatment plant for the area had been made. He then presented to the Authority a copy of a map showing the proposed layout of the sewer system. His estimated cost was \$43,000 for the sewer system and \$19,500 for the treatment plant giving a total estimated cost of \$62,500 for the entire proposed project. Mr. Clark also pointed out that this preliminary information had not as yet been submitted to the officials of the Community Club and therefore he had no information as to what action that group would take in the matter. There was no official representative of the Government Camp Community Club present at the meeting.

Mr. Everett Darr, a member of the Club, was present but stated that he was appearing merely as an individual property owner of the community. Mr. Darr expressed the opinion that unless financial aid could be obtained from some outside source the property owners of Government Camp would not be able to finance such a large project. He also expressed the doubt that the majority of the property owners were sincere in their efforts to solve this problem of sanitation. He stated that in the past he had found it necessary to take legal action against certain individuals in order to have insanitary conditions abated and that he was willing to take such action again if it was necessary to do so. He claimed that

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pollution and nuisance caused by the over-flow of sewage was so obnoxious that at times it was necessary to use lime in order to control the odors in the vicinity of his residence. He emphasized the need for immediate action and pleaded that the Authority do everything possible to expedite the matter.

Mr. Wendel stated that inasmuch as the Community Club had retained the consulting engineers to make a preliminary study and report it appeared that they were making a serious effort to solve the problem.

Mr. Clark, in response to a question from the Authority members stated that his complete report would be ready for presentation to the Community Club within about thirty days and that in the meantime the Community Club could take no further action in the matter.

In view of this information the members of the Authority advised Mr. Clark that further consideration would be deferred for another thirty days pending the completion of a report by the consulting engineers and the subsequent action taken by the members of the Community Club.

Publishers Paper Company:

Mr. Everts presented progress reports from the company in the matter of waste disposal and compliance with the Order of May 12, 1950. The reports were considered to be an indication that the Company is proceeding in good faith and they were therefore approved.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation:

Mr. Everts read the progress reports from this company regarding the waste disposal programs at Lebanon and West Linn. The reports were approved.

Municipal Sewage Disposal:

Following the consideration of a report by Mr. Everts it was moved, seconded, and carried - that the following cities be cited to appear at the next meeting of the Authority and show cause, if any exists, why a final order should not be entered against them requiring abatement of their sewage pollution:

- (a) Toledo                    (d) Coquille                    (g) Nehalem                    (j) Mount Angel  
 (b) Lebanon                    (e) Newport                    (h) Vale  
 (c) Myrtle Point                    (f) Wheeler                    (i) Nyssa

Budget for 1953-1955 Biennium:

Action on the proposed budget for the 1953-1955 biennium was deferred until the next meeting.

Date of next meeting:

The Chairman was authorized to call a special meeting for July 18, 1952.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
 CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
 Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-SECOND MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

July 18, 1952

The fifty-second meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:05 A.M. Pacific Daylight Savings Time, July 18, 1952, in Room 720 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, B. A. McPhillips, Elaine Hallock, John C. Veatch, and Chas. E. Stricklin, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Assistant Attorney General; Clarence E. Cuyler, T. M. Gerow, Jr., Fred J. Burgess, and James R. Boydston, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-first meeting having been prepared by

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the secretary and distributed to the members prior to the meeting - MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

Complaints: B. A. Kliks (Stream near Multnomah Farm), Wood Village:-

Mr. B. A. Kliks appeared before the Authority and filed a complaint relative to the pollution in a small unnamed stream on his property. It was alleged that said pollution was caused by the discharge of inadequately treated sewage from the Wood Village sewerage system. Mr. Kliks stated that this stream eventually finds its way into the Columbia River. He explained the location of his property with respect to the creek and discussed the division of his land following government purchase in 1944. He also reported that an additional complaint would be forwarded to the Authority later by a dairyman in the area.

The engineering staff was directed to make the necessary investigations to determine the extent and source of pollution and to report back to the Authority at the next meeting when further consideration would be given the matter.

Public Hearings:-

City of Coquille Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:-

The Chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to appear in behalf of the city of Coquille. There was no one present to represent the city.

Mr. Everts reported briefly on his telephone conversation of July 16 with Mr. Tallant Greenough, City Attorney of Coquille. Consideration was then given to the report as prepared by the engineering staff pertaining to this case.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority adopt as FINDINGS OF FACT the report submitted to the Authority by its engineering staff in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Coquille in the public waters of the State of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Coquille to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953,

such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Coquille River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Coquille.

City of Lebanon Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:-

The Chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to appear in behalf of the City of Lebanon. Mr. Ralph Roderick of the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield was present and stated that he expected two members of the Lebanon City Council to be present, but they had failed to appear and he was not in a position to represent the city in the matter. Consideration was then given to the report as prepared by the engineering staff pertaining to the case.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority adopt as FINDINGS OF FACT the report submitted to the Authority by its engineering staff in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Lebanon in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Lebanon to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the South Santiam River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Lebanon.

Prior to calling for a vote on these motions, the Chairman had asked if anyone present wished to be heard further.

City of Mount Angel Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

In the matter of the disposal of sewage from the City of Mount Angel in the public waters of the State of Oregon, the following appeared in behalf of the city:- Jacob Berchtold, Mayor; and J. M. Wagner, Louis A. LeDoux, Carl J. Mucken, and Albert Ebner, City Councilmen.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Everts read the citation served on the Mayor and City Council of the city of Mount Angel, and then read the report of

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the Authority's engineers and the chronological history of the case.

Mayor Jacob Berchtold, city of Mount Angel, stated that in 1939 the city had constructed a new outfall sewer to change the point of discharge from an unnamed creek to the Pudding River. The mayor also stated that he and members of the city council had recently inspected the outfall line and the river at the point of discharge and could detect no odors. Mayor Berchtold pointed out that the Pudding River is about 5 to 30 feet deep, that they have had no complaints from property owners and that he did not believe the river to be seriously polluted. The mayor reported that in 1948 the city had engaged the firm of Cunningham & Associates to design a sewage treatment plant, and that because the Mount Angel Cooperative Creamery uses city sewers for the disposal of its wastes, the State Board of Health was at that time requested to furnish the city with data on the strength and quantity of creamery wastes. He said a study had been made but the creamery officials questioned the fact that the results showed their wastes to be equivalent to a population of 3,000, especially since operations at the creamery had changed since 1948. Mayor Berchtold stated that until the State Board of Health could make another survey of the creamery wastes, no decision could be made as to apportionment of costs for sewage treatment plant construction between the city and the creamery.

The mayor believed that a new sewage treatment plant was needed but thought it would be difficult to finance at the present time.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Sanitary Authority had been attempting to bring about voluntary compliance since 1939 and that during the war period, the Authority made every possible effort to get cities and industries to prepare plans and establish sinking funds so that they could proceed with construction when the war was over. He pointed out that a period of thirteen years had elapsed since the law became effective, and that cities have had ample time to prepare for the construction of sewage treatment plants.

Mayor Berchtold stated that the city had a sinking fund of approximately

\$23,000. that the present population of the city was about 1,300, that the assessed valuation was \$691,000 and the bonded indebtedness was around \$50,000.

Mr. Hallock stated that he was of the opinion that it was apparent from the declarations made by the report of its staff that the Authority had been extremely patient with the city of Mt. Angel, and that through the assessment of certain tax levies, the accumulation of funds and monies available through the Federal Works Agency, the city should have been long ago able to proceed with the program in good faith.

Mr. Mucken stated that the city would not be able to proceed with plans until further studies of the creamery wastes had been made and that the city was waiting for the Authority's staff to perform these tests for them.

Mr. McPhillips then pointed out to Mr. Mucken that it was not within the province of the Sanitary Authority to determine what share of the cost of the treatment works should be borne by the city and by the industry, and that the city should request their consulting engineers to study the problem and make recommendations.

Mr. Hallock then stated that non-compliance by the city with the pollution control laws of the state was obvious, that the statutes were clear and that the Authority could not be confronted with a possible misunderstanding between the city and the creamery as to how expenses should be shared.

MOTION - It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried - that the report as read by the secretary be adopted as FINDINGS OF FACT in the matter of the disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Mount Angel in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION - It was moved by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact, the hearing conducted at this time and the presentation made by the city of Mount Angel, that the Sanitary Authority enter an order at this time requiring the city of Mount Angel to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953, such sewage and waste treatment works

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as are necessary to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Pudding River by the discharge therein of inadequately treated sewage.

Prior to calling for a vote on the above motions, the chairman had asked those present if anyone wished to be heard further.

City of Myrtle Point Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:-

The chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to appear in behalf of the City of Myrtle Point. There was no one present to represent the city.

Mr. Everts read a letter dated July 16, 1952, and received from the Myrtle Point city attorney, and also a copy of letter from the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes, & Merryfield. Both of these letters are on file with the sanitary Authority.

Consideration was then given to the report as prepared by the engineering staff on this case.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority adopt as FINDINGS OF FACT the report submitted to the Authority by its engineering staff in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Myrtle Point in the public waters of the State of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Myrtle Point to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Coquille River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Myrtle Point.

City of Nehalem Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:-

In the matter of sewage disposal from the city of Nehalem into the public waters of the state of Oregon, the following appeared in behalf of the city: Mayor Alvin P. Vedder and Oscar L. Haugen, Councilmen.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Everts read the citation served on the Mayor and City Council of the city of Nehalem and then read the report of the

Authority's engineering staff and the chronological history of the case.

Mayor Vedder stated that Nehalem was a very small city and that it appeared to him it was unreasonable to demand that the city build a sewage treatment plant. He stated that the sewage was actually discharged near the mouth of the Nehalem River and that it was his opinion that very little pollution was being caused. He also pointed out that it was his understanding that a sewage lift station would be required as well as a sewage treatment plant, and that he did not see how the city could finance such construction at this time.

Mr. Wendel then asked the members of the staff how much pollution was being created by the city of Nehalem. Mr. Spies stated that although Nehalem was a small community and the quantity of sewage was not great, the discharge of such sewage into the public waters of the state was nevertheless contrary to the public policy of the state, and that permission had originally been granted by the Sanitary Authority for the construction of sewers in the city of Nehalem on the basis of a promise by the city that they would submit a bond issue to the people at the general election in 1946 to provide funds for the construction of the plant. Mayor Vedder then stated that a bond issue in amount of \$18,000 had been voted in 1946 but the bonds had never been offered for sale. It was his opinion that the money available through the bonds would be insufficient to construct the needed sewerage facilities. Upon being questioned by Mr. Wendel, the Mayor stated he did not know what the bonded indebtedness of the city was. Mr. Vedder reported that the city now has a sewer-user charge of 65¢ per residence and \$1.00 per business establishment per month. The present population of the city is 278 and that as near as he could remember there were approximately seven business establishments connected to the city sewers at the present time.

It was Mr. Hallock's opinion that the Authority should defer action for the time being and until the other cities had been heard, but that the Authority should adopt the report of its engineering staff as FINDINGS OF FACT, and it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the report of the

staff of the Authority as read by the secretary be adopted as FINDINGS OF FACT in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Nehalem in the public waters of the state of Oregon; with the exceptions that the dates stated in line 5, paragraph 8 and line 3, paragraph 9 of the report be omitted, subjected to later determination. It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that action in the case of Nehalem be postponed for the time being.

City of Newport Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

In the matter of the disposal of sewage from the city of Newport in the public waters of the state of Oregon, the following appeared in behalf of the city of Newport:- F. E. Gilkey, Mayor, and G. K. Litchfield, City Attorney.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Everts read the citation served on the Mayor and City Council and then read the report of the Authority's engineering staff and the chronological history of the case.

Mayor Gilkey stated that when the estimated cost of approximately \$400,000 for the construction of sewerage works for the city of Newport was made known several years ago it did not appear that the citizens favored such a project. He stated that the city is now in the process of reducing the bonded indebtedness which had been incurred some twenty to thirty years ago. He advised that last month the city began the collection of a sewer-user charge which will produce a revenue of approximately \$1,500 per month. The mayor reported that as soon as the city was able to accumulate some funds from the sewer-user charges they plan to secure the services of a firm of consulting engineers to make the report on an estimate of cost and prepare engineering plans for the sewerage project. He indicated that a bond issue would be required to finance the project and that the public feeling in the city now is such that approval would be given for the bonds by the voters. The mayor further reported that there were some 600 families living in an area north of the city which is served by the Newport water supply system and that in making their plans for sewer and sewage treatment construction the city expected

to construct a system large enough to also serve this area. Mayor Gilkey said that the city is attempting to cooperate with the Authority and that they will move towards the solution of their problem as fast as possible.

Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that the city was finally realizing its responsibility but that in order to be assured that a bond issue adequate to accomplish the desired results would be proposed and supported by the city of Newport during the coming fall, it would be appropriate for the Authority to adopt an order fixing the time limit within which the treatment of sewage by the city of Newport should be accomplished. Mr. Hallock also stated that unless such an order were adopted the idea might still prevail that the city would not have to proceed in the matter of abating its pollution.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the report as read by the secretary be adopted as FINDINGS OF FACT in the matter of the disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Newport in the public waters of the state of Oregon. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact, the hearing conducted at this time, and the presentation made by the city of Newport, the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Newport to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Yaquina Bay and the recreational areas along the Pacific Ocean caused by the discharge therein of sewage from the city of Newport.

Prior to calling for a vote on these motions, the chairman had asked if anyone present wished to be heard further.

City of Nyssa Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:-

In the matter of the disposal of sewage from the city of Nyssa in the public waters of the state of Oregon the following appeared in behalf of the city :

E. K. Burton, City Manager.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Everts read the citation served on the

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Mayor and City Council of the city of Nyssa and then read the report of the Authority's engineering staff and the chronological history of the case.

Mr. Burton stated that the city had been somewhat slow in placing their present sewage treatment plant in operating condition as there were several cities in the area who were not now treating their sewage and, therefore, the Nyssa City Council did not believe that much abatement of pollution could be accomplished by Nyssa's treating their sewage. Mr. Burton reported further that the repair parts necessary to place the Nyssa treatment plant in operation were on hand and that it had been planned to install these parts during the early part of the spring of 1952. He pointed out, however, that the city wished to make the installation with their own work crews, but that other work which was considered more urgent had caused a postponement of work on the sewage treatment plant. He stated that the work of repairing the sewage treatment plant could be accomplished this summer. He also pointed out that the city of Ontario was now depending upon wells as a source of domestic water supply but was uncertain as to whether the city continued to maintain its intake to the Snake River. Mr. Everts pointed out that as long as the intake was maintained, the Snake River would be considered as a source of water supply for Ontario and that, furthermore, the city of Weiser, Idaho, was using the Snake River as a source of water supply.

After a brief discussion of the matter it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried, that the Authority adopt as Findings of Fact the report of the staff of the Authority as read by the secretary in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewer system of the city of Nyssa in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Nyssa to install and place in operation by not later than December 31, 1952, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary to abate the pollution caused in the Snake River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Nyssa.

Prior to calling for a vote on the above motions, the Chairman had asked if anyone present wished to be heard further.

City of Toledo Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

In the matter of the disposal of sewage from the city of Toledo in the public waters of the State of Oregon, the following appeared in behalf of the city: C. H. Bogert, Mayor; Mrs. Eleanor Bogert, Councilman; and W. W. Jones, City Manager.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Everts read the citation served on the Mayor and City Council of the city of Toledo and then read the report of the Authority's staff in the matter. It was the decision of the Board Members to dispense with the reading of the assembled chronological history of the case.

Following the reading of the citation and report, Mayor Bogert stated that he believed the city had made progress toward the construction of sewage treatment works even though they were unable to sell the bonds when they were advertised for bids. The mayor reported that the purchase of the sewage treatment plant site had been completed on February 8; that a road had been constructed to the proposed plant site; that the city was now constructing 450 feet of sewer lines to the plant site; that an annexation election was held on May 16 and additional area was now added to the city; and that the Council would consider on July 22 an ordinance which will set a date for a new bond election. Mayor Bogert reported that the reason the city had been unable to sell the \$126,000 bonds previously voted was because of the low interest rate which had been established in the election. He further reported that an outstanding bonded indebtedness of the city was \$110,000; the city had surplus funds of \$11,000; the assessed valuation was approximately \$2,000,000; and there was a sewer-user charge of \$1.00 per month which furnishes a revenue of approximately \$900 per month to the city.

The Mayor stated that it was his serious intention to comply with the requirements of the Authority and he was confident that progress toward the construction of a sewage treatment plant would be made by the city.

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After some discussion regarding the status of the Toledo bond issue, MOTION was made by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the report as read by the secretary be adopted as FINDINGS OF FACT in the matter of the disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Toledo into the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact, the hearing conducted at this time, and the presentation made by the city of Toledo, the Sanitary Authority enter an order at this time requiring the city of Toledo to install and place in operation by not later than December 1, 1952, such sewage treatment works as are necessary to abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Yaquina River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Toledo.

Mr. Veatch indicated to Mayor Bogert that the city of Toledo could apply to the Authority for additional time to comply with the Order in the event that reasonable progress was being made by the city.

Prior to calling for a vote on the above motions, the chairman had asked those present if anyone wished to be heard further.

City of Vale Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

The chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to appear in behalf of the city of Vale. There was no one present to represent the city.

Mr. Everts reported briefly on his telephone conversation with Robert D. Lytle, City Attorney for Vale. Consideration was then given to the report as prepared by the engineering staff pertaining to this case.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority adopt as FINDINGS OF FACT the report submitted to the Authority by its engineering staff in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Vale in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Vale to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1953, such

sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Malheur River by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Vale.

City of Wheeler Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing:

The Chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to appear in behalf of the city of Wheeler. No one was present to represent the city.

Mr. Everts reported briefly on an office conference with, and a letter from, Mr. W. A. McMinimee, Attorney for the city of Wheeler. Consideration was then given to the report as prepared by the engineering staff pertaining to the case.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority adopt as FINDINGS OF FACT the report submitted to the Authority by its engineering staff in the matter of disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Wheeler in the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that based on the Findings of Fact the Authority enter an order requiring the city of Wheeler to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1955, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of the pollution caused in the public waters of Nehalem Bay by the discharge therein of untreated sewage by the city of Wheeler and that the city be instructed to submit to the Authority by not later than December 1, 1952, its proposed fiscal and construction program which will provide for the construction of the necessary treatment works.

After hearing all persons who were present in behalf of the cities who had been cited to appear at the meeting, the members of the Authority took a 45-minute recess.

City of Nehalem Sewage Disposal Citation Hearing (Continued):

Further consideration was then given to the pollution caused by the discharge of untreated sewage from the city of Nehalem.

In the matter of the disposal of effluent from the sewerage system of the city of Nehalem it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried -

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that the Sanitary Authority enter an order requiring the city of Nehalem to install and place in operation by not later than July 1, 1955, such sewage and waste treatment works as are necessary for the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Nehalem Bay by the discharge therein of untreated sewage from the city of Nehalem and that the city be instructed to submit to the Sanitary Authority by not later than December 1, 1952, its proposed fiscal and construction program which will result in the construction of the required sewage and waste treatment works.

Columbia River Gravel Processing Operations:

The secretary reported on proposed aggregate processing operations to be undertaken in connection with the construction of The Dalles dam and after reading an excerpt from a letter from the Washington State Pollution Control Commission to the Corps of Engineers on the subject, recommended that the Sanitary Authority advise the Corps of Engineers that suitable methods would have to be employed by contractors on the dam to prevent pollution of the Columbia River by wastes from the manufacture of concrete aggregate.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that the secretary of the Authority be directed to call to the attention of Corps of Engineers their responsibility in this matter.

Gresham Berry Growers Association, Gresham and City of Gresham, Oregon:

The secretary reported that the city of Gresham and the Gresham Berry Growers Association were again causing pollution in Johnson Creek. He recalled that several years ago the Gresham Berry Growers Association had been notified that if they continued to pollute this stream proceedings would have to be instituted against them. As a result of that notice the Gresham Berry Growers did discontinue the processing of corn. However, they are still discharging other wastes into the Gresham sewer system and into Johnson Creek direct. Mr. Spies reported that the city had retained engineers to make a study of the most practical method of handling these wastes. It was recommended by the secretary that the city and Berry Growers

Association be cited to appear before the Authority at the next meeting to show cause why an order should not be entered against them to abate the pollution they were causing.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Stricklin, and carried - that the offenders at Gresham be requested to promptly abate the nuisance and be informed in the communication that unless the nuisance is promptly abated and they satisfy the Authority to that effect within not more than 30 days from the date of such letter, they will be cited to appear before the Authority to show cause why an order should not be entered against them.

Enterprise:

The secretary reported that the city of Enterprise had a sinking fund of \$30,000 and were planning on placing a sewer-user charge on the ballot in the fall election which would net \$13,000 per year. The city reported that this money would be used to extend the sewer system and possibly within the next three of four years they might build a sewage treatment plant. It was believed that while the city has had a preliminary report on sewers and sewage treatment they have taken no definite action towards developing a construction program. It was the recommendation of the secretary that the city be cited to appear and show cause why they should not abate the pollution caused by the inadequate disposal of sewage from the city.

MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried - that the city of Enterprise be cited to appear at the next regular meeting of the Authority to show cause why they should not be prohibited from polluting the waters of Wallowa River.

Ontario:

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the city of Ontario be cited to appear at the next regular meeting of the Authority to show cause why they should not be prohibited from polluting the waters of the Snake River.

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Oregon Lumber Company, Dee:

Mr. Burgess presented the results of his investigation of the pollution of Hood River caused by disposal therein of wastes from the Oregon Lumber Company. Mr. Burgess was of the opinion that some type of order should be issued to the effect that the wastes should be so handled at all times that they would not create any pollution of the public waters of the state of Oregon.

MOTION by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Oregon Lumber Company at Dee be cited to appear before the Authority at the next regular meeting to show cause why they should not abate the pollution caused in the public waters of the Hood River system by the operation of said mill.

Lamb-Weston Cannery, Weston:

Mr. Everts reported that wastes from processing of peas at this cannery are discharged to a large lagoon located near the plant. The lagoon was not well constructed and there are numerous complaints from the residents along the course of Pine Creek about odor nuisance and general conditions of the stream.

MOTION by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that this company be cited to appear before the Authority at the next meeting to show cause why they should not abate the pollution caused in the public waters of Pine Creek by the operation of said cannery.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation:

Mr. Everts read a letter from the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation requesting a modification of the Order of the Authority to the effect that discharge of the wastes into the river be permitted at all times when the stream flow at Salem was in excess of 7,000 cubic feet per second. In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that the recreational use of the stream from July through October as well as fish propagation must be considered. The secretary was instructed to notify the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation that their request for modification of the Sanitary Authority Order dated May 12, 1950, could not be granted without a public hearing since only requests for extension of time could be granted under such an order.

Budget 1953-1955:

Mr. Everts discussed the activities of the Authority's staff and recommended that two additional engineers be included in the Authority's budget for 1953-55 in order to make up for the loss of two engineers who previously were financed by federal funds.

Mr. Veatch expressed the belief that the Authority should request an appropriation from the State Legislature sufficient to maintain the present staff and recommended that the Authority ask for sufficient funds to continue present activities, plus an amount necessary to meet increased costs. Mr. Hallock agreed with Mr. Veatch, and Mr. McPhillips stated that he did not see how the work can go on with any less help than at present.

MOTION by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the budget as prepared in amount of \$102,356 be approved.

Date of Next Meeting:

The date for the next meeting was set for October 17.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:15 P.M., DST.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

October 17, 1952

The fifty-third meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., October 17, 1952, in Room 720, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, B. A. McPhillips, and John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Clarence E.

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Cuyler and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; and T. M. Gerow and Harold M. Patterson, District Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-second meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members prior to the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the action taken by the technical staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
7-1-52	Multnomah County	Wilkes School sewerage	Approved
7-3-52	Sandy	Sewer Extension	Approved
7-3-52	Milton-Freewater	Sewer lateral	Prov. approval
7-3-52	Athena	Design data	Prov. approval
7-8-52	Eugene	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
7-10-52	Lebanon	South Grade School sewerage	Approved
7-10-52-	Linn County	Crowfoot Grade School sewerage	Approved
7-11-52	Grants Pass	Sewage Plant additions	Approved
7-14-52	Springfield	Modena Trailer Park sewers	Not approved
7-17-52	Corvallis	Sewage treatment works	Deferred
7-17-52	Tillamook County	High School Dis. #2 sewerage	Approved
7-21-52	Hermiston	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-23-52	Springfield	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
7-23-52	Corvallis	Sewer laterals	Not approved
7-29-52	Reedsport	Winchester Avenue sewer	Prov. approval
8-4-52	Rockaway	Prel. report-sewerage	Approved
8-5-52	Empire	Prel. report-sewerage	Not approved
8-5-52	St. Helens	Prel. report-sewage disposal	Approved
8-5-52	Corvallis	Sewage treatment works	Cond. approval
8-6-52	Corvallis	Lateral sewers(revised plans)	Cond. approval

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
8-7-52	Athena	Equipment specifications	Approved
8-8-52	Eagle Point	Grade School sewerage	Approved
8-11-52	Port of Portland	Septic Tanks	Prov. approval
8-11-52	Grants Pass	Sewage plant additions	Approved
8-11-52	Ione	School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-13-52	Oregon City	Sewage Plant (revised plans)	Approved
8-14-52	Cottage Grove	Sewer laterals	Deferred
8-18-52	Marcola	School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-20-52	Independence	Plant by-pass	Not approved
8-20-52	Cottage Grove	Sewer extensions	Not approved
8-21-52	Linn County	Crowfoot School sewerage (rev. plans)	Approved
8-21-52	Eugene	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
8-21-52	Woodburn	State School for Boys sewage treatment plant	Approved
8-22-52	Springfield	Modena Trailer Park sewerage	Not approved
8-22-52	Willamette City	School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-25-52	Marion County	Camp Mangold sewerage	Approved
8-25-52	Linn County	Waterloo School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-26-52	Hillsboro	Sewage & Industrial Waste disposal	Not approved
9-2-52	Heppner	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
9-3-52	Multnomah County	Jason Lee School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-4-52	Canyonville	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
9-5-52	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
9-8-52	Clackamas County	Clark School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-8-52	Heppner	Sanitary sewer system	Not approved
9-10-52	Tualatin Slopes	Prel. plans, sewage treatment plant	Not approved
9-10-52	Tualatin Hills	Prel. design data, sewage " "	Approved
9-15-52	Portland	Burlingame outfall	deferred

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
9-17-52	Heppner	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-17-52	Sandy	Sewer extension	Approved
9-23-52	Athena	Sewer system	Not approved
9-23-52	Athena	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
9-23-52	Hillsboro	Ind. waste pretreatment	Approved
9-29-52	Oakland	Public Housing sewerage	Approved
9-29-52	Oakland-Sutherlin	Prel. report	Approved
9-29-52	Myrtle Point	Design data	Approved
9-29-52	Roseburg	Sanitary sewer overflow	Approved
9-29-52	Langlois	School sewerage	Not approved

PUBLIC HEARING-POLLUTION OF JOHNSON CREEK:

The Sanitary Authority having announced that a public hearing would be held for the purpose of giving further consideration to the matter of pollution of the public waters of Johnson Creek and having stated in said announcement that it was the intent of the Sanitary Authority to make findings of fact and to enter an order requiring the abatement of said pollution of the waters of Johnson Creek, a tributary of the Willamette River, the following persons appeared: Dr. H.H. Hughes, Mayor; Roy Burton and Ray Darnielle, City Councilmen; George A. McAllister, City Attorney; and Elden W. Carter, City Engineer; all representing the city of Gresham: H. Loren Thompson and Marvin W. Runyan, of Stevens & Thompson, Engineers, consulting engineers for the city of Gresham; R. P. Juhnichen, Secretary, and Harold J. Bushne, Vern Wasson, Glen Schaeffer, R. E. Schedeen and John E. Campbell, Directors, all representing the Gresham Berry Growers; Roscoe L. Fanning and Larry A. Pendergrass, representing the Gresham Chamber of Commerce; and Vernon Cole, H. L. McMullen, Mrs. Paul N. Weaver, Mrs. Glenn A. Franks, C. W. Johnson and Fred Vinton.

The chairman announced that the hearing was in session and directed the secretary to read the memorandum prepared by the Sanitary Authority staff regarding the pollution in Johnson Creek caused by discharge therein of wastes from the city

of Gresham and the Gresham Berry Growers Association.

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Mr. George A. McAllister, City Attorney for Gresham, stated that the city was aware of the problem and that attempts were being made to reach a practical solution. He then introduced Mr. Loren Thompson of the firm of Stevens & Thompson Engineers, consulting engineers for the city. Mr. Thompson stated that studies had been made of disposal methods for both the cannery wastes and city sewage and that the recommendation would probably be made to convey the wastes to the Columbia River for disposal after primary treatment. He also stated that they have determined the cost of the project, the approximate time it will take to design the plant, and the approximate time that construction could be undertaken. Mr. Thompson advised the Authority that the overall project would cost about \$650,000 for construction alone and to this must be added \$75,000 for engineering and right-of-way. It was stated that the project would provide for a gravity trunk sewer from Gresham to the Columbia River which could also serve Fairview, Wood Village, Troutdale, and other adjacent areas. Preliminary studies of the possibility of providing complete treatment of sewage and industrial wastes and the use of Johnson Creek for final disposal of the effluent proved this method to be highly impractical. An investigation was also made of the possibility of using the Sandy River where the Sanitary Authority would require 65% treatment, but Mr. Thompson indicated that his firm was still of the opinion that a gravity sewer to the Columbia would be more practical. It was reported that the city plans to present a bond issue to the voters by not later than February, 1953, to finance the project. If the city votes favorably in January or February, it is the belief of Mr. Thompson that the treatment works could be placed in operation by the summer of 1954.

Mr. Wendel inquired as to what the citizens of Gresham thought about the bond issue. Mr. McAllister stated that it would be a problem to sell them on the idea but he thought that with proper publicity it could be done.

Mr. Wendel then asked what the program was for next summer, and Mr. Thompson advised that there was no program for 1953, except what is being done at the present time which was that the city domestic sewage was being treated by the present plant and

that the wastes from the cannery were being discharged directly into the creek.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the present plant was adequate to take care of the city's problem alone without the industrial wastes. Mr. Thompson replied that it was questionable whether it was adequate; and that within a short time, even to treat adequately only the city's sewage, it would have to be revamped and improved.

Mr. Thompson also stated that he had advised the city to consult a bonding firm and work out the details of financing the project before placing it before the citizens, so that both the city and the cannery will know what their respective share of the cost is to be.

Mr. Veatch asked whether the Berry Growers Association had any plans to handle their wastes, to which Mr. R. P. Juhnichen, Assistant Manager and Secretary of the Berry Growers Association, replied that the Association will do everything they can to clean up the situation but it was not going to be easy to solve it in one year or even two years, especially since the Association does not know what the cost will be. He said it would, however, probably be around \$15,000 a year, plus assessment on the property. He reported that there was no suitable tract near Gresham where disposal of the wastes by irrigation could be practiced and that rather than burden the people with high taxes, they will either have to move the plant or build an irrigation or lagoon system which could not be accomplished in one year.

Mr. McAllister, City Attorney, stated that there must be a definite understanding as to what the city's share of the cost would be; that the city expects to have a definite answer from the Association as to what they plan to do; and that such information should be obtained at least two months before the proposed bond election. He indicated that the city could tell the Association what the costs will be as soon as the engineering report was received from Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Veatch asked if a fairly accurate statement of what the total project will cost could be submitted to the Association and whether the cost would vary if the Berry Growers were not connected to the city sewer system. Mr. McAllister said that a statement could be submitted and that the cost would vary. Mr. Thompson

said that it would be much cheaper at this time to treat city sewage only, but if the program as contemplated for the handling of combined domestic sewage and industrial wastes from the Association were not followed, it would not be too long before the existing sewers would have to be improved and he did not believe that the city could do it alone.

Mr. Juhnichen stated that he was led to believe the city and the cannery would have four or five years in which to solve the problem and that the Association is not prepared to handle the problem within the next two or three months. When asked if the cannery would operate during 1953, Mr. Juhnichen advised that they hoped to do so.

Mr. Spies stated that the condition in the creek was worse this year than at any time during 1948-1951. Early in June when berries were being processed there was no dissolved oxygen in the creek waters below the cannery sewer. Mr. Spies stated that he had met with the Chamber of Commerce at Gresham several months ago and that they had wanted to know then how soon they were going to have to do something to abate the pollution; and they were advised then that although the pollution condition existed every year in the stream immediately below the cannery sewer, the Authority had not pushed the matter of abatement because complaints had not come from anyone below the city. However, this summer complaints were received from residents all along the creek because the conditions had been much worse than previously.

Mr. Veatch stated that in view of the fact that the city of Gresham could handle sewage from the city if the industrial wastes were not handled through the city sewer system, it looked to him as though it were up to the Association to make up their minds whether they wanted to join Gresham in the proposed program of handling combined sewage and industrial wastes, or whether they had some other plan for disposal of industrial wastes. Mr. Juhnichen advised the Authority that the Association wanted to work with the city of Gresham but that the problem was too big to handle within the next year, and that it would take time to educate

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the people and time to construct treatment works. Mr. John E. Campbell of the Association said that they were having tests made of their wastes to see just how big offenders they really were, and that the cannery was giving serious consideration to methods of solving their waste problem.

Mr. Wendel then stated that the Authority would expect definite plans and fiscal program for the project by the next meeting which will be probably within three months. It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the City of Gresham be directed to submit to the Sanitary Authority before its next meeting definite plans, a complete fiscal program, and a time schedule for the installation of the necessary facilities to adequately handle combined sewage and industrial wastes.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out to the city officials and the representatives of the Association that if pollution in the summer of 1953 caused complaints by property owners then the Berry Growers should realize that the Authority would have no other alternative but to order the nuisance abated.

CITATION HEARING - CITY OF ONTARIO

Mr. Horace A. Beal, City Councilman, Ontario, appeared before the Authority in answer to a citation ordering the city of Ontario to appear and show cause why an order should not be entered against the city requiring abatement of the pollution caused in the public waters of the Snake River by the discharge therein of sewage from the city of Ontario.

Mr. Beal stated that the information contained in the report read by Mr. Everts was correct. He reported that the city council had discussed a sewer rental charge which they intend to put into effect.

Mr. Veatch asked Mr. Beal if any plans had been made for the construction of a disposal plant, and was advised that studies have been made by Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield who estimated that a sewage treatment plant would cost \$150,000. Mr. Veatch then asked if any plans had been made for raising the money required to build a treatment plant. Mr. Beal stated that the money would have to be raised by general obligation and revenue bonds, that present city indebtedness is \$350,000, and present taxes were too high.

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Mr. Veatch advised Mr. Beal that the city should not wait until the last minute to work out a plan of financing their project; that most towns were having to face this same problem of financing; and that the Authority was required by statute to carry out the stream purification laws. Mr. Veatch pointed out further that Ontario like all other towns must have a definite program for complying with the law; that the Sanitary Authority has never been "tough" if they see that progress is being made; but that in this instance, the city knows what the cost of the treatment plant is and there have been no plans made by the city for raising funds to take care of this cost.

Mr. Wendel then asked Mr. Beal what program they had for the coming year regarding this problem. Mr. Beal advised the Authority that the city was planning for a sewage disposal plant which will cost about \$150,000 and that it was planned to start construction early in 1955, at which time they will have the cost of storm sewers all paid. He also reported that there are about 1,400 connections to the sanitary sewers and that under the proposed ordinance levying a sewer service charge approximately \$12,000 to \$14,000 a year revenue would be obtained.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city of Ontario be directed to submit to the Sanitary Authority prior to its next meeting definite plans for financing the sewage treatment plant, including a definite date by which time construction will be undertaken.

CITATION HEARING - CITY OF ENTERPRISE

Mayor G. B. Homan, R. V. Chrisman, City Attorney, and George Thompson, Councilman, appeared before the Authority in answer to a citation ordering the city of Enterprise to appear and show cause why an order should not be entered against the city requiring the abatement of pollution caused in the public waters of the Wallowa River by the discharge therein of sewage from the city of Enterprise.

The chairman directed the secretary to read the memorandum of facts prepared by the Authority staff relative to the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Enterprise.

Mr. Chrisman stated that he had no quarrel with the report as read by Mr. Everts, and it was true that the city did receive notice in 1942 from the Authority that they should proceed to make plans for sewage treatment and to establish a sinking fund for that purpose. He reported that to date there is \$15,000 in the sinking fund; and that a registered engineer had been employed to advise the city what was needed, but unfortunately that engineer had passed away and nothing was done. The city later employed Mr. Frank R. Ofner, Consulting Engineer, to make a report and the city council thought they they were now making splendid progress on the program and, therefore, considered it unkind to be cited to appear at this time. Mr. Chrisman then reported on the financial condition of the city and also stated that the mayor and city council are just as anxious in their official capacities to carry out the program as the Authority is, but with its bond history and with people who had previously lost homes because of street paving and sewer bonds, the problem had to be presented with just a little different approach. Mr. Chrisman pointed out that a town meeting had been called and the townspeople were advised that a \$225,000 bond issue would be necessary to improve the sewers and construct a sewage treatment plant. It was decided at that meeting that the proper procedure would be to lay some 8,000 feet of transite pipe to reduce infiltration and then determine whether the construction of additional sewers was necessary before undertaking any work on the treatment plant.

Mayor G. B. Homan stated that the city had a tax levy of \$13,200 per year for three years to defray the cost of sewer construction and that a sewer service charge will accumulate about \$5,000 per year at the present rate. It was Mr. Homan's opinion that it will take until June 1954 to finish the sewer construction work and that the city would then be in a position to submit to the people the question of voting bonds for a treatment plant.

Mr. Wendel stated that he would like to eradicate any idea that the Authority has been severe with the city in this matter. He pointed out that after ten years of working with the city the only thing done is the collection of \$30,000 in a sinking fund to finance the project required; that only since the last meeting of

the Authority did the city set up a sewer-user charge to help defray the expenses of a sewage treatment plant; and that the city now reports that its present program will take until August 1954.

Mayor Homan stated that the city might have the problem well in hand by the end of 1953, and that the city does not think the Authority has been unreasonable; and probably the city has not been keeping the Authority advised of what the real state of affairs was.

Mr. Everts then asked if in the event the city was unable to control the ground water flow with the completion of the present work on the sewers would it be the plan of the city to proceed with sewage treatment plant construction.

Mayor Homan stated that the pipe line which the contractor has already laid to date, which is some 300 or 400 feet. has lowered the water considerably in the manholes, and that if the flow was sufficiently reduced by future sewer installations the city would proceed with the construction of treatment facilities.

Mr. Thompson then discussed the problem of sewage flows due to underground waters and requested the Authority to give the city time enough to check the excessive flow of water, which must be reduced before a treatment plant would function. He stated that the work will proceed as far as possible.

Mr. Wendel then asked the city to give to the Authority a written report covering the proposed program as it had been outlined at the meeting. The city agreed to furnish such a report.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that this matter be continued and that the city of Enterprise be instructed to submit within the next thirty days to the Sanitary Authority a detailed progress report and plans for sewerage works construction and financing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE ADDITION, MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Mr. Everts read a letter from Dr. F. Sydney Hansen, Multnomah County Health Officer, relative to the disposal of sewage from the Riverside Drive addition which is discharged into the Willamette River.

Mr. Everts was of the opinion that the people in this Addition should be

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notified that the residents will have to provide for disposal and treatment of their sewage wastes.

The Authority instructed Mr. Everts to advise Dr. Hansen that the discharge of untreated sewage into the Willamette River cannot be approved by the Authority and that arrangements would have to be made for the proper disposal and treatment of sewage from this Addition.

Wood Village:

Mr. Cuyler reported that the sewage treatment plant serving the residents of the city of Wood Village is owned and operated by the Wood Village Service Company under the direction of Mr. W. C. Bauman.

Since this plant was first constructed and placed in operation in December 1943, the Authority has had considerable trouble obtaining proper operation and maintenance.

The Engineering staff of the Authority has made many efficiency surveys and inspections in an attempt to obtain certain needed corrections and adequate plant operation. Over ten letters and reports advising the owners of needed changes and improvements have been written by the Authority. In November 1948 the owner was cited to appear before the Authority to show cause why the Wood Village sewage disposal works should not be operated in an efficient and proper manner. Mr. Bauman was not present for this hearing; however, he had a Mr. Drake, Manager of the Victory Homes, Inc., present in his place. At that time it was promised by Mr. Drake that the plant would be placed in proper working order and operated accordingly.

Some improvement was noticed for a time after this hearing but the plant was soon allowed to slip back into a state of disrepair and inefficient operation. In the meantime changes were made in plant operators and this was used as an alibi for the lack of attention.

On August 15, 1952, Mr. B. A. Kliks presented to the Authority a complaint charging pollution of the small creek flowing through this property. He claimed it was rendered unfit for any purpose because because of the discharge of improperly

treated sewage effluent from the Wood Village sewage disposal system. Further complaints have also been received from other property owners along this creek.

Recent surveys made by the Authority staff shows the receiving stream to be grossly polluted and practically devoid of oxygen and that a health hazard and serious nuisance condition have been created in downstream waters.

A letter outlining needed improvements in plant operation and maintenance was sent to Mr. Bauman on August 18, 1952. A reply was received on August 28 advising that all recommendations as outlined in our letter would be followed.

Further surveys and inspections were made on September 4, 1952, and September 8, 1952, at which time the plant was not being properly maintained and operated and the receiving stream was still grossly polluted.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the owner of this plant be cited to appear before the Authority at its next meeting to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted against them for failure to carry out the instructions of the Authority with regard to proper maintenance and operation of the Wood Village sewage treatment plant.

GOVERNMENT CAMP:

Mr. Cuyler reported that the community of Government Camp was in the process of trying to organize a sanitary district to provide adequate sewage disposal for this area. No further action was taken by the Authority at this time.

PORTLAND:

The matter of interceptor sewer construction by the city of Portland was then discussed. Mr. Veatch stated that the Authority should insist that the city of Portland progress with their sewage disposal program until it is completed, and that the city would not be granted any "out" by saying they did not vote the bonds and that it will take another ten years to complete the program.

Mr. Spies asked whether the Authority should advise the city that they cannot continue to build sewers in outlying districts and discharge sewage into the Willamette River before the interceptor sewers are completed.

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Mr. Everts believed that the city should be requested to furnish information on the remainder of their construction schedule. It was the concensus of opinion that the Portland project should have been completed long ago.

NORTH ROSEBURG SANITARY DISTRICT:

Mr. Gerow reported that nothing had been accomplished toward correcting faulty sewers in the Cloverdale Addition of the North Roseburg Sanitary District.

The Authority instructed the secretary to request the Attorney General to institute action to have the problem corrected.

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES:

Mr. Everts read a report prepared by the Authority staff regarding the progress made by municipalities in Oregon in the construction of sewage treatment plants.

Mr. Veatch stated that suitable publicity should be given to those cities making progress.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

LAMB-WESTON, INC., (Weston, Oregon):

The secretary read a letter addressed to the Authority by Mr. J. F. Kilkenny, Attorney, representing Lamb-Weston, Inc. The letter stated that the company had already begun to install facilities to correct pollution and requested a postponement of the hearing until the next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to advise Lamb-Weston, Inc., that the matter would be continued but they must continue to make progress or appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY, (Dee):

The secretary read a letter addressed to the Authority by the Oregon Lumber Company stating that the company had already begun to install facilities to correct pollution and requested postponement of the hearing until the next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to advise the Oregon Lumber Company that the matter would be continued but they must continue to make progress or appear at the next meeting of the Authority.

COLUMBIA SLOUGH INDUSTRIES:

The Secretary read a letter received from George W. Mead, Attorney for the Columbia Slough Industries, reporting on progress made toward waste disposal. It was the opinion of the Authority that the industries were making progress in disposing of their wastes and, therefore, no action was taken at this time by the Authority.

ARROW MEAT COMPANY, Washington County):

Mr. Spies reported that the Arrow Meat Company was located at Cornelius; that the plant had been expanded considerably recently; and that they have not provided adequate facilities for disposal of wastes which are being discharged into the waters of Council Creek. He also reported that the owner of the Arrow Meat Company is now facing a \$10,000 damage suit.

Mr. Spies recommended that the Authority cite the Arrow Meat Company to appear at the next meeting if suitable progress were not made in the meantime.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the owner of the Arrow Meat Company be notified that he must within sixty days present to the Authority a program for solving the matter of waste disposal from the operations of this plant; otherwise, failing to do so they will be cited to appear before the Authority at the next meeting.

COLUMBIA PICKLING & PACKING COMPANY:

Mr. Cuyler reported that the Columbia Pickling & Packing Company is located at 9333 N. E. 47th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. This industry has been in continuous operation at the same location for some thirty years and has been engaged in the processing of pickles and sauerkraut.

The first survey made by the engineering staff was in January 1947 at which time it was learned that the company hired approximately ten employees and that all wastes were discharged into a septic tank and the liquid effluent disposed of on land. There was no evidence of water pollution at that time.

During the years 1949, 1950, and 1951, complaints were received by the Multnomah County Health Department from residents in the area of this industry. These

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complaints were about odor nuisance and, therefore, were all handled by the County Health Department. This year, however, the Sanitary Authority received complaints regarding the effect of this industry's wastes which were discharged into adjacent drainage ditches maintained by the Multnomah County Drainage District No. I.

A field investigation was made during the month of September and it was determined that the Columbia Pickling & Packing Company was discharging wastes from its various processes directly to the adjacent ditches. Furthermore, septic tank effluent from domestic wastes was also discharged to the ditch. The company now employs about twenty-five persons and packs some 175,000 cases of pickles and sauerkraut per year. This practice has resulted in gross pollution of the ditches of the Multnomah County District No. 1 and has rendered them unfit for use. Solids contained in the wastes caused sludge banks to be formed and considerable odor of a foul rotten cabbage smell was given off the full length of the drainage ditch.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the owner of the Columbia Pickling & Packing Company be notified they must within sixty days present to the Authority a program for solving their waste disposal problem; otherwise, failing to do so they will be cited to appear before the Authority at the next meeting.

SPAULDING PULP & PAPER COMPANY:

Mr. Everts read a letter from Mr. O. M. Allison, Secretary for the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company, relative to the problems which the company had encountered in connection with the lagoon that had been constructed for impounding sulfite waste liquor. The letter stated that leaks which had developed in the lagoon would be repaired as rapidly as possible.

It was the opinion of the Authority that the Spaulding pulp & Paper Company were proceeding in good faith.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES:

Mr. Spies reported on the progress being made in the abatement of pollution by the pulp and paper mills. It was Mr. Spies' recommendation that the companies who had not complied with the order of the Authority be advised that they will be expected to so comply by the summer of 1953.

Mr. Spies was instructed to obtain further reports on the status of the waste disposal projects before the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Mr. Everts read a letter from the Attorney General in which it was recommended that Cecil H. Quesseth be retained by the Authority as legal consultant. In the discussion that followed it was pointed out that there was an item in the budget providing for legal and professional services, and Mr. Everts was instructed to contact Mr. Quesseth and see what could be worked out in this regard.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that if Mr. Quesseth was available he be employed by the Authority at a retaining fee of \$50.00 per month as legal consultant to the Authority.

BUDGET:

Mr. Everts explained the present method of handling Sanitary Authority accounts by the Business Office of the State Board of Health, and outlined the proposal for including the Sanitary Authority appropriation with other State Board of Health funds in order to facilitate fiscal management of the funds appropriated.

It was the decision of those present that the funds of the Sanitary Authority should be kept separate from those of the State Board of Health.

BIENNIAL REPORT, 1950-1952:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the secretary be authorized to arrange for printing of the Seventh Biennial Report of the Authority.

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The date for the next meeting of the Authority was set for January 16, 1953.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

## MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

February 13, 1953

The fifty-fourth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., on Friday, February 13, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John C. Veatch, B. A. McPhillips, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; and C. E. Oyler, Fred J. Burgess, H. M. Patterson, H. W. Merryman, and T. M. Gerow, Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-third meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members prior to the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

## Project Plans:

Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
<u>1952</u>			
10-2	Athena	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. approval
10-2	Athena	Sanitary sewer system	Prov. approval
10-7	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co. waste treatment works (Prel. report)	Approved
10-8	Enterprise	Sewer replacement	Approved
10-10	Carlton	Madison Street sewer	Approved
10-10	Carlton	Linke Add'n. sewer extension	Approved
10-17	Tualatin	School sewerage	Approved
10-20	Drain	High School sewerage	Not approved
10-20	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co., waste treatment	Not approved
10-27	Warrenton	Preliminary report	Approved
10-27	Carlton	Sewage lift station	Approved
10-27	The Dalles	Parque Vista sewers	Approved
11-6	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Approved
11-6	Springfield	Sewer extension	Approved
11-6	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co., waste disposal	Not approved
11-7	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
11-7	Toledo	Revisions in sewage plant design	Approved
11-17	Medford	Country Club Park sewers	Not approved
11-18	Benton County	Blodgett School sewerage	Prov. approval
11-19	Clackamas County	Oak Grove School sewerage	Prov. approval
11-19	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co., waste treatment	Prov. approval
11-19	Douglas County	Green School sewerage	Approved
11-24	Springfield	Sewage Treatment plant	Deferred
12-4	Medford	Sewer extension	Not approved
12-8	Oswego	Sewer extensions	Approved
12-8	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
12-10	Washington County	Laurel School sewerage	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action Taken
12-15	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Not Approved
12-16	Sherman County	Moro School sewerage	Prov. approval
12-22	Portland	Columbia Pickle Co., waste disposal (prel. report)	Prelim. approval
12-16	Grant County	Pilot Rock School sewerage	Prov. approval
12-23	Sheridan	School sewerage	Approved
12-24	Albany	School sewer and pump station	Approved
12-31	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
<u>1953</u>			
1-12	Gresham	Gresham Berry Growers Waste disposal	Prov. approval
1-21	Sweet Home	Sewer extensions	Approved

DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES:

City of Gresham and the Gresham Berry Growers Association: The matter of pollution of Johnson Creek by the City of Gresham and the Gresham Berry Growers Association having been held over from the previous meeting of the Authority, the following persons were present to represent the city and the industry;- Elden W. Carter, City Engineer; George McAllister, City Attorney; H. Loren Thompson, Consulting Engineer; H. H. Hughes, Mayor; and A. R. Darnielle, Councilman; all representing the city of Gresham; and John E. Campbell, Glen T. Schaeffer, R. P. Juhnichen, Roy Burton, and R. E. Roderick of the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers; all representing the Gresham Berry Growers Association.

Mr. Spies opened this discussion by advising that a preliminary engineering report prepared by Stevens & Thompson, Engineers, had been approved by the Sanitary Authority staff since the last meeting; said report covering a proposed gravity sewer system to the Columbia River including primary treatment. Such system would serve both the city and the industry. He also advised that a report had been prepared by Cornell, Howland, Hayes, and Merryfield, Consulting Engineers;

for a system of disposal to serve only the Berry Growers Association, and that the Authority was now awaiting a decision as to which system would be selected.

Mr. Loren Thompson, representing Stevens & Thompson, advised the Authority that the city of Gresham had made definite progress in the matter; that at a recent meeting with the Berry Growers Association the latter had agreed to support the city's program whereby the city would take the combined industrial and domestic wastes from the city, give them primary treatment and discharge them to the Columbia River; that a contract between the city and industry was to be completed within the next thirty days; and that a bond election authorizing the city to issue a \$750,000 general obligation bond was to be held in the immediate future. He reported further that it is proposed to pay for the bonds over a period of thirty years by means of a millage levy and by sewer service charges; that the Berry Growers Association will pay a sewer service charge of \$6,000 per year for twenty years; that the sewer service charge for residences will be increased; and that the tax levy will be 5-1/2 mills. Mr. Thompson thought it might be possible to have the first contract underway by June, 1953. Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Thompson what the sentiment of the people was toward the bond issue. Mr. Thompson stated that he thought the people would support the city's program. He said the project could be in operation by the summer of 1954.

Mr. John Campbell, President of the Berry Growers Association, stated that they would like to join with the city in the matter of disposal of wastes as they believed it would be much better, but if, however, that plan is not acceptable or the bond election fails they have the alternate plan for providing their own disposal system.

Mr. McPhillips raised the question as to what the industry would do this coming summer to abate pollution, and Mr. Campbell said that naturally it was up to the Authority as to how long or how much they can operate. He said they would try to hold the wastes down by putting in another screen. He wanted advice

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from the Authority as to whether they would give permission for the Berry Growers to join with the city for abatement of their pollution.

Mr. George McAllister, City Attorney for Gresham, reported that the Chamber of Commerce in Gresham deserved a great deal of credit for getting the present proposed plan started. He reported further that the assessed valuation of the city is now a little over \$4,000,000; that the 5-1/2 millage will provide \$22,500 per year; that the increase from 90¢ to \$1.50 in the sewer user charges will bring in about \$16,000; and that with the \$6,000 from the Berry Growers Association, the total annual income will be approximately \$44,000. He estimated that it will take \$40,000 annually to pay for the bond issue and the operating cost of the plant. Mr. McAllister was of the opinion that the bond issue could be paid off within 20 years, but if this should not be the case, the Berry Growers Association have agreed to pay \$1,000 per year until the bond issue is redeemed entirely. Mr. McAllister advised the Authority that the bond election will be held on or about March 10, 1953. If this is voted on successfully, construction will start around July 1, 1953.

Mr. Juhnichen, of the Berry Growers Association, said that in case the city fails to approve the bond issue, it will take some additional time for the Berry Growers Association to proceed with their own project. He then called on Mr. Roderick, of the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes, and Merryfield, to report further on that matter.

Mr. Roderick stated that in connection with the proposed system for the Berry Growers Association the outfall line would have to cross a swampy area close to the Columbia River, and that the Army Engineers are now making a study of that area and propose to build a dike across it in the future. For that reason Mr. Roderick thought any line carrying the wastes from the Berry Growers Association plant should be delayed until the dike were installed.

After further discussion regarding this latter item, the length of time required to prepare the plans and specifications, and a schedule for construction,

it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the evidence as presented at this and the preceding meeting be adopted as Findings of Fact in this matter and that an order be entered requiring the city of Gresham and the Gresham Berry Growers Association to have the necessary sewage and waste disposal plants completed and pollution of Johnson Creek abated by June 1, 1954.

Empire: Mr. R. H. Erichsen, City Engineer; and Mr. Robert L. Thomas, City Attorney, were present to discuss a proposed sewerage plan for the city of Empire.

Mr. Everts opened the discussion by reporting briefly on the sewage disposal problem confronting the city of Empire. At the present time only a small portion of the city is served by public sewers and those which are in existence discharge directly into Coos Bay without any treatment. Because of the large increase in population which has taken place during the past two or three years there is now an urgent need for more housing and for extension of sewerage service within the city.

Under the proposed program presented by Mr. Erichsen and Mr. Thomas the city would construct sewers costing \$77,200 in 1953; sewers costing \$53,400 in 1954; sewers costing \$29,200 in 1955; and sewage treatment works costing \$164,000 in 1956. They proposed to finance the construction by sewer service charges, direct property assessment, Bancroft bonds and general obligation bonds.

Because no definite plan had been adopted by the city for submitting a bond issue to the voters and for other details of the required fiscal program, it was concluded by the members of the Authority after considerable discussion that favorable action could not be taken on the proposed sewerage program at this time. It was, therefore, MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that this matter be continued until the next meeting of the Authority.

Mr. Wendel suggested that at that time the city should be prepared to present

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a complete report in writing covering their proposed program and that in the meantime the details for the required bond issue should be worked out so that the Authority would be assured that the program would be carried out as proposed.

Molalla: Mr. Lloyd K. Clark, of the firm of Clark & Groff, Engineers, was present to represent the city of Molalla. He presented a preliminary engineering report covering proposed sewerage improvements for the city including estimates of cost. He also submitted a letter from the mayor of the city of Molalla in which it was stated that the city council had authorized a \$300,000 bond issue. Mr. Clark advised the Authority that he felt the city council was sincere in their desire to go ahead with the proposed bond issue although no definite date had yet been set for the election. He did not believe, however, that the work could be completed by the 1953 deadline set by the Order of the Sanitary Authority. After discussion of the matter by <sup>the</sup> members of the Authority, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that a letter be written to the city of Molalla requesting a definite time schedule for the project, including in particular the date for the bond election.

Lebanon: Mr. Everts reported on the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Lebanon pointing out that a hearing had been held on July 18, 1952; Findings of Fact had been made; and an Order entered against the city to abate pollution in the South Santiam River by July 1, 1953.

Final plans for a primary sewage treatment plant had been received from the city's consulting engineers on January 30, 1953, but no action had been taken on them because both primary and secondary treatment are required at Lebanon.

Mr. Ralph Roderick, of the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes, and Merryfield, consulting engineers, was present to represent the city of Lebanon. He reported that the city council was now concerned about whether or not they should go ahead and call for bids for the primary plant as scheduled on March 3, 1953, or if they should wait until it could all be under one contract. He advised the

the Authority that the city council has gone on record to agree to provide secondary treatment when the primary plant was built if tests show it is necessary.

Mr. Spies reported that the flow in South Santiam River is extremely low in the summer time; that with this small amount of dilution there is no argument about their needing secondary treatment; that the Authority has already ordered the city to go ahead with secondary treatment; and that consequently he felt the Authority should stand firm on the order and make the city comply with the same.

Mr. Roderick stated that he thought the city would get a very good bid on the primary section of the plant now, and that, therefore, from a financial standpoint it would be advisable for the city to start the primary plant and to proceed immediately with plans for secondary treatment.

Mr. Spies asked how long it would take to complete the plans and Mr. Roderick said it would only take about one month's work, but that his firm was so loaded up with other work until the first of June it might be sometime in July before the plans could be finished for secondary treatment. He stated that the primary treatment plans are now in the hands of the contractors for bid.

After further discussion on the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that the Authority approve the city's proceeding with construction of the primary treatment plant, provided the Authority be notified by letter from the city council that secondary treatment plans will be furnished by not later than July 1, 1953; that an adequate additional fiscal program for financing construction of the secondary unit will be developed by not later than July 1, 1953; and that the construction of the entire plant will be completed by July 1, 1954.

Enterprise: The matter of adequate sewage disposal for the city of Enterprise was continued from the previous meeting of the Authority. Mr. Everts read a letter dated 2-10-53 which had been received from Mayor G. B. Homan relative to the situation at Enterprise. The 8,000 feet of sewer line which had been relaid

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had reduced the ground water infiltration more than had previously been expected.

Mr. Patterson, District Engineer, advised that he had talked with Mayor Homan recently and was told that the present tax levy of 93.7 mills is about as much as the community can stand at this time; that the present sewer user charge is bringing in much more money than was anticipated; that tests have been run on the main trunk line sewer which shows appreciable reduction in the amount of water passing through the sewers; that tests will be re-run this spring before the city accepts the contractor's job; and that the city is endeavoring to get the creamery plant to discharge its cooling water direct to the river. Mr. Patterson advised that it was the Mayor's belief that within another year they would be ready to construct the treatment plant.

Mr. Spies was of the opinion that an order should be issued to the effect that final engineering plans be submitted by January 1954; that a contract be awarded for the construction of the plant by March 1, 1954; and that completion of the project be not later than end of 1954. It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the city of Enterprise be required to submit complete engineering plans by January 1, 1954, and a revised time schedule for construction be submitted before the next meeting of the Authority. If such schedule is not satisfactory, the Authority will take further action in the matter.

Ontario: The matter of sewage disposal for the city of Ontario was continued from the previous meeting. Mr. Everts read a letter from the Mayor of Ontario relative to the present status of their sewage disposal project. Mr. Everts expressed the opinion that the city was making progress in their program, but that they should be allowed until 1954 for submission of plans.

After further discussion it was decided to continue this matter; therefore, no action was taken.

Toledo: Mr. Spies presented a report on the present status of this city's sewage disposal project. The city had failed to comply with the Order of the Authority to abate pollution of Yaquina River by December 1, 1952. The bond issue has not been sold, and no construction has been started. On January 9, 1953, a registered letter had been sent to the city council of Toledo. To date no reply has been received. It was Mr. Spies' opinion, therefore, that the matter should be turned over to the Attorney General with the request that the Order previously issued to the city by the Authority be enforced.

Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor for the Authority, expressed some doubt regarding the advisability of court action, and pointed out it should be determined in advance whether or not it was necessary. If the Authority determined such action to be necessary, he said he would be glad to follow through. Mr. Spies thought that if the matter were turned over to the court, the city would then realize that the Authority meant business and would then proceed with their project. Mr. Veatch concurred in this opinion, and expressed the belief that the Authority should go ahead in the matter. Dr. Erickson stated that in talking with Health Officers of other states they had reported that when such action had been instituted in similar cases it had proven effective.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that an injunction suit to abate pollution be instituted against the city of Toledo.

Reedsport: Mr. Spies reported on the request of the Douglas County Housing Authority for permission to build certain sewer extensions in the city of Reedsport. He reviewed the actions taken by the Authority regarding similar requests at the previous meeting and pointed out that the city had failed to fulfill certain provisions under which permission had been granted for a sewer line to serve the public high school. Although a letter had been received from the city manager of Reedsport that the bond issue was to be submitted on March 3, 1953, there was still no assurance that the bond election would carry and the bonds would be sold.

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Mr. Spies stated that once the city has approved and sold the bond issue there would be no reason for not permitting the Housing Authority to go ahead with their project, as the bond issue would be sufficient to complete the entire required sewerage project.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that permission be denied for any further construction in this area until the bond issue has been acted upon and bonds sold. Authority was granted to the staff to approve plans for construction of the proposed sewer extensions after the bond issue has been passed and sold.

North Roseburg Sanitary District: Mr. Spies reported that the North Roseburg Sanitary District, et al had failed to comply with the Order entered against them by the Authority on July 7, 1952. He also reported that in the case between Mr. Ketell and the Roseburg Homes, Inc., the State Supreme Court had ruled that Mr. Ketell was no longer secretary of that corporation and, therefore, he was ordered to turn over his books to someone else.

Mr. Quesseth advised that this matter is complicated in that the liability of the respective parties is not clear. There is still a legal question as to whether the North Roseburg Sanitary District is responsible for pollution in that area or whether Roseburg Homes, Inc., or the Cloverdale Water Company is liable. When the Sanitary District was formed it included the Cloverdale area, but the district had filed a dis-claimer to the effect that if they were not able to handle the sewage from same they could cut off the Cloverdale sewer system.

After further discussion relative to the advisability of entering an injunction against the several parties on account of not knowing who is responsible for the existing conditions, it was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried - that H. R. Ketell, North Roseburg Sanitary District, Cloverdale Water Company, and North Roseburg Homes, Inc., be enjoined to abate the existing conditions caused by inadequate sewage disposal facilities in the Cloverdale Addition.

Government Camp: Mr. Cuyler reported on the status of this matter which was continued from previous meetings. Because it appeared that the people of that community were sincere in their desire to form a sanitary district but were being delayed by the Clackamas County Court, the secretary was instructed to write a letter to the County Court urging them to do everything possible to expedite the formation of a sanitary district in the Government Camp area.

Portland: Mr. Everts reported briefly on the progress being made by the city of Portland in connection with its interceptor sewers project as outlined in a letter dated November 13, 1952, from City Engineer L. G. Apperson. It was the opinion of the Authority that the city was making fairly satisfactory progress in this matter and, therefore, no action was considered necessary.

Broadmoor-Brentwood Park: It was reported by Mr. Spies that in this area the sewers had overflowed onto the ground during periods of heavy rain storms because certain of the sewers were very poorly installed. The staff has been working with the owner of the Broadmoor Park system to get additional pumping facilities installed as a temporary measure but eventually it may be necessary to relay some of the sewer system.

It was requested that authority be granted to cite the owners in at the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority if they fail to make the necessary corrections.

Other Cities: The secretary reported the progress being made by the following municipalities, and because of this progress no further action was taken by the Authority regarding said cities:

Gladstone is planning to sign a contract with Oregon City for treatment of its sewage at the disposal plant which is now being constructed by the latter city.

Oswego has purchased equipment for its treatment plant; plans for construction to be completed by February 1953; contracts to be awarded in March and construction completed early in 1954.

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Nyssa has placed its plant back in operation but still has some more work to do on it.

Nehalem and Wheeler have both recently retained N. W. Haner and Associates to make a preliminary engineering study and report of their respective sewage disposal needs.

Newport has retained Carl E. Green and Associates to make a preliminary study and cost estimate of needed sewerage improvements.

Mt. Angel is attempting to purchase a new plant site so that preparation of final plans can be undertaken by the engineers.

Industrial Waste Pollution:

Logging Operations, Conrad Hodge, Rose Lodge: Mr. Burgess made a report concerning the turbidity of Slick Rock Creek, Lincoln County, caused by the logging operations of Mr. Conrad Hodge, at Rose Lodge, Oregon. In response to complaints regarding such pollution, a recent inspection had been made of the Hodge Logging Company's operations. Mr. Burgess explained the manner in which these operations were conducted, and said he believed the Logging Company desired to correct the situation.

Mr. Conrad Hodge, owner of the logging operation, was present at the meeting. He advised the Authority that the stream across which he was transporting logs was turbid, partly due to his operations but also due to the extremely rainy season. He said that representatives of the State Game Commission, the State Police, and the Hatchery Commission at Taft had checked on his operations but that none of them had spoken to him. Mr. Hodge said that he would not be conducting further logging operations in this area until good weather and that he was very willing to do anything in his power to reduce the turbidity when he again started to work there.

The Authority instructed Mr. Burgess to prepare a statement for publicity possibly through the Columbia River Basin Loggers Association, Portland, outlining what the loggers can do to protect streams in areas in which they are logging.

Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company: Mr. H. Clodfelter of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company appeared before the Authority with a report which was read by Mr. Everts. Mr. Clodfelter advised that during this coming summer they are expecting to dispose of some of the sulfite waste liquor for crop irrigation in addition to using it for road binder and to impounding it in their storage reservoir. He also advised that they had reduced the amount of seepage from the lagoon from 75 gallons a minute to 6 gallons per minute; and that they believe because of the height of the lagoon from the river the ground waters will carry much of the liquor away from the neighboring wells. No action was considered necessary by the Board in this matter.

Northwest Packers and Growers: Mr. F. J. Furman appeared before the Authority to request permission to discharge wash water from operations at the Pictsweet Packing Company, Albany, into the Willamette River. He was advised to submit a written request with pertinent data to the engineering staff for their consideration. No further action was taken in the matter.

Publishers' Paper Company: Mr. Everts read a letter dated December 17, 1952, from the Publishers' Paper Company, requesting permission from the Authority to barge their spent sulphite liquor to the Columbia. The Company also plans to continue to use as much as possible of their waste liquor for road binder, both methods being considered as temporary until a more permanent method is found. Mr. Veatch was of the opinion that this company should be given a temporary permit to dispose of their waste liquor in this manner. The Authority concurred in this opinion and permission was granted.

Columbia Pickling & Packing Co.:- It was reported by Mr. Cuyler that this Company had retained an engineer to design suitable waste disposal facilities and that in his opinion the company was making reasonably satisfactory progress. No action was, therefore, taken by the members.

It was, likewise, reported that satisfactory progress was being made at the

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Oregon Lumber Company hardboard mill at Dee and by Lamb-Weston, Inc., at Weston, Oregon.

Arrow Meat Company, Cornelius:- Because this Company had already retained an engineer to prepare construction drawings; had placed an order for the necessary waste treatment equipment; and had promised to have the plans completed by March 1953; and the installation of the waste disposal system finished by July 1, 1953, no action by the Authority members was considered necessary at this time.

The next meeting of the Authority was set for May 15, 1953.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:55 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary & Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

May 15, 1953

The fifty-fifth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Friday, May 15, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Blaine Hallock, B. A. McPhillips, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and C. E. Cuyler, F. J. Burgess, and Harold W. Merryman, Assistant Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-fourth meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members prior to the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the reading of the minutes be waived and that they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the action taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-10	Clackamas County	Harmony Jr. High School sewerage	Approved
2-10	Sisters	School sewerage	Approved
2-11	Linn County	Hamilton School sewerage	Prov. approval
2-11	Linn County	Lacomb School sewerage	Prov. approval
2-20	Douglas County	Brockway School sewerage	Not approved
2-20	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved
2-25	Multnomah County	Antler Motel sewerage	Prov. approval
2-25	Athena	Sewage plant by-pass	Not approved
2-25	Molalla	Preliminary report	Approved
2-25	Lane County	Fairfield School sewerage	Deferred
2-27	Clackamas County	Welches Natatorium sewerage	Approved
3-2	Athena	Public Housing Authority sewers	Approved
3-3	Clatskanie	Willson Subdivision sewerage	Deferred
3-4	Lebanon	Primary treatment plant	Prov. approval
3-5	Beaverton	Sewer extension	Approved
3-5	Sheridan	Revised sewer plans	Approved
3-6	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co. waste disposal	Comments submitted
3-9	Clatskanie	Willson Subdivision sewerage	Approved
3-10	Boardman	School sewerage	Approved
3-13	Stayton	Grade School sewerage	Approved
3-16	Washington County	Sunset Valley School sewerage	Approved
3-16	Marion County	Morningside School sewerage	Prov. approval
3-20	Dallas	Sewer extension	Approved
3-30	Douglas County	Deer Creek Grade School sewerage	Approved

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PROJECT PLANS - con.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-30	Glide	Grade School sewerage	Not approved
3-30	Brockway	School sewerage	Deferred
3-31	West Linn	Report on spent sulphite liquor lagoon	Comments Submitted
4-1	Multnomah County	Menlo Park School sewerage	Prov. approval
4-1	Douglas County	Delite Trailer Park	Approved
4-1	Portland	Multnomah Blvd. sanitary trunk sewer system	Engineering approval Action pending S. A. Meeting
4-2	Portland	Burlingame trunk sewer	" " " "
4-2	Tillamook County	Cape Lookout State Park Revised plans	Approved
4-2	Multnomah County	Columbia Pickling & Packing Co.	Prov. approval
4-2	Multnomah County	Maplewood School sewerage	Approved
4-2	Washington County	Brookwood School sewerage	Approved
4-2	Portland	S. W. Multnomah Blvd. trunk sewer	Deferred
4-3	Springfield	Sewage treatment Plant	Prov. approval
4-4	Clackamas County	D. Johnson Subdivision sewers	Not approved
4-8	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-8	Charleston	School sewerage	Deferred
4-10	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
4-10	Springfield	Revised plans for sewage treatment plant	Comments submitted
4-24	The Dalles	Sewer extension	Approved
4-27	Prairie City	Prel. engineering report	Prel. approval
4-27	Charleston	Grade School sewerage	Approved
4-27	Brookings	Azalea Park Manor sewerage	Approved
4-27	Springfield	Sewer extension	Approved
4-28	Cornelius	Arrow Meat Co. Waste disposal	Prov. approval
4-29	Newport	Public Housing Sewerage	Not approved

PROJECT PLANS - con.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
4-30	Toledo	Revised plans for disposal plant	Prov. Approval
4-30	Hillsboro	Kummer's Meat Co. waste treatment	Prov. Approval

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Newport: Mr. D. M. DeFreese and Mr. H. G. Olson, Councilmen, and Mr. Carl E. Green, Consulting Engineer, were present to represent the city of Newport.

The secretary pointed out the fact that based on the public hearing held on July 18, 1952, the Sanitary Authority on August 11, 1952, had adopted a Findings of Fact and had entered a final order requiring that the city by July 1, 1953, abate the pollution caused by the discharge of its sewage into the Yaquina Bay and Pacific Ocean. He also read a letter from Mr. Green in which a proposed sewerage project for the city was outlined; and which included discharging the untreated sewage into the ocean.

When asked by the Chairman if the proposed project met with the approval of the technical staff, the secretary replied that there was considerable doubt as to whether pollution of the beach area would be effectively controlled by such a plan because of the possibility of the pollution being carried back to shore by tidal currents.

Mr. Green then explained the proposed project and the financial problem facing the city. He point out (1) that much of the city is now unsewered with the result that serious nuisance and health hazards have been created in such areas because of the lack of adequate sewage disposal, (2) that the most practical plan of sewage disposal for the entire city would be to discharge the treated sewage effluent into Yaquina Bay but that unfortunately the only possible treatment plant site in the bay front area is on property now owned by the U.S. Coast Guard and is, therefore, not obtainable, (3) that the City Council prefers to construct an outfall sewer out into the ocean and to dispose of the sewage by dilution in the ocean waters, (4) that in view of the present high tax rate of 101.1 mills the city council feels that the total project cost must be kept to

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a minimum and that if too large a bond issue is proposed it will be defeated by the voters.

Mr. DeFreese then reported that the city had only a small sinking fund accumulated thus far and that a \$1.00 sewer user charge had been adopted about one year ago. He stated further that approximately two-thirds of the city is now unsewered and in dire need of sanitary sewers, that the city is willing to try a sewer line out into the ocean, that the city is now negotiating for the purchase of a plant site along the ocean front, and that with an assessed valuation of some \$2,000,000 the present indebtedness of the city amounts to about \$400,000.

When asked by the chairman if the city had any definite construction schedule which included sewage treatment, it was replied that the city did not.

Mr. Green estimated that the proposed project would cost about \$260,000. When asked what the estimated cost was for treatment and discharge into Yaquina Bay he replied that no accurate estimate had been made because a plant site could not be found but that it probably would be in the neighborhood of \$450,000.

Mr. Hallock inquired if the proposed project would provide for collection and disposal of the sewage from the bay front area and was advised by Mr. DeFreese that it was not planned that it would, at least for the present. Mr. Hallock then suggested that the city's representatives retire from the meeting and attempt to work out a definite time schedule and more satisfactory type of program so that favorable action might be taken by the Authority. He stated further that so far the city had not given the Authority much in the way of a program which would afford a basis on which action could be taken.

Dr. Erickson was of the opinion that if the Authority brought some pressure on the city at time time, it might hasten the development of an adequate plan to handle their sewerage problem. He reported that the State Board of Health

was concerned about pollution on the beaches, inasmuch as it is becoming more and more serious, and the elimination of this pollution means a great deal to the people living in the city of Newport.

There was some discussion about the fact that the county had voted to move the court house from Toledo to Newport and that this would entail additional expense to the city taxpayers.

The representatives of the city at the suggestion of the chairman then left the meeting to work out a definite time schedule and more favorable program. After some time they returned and presented the following program and schedule:

- (1) Construction would be started this year on the following facilities:
  - (a) An outfall from Nye Beach to a point some 700 feet or more from the shore line:
  - (b) Necessary interceptor sewer, pumping station, and pressure sewer to divert the sanitary sewage from the Bay-front area into the ocean-front sewer system; and
  - (c) All needed trunk and lateral sanitary sewers to serve the areas within the city which are already developed but unsewered.
- (2) A suitable site for location of a treatment plant for the Nye Beach outfall would be purchased.
- (3) A bond issue in sufficient amount to finance the above projects would be authorized as follows:
  - (a) Read ordinance at June 1, 1953, Council Meeting
  - (b) Pass ordinance at June 15, 1953, Council Meeting
  - (c) Hold special election on July 10, 1953
  - (d) Open bids for sale of bonds in first week of August
  - (e) Open bids for construction of facilities during last week of August
  - (f) Complete construction by June 1954.

Mr. DeFreese advised the Authority that work could be started immediately without the bond sale, since the city has enough money to start work at once

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on the plan of running the sewer line out to the Pacific Ocean. They are also able financially to take up the option on the site for the treatment plant.

Mr. McPhillips then asked if this would eliminate the pollution of the beach along the ocean front.

Mr. Everts said he had discussed this with Mr. Green and Mr. Olson, and that he was somewhat apprehensive of using the ocean for disposal of sewage without any treatment. He said that Mr. Olson was more familiar with the currents of the ocean and the seasons when the currents are from the north to the south when one would expect the sewage to be swept out into the ocean. He expressed the opinion that if the city wants to go ahead on a program of this sort they would have to do it on their own responsibility, and the council should realize that if there were any pollution of the beach area, the Authority would require adequate treatment to abate such pollution.

Mr. Wendel then advised the city's representatives that if the city council approved this program at its June 1 meeting, the Authority would be inclined to accept it, but if the Council did not approve such a plan, then the Authority should be so advised. Furthermore, if the city council failed to approve the plan, the Authority would consult with the Attorney General to see what the next step would be in order to secure compliance with the pollution abatement statutes.

Mr. Spies stated that he did not believe approval should be given to any plan which would discharge raw sewage into the Ocean, and asked if it could be on a permissive basis.

Mr. Olson again stated that it was only during February and March when westerly winds were blowing that any debris was brought to the beach. During other months the movement of the water is always oceanward.

It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the above time schedule and program submitted by the city of Newport be approved if the various steps to be taken are met in time indicated, the approval being considered as conditional to the extent that the work to be accomplished under it in the manner outlined by the representatives of the city be treated

as a step in the full accomplishment of an over-all program which is to ultimately involve treatment of the sewage at a proposed treatment plant should it develop that pollution would result under the plan as proposed; and that if immediately following the proposed meeting to be held by the Council on June 1st the Authority is not advised that the action contemplated has been considered and approved by the city authorities then the Sanitary Authority without further delay shall submit the problem to the Attorney General for such solution as he may be able to offer to meet this pollution problem.

Empire: Mr. R. H. Erichsen, City Engineer, and Mr. Robert L. Thomas, City Attorney, were present to continue the discussion regarding a proposed plan for sewers and sewage treatment for the city of Empire, the matter having been held over from the previous meeting of the Authority.

Mr. Erichsen advised the Authority that since the last meeting the matter of planning a fiscal and construction schedule for the sewerage system for the city of Empire had again been presented to the city council and that a definite construction program had been worked out. Mr. Erichsen said that the council had approved the program, that it had been presented to the voters, and that on May 9, 1953, the people had voted general obligation bonds in the amount of \$325,000, and that the city is now prepared to carry out the program in accordance with the Authority's requirements, except that the city was requesting permission to complete the treatment plant in 1957 instead of 1956 in order to allow some flexibility in the financial program. Mr. Erichsen reported further that the total cost of construction would be about \$392,000. Mr. Thomas stated that all legal proceedings to date had been checked by the bonding attorneys. According to the program as submitted by the city's two representatives the bond issue and sewers would be financed by increasing the present 50¢ sewer-user charge to \$1.00 per month which would bring in about \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year, by levying a sewer connection charge of \$250 each for all new sewer connections, and by a general tax levy. The bonds would be sold in blocks as needed. Engineering plans for the first section of sewers were submitted by Mr. Erichsen for review and approval, by the Authority.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the program as submitted by the city of Empire be approved.

Portland: Mr. L. G. Apperson, City Engineer of Portland, appeared before the Authority to report on the progress being made relative to construction of the sewerage disposal system for Portland, and more particularly regarding the sewer extension for the S. W. Multnomah District.

Approval of the plans for the latter project had previously been deferred by the engineers of the Authority pending completion of the southwest interceptor sewer plans. The city, however, had just recently submitted the interceptor sewer plans and, therefore, the entire project could now be approved.

Mr. Apperson estimated that by this summer at least 75% of the city would be sewerred by the sewage treatment works. The city was commended by the Authority for its progress.

Vernonia: Mr. C. F. Bradley, City Attorney, Sam L. Hearing, City Recorder, and Mr. S. A. Ross, Consulting Engineer, appeared before the Authority regarding the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Vernonia.

The secretary read a letter dated May 8, 1953, addressed to the Authority from the city in which permission was requested for the construction of sewers in the Corey Hill area but with sewage treatment deferred until sometime in the future, say in ten years.

Mr. Bradley said that the Authority in June 1946 had advised the city it would have to proceed with plans for more complete treatment of the sewage which was being discharged into Nehalem River. At the present time Vernonia has a large septic tank which is located near the Nehalem River, the effluent from which drains into the river without further treatment.

Mr. Ross advised that the present septic tank is adequate to provide partial treatment and that the Corey Hill area could be connected to it. It was estimated by Mr. Ross that if the city could go ahead with immediate construction of the urgently needed sewer extensions, improvements to the sewage lift station,

and installation of chlorination facilities at the existing disposal plant, it would cost only about \$85,000. If the city were required to construct complete treatment works the total cost would be \$150,000 or more. The urgent need for sewer extensions in the Corey Hill area was described by Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Ross said that there are now 320 connections to the existing sewer system and that proposed extensions would increase this number to 540. He proposed to provide chlorination of the septic tank effluent if permission could be granted to use the existing facilities for the time being.

Mr. McPhillips asked the representatives if any progress had been made since 1946, and if there had been any attempt to levy a sewer-user charge to build up a sinking fund for the required sewerage system.

Mr. Bradley said that an attempt had been made to create a sinking fund but that the water main had been damaged and \$19,000 of the fund was used to repair the damage. He said he thought that within the next ten years the city would be in a position to build a sewage treatment plant. He also stated that the city has had no bond issue for a good many years, and for that reason it was anticipated it would take some time to bring a bonding house up-to-date with the transcript they would require. He anticipated that it would require not less than ninety days in order to get bonds sold and get money to go ahead with the Corey Hill project.

A preliminary engineering report was submitted by Mr. Ross for review and approval by the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried - that if the staff approves the program submitted by the city of Vernonia, the Authority, likewise, extends its approval, but declines at this time to commit itself to any suggestion to await ten years for construction of a treatment plant.

North Roseburg Sanitary District: Mr. Cecil H. Quesseth, legal advisor for the Authority, reported that following the direction of the Authority at its last meeting on February 13, a complaint had been duly filed in the Circuit Court of Douglas County against Roseburg Homes, Inc., the Cloverdale Water Company,

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Mr. H. R. Ketell, and the North Roseburg Sanitary District, for failure to abate insanitary conditions caused by inadequate sewage disposal facilities in the Cloverdale Addition.

Mr. Quesseth reported that within the time allowed for answering, the North Rosebrug Sanitary District first filed a demurrer but later retracted it; and then filed an answer claiming they were not at fault in that they had filed a disclaimer of responsibility before they connected up the Cloverdale sewer system. They asked that they be absolved from any responsibility. A reply was filed by Mr. Quesseth to that answer, denying the request. Roseburg Homes, Inc., and Mr. H. R. Ketell had filed a motion to take the depositions of Chairman Harold F. Wendel and the Secretary, Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., but the motion was denied by the Court.

Mr. Quesseth then discussed the desirability of filing a motion for preliminary injunction so as to at least get the parties before the Court. He reported that the necessary motion had been prepared, and that Mr. Spies had been contacted regarding his affidavit as to the present existing pollution.

Mr. Spies then stated that he had gone to Roseburg several days ago and found that conditions were still bad and that no steps had been taken to correct them. Since then he had been contacted by Mr. W. C. Smith who is the new president of Roseburg Homes, Inc., and the Cloverdale Water Company, and who was the contractor that built the project originally. Mr. Smith had assured Mr. Spies that he would do everything possible to solve this problem. Mr. Smith had advised that there was about \$2,000 in an account with Cloverdale Water Company and that he could use that money to try to repair the Cloverdale sewer system. He also had stated that inasmuch as he was the contractor, he felt he was responsible for certain other items which he would take care of himself, such as, improving the manholes.

Mr. Spies said that while he did not know just what to suggest in the way of court action, Mr. Smith appeared to be fairly reliable and Mr. Murphy, Attorney for the North Roseburg Sanitary District, was agreeable to giving Mr. Smith a reasonable amount of time in which to repair said sewers. Mr. Spies stated further that he believed that Mr. Ketell was not out of the picture, and that, therefore, there was a

good chance of getting Mr. Smith and the North Roseburg Sanitary District together.

Mr. Quesseth then stated that no further action would be taken until he was advised to do so.

Toledo: Mr. Quesseth, legal advisor for the Authority, reported that following the direction of the Authority at its meeting on February 13, a complaint was duly filed on February 28, in the Circuit Court of Lincoln County against the city of Toledo for failure to abate the pollution caused in the Yaquina River by insanitary sewage disposal methods.

Shortly thereafter the Attorney General had received a letter from Mr. G. B. McCluskey, attorney for the city of Toledo, advising that he had received copy of the complaint and requesting a 30-day extension of time. The request was granted by the Attorney General.

Mr. Quesseth advised that he had heard nothing further in connection with this matter and about ten days ago he wrote to Mr. McCluskey stating the Authority was meeting shortly and he would like a report of the progress made by the city for the abatement of its pollution problem. To date no reply has been received from Mr. McCluskey.

Mr. Hallock was of the opinion that an application for default should be filed.

Mr. Quesseth advised that if satisfactory with the Authority he would follow the matter through, but would like to consult with the Attorney General first inasmuch as he was the one who was in favor of granting more time.

Rockaway: The secretary read a petition from residents of Twin Rocks protesting the proposed location for construction of a sewage treatment plant by the city of Rockaway.

After reviewing the facts in the case, it was the decision of the Authority that the matter of the location of the treatment plant was not within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority.

Enterprise: At the February 13th meeting of the Authority, the matter of the progress being made by the city of Enterprise had been considered. It was

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decided at that time that the city should be notified that a revised time schedule for construction of the necessary sewage disposal plant should be submitted to the Authority before the next meeting of the Authority.

The secretary reported that in the meantime the city had undertaken the second sewer replacement job which was expected to satisfactorily eliminate the ground water infiltration. No revised time schedule had been submitted, however.

The secretary was instructed by the Authority to write the city of Enterprise again, requesting such action.

Vale: Final engineering plans for the construction of adequate sewage disposal facilities had been submitted to the Authority on May 14 by representatives of the city of Vale. However, no definite progress had been made in the matter of financing the project.

The Authority authorized the engineering staff to write the city requesting that the city submit within thirty (30) days a complete time schedule and fiscal program.

PULP & PAPER WASTES:

Crown Zellerbach Corporation - Lebanon: The secretary read a letter from Crown Zellerbach Corporation regarding the status of their project at Lebanon and extending an invitation to the Authority members to inspect the mill as soon as the new process is in full-scale operation.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Resolution re: application for review and approval of plans: A proposed regulation requiring submission to the Sanitary Authority of a formal application for review and approval of plans pertaining to sewage disposal projects was presented to the Authority for adoption. It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried - that the regulation as follows be adopted:

WHEREAS, Sec. 116-1122, O.C.L.A., empowers the State Sanitary Authority to formulate rules and regulations pertaining to the control and pollution of the waters of the state, and to prepare programs relating to the treatment and disposal of sewage and other wastes; and

WHEREAS, Sec. 116-1124, O.C.L.A., imposes upon the State Sanitary

Authority the duty to examine and approve plans and specifications for the construction of sewer systems, treatment, or reductions plants and modifications or additions thereto; and

WHEREAS, the Authority and its engineering staff have found that an orderly procedure governing the submission of plans for sewage and waste treatment is necessary for the proper administration of the laws pertaining thereto; NOW, THEREFORE:

BE AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Sanitary Authority that the following regulations shall be adopted:

1. Any individual, partnership, corporation, municipality, or sanitary district, before constructing any new sewage or waste disposal works, or before modifying, enlarging, or adding to any existing sewage or waste disposal works, from which effluent is to be discharged into any public waters of the state of Oregon or which are to be used by more than five (5) families or fifty (50) persons, shall submit to the State Sanitary Authority for review and approval full plans and specifications for said project.
2. All plans and specifications thus submitted shall be accompanied by an application for such review and approval, said application to be made in writing on a form prepared for that purpose and furnished by the State Sanitary Authority, and contain the following:
  - a) Name and address of the owner of said disposal works.
  - b) A statement as to whether the owner is an individual, partnership, corporation, municipality, or sanitary district.
  - c) Brief description of the project covered by the plans, including location of the disposal works and name of receiving stream, if any.
  - d) A statement by the owner that he, (or it), in consideration of the allowance of such application, agrees to operate and maintain the disposal works in accordance with the requirements of the State Sanitary Authority.
  - e) A statement by the owners that he, (or it), will notify the State Sanitary Authority immediately in event of sale of other transfer of ownership of said disposal works.

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(f) Signature of the owner or duly authorized officer or officers. If the owner is more than one individual, all must sign; if a partnership, by one or more members of the firm; and if a corporation, private or municipal, by the president or vice-president and secretary, or the mayor or chairman of the board of directors, as the case may be. The official title of said officer or officers shall be stated.

The Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Authority shall prepare such forms in accordance with the foregoing regulation as may be necessary to carry out the purpose thereof.

The Secretary of the Authority is directed to file with the Secretary of State a duplicate original of this resolution, in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 89, O.C.L.A.

Appropriation for the 1953-1955 biennium: The secretary reported that the State Legislature had appropriated the amount of \$94,510 to the State Board of Health for use by the Authority for its water pollution control program during the period July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1955.

Status of other projects: A report covering the status of other sewage disposal projects was presented by the secretary for the information of the Sanitary Authority members.

Date for the next meeting: The date for the next meeting of the Authority was set for Friday, August 7, 1953.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.  
Secretary and Chief Engineer

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE  
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

August 7, 1953

The fifty-sixth meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Friday, August 7, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Blaine Hallock and John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Fred J. Burgess, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-fifth meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and be approved as prepared by the secretary.

PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the action as taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
5-1	Marion County	Morningside school sewerage	Approved
5-1	Multnomah County	Bonny Slope school sewerage	Approved
5-3	Marion County	Keizer school sewerage	Not approved
5-4	Jordan Valley	Jordan Valley school sewage disposal	Recommended approval
5-4	Oswego	Oswego sewage treatment	Not approved
5-7	Jordan Valley	School sewerage	Approved
5-8	Arlington	Sewer extensions	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
5-8	Athena	Public housing sewers	Approved
5-8	Enterprise	Sewer replacement	Approved
5-8	Newport	Public housing sewerage	Prov. approval
5-8	Portland	West Central interceptor	Approved
5-13	Clackamas County	Clackamas school sewerage	Approved
5-15	Marion County	Keizer school sewerage	Prov. approval
5-18	Portland	S.W. Multnomah Blvd.	Approved
5-19	North Bend	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
5-19	Portland	S.W. interceptor	Approved
5-20	Vale	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
5-20	Washington County	Aloha-Huber school sewerage	Approved
5-21	Coquille	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. approval
5-21	Empire	Sewer system	Prov. approval
5-25	Marion County	Liberty school sewerage	Approved
5-25	Myrtle Point	Treatment plant	Prov. approval
5-25	Oakridge	Sewer extensions	Not approved
5-28	Carlton	Sewage treatment plant	Not approved
5-29	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
5-29	Oakridge	Sewers	Prov. approval
6-1	Wilbur	School sewerage	Not approved
6-4	Gladstone	Sewage collection system	Cond. approval
6-4	Roseburg	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-4	Yamhill County	Willamina school sewerage	Permission granted
6-5	Lebanon	Sewage treatment plant additions	Prov. approval
6-5	Oakland	Jr. High school sewerage	Approved
6-5	Redmond	John Tuck school sewerage	
6-5	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
6-11	Carlton	Sewage plant (revised)	Prov. approval
6-11	Oakland	Jr. High school sewerage	Approved
6-12	Portland	Swan Island extensions	Approved
6-16	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-19	Warm Springs	Simnasho Indian school sewerage	Not approved
6-19	Wilbur	Elementary school sewerage	Approved
6-19	Reedsport	Sewer and pump station	Prov. approval
6-20	Baker	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-20	Harris Beach	State Park sewerage	Prov. approval
6-20	Portland	Pump stations SW 1, SW 2	Approved
6-22	Warm Springs	Day School sewerage-	Approved
6-23	Clackamas County	Barlow school sewerage	No action
6-23	Columbia County	Yankton school sewerage	Approved
6-23	Multnomah County	Union High #3 sewerage	No action
6-23	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Approved
6-24	Albany	Pump station and interceptor	Approved
6-24	Corvallis	Sewer extension	Approved
6-24	Milwaukie	Report on treatment for Ardenwald Sanitary District	Approved
6-24	Multnomah	Gilbert school sewerage	No action
6-24	Multnomah County	Union High #3 school sewerage	Approved
6-24	Nehalem	Sewer extensions and interim report	Approved
6-24	Reedsport	Sewerage project	Prov. approval
6-24	Tualatin Hills	Sanitary District sewers	Cond. approval
6-29	Multnomah County	Gilbert school sewerage	Prov. approval
6-29	Salem	State Institution sewer replacement	Prov. approval
7-3	Wasco County	Petersburg school sewerage	Approved
7-6	Vale	Sewage treatment plant	Approved

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Date	Location	Project	Action
7-8	Eugene	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-17	Baker	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-17	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-17	North Plains	School sewerage	Prov. approval
7-17	Portland	Electro Metallurgical Company waste disposal	Cond. approval
7-20	Gold Beach	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-20	Jackson County	School sewerage	Approved
7-20	Winston	Sewer system specifications	Deferred
7-22	Riddle	Hanna Nickel Smelting Company sewage disposal	Recommendations submitted
7-24	Clackamas County	Mulino School sewerage	Approved
7-24	Salem	West Salem interceptor sewer	Prov. approval
7-24	The Dalles	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-24	Washington County	Raleigh school sewerage	Approved
7-28	Corvallis	Sewer extensions	Approved
7-28	Nehalem	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-28	Salem	West Salem pumping station	None required
7-29	Arlington	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
7-30	Clackamas County	Union Mills school sewerage	Approved
7-30	Yamhill County	Willamina school sewerage	Provisional permission
7-31	Wasco County	Pine Wood Trailer Park sewerage	Not approved

#### MUNICIPAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Government Camp: The voters of the Government Camp area having approved the formation of a sanitary district on May 22, 1953, but being unable to proceed further because of financial limitations, consideration was again given this matter by the Authority members. The Government Camp Sanitary District was represented by R. M. Hughes, Everett Darr and Ole Langrud, directors. The U. S.

Forest Service was represented by Ralph Wiese and James Ralph.

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, which outlined the status of the problem, said memorandum being a part of the Sanitary Authority files in this case.

Mr. Veatch stated that the Authority recognized that a difficult problem exists inasmuch as the resident population of the district constitutes only a very small percentage of the total population, the summer tourists and the wintertime skiers, who are actually responsible for the sewage disposal problem. He stated however that in spite of that fact it will be necessary either to solve the problem or close the places responsible for such insanitary conditions. Mr. Veatch then suggested that it might be possible to obtain some outside financial assistance from the State Highway Commission inasmuch as the state benefits from the large amount of tourist travel to and from the Government Camp area.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the office of the Attorney General be requested to determine whether or not the State Highway Commission had authority to assist in financing the construction of a community sewerage system under such circumstances.

Mr. Wiese, Mt. Hood Forest Ranger, then asked how long it would be before definite action could be taken. He pointed out that the U. S. Forest Service had some time ago granted two special use permits in that area for the location on Forest Service property of private sewage disposal facilities, that such facilities had never been properly installed, operated or maintained, and that as a consequence serious contamination of the waters of Camp Creek and its tributaries was being created. He said the Forest Service felt it was time that such conditions be corrected but on the other hand they did not want to do anything that would hinder the progress of the sanitary district.

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Mr. Darr then expressed the opinion that before anything would ever be accomplished the Sanitary Authority would have to issue final abatement orders to the individual violators.

It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Erickson, and carried, that if within 45 days from date of this meeting the Authority is not successful in getting a favorable response from the Highway Commission or from any other outside source of finances for the proposed community sewerage system, then the engineering staff of the Authority will immediately make an inspection of the area, determine six or more of the biggest offenders, and cite them to appear before the Authority to show cause why such pollution should not be abated.

#### TOLEDO

There being no one present to represent the city of Toledo, the secretary read a memorandum prepared by the Authority's engineering staff regarding the matter of sewage disposal facilities for the city, and which also contained a request dated July 27, 1953, for permission to extend the present sewer system to the vicinity of the First Baptist Church and 11th Street.

Mr. Everts reported that the city has an application before the State Bond Commission for purchase of \$126,000 in bonds which were voted in April, 1953. In discussing the matter recently with the mayor, Mr. Everts said he was advised that the city had been negotiating with Mr. Paulus, Deputy State Treasurer, who had promised them he would get to the matter within the next ten days.

Mr. Quesseth said he had conferred with Mr. Paulus on two different occasions and was advised it would probably be around the first of August when this could be considered. It was his impression that Mr. Paulus would recommend the purchase to the State Bond Commission and that they would be accepted.

Mr. Quesseth advised that from the indications by Mr. Paulus he believed the Authority can be fairly well assured the city will be able to sell the bonds.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried that approval of the extension to the Toledo sewer system as per request of July 27, 1953, be granted, provided the city disposes of its bonds and proceeds promptly with the installation of the sewage treatment plant.

VALE

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, as prepared by the Authority's engineering staff setting forth the progress being made by the city of Vale and containing the recommendation that the abatement deadline for completion of the sewerage facilities be extended to July 1, 1954. It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that request for extension of time for completion of sewerage facilities contained in the city's letter of June 16, 1953, be granted and that the time be extended to July 1, 1954.

NEWPORT

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, setting forth actions taken by the Sanitary Authority and steps taken by the city towards the installation of adequate sewage disposal facilities for the city of Newport.

It was MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried that the matter relating to sewerage facilities for the city of Newport be continued.

REEDSPORT

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, setting forth actions taken by the Authority and steps taken by the city towards construction of adequate sewerage facilities for the city of Reedsport. It was the opinion of the Authority that the city was making satisfactory progress inasmuch as bonds had been sold, final plans had been accepted and construction contracts had

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been awarded, and therefore, no further action was required at this time.

#### LEBANON

The secretary read a memorandum, dated August 7, 1953, as prepared by the Authority's staff regarding the steps taken by the city of Lebanon towards the construction of adequate sewerage facilities, and it was the belief of the Authority that the city was progressing satisfactorily and that no further action was required at this time.

#### VERNONIA

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, covering the steps taken by the city of Vernonia regarding financing of sewerage facilities for the city, which also included a request from the city that, inasmuch as they did not feel they would be able to dispose of the bonds on the open market, certification by the Authority be made to the State Bond Commission for approval of the city's application for sale of the bonds. The Authority authorized the secretary to proceed with such certification.

#### NORTH ROSEBURG SANITARY DISTRICT

The secretary read a memorandum dated August 7, 1953, regarding the status of the Cloverdale sewer problem. It was reported that the engineers engaged by the North Roseburg Sanitary District had made an inspection of the repaired Cloverdale sewer system, that it was the belief of said engineers that the contractor had made a conscientious effort to correct the faulty construction where same could be located, and that the system as corrected now should operate satisfactorily with reasonable maintenance.

The Authority is now awaiting receipt of a definite agreement between Mr. Smith, manager of the Cloverdale properties, and the North Roseburg Sanitary District.

No further action by the Authority at this time was required.

SHERIDAN

The secretary read a resolution adopted by unanimous vote by the City Council of Sheridan at its meeting on August 3, 1953, whereby the charter of the city of Sheridan would be amended by adding 2 sections to provide (1) for the construction, maintenance and operation of a municipal sewerage system and (2) empowering the City Council to issue and sell general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$350,000, for the financing of sewerage facilities, said resolution amending the city charter to be voted on at a special election called for the 16th day of September, 1953. No action by the Authority was required at this time.

Southwest District, Portland

Mr. Wendel inquired about progress being made in sewerage the southwest section of the city of Portland. Mr. Everts advised that in a letter to Commissioner Bowes dated August 5, 1953, the position of the Authority had been stated to the effect that if community sewers are not installed in that area, the Authority will have no alternative but to take appropriate action to abate the existing pollution.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

Oregon Lumber Company Citation Hearing In the matter of industrial waste and sewage disposal by the Oregon Lumber Company at Dee, Oregon, and in response to the citation issued to said company the following persons were present at the citation hearing: L. J. Roedel, Vice President, Oregon Lumber Company, Dee, Oregon; H. J. Rayner, G. E. Howell, Paul W. Ebert and L. M. Mathisen of the Oregon State Game Commission; Robert Nunamaker, Charles A. Best and Ervin Beard, representing the Farmers Irrigation Company, Hood River, Oregon; Max L. Moore, Hood River, Oregon, representing Hood River County Game Association; C. R. Mattson, Clackamas, Oregon, representing State Fish Commission; and P. J. Lens and J. O. Creson, Hood River, Oregon.

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Mr. Hallock requested that he be permitted to disqualify himself regarding this matter for the reason that for the past several years he has been retained by the company as attorney. His request was granted.

A memorandum dated August 7, 1953, and prepared by the Sanitary Authority staff was then read by the secretary. This memorandum which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files of this case outlined the history of the problem and presented data regarding the pollution being caused in the waters of the Hood River system by the discharge of sewage and wastes from the Oregon Lumber Company's operations at Dee, Oregon.

Mr. H. J. Rayner presented a report from the Oregon State Game Commission dated August 6, 1953, and signed by P. W. Schneider, State Game Director. This report has likewise been made a part of the Authority's permanent files and describes the polluted conditions observed in the downstream waters during the period from August 1951 to July 1953 inclusive, by representatives of the State Game Commission.

Mr. L. J. Roedel, Vice President, Oregon Lumber Company, explained that the most recent cause for complaint was the plugging of the fish screen at the intake to the diversion canal of the Irrigation Company. He stated that he was unable to account for the tremendous amount of wood fiber which had collected on the screen unless someone at the mill had accidentally opened a valve and released fiber directly to the river. He stated that since that time locks have been placed on the valve so that in the future it will be impossible for the valves to be opened accidentally. He stated further that the equipment which had been installed recently for removal of fibers from the process waters had been selected upon the recommendation of the manufacturer and that it is now being returned to the supplier, inasmuch as experience had shown that such equipment could not produce the required results. Mr. Roedel stated further that the company was most disappointed that this equipment and also the

stationary screen which had been installed more recently had failed to abate the pollution caused by the loss of wood fibers from the hardboard mill.

Mr. Beard representing the Irrigation Company described the excessive accumulation of bark and other wood debris at the racks on the intake of their diversion canal and also stated that the farmers experienced considerable difficulty with the plugging of their sprinklers and spraying equipment.

Mr. Burgess of the Sanitary Authority staff then reported that on numerous occasions when investigations had been made of the company's operations the officials of the Oregon Lumber Company had always appeared to be most cooperative and willing to control such pollution, and that some improvements had been made to their operations but that too frequently when investigations of complaints about pollution were made the officials claimed that such pollution had been caused by some accidental opening of a valve or other unexpected circumstances. Mr. Burgess expressed the belief that facilities should be provided to abate and control the pollution on a permanent basis.

Mr. Everts then stated that since July 1949 the engineering staff of the Authority had made numerous investigations of this matter in response to complaints which had been received. He stated further that in his opinion the company had had sufficient time in which to provide adequate facilities for the prevention and control of stream pollution. Mr. Veatch expressed the opinion that ample evidence had been presented showing that the waters of the Hood River system had been detrimentally polluted by the operations of the Oregon Lumber Company and that although the company had undoubtedly been trying to solve the problem they could not be excused from causing further damage to downstream water users.

It was therefore MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried, that the Authority adopt as findings of fact the report submitted to the Authority by the engineering staff in the matter of industrial wastes and

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sewage disposal by the Oregon Lumber Company in the public waters of the state of Oregon from the operations of said company at Dee, Oregon, and that based on such findings of fact the Authority enter an order requiring said Oregon Lumber Company to cease and desist within 60 days from date of said hearing the pollution caused in the public waters of the Hood River system.

#### HIGHWAY AGGREGATE PRODUCTION

The secretary reported that for a number of years the state has been faced with a serious problem of stream pollution in the form of excessive turbidity caused by tailings from gravel mining and washing operations throughout the state. Some of these operations are conducted by county road departments and others by private contractors who are furnishing aggregates for state highway construction purposes.

Recently a tributary of the Rogue River as well as the main stream itself had been seriously polluted in this manner by the discharge of tailings from a gravel plant supplying aggregates for the State Highway Commission.

Mr. Everts requested permission to bring this matter to the attention of the State Highway Commission and to suggest to them that in the future provisions be included in their contracts calling for compliance on the part of the contractor with all state statutes and Sanitary Authority requirements for stream cleanliness and requiring that adequate steps be taken for controlling pollution.

It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the secretary write to the State Highway Commission calling to their attention the water pollution problem caused by certain gravel mining and washing operations and suggesting that in the future when contracts are made for highway construction

provisions be made that the contractor comply with state statutes regarding water pollution control and that adequate measures be taken to prevent such pollution.

The next meeting of the Authority is scheduled to be held on Friday, October 23.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:40 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

October 23, 1953

The fifty-seventh meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:15 P. M., October 23, 1953, in room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M.D., Blaine Hallock, and John C. Veatch, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary & Chief Engineer; Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor; Kenneth H. Spies, Assistant Chief Engineer; and Clarence E. Cuyler and James R. Boydston, Associate Sanitary Engineers.

MINUTES: The minutes of the fifty-sixth meeting having been prepared by the secretary and distributed to the members in advance of the meeting, it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with and they be approved as prepared by the secretary.

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PROJECT PLANS: It was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch, and carried that the action as taken by the engineering staff on the following project plans and reports received and reviewed since the last meeting be approved:

Date	Location	Project	Action
8-3	North Bend	761 AC&W site sewage plant	Not approved
8-4	Coquille	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-10	Glendale	Sewer extensions	Deferred
8-10	Glendale	Sewage treatment plant	Deferred
8-12	Foster	Grade school sewerage	Recommendations submitted
8-13	Oswego	Sewer extension	Approved
8-14	Dundee	School sewerage	Not approved
8-17	Springfield	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
8-17	Coquille	Coquille Park Tract sewers	Prov. approval
8-18	Jefferson Co.	Palisades State Park	Approved
8-18	Yoncalla	School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-20	Beaverton	Sewer extensions	Approved
8-21	Corvallis	Lincoln Grade School	Prov. approval
8-24	Jackson County	Griffin Creek School	Not approved
8-25	Winston	Temporary sewage plant	Not approved
8-26	Marion County	Sunnyside School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-27	Beaverton	Broadway pumping station	Approved
8-27	Clackamas Co.	Union High School sewerage	Approved
8-27	Malheur Co.	Ridgeview School sewerage	Prov. approval
8-31	Lane County	Honeyman State Park sewerage	Approved
8-31	Portland	West Central lateral sewers	Deferred
9-1	The Dalles	Sewer extensions, Col Terrace Add'n.	Prov. approval
9-2	Multnomah Co.	Whitaker School sewerage	Approved
9-2	Yamhill Co.	Dundee School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-3	Multnomah Co.	Lynch School sewerage	Approved

Date	Location	Project	Action
9-8	The Dalles	Government Trailer Camp sewerage	Approved
9-14	McMinnville	Sewer extensions	Prov. approval
9-15	Griffin Creek	School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-17	Laurelwood	Laurelwood Academy STP	Not approved
9-17	Winston	Sewer system & temporary treatment plant for South Slope Subdivision	Prov. approval
9-18	Lane County	Elizabeth Page School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-18	Multnomah Co.	Orient School STP	Cond. approval
9-21	Lane County	Thurston Jr. High sewerage	Recommendations submitted
9-21	Portland	West Central lateral system	Prov. approval
9-25	Lane County	Honeyman State Park	none required
9-29	Tualatin Hills Sewage treat	Sewage Treatment plant	Prov. approval
9-30	Canyonville	Elementary School sewerage	Prov. approval
9-30	Wasco County	Wasco High School sewerage	Approved

MT. HOOD AERIAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY CITATION

In the matter of sewage disposal by the Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company at Government Camp, Oregon, and in response to the citation issued to said company the following persons were present at the citation hearing: Wallace R. Telford, County Judge, County of Clackamas; Stan Skoko, Clackamas County Commissioner; George L. Rauch, Attorney for Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company; A. L. Greenwalt, C. Lundell and Dr. J. Otto George; representing the Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company; Everett Darr, resident of Government Camp; Mansfield Murphy and Robert H. Whitmore, Clackamas County Sanitarians; George J. Gutfleisch, Oregon Motor Court Association; Lloyd R. Olson, U. S. Forest Service; and V. A. McNeil, Portland Chamber of Commerce.

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At the request of the chairman the secretary read the citation issued to the company, the chronology of events leading up to the hearing and a memorandum prepared by the engineering staff, all three documents being a part of the Authority's files in this case.

Mr. Wallace R. Telford, Clackamas County Judge, then requested that a sufficient extension of time be granted so that an attempt might be made to obtain financial assistance from the 1955 Oregon State Legislature for the construction of a public sewerage system for the entire Government Camp area. He stated that representatives of the Clackamas County Court and the Government Camp Sanitary District had already discussed the matter with Governor Patterson, that an appeal for financial assistance had been made but without success to the State Highway Commission, and that other assistance had been requested by the Sanitary District from the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Clackamas County Court.

Mr. Stan Skoko, Clackamas County Commissioner, also requested an extension of time for the same purpose and suggested that the time be extended to the end of the 1955 state legislature.

Mr. George L. Rauch stated that the many tourists and skiers who come to Government Camp to enjoy the recreational facilities of our national forests are primarily responsible for the sewage disposal problem at Government Camp and therefore the U. S. Forest Service ought to help provide funds for the construction of adequate sanitary facilities. He expressed the opinion that funds for such a purpose could be obtained from Congress and that by April 30, 1954, it should be possible to ascertain whether or not Federal money would be available. He said that he personally would do everything possible to promote it.

A blueprint supposedly showing the plan of the septic tank system as actually built for the Mt. Hood tramway was then shown to the Authority by the Company representatives. The plan had been prepared by Ormond R. Bean, Jr., Architect, and was dated July 27, 1950, indicating that it had not been prepared until after the construction of the system had been completed. It showed only a concrete septic

tank  
/ 28' long x 8' wide x 5-1/3' liquid depth (liquid capacity 8,950 gallons)  
and a chlorine contact chamber 4' long x 6' wide x 4-1/4' liquid depth.

Mr. Everett Darr stated that he was positive that the septic tank was not built as large as shown on the plans. He pointed out that the downstream waters below the tramway sewer are used for drinking purposes by fishermen, hunters, campers, and picnickers who do not realize that such waters are contaminated.

Dr. J. Otto George who said he was a director of the Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company stated that he had not realized that such a serious sewage disposal problem existed at the tramway. In response to a question by Mr. Hallock, he stated that the company had not been operating at a profit or at least had not paid any dividends.

Mr. Rauch then explained that serious mechanical difficulties had been experienced with the tramway because of the type of design which had been used. He stated that an expenditure of some \$50,000 to \$75,000 more would be required to change this design so that the operation of the tramway would be less expensive.

Mr. A. L. Greenwalt stated that the sewage disposal system at the tramway had been constructed under very adverse weather conditions, that they thought they were proceeding properly with it and that because of the limited time available and the bad weather it had not been possible to have the construction inspected. He admitted that the plans had not been submitted to or approved by the Authority before the system was installed but claimed that the recommendations of the county and state health departments had been followed.

Mr. Rauch then claimed that his clients had never been advised in detail by the Authority as to the deficiencies of the existing sewage disposal system. In response to his question as to how the present system might be improved so that it would comply with state requirements he was informed by Mr. Spies that secondary or complete treatment of the sewage plus effective chlorination of

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the effluent was necessary in order to prevent bacterial contamination of the receiving stream. Mr. Spies pointed out that the present facilities provided only primary or partial treatment and that chlorination of the effluent had been poorly maintained and most ineffective.

Mr. Spies emphasized the fact that the most logical solution to the sewage disposal problem facing the Mt. Hood tramway would be the installation of a public sewerage system for the entire Government Camp Sanitary District because individual systems had definitely proved to be unsatisfactory. He admitted, however, that at the present time there did not appear to be any way to finance such a project. He also pointed out that although it was entirely possible for the company to install its own sewage disposal works there would still be the difficult matter of insuring that such facilities would at all times be properly operated and maintained.

After further discussion of the deficiencies of the present sewage disposal facilities serving the Mt. Hood tramway it was MOVED by Mr. Hallock, seconded by Mr. Veatch and carried that the report prepared by the engineering staff of the Authority in the matter of sewage disposal by the Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company in the public waters of the state of Oregon be adopted as findings of fact and that based upon such findings of fact the Authority enter an order requiring said Mt. Hood Aerial Transportation Company to submit to the Authority within sixty (60) days from date of said hearing plans, specifications and program for satisfactorily eliminating the pollution caused by the discharge of its inadequately treated sewage into the public waters of Mosquito and Camp Creeks.

#### BATTLE AXE SEWER USERS CITATION HEARING

A citation having been issued to Mr. Raymond M. Hughes, Mr. A. L. Greenwalt and Mrs. H. F. Villiger in the matter of sewage disposal by the users of the so-called Battle Axe Inn sewerage system in the public waters of the state of Oregon the following persons were present: Mrs. H. F. Villiger, Mr. C. A. Potts, attorney for Mrs. Villiger, Mr. R. M. Hughes, Mrs. La Vern Hughes, Mr. A. L. Greenwalt, and Mr. Lloyd R. Olson.

The citation was read by the secretary.

Mr. C. A. Potts, attorney for Mrs. Villiger, stated that the Battle Axe Inn sewerage system had been installed in 1944 by Mrs. Villiger at a cost of about \$4,000 and that it followed the recommendations of the State Board of Health at that time, said system consisting of a trunk sewer parallel to the main highway, an automatic dosing siphon and chamber, and a small sand filter, the effluent from which discharges into a small creek above Collins Lake on the Camp Creek watershed.

(The files of the Authority show that said system was built originally to serve the Battle Axe Inn which later was destroyed by fire in 1951. It now serves a grocery store, gasoline station and two cabins. In addition, Mr. Hughes who purchased the site of the former Battle Axe Inn has plans for connecting to it a motel development which is now under construction. Individual septic tanks precede the disposal units described above.)

Mr. Potts claimed that his client had not previously been informed of the deficiencies of said sewerage system and of the pollution being caused by it. He referred to a letter dated July 30, 1953, from the Authority to the U. S. Forest Service as evidence that said sewerage system was satisfactory.

Mr. Spies pointed out that the letter in question did not approve the existing facilities but instead merely suggested to the Forest Service that, in view of the efforts of the Government Camp Sanitary District to install a community-wide sewerage system, the Forest Service permit be extended on a temporary and conditional basis. (The sewerage system in question is located on Forest Service property and is operated under a permit granted by the federal government.)

Mr. Hughes explained that his property was not yet connected to said sewerage system but that he had planned to have it serve his new motel.

Mr. Olson then explained the method followed by the Forest Service in

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issuing permits for the use of government-owned lands.

It was then MOVED by Mr. Veatch, seconded by Mr. Hallock, and carried that in view of the apparent confusion regarding this sewage disposal system the matter be continued for further consideration with no final action being taken at this meeting.

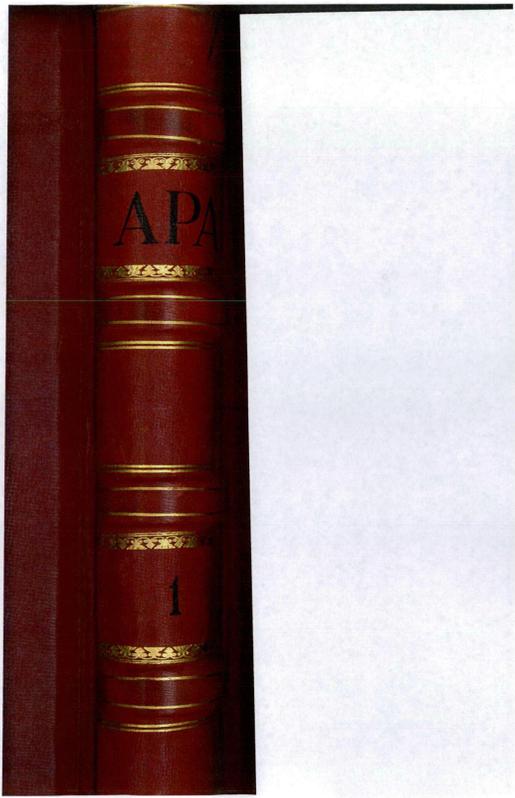
#### CITY OF MOLALLA SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. Spies stated that in the matter of sewage disposal by the city of Molalla a public hearing had been held by the Authority on June 27, 1952, the findings of fact and final order had been issued on July 18, 1952, and abatement of pollution was required by October 18, 1953. He stated further that since then the city had encountered legal difficulties in connection with the approval and issuance of bonds, that as a consequence its sewerage program had been delayed, and that it had been unable to meet the deadline.

Mr. Clifford S. Beckett, attorney for the city of Molalla, and Mr. Warren W. Clark, Consulting Engineer, were present to represent the city in regard to a request for an extension of time.

Mr. Beckett explained the legal difficulties that had been encountered. He said the present city charter which had been adopted in 1944 had been declared invalid by the bonding attorneys, revisions made in 1926 to the original city charter were likewise defective, and that the original charter of 1913 was also inadequate. Because of these defects it had been considered advisable to draft and adopt an entirely new city charter. He said the initiative and referendum ordinances had been passed by the council on October 20, 1953, and on October 27, 1953, the new charter would receive final action by the council. He thought that an additional 60 days would be required for the holding of the bond election.

In response to a question by Mr. Spies, Mr. Clark, Consulting Engineer, stated that if the bond issue were approved as planned in 60 days the final engineering drawings for the sewerage project could be completed by next spring and construction could be finished by next fall.



AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY  
MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING

August 24, 1951  
Salem, Oregon

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The first meeting of the Air Pollution Authority of the state of Oregon was called to order by the Secretary at 1:45 P.M., on Friday, August 24, 1951, in the Board of Control room of the State Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon.

Members of the Air Pollution Authority present were Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Carl E. Green, Oren L. King, Harold F. Wendel; and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary. Also present were Chester K. Sterrett, Industrial Manager, Portland Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Grace Lundquist, stenographic assistant.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

With the consent of the members present, Mr. Everts assumed the office of chairman pro-tem and asked for nominations for Chairman.

Mr. King nominated Mr. Green for the office of Chairman. It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Wendel that the nominations for Chairman be closed and that a unanimous ballot be cast for Mr. Green as Chairman. MOTION carried.

The chairman pro-tem then turned the meeting over to the new chairman, Mr. Green.

The Chairman then asked for nominations for vice-chairman. Mr. Wendel nominated Mr. King for Vice-chairman. Dr. Erickson MOVED and Mr. Wendel seconded that the nominations for vice-chairman be closed and that a unanimous ballot be cast for Mr. King for Vice-chairman. MOTION carried.

POLICY AND PROGRAM

The secretary reported that he had already received complaints of atmospheric contamination and requests for investigations, and that some potential industries had also inquired as to their status in relation to the law. He requested the Authority to consider the adoption of an initial program as a basis for considering the proposed budget and for guidance in answering inquiries.

Dr. Erickson expressed an opinion that new industries should be prepared to comply with the act and inquired as to whether any standards for atmospheric cleanliness had been developed which could be used by the Authority.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the Authority should first secure the services of a qualified engineer to head the technical work, provide the necessary stenographic help, and in the meantime accept complaints and requests as they are submitted while the Authority formulates a more definite long range program.

After further discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Dr. Erickson, that the secretary with the advice and consent of the Chairman be authorized to employ a competent engineer to supervise the technical program, and, if necessary, a secretary. MOTION carried. It was Mr. Green's opinion that the Authority would experience difficulty in obtaining the properly qualified person for the salary indicated for the position.

In the discussion that followed, it was pointed out that it might be possible to recruit other members of the proposed staff before the supervisory engineer was selected. It was agreed, however, that action on this matter could be deferred until the next meeting of the Authority which would be held within the next two months.

At this point, the Honorable Douglas McKay, Governor, entered the meeting and discussed briefly his views on the approach to air pollution control activities in the state. The Governor complimented the Sanitary Authority on the progress made in water pollution control, and stated that the problem of air pollution control was quite similar. He also suggested that the present approach should be one of study and investigation and cooperation, rather than retaliatory.

After offering the full cooperation of his office in working out the air pollution control program, the Governor withdrew from the meeting.

Mr. King requested that the discussion on program and policy be continued and recommended that as soon as a staff was assembled studies be undertaken to determine the nature of air pollution problems, and establish standards. He also suggested that new industries be advised that standards were in the process of preparation and

that they should take every precaution to reduce to a minimum any atmospheric contamination that might be discharged.

Mr. Wendel suggested that until standards could be established, any new industry should be furnished with a copy of the law with the advice that the program was just getting underway and that until such time as standards were established, new industries should do everything possible to minimize air contamination.

The Chairman then recommended that some work of the Authority be undertaken by committees who could concentrate on certain activities. Among the committees he suggested were Public Relations.

Dr. Erickson believed that the Board should work as a unit until a special problem presented itself, and he suggested that the Authority avail itself of the services of the Health Education Section of the State Board of Health for its public relations work.

Mr. Wendel thought that the idea of subcommittees would be a good organizational plan when special problems became too complicated to be undertaken by the whole commission.

The Chairman then asked if the services of the Industrial Hygiene Section could be made available, and Dr. Erickson replied that arrangements had already been made to requisition the service of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. King that the Air Pollution Authority undertake a program to establish reasonable standards for air pollution control and that industry should then be expected to comply with the standard adopted, MOTION carried.

The Chairman then notified the Authority that it was the intention of the city of Portland to request the Authority to undertake a study in the Portland area.

BUDGET 1951 - 1953

After a discussion of the proposed budget, it was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. King that a tentative budget of Salaries & Wages, G.O.M., and Capital Outlay be adopted for the period ending June 30, 1952. MOTION carried.

The secretary was directed to confer with Dr. Robin Moser, Industrial Hygiene

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Section, State Board of Health, regarding the laboratory equipment which should be ordered in the near future.

#### FISCAL PROCEDURES

The secretary requested authorization from the Authority for the Business Manager of the Oregon State Board of Health sign vouchers drawn on the Air Pollution Authority budget, explaining that the Business Management Section was adequately equipped to handle such matters. MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Wendel, that the Business Manager of the State Board of Health be authorized to sign vouchers for expenses incurred in behalf of the Air Pollution Authority. MOTION carried.

#### OTHER BUSINESS

The Chairman then asked Mr. Chester K. Sterrett, Industrial Manager, Portland Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Portland Air Pollution Committee if he would care to make any remarks to the Authority.

Mr. Sterrett stated that he believed the Air Pollution Authority was approaching the problem on a sound basis and that industry would cooperate on the program. Mr. Sterrett also stated that the Authority should give careful consideration to the selection of its field staff, and that under the present air pollution control act the state could undertake a program of study and investigation leading to the establishment of standards later.

The secretary then brought to the attention of the Authority, a request from the Portland City Council for a study and report on an alleged atmospheric contamination problem in the vicinity of the Smithwick Concrete Products Company plant on Columbia Blvd., Portland. The Authority directed the secretary to advise the Portland City Council that due to lack of a field staff the Authority could not undertake the investigation at the present time.

The secretary was authorized to order such office supplies as were necessary to carry on the business of the Authority.

The next meeting was scheduled for Friday, October 26, in Portland, Oregon.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:15 P.M.

Respectively submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR.,  
Secretary

SECOND MEETING  
of the  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

October 26, 1951

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The second meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the chairman at 2:00 P.M. Friday, October 26, 1951, in the offices of the Oregon State Board of Health at 1022 S. W. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman; Merle S. West, Oren L. King, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members; and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary.

MINUTES: The secretary read the minutes of the first meeting of the Air Pollution Authority. MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. King and carried, that the minutes be approved as read.

PERSONNEL: The secretary reported that as yet no person having the necessary required qualifications had been employed.

Secretary also reported on the visit of Mr. Henry Doyle, Senior Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service at Salt Lake City, at which time Mr. Doyle indicated the Public Health Service had an engineer whom they might assign to the state for a period of two years. The secretary said he would talk further with Mr. Doyle and Dr. Seward E. Miller, Medical Director and Chief of Division of Occupational Health, PHS, in San Francisco during week of October 29. He also advised the members of the Board that the PHS wanted to know if the Authority would pay up to \$6,000. per year salary for such a person for the two year period.

After some discussion about the possibility of recruiting an engineer to head the Air Pollution Control program during the APHA annual meeting

in San Francisco, MOTION was made by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the expenses of Mr. Everts' trip to San Francisco for the purpose of interviewing possible applicants be paid by the Authority.

Mr. Everts while in California was going to contact Mr. Robinson, who is a meteorologist, and who made application for the position.

Mr. Everts advised the members of the Authority he did not anticipate too much trouble in recruiting junior assistants for this work.

#### COMPLAINTS:

##### Macleay Garbage Disposal Organization (Marion County Garbage Dump):-

The secretary read a complaint dated August 3, 1951, made by the Macleay Garbage Disposal Organization against the Marion County Garbage Dump, which was signed by twenty-three persons, alleging that the maintenance of this dump created conditions of air pollution which were injurious to human, plant and animal life.

After some discussion of this complaint, it was the opinion of the members that these complainants should be advised that garbage disposal is primarily a health problem, and the matter should again be referred to the local health department; and that they be notified that the Air Pollution Authority was not set up to handle air pollution problems at this time.

M & S Cannery, Milwaukie: The secretary also brought to the Authority's attention a complaint alleging air pollution by the M&S Cannery at Milwaukie, Oregon. The attorney representing the plaintiffs had conferred with the secretary relative to a hearing before the Authority. Mr. Everts reported that he had explained to the attorney that such a hearing should be discouraged until the Authority was properly staffed and prepared to handle such matters.

##### Pennsylvania Salt & McCormich & Baxter Creosoting Company, Portland:

The Secretary reported that Mr. Wiggins of the Portland Bureau of Health had brought to the attention of the Authority the matter of complaints

against the Pennsylvania Salt and other companies alleging that noxious and toxic odors and vapors which were being discharged into the air were affecting the health of the residents of that district. The secretary advised the members of the Authority that the City Nuisance Division had been advised that the Authority planned to undertake survey in the area and would want to consult with them further regarding this matter.

Western Door & Plywood Company, Milwaukie: The secretary read a complaint against smoke from the Western Door & Plywood Company. He reported that attorney for these complainants was advised that the Authority was not ready to handle complaints at this time, but an investigation would be made as soon as staff was available.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Mr. King advised the members of the Authority that he had been authorized by the City Council of Eugene to go ahead and draw up a model ordinance for air pollution abatement. He now has a committee working on this matter.

Space in new office building: Secretary reported that he had contacted the Secretary of State and now has space reserved in the new State Office Building for the Air Pollution Authority on the 7th floor, and that arrangements have been made for laboratory work to be performed in the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory.

RE expense accounts for members of the APA: The secretary called attention to the fact that he has never received any claims for expense accounts for the August 24 meeting. The members were advised of procedure for placing such accounts.

Date of next meeting: Next meeting date was set for Friday, December 21, at 2:00 P.M., in the New State Office Building.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:05 P.M.

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Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.  
Secretary

MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING  
of the  
OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

December 21, 1951

The Third meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Friday, December 21, 1951, in Room 936, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman; Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Merle S. West, Oren L. King, and Harold F. Wendel, Members; and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Second meeting of the Authority having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Wendel, and carried - that the minutes as prepared by the secretary be approved.

COMPLAINTS:

Reynolds Metals Company, Troutdale-Corbett Area: Mr. M.B. McKay, a resident in the Troutdale area, appeared before the Authority to present the problem of alleged damage caused by fluorine on plants and livestock in the Troutdale-Corbett area, and to request that a study of this condition be made as early as possible. He advised the Board that the residents in the area affected were also concerned over possible effects on human life as well as on plants and livestock. Mr. McKay assumed that the fluorine being discharged into the air originated from the Reynolds Metals Company, inasmuch as when

this plant was closed in 1946 and again in 1948, conditions of plant and animal life were noticeably improved. He also reported that studies on this subject have been made by the Experiment Station at Oregon State College, and the Department of Agriculture, and that the reports are now filed in the Portland Library. Mr. McKay suggested that perhaps since some studies have already been conducted by the Experiment Station, the studies of the Authority could be carried on jointly with the College.

After the presentation by Mr. McKay, the secretary of the Authority was instructed to obtain copies of the Oregon State College reports on the Troutdale-Corbett studies from the Portland Library. He was also instructed to confer with Dean Earl Price and Mr. Ralph Bessie on the work done by the Agricultural Experimental Station.

Mr. King suggested that the delegation from the Troutdale-Corbett area be assured that just as soon as a staff could be assembled for the work, an investigation of the matter would be made.

LANE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE: Mr. King then introduced to the Board members Judge Day T. Bayly, County Judge of Lane County, and Mr. L.B. Bartlett, City Manager of Springfield. Judge Bayly said that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company wanted to locate another pulp mill in Lane County to utilize the wood wastes and the county wanted more paper mills; but while everything should be done to encourage industry, at the same time the residents of the area should be assured that everything possible was being done to control air pollution problems caused by industry.

Judge Bayly advised the Authority that Lane County Court had appointed a committee consisting of the District Attorney, the County Health Officer, and Dr. Kunz, Head of the Chemistry Department, Oregon University, to study air and water pollution in the county and report the facts to the County Court together with recommendations. Judge Bayly said that they had been assured by the Weyerhaeuser Company that their company would do everything possible

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and would spare no expense in solving their pollution problems. The Judge also believed that constant checking of industry for sources of possible pollution should be maintained.

Mr. Green advised the representatives from Lane County that just as soon as the Air Pollution Authority was sufficiently staffed, investigations of conditions would be undertaken. He stated that the Authority was just getting under way and fully realized the complexity of the problems confronting it. He cited the fact that Dr. Erickson, Mr. Wendel, and Mr. Everts, members of the Air Pollution Authority, were also on the Board of the State Sanitary Authority, who had functioned so ably in that much has been accomplished in the matter of water pollution abatement in the state, and he believed that over a period of time, the Air Pollution Authority would function as efficiently as did the Sanitary Authority.

A discussion then followed, in which Mr. Everts suggested that in approaching the problem of air pollution on the Troutdale-Corbett area, all matters pertaining to same should be investigated very carefully, and more information obtained on the matter. Mr. Everts suggested that it might prove helpful to invite Dean Price or Mr. Bessie from Oregon State College to the next meeting in order to find out what type of work they are doing and what the need for additional studies may be.

The secretary was instructed to invite Dean Price and Mr. Bessie, and representatives of the Reynolds Metals Company to attend the next meeting of the Authority so that more information on fluorine in the Troutdale-Corbett area could be obtained.

#### PERSONNEL

Mr. Everts reported on his contacts at the A.P.H.A. meeting in San Francisco regarding the employment of personnel, and advised the members that he had met with no success in the matter. He then reviewed his efforts, since then, to employ proper personnel, only to find that the starting salary of \$513.00 per month was in the low price range for such qualified personnel. Mr. Everts

stated that it might be necessary to employ a graduate engineer just out of school and train him for the job, which would necessitate using one of our engineers presently employed in other work to handle the administrative duties. Mr. Wendel asked whether it would be possible for Mr. Spies to work with any young engineer graduates who might be employed.

Mr. Green suggested that the Authority should take immediate action to ask for more money for personnel, and asked who would be the proper persons to see regarding this matter, and was advised that they were Mr. Harry S. Dorman, Director of Finance; Mr. James M. Clinton, Director of the Civil Service Commission; and Governor McKay. MOTION was made by Mr. Wendel that the matter of reviewing the possibility of changing the rating and salary of personnel be studied by Mr. Green, Mr. Everts, and Dr. Erickson, and that they constitute a committee on this problem, and be authorized to proceed in the matter. Mr. Green suggested that perhaps the committee could arrange for a meeting with the three state officials at which time the matter could be presented. Dr. Erickson suggested that if the Board attended such a meeting in a body, it would perhaps carry more weight than if just a few persons represented the Board. He made the suggestion that the next meeting of the Authority be held in Salem and that arrangements be made to meet with the State officials on the same day. He also suggested that the committee develop a program and plan in advance and place it in the hands of other members before scheduling the meeting in Salem.

After some discussion on this matter, the MOTION was amended to read as follows: That a committee consisting of Dr. Erickson, Mr. Green and Mr. Everts be appointed to prepare a planned program for submission to the Governor, the Director of the Department of Finance, and the Director of Civil Service Commission having to do with changes in personnel classifications and salaries, and that arrangements be made for a meeting of the Air Pollution Authority with the three state officials, and that copies of the prepared program, or

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plan, previously developed by the committee be sent to the state officials at the time a meeting was requested. Motion seconded by Mr. King, and carried.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT:

Mr. Everts reported on the status of laboratory equipment to carry on field investigations. He estimated that the cost of the equipment would be from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and requested advice as to whether the equipment should be purchased before personnel was available to use it. Dr. Erickson suggested that the purchasing of equipment should proceed, except trucks. MOTION by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West, and carried - that the matter of purchasing be left to the discretion of the chairman and secretary.

The question of the secretary investigating a little further the matter of equipment before placing an order was raised, but the matter was tabled until next meeting.

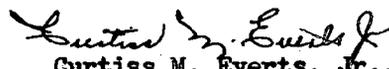
COMMUNICATIONS:

Mr. Everts then advised the Board of communications received concerning the M and S Cannery and the Western Door & Plywood Company, both of Milwaukie. The secretary was instructed to advise complainants that just as soon as a staff is obtained to carry on the work of the Authority, they will be asked to appear before the Authority, and will be advised of the date and place of meeting.

No date was set for the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:50 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

FOURTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 11, 1952

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The fourth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the chairman at 2:10 P. M. Wednesday, June 11, 1952, in the offices of the Oregon State Board of Health at 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Mr. Harold Wendel, Members; and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary.

MINUTES: The minutes of the Third meeting of the Authority having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, MOTION by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the minutes as prepared by the Secretary be approved.

PERSONNEL: The Chairman stated that the search for a well-qualified engineer to direct the technical program was continued during the period between meetings, and that the decision had been made on Mr. Evert's recommendation to place in charge of the program Mr. R. E. Hatchard who has been employed for several years by the Public Health Engineering Section, State Board of Health, and who was Sanitary Engineer for the Oregon State Civil Defense agency. The chairman reported that all major universities in the country who had courses in public health, industrial hygiene and Air Pollution Control had been contacted and that the Civil Service Commission tried to recruit an engineer but with no success.

Mr. Hatchard was then introduced to the Board by the Chairman. The matter of program was discussed and the Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to outline the program he planned to recommend and to discuss briefly the major items.

COMPLAINTS:

Milwaukie Residents Re: Western Door and Plywood Corporation: The Authority then considered the petition signed by seventy-one Milwaukie residents and property owners in which it was alleged that emissions from the Western Door and Plywood Corporation, located in Milwaukie, were creating a nuisance in the neighborhood. Mr. B. G. Skulason, Attorney, and resident of Milwaukie, appeared before the Authority in behalf of the signers of the petition to present the problem caused by this industry and called on some of the residents to state the situation.

Mrs. John E. McGee, 436-32nd St., Milwaukie, located approximately two blocks northeast of the Western Door and Plywood Company, presented a sample of the material which fell on her porch during just one night and stated that the material comes down on laundry, covered outside lawn furniture, and filled the air and caused throat irritation and coughing. She reported that at night when the windows are open the material enters rooms and causes coughing and makes room cleaning very difficult. She stated that this situation has existed in the area since the plant began operation approximately two to three years ago. Mrs. McGee also reported that in addition to the black smoke and debris an additional problem was created by a lower pipe of some sort that emitted material that smelled like creosote and that there was a downblow that should be contained in an underground concrete tank but the noise from steam which occurred at intervals of about fifteen minutes awakened them at night.

Mrs. Z. A. Olson of 916-29th St., located southwest of the plant complained that these conditions occurred at her home all summer. Mrs. Olson submitted a sample of the material collected from her steps and back porch and stated that wind carried the material to her property and the south wind carries it to Mrs. McGee's property. Mrs. Olson also stated that the plant operates twenty-four hours per day and an odor is wafted in on the breeze, and that when she complained to the local authorities they told her that

it was caused by trains which run near her home and they were of no help.

Mr. Owen Nichols of 2935 Harrison Street, Milwaukie, located about one block S. W. of the plant stated that his property receives the debris and odor when a northeast wind blows; that he just recently washed the house and now it seemed to have another covering of greasy, oily substance which also settles on one's clothes when outdoors. He reported that the material could not be brushed off, but leaves an oily streak and settles on cars at night and that if a dew has fallen or a light rain has descended, the material sticks all over the car.

Mr. Skulason then stated that he has complained to the industry but nothing was ever done.

Mr. Nichols further reported that a real estate agent has estimated a 3,000 to 3,500 dollar depreciation of his property and that a Mr. Clark, who planned to sell his home was offered \$9,000 loan but after the loan agency representative investigated the site he offered \$1,000 less on the loan.

Mrs. B. S. Eremeff, (Mr. Skulason's daughter) 721-34th St., Milwaukie, who lives two blocks from the plant stated that she had nothing further to add other than what was said by the other complainants but that all laundry is ruined, every plant and leaf is coated with an oily substance and that this condition has been going on for about two years.

Mr. Skulason stated that the Western Door and Plywood have taken the attitude of "public be damned".

Mrs. Howard Hamlin, 514-32nd St., Milwaukie, located three blocks from the plant, stated that she has lived there for eleven years; that there is a great deal of smoke that settles on the patio at her home; that the sawdust blower emits sawdust and she claimed that it is very detrimental to her children's health.

Mr. Green stated that he thought that the Authority had enough data to warrant an investigation.

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At the request of Mrs. McGee, Mr. Skulason presented his experience with the problem and stated that he had observed accumulations of debris on the window sills and that his room is on the N. W. corner of the house so one window was exposed directly to smoke from the factory. He also reported that one night about one year ago he woke up and was certain he was about to expire for he could not get his breath and suffered orthopnea. The window on the north side of the house was open. He got up and found that the room was full of some sort of noxious vapor even though it was a balmy, bright moonlit night. He searched for the source of the odor and found that smoke from the plant was responsible.

MOTION: It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the personnel of the Authority investigate the complaint and report its findings to the Authority and if the conditions should be found as alleged an order to cease and desist be considered at the next meeting.

Columbia Boulevard, Portland Re: Burning Refuse Dump:

Mr. Wm. C. McCulloch and Mr. Meyers, attorneys, for National Biscuit Co., were present.

Mr. Meyers appeared before the Authority and presented a letter to the members relative to smoke and odors from a garbage dump north of the National Biscuit Company Plant on Columbia Boulevard. Mr. Meyers stated that it is located on the north bank of the Columbia Slough and has been operated for a number of years by Mr. Henry Seivert who has been in and out of trouble with County Authorities. He reported that in December 1951, the National Biscuit Company asked them to do something about the dump which is burned openly since the wind carries refuse across the road and it settles over their new plant and grounds. Mr. Meyers had investigated the situation and determined that the best procedure was to go before the Board of County Commissioners with the request that an abatement order be issued. He stated that a number of property owners signed a petition governing the operation of the dump and that

the petition is before the Board of County Commissioners to be heard. Mr. Meyers also reported that raw household garbage is not burned at the dump area. Since the petition has been filed, the operator of the dump is a little more careful than in the past, but the black smoke and debris effects the National Biscuit Company plant which operates around the clock and that homes and motels in that area and everyone within a mile are affected by the smoke and debris and would appreciate an investigation.

Mr. Green asked if it has been approached as a public nuisance. Mr. Meyers replied that it had been alleged in a petition that it was a public nuisance; that the District Attorney is handling it on that theory and turned it over to the County Health Department for consideration.

Mr. Wendel asked if Mr. Henry Seivert collects domestic refuse. Mr. McCulloch answered that his impression is that Mr. Sievert has a dump of substantial area, that he did not collect refuse but charged a fee to collectors for use of the dump as a disposal area and that the main complaint is the burning of refuse which produces smoke and fumes all the time.

Mr. Allen, Manager of National Biscuit Company, thanked the Members for their consideration of this situation and stated that it is a very serious problem for a considerable amount of material is deposited on cars that becomes plaster-like after a rain or dew. Mr. Allen stated that his company would cooperate with the Authority.

Dr. Charlton, member of the Recreation and Natural Resources Committee, Portland Chamber of Commerce, commented on the interest of this committee regarding the action taken by the Authority.

MOTION: It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the complaint be investigated and that if conditions are as alleged that the Authority proceed with appropriate action.

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Nu-Bora Soap Company, Portland, N. W. 12th and Hoyt:

Mr. Hatchard quoted briefly from a report from the Industrial Hygiene Department of the State Board of Health on their investigation of a complaint alleging atmospheric pollution by the Nu-Bora Soap Company.

Mr. B. F. Dalton, representing Oregon Transfer Company appeared before the Authority and stated that the transfer company has an office building and parking lot opposite Nu-Bora Soap Company; that a fine soap-like substance comes out of the top of the stack and settles on cars; etc., that it comes through the windows of the office building and causes considerable throat irritation and that one of the tenants is now home sick from the soap which has filtered into the office. Mr. Dalton thought that if the soap company had some sort of filter on the ventilator it would prevent the soap from escaping and getting into the office or on cars.

MOTION: It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the complaint be investigated and that a report be furnished to the Authority.

S. E. 8th and Taylor, Portland, Paint Damage:

Mr. Everts reported a complaint in which it was alleged that paint on cars located in the vicinity of S. E. 8th and Taylor had been damaged by some atmospheric substance. He summarized the report of the Industrial Hygiene Section, State Board of Health.

Dr. Charlton stated that his laboratory has made some examinations of specimens collected from the automobiles. It was further reported that a number of cars had to be repainted and that the insurance company has been concerned about the problem.

MOTION: It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the matter be investigated and a report furnished the Authority.

Reynolds Metals Company, Troutdale-Corbett Area: Mr. Harold Zey, Chemist.

Fred A. Yerke, Attorney representing Reynolds Metal Company appeared before the Authority, and stated that he would be glad to answer any questions.

After a brief discussion of the status of damage suits, Mr. Green requested Mr. Hatchard to review the data on fluorine assembled by the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station and submit a report to the Authority at the next meeting.

Mr. Everts then discussed the 1952-53 budget with Members of the Authority. It was recommended to the Business Manager of the State Board of Health not to attempt to make any changes in the budget until the program is developed more in detail.

Date of next meeting: The Chairman was authorized to call a meeting during the month of August.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

FIFTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

September 11, 1952

The fifth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 3:10 P. M., Thursday, September 11, 1952, Room 720, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Mr. Oren L. King, Members; and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary. Also present were Mr. R. E. Hatchard, Chief, Air Pollution Control Section, and Mr. W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the fourth meeting of the Authority having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, it was moved by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the minutes as prepared by the Secretary be approved.

MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

The chairman then notified the members that through an oversight the Authority had failed to elect officers at the beginning of the present calendar year. It was moved by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the minutes of the third meeting be corrected to state that the Authority officers were elected as of January 1952.

OSWEGO RESIDENTS RE: CINDERS, FLY ASH AND CEMENT DUST:

Mr. Chester A. Ferguson, 350 State Street, Oswego, the owner of Chet Ferguson's Furniture and Gift Shop appeared before the Authority to submit a complaint relative to cinders, fly ash and cement dust in the city of Oswego. Mr. Ferguson stated

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that he had attended the meeting as a representative of Mr. Charles A. Needham, the Mayor of Oswego, who had requested him to present information on air pollution conditions in that city. Mr. Ferguson reported that the Oregon Portland Cement Company plant is located across the highway from his store; that the plant is operated twenty-four hours a day and that a considerable amount of cement dust was emitted from the plant. He also complained of cinders and soot from the Huddleston Lumber Company Mill and the Oswego Planing Mill. He stated further that the Oregon Portland Cement Company installed a filter system in 1944, to remove cement dust but since that time the plant capacity has tripled and that according to reports the filters were not always operated. Mr. Ferguson claimed that the cement dust damaged the finish on automobiles and that the cars of shoppers in the city were often covered with cinders and sawdust within thirty minutes after they had parked in the business district.

The chairman then asked whether or not the staff had made any investigations in the Oswego area and Mr. Hatchard reported that a preliminary survey had been made which showed that the area was covered with the material described by Mr. Ferguson but that laboratory reports on the analysis of material collected by "particle fall-out jars" had not yet been received.

Mr. Henry Davis who stated that he operates a pharmacy on State Street in Oswego confirmed Mr. Ferguson's description of conditions created by cement dust, fly ash and cinders in Oswego.

Mr. King then asked how long the Oregon Portland Cement Company plant had been operating in Oswego and Mr. Ferguson stated that he was not certain but that it had been there for many years.

Mr. O. C. Roehr stated to the Authority that he represented Mr. Frank McCaslin, President of the Oregon Portland Cement Company; that he was not familiar with

all of the details concerning the operation of the Oregon Portland Cement Company plant; that he was present to listen to the statements that were being made. Mr. Roehr mentioned, however, that the plant has been operating in Oswego for over thirty years and that it was his understanding that the City Council in Oswego invited the Oregon Portland Cement Company to locate in Oswego.

Mr. Ferguson then stated that the city of Oswego was not a first class residential area thirty years ago and that newcomers to the city remain only about thirty days and then move away due to the nuisance created by cement dust.

Mr. R. B. Hopkins, Manager of the Oswego Planing Mill, reported that last year his mill had constructed a new waste burner which had been approved by the Fire Underwriters and by the State Fire Marshal and requested a copy of any report that the Air Pollution Authority might make which would contain recommendations for the elimination of fly ash and cinders from their waste burner. Mr. Hopkins stated that Mr. Jack Huddleston of the Huddleston Lumber Company at Oswego had intended to be present but could not attend the meeting of the Authority and that he was also representing Mr. Huddleston.

Mr. King then asked if the Oregon Portland Cement Company was endeavoring to alleviate the dust problem and Mr. Roehr stated that in 1944 electrostatic precipitators were installed to collect the dust and that since he was not familiar with the operation of the plant and he did not feel able to answer Mr. Ferguson's statement that the filters were not operated at night.

The chairman then reported that the engineers on the Air Pollution Authority staff are studying the area and will furnish the Authority with a report and recommendations. The chairman also stated, for the benefit of those present, that the Authority planned to request the various lumber associations in the state to appoint a committee to work with the Authority and its engineers in a comprehensive study

of the problem of controlling emissions from lumber and wood products plants.

MOTION RE: OSWEGO CINDERS, FLY ASH AND CEMENT DUST:

After a further brief discussion of the matter, it was moved by Mr. King and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority's engineers continue their study in Oswego and report in detail to the Authority at the next meeting.

KLEMAN ORCHARDS RE: . KEISER SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY, KEISER DISTRICT NORTH OF SALEM.

Mr. Max Kleman, owner of the orchard, appeared before the Authority to submit a complaint regarding damage to his crops caused by emissions from the asphalt plant operated by the Keiser Sand and Gravel Company. Mr. Kleman stated that the asphalt plant was located approximately 300 feet north of his orchard and that the plant began operating this spring. He claimed damage to his apple, pear and berry crop. Mr. Kleman reported that after first noting the damage that he had observed the direction of the wind and was surprised how frequently the northerly wind carried the plant emissions over into his orchard. Mr. Kleman asked that the photographs taken by Mr. Whitsell during the complaint study be shown to the Authority since he believed the pictures would describe conditions and show the effect on the crops more clearly.

Mr. Hatchard reported on the complaint investigation and showed the photographs of Mr. Kleman's orchard to the Authority. He further stated that a letter was sent to the Central Paving Company, owners of the Keiser Sand and Gravel Company, stating that the plant emissions violated the provisions of the Air Pollution Act and recommended corrective action. Mr. Hatchard then brought to the attention of the Authority a letter from Mr. F. E. Price, Dean of the School of Agriculture, Oregon State College, to which there was attached a report written by H. Hartman and Dr. Hanson of the Horticultural Department, O. S. C. and which described the damage to the crops and predicted the effect on the orchard if the emissions

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continue for an extended period of time.

Mr. Arthur Woods, partner in the Central Paving Company, was present at the meeting and asked if it was the purpose of this meeting to establish a claim for Mr. Kleman's alleged damages.

Mr. Green answered that the Authority is required to investigate complaints involving air pollution and that the statute specifically covers the discharge of air contaminants causing damage to plants or animals. He further stated that the function of the Authority is to require correction of excessive emissions but the Authority certainly was not concerned with establishing the basis for a claim of damage caused from a particular air pollution problem.

Mr. Woods then stated that he could not understand how the plant discharge could effect only Mr. Kleman's orchard since other orchards in the area are healthy. He stated that he believes Mr. Kleman's orchard has not actually been damaged by the plant emissions and that he would take exception to this statement regarding the prevailing northerly winds at this time of the year. He conceded that occasionally the wind came from the north but not every day. Mr. Woods stated that the complaint from Mr. Kleman is the only one received by the Keiser Sand and Gravel Company. He further stated that he is aware that they have a dust problem and that if it is determined the plant is in the wrong they will make an attempt to correct the situation. A service engineer from the company which manufactured the asphalt plant equipment was expected to visit the asphalt plant in the near future. If a practical control system could not be provided, Mr. Woods explained that as a last resort the plant could be moved to an isolated location. Mr. Woods stated that he did not wish to mislead the Authority members regarding the time required to correct the problem, however he expected by fall to have some plans formulated.

Mr. West requested that when the Keiser Sand and Gravel Company has approposed

plan available that the information and plans be submitted to the Authority for review.

MOTION RE: KEISER SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY:

It was moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the field investigation be continued and that a report would be submitted at the next meeting regarding any corrective measures which the Keiser Sand and Gravel Company may have developed.

MILWAUKIE RESIDENTS RE: WESTERN DOOR AND PLYWOOD, MILWAUKIE:

Mr. Hatchard summarized the area study carried on since the last Authority meeting and explained in detail what the plant management had done to reduce the emissions. Mr. Hatchard stated that the plant management had succeeded in reducing heavy black smoke and other materials emitted from the plant.

Mrs. John E. McGee, 436 - 32nd St., Milwaukie, accompanied by four other ladies was present at the meeting. Mrs. McGee stated that she had not noted any appreciable improvement and that the same conditions which were described at the last Authority meeting still occurred but not quite as bad due to a change in the wind. Mrs. McGee continued that in the mornings at about 7 A.M. and in the evenings at about 6 P.M. the plant discharges a heavy black smoke that is deposited on the clothes and window sills.

Mrs. Probst, Milwaukie, Oregon, stated that just before the last rain there was considerable smoke which returned to the ground level and that even with the windows closed one could smell the fumes inside of the house. She stated that sawdust emission decreased. Mrs. Probst also maintained that the conditions at night are worse than during the day.

MOTION RE: WESTERN DOOR AND PLYWOOD, MILWAUKIE:

It was moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the engineering

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staff continue the study and submit a report at the next meeting.

NU-BORA SOAP COMPANY, N. W. 12th AND HOYT STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. Hatchard summarized the field work activities to investigate this complaint and reported that the plant management had retained the services of the American Sheet Metal Company to develop collection apparatus, and that Mr. B.A. Crouch, Plant Supt., is working with the American Sheet Metal Company to develop a venturi-tube and steam curtain system to collect the soap dust. Mr. Hatchard further stated that the plant owner indicated a willingness to make necessary corrections as long as the cost is within reason and the space required for the equipment will fit in their present building.

COLUMBIA BOULEVARD, PORTLAND. RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMP.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the operator of the refuse dump on Columbia Blvd., is now taking reasonable precautions to prevent burning of materials that would create excessive smoke. It was pointed out, however, that an open burning refuse dump can not be operated in a community without creating nuisance conditions unless a properly designed incinerator is provided. The question was raised whether it was the intent of the Air Pollution Act to provide for abatement of this type of nuisance since existing nuisance statutes likely would cover this situation. It was decided to submit the question informally to the Attorney General's office for comment.

S. E. 8th AND TAYLOR, PORTLAND, OREGON. PAINT DAMAGE.

Mr. Hatchard advised that the damage to paint on automobiles has not been occurring as frequently as the complaint indicated. A preliminary survey of this area indicated that more than one plants' discharge could be responsible and that special sample equipment which is required for more detailed field study by the staff

has been ordered but has not yet been delivered.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Mr. Everts stated that the Air Pollution Control Section had not previously prepared a Quarterly Report due to the date that the section began operations. Much of the information and data which was reported today will be contained in the Quarterly Report. This report will be mailed to the Authority members and will reduce the amount of details to be discussed at the meetings.

FUTURE PROGRAM.

The need for industry-wide study of air pollution problems effecting many similar plants was discussed and the suggestion was made that the Authority invite industries to organize committees for the purpose of studying problems and cooperating with the Authority in developing information which would be of assistance to the industry in the correction and prevention of any air contamination problems.

MOTION RE: EFFORT TO SECURE INDUSTRY-WIDE COOPERATION:

It was moved by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. King and carried that the Secretary be authorized to contact the lumber, pulp, foundry and other industrial associations in an effort to secure industry-wide cooperation in the study of air pollution problems.

Mr. King stated that the city officials need recommended rules and regulations so that municipal ordinances may be considered and in the meantime, the investigation of complaints should be delayed until the recommended rules and regulations have been prepared. Mr. King further stated that considerable field work will be required to develop these recommendations for municipal control. Mr. Everts added that the magnitude of the state-wide problem has not yet been determined and also there is a need to continue study of equipment and laboratory procedures which

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will be required to further the Air Pollution Control activities. It was the opinion of the Authority that if the basic data for air pollution control activities were to be collected the staff could not spend considerable time on the investigation of individual complaints.

Laboratory and field equipment that has been ordered or studied was also discussed and it was directed that additional equipment be ordered when it is determined that the items would be necessary.

Mr. Green suggested that the district engineers of the State Board of Health who are stationed in Pendleton, Eugene and Grants Pass be relied upon to make initial field investigations and report their findings to Mr. Hatchard and that if the particular complaints were very important that additional investigations could be undertaken.

MOTION RE: DISTRICT ENGINEER SERVICES FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL WORK.

It was moved by Mr. King and seconded by Mr. West and carried that arrangements be made for the district engineers' services for air pollution control activities and to budget one district engineer's salary and expenses for this work.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:

Mr. Hatchard suggested that a pamphlet be prepared which would briefly explain the Air Pollution Act and control activities for public information.

Mr. Green suggested that information be prepared for a newspaper article and that the health Education Staff, State Board of Health, collaborate on this material.

Mr. King suggested that it would be a good plan for the future to have a member of the staff speak on air pollution control activities before service clubs, Chambers of Commerce and other interested groups before the end of the year.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The chairman was authorized to call a meeting for December 3, 1952. There being

no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

December 3, 1952

The sixth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 3:10 P.M., Wednesday, December 3, 1952, in Room 936, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman; Oren L. King, Harold F. Wendel, Merle S. West, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary; R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section; W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and Frank Terraglio, Chemist.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the fifth meeting of the Authority having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, it was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the minutes as prepared by the Secretary be approved.

NATIONAL TOBACCO RESEARCH LEAGUE RE: SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES:

Mrs. John Stanley Dull, 1753 N. W. Aspen Ave., Portland, Oregon, representing the National Tobacco Research League, appeared before the Authority to request the Authority to assume jurisdiction over the problem of smoking in public places, particularly restaurants and public buildings. Mrs. Dull read parts of an article

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from the December 1952 Readers' Digest, to show the danger to public health from inhaling tobacco smoke. Mrs. Dull stated that the League desires legislation to prohibit smoking in public places. The League members believed that an appeal to the Air Pollution Authority was justified, and hoped that the Authority will determine what can be done about this problem. Mrs. Dull requested that a report be sent to the National League of Tobacco Research concerning the action taken. The Chairman stated that the same request was made to the Authority about a year ago and at that time it was assumed that the Authority did not have jurisdiction over air pollution within buildings. Mr. Wendel called attention to the section of the Air Pollution Control Act which in part reads, "to prevent the pollution of the air with impurities menacing the health and general welfare of the people of the State of Oregon", and that no mention was made whether this referred to the air inside buildings or outside.

MOTION RE: ADVICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CONCERNING CONTROL OF SMOKE INSIDE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. King, and carried that the advice of the Attorney General be secured to determine whether the Air Pollution Control Act gives the Authority the responsibility for control of air pollution within buildings. Mrs. Dull was advised that the Authority would investigate this matter and report would be made to the National Tobacco Research League.

STATUS OF AIR POLLUTION SAMPLING STATIONS:

Mr. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, explained the overall plan for locating particle fallout stations in the State and stated that the purpose of the initial sample collection is to collect information showing the present air pollution conditions. At present only the material falling out of the air is being collected and that additional air samples will be collected at the same stations to determine the quantity and quality of the small sized particles that remain suspended in the air. Certain gaseous concentrations will be measured in

the future when the field equipment is on hand, he pointed out.

There are now 137 stations in 36 communities operating in the State of which 27 are located in the Portland area. Roofs of schools or other public building are being utilized as locations for sample stations. It was necessary to develop simple equipment and procedures to carry on the study throughout the State. Mr. Hatchard introduced Mr. Terraglio, Staff Chemist, who then explained to the Authority the equipment that is being used and the procedures that were developed for collecting the fallout samples.

INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION ACTIVITIES:

Mr. Hatchard reported that 344 questionnaires had been mailed to lumber and wood working companies to secure information regarding waste wood disposal and that 115 replies had been received. State Board of Health district engineers assisted with this work by reviewing the county industry list and making additions or deletions. The Western Pine Association and the West Coast Lumbermens Association had been contacted regarding the formation of an industrial air pollution committee and it was learned that one committee appointed by the Associated Forest Industries could be arranged that would represent both the fir and pine industries. Mr. C.E. Ogle, Secretary for the Associated Forest Industries, promised to appoint such a committee.

OSWEGO RE: CINDERS AND CEMENT DUST:

Mr. Whitsell reported on the analyses of the particle fallout samples collected in the Oswego area as follows:

<u>Location of Sampling Point</u>	<u>Total Solids expressed in Tons per Square Mile per Month.</u>
Pinafore Restaurant 230 N. State St.,	56.3
Dahl House 41 S. State St.,	138
Grocery 365 S. State St.,	40
Residence 250 Furnace St.,	44.3
Bontys Plumbing 442 First St.,	47.7
Chevrolet Agency George Calder	54
Control Point	20.2

Accumulations of more than 25 tons per square mile per month indicates a dust problem in the area. It is possible to determine the general quality of the major constituents of fall out samples, and this will be done in the future.

Mr. Green asked if the Authority had sufficient information available regarding the dust condition to consider action for its abatement. Mr. Hatchard replied that it would be necessary to have laboratory analyses that would show the amount of dust from the major sources.

At this time the chairman asked Mr. H. R. Shipley, representative of the Oregon Portland Cement Company, if he desired to make any statements. Mr. Shipley replied that he was attending the meeting as an observer; however he did wish to point out that the cement plant is located within approximately 1/4 mile of three lumber and wood products plants and that it would be necessary to determine the quantity of material coming from these plants, road dust and other possible sources.

The Chairman pointed out to Mr. Shipley that the Authority and its staff were willing to work and cooperate with industries on air pollution problems; that the Authority was charged by law with certain duties and responsibilities, and that

the Authority desires to discharge such duties to the best of their ability and cooperation with all concerned; and requested that Mr. Shipley convey to his company the action taken by the Board and the attitude of the Authority in handling such problems.

The Authority members discussed procedure to follow in this type of problem in view of the fact that there was not sufficient data at this time and that the industries concerned have shown interest in working out a solution to the problem.

MOTION RE: INTERIM NOTIFICATION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO AIR POLLUTION.

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. King and carried that when complaints involving certain alleged offenders are supported by evidence that there is substantial air pollution, then the industries suspected of being contributors shall be notified of the conditions and be given the data that has been collected thus far so that the management will be advised.

NORTH SALEM RE: KEIZER SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY:

Mr. Whitsell reported that the Keizer Sand and Gravel Company had moved the hot-mix asphalt plant on October 1, 1952, to Klamath Falls temporarily and would not be operating again in the Keizer community until about June 1st. The management had consulted with the manufacturers of the plant equipment in Los Angeles, and learned that the plans for a wet collection system are available. Before plant operation is resumed in the Keizer district, the collection system will be installed. Plans for the collection system will be submitted to the Authority prior to construction.

The Chairman stated that as long as the company was making progress with their

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plans to collect the dust, no further action was necessary at this time.

MILWAUKIE RE: WESTERN DOOR AND PLYWOOD COMPANY:

Mr. Whitsell reported that no additional study of the complaint concerning the Western Door and Plywood Company, Milwaukie, had been made since the last meeting due to the staff's work on air sampling stations throughout the State. Three sampling stations are now operating in Milwaukie, but it will be necessary to locate additional stations closer to the Western Door and Plywood Company. After discussing this complaint, the Secretary was instructed to write a letter to the Western Door and Plywood Company calling their attention to the conditions.

PORTLAND RE: NU-BORA SOAP COMPANY, N. W. 12th and Hoyt Streets:

Mr. Whitsell stated that a wet collection system had been planned at the Nu-Bora Soap Co., by Mr. Crouch, Superintendent, however, Mr. Crouch had recently left the company. Mr. Easson, owner of the Nu-Bora Soap Co., had advised that the soap dust problem no longer existed due to operational changes. Tenants in the Pihl Transfer Company Bldg., located immediately north of the soap plant, claim that conditions are just the same as previously.

After discussing the complaint the Authority instructed the staff to continue its investigations of the problem, and report at the next meeting.

PORTLAND RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMP N. E. COLUMBIA BLVD.:

The informal advice of the Attorney General had been requested to determine if the Authority was responsible for investigating and abating smoke and fly ash from the N. E. Columbia Blvd., dump and other similar complaints. The Secretary read the reply received from the Attorney General which stated that the Authority does have jurisdiction and that the Authority should adopt rules and regulations embodying or clarifying the procedures outlined where they appear

vague in the Act.

Mr. Everts pointed out that complainant should furnish proof that property was actually damaged before the Authority take any action.

The Authority directed the staff to continue the investigation of this complaint and report at the next meeting.

BIENNIAL BUDGET 1953-55:

Mr. Everts explained the proposed biennial budget 1953-55 as set up and pointed out that the amount is \$5,000 less than the budget allowed by the 1951 legislature for the 1951-53 biennium. The matter had been discussed with the State Budget Director, and none of the items were questioned. The Secretary recommended that the legislature be requested to consider legislation which would return to the general fund unobligated balance as of June 30, 1953, to simplify the accounting and budgeting procedure.

MOTION RE: BIENNIAL BUDGET 1953-55:

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the budget as prepared be approved.

OUT-OF-STATE VISITS TO STUDY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES:

Mr. Everts explained the necessity for out-of-state visits by the engineers of the Air Pollution Control Section to confer with air pollution officials of other states and requested the approval of the Authority for such travel. He reported that he would like to have Mr. Hatchard visit Detroit-Windsor area sometime in the future; however the trip would not be scheduled until March or April 1953. After discussion, the Authority decided it would be wise to have Mr. Hatchard visit other agencies having to do with air pollution control in order to benefit by their experience.

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MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the present officers be reelected for 1953; namely, Carl E. Green, Chairman, and Oren L. King, Vice Chairman.

PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT QUARTER:

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff would be engaged in the following activities during the next quarter.

1. Preparation of preliminary report on the evaluation of the potential air pollution problem in Oregon.
2. Continue investigation of complaints which have been received.
3. Stimulate organization of air pollution industry committees.
4. Develop additional field techniques for measurement of air pollution values and continue study of equipment for laboratory and field use.
5. Prepare a report on the standards of atmospheric contaminants based on available reports.
6. Cooperative work with cities and counties wherever the establishment of air pollution control or zoning regulations are being considered.

Mr. King pointed out that there is a need for a study of the combustion of wood-waste as a fuel and suggested that this work might be done at Oregon State College.

Mr. Green stated that he would discuss this matter with George Gleeson, Dean of the School of Engineering, O. S. C. in the near future.

LABORATORY AND FIELD EQUIPMENT:

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that the material that had been ordered in August was now coming in slowly. The staff is continuing to study equipment on the market for this work and will order necessary units when it is determined

that the equipment can effectively be used.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The tentative date for the next meeting was set for February 18, 1953.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

January 7th, 1953

A special meeting of the Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 12:30 P. M., Wednesday, January 7, 1953 in Room 3, Aero Club Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Oren L. King, Harold F. Wendel and Merle S. West, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, also present were R. E. Hatchard, Wilbur J. Whitsell, and Frank Terraglio, Air Pollution Authority staff, and George W. Gleeson, Dean, School of Engineering, Oregon State College, and Cecil Quesseth, Assistant Attorney General, State Sanitary Authority.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The reading of minutes of the sixty meeting of the Authority was dispensed with since the minutes had been prepared and distributed to the members in advance.

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POLICY RE: CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION WITHIN CITIES:

The Chairman opened a discussion on the future policy of the Authority with regard to participation in air pollution control activities in cities throughout the state.

It was Mr. West's opinion that the Authority should cooperate with cities on problems of air pollution control, and that the Authority should gather information on the subject and make it available to cities. In smaller cities that cannot carry on a program, the Authority could furnish some assistance when serious problems develop, but cities should be advised that the Authority will expect them to carry on their own air pollution control programs.

Mr. King stated that as a city manager he was particularly interested in the policy developed by the Authority and that he had discussed the relationship with Mr. Herman Kehrl, Executive Secretary, Mr. Mark Westling, Public Works Consultant and Mr. Raymond C. Coulter, Legal Consultant, all of the League of Oregon Cities. Mr. King reported that it was their belief that the Authority should preserve local autonomy in the field of air pollution control and that the laws under which the Authority functions would not prevent a city from adopting air pollution control ordinances to handle local problems. It was Mr. King's belief that the Air Pollution Authority should consult with and furnish technical advice for cities.

Mr. Wendel stated that he had raised the question of state-city relationship initially to make certain that in the conduct of the state program that duplication of effort would be avoided and that air purity could be effected with the least cost to the tax payer.

Mr. Green made reference to the letter, signed by Francis Hill, Bruce Morrison and Edward Huffs Schmidt representing a committee of the Columbia Empire Industries Inc., and addressed to the Portland Air Pollution Committee in which the establishment of an air pollution control program in Portland was opposed on the grounds that

the State Air Pollution Authority could and should handle such matters. It was Mr. Green's opinion that neither the staff or the operating funds of the Air Pollution Authority would ever be sufficient to control or supervise the thousands of individual sources of air contamination which exist or would potentially exist in a city as large as Portland. It was Mr. Green's belief that such sources of air pollution could best be controlled by an adequate municipal program.

Dr. Erickson thought that the prime responsibility for control of local air pollution problems should rest with the cities and that they could adopt ordinances with standards equal to or higher than those established by the Authority.

He also recommended that in drafting a reply to the letter from the Portland Air Pollution Committee that the historical background that led to the creation of the Authority should be outlined and it should also be mentioned that at no time during the preparation of the law was it contemplated that the Air Pollution Authority would be responsible for the abatement of air pollution originating in cities unless the city should fail to correct the problem. He also suggested that it be pointed out to the Portland committee that the Air Pollution Authority has the responsibility for the control or abatement of air pollution which originates outside of cities or in adjacent areas over which local authorities have no control.

Dean George Gleeson then asked if the Air Pollution Authority was empowered to delegate its authority to a city that adopted an appropriate ordinance.

Attorney Quesseth did not believe that the Authority could relieve itself or any responsibility but that in so far as he could determine there was nothing to prevent a city from adopting an ordinance for local control of air contamination and the Authority could probably exercise jurisdiction if local authorities failed to enforce such ordinances.

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MOTION RE: CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION WITHIN CITIES:

It was moved by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. King and unanimously carried that the policy of the Air Pollution Authority with regard to the control of air pollution in cities would be as follows.

1. To preserve and encourage local autonomy on matters of air pollution control to the extent that cities would be expected to carry on local programs for air pollution control with such technical assistance and advice from the Air Pollution Authority as may be necessary.
2. Cooperate with cities in the furtherance of local air pollution control programs.
3. Collect and disseminate information to cities on the prevention and control of air pollution.

STUDY OF COMBUSTION PROBLEMS OF WOOD MATERIALS AND WASTE:

The Chairman then requested Dean George W. Gleeson to open the discussion on the subject of combustion of waste wood.

Dean Gleeson reported that the Oregon State College had undertaken a study of this problem several years ago and had arranged for use of a full scale burner at one of the local lumber mills. In addition studies had also been planned using a pilot unit at the college. He stated that when the professor in charge of the investigation left the college the studies were dropped.

When the matter was again brought to his attention in a letter from the Chairman of the Authority about a month ago, he was of the opinion that the investigation might be undertaken by the Forest Products Laboratory at the college. He learned later, however, that the Forest Products Laboratory had no authority to under-

take such studies.

It was the Dean's opinion that a solution to the problem might be obtained by either the improvement of combustion in existing facilities or the development of a new type of burner. Of the two he believed that the former offered the best possibility. He stated that in his experience that smoke and particulate matter could be eliminated from plants in which smoke stacks were used but that open burners were somewhat more of a problem.

Mr. Green asked if information was available which could be disseminated to industry; and the Dean reported that it was not.

Dean Gleeson suggested, however, an educational approach to the problem and that any further studies to be conducted by the college would require additional personnel and funds.

The concensus of opinion was that it should not be the policy of the Authority to solve such problems for industry, but to encourage industry to finance their own investigations and studies. Dean Gleeson supported this policy and suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the industry committee now being formed by the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon located in Salem.

#### QUARTERLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Mr. Hatchard spoke briefly on the activities of the staff during the last quarter of 1952.

Mr. Whitself summarized the results of analyses of samples collected at particle fallout sampling stations located in Portland, Milwaukie, Oswego, Oregon City, Corvallis, Astoria, North Bend and Coos Bay.

AUTHORIZATION FOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASE:

The Secretary requested authorization for the purchase of needed field and laboratory equipment as follows:

Automatic Filter Paper Sampler

Directional Particle Fallout Unit

Wind Speed and Direction Recorders

Additional stands for 30 fallout stations.

MOTION RE: EQUIPMENT PURCHASE:

It was moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that authorization for purchase of the equipment be granted.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE ACT RE: TRANSFER OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS:

The Secretary then read the proposed legislative act which would transfer unobligated funds from the 1951-1952 Air Pollution Authority account to the general fund after July 1, 1953. The principle of the bill was approved.

PORTLAND RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMP, N. E. COLUMBIA BOULEVARD:

The Authority then reviewed the report prepared by Mr. Whitsett on the burning of garbage and refuse at a site in the vicinity of N.E. Columbia Blvd., outside the city limits of Portland.

MOTION RE: SEIVERT REFUSE DUMP N. E. COLUMBIA BOULEVARD, PORTLAND:

After hearing a report of additional complaints which property owners had made to the staff, and learning that the problem could not be corrected unless the open burning of refuse is stopped; it was moved by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. King and carried that Mr. Seivert be cited to appear before the Authority and show cause

why action should not be instituted against him to abate the nuisance caused by the burning of refuse along N.E. Columbia Boulevard near the city of Portland.

INTERSTATE AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS:

The matter of handling interstate air pollution problems was then discussed. It was pointed out that the State of Washington had no air pollution laws, but that it was expected that the legislature in that state would attempt to establish a program this year.

The Secretary was then directed to bring to the attention of the Governor of Oregon and the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee the potential interstate air pollution problem and recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of appropriate authorities in the State of Washington to encourage the adoption of legislation.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The date for the next meeting was announced as February 18, 1953.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

SEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

February 18, 1953

The seventh meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, February 18, 1953, in Room 720, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman; Harold F. Wendel, Merle S. West, Members; Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary; R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section; W. J. Whitself, Associate Sanitary Engineer; Frank Terraglio, Chemist, and T. M. Gerow, District Engineer, Oregon State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the sixth meeting of the Authority and those of the special meeting held on January 7th, 1953, having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, it was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the minutes as prepared by the Secretary be approved.

PORTLAND RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMP, H. M. SEIVERT PROPERTY, N. E. Columbia Blvd.

The Secretary read the original letter of complaint and the chronology of the investigation and study of the nuisance conditions created by a burning refuse dump, located in the vicinity of Portland between Union Avenue and Vancouver Avenue north of Columbia Slough and operated by H. M. Seivert.

The Chairman stated that the purpose of discussing the matter at this meeting was in an attempt to reach an amicable settlement. However, he stated that if the nuisance conditions were not eliminated it would be necessary in the future to hold a public hearing under the provisions of Chapter 425, Oregon Laws 1951 and the Authority would then enter a formal order. The Chairman asked Mr. Seivert

if there was information that he desired to present to the Authority.

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Mr. Seivert and his attorney, A. E. Prag, stated that refuse burning operation was a land filling operation; that Mr. Seivert has resided in the area for forty years in which time twenty-two tenants have established business on the reclaimed ground and that business establishments located adjacent to the dump had not suffered ill affects from the operation of the dump. It was also stated that no complainants had contacted Mr. Seivert directly regarding the conditions and Mr. Seivert denied that any air pollution other than ordinary smoke from burning wood, paper and trash was coming from the dump. He reported that there are many other industries in the area causing disagreeable odors. The prevailing wind in the area is either northwesterly or southeasterly according to Mr. Seivert and therefore the refuse dump could not cause odor and fly ash complaints at the National Biscuit Company plant which is located directly south of the dump.

Mr. Wendel stated that according to the Air Pollution Control Act excessive smoke is air pollution and that although there are other sources of air pollution in the area, they were irrelevant to the consideration of the emissions from Mr. Seivert's dump.

The Chairman asked if any complainants present desired to make any statements.

Attorney R. L. Myers stated that he represented twenty complainants who own businesses or reside within one mile of the refuse dump and are affected by the smoke, fly ash and odor. In his investigation of conditions he has observed smoke and fly ash being carried from the dump to his clients' property. He stated that samples of the material and photographs of the conditions would be made available to the Authority upon request.

Mr. E. C. Struznik, a complainant residing at 910 N. E. South Shore Road, pointed

out that the emissions from the Seivert dump have caused nuisance conditions for many years; that at times, the burning is done twenty-four hours a day and the smoke and fly ash made living conditions very annoying. He reported that there are now some 250 permanent residents living in this area and that the population is increasing. He stated that the smoke collects in the low land and under certain weather conditions the prevailing winds did not cause much mixing and while there have been previous attempts to reduce the nuisance no relief has been obtained.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to summarize the field work that the staff has carried on in this matter. Mr. Hatchard stated that the first inspection of the refuse dump was made in July 1952, and that six subsequent inspections have been completed. He reported that the complainants and Mr. Seivert were contacted and recommendations were made to eliminate the burning of certain types of materials in order to reduce the generation of dense smoke. Later visits to the dump site, however, had disclosed that excessive smoke and fly ash emissions were coming from the dump and that while some improvement was observed after Mr. Seivert had reduced the amount of the material being burned which generally caused dense smoke, the experience in other areas had shown that open burning near business and residential areas will continue to cause nuisance conditions until either the burning is stopped or a properly designed incinerator is provided.

The Chairman asked Mr. Seivert if he had ever considered installing equipment to burn the refuse. Mr. Seivert replied that the filling operation will be completed by November 1, 1953, and that he would be willing to sign a letter to that effect.

Mr. West stated that he had visited the refuse dump earlier in the afternoon and had noted waste oil on the land north of Schmeer Road. Mr. Seivert stated

that this material would be covered with dirt and would not be burned.

MOTION RE: H. M. SEIVERT BURNING REFUSE DUMP:

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West and carried that Mr. Seivert be directed to abate the nuisance conditions created and existing by virtue of the emissions from open burning at the refuse dump within the next thirty days or to appear and answer formal charges as to why proceedings should not be instituted requiring him to abate the nuisance.

It was also agreed that if within the thirty day period Mr. Seivert could give some assurances or commitments to the Authority that will indicate that the nuisance is being abated, then the order to appear will not be issued, if the Authority believes Mr. Seivert is proceeding in good faith.

PORTLAND RE: NU-BORA SOAP COMPANY, N. W. 12th and Hoyt Streets:

The Secretary read the chronology of the complaint investigation and study of the nuisance conditions caused by the soap-dust emission from the Nu-Bora Soap Company located at 1240 N. W. Hoyt Street.

Mr. Don Lewis, representing Mr. Easson, owner of the soap company, stated that they thought the dust problem had been solved in early January by a change in the process. However, it has not been possible to control the moisture content of the soap to consistently prevent the discharge of soap dust. He acknowledged that the soap dust emission still existed and stated that they are planning now to build another dust collection house.

Mr. Wendel asked when they expected to complete the installation so that the nuisance would no longer be present.

Mr. Lewis said they hoped to have the unit working within thirty days, but that

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plans and specifications for constructing the dust house have not been prepared.

Mr. Wendel pointed out that if plans were not available the thirty day period seemed short and that probably sixty days would be required.

The Chairman asked if the Authority's staff had any comments. Mr. Hatchard stated that during one of the plant inspections a sample of the soap dust was collected.

The laboratory analyses of the sample showed that a large percentage of the soap particles were under one micron in size and that a gravity settling chamber could not be expected to remove this small sized material but that there were several wet-type collection processes that could be provided for this purpose.

The Chairman asked if any of the complainants present desired to make any statements. Mr. George Talbott, representing the Oregon Transfer Company located at 1238 N. W. Glisan one block south of the soap plant, said that the soap dust is a real annoyance to the tenants in their building, that dust affects the employees during the work day and that at times the dust deposits on their automobiles parked in the company's parking lot immediately south of the soap plant. He did not think there had been any improvement in the nuisance conditions.

Mr. Ward R. Schafer, Jr., representing Schafer-Wright Company located in the Pihl Transfer Company building at 1231 N. W. Hoyt, stated that the soap dust is a serious nuisance, that the employees in the building are affected by the dust and that during the summer the windows must be kept closed, in spite of the heat, to keep out some of the soap dust.

The Chairman advised Mr. Lewis to employ an engineer experienced in these

problems so that the soap dust collection system would operate properly.

Mr. Wendel requested the management to submit plans to the Authority before starting construction.

MOTION RE: NU-BORA SOAP COMPANY, PORTLAND:

It was moved by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West and carried that Nu-Bora Soap Company be directed to abate the soap-dust nuisance within sixty days or appear to answer formal charges as to why proceedings should not be instituted requiring them to abate the nuisance.

It was also agreed that if within the sixty day period Mr. Easson, owner of Nu-Bora Soap Company, can give some assurances or commitments to the Authority that will indicate that the nuisance is being abated, then the order to appear will not be issued.

PORTLAND RE: NORTHWEST NUT GROWERS:

Mr. James P. Nelson representing Northwest Nut Growers appeared before the Authority in regard to air pollution conditions affecting their new plant at 1601 N. Columbia Blvd. He stated that the Charlton Laboratory was retained to make a preliminary study of the conditions and that in their report, completed in January 1953, the recommendation was made that the situation should be investigated to determine the sources of the air pollution. He also stated that the company had brought the matter to the attention of the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners in December 1952.

The Secretary stated that a request for a field study was received from Mr. Dan Dibble, Chief Deputy, Civil Dept., and that a field investigation is now scheduled for early March 1953.

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PROPOSED WEATHER CONTROL LEGISLATION:

The Secretary summarized the provisions of Senate Bill No. 103 and House Bill No. 266 which have been introduced into the Legislature to control the activities of weather modification operations. He reported that Senate Bill No. 103 would require the Air Pollution Authority to review the weather modification plans in a specific area and consider approval within a ten day period. The Authority believed that the ten day period would be too short if new materials were being used which would require the staff to gather information on the matter.

The Authority directed the Secretary to write to Senator Ben Day, the sponsor of Senate Bill No. 103 to suggest the substitution of "a reasonable length of time" for the ten day period.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADVICE RE: TOBACCO SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES:

The Secretary read the Attorney General's letter relating to jurisdiction over tobacco smoking in public places. The Authority directed the Secretary to inform the National Tobacco Research League that the Authority does not have jurisdiction in this matter.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AP CONTROL SECTION:

Mr. Green reported that Messrs. Everts, Hatchard and he attended the February 18, 1953 meeting of the State Natural Resources Committee and discussed the initial air pollution control program. Governor Patterson and the committee members indicated that they were pleased to learn of the progress thus far.

Mr. Hatchard reported that (1) the preliminary report of the first particle fallout results were complete from 118 stations located in 38 communities, but that unusually heavy rainfall and winds caused considerable emergency

field work to maintain the stations. (2) Arrangements have been made with Dr. Yunker, Head of the O.S.C. Physics Department to have spectrographic analyses made of fallout samples from selected industrial areas, and it is hoped that semi-quantitative data regarding the presence of specific elements will be obtained in this matter. (3) The City of Eugene is now preparing a general type smoke control ordinance. The Air Pollution Authority staff has conferred with city officials regarding the proposed ordinance, and that the Springfield Planning Commission requested their City Manager to contact Eugene regarding coordination of the air pollution activities in both cities.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The tentative date for the next meeting was set for May 20, 1953.

ADJOURNMENT:

There Being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
 Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
 Air Pollution Authority

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The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 1st day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

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I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the State.

EIGHTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

May 20, 1953

The eighth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2: P.M., Wednesday May 20, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel and Merle S. West, Members, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Cecil H. Quesseth, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section; W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer and Frank Terraglio, Chemist.

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MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING:

The minutes of the seventh meeting of the Authority held on February 18, 1953, having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the minutes as prepared by the Secretary be approved.

TROUTDALE RE: CONSIDERATION OF COMPLAINTS:

Mr. M. B. McKay, an owner of agricultural land in Troutdale, appeared before the Authority and stated that the air pollution was adversely affecting certain types of crops. He asked if the Air Pollution Authority is now set up to study conditions in the state and adopt acceptable standards. Mr. McKay urged that the Authority proceed with field studies that would determine what the present air pollution conditions are in the Troutdale area and whether the air pollution is affecting agriculture or livestock.

Mr. Green stated that there are several damage suits now involved in litigation and asked Attorney Quesseth if it would be proper for the Authority to begin field

studies at this time.

Mr. Quesseth stated that we should not enter into suits now in court but there was no objection in conducting independent investigations in the area.

F. E. Price, Dean of the School of Agriculture, Oregon State College, informed the Authority that his department would be very happy to collaborate with the Air Pollution Authority and work in any manner to assist in the proposed study. He stated the problem would be to determine what additional data should be collected to answer the questions now presented. Furthermore, it would be necessary to consider what agency or personnel could be used.

Mr. Green asked if this would mean Mr. Price needed additional staff to cooperate in the study. Dean Price stated that first, he would have to know how much additional data would be required; however the leadership of a staff is now available.

Mr. Green asked if the Air Pollution Authority or Oregon State College Experiment Station should have additional funds to carry on the field investigation.

Dean Price thought that the college would need additional funds. The charges for chemical analyses have been definitely established and that they could outline a program and submit an estimated cost in the near future when the Authority has determined what additional information is desired.

The Secretary suggested that if the Board wished to proceed with the matter that it designate one of its staff or members to confer with Dean Price to determine if we are in a position to take on such a program.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE AREA:

It was MOVED by Mr. West, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that we authorize the staff to proceed with the field study and cooperate with the college in this activity.

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIAL AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE:

Mr. Charles E. Ogle, Secretary-Manager, Associated Forest Industries of Oregon, Salem, Oregon, which represents the lumber and paper industries in the State of Oregon stated the organization had appointed an air pollution committee and was ready to work with the Authority to determine what can be done to alleviate air pollution conditions. Mr. Ogle introduced the following members of the Committee to the Authority and stated they were present to learn about existing problems and to become acquainted with the Authority's activities:

1. Mr. Irving T. Rau
2. Mr. Truman W. Collins
3. Mr. J. R. Frum

The Secretary read a letter from Associated Forest Industries of Oregon dated February 13, 1953, which listed the names of the members on their Air Pollution Committee.

NORTH BEND RE: CINDER AND FLYASH COMPLAINT PETITION:

The Secretary read the petition signed by approximately 1200 North Bend residents, and Resolution No. 578 adopted by the North Bend City Council and signed by Mayor I. N. Hartley.

Mrs. Ben Flaxel representing the North Bend petitioners regarding the flyash problem stated that she and Mrs. I. Pittam had circulated petitions among the residents who live in the affected area in North Bend. She stated that the North Bend City Council had promised, over a year ago, that something would be done but nothing has been accomplished to date. She said that no particular industry is at fault but the petitioners believe that all of the industries should endeavor to correct the problem.

She stated that the conditions are so acute in North Bend that it is injurious

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to health and property values.

Mr. A. O. Karlen, Mgr., Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, North Bend, Oregon, stated that they are aware of the problem but believe they are not the sole offenders. The timber company has conducted two stack emission tests. The first measurement was made in December 1951, using Western Precipitation Company equipment. The engineer reported the plant was emitting about 50% of the cinders allowed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers dust discharge code. In January 1952, the Richfield Oil Company ran a combustion efficiency test. Six weeks ago another stack emission test was run but was made by the Combustion Engineering Company; however results have not been received. This information will be made available to the Air Pollution Authority as soon as Weyerhaeuser receive it. Mr. Karlen stated that the Weyerhaeuser plant is about two years old and that they have no dutch oven, forced draft or mechanical stoker. The stack test was made to determine just how much cinder and flyash was being emitted and whether or not the company could justify spending about \$150,000 to collect the emissions. Mr. Karlen stated that Weyerhaeuser Timber Company is very anxious to comply with all rules and regulations adopted by the Authority.

Mr. C. R. Leever, Chief Engineer, Mt. States Power Company, Albany, Oregon, stated they felt they were fairly innocent regarding the excessive cinders and flyash in North Bend especially since each burner stack at their plant has a cyclone type cinder collector and these units have been operating for many years and apparently are doing a good job. He reported, however, that Mt. States Power Co., is willing to cooperate in any possible way with the Authority and do whatever the Authority thinks should be done to correct the conditions.

Mr. Wendel asked if Mr. Leever had conferred with the other three companies regarding a cooperative effort to have stack emission measurements made.

Mr. J. W. Asplund, Mgr., Mt. States Power Company, Coos Bay, Oregon, stated as yet nothing has been agreed upon but the proposal had been discussed.

Mr. Asplund stated that it would be desirable to get the same firm to make the measurements so that a standard procedure would be used.

Mr. Green asked whether the study was to determine conditions around the plants or to determine the stack discharges.

Mr. Asplund informed the Authority that the study would be in connection with combustion since it was the burning of wood residue that caused the cinders.

Mr. James Boynton, Fire Chief, North Bend, Oregon, represented Mayor Hartley who was unable to attend. Mr. Boynton stated that he has lived in North Bend thirty-one years and the cinder problem has come up three or four previous times. In the past years the Fire Department took care of this situation since it was then called a fire hazard. Some years ago, the Mt. States Power Company emitted cinders and flyash and the Fire Department brought the matter to their attention; cinder collectors were installed and the condition was alleviated. Other industries have now moved in. The cinder prevailing now is sort of a moon-shaped cinder that seems to have an oily surface.

Mr. John L. Hawkins, General Manager, Irwin-Lyons Lumber Company, North Bend, Oregon, stated his firm desired to do everything possible to improve the conditions. Their plant is the oldest there and perhaps are contributing a lot to the problem. They have a wood waste burner which is an additional problem for Irwin-Lyons. Arrangements are being made for measuring the emissions and as soon as the study is complete a copy will be sent to the Authority.

Mr. Hatchard summarized analyses of samples collected from the six particle fallout stations in North Bend as follows: Four series of fallout samples have been

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collected since November 1952 and the average fallout in North Bend was found to be 80 tons per square mile per month. However, in the vicinity of Sherman and Oregon Streets an average fall of 500 tons per square mile per month was found. The prevailing wind during the sampling period greatly affects the area fallout. During trips to North Bend, plant visits have been made to determine what operational changes could be made to reduce the emissions. In April 1953, a letter was sent to the four industries pointing out the cinder and flyash and recommending that stack emission measurements be made and requesting a copy of the report by August 1, 1953. Replies have been received from the industries concerned stating they are interested in having the stack sampling done.

The Secretary asked about how long would it be to accomplish this study, and Mr. Green wondered if the industry representatives cared to speak on the matter as of this date.

Mr. Leever added that each plant has its own problem to eliminate and it was very difficult since they all are operating in such close proximity, and all of the industries pick up their steam loads about 7:30 in the morning.

Mr. Wendel asked if the cinder problem was caused by burning the wood for fuel and as a waste material and had any study been made of the amount of fuel burned for both purposes.

Mr. Hatchard stated that hog fuel is burned at the four industries to operate steam boilers and Irwin-Lyons and Menasha Plywood plant operated wood waste burners. The cinder emissions originate from both burning operations. However, field measuring equipment to determine the quantity of cinders from each operation falling in the area has not been available. A directional particle fallout unit was ordered in January and delivery is expected next week. He stated

that the emissions from the steam plants can be controlled by a combination of operational procedures and suitable collection systems. However, the cinders from the waste burners present a problem that has never been studied to determine what improvements will provide better combustion and less cinder and flyash.

Mr. Wendel stated that he would like to know if the wood waste burning could be reduced by hauling to low ground and requested the staff to determine the quantity of wood waste burned for disposal purposes rather than for steam generation.

Mr. Mowry Smith of Menasha Plywood Corporation, North Bend, reported that they are planning to install a new stack during the last week in August. He wanted to know if that was an adequate improvement or if there was something else they could do and asked that Mr. Hatchard go over the proposed work with their engineer.

Mr. Green advised him to employ engineers competent to do the work and the Authority's staff would cooperate. Mr. Green stated that inasmuch as we have these petitions indicative of the problem we should indicate to North Bend residents what is going to be done to correct the conditions.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the operators of the various mills do what they can to correct the individual problems between now and the next Authority meeting and at that time present a report on what has been accomplished and what is proposed for the future.

MOTION RE: NORTH BEND CINDER AND FLYASH COMPLAINT PETITION:

It was MOVED by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the industries concerned with this problem proceed with their investigational work and pursue improvements and report to the Authority regarding the progress and that the industries of the City of North Bend and other interested parties be notified of

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this action.

PORTLAND RE: SEIVERT REFUSE DUMP, N. E. COLUMBIA BOULEVARD:

A public hearing was conducted regarding the excessive smoke and flyash from the burning refuse dump located between Union and Vancouver Avenues, north of Columbia Slough.

Mr. R. L. Myers, attorney for the complainants, stated that the excessive smoke and flyash emissions have continued after April 1, 1953, which was the deadline that Mr. Seivert was given to reduce the emissions in accordance with the Authority's action at the February 18, 1953, meeting. Mr. Myers requested that the Authority adopt an order to abate this nuisance condition.

Mr. E.E. Nelson, Sanitation Department, National Biscuit Company, stated that the smoke and flyash causes excessive maintenance to keep the plant and grounds clean and submitted photographs, flyash samples and smoke and odor observations as exhibits.

W. J. Whitsell and R. E. Hatchard presented a summary of the field investigations of the dump operations and stated that excessive smoke and flyash emissions have continued.

Mr. Kenneth Gustin, owner of the Union Avenue Motel, stated that the smoke and flyash has been a nuisance in the area for many years and that previous petitions presented to the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners have not removed the nuisance. He further requested that the Authority enter an order to abate the nuisance condition. Mr. H. M. Seivert stated that the refuse dump has been leased to Matheny and Bacon Inc., effective June 1, 1953, and will be used as a building materials storing yard.

MOTION RE: SEIVERT REFUSE DUMP:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that findings of fact be made and that an order be adopted requiring H. M. Seivert to discontinue all burning at the refuse dump located between Vancouver and Union Avenues north of Columbia Slough until combustion facilities are provided to burn the material without producing nuisance conditions.

## BEFORE THE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Air Pollution from )  
 H. M. Seivert's Burning Refuse Dump )  
 located between Vancouver and Union ) ORDER  
 Avenues in the State of Oregon. )

This matter coming on regularly for final hearing on the 20th, day of May 1953, before the Air Pollution Authority of the State of Oregon consisting of Carl E. Green, Chairman, Harold M. Erickson, M. D., Harold F. Wendel and Merle S. West and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary and the Authority having heard all persons and parties interested and having given full consideration to oral and written evidence submitted at such hearing and having studied and considered the reports of its engineers pertaining to the smoke and flyash pollution of the air from the burning refuse dump owned by H. M. Seivert, and having heretofore on the 20th of May 1953, entered its findings of fact and now being fully advised in the premises,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. That from and after June 10, 1953, H. M. Seivert shall discontinue all burning at the refuse dump located between Vancouver and Union Avenues, North of Columbia Slough until combustion facilities are provided to burn the refuse without producing nuisance conditions.

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2. That the Secretary of this Authority be and hereby is directed to serve a certified true copy of this order together with the findings of fact pertaining to said matter, upon H. M. Seivert and R. L. Myers, Attorney for the complainants.

DATED this 29th, day of May 1953.

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary

BEFORE THE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY  
OF THE  
STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Air Pollution from )  
H. M. Seivert's Burning Refuse Dump )  
located between Vancouver and Union ) FINDINGS OF FACT  
Avenues in the State of Oregon. )

WHEREAS, the above entitled matter came on for final hearing on the 20th, day of May 1953, before the Oregon Air Pollution Authority consisting of Carl E. Green, Chairman; Harold M. Erickson, M. D., Harold F. Wendel and Merle S. West and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, all members being present throughout said hearing; and,

WHEREAS, due notice was given of the time and place of said hearing by registered mail upon H. M. Seivert, 5 N. E. Columbia Boulevard, owner of the refuse dump, and,

WHEREAS, the following appeared and were heard, H. M. Seivert, owner of

the refuse dump, Robert L. Myers, Attorney for the complainants, Elmer E. Nelson, Chief, Sanitation Department, National Biscuit Company, Kenneth Gustin, owner, Union Avenue Motel, Wilbur J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, Richard E. Hatchard, Chief, Air Pollution Control Section, and,

WHEREAS, the said parties and all persons interested were given full opportunity to be heard and oral and written statements and evidence pertaining thereto were received considered and filed by this Authority and,

WHEREAS, Chapter 425, Oregon Laws, 1951, declares it to be contrary to the public policy of this state to discharge into the air solids, liquids or gases so as to cause such injury to human, plant or animal life or to property as constitutes a public nuisance:

Now, THEREFORE, the Authority having given full consideration to the statements and evidence submitted by all interested parties at said hearing and having studied and considered the reports and investigations made by its engineers pertaining to the smoke and flyash pollution of the air from the burning refuse dump owned by H. M. Seivert and now being fully advised in the premises makes the following findings of fact to wit:

1. H. M. Seivert is the owner of the land located between Vancouver and Union Avenues north of Columbia Slough and is the owner of a refuse dump at this location.
2. Miscellaneous waste material is brought to the dump by trucks or trailer for which a fee is charged for the disposal service. Garbage is not accepted at the dump. The combustible material is burned more or less continuously along the edge of the dump.
3. A petition signed by twenty-four property owners was presented February, 1952 to the Multnomah Board of County Commissioners who ordered the Health Department to investigate the health menace. The County Health

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Department investigation concluded that the dump was not an actual or potential health problem.

4. A complaint petition from twenty property owners was presented to the Authority June 11, 1952, requesting removal of this source of air pollution. Subsequent field investigations by the Authority's staff disclosed that excessive smoke and flyash were originating from the burning dump and that the smoke and flyash discharge was in violation of the public policy of the State of Oregon as expressed in Chapter 425, Oregon Laws 1951.
5. At the informal authority hearing February 18, 1953, Mr. Seivert was directed to abate, within thirty days, the nuisance conditions caused by open-burning at the dump or to appear and answer formal charges.
6. On March 17, 1953, a letter was received from H. M. Seivert outlining his proposed plan of operations which consisted of accepting only trash and refusing materials which produce flyash or odors when burned.
7. Letter was received March 25, 1953, from Mr. Seivert stating that the dump was to be closed April 1, 1953, except for some lumber mill products to clean up left over brush on the dump.
8. Nine field investigations between April 2, and April 22, 1953 indicated that the dump was not closed. Trucks and trailers were observed discharging miscellaneous refuse. Large fires extending the full length of the dump causing heavy smoke and flyash discharges were noted. Complaints from adjacent property owners have continued.
9. Particle fallout stations were located at four points in the area. The fallout was found to be heavy.
10. In other areas where air pollution control laws are in effect the open burning refuse dump adjacent to other business and residential use

had to be curtailed. It has been necessary to either operate a dumping land fill dump or to burn refuse in an incinerator properly designed to produce complete combustion and minimize flyash.

11. That the discharge of heavy smoke and flyash into the air by H. M. Seivert, his agents and employees, as aforesaid, is contrary to the public policy of the State of Oregon, as declared and set forth in Chapter 425, Oregon Laws, 1951.

DATED this 29th, day of May 1953.

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

SAUVIES ISLAND RE: FLUORIDE EMISSIONS:

Mr. R. W. Fraser, Sauvies Island, appeared before the Authority to present a complaint regarding fluoride emissions from the Alcoa plant. He stated that this was a problem that covered the whole city of Portland and created serious contamination inasmuch as cattle are dying from it, humans are affected and crops can not successfully be raised. Mr. Fraser told the Authority that Oregon State College has conducted experiments which show that the fluoride emission is still causing extreme damage. He realizes that the source is a plant on the Washington side of the river but asked if we have some power to require controls to stop this nuisance.

Mr. Quesseth suggested they seek voluntary cooperation from the company.

Mr. R. W. Fraser stated the company has already been in Federal Court and even though he secured a judgment against them fluoride contamination still exists. He tried to secure an injunction against the plant and it was said that due to the war and the need for aluminum all plants must be operated.

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Mr. Quesseth stated that as far as a Washington offender was concerned this Authority could do nothing directly. However, perhaps sampling could be made of the air on the Oregon side and we could then take the matter up with the officials in the State of Washington.

Mr. R. W. Fraser stated that he would very much like to see some sort of a resolution passed by the Authority to conduct an investigation in the city of Portland to see that people are not being harmed by the plant.

Dr. Erickson stated the State Board of Health had cooperated with the University of Oregon Dental School and had made a study of some sixty children living on Sauvies Island. This study found no evidence of fluoride toxicity, no changes in teeth or bones; however this was the only study regarding fluoride damage the Board of Health had carried on.

In reply Mr. R. W. Fraser stated that doctors had advised people to move out of the area and his own doctor had given him like advice.

Mr. William M. Fraser, Sr., reported that he owns 600 acres on Sauvies Island and already has lost about 250 head of cattle and he further stated that Dr. Foskett, Pathologist at Emanuel Hospital, advised him not to eat any of the contaminated cattle or any of the vegetation.

Mr. William Fraser stated all that was asked of Alcoa was to eliminate their fluoride discharge and while they spent one million and a quarter to put on controls, it was testified in court that they were letting escape 1150 pounds of fluoride a day. He also stated that Alcoa employs a veterinarian who claims they can not find any fluorosis in the cattle. The trouble, claimed Mr. William Fraser, is that very few people have enough money to fight Alcoa and he urged that the Authority take some action. Mr. Fraser informed the

Authority that there was considerable data available to study.

Mr. Green stated that if this data is now available and can be obtained by our staff he could see no reason why this Authority could not take up the matter with the aluminum company or the State of Washington and get some action.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Authority collect such data as it can and with the advice of the Attorney General's office take any and all action that may elicit the cooperation of the Aluminum Company of America and any and all official bodies in the State of Washington from whom we can secure assistance.

PORTLAND RE: REYNOLDS ALUMINUM PLANT, TROUTDALE, OREGON:

Mr. Robert S. Strebin, Troutdale, Oregon, appeared before the Authority and stated that he is a cattle raiser in this area and has suffered very heavy losses due to fluoride poisoning. He stated that a year ago or more facts were given to the Secretary regarding this nuisance. At that time Mr. Strebin stated that the Authority gave assurances that this nuisance would be one of the first studies undertaken but nothing has been done. Mr. Strebin stated that four of his horses had recently died and showed pictures of a bull which he reported would perhaps have been a prize winner at the fair but has been so badly affected that he will soon be destroyed. He further stated that he can not use the hay grown in that area for feeding purposes and the animals now are not fit for human consumption. He stated that the aluminum company at Troutdale does not deny emitting about 700 pounds of fluoride a day and he doubts that their controls are operating a good part of the time.

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Dr. Erickson assured Mr. Strebin that we intend to take action to cooperate with the college to extend studies previously made so that the present conditions would be known.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Authority is concerned with this problem and he added that he thought that the complaint representations made today against this plant was by far the most serious complaint in the state and that we should begin study of this problem immediately.

Mr. Green recalled that in a previous meeting the Chief Chemist for the Reynolds Aluminum Company was present and he had stated that extensive improvements to the fluoride collection system had been provided in 1949 and 1950. The improvements may have improved conditions some but apparently have not alleviated them altogether.

Mr. Wendel reiterated the fact that this case should be investigated at once and that if the allegations are true then we should take appropriate action to gain compliance with state statutes.

MOTION RE: REYNOLDS ALUMINUM COMPANY, TROUTDALE, OREGON:

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Reynolds Aluminum Company be notified that complaints have been made charging the Company with serious contamination of the air, detrimental to human, animal and plant life; that the Air Pollution Authority intends to make an investigation of this situation and that if conditions are found as alleged the Authority will have no alternative under Chapter 425, Oregon Laws 1951, than to take such action as necessary to enforce the said statute.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE: ZONING PROVISIONS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS:

Mr. Lloyd Anderson, Sr. Planner, Multnomah County Planning Commission, appeared before the Authority and stated that a Planning Commission had been approved in the last election to regulate land use in the unincorporated areas. Mr. Anderson advised that the zoning regulations are now being prepared to establish the districts and the Zoning Commission desires a policy-statement from the Authority regarding the administrative procedures to handle the air pollution problems in the districts. He requested advice whether or not the zoning regulations should state specific requirements regarding air pollution in the land use districts or whether these matters should be referred to the Authority for review.

The Secretary asked Mr. Anderson if the Planning Commission had ordinances ready to adopt. Mr. Anderson stated that he hoped before the next Authority meeting to have adopted zoning ordinances.

Mr. Green advised Mr. Anderson that the Authority had not yet adopted standards since it was in the process of gathering data and it may be some time before we do have sufficient data to warrant the adoption of standards.

Dr. Erickson stated that he believed that all the County Zoning Commission could do was refer industries with possible air pollution problems direct to the Air Pollution Authority and when we develop standards the requirements could then be written into the zoning ordinances. Dr. Erickson further suggested that perhaps the County could screen cases, delete certain types of industry and refer only the questionable cases to the Authority.

Mr. Green suggested that the new industries who possibly have an air pollution problem be required by the Multnomah County Planning Commission to submit

their data to the Air Pollution Authority for approval.

MOTION RE: MULTNOMAH COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION PROVISIONS FOR AIR  
POLLUTION IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS:

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson, seconded by Mr. West, and carried that the Secretary prepare an administrative policy statement for submission to the Multnomah Planning Commission that will bring to the attention of new industries planning to locate in Multnomah County that there is a State Air Pollution control law, that industries must meet the Authority's requirements, and that the Multnomah County Planning Commission should first examine the permit requests and refer only the cases with possible air pollution problems to the Authority for consideration and action.

Mr. Green directed that the Secretary submit the policy to the Authority members by mail for approval before the Authority meets again, if that is necessary; otherwise have it ready for consideration at our next meeting.

LABORATORY AND FIELD EQUIPMENT:

The Secretary requested authorization for buying needed laboratory and field equipment.

It was MOVED by Mr. West, seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that necessary laboratory and field equipment be purchased before June 30, 1953.

Date for the next meeting was to be set upon call by the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary  
Air Pollution Authority

SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

August 11, 1953

A special meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 8:30 A.M. Tuesday, August 11, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Mr. Thomas C. Enright, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section and W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer.

GOLD HILL RE: COMPLAINT ON DUST AND OIL VAPOR DISCHARGE FROM HOT-MIX ASPHALT PLANT.

The Chairman stated that the main purpose of this special meeting was to consider further action on a complaint regarding dust and oil vapor discharge from a hot-mix paving plant located near Gold Hill, and requested the Secretary to read the chronology report of the Authority's staff and the August 1, 1953 letter from F. L. Somers and the Central Heating Company, owner of the paving plant.

Mr. Green stated that the letter did not indicate to him that the owners wished to cooperate in the reduction of the dust and oil vapor discharge and that Mr. Somers apparently believed that no unsatisfactory condition existed and therefore the next move was for the Authority to consider the matter.

Mr. Glen G. Byrnes, representing Central Heating Company, stated that he had previously noticed the dust from the plant but that it did not seem abnormal to him and added that there are five hot-mix plants in Portland operating with similar type paving plant equipment but that he was not aware of any complaints from these operations. In Gold Hill, Mr. Byrnes said that the owner of the Lazy Acres Motel is the only complainant and that the paving plant would be out of that locality in two weeks' time.

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Mr. Green explained that the Authority had considered a complaint pertaining to a hot-mix plant north of Salem about a year ago, and advised Mr. Byrnes that the Authority's position is that a hot-mix paving plant or any other plant can be so constructed and operated that nuisance conditions can be prevented.

Mr. Byrnes said that his company had purchased the largest portable commercial dust collector on the market last year which cost approximately \$14,000.00 and that they believed the dust collection was being properly handled.

Mr. Green asked Mr. Byrnes if they ever contemplated using a water spray to control the dust. Mr. Byrnes replied that several changes had been tried at the Gold Hill plant to reduce the dust and that the draft had been reduced 50% but they didn't believe that a water spray was necessary since this was a very expensive operation for a small amount of paving and he suggested also that before taking action on this plant that all the paving plants in Oregon should be inspected instead of just concentrating on one. Mr. Byrnes stated that only ten days of plant operations would be needed to finish the job since there was only ten thousand tons more of paving needed.

Mr. Byrnes stated further that complainants of this kind have gone to court previously but it never has been proven that there has been any ill health caused by the paving plant discharges and that the dust emissions are a nuisance but that is all. The operation of a paving plant at any one location happens so infrequently he could not understand why the Lazy Acres Motel owner is so disturbed about it. He stated that this matter had been taken up with The American General Contractors Association which is very interested in the proceedings but there was insufficient notice of the meeting to have a representative present.

Mr. Hatcherd stated that Mr. T.M. Gerow, District Engineer, had made a preliminary area survey on July 23, 1953, and that the dust emissions from the

paving plant were heavy and had deposits on the property north of the Rogue River west of the Gold Hill city limits, and that Mr. Whitsell and Mr. Hatchard had also made an area survey July 30, and that heavy dust deposition was noted then on the residences and the Lazy Acres Motel which required excessive cleaning. Mr. Hatchard conferred with Mr. Somers, co-owner, of the hot-mix plant to learn what corrections had been tried. The changes made had reduced the dust discharge some but the nuisance conditions were still present, Mr. Hatchard reported, and that he had also discussed with Mr. Somers additional corrections that could be made and had recommended that Mr. Somers contact the Service Engineer of the Madson Equipment Company, who built the equipment, for detailed advice.

Mr. O.H. Bengston, representing E. R. Drake, et al, presented to the Authority five letters of complaint from property owners in the vicinity and stated that the complainants appreciated the Authority's efforts to reduce the dust and oil discharges since considerable damage has been done to business. Mr. Bengston stated that Mr. E.R. Drake, owner of the Lazy Acres Motel, had suffered financial loss and has been caused a great amount of additional cleaning work. Other property owners stated that they have suffered from nasal and throat irritations, that vegetation has been damaged in the gardens and their properties covered with oily dust.

Dr. Erickson asked how the location of the paving plants are determined and the Chairman replied that the State Highway Commission probably designates certain areas where rock is available and that the contractors then select a location in the area and enter their bid.

The Chairman asked Attorney Enright what action the Authority could take under the statute and Mr. Enright replied that the formal procedure outlined in the statute required a public hearing in order for the Authority to adopt an order

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and then if satisfactory corrections were not made to file a motion for a temporary injunction in the Circuit Court but this procedure required time. Attorney Enright explained that the statute also provided for summary abatement which did not require a public hearing.

Mr. Hatchard stated that it may actually be a much longer time than just ten successive days before the paving plant is finished since the paving might require almost a month to complete.

Dr. Erickson stated that the Authority should take immediate action even though there may not be sufficient time to make such action effective.

MOTION RE: GOLD HILL HOT-MIX ASPHALT PLANT

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that it is hereby resolved; in the matter of air pollution from the hot-mix paving plant located near Gold Hill:

1. That the discharge into the air of solids, liquids and gases from the operation of hot-mix asphalt plants, so as to cause such injury to human, plant or animal life or to property as constitutes a public nuisance should be immediately discontinued.
2. That the conditions associated with the operation of the hot-mix asphalt plant are such as to require immediate action to protect the public health and welfare and it is directed that action be taken for the immediate abatement of the nuisance.
3. That the Attorney General of the State of Oregon be instructed to take appropriate action in order to secure immediate abatement of the nuisance.
4. That the Secretary of this Authority be and is hereby directed to serve a certified true copy of this Resolution together with Findings of Fact

pertaining to said matter upon Central Heating Company, F. L. Somers, The Oregon Highway Commission, and Irving Allen, attorney for the complainants.

OREGON HIGHWAY COMMISSION:

The Chairman suggested that the matter of paving plant emissions should be taken up with the Highway Commission in order to develop a policy that would prevent air pollution problems from paving plant operations.

Dr. Erickson and Mr. Wendel agreed that the Secretary should write a letter to the Highway Commission.

TROUTDALE RE: PLANT VISIT INVITATION, August 14.

The Secretary advised the Authority that we have made some studies at the plant and have collected air samples from the area, and that an invitation from the Reynolds Metal Company had been received for the Authority and staff to tour the plant on August 14, in detail in order to observe the work on the agriculture test plots and to discuss the problem. The Secretary stated that the conference with the Oregon State College has not been held due to difficulty in arranging an agreeable date with Dean Price.

Mr. Wendel asked whether the complaints have continued and whether the area study was being expedited. Mr. Hatchard stated that no direct complaints have been received since May 20, 1953 Authority meeting and the staff was spending considerable time collecting data.

Dr. Erickson stated that it is very important to gather data but inasmuch as Oregon State College and others have spent years in gathering data and making experiments it seems more important to coordinate the work with them to find out what additional studies should be made.

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The Secretary explained that the Governor will be making an appointment to fill the present vacancy and that the next meeting could be arranged afterwards.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:00 A. M.

Respectfully submitted,

CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

## NINTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

October 9, 1953

The ninth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:15 P. M., Friday, October 9, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel and Merle S. West, members, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Thomas Enright, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer and Frank Terraglio, Chemist.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING.

The minutes of the eighth meeting of the Authority held on May 20, 1953, and the minutes of the special meeting of the Authority held August 11, 1953 having been prepared and distributed to the members in advance, it was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the minutes of these meetings

be approved as prepared by the Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Chairman then announced that in view of the resignation of Mr. Oren L. King a vacancy existed in the office of vice-chairman of the Air Pollution Authority. It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that Mr. R.P. Dixon be elected Vice Chairman of the Air Pollution Authority.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL.

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the appointment of Mr. Thomas Enright as legal advisor for the Air Pollution Authority be confirmed and that the Secretary so advise the Attorney General.

GOLD HILL, RE: COMPLAINT OF DUST AND OIL VAPOR DISCHARGE FROM PAVING PLANT.

At the request of the Chairman Mr. Enright summarized the legal actions which were undertaken to stop excessive dust and oil vapor discharge from the paving plant located at Gold Hill which was operated as a joint venture of the Central Heating Company, Eugene, and the F. L. Somers Company, Klamath Falls. Mr. Enright stated that a preliminary injunction was served but was set aside when the Circuit Judge granted a Writ of Review. He also reported that due to a completion of its contract the operation of the paving plant was discontinued before the appointed hearing date.

Mr. Wendel asked if the Authority's action taken in the Gold Hill complaint would have any effect should the paving operation plant resume operation in another location.

Mr. Enright stated that the operation of this paving plant in another location would be a separate matter and must be treated as such.

NORTH BEND. RE: STATUS OF CINDER AND FLYASH PROBLEM.

Mayor I. N. Hartley, North Bend, advised that he was present at the Authority

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meeting to secure information regarding the Authority's progress on the cinder and flyash problem in North Bend. Mayor Hartley described the continuing nuisance conditions from the cinders and soot which has been present during the past 2-1/2 years and stated that property values have declined and that residents will be moving away from North Bend if conditions do not improve. Mayor Hartley asked if the Authority expected North Bend to handle the local situation or if the Authority planned to handle it alone. In either case, the City of North Bend would do everything to cooperate but the city could not solve the problem without assistance.

The Chairman informed Mayor Hartley that the State Air Pollution Authority has certain responsibilities which they propose to perform; but that the Authority believed that cities, particularly the larger ones having complex and numerous air pollution control problems also have some responsibility of their own and the cities could assist greatly by reviewing plans and issuing permits for the installation of proper combustion equipment and the necessary air pollution control facilities.

The Chairman explained that the Authority must gather basic information and facts and cooperate with cities. Mr. Hatchard was asked to review the status of the problem.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that an interim report on North Bend's cinder and flyash problem had been prepared by the staff and he then summarized the activities on the North Bend cinder problem. Mr. Hatchard stated that the study in North Bend began in November 1952. In April 1953 a volunteer committee circulated petitions and secured 1125 signatures of citizens asking for immediate abatement. The Authority's staff contacted the industrial plants to secure information. In April the Authority requested each of the four industries to have a stack emission study made in order to find out how much material was

being discharged. Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority had requested that the reports be submitted by August 1, 1953, but the only report received thus far was from the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. The Mountain States Power Company report has not yet been received and the Authority has been advised that the Irwin-Lyons Lumber Company emission study was scheduled for the week of October 19, 1953. He reported that the Menasha Plywood Corporation had asked if it was necessary that a study be made of their particular plant since they had planned to modify boiler equipment and install appropriate cinder collection equipment. The company had also advised the Authority that estimates from contractors and engineering firms were received but as yet no decision has been made when the cinder collectors or other modifications will be provided.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the summary of each of the fallout stations in North Bend showed wide variations during various seasons of the year and displayed a Wind Rose chart prepared from the U. S. Weather Bureau records together with the correlation of the wind record and the particle fallout found in North Bend.

Mr. Green asked what had been accomplished from a tangible point of view to reduce air pollution in North Bend.

Mr. Hatchard replied that operational controls had been tried at plants to reduce smoke and cinder discharges but that the area studies had not shown any significant improvement from these efforts.

Chief Engineer C. R. Leever of Mt. States Power Company then submitted to the Authority the cinder emission report for their North Bend steam plant. Mr. Leever stated that his company did not believe that they were big offenders; that they are discharging a minor portion of the cinders in the area and believe that the test report will bear this point out. He stated if there is anything further his company can do to alleviate this situation they would be happy to consider it.

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The Chairman directed the Authority's staff to review the report and furnish the Authority with comments and recommendations at the next meeting.

Mr. Whitsell stated that Mrs. Robert Pittam had telephoned from North Bend to report that the cinder fall on the morning of October 9, was extremely heavy and that it appeared worse than any previous time.

Mayor Hartley said that the streets are literally covered with oily soot but that previous to about 2-1/2 years ago there were just cinders and sawdust, but now there also is a heavy black soot.

Mr. Green asked if this condition coincided with the beginning of operations of a new industry and Mayor Hartley replied that it did.

Mr. Wendel wanted to know if we had to wait for the Menasha Plywood report before we could go any further since he said it seemed to him that we could proceed on the information at hand.

Mr. Green asked if the technical staff had sufficient data to determine the source of the trouble.

Mr. Hatchard said that the staff would like to have an opportunity to study the cinder discharge reports of the Mt. States Power Company and Irwin-Lyons Lumber Company.

Mr. West asked if we had any complaints from Coos Bay, and Mr. Hatchard replied that no direct complaints had been received from Coos Bay residents.

Mr. Green asked if there were any further data that the staff needed to secure from the particular plants and Mr. Hatchard stated he did not believe plant information other than the cinder emission reports would be needed.

Mr. Everts stated there are four industrial plants in North Bend burning wood-waste and if all four are causing the trouble then the Authority's action should be directed to all four. However, if the staff's study shows there are one or two plants creating the problem then the Authority's action should be directed to the particular plants. Mr. Everts advised that the staff's studies should indicate the source of the excessive cinder discharge.

Mr. Green wanted to know how long would it take the staff to proceed after reports are obtained from the industrial plants concerned.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it would depend on how many other communities in the state demanded attention at the same time. However, he believed it would not take a great deal of time to study the reports and correlate the data with the area study.

Mr. Everts read to the members a letter from Menasha Plywood Corporation dated October 7, and signed by Mr. Mowry Smith. Mr. Green asked if any communication had been received from Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company and Mr. Hatchard replied that we had received additional data requested after reviewing the cinder discharge report but nothing else. Mr. Green asked what the conclusions were in the report and Mr. Hatchard said the conclusion stated in the report that as long as the steam plant operation was maintained under 60,000 pounds of steam per hour they met with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers dust loading code requirements.

Mr. Wendel then wanted to know how soon the staff could make recommendations to the Authority regarding the North Bend problem.

Mr. Hatchard advised that recommendations could be made shortly after the Irwin-Lyons cinder discharge report was received.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Enright what course of action should be pursued after the staff had the necessary data.

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Attorney Enright informed the Authority that as far as the procedure goes it would be proper to inform the management of each plant of the causes of complaint and notify them what corrections are expected. At the same time a hearing should be scheduled twenty days after the date of the notice thus giving the parties an opportunity to appear and present their case. Attorney Enright also stated that after presentation of evidence and statements the Authority could then adopt an order directing responsible parties to comply with the state law. Upon failure to do so, the Authority could then proceed to secure court action to enforce compliance.

MOTION RE: NORTH BEND

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that after the cinder emission reports are received and reviewed that the Secretary be directed to communicate with the management of plants that are discharging excessive material and request that they take necessary action to reduce emissions to tolerable levels and report their progress to the Authority at its next meeting.

SAUVIES ISLAND COMPLAINT RE: FLUORIDE EFFECTING CATTLE.

Mr. Earl Reeder of Rt. 1, Box 124, Portland, Oregon, appeared before the Authority to describe the condition of his dairy cattle he alleged are affected by fluorides from the Aluminum Corporation of America Plant at Vancouver, Washington. Mr. Reeder stated that the operation of a dairy on his land had been carried on since 1853; that they never had experienced any trouble until the aluminum plant began operations. He then started losing cattle. Their teeth were affected, the legs of the animals became swollen and finally developed into split hoofs. He called in veterinarians and they didn't know what the trouble was but one said it might be due to fluorine. Mr. Reeder stated that he conferred with representatives of the aluminum company and they said it was hoof rot although five other veterinarians said it was not hoof rot. In one winter, Mr. Reeder stated, four-

teen heifers died and that he finally made a half settlement with Alcoa.

Mr. Reeder reported that when Alcoa officials said that fluoride controls were operating at the Vancouver plant and there was no reason why a herd could not be raised he bought a herd of cattle but didn't have them on the farm over six months before they began to show signs of upset and now they are all "going to pieces." Mr. Reeder stated that he now is treating the cattle for split hoofs and claimed that his cows are getting fluorine out of the clover pasture which once was good for the cattle. He stated further that Alcoa claims there is no fluorine and that Washington State College and Oregon State College have been employed by Alcoa to make tests and that no fluorine has been found. Mr. Reeder said he has gone to the County, City and State but so far has received no help. Mr. Reeder stated that he took a cow to Oregon State College to be checked for fluoride poisoning and seven years later got a report that the cow had 1300 ppm of fluorine and he stated that the Bureau of Animal Industries is the only agency that has ever given any help. Mr. Reeder requested the Authority to do something about this matter.

Mr. Wendel told Mr. Reeder that he was of the opinion that the State of Washington has no statutes in that state on air pollution control and that the only recourse then would be civil action and then asked if there is anything the Oregon Air Pollution Authority could do in taking the matter up with the Authorities in the State of Washington.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Enright regarding the legal aspects of the case. Attorney Enright stated that he had not studied the law on such matters but thought such a case would have to go to the Federal Court because it involved a matter between states. Mr. Enright promised the Authority he would investigate the law and advise later.

Mr. William M. Fraser, Rt. 1, Box 118, Portland, Oregon, stated that he had lost

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additional cattle since he appeared before the Authority during the May 20, meeting, and that forty-six head of cattle have died since the first of the year. Mr. Dixon asked if Mr. Fraser had legal proceedings underway. Mr. Fraser stated he did.

The Chairman asked Mr. Reeder to submit to the Authority a letter briefly covering the situation described.

MOTION RE: SAUVIES ISLAND

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon that we submit our findings and write a strong letter to the Governor of the State of Washington protesting the fluoride discharge from the Aluminum Company of America. The Authority discussed the motion and considered other procedures.

Mr. Enright offered to investigate the legal aspects of the matter and submit recommendations to the Secretary who in turn would ask for an opinion of the State Attorney General regarding the proposed action.

Mr. Green asked Mr. Enright to proceed on this basis and report to the Secretary.

TROUTDALE RE: FLUORIDE EFFECTS.

The Secretary reported that the staff has collected a series of random samples in the Troutdale area; that in order to make use of this data it appeared necessary to correlate the findings with the studies that Oregon State College experiment station has been conducting since 1948. Mr. Everts explained that he and Mr. Whitsell had conferred with Dean Price and Dr. Compton to discuss the Troutdale fluoride problem and that as a result of this meeting it was decided that a future meeting should be arranged so that representatives of the Oregon State College experiment station, agricultural property owners in Troutdale and the Authority

staff could develop future plans for collecting data. Mr. Everts advised the Authority that this meeting had recently been held; that Dr. Compton and Mr. Henderson of the Oregon State College experiment station and Dr. N.B. MacKay from Troutdale and members of the Authority staff were present. At this meeting Dr. MacKay brought out the fact that the residents of Troutdale-Corbett eventually desire the Authority to adopt standards to limit the discharges from industrial plants and that continuous air sampling be carried on to collect necessary data. At this meeting it was decided that the Authority staff would select certain sampling stations in the Troutdale area; that in the near future would discuss these stations with Dr. Compton to determine which locations would produce a maximum amount of fluoride air concentration reports which Dr. Compton and his associates could correlate with their test plot experiments.

Mr. Green asked if dairy and livestock operations are carried on in the Troutdale area. Mr. Everts replied that there was a dairy west of the plant and that livestock are raised south and east of the aluminum plant. Mr. Everts advised that the studies of the fluoride effects on livestock or dairy cattle were being carried on by the Washington State College Institute of Technology. Mr. Green asked if there was a study underway to secure data from the Reynolds Aluminum Plant in Troutdale.

Mr. Everts advised that additional technical help was needed if this problem and other pressing matters were to be investigated. He added that the staff would get as much data as possible with available staff. The Secretary advised that the budget would permit the addition of one engineer.

MOTION RE: ADDITIONAL ENGINEER

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel, seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Air Pollution Authority employ an additional engineer.

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Mr. Robert Strebin, land owner, Troutdale, Oregon, appeared before the Authority and stated that his property is south of the Reynolds aluminum plant and that his crops and cattle are being damaged. Mr. Strebin further stated that his cattle and horses and thoroughbred stock are now useless due to the fluoride poison; that only last Sunday one of his prize colts had to be killed. Mr. Strebin advised that he has arranged to have parts of the kidney and liver tested. Mr. Strebin advised the Authority that Mr. Mead, who is an attorney for Mr. Paul Martin, a livestock operator in Troutdale, has a complete transcript available covering Mr. Martin's civil suit against Reynolds Metals Company. Mr. Strebin reiterated that in this transcript Reynolds Metal Company admits discharging 750 pounds of fluorine daily and that unless something is done about this condition Mr. Strebin feels that farmers will be put out of business.

Mr. Wendel asked if the Authority believed it was necessary to collect additional data in view of the fact that the aluminum company admits the discharge of this quantity of fluoride. Mr. Wendel suggested that possibly Mr. Enright could review the evidence that is now a matter of record to determine whether some action could be based on these facts.

The Chairman stated that such evidence should be submitted to the Authority for consideration.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Strebin if he had an attorney working on his case and if a suit had been filed. Mr. Strebin stated that his attorney has a suit prepared and expects to file an action within the next week.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE FLUORIDE EFFECTS.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that we request our staff and attorney to determine what evidence is available, to what extent the Authority may act upon the evidence, and that the Authority schedule its

next meeting tentatively five weeks from today.

In the discussion of the motion Mr. Everts stated that the complainants should formally present their evidence against the industries involved at a future meeting of the Authority and that the Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metal Company, Oregon State College, Washington State College and any others concerned should have an opportunity to present information and data on the matter of fluoride in the Troutdale and Sauvie Island areas.

PORTLAND COMPLAINT RE: DUST AND OIL VAPOR FROM THREE HOT-MIX ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS.

The Secretary read a petition dated 8-5-53 signed by 75 complainants requesting the Authority to take abatement action against three hot-mix asphalt plants located near N. E. Columbia Boulevard and Cully Road.

Mr. Green asked if any investigation had been conducted to gain factual information.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that the owners of the paving plants were notified immediately after the complaints were received and an area survey was made. Mr. Hatchard stated that nuisance conditions exist similar to other paving plants that the Authority had considered. The three paving plants involved are permanent units which have been operated for a considerable time.

Mr. L. M. Rhodes of 5737 N. E. 72nd St., appeared before the Authority and stated that up until two years ago there was no asphalt processed in the area; that gravel was being removed but it was not a nuisance then.

Mrs. J. F. Wilson of 5709 N. E. 72nd St., stated that the dust and smoke is terrible and can be seen on the residences and gardens in the area and one can't put out washing and expect it to stay clean.

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Mrs. L. M. Rhodes stated that her husband has been under the care of a doctor the past three months with a cardiac condition and while the operation of the asphalt plants did not bring this cardiac condition on, it now makes it almost impossible for her husband to breathe and that she wished to also bring out the health problem in this locality.

Mr. Green asked what was needed in the way of data to advise the plants to make corrections.

Mr. Hatchard said that air sampling is not needed since the area affects are so evident that the owners should be requested to install adequate dust and oil control equipment.

Mr. Wendel asked if it was not proper to notify the owners to cease their air pollution activities.

Attorney Enright advised that the letter requesting corrections be sent at least twenty days before the next meeting so that a hearing could be set if corrections were not being arranged and that the Authority could then designate part of the meeting as a hearing, prepare Findings of Fact, and adopt an Order.

MOTION RE: ASPHALT PLANTS.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that we follow the advice of our attorney and if after due notice the owners of the paving plants do not comply that a public hearing be arranged at the next meeting.

TIGARD COMPLAINT RE: DUST AND OIL VAPOR FROM HOT-MIX PAVING PLANT.

The Secretary read a complaint petition dated September 10, containing 14 signatures requesting the Authority to abate the nuisance created by the

operation of a hot-mix asphalt plant in the vicinity of Tigard.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that several field visits were made; that the plant owners were notified; that control equipment would be required and that the owners stated that they intended to install appropriate dust control facilities. Mr. Hatchard also reported that the plant had ceased operations at the Tigard location on October 6,

Mr. A. L. Jaquess of 6550 S. W. McEwan Road, Oswego, stated that in regard to the Pacific Asphalt Paving Company plant there were no operations going on today. However, he stated that he served as a Commissioner of the Forest Park Zoning District and it was their desire that any future plants located near their area be equipped with dust and asphalt control equipment.

Mr. Green directed the Secretary to advise the State Highway Commission of this problem and request their cooperation in road contracts and specifications in a manner which would prevent air pollution from such plants. Contacts with county and city officials were also recommended.

Mr. Dixon advised that all of the paving plant owners bid on Highway Commission contracts and that arrangements with the Highway Commission would include all of the major paving plants operating in Oregon.

PORTLAND RE: COMPLAINT STATUS: NU-BORA SOAP COMPANY, N.W. 12th and Hoyt Streets.

Mr. Hatchard requested the Authority's policy regarding former Portland complaints such as the Nu-Bora Soap Company on which the staff started working in May 1952. He reported that some corrections have been made by the installation of a make-shift cloth filter but nuisance conditions still exist from the soap dust.

It was agreed that future complaints about conditions created by this plant should be referred to the city until some cooperative plan could be worked out with the city.

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RAGWEED PROBLEM.

Dr. Erickson advised that Oregon had not been previously troubled with Ragweed but the last two or three years it has started growing in several locations in the state and that he wanted the Authority to be aware of the problem for if ragweed control is not started the Authority will receive complaints in future years. Dr. Erickson advised that ragweed is now infesting Clackamas, Douglas, Josephine, Lincoln and Marion counties but it is fairly easily controlled by 2-4D applications. Dr. Erickson advised that the Legislature passed a control act but didn't appropriate funds and that the Emergency Board had not granted funds for eradication. Dr. Erickson suggested that the Authority send a letter to the Emergency Board requesting that funds be granted. It was agreed that Dr. Erickson and the Secretary would prepare an appropriate letter to be forwarded to the Emergency Board.

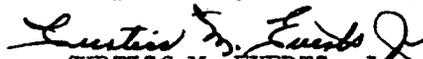
DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The next Air Pollution Authority meeting was tentatively set for November 13, 1953.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:10 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

TENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

December 16, 1953

The tenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Wednesday, December 16, 1953, in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Vice Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Merle S. West, Members, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Thomas Enright, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer and Frank Terraglio, Chemist.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary read the minutes of the ninth meeting of the Authority which was held in Portland on October 9, 1953.

The Chairman then declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as read.

SAUVIE ISLAND AND TROUTDALE FLUORIDE COMPLAINTS

The Chairman then announced that at previous meetings of the Authority that complaints had been made alleging that fluoride damage had occurred to livestock on Sauvie Island. He stated that in order to obtain information on all aspects that all parties had been invited to the meeting. He then called on Mr. Hatchard to summarize the situation on Sauvie Island. Mr. Hatchard summarized the memorandum report dated December 4, 1953 in which it was stated that (1) In November 1947 the Oregon State Emergency Board appropriated \$40,000 for use by the Oregon State College to initiate investigations of the industrial fume damage reported to affect crops and livestock in Multnomah and Columbia counties. (2) This study was undertaken early in 1948 by the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment

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Station Staff. (3) An additional \$60,000 to continue the study was appropriated by the 1949 Legislature. (4) This investigation undertook to determine the following facts:

a. The presence, concentration and distribution of fluorine complaints in the vicinity of the aluminum reduction plants.

b. The amounts of fluorine absorbed by certain agricultural crops at varying distances and directions from aluminum reduction plants.

c. The affects of fluorine upon agricultural crops grown in the field under controlled experimental conditions.

d. The occurrence and distribution of fluorosis in livestock.

(5) The conclusion reached from these investigations was: (a) that fluorosis existed in cattle in the area prior to the installation of the fluorine collection system by the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) at its Vancouver, Washington, works in 1949. The exact extent of the damage and the geographical boundaries, however, were not determined.

Mr. Hatchard reported further that: (1) In 1950 Alcoa made available \$49,000 to Oregon State College and \$22,000 to Washington State College for investigations on Sauvie Island to determine whether fluorides discharged from the Vancouver aluminum plant subsequent to December 1, 1949 were impairing the health of livestock in that area. (2) In these investigations Oregon State College studied the pasture, herbage, hay and the nutritional status of the livestock, and Washington State College investigated the physical conditions of the livestock in the veterinary medicine area. (3) Six progress reports have been prepared by Oregon State College and Washington State College staff. A final progress report should be completed and available to the Authority about January 1, 1954. Conclusions based on the entire study are now being prepared and will be available for consideration by the Authority in the near future.

In 1952 a preliminary investigation was made by the University of Oregon Dental School in cooperation with the State Board of Health to determine if fluorides on Sauvie Island had affected the teeth of the Sauvie Island children. It has been established that the first detectable effect of an excessive fluorine intake would be the mottling of the enamel of the teeth of the children living in the area. Visual examination of the teeth of Sauvie Island resident children revealed no mottling of the teeth.

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Mr. Hatchard also reported that the staff had reviewed the Oregon State College Experiment Station reports on the fluorine investigations on Sauvie Island, technical reports from other sources pertaining to fluorosis in cattle and had conferred with the Oregon State College Experiment Station Staff regarding their present fluorine investigations. Three air sampling stations have been established by the Air Pollution Authority personnel on Sauvie Island properties of the Oregon Game Commission. The fluoride air concentration of random samples range between 0 to 2.0 parts per billion, an amount not considered detrimental to humans or animals.

The Secretary advised the Authority that a letter dated December 8, 1953 had been received from Mr. Earl Reeder regarding the effects on his cattle which he attributed to fluorosis.

Mr. C. S. Thayer, Mgr., Northwest Operations, Aluminum Company of America, Vancouver, Washington, advised the Authority that he believed the report just read covered the matter very adequately, and that he was certain the Authority would be interested in the conclusions reached by Oregon State College and Washington State College after the study of the dairy and livestock operations on Sauvie Island. Mr. Thayer stated that the conclusions would be available within a few weeks but that the report would not include either Mr. Fraser's or Mr. Reeder's property since they were not willing to grant representatives of

the two colleges permission for access to their properties in order to have studies made. He stated further that it was the practice of the State Colleges to make the progress reports at joint meetings of representatives of the farmers on the island and representatives of Alcoa and that six such reports have been made and that the whole study by the State colleges has been a cooperative effort on the part of the farmers and Alcoa to find the true answer to the fluoride situation on the island. Mr. Thayer said that his company has every confidence that these test results will produce findings that are accurate and true.

Mr. Thayer informed the Authority that prior to the work done by the State colleges The Aluminum Company of America had engaged Stanford Research Institute to make studies on the Fraser farm in connection with a damage suit which was heard in the U.S. District Court at Tacoma, Washington, in 1950. He reported that the Stanford Research staff spent about a year studying the situation and that a copy of the complete report would be available to the Authority if they wish it. Mr. Thayer recalled that this report showed evidence of some poor management but that no fluoride poisoning was found.

The Chairman then requested that a copy of the Stanford Research Institute studies on Sauvie Island be furnished to the Authority for review.

Mr. Robert M. Johnson, Rt. 4, Box 127, Portland, Oregon, appeared in behalf of his father and he stated they had been led to believe that after fluoride controls had been installed by the Aluminum Company at Vancouver, Washington, in 1949 there would not be any more fluorine gas emitted. He reported that it seemed that there had been less fluorine but that in the fall of 1953 the prevailing winds seemed to carry something to the Lilac and Snowball trees that burned the foliage. He also advised the Authority that they have 40 cows and claimed that four are suffering from abnormal hoof conditions which seem to be similar to

the symptoms of fluoride. Mr. Johnson stated that during the past year, 10 or 11 head of cows have become lame and that it definitely was not hoof rot. Mr. Johnson stated that fluorine is definitely present regardless of what any report of Oregon State College or Washington State College may show.

The Chairman requested Mr. Johnson to send a letter to the Authority describing the conditions and outlining his complaint. Mr. Johnson promised he would prepare the letter.

The Chairman then asked the members if further consideration of the matter should be deferred until the conclusions reached by Oregon State College and Washington State College were available. It was agreed by the members present that further consideration should be deferred until reports from Oregon State College and Washington State College were available for study.

#### TROUTDALE

The Chairman then called on the Secretary to summarize the data in connection with complaints from the Troutdale area.

The Secretary summarized a memorandum to the Air Pollution Authority members dated December 11, 1953, in which it was stated that the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station studied the fluoride effects in the Troutdale area beginning in 1948 and continuing to the present. The conclusions drawn from those investigations were as follows:

1. Fluorosis was found in dairy cattle. However, the area involved was rather limited.
2. General fluorine contamination in certain areas adjacent to the aluminum reduction plant was found. The most severe injury occurred in plants southeast of the Troutdale aluminum plant.
3. Grasses from three pastures situated three miles west and southeast of the Troutdale plant contained excessive amounts of fluorine compared to grasses

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on land located a similar distance directly south of the plant.

He also reported that the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station has continued the fluorine investigations through the 1953 growing season and that: (1) Investigations conducted from 1951 to 1953 show the leaf injury to gladioli considerably reduced over that prevailing from 1948 to 1950. (2) The grass samples from the pastures indicated that the concentration of fluoride is below the level which would affect livestock except in the pasture land located about one half mile west of the aluminum plant. (3) The Agricultural Experiment Station's staff considers fluoride concentration in excess of 30 parts per million in forage crops to be above the tolerance level for dairy livestock.

The Secretary stated that the Authority's staff had collected random twenty-four hour fluoride air samples from four stations in the Troutdale area as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>FLUORIDE CONCENTRATION, AIR</u>
Roof of the U.S. Cirps of Engineers Testing Laboratory 1/4 mile S.E. of the aluminum plant.	Twelve samples collected from June 25, to July 24, 1953. Median fluoride concentration 3.9 parts per billion.
OSC test Plot No. 9 2-1/2 miles S.E. of the aluminum plant	Oct. 27, 1953 0.3 parts per billion Oct. 28, 1953 1.8 " " "
OSC test Plot No. 11 4 miles S.E. of aluminum plant	Oct. 26, 1953 1.3 parts per billion Oct. 27, 1953 1.8 " " " Oct. 28, 1953 1.9 " " "
OSC test Plot No. 17 4 miles south-SE of aluminum plant	Oct. 26, 1953 0.4 parts per billion Oct. 27, 1953 0.3 " " " Oct. 28, 1953 3.2 " " "

Mr. F. A. Yerke, Attorney representing Reynolds Metals Company, stated that the aluminum reduction plant has been operating approximately twelve years; that it was constructed originally by Alcoa in 1941 and 1942 and that the pot lines started operating in 1942 and continued until 1945. During this time no fume control was provided in the plant. In the summer of 1946, Mr. Yerke continued, the Reynolds Metals Company secured the plant from the Federal Government and

began operating in 1946. Before resuming the plant operation Mr. Yerke advised the Authority that the Reynolds Metals Company installed a dust collection system including water spray units on the roof of each of the pot line buildings in order to remove as much of the escaping fluorides as possible. This collection system was about 60 to 62% effective and in 1949 and 1950 further efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the fluoride removal system. Plant studies made since 1950 show fluoride reductions of 90 to 92%.

Mr. Yerke stated that at the October 9, 1953 meeting of the Authority Mr. R. S. Strebin advised the Authority that the fluoride discharge from the plant was about 750 pounds per day and while this figure agreed with the plant measurements Mr. Yerke brought out the fact that the size and type of plant operation should also be considered together with the fluoride concentrations found in the area. Mr. Yerke informed the Authority that the aluminum plant operates twenty-four hours a day and on this basis only about 30 pounds per hour of fluoride are being emitted.

Mr. Harold Zeh, Chief Chemist, Reynolds Metals Company, advised the Authority that the test runs of the atmospheric fluoride concentration made during the summer of 1953 showed two parts per billion at a distance of two and a half miles from the plant. Mr. Zeh referred to a report, "The Nature of Atmospheric Pollution in a Number of Industrial Areas" by Jacob Cholak, Kettering Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which it is stated that the fluoride concentrations in the atmosphere of the following cities were found.

Baltimore Industrial area	1950	18 parts per billion.
Baltimore Residential area		8 parts per billion.
Cleveland Industrial area	1949-50	14 parts per billion.
Donora	1948-49	8 parts per billion.
Donora	1949	6 parts per billion.
Los Angeles	1948	8 parts per billion.

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Cincinnati	1946-51	5 parts per billion.
All areas		4.7 parts per billion.
Rural area		6 parts per billion.
Residential area		5 parts per billion.
Industrial and commercial areas		3 parts per billion.
Charleston	1950-51	

Mr. Yerke stated that the fluoride concentration information must be correlated with the fluoride levels that cause damage to agriculture and livestock. He stated that since 1946 the Reynolds Metals Company had operated a number of pasture grass sampling stations in Washington and Oregon from which monthly samples were collected and analyzed. About 8,000 samples have been collected each year and the total now represents 55,000 samples.

He stated that Dr. O. C. Compton, Oregon State College Plant Horticulturist, advised them that a fluoride concentration in the pasture grass less than 10 parts per million is normal. Mr. Yerke stated that the grass on Mr. Strebin's land located three miles south-southwest of the plant had not been sampled but that the Reynold's sampling station No. 2A was located one half mile from Mr. Strebin's property and that grass samples have been analyzed from this station for fluorides since 1949. He reported that pasture grass samples from Station 2A for the past year show the following fluoride concentrations.

Dec. 5, 1952	8.2 parts per million
Jan. 6, 1953	10 parts per million
Feb. 3, 1953	12 parts per million
Mar. 5, 1953	9.0 parts per million
Mar. 21, 1953	11 parts per million
May 1, 1953	8.4 parts per million
June 11, 1953	7.5 parts per million
June 25, 1953	10 parts per million
July 27, 1953	20 parts per million
Aug. 24, 1953	21 parts per million
Sep. 28, 1953	15 parts per million
Nov. 2, 1953	13 parts per million
Nov. 23, 1953	4.3 parts per million

Mr. Yerke stated that the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station Staff had reported that in order to have any livestock damage from fluorine the fluorine content of pasture grass would have to be about 30 parts per million

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and that studies have been carried on in other parts of the country where dairy livestock were fed a high fluorine diet without loss in milk production. Mr. Yerke also stated that southeast of the plant the nearest livestock were located at a distance of two and a half miles and that urine samples from 30 to 40 animals in this area show fluoride concentrations averaging 3.5 parts per million, the highest with 5.1 parts per million. Mr. Yerke referred to a report, "A Critical Study of the Literature on Fluoride Toxicology with Respect to Cattle Damage" by H. J. Schmidt, D.V.M. and W. E. Rand, published in the American Journal of Veterinary Research, January 1952, in which it is stated that cattle grazing on uncontaminated pasture show a fluoride content of the urine of less than 5 parts per million and that if the cattle had fluorosis that quantity of fluorides found in the urine would be well in excess of 10 parts per million.

Mr. Yerke asserted that the Reynolds Metals Company believes that they have one of the best collection systems available to control the fluorine emissions; that the initial collection system cost over \$200,000, the improved installation \$2,150,000. Mr. Yerke stated that from 1946 to 1953 the company spent \$1,200,000 to operate the fume control system. Mr. Yerke concluded with the statement that based on their study of present conditions they do not believe there is basis for complaint; however the company believes the Authority should make further investigations.

Mr. C. A. Chapman, Rt. 2, Troutdale, Oregon, asked if Mr. Yerke's statements concerning the fluoride content found in the urine of cattle mentioned was from his herd. Mr. Zeh replied that the samples were not; however Mr. Chapman's herd had been sampled but he had not brought the report of these samples with him.

The Chairman asked Mr. Zeh if he would furnish this information to the Authority on Mr. Chapman's cattle. Mr. Zeh agreed to send this data to the Authority.

Mr. R. S. Strebin of Troutdale, Oregon, again appeared at the meeting and informed the Authority that the Reynolds Metals Company did not inspect the cattle or grasses on his property and the transcript of the trial of Paul Martin against the Reynolds Metals Company contained lots of evidence.

Mr. Strebin said he wished the Authority would get this transcript and study it.

The Chairman advised Mr. Strebin that the complainants who appeared at the last meeting were requested to furnish evidence and data for use of the Authority but that so far no data had been submitted. Mr. Strebin said he would request his attorney, Mr. Mead, to send the transcript of the Paul Martin trial to the Authority if it was available.

Mr. Thomas Enright, Legal Advisor, informed the Authority that it would be quite expensive for the Authority to secure a copy of the transcript and also that such transcripts are very limited in value since so much of the information applies to previous periods and that one has to consider the frame work in which the testimony was advanced. Mr. Enright stated he believed it was up to us to get our own information and not accept the testimony of other bodies and courts.

Mr. West suggested that the Authority continue the matter until all of the data is available to the Authority.

The Chairman and the members present agreed with this suggestion.

OSWEGO RE: CINDER AND CEMENT COMPLAINT AND FINDINGS.

Mr. Hatchard summarized the memorandum of December 15, 1953, pertaining to study of the Oswego complaint by the Authority's staff. He stated that: (1) In April 1952 the Oswego City Council had requested the Authority to make a study of the air pollution conditions in Oswego. The major complaint had been based upon the deposition of particulate material. (2) This study was not started, however, until July 1952 since no technical staff was available. (3) The results of a

preliminary investigation during the summer of 1952 showed that excessive particle fallout was occurring and that further study was needed. (4) Eight particle fallout stations were placed at representative locations in Oswego to determine the nature and quantity of the material settling out. These stations were operated for over a year and the following conclusions based on this study were made.

a. The fallout found in Oswego is excessive from the weight standpoint alone.

b. The laboratory analyses of the fallout samples showed that 70% of the material is of mineral nature which contains a high percentage of calcium oxide (lime) which shows that a substantial part of the fallout is cement dust that originates from the Oregon Portland Cement Company's plant in Oswego.

Mr. Eugene Crampton, Attorney for the City of Oswego, appeared stating that the City would appreciate an expression of the Authority's policy regarding the control of air pollution from sources within Oswego. Mr. Crampton said that the tentative policy of the council is one forced upon it by the continuing complaints from residents of the city. The Council feels that if the cement company has taken every measure reasonably expected and the fallout continues to exist in spite of every measure perhaps a re-examination of the Council's position may be desirable.

Mr. F. E. McCaslin, President, Oregon-Portland Cement Company, replied that the cement company has done everything possible to alleviate dust conditions. He stated that the plant has been operating in Oswego from 1916 to 1947 with a one kiln unit and that in 1947 a second kiln was installed. He reported that an electrostatic precipitator was installed in 1947 at a cost of \$200,000 and was about 90% efficient. He stated that other dust collectors have been installed in the crushing plant, grinding department and clinker storage building etc.,

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at a cost of \$75,000 and that these collectors eliminated a substantial portion of the dust which might otherwise be carried by the wind outside the plant area. Mr. McCaslin advised the Authority that the dust conditions are being studied by Western Precipitation Corporation of San Francisco but the reports of their study had not yet been received.

Mr. McCaslin requested the Authority to describe what was meant by "excessive" in the Authority's report on the Oswego dust survey dated December 15, 1953, in order for his company to meet all requirements. Referring to Table I of the report, the data shows a fallout of 39 tons of dust per square mile per month. Table II showed 8 tons per square mile per month of cement dust. Mr. McCaslin asked what action was proposed by the Authority for the other 31 tons which was falling in Oswego from other sources of pollution.

Mr. McCaslin stated that the Oregon Portland Cement Company wants to be a good neighbor and that their study of dust conditions would be continued.

Mr. Hatchard informed Mr. McCaslin that if a fallout is about 25 tons per square mile per month nuisance conditions begin to appear and that this figure applied to dusts in general. A fallout of considerably less than 25 tons per square mile per month of cement dust will cause nuisance conditions. Mr. Hatchard stated that the data shown in Table II of the report was a comparison of the calcium oxide (lime) found in the Oswego fallout samples compared with calcium oxide found in samples collected in other Oregon cities. The lime content of the samples was used as a tracer to indicate the dust origin since lime is a major material used in the manufacture of cement.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the data in Table II does not show the total portion of the fallout originating from the cement plant but instead reports

the quantity of calcium oxide.

The Chairman asked Mr. McCaslin if there was any other collection system that would remove additional amounts of dust. Mr. McCaslin replied that the Western Precipitation Company is studying the possibility of installing some equipment ahead of the electrostatic precipitator in order to improve the collection efficiencies.

Dr. Erickson suggested that the cement company get together with the City of Oswego and the Authority's staff to study the problem in order to determine practical corrections.

MOTION RE: OSWEGO RE: CINDER AND CEMENT COMPLAINT AND FINDINGS.

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority request the industry to obtain the additional information regarding the removal of dust from its plant discharges; to confer with the Authority's staff and to have a report before the Authority at its next meeting.

PORTLAND RE: NEED FOR MUNICIPAL ACTION ON AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS.

Commissioner W. A. Bowes, City of Portland, appeared before the Authority and stated that the City is aware of the fact that the 1951 Legislature passed an Air Pollution Control Act and that at about the time the proposed Portland Air Pollution ordinance was being prepared for submission to the City Council in 1953 the city received a letter from the Authority advising Portland of its responsibility on air pollution matters. Commissioner Bowes said the most important matter to the city was to determine from the Authority just what policy would be followed regarding air pollution within cities and what standards would be adopted. He asked if the city would be expected to take care of its own problems.

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The Chairman reminded Commissioner Bowes that the Authority had discussed this matter in considerable detail in 1953 and had adopted a policy that the larger cities of the state should be expected to carry on their own air pollution control programs with such assistance as the state Authority could provide. Mr. Green stated further that the Secretary expressed the position of the Authority in a letter dated September 24, 1953, addressed to the Mayor and City Council. Mr. Green explained that the Authority expected the City of Portland to carry on its proper share of the control work and that the Authority would cooperate with and assist the city in technical problems, gathering of basic data, etc.

Commissioner Bowes asked if the Authority was going to issue orders to cities similar to those issued by the Sanitary Authority in connection with sewage disposal.

The Chairman explained that in the matter of air pollution there are innumerable points of discharge within the cities from all kinds of combustion and industrial activities and that we have a multitude of sources to deal with and not just a single one. The problem is much more complex than that of water pollution control.

Commissioner Bowes stated that if it was going to be the policy of the Authority to look to the City of Portland to clean up its own air pollution then he believed there should be a well defined statement of policy showing the relationship of the city to the Authority.

Dr. Erickson added that the Authority had to adjust its activities to the budget available and that it became apparent early that the Authority's activities should be directed towards gathering data regarding existing conditions and

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establishing standards. He also stated that the Authority should assume jurisdiction in the areas outside of city boundaries where city government could not provide air pollution control. He pointed out that the Authority's program has been developed with the understanding that the city would control pollution within its boundaries and that the Authority would cooperate with cities, conduct surveys, establish standards and make every possible effort to reduce air pollution both inside and outside and the Authority also expects to cooperate with adjoining states and other agencies.

Mr. Bowes was advised that air pollution differed greatly from stream pollution because the cities in the state were one of the major sources of water pollution and that air pollution sources are largely from private operations and city officials should have an interest in their control.

Commissioner Bowes asked if the Authority would take action against the cities.

Dr. Erickson stated that if cities pollute the air the Authority certainly would have to consider taking action.

Commissioner Bowes stated that the State Air Pollution Authority was just passing this responsibility on to the city.

Dr. Erickson said in explanation to Commissioner Bowes that this Authority is a Division of the State Board of Health. The state law provides that County and City departments of health shall enforce health laws.

NORTH BEND RE: STATUS OF CINDER AND FLYASH PROBLEM.

The Secretary reported that a letter dated December 14, 1953 had been received from Mr. A. O. Karlen, Manager, Coos Bay Branch, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which advised the Authority that plans for the installation of a cinder collection

system had been prepared; bids for the equipment had been requested and they plan to proceed with the installation at the earliest practical date.

The Chairman advised the Weyerhaeuser representatives present that the Authority appreciated this progress and evidence of their voluntary cooperation to eliminate their portion of the air pollution in North Bend.

The Secretary also reported that a letter dated December 15, 1953 had been received from the Irwin-Lyons Company which advised the Authority that the company was securing proposals from the Western Precipitation Corporation and the Seattle Boiler Works to reduce the cinder emissions.

The Secretary then quoted from a letter dated December 14, 1953 received from the Menasha Corporation advising the Authority that the stack emission studies were now under way and would be completed during the week of December 14, 1953. The Secretary further stated that the Authority advised the Mountain States Power Company that the Authority was not ready to make any recommendations until further area studies were completed by the Authority's staff.

Mayor Hartley, North Bend, stated that he had no additional comments other than that he was certain the residents of North Bend would be extremely pleased to learn that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company will be proceeding with the installation of cinder collection units.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION RE: WATER AND AIR POLLUTION CONTROLS PROVIDED IN SPECIFICATIONS.

The Chairman advised Mr. W. C. Williams, Assistant State Highway Engineer that the Authority believed the dust control at asphalt paving plants could best be handled by the State Highway Commission by appropriate provisions in its specifications and contracts.

Mr. W. C. Williams stated that he was in accord with what had been proposed.

He stated that their present specifications and contracts required compliance with all laws. It was his opinion that many of the contractors were not aware of the air pollution law. Mr. Williams said the Highway Commission would cooperate but that it could not bar a paving contractor from bidding on a contract because his asphalt plant did not have certain specified dust collecting equipment appliances.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Williams if the State Highway Commission would close a plant until all dust control requirements were met if a situation similar to the Gold Hill problem of last summer should arise.

Mr. Williams stated if the Authority notified the Highway Commission that the law is being violated it would be the obligation of the Commission to stop the contractor until all requirements were complied with.

The Secretary stated that he thought if the Authority could maintain that type of relationship with the Highway Department that the Authority should assure the Highway Commission that any notice regarding a contractor violating the Air Pollution Control Act would be accompanied by supporting data.

The Secretary suggested that the Authority send to the Associated General Contractors or any other similar organization copies of the statute and other available information on procedures to follow in the removal of excessive dust discharges from the paving plants.

Mr. Williams said that such information would help considerably to bring attention to the dust problems.

Mr. Dixon asked how many contractors were qualified for bidding on Highway Commission paving projects. Mr. Williams replied that there were about twenty doing asphalt paving work but about a dozen do most of the work.

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Attorney Enright was instructed to contact Mr. C. W. Enfield, Chief Counsel for the Highway Commission, and discuss what information should accompany any future notice that a paving contractor was violating the Air Pollution Control Act in order for the Highway Commission to order a contractor to cease work until appropriate air pollution control equipment was provided and satisfactorily operated.

NYSSA RE: PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF FLYASH DEPOSITION

Mr. Hatchard summarized the memorandum report of December 15, 1953 regarding the flyash deposition in the City of Nyssa. Mr. Hatchard stated that the original complaint was received in March 1952 from Dr. C. M. Tyler, Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Nyssa Chamber of Commerce. (1) He reported that the preliminary investigation was made by District Engineer Patterson in the fall of 1952. (2) Two particle fallout stations have been operated in Nyssa for over one year. (3) The fallout shows no substantial difference during the seasons of the year. (4) The largest industry in Nyssa is the Amalgamated Sugar Company's sugar beet refinery which is operated from October to February each year. When this plant is operating about 340 tons of coal is burned each twenty-four hours. (5) The fallout is shown by twenty-four hour samples collected at five representative locations in Nyssa which show considerable flyash deposition in certain sections of Nyssa. (6) Visits have been made to the sugar refinery in order to determine what control measures have been provided and it was learned that from 1950 to 1951 \$100,000 had been expended in providing a cinder collection system for the two main boiler units. (7) The management of the sugar refinery believed that emissions from their plant have been greatly reduced and that the railroad activity is now probably a major source.

Mr. Hatchard stated that conferences with the City Manager of Nyssa disclosed that no complaints had been received by the city during the past two years and

the city believes that conditions were now greatly improved. Mr. Hatchard stated that Dr. Tyler has requested the Authority to take definite action to reduce the flyash deposition.

Mr. Hatchard requested the Authority to consider what activities the staff should take in the future since an intensive area survey would be required in Nyssa to apportion the sources of the remaining flyash.

The Chairman asked if it was possible for District Engineer Patterson to gather the data. Mr. Hatchard replied that it would be necessary for special equipment including the directional fallout unit and the wind direction recorder to be used and this would require the truck and one of the staff to work with the District Engineer in Nyssa.

The Chairman asked if there were any more improvements which could be provided at the sugar refinery to reduce the flyash problem.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the boiler serving the beet waste recovery operations was not provided with cinder collection equipment and it is probable that flyash from this source could be reduced.

The Secretary stated that obviously there may be sources of atmospheric pollution which could definitely be city-controlled such as the emissions from locomotives. Inasmuch as the Authority could not keep an engineer in Nyssa to check constantly this should be controlled by local authorities.

Mr. Green stated that since the railroad goes through the city of Nyssa and the plant is outside the city it would be feasible to at least discuss the matter with the Union Pacific representatives in Portland. Furthermore, he stated that we could not expect the City of Nyssa to do anything about the beet plant outside of the city limits. The Secretary was directed to write to the Union Pacific

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Railway Company regarding this problem.

The Chairman suggested that all possible information be secured from the District Engineer but that area studies now under way in other parts of the state should not be interrupted.

DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING.

To be scheduled when the Oregon State College and Washington State College conclusions are available on their Sanvie Island fluoride effects studies.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

ELEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

July 14, 1954

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The eleventh meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Wednesday, July 14, 1954, in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Vice Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, Merle S. West, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer and Frank P. Terraglio, Chemist.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the tenth meeting of the Authority which was held in Portland on December 16, 1953.

The Chairman then declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PORTLAND RE: PETITION FROM KENTON DISTRICT

The Secretary read a letter from D.W. Carter, 8206 N. Fenwick Ave., Portland, Oregon, transmitting petitions signed by approximately 200 residents in the Kenton District alleging that cinders, ash and smoke from the M & M Woodworking Company, Nicolai Door Mfg., and Portland Shingle Company were causing nuisance conditions.

The Chairman advised that no field investigation had been made since the complaint had been received only a few days ago.

MOTION RE: PETITION FROM KENTON DISTRICT

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that this complaint be referred to the staff for investigation and that a report be made to the Authority at the next meeting.

NORTH BEND RE: STATUS OF THE CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL MEASURES

The Chairman requested the staff to report on the efforts of industries in North Bend to reduce the cinder and flyash deposition.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the area sampling has continued uninterrupted in the North Bend area. The directional particle fallout collector was removed from the Roosevelt School to the Sherman Apartments. He explained that we intend to continue the area sampling as a check upon the improvements effected and also to show whether or not additional control measures will be needed at the Mt. States Power Company's steam generation plant. Mr. Whitsell also reported that the Menasha Plywood Corporation had submitted its stack emission report in January and in March the Authority advised the company by letter that the report together with our area studies showed that the plant was adversely affecting the area north of Montana Ave., and that it was recommended that the company proceed with appropriate plans to reduce the stack emissions. The company has secured proposals from three engineering or contracting firms regarding the installation of cinder and flyash collecting equipment and the cost for this work was from approximately \$23,000 to \$27,000. Mr. Whitsell stated that a proposal was received from the F.E. Balden Company involving certain changes to the combustion chamber at an approximate cost of \$7,000. Mr. Whitsell explained further that there has been considerable correspondence between the plant, F. E. Balden Company and the Authority involving the guarantee for cinder reduction. Unfortunately it developed that the proposed boiler changes would not accomplish the degree of cinder reduction required in order to remove nuisance conditions in the area affected by the plant. Mr. Whitsell reported that the Menasha Plywood Corporation has been constructing a wood flour plant which utilizes the sander dust that previously was burned in the boiler and that it is hoped by the plant management that the removal of this fine material will improve the combustion conditions. In their letter of July 12, the company advised that the wood flour plant would be in operation by August 1, 1954. Mr. Whitsell advised

the Authority that the management of Irwin-Lyons Lumber Company had taken no specific action on plant cinder and smoke control since the Western Precipitation Corporation completed the study of the stack discharges and the Authority's staff has conferred with the management several times since the last Authority meeting but as yet no new activity has developed.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the installation of cinder collectors at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's mill in North Bend was expected to have begun by July 1, 1954; however, the lumber strike had caused postponement. Mr. A. O. Karlen advised the Authority in his letter of July 9, 1954 that all the equipment and materials for the cinder control system are at the plant site and that the installation will be completed about six weeks after the end of the lumber strike.

Mr. West asked about the status of Mt. States Power Company's cinder and flyash control situation.

Mr. Whitsell explained that Mt. States Power Company had previously installed cinder collectors and after the improvements are completed at the mills, it will then be determined whether the present collection system as the power plant is satisfactory.

Mr. Wendel asked if the Menasha Plywood Corporation was making adequate progress.

Mr. Hatchard explained that it was the hope of the management that substantial cinder reduction would occur by removing the sander dust from the combustion chamber and using it as a by-product. Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that the change ought to considerably improve the smoke problem but it was doubtful if there would be a considerable reduction in the cinder fallout in the area affected by the plant and that it would be about the end of October before any changes in the fallout could be determined from our sample stations. Mr. Hatchard stated that the management was making some progress and that if the present change did not accomplish sufficient reduction then other measures would have to be considered.

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Mr. Wendel asked if the complaints were seasonal in North Bend.

Mr. Hatchard replied that during the fall and winter the prevailing wind is from the mills towards town and that is the time of year complaints are made.

Mr. West wished to know if Irwin-Lyons promised to do anything to overcome the fallout of cinders from their plant.

Mr. Hatchard informed the members that Irwin-Lyons Company had contacted the engineering department of Western Precipitation Corporation and the Seattle Boiler Works. The company has taken no action, however.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Secretary write the Irwin-Lyons Company and advise them that the Authority is still awaiting a solution to this matter.

The Chairman urged that this matter not be delayed and agreed that the Secretary should advise the company that more satisfactory progress should be made.

REPORT ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

Mr. Charles M. Sanford, assistant to Mr. Charles E. Ogle, represented Associated Forest Industries of Oregon. He explained that the association is not an operating company but is made up of lumber, plywood and pulp companies throughout the State of Oregon and that they do not have the membership of all such mill owners but they do represent 30 to 40% of the operators. There are a number of committees within the association, one of which is the Air Pollution Committee. Mr. Sanford informed the Authority that representatives of the Committee recently met with the technical staff of the Authority to orient itself as to the procedure before the Authority and to give assistance where possible through its organization to its members. As a result of the meeting a few days ago it was decided that Mr. Ogle should learn from the manufacturers of wood burning equipment and others regarding the cinder and flyash reduction features and have this data available for the

benefit of the engineering staff of the Authority and the committee. Mr. Ogle has corresponded with the manufacturers of waste wood burners and has secured 4 or 5 replies.

Mr. Sanford stated that when all the correspondence on this subject is received he will submit it to the Authority's staff for their use. At that time the committee will be in a position to cooperate with the Authority.

The Chairman asked if this meeting was the first one and Mr. Sanford replied that it was the first meeting held with the Authority's staff but that the committee had held other meetings previously.

Mr. Sanford further explained to the Chairman that it is the intention of the committee to search out such situations as exist in the North Bend community and give assistance to the operators. He stated, that as he saw it, the Association would urge the operators to take action on their own volition.

The Chairman stated that it is the Authority's policy that industries who create an air pollution problem should find the solution for it.

Dr. Erickson suggested that a considerable saving in time and cost would be affected if the problem were solved by industry-wide measures rather than by individual mill operators.

Mr. Sanford stated he hoped to submit a progress report at the next meeting of the Authority.

Mr. C. Russel Rees, Rees Blower Pipe Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, California, stated that his company had 40 years experience with the design and construction of waste burners and that while the problem of cinder and flyash carry-over is not entirely solved, they do have the answers to many situations. Mr. Rees explained that very frequently the waste burner is overloaded since the expenditure of the mill owners is not a productive item, and there is a tendency to install units which

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are too small.

Mr. Larry Supove, member of the City of Portland Air Pollution Committee, and a registered mechanical engineer, stated that he felt this was a problem that an association of mill operators could take care of on the basis of what is known.

Mr. Hatchard said this problem has been before the Authority several times since many complaints are based on cinder emissions, etc., from waste burners and the staff has observed a number of experimental attempts to correct the smoke and cinder discharge. However, Mr. Hatchard pointed out that technical information regarding the operational nature of the many types of burners is not available upon which changes can be made to improve smoke and cinder discharges. He stated that the Authority's staff was not acquainted with the Rees Company's waste burners and would appreciate securing pertinent description.

Mr. West reminded the Authority that G. W. Gleeson, Dean of Engineering, Oregon State College had advised the Authority that the waste burners are a problem but that it was not insoluble.

OSWEGO RE: REPORT OF OREGON-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

The Chairman stated that at the last meeting the Authority requested the Oregon-Portland Cement Company to make a progress report on their efforts to reduce the cement dust discharge.

Mr. Frederic Yerke, Attorney representing Oregon-Portland Cement Company reported on the activities of the company since the last meeting of the Authority and also reviewed some of the information transmitted to them by the Authority's staff and presented his interpretation of what the information meant.

The operation of the cement plant commenced about 38 years ago and one kiln was in operation from 1916 to 1947, Mr. Yerke explained. In 1947 the second kiln was placed in operation. However, he pointed out that prior to the installation of

the second kiln no dust control equipment had been installed. In 1947 the company consulted with the Western Precipitation Corporation regarding installation of dust control equipment for the kilns and the electrostatic precipitator unit was installed when the second kiln was placed in operation.

He advised that at the same time other means of eliminating the dust emissions were also considered; that there are presently installed six bag-collectors which prevent dust from various parts of the plant from escaping into the atmosphere. Mr. Yerke explained that the first unit was placed in operation in 1946 in the raw-grind department and that the gas volume for this unit was 10,000 cubic feet per minute. Two similar units were installed in 1947 to serve the crusher and cement-grind operations. In 1951 another bag collector was installed in the cement grind department with a gas volume capacity of 11,000 cubic feet per minute.

Since the last Authority meeting Mr. Yerke advised that the company has been installing two additional bag-collectors which have greater capacity than those previously installed. One of these collectors will serve the klinker storage department with a capacity of 12,500 cubic feet per minute and the other bag collector will serve the packing department with a capacity of 12,500 cubic feet per minute. The cost of each unit is about \$12,000. In addition to these fume collection devices he said that a multiclone unit is in operation on the effluent from the rotary kiln.

The raw lime is delivered in railroad cars, ground and then burned, Mr. Yerke explained, and that the company endeavors to wet the lime with water so the raw dust will not escape and be carried away by the winds and that the rock is also wetted down in the railroad cars and is dumped wet.

Mr. Yerke said he understood that the work of the Authority's staff commenced in the early part of 1953 and that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company had been furnished with records indicating particulate fallout found in the city of Oswego at eight stations. Fallout for the February 9, 1953 to March 26, 1953 period ranged from

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15 to 60 tons per square mile per month. For the period March 26, 1953 to June 1953 it was 17 to 48 tons per square mile per month, and for the period June 3, 1953 to October 19, 1953 it was 30 to 59 tons per square mile/month. Mr. Yerke stated that the lime concentrations found in the fallout samples was from 17 to 37% compared with lime contents of less than 5% in areas where there is no industrial lime discharge. He concluded that the Oregon-Portland Cement Plant is obviously one source of industrial effluents. However, there are effluents coming from sources other than the Oregon-Portland Cement Company. He stated that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company alone, in terms of calcium oxide, is not producing a nuisance condition and if the plant were to shut down there would still be a fallout most of the time in excess of 25 tons per square mile per month. Sometime ago the company had contacted the Western Precipitation Corporation of Los Angeles and they were to send a representative to run tests to determine if the dust control equipment was functioning properly, Mr. Yerke explained. Two days after the last Authority meeting Mr. McCaslin, President of Oregon-Portland Cement Company, wrote the company again requesting this study, however, it was two months later before the Western Precipitation Corporation could start the study. Mr. Yerke stated that on March 26, 1954, Mr. Leche wrote Western Precipitation Corporation and asked for their recommendations and proposals concerning installation and additional equipment and the Western Precipitation Corporation replied that the information could not be provided until May 1954. He replied that this report from Western Precipitation Corporation arrived on May 17, 1954, and included preliminary sketches and proposals, however, additional information is needed.

Mr. Yerke stated that Mr. Leche had a representative of the Koppers Company, Inc., visit the plant and reviewed the data available concerning the operation of the plant and control equipment. On May 27, 1954, Mr. Leche wrote the Koppers Company to learn when their proposals would be received. This information arrived on June 23, 1954 and indicated the need for a meeting with the Koppers representative from San Francisco. Mr. Leche has now been advised that a San Francisco representative will

not be able to come to Oswego until about August 1, 1954. Mr. Yerke stated that on August 1, 1954, they will confer with a representative of Koppers Company Inc., to consider the proposals together with the plant limitations such as physical lay-out, area available, cost of operating, etc. Mr. Yerke said it would help considerably if the members of the Authority would indicate what standards would be applied in Oswego.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the City of Oswego was present and would like to make any comments.

Mr. Lee Stidd, member City Council, Oswego, stated that he was present as an observer interested in Mr. Yerke's report and the dust report of the Authority's staff. He stated that it appeared that Mr. McCaslin has made a very sincere effort to alleviate conditions.

The Chairman called on Mr. Hatchard to make some comments regarding the interpretation of particle fallout limits, etc.

Mr. Hatchard said that the Authority's staff was pleased to learn that an additional collection system had been installed since the last meeting. He pointed out that unfortunately there is not enough experience of our own or in other areas of the country to consider a standard for area fallout of lime, but that the important fact is that nuisance conditions are present in Oswego; that it is causing a real disturbance to the residents and causes loss to business, particularly the automobile sales agencies. Many complaints originate with the owners of apartment houses who are unfortunately in the prevailing wind direction during certain seasons.

A series of samples were collected from the roof of the Elementary School at Church and State Streets in Oswego during the period April 29, to May 20, 1954. This station is located approximately 1200 feet southwest of the cement plant. A high volume sampler with an accordion pleated filter and the electrostatic precipitator sampler were used. Total particulate matter found at this station varied from 83 to 530

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micrograms per cubic meter and the amount of the particulate material that was lime (calcium oxide) varied from 11 to 28%. Portland type cement in this area contains about 62% lime (calcium oxide).

Mr. Wendel asked if we were receiving many complaints at the present time.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the City of Oswego received most of the complaints but that the Authority also was receiving a few complaints.

Mr. Lee stidd stated that the City of Oswego was receiving complaints spasmodically depending upon weather conditions and that these complaints have been received for several years. The problem has been before the City Council many times and the Council is interested in the status of the dust control measures and what is going to be done to remove the nuisance conditions.

The Chairman wanted to know if the area fallout of cement dust was caused by overloading the dust control system.

Attorney Yerke stated it was not and that the situation is no different now than when the second kiln and the electrostatic precipitator was installed.

The Chairman asked if further reduction of the cement dust discharge could be obtained.

Mr. Yerke replied that the question was how much improvement could be made in view of the cost and space limitations at the plant.

Mr. Wendel stated that he believed that the company is making a sincere effort to meet the problem and would do everything that could be done to improve the conditions.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF OREGON-PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded ny Dr. Erickson and carried that the matter be continued and that the company submit a report at the next Authority meeting.

PORTLAND RE: MUNICIPAL AIR POLLUTION ORDINANCES

Mr. A. M. Westling, League of Oregon Cities, Eugene, Oregon, reviewed the relationships between the Air Pollution Authority and the League of Oregon Cities. He

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stated that in January C. M. Everts, Jr., and R. E. Hatchard attended a League's Director's meeting and discussed some of the air pollution problems and the Authority's policies regarding air pollution problems within cities. He realized that it was the hope of the Authority that the cities would assume more responsibility for carrying on air pollution control problems within their boundaries. In order to assist cities in getting ideas in mind as individual communities the League requested the Authority's staff to prepare a report describing the relationship of the Authority to cities and also to give them some idea what is involved in air pollution control and how it may be handled. The Authority's staff has prepared a preliminary draft of a report and Mr. Westling hoped the Authority would publish this information so it would be available to the cities. Mr. Westling asked if it would be possible for the League and the Authority to cooperate on the preparation of a model air pollution ordinance. He explained that he excluded the City of Portland since they could have sufficient personnel to carry on their own projects and was thinking what could be done to assist the smaller Oregon cities so they could care for air pollution problems within the municipal boundaries.

The Secretary stated that the relationship of the Authority to Oregon cities has been discussed to quite an extent and that it was his impression that it was the policy of the Air Pollution Authority that many problems involving air pollution on the local level should be handled by municipalities within their limitations of staff, technical advice and personnel. He stated that it was on that basis that we met with the Board of Directors of the League of Oregon Cities to determine their opinion regarding this approach. The Secretary stated his impression was that those League officers present believed that the local city officials would prefer to receive complaints on air pollution and make efforts to handle those within their boundaries. Then, if additional technical advice was needed perhaps the cities could depend on the Air Pollution Authority for such assistance. The Board of Directors indicated that they wished to discuss this proposed arrangement with the officials of other cities not represented at their meeting.

The Secretary asked Mr. Westling if there were discussions about air pollution control at the annual regional conferences with the League of Oregon Cities staff and city officials which were held this spring.

Mr. Westling stated there was not considerable discussion of the subject but felt that cities would be willing to assume more responsibility if there was available a procedure, which the city officials could adapt to the local situation. He advised that if this information was available the city concerned would have to develop a program that one of their regular employees could carry on the extra activities since the size of Oregon cities, except for Portland, would prevent employing a specialized air pollution control staff.

The Secretary explained that the Authority has been generally referring the complaints received involving air pollution within the city boundaries to the City Council concerned and then if assistance was requested the Authority tried to provide it.

DUST CONTROL: ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority had received written complaints involving the dust and asphalt vapor discharges from approximately nine paving plants in the state. He explained that the location and status of the complaints are as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PAVING PLANTS</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
<u>Portland</u>		
Vicinity of N.E. Cully & Columbia Blvd.	Warren Northwest Parker Schram Porter Yett	Dust control system improved. " " " " No change but not established that plant causing nuisance condition.
<u>Salem</u>		
Keiser District	Central Paving Company	Plant moved. Damage to orchard settled out of court-\$7,500.
<u>Tigard</u>		
Forest Hills District	Pacific Asphalt Paving Plant	Plant moved.
<u>Eugene</u>		
	Central Heating Co.	Improved dust control system. Air samples show improvement not adequate.

Eugene

Glenwood Vicinity T.M. Wildish Paving Plant

Considering improvements to dust control system.

Gold HillCentral Heating Co.  
Eugene and  
F.L. Sommers, Klamath  
Falls.

Temporary improvements to control system, plant moved.

Mr. Hatchard further explained that informal complaints have been received regarding paving in Portland (SW) Canby and Cornelius. He stated that the staff had made studies to determine the range of nuisance conditions and recommended that more attention be given to the prevention of this problem rather than waiting until a condition was created byat must be corrected.

Mr. Porter W. Yett, representing Portland Chapter Associated General Contractors advised the members there are many reasons for the nuisance conditions such as wind direction and change of material standards. He pointed out that materials often specified by the Oregon State Highway Commission affected this problem, and that it would take some engineering study to determine control methods. In some locations the plants are permanent installations while others are only portable. The problem of dust control, he felt, was a simple matter if water was available, however, it is impossible to do anything with the dust without water. It was his feeling that the Highway Commission's plants were not as well protected as the private contractors.

Mr. Yett stated that he operates a permanent plant near N. E. Cully and Columbia Blvd., and that corrections can be made if needed. He explained that the plant had been operated there for 25 years, and that they own 20 acres and believe that very little dust gets off their own property. He remarked that other plants have moved into the area and at present only two companies are operating on the area, Parker-Schram and Porter-Yett since Warren Northwest had recently moved.

Mr. Yett stated that in their own plants they investigated various dust control systems and have consulted the manufacturers of paving plants which have been built

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with a dust control of some type for many years. He added that in the case of the Tigard plant the material which the contractor was forced to use in that area was considerably over-graded into a type of dust which was almost impossible to collect. Porter-Yett is still working on collectors and have contacted manufacturers in the Los Angeles area regarding this. Mr. Yett felt this equipment must be at least within 80 or 85% efficient, however, in the permanent plants he felt even higher dust collection efficiencies could be provided.

Mr. Carl Schram, member of Associated General Contractors, stated he felt Mr. Yett covered this subject well and added that it was their sincere desire to cooperate in every way possible to eliminate this nuisance.

The Chairman added that the problem was not really solved by moving a plant from a specific location to another site unless the new site was far enough from other land uses so that no new nuisance was created.

Mr. West commended Messrs. Yett and Schram for their fine spirit of cooperation.

Mr. Ray L. Beeler, safety man, Associated General Contractors, stated he attended as an observer but wanted the Authority to know that he had visited a number of construction plants through the state of Oregon and assured the Authority the contractors are working on the problems discussed today, especially the owners of permanent paving plants.

#### WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE AND OREGON STATE COLLEGE REPORT OF FLUORINE.

Mr. Hatchard summarized the combined report published by Oregon State and Washington State Colleges after completion of their Sauvie Island fluoride project. The study period involved was from December 1951 to December 1953 and the basic purpose of the study was to determine if the aluminum reduction plant in Vancouver, Washington was impairing the health of livestock on Sauvie Island. Their study procedure was to determine by physical examination the condition of the cattle and to evaluate analyses of urine samples, teeth, bone and soft tissue. This phase of the study was handled by Washington

State College. The determination of fluorine content of pasture herbage, indicator plants and grain concentrate, etc., was conducted by Oregon State. Control areas for livestock and agricultural fluoride studies were operated in locations remote from sources of fluoride.

Since the last Authority meeting Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff has operated air sampling equipment on Sauvie Island and collected seventeen samples during the period of February 24, to May 17, and air concentrations ranged from a trace less than 0.10 part per billion to 1.6 part per billion with a median of 0.4 ppb.

Mr. Wendel asked if the staff had seen the evidence accumulated by Mr. Fraser. Mr. Hatchard stated that since the last meeting the Authority had not received additional reports from any Sauvie Island residents.

Mr. Robert Fraser, Sauvie Island, was present and informed the Authority the reason that there were no other people present was that at the last meeting they were not allowed to be heard.

The Chairman emphatically denied this statement and explained that everyone present had the opportunity to be heard at the time this matter was being discussed.

Mr. Fraser disagreed entirely with the report presented by Mr. Hatchard and stated that evidently Oregon State College and Washington State College came to Sauvie Island to tell people who lived there that their cattle were not dying from fluorine poisoning, and that at a public meeting in April 1954 at the Sauvie Island school it was asked how many people believed their cattle were dying of fluorine poisoning and all present responded to the affirmative.

Mr. Fraser stated that two dairies on Sauvie Island nearby had recently gone out of business and one that did stay in business receives a milk check for only \$25.00 from 35 cows. Mr. Fraser reported that he has moved all his breeding stock out of the area

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so that not so many are dying now and there is at the present 1,000 tons of hay going to waste. He stated further that since the meeting Washington State College has admitted fluorine in two different herds on the Island.

The Chairman asked if it were not possible that some of the fluoride may be coming from other sources.

Mr. Hatchard replied that well could be, that it has never at any time been reported at zero and that there was always a trace or tenths.

The Chairman asked if any representatives of the Aluminum Company of America wished to be heard.

Mr. C. S. Thayer, Mgr. Northwest Operation, Alcoa, stated that he had nothing further to add to their statements expressed at the Authority's meeting of December 16, 1953. He felt there was some fluoride concentration everywhere and believed that even the concentrations found on Sauvie Island could be found in Portland, Eugene or Salem and other cities.

Mr. Hatchard stated the staff collected samples in Portland area and found a fluoride concentration from 1/2 to 2 parts per billion. For comparison purposes the industrial hygiene standard for 8 hour exposure of workers is 3,000 ppb.

Mr. Wendel stated he had seen the cattle and knew they are in bad shape and asked if the Authority had ever requested a veterinarian's opinion concerning the condition of the cattle.

Mr. Green suggested that we might find out from representatives of the two colleges when they could meet with us in the near future and have those concerned present to ask questions.

Mr. Wendel heartily agreed.

Mr. Green wanted the Authority to have all the facts and not over-look any source of information.

Mr. West asked if there were more accurate, scientific information than that given by the agricultural college.

Mr. Fraser replied "yes, that things at Oregon State College are not the same there as it used to be". He stated that a veterinarian from Cornell University inspected Sauvie Island cattle and claimed that it was fluorine poisoning.

The Chairman asked if he could get a statement from the Cornell veterinarian.

Mr. Fraser stated he could.

The Chairman stated that until the Authority is shown otherwise the Authority will assume that the staff and those employed by Oregon State College and Washington State College are presenting factual information.

Mr. Fraser asked if his only recourse was to go through court.

The Chairman impressed upon him if he could have evidence to substantiate all that has been said it would not be necessary to go to court.

Mr. Wendel asked if Mr. Fraser could prove what he was saying before this Board.

Mr. Fraser said he had brought material to Mr. Hatchard's office and it always ended in an argument.

Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority had received copies of three laboratory reports of fluoride concentrations for specimens from animals and that no interpretation of the reports by a veterinarian was provided indicating whether fluorosis was present. Copies of these reports were included with the staff reports which each Authority member had received.

The Chairman said we should look to veterinarians and experts in this field to give us advice and of necessity must take that evidence until it is proven faulty and that the Authority would like a letter from the Cornell veterinarian and also would like to know if he is qualified to make such statements.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the Sauvie Island residents be given the opportunity of presenting additional proof at a special meeting of the Authority if they believed the

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findings of the colleges are wrong and recommended that the residents be represented by counsel. He also stated that in the absence of such a presentation of facts we will assume these findings by the colleges are correct.

Mr. Green stated the Authority would hold a special hearing and wanted to know how soon the Sauvie Island residents could be prepared.

Mr. Fraser replied that they could be ready in about a month.

The Chairman stated he would instruct the Secretary to communicate with Oregon State and Washington State College and agree upon a date for the special meeting in approximately one month and that the Secretary would then contact Mr. Fraser to secure a date convenient to all concerned.

Mr. Fraser asked the Chairman what the Authority would do about it after the special meeting was held.

The Chairman informed Mr. Fraser that the Authority has a legal advisor who would advise us what could be done.

Mr. Fraser wanted to know "what could be done before I go through all this".

The Chairman replied to Mr. Fraser that he was now jumping to conclusions and that first it would have to be shown at the special meeting that fluoride was damaging livestock and agriculture.

Mr. Wendel stated that it would depend upon whether the Authority found that there was a nuisance condition, and further that the Alcoa Company was the responsible agent for the condition. If these facts were determined then the matter of the interstate agreement would be the next step and he felt certain that such an agreement could be worked out to take steps to alleviate the nuisance if such a nuisance were found to exist.

TROUTDALE-CORBETT FLUORIDE SURVEY

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The Chairman requested the staff to report on the Troutdale-Corbett fluoride study. Mr. Whitsell reported on the fluoride air samples that have been collected in the area, and he informed members that the staff had operated stations at the McKay farm, Willoughby farm and Schutze residence. The fluoride air concentrations found at these stations from March 30, 1954 to April 18, 1954 ranged from a minimum of 0.4 part per billion which was common to several of the stations to a maximum of 2.1, at the Willoughby farm 2-1/4 miles west of the aluminum plant. At the present time, Mr. Whitsell stated, we have the automatic impinger operating at the Schutze residence, one mile S.E. from the plant. Nineteen samples have been collected in the current series; two samples are secured each day, one during the day and the other at night.

Dr. M. B. McKay of Troutdale, Oregon, asked if the wind direction during the sampling period affected the fluoride concentrations found.

Mr. Hatchard replied that special wind observations are made by the Troutdale Airport Weather station when the Authority's staff are collecting samples and that this data is tabulated with the fluoride concentrations found at the various stations.

The Chairman asked if there were representatives of the Reynolds Metals Company present who wished to be heard.

Mr. F. Yerke, attorney, stated that Mr. H. W. Zeh and he were representing the Reynolds Metals Company today. Mr. Yerke explained that they are continuing their test plot program with three test plots being operated this year. This work has been underway for the past 5 years and last year the Authority's staff observed the project. Mr. Yerke extended an invitation to visit their test plots again this year. He stated that the highest fluorine concentration found in gladioli foliage samples was 114 ppm on the Lampert property, but that this concentration seems high it does not affect the bulb size. Reynolds Metals Company had Dr. Lewis Massey and Dr. Zimmerman make inspections of the Lampert bulb plantings and both gentlemen believed that no damage

had been done as far as the bulbs were concerned.

Mr. Hatchard explained that some time ago the staff had met with Dr. Compton and Dr. McKay to plan the future area fluoride studies. He reported that the results of the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station test plot data showed that fluoride concentration in the foliage had been high at stations E-SE of the aluminum plant. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff will again meet with Dr. Compton and Dr. McKay to plan future studies.

The Chairman asked if any studies were made of the affect on cattle in that area.

Mr. Hatchard replied that several years ago the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station studied the cattle in the area but we have not seen reports of recent investigations. However, he continued the Authority has received no written complaints from residents in Troutdale-Corbett regarding fluorosis in cattle.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE-CORBETT FLUORIDE SURVEY

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the staff continue investigations of this matter and present a report at the next Authority meeting.

LA GRANDE-AMERICAN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Mr. Hatchard stated that the American Products Company operates a rendering plant in the northwest area of LaGrande and that adjacent property owners had secured an injunction in the fall of 1952 which required the plant to close from June 1, to October each years. The Authority has not taken any action in the matter since no complaints had been received from property owners. The Authority had been requested this spring by the attorney for American Products Company to make a survey of present conditions for American Products Company. Following a survey a report was prepared and the attorney was advised that the Authority would be glad to present the report to the circuit court. In the meantime, however, the Air Pollution Authority had been drawn

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into the action. Mr. Charles D. Burt stated that inasmuch as the Authority was not a party to the litigation he had appeared before Circuit Court Judge Hubbard in LaGrande to explain the Authority's position and at that time the court heard arguments on both sides, from Carl Keller, et al and Gibson Packing Company, owners of the American Products Company. The court continued the matter until July 1, 1954 to secure additional information. Since then an affidavit has been prepared and signed by Dist. Engineer Patterson explaining facts based upon the surveys and this was submitted to court. Mr. Burt stated that he has had no further word from the court as to the disposition of this case so he assumed that the original injunction is still in effect, however, he stated the Authority is no longer a part litigant in this matter.

The Chairman wanted to know if this case established any precedent.

Mr. Burt replied that he thought not since the Authority could not of its own volition have taken any action without holding a hearing first and it was assumed we could not be a party of the litigation without first holding a hearing.

BEAVERTON RE: ODOR PROBLEM

The Secretary read a letter dated July 13, 1954 to the Authority from H. H. Rossi, Mayor, City of Beaverton regarding the odors from the Pacific Adhesive Plywood Plant located in the main business district. In the letter Mayor Rossi requested an investigation of the odor and a report be submitted to the Council prior to their September 3, 1954 meeting.

The Chairman directed the staff to proceed with investigations and prepare a report prior to September 13, 1954.

BIENNIAL BUDGET -- 1955-57

The Chairman requested the Secretary to explain the 1955-57 biennial budget request. The Secretary explained that the Authority's previous biennial budgets compared with the proposed budget were as follows.

	<u>1951-53</u>	<u>1953-55</u>	<u>1955-57</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$ 46,740.00	\$ 61,190.00	\$ 80,694.00
General operating & Maintenance	8,516.71	20,518.66	26,356.00
Capital outlay	<u>9,299.00</u>	<u>1,249.00</u>	<u>4,000.00</u>
	\$ 64,555.71	\$ 82,957.66	\$ 111,050.00

Dr. Erickson stated that Governor Patterson had requested that each department limit their request for additional personnel to an absolute minimum. However, Dr. Erickson continued if there is an urgent need the Authority must make this need known. The Secretary explained that the additional engineer would be needed to assist with area surveys within city boundaries, particularly in the smaller cities and also the Authority expects to have more plans and specifications to review as the program develops. He pointed out that new industry is entering Oregon and the present staff will not be able to handle this additional work.

MOTION RE: BUDGET--1955-57

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Secretary prepare justifications of the biennial 1955-57 budget and submit the report to each member and that each member will submit his comments to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SYMPOSIUM ON "AIR SAMPLING EQUIPMENT".

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on the University of Michigan Air Sampling Symposium. Mr. Whitsell explained that approximately 500 public health personnel, engineers, manufacturers and educators in the industrial hygiene and air pollution fields attended the meetings. The Sessions were of a general nature but with interesting discussions concerning equipment development and use. Mr. Whitsell pointed out that it was interesting to note that others working in the air pollution control field have strikingly similar experiences to ours in Oregon. During the symposium, there was a large number of displays and it was possible to talk with equipment manufacturers' representatives and secure information on the new developments. Mr. Whitsell concluded that we are informed of latest developments and are at least keeping pace with others and are ahead of some in our thinking and planning.

MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that Mr. Green

be re-elected Chairman.

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that Mr. Dixon be continued as vice chairman.

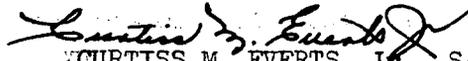
DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The Secretary was instructed to arrange for a special meeting in approximately one month when the Oregon State College and Washington State College representatives can attend the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

September 28, 1954

A special meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 A.M. Tuesday, September 28, 1954 in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Vice Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Merle S. West, Harold F. Wendel, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Special Assistant Attorney General, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, State Board of Health, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health and Frank P. Terraglio, Chemist, State Board of Health.

SAUVIE ISLAND RE: FLUORIDE MATTER

The Chairman announced the purpose of the special meeting was to permit residents of Sauvie Island, representatives of Oregon State College and Washington State College,

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and others to present information on the occurrence of fluorides on Sauvie Island.

Mr. Robert W. Fraser, Sauvie Island resident, presented the Authority copies of the Findings of Fact made December 11, 1950 by the U. S. District Court in Tacoma, and a copy of the supplemental complaint filed September 27, 1954, in which it was alleged that fluorides from the Aluminum Company of America's reduction plant continued to be deposited on the Fraser property causing injury to the cattle.

Mr. Fraser also presented a copy of a letter dated August 6, 1954 from K. P. Keller, veterinarian, stating that fluorosis was present in their herd and a copy of a letter dated September 30, 1952 from Wm. Menaul, veterinarian, stating that several of the Fraser animals showed syndromes of fluorosis. Mr. Fraser also presented to the Authority copies of the pathological report dated May 1, 1952 signed by H. H. Foskett, M.D. regarding specimens from a horse on the Fraser ranch. He also submitted copies of three laboratory determinations of the fluorine content of specimens taken from animals at the Fraser farm, which were made by R. J. Morris, University of Nevada, and by the Northwest Laboratories. Mr. Fraser presented a letter of September 25, 1954 from Wm. Menaul, veterinarian, in which it was stated that after examining the pathology and fluoride determination reports it was his opinion the specimens showed an excessive amount of fluorine and much higher than considered normal.

Mr. Fraser also stated in the joint fluoride study conducted by Oregon State College and Washington State College on Sauvie Island the experiments were based on earlier studies on rock phosphate which contains calcium fluoride and since they used this as a basis for their study and conclusions, instead of sodium fluoride, that in his opinion this was not the proper procedure.

Mr. Fraser stated that death and loss in their cattle had been so great that a year ago they moved the cattle breeding stock off the ranch away from the fluorine area.

Mr. Fraser stated further that he had presented factual information regarding the

fluorine conditions and that if the Authority was not going to take any action to bring relief that their only alternative was then to take the matter to the courts.

Mr. Carl A. Baker, Sauvie Island resident, advised the Authority that K. P. Keller, veterinarian, had stated in a letter to him that both acute and chronic fluorosis had been present in his cattle for the past six or seven years. Mr. Baker advised the Authority that he is no longer operating his dairy ranch due to the inability to raise herd replacements and the declining milk production.

Mr. George Cashdollar, Sauvie Island resident, stated that some of his livestock had suffered from cracked hoofs and declining milk production. He read a letter from Dr. G. R. Spencer, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State College, in which it was stated that the cracking of the hoofs was unusual and abnormal and that the cause was something external and suggested the possibility that fertilizers might cause the condition, and also that 12 teeth in five cattle showed slight changes probably due to fluorine but the slight degree of dental changes and absence of the effect on bones indicated normal fluoride intake for most of the animals' life.

Mr. Cashdollar stated that no commercial fertilizer was used on the pasture land.

Mr. W. R. Charleton, Oregon Washington Fertilizer Company, stated that the suggestion that fertilizer was causing the hoof cracking was very surprising since there had been no other occurrences throughout the country and that large quantities of fertilizer were used in other areas. He also stated that Mr. Cashdollar did not use any fertilizer on the pasture land this year.

Mr. Earl Reeder, Sauvie Island resident, stated he had no written reports to submit; that it had been his understanding the result of the Oregon State College and Washington State College investigation would determine what was wrong with the livestock. He stated that he still hadn't heard the cause or what could be done to correct the situation, and that his milk production was still low.

Mr. Archie Hall, Sauvie Island resident, stated that he was one of the members of the Farmer Fluorine Advisory Committee; that the Sauvie Island residents have lived

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with this problem for many years and that it is admitted that approximately 1,100 pounds of fluorine escaped from Alcoa plant daily even with the controls operating; that it is the feeling of the Sauvie Island residents that the study by the colleges was not continued for a long enough period of time to show conclusively whether there may be long term effects which will show up later. He stated that he believed the majority of the Sauvie Island residents did not feel the problem had been solved yet; that they were still being damaged by this contaminant.

The Chairman asked if there were other Sauvie Island residents who wished to be heard and that if not the Authority would hear statements from the Oregon State and Washington State College representatives.

F. E. Price, Dean of the School of Agriculture, Oregon State College, stated that since the purpose of the meeting was to consider data taking exception to the conclusions contained in the Oregon State College and Washington State College report that he would not go into a lengthy explanation of the details of the study. He stated that the investigating staff was particularly well qualified to do an excellent technical job and that a very large number of samples were collected and that prior to starting the extensive sampling project proper procedures had been established so that the laboratory results were consistent and reliable.

Dean Price stated that he would like to answer some of the questions raised by the Sauvie Island residents; that in the case of the Reeder herd their investigations had shown the herd to be suffering from a severe case of hoof rot; and that this condition must be cleared up before any other treatment is considered. He explained that an offer was made to Mr. Reeder to have a veterinarian treat his herd and that it would be paid for as cost of the study project, however, to date Mr. Reeder has not selected a veterinarian.

Regarding the Cashdollar herd, Dean Price, advised that the hoof splitting was unusual; that it had not been observed in any of the other herds on Sauvie Island

and the cause for it was unknown.

Dean Price stated that the colleges did not carry on their studies on the Fraser property due to the bitter opposition the Frasers had taken previously regarding the entire project.

Dr. G. R. Spencer, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State College, stated that the main conclusions were contained in the published report, however, he wished to clarify some of the points raised. Dr. Spencer explained that the study project had been continued until June 30, 1954 which made a total of 31 months of examination on Sauvie Island. He pointed out that the decision as to whether fluorosis was a problem in any area ought to be based upon an over-all investigation such as the colleges' study on Sauvie Island area and not just a few analyses of samples collected at random.

Regarding the Cashdollar herd, he stated that his suggestion that fertilizer may be the cause of the hoof cracking was made after considering all external sources of materials that might cause the condition. However, he pointed out that it was only a possibility and that he had requested a sample of the fertilizer for further studies but since none was received no studies could be made.

He explained that it is well recognized that the analyses of teeth, bones and urine provide the best and most reliable evidence as to whether fluorosis was occurring since the analyses of soft tissue such as kidney and liver are extremely erratic. He stated that in his opinion the fluorine contents of the laboratory reports which the Sauvie Island residents had presented to the Authority showed that there was no fluorosis in cattle on Sauvie Island.

Dr. C. C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Oregon State College, stated that he was engaged in the vegetation part of the study and that the question of the fluoride content of the soil had been raised. He stated that in general the fluoride content of soils in this area is quite low and that plants do not take up a significant amount of fluoride through their root system. He stated that the fluoride content

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from pasture land far removed from sources of fluoride show a concentration of less than 10 ppm.

The Chairman stated that if there were no more questions the Authority would like to call on the Alcoa representatives.

Mr. Hugh Biggs, Attorney for Alcoa, suggested that it might be helpful for the Authority if he were to place some of the events discussed at the meeting in chronological perspective. He explained that the Fraser case was tried in 1950 and that the aluminum company's control system was completed and in operation in December 1949; that Judge Levy of the U. S. District Court in Tacoma, Washington, issued Findings of Fact in December 1950 and that he did find in favor of the plaintiff for the period up to 1949. Mr. Biggs explained that the testimony for this case was highly technical and there was much conflicting opinion by the experts on the two sides and that it appeared to the Alcoa Company that what was needed for a real solution of the problem so far as the public was concerned was to secure an authoritative determination by a group of experts not associated with either party.

Mr. Biggs explained that Alcoa attempted to arrange for such a study to be conducted by Oregon State College and Washington State College under their own terms to guarantee their impartiality and objectivity and that Alcoa would finance the study. He stated that Alcoa discussed this proposal with the representatives of both Oregon State and Washington State and that Dean Price emphasized that such a study could be undertaken only if the cooperation of the Sauvie Island residents could be obtained.

Mr. Biggs explained that at a public meeting in May 1951 Dean Price discussed the proposed study project with the Sauvie Island residents and at first this cooperation was not secured but later the majority of the Sauvie Island residents petitioned Oregon State College to carry on the study on the Island.

Mr. Biggs pointed out that after the study was underway Mr. C.S. Thayer, Alcoa, had written a special letter to Mr. Fraser inviting his participation, however,

no reply was received to this letter.

During the period when this study was proceeding he stated that Alcoa had been permitted to make 2 or 3 herd examinations at the Fraser ranch; however, no analytical work had been done upon the pastures. Mr. Biggs advised that the reports by Alcoa's veterinarians could be made available to the Authority and that the conclusions by these veterinarians were that fluorosis was not present in the Fraser livestock.

MOTION RE: SAUVIE ISLAND FLUORIDE MATTER

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Board take that matter under advisement and announce its decision later.

BIENNIAL BUDGET ESTIMATE 1955-57

The Chairman explained that on August 11, 1954, Mr. Wendel and he had met with several members of the State Board of Health and discussed the proposed 1955-57 budget which totaled \$111,050 and included additions of a Public Health Engineer II and a Chemist I positions. After considering the matter it was decided that the request for the additional chemist would be deleted and instead the vacant public Health Engineer I position during the current biennial would be reclassified to Chemist I.

The Chairman stated this change reduced the budget request to \$102,273.

The Secretary suggested that a member of the Air Pollution Authority attend future meetings of the State Board of Health when the biennial budgets are being considered in order that the questions relating to the budget could be answered.

Dr. Erickson stated that the State Board of Health would certainly welcome this participation and that it would be mutually advantageous.

MOTION RE: BIENNIAL BUDGET 1955-57

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the budget estimate of \$102,273 be approved.

BIENNIAL REPORT July 1, 1952 to July 30, 1954

The Secretary explained that the preliminary draft of the biennial report had been sent to each member and the comments which had been received were incorporated with

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the report. He stated that several photographs showing the various air sampling equipment would be included in the printed report and that there was a need for the Authority to indicate how many copies should be ordered. The Secretary explained that approximately 450 would be needed for the initial mailing list.

MOTION RE: BIENNIAL REPORT 1955-57

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the biennial report be printed by the State Printer and that sufficient copies be ordered so that a supply is available for distribution during the next two years.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Secretary was instructed to arrange for a regular business meeting during the first half of November, 1954.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

TWELFTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

November 10, 1954

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The twelfth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Wednesday, November 10, 1954, in room 720, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Vice Chairman, Harold F. Wendel, Merle S. West, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Special Assistant Attorney General, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, State Board of Health, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, State Board of Health, Frank P. Terraglio and Eugene E. Lee, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the July 14, 1954 meeting and the special meeting held on September 28, 1954. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

SAUVIE ISLAND RE: FLUORIDE MATTER

The Chairman stated that the Secretary had sent a transcript of the special meeting held on September 28, 1954, to each member of the Authority and that Attorney Burt had provided legal comment on the information presented at the special meeting.

The Chairman then asked if the members were now ready to consider action on the matter of alleged fluoride damage to crops and livestock on Sauvie Island.

Mr. Wendel stated that if the Attorney had any additional information on this matter that he should be heard.

The Chairman asked Attorney Burt to advise the members of the Authority regarding the action to be taken.

Mr. Burt explained that the Authority should take action as to whether or not there is

atmospheric fluoride pollution occurring on Sauvie Island.

The Chairman asked if the Authority was ready at this time to make such a definite finding from the presentation of the reports from Oregon State College and Washington State College and the statements and reports introduced at the special meeting of September 28th.

Mr. Burt stated that the Authority could determine whether it should find that there is pollution or find that there is not pollution or to continue the matter for further discussion. At this time, however, the Authority should accept or reject the findings contained in the combined colleges' report on fluorosis on Sauvie Island.

MOTION RE: SAUVIE ISLAND - REPORT ON FLUOROSIS - OREGON STATE COLLEGE, WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE.

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the findings contained in the combined report of Oregon State and Washington State Colleges, "Summary Report of Fluorosis Investigations in the Sauvie Island Area in Oregon from December 1, 1951 to June 30, 1953" be accepted since there was not sufficient evidence presented at the special meeting to discredit the conclusions contained in the report.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Authority would investigate the matter in the future if evidence was presented to support a complaint that fluoride contamination was present.

OSWEGO RE: CEMENT DUST

The Chairman stated that at its last regular meeting the Authority requested the Oregon Portland Cement Company to submit a progress report on their studies and efforts to reduce cement dust emissions at their plant in Oswego and that in the meantime the Authority's staff had conducted additional studies in the Oswego vicinity. He then requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the results of this air sampling. Mr. Hatchard reported that continuous air samples had been collected during the periods August 18, through the 27th, and October 18, through the 29th, from the

roof of the Elementary School located at Church and State Streets in Oswego which is approximately 1500 feet S. W. of the cement plant. The purpose of this sampling was to compare the particulate matter in the air moving from the cement plant with the particulate matter present when the air movement is from the other directions. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a report describing the equipment used and the sampling data for each run.

He advised that the results of the samples collected during the period August 18 to 27 showed that the concentration of particulates when the wind was within the 90° arc from the plant to the sampling station was 3.5 times the concentration found when the wind originated within the other 270° arc. He stated that during the period from October 18, to 29th, the concentration of particulate matter when the wind was within the 50° arc from the plant to the sampling station was 1.8 times the concentration found when the wind was within the other 310° arc. Mr. Hatchard explained that during the second sampling run that the laboratory reports showed that from 25 to 40% of the particulate matter present in the samples was composed of calcium oxide. Assuming that Portland cement in this area is composed of approximately 62% calcium oxide (lime), he concluded that from 40 to 65% of the particulate matter collected was cement dust.

Mr. Hatchard explained that six particle fallout stations had been maintained in Oswego and that these stations are located from 600 to 3,000 feet from the cement plant. The laboratory analyses of the fallout found shows a fallout proportional to the distance of the station from the cement plant. The calcium oxide found ranged from 25 to 50% of the total sample, while the calcium oxide content in fallout samples from areas where there is no lime process industry ranges from 2 to 7%. Mr. Hatchard stated that the studies by the Authority's staff support the following conclusions:

1. The dust concentration in the Oswego air is 2 to 3 times higher downwind from the cement plant compared with the dust concentration on the upwind side.
2. The total particle fallout from the six stations has been from 2 to 3 times

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heavier than would be expected in communities where no unusual source exists. The calcium oxide content of the samples shows that the major portion of the dust concentration originates from the operation of the Oswego Portland Cement Company's plant.

3. That the physical and chemical nature of the cement dust has caused severe corrosion conditions in Oswego in addition to the excessive cleaning required to remove the dust deposition.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Hatchard if he found the fallout less in wet weather than in dry.

Mr. Hatchard replied that this was true.

The Chairman asked if this data had been presented to the company.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it had not since the sampling had been completed only a few days ago and the report had just been assembled.

Mr. F. E. McCaslin, President, Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated that he would be pleased to have a copy of the staff's report.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the cement plant would report on their dust control activities since the last meeting.

Mr. Frederic Yerke, Attorney for Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated that since the July 14th meeting the installation of a new bag collector has been completed in the packing department. Mr. Yerke explained that the unit has a capacity of 12,500 cubic feet per minute and cost \$12,000. He stated that the other dust control equipment described at the last meeting has been operated without change. Following the July 14, meeting a representative of Koppers Company visited the plant during the latter part of August and a preliminary report was prepared, and that the company is still awaiting the revised report. He stated that a representative of the Buell Engineering Company, Inc., had also visited the plant and submitted a report regarding dust control improvements. The company now has reports from three dust control companies and this information has been turned over to the plant engineering department. Mr. Yerke explained that the reports are of a preliminary nature

and do not show equipment locations but the company hopes that it will be possible to reach some conclusion from the data available within a short time.

The Chairman asked Mr. Yerke when the new bag collector started operating.

Mr. Yerke replied that it was during the month of October 1954.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the samples collected during that period showed a reduction in the dust concentration found.

Mr. Hatchard replied that if the new bag collector was in operation during late October the dust concentrations found didn't show a reduction. However, the weather conditions influence the dust concentrations present and that a reduction may have occurred that is not shown in the results from a few samples.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if it was a fair statement that additional dust control improvements were necessary.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the studies by the Authority's staff certainly showed the need for further dust control.

Mr. Yerke reminded the Authority that the company had not reviewed this data and requested that a copy be sent to Mr. McCaslin. He asked if the cement plant was eliminated as a nuisance source would it be possible to say whether or not there would still be a nuisance condition present in Oswego.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there would be nuisance conditions in the north end of the business section caused by cinders and flyash deposition from two wood waste burners.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the City of Oswego was present and wished to be heard.

Mr. Crampton, City Attorney, City of Oswego, stated that the city believed that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company was proceeding satisfactorily with its program to reduce cement dust emissions and re-assured the Authority that the City Council has a continued interest in this matter as a complainant.

Mr. Fred Hallwyler, representing the Lake Corporation of Oswego advised the Authority that his observations showed that the heaviest fall of dust seemed to be in the early

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hours and that the dust deposition was a serious problem to the property owners, damaging shrubbery, settling on cars and clothing, etc. Mr. Hallwyler stated that the people in Oswego felt the plant was taking corrective measures but they would like to be assured that the changes would meet requirements.

Mr. Leche said that the dust control system operates continuously during the 24 hour period and that usually the only observable discharge from the main stack was steam. The Chairman explained to Mr. Hallwyler that the weather conditions such as wind, temperature and moisture of air influences the capacity of the air to disperse the dust and that in the early morning there frequently is little wind and the vertical mixing of the air is lacking due to a temperature inversion. The Chairman advised Mr. Hallwyler that under these conditions more dust would be deposited on property downwind from the plant and that the property owners would notice increased dust early in the morning although the plant dust control systems have been operating. Mr. Hatchard stated that dust samples had been collected during the early morning hours and that the results indicated that the plant dust control system is operated at night in the same manner as during the day.

Mr. Hatchard informed the Authority that the staff had observed the dust discharge from the main stack during sampling activities and had noted that frequently the dust discharged is visible for several hundred feet downwind.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the steam would have disappeared within a relatively short distance and that the visible plume under these conditions was cement dust.

Mr. West asked if there was calcium oxide contained in cinders and flyash from wood waste combustion.

Mr. Hatchard explained that calcium oxide determinations had been made on fallout samples collected in areas where cinders and flyash are a problem and that the calcium oxide found was within the range of 2 to 7% compared with the 25 to 40% found in Oswego samples.

Mr. Wendel asked L. E. Crampton, City Attorney, to amplify his statement that the

Oswego City Council believed that the Oregon Portland Cement Company is proceeding satisfactorily towards the reduction in cement dust discharged.

Mr. Crampton explained that the Council believes that the company is making progress and further that the city has always had cooperation from the cement plant.

Mr. Wendel asked L. E. Crampton, City Attorney, to amplify his statement that the Oswego City Council believed that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company is proceeding satisfactorily towards the reduction in cement dust discharged.

Mr. Crampton explained that the Council believes that the company is making progress and further that the city has always had cooperation from the cement plant.

The Chairman asked if the staff had any recommendations regarding the Oswego matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there is definite need for additional cement dust control and that the plans and specifications for proposed dust control improvements should be submitted to the Authority for review before the changes or alterations are made in order that the comments or recommendations from the Authority would be known in advance of the actual installation.

Mr. Hatchard stated also that a report describing the dust discharged from the cement plant during representative periods of operation would be extremely helpful in connection with the evaluation of area sampling data.

The Chairman asked if the Oregon Portland Cement Company had been requested to provide such a report.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the request had recently been made.

Mr. McCaslin informed the Authority that arrangements are being made to provide this report.

The Chairman suggested that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company and the staff prepare a progress report for the next meeting.

Dorothy E. Bloomquist of 14217 S.E. Fair Oaks Lane, Portland 22, Oregon, was present and requested that a sample station be placed on the east side of the Willamette River in the vicinity of Oak Grove to determine the cement dust fallout since they have been noticing the cement dust deposition from the Oregon-Portland Cement plant

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and also cinders from sawmills located north of the cement plant. She stated a letter had been written to the Authority in August regarding this request but the station had not been started yet.

Mr. Hatchard assured her this fallout station would be located in that district as soon as feasible.

NORTH BEND: CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to give a report on the efforts of the various industries in North Bend to abate the flyash and cinder deposition.

Mr. Whitsell advised the Authority that Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company had completed the installation of cinder collectors on their two boilers during the week of September 13, 1954. He explained that the collectors were made by Western Precipitation Company and blowers were manufactured by the Buffalo Blower Company. He reported that the North Bend residents in the south Sherman Street vicinity are very pleased with the cinder and flyash reduction this far. He explained that the staff has not collected a series of fallout samples since the collectors started functioning so the quantitative reduction can not be reported yet. However, the samples will be collected within the next two weeks.

Mr. Whitsell explained that Menasha Plywood Corporation has no plans to install collectors since it was their understanding that the Weyerhaeuser plant was such a major contributor that when their collectors started operating the nuisance conditions would be greatly alleviated which would help the whole area. Mr. Whitsell reported that Menasha had recently begun the operation of a wood flour mill which would remove the sander dust from the boiler and that they, however, believed this would reduce cinder emissions considerably. Mr. Whitsell pointed out that the staff disagreed with Menasha regarding the reduction in cinder fall in the area north of Montana Avenue, caused by the installation of cinder collectors at Weyerhaeusers' mill since our study shows that the cinder fall in this area is from the Menasha plant. Mr. Whitsell also explained that the staff believes that the removal of sander dust from the boiler will reduce the fallout only about 5 to 10%. He

reported that Menasha understood that a lumber mill in Tacoma, Washington had reduced a cinder complaint by modifying the boiler combustion conditions. However, the staff learned from the air pollution control engineer in Tacoma that the complaint had been from excessive smoke and that cinders were not a problem.

Mr. Whitsell explained that Irwin-Lyons is contemplating changes in their overall operation which will have an appreciable effect on the cinders and flyash produced and that this change will be affected by spring 1955.

The Chairman explained to the Authority that the staff study showed that the excessive cinder and flyash fallout in North Bend originated from three industries and that two of the firms had either reduced their discharge or had plans to care for their problem. However, the Menasha Plywood Corporation does not have adequate corrections underway. The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard when the next series of samples would be collected in North Bend that would show the effect of the Menasha wood flour by-product operation.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the samples would be collected within the next two weeks and that the analyses would be completed a week later.

The Chairman suggested that if the data which the staff secures shows no substantial fallout reduction then the Authority should advise the Menasha Plywood Corporation to proceed with appropriate plans to reduce the fallout.

Mr. West stated that the Authority should delay action until the fallout data is available that shows the results of their wood flour by-product installation.

The Chairman instructed the Secretary to advise the company that appropriate control measures must be taken if the fallout data shows that the excessive fallout is still occurring.

ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

Mr. Charles M. Sanford, Assistant to Mr. Ogle, appeared before the Authority on behalf of Mr. Charles E. Ogle, Mgr. of Associated Forest Industries, who was unable to attend and stated that since the last Authority meeting their air pollution committee had met in Portland to discuss air pollution problems affecting the lumber industry. He

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explained that Mr. Hatchard attended this meeting and discussed with the committee the problems before the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority in respect to air pollution from sawmill stacks and burners.

Mr. Sanford reported that after this meeting the Association sent out a questionnaire on all phases of air pollution from burners and stacks to 156 mill owners on October 29, 1954, and on November 9, had received a total of 22 reports. He explained that eighteen of the reporting members had waste wood burners and all had stacks while four of the reporting members had no burners which meant their waste material was absorbed in the sale of chips and bark, etc. Mr. Sanford advised that of the eighteen mills reporting seven had complaints of ash fallout and cinders and that it was interesting to note that two or three of the seven were both the complainant and the offender in that the fallout was discoloring and damaging the lumber in their own yards. Mr. Sanford emphasized that one owner had spent \$30,000 to correct this condition for his own benefit. He reported that the twenty-two plants who have reported so far all have chippers, and that these chips are either sold to processing companies or used in their boilers.

Mr. Sanford advised the Authority that the kraft plant to be located at Albany would use chips from lumber mills in the vicinity, however, the cost of transportation limits the distance that the wood chips can be hauled to the plant.

Mr. Sanford explained that Mr. Ogle had contacted six manufacturers of burner equipment regarding the elimination of smoke and fallout from waste burners and that the manufacturers are not in agreement regarding the improvements needed. He explained that Mr. Ogle was attending a meeting of the Forest Products Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, today and that he was investigating the possibility of a research project at the laboratory to determine improvements for waste burners.

The Chairman asked if the Forest Products Laboratory had mechanical engineers on their staff or could such services be obtained from the Oregon State College Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Mr. Sanford replied that he didn't know but that Mr. Ogle would secure that information. Mr. Sanford stated that the Association's Air Pollution Committee would be meeting in December and that the Authority's staff would be invited to be present.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Sanford for a copy of the report and stated that the Authority hoped that the Association's committee would produce methods that will solve the smoke and fallout problems now present in many lumber mill areas.

PORTLAND RE: KENTON DISTRICT CINDERS AND FLYASH

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on the Kenton District complaint investigation.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the staff began area investigations after the July 14th, meeting and had located fallout stations to determine the amount and character of the fallout in that area. He explained that the chief complaint concerns cinders and that the three alleged sources are the Portland Shingle Company, M and M Woodworking Company and Nicolai Manufacturing Company. Mr. Whitsell reported ~~XX~~ the three companies have been contacted and that the Nicolai Manufacturing Company recognized there was still some sander dust escaping from the tops of their cyclones, although the company has spent considerable money already in attempting to control the discharge. However, he explained that the company believed they were not responsible for the major part of the fallout existing in the Kenton district. Mr. Whitsell stated that the situation was similar at the M and M Woodworking Company and that the company indicated that they were willing to cooperate with the Authority but at the same time did not feel that they were discharging anything which could account for the complaints in the area.

Mr. Whitsell advised the Authority that he could not talk with the Manager of the Portland Shingle Company since he was in the east; however, he discussed the problem with the plant superintendent and learned that the company was aware of the problem with their waste burner and that the company had at an earlier date requested assistance from our staff.

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MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMPS.

Dr. D. B. Charlton, Charlton Laboratories, reported the burning of raw garbage at a refuse dump about 200 yards east of the Northwest Nut Growers plant. He explained that garbage of all types was being burned and great quantities of smoke is emitted from this operation. Dr. Charlton stated that he wished this matter could be investigated.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had complaints regarding this dump. Mr. Hatchard replied that he had talked with Dr. Charlton about a month ago regarding several dumps located north of Portland where refuse is burned and that a tour of the area had been made to determine if the previous refuse burning operation was going on.

Mr. Hatchard explained that there was no burning at the former Seivert refuse dump. However, there were a number of other burning refuse dumps operating and that the Multnomah County Health Department has been maintaining routine inspections of all refuse burning dumps in the county. Mr. Hatchard reported that he had talked with Mr. Noel McKeehan, Sr. Sanitarian, Multnomah County Health Department who assured the Authority no garbage burning was being conducted and that the Authority had not received complaints from property owners in that vicinity.

Mr. James Nelson representing Northwest Nut Growers was present and stated that about two years ago his firm had made a fallout study and placed it on file with the Authority for their information. He explained since that time the situation has not improved and that the Northwest Nut Growers operate under a continual fallout of half burned cedar cinders and that this deposited material plugs the rain gutters and also sifts into the buildings. Mr. Nelson explained that he had talked with a sheet metal company and was told this problem could be overcome with proper collectors but nothing has been done as yet. He advised the Authority that many business concerns are suffering from this refuse dump located east of their plant but that it wasn't affecting their plant at this time. He stated it was hoped the Authority would effect some improvement in the condition now present in their area.

The Chairman asked if all this burning was located outside the city limits.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the refuse burning areas were north of Columbia Boulevard outside the city.

Mr. Dixon asked if complaints had been received by the Authority.

The Chairman explained that no specific complaints had been received regarding the refuse burning but the Authority had received a complaint signed by about 150 Kenton District residents.

The Chairman requested Dr. Charlton to submit his complaint in writing to the Authority for the record.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the staff investigate the burning refuse dumps and submit a report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Multnomah County Planning Commission and the Health Department would be interested in the matter and that the staff would contact these agencies.

The Chairman stated that the Authority would expect a report from the staff at the next meeting.

PORTLAND RE: RICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Secretary stated that a letter had been received from J. Gullickson, 725 N. Watts St., Portland, Oregon, transmitting a complaint signed by 49 residents which alleged that the smoke and odor from the Rich Manufacturing Company was causing nuisance conditions.

The Chairman asked the Secretary if this was close to the Kenton District. The Secretary replied that the company was located on Columbia Blvd., near Albina Avenue which is east of Kenton district.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Authority's staff follow this petition up and make a report on this as soon as possible.

The Chairman reminded the Authority that this complaint involves the question brought up sometime ago regarding what extent we could work within the city of Portland and that it was not our wish to complicate matters and confuse the relationship with the city.

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The Secretary stated that the Authority has been referring complaints within Portland to the City officials unless the complaint claimed human health injury.

The Chairman asked if it would be proper to transmit this petition to the Mayor and City Council for their investigation of the matter with the understanding that the Authority would assist if requested.

MOTION RE: RICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that this matter be referred to the Mayor and City Council of Portland with the offer of cooperation and assistance of the Air Pollution Authority.

PORTLAND RE: PABCO ROOFING COMPANY

The Secretary stated that a letter from E. A. Bird, Secretary, Metal Trades Council of Portland and Vicinity had been referred to the Authority on October 27, 1954 by the State Industrial Accident Commission and that a complaint petition enclosed with the letter alleged that the fumes and smoke from the Pabco Roofing Company, 6350 N.W. Front Ave., were injurious to the health of the employees of the Penn Salt Company, 6400 N. W. Front. The Secretary advised that the complaint was signed by nine union officials and 150 union members.

Mr. Al Bird of Portland Metal Trades, 410 Labor Temple, appeared at the meeting and stated that employees at Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company have become ill due to fumes from the Pabco Roofing Company operations and that it was difficult to keep employees on the job under these conditions. He stated the atmosphere becomes so heavy with these fumes that visibility was affected and an oily scum which seems to attack the paint gathers on the cars parked nearby. Mr. Bird emphasized that this condition is definitely a health hazard and for that reason was first referred to the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Mr. John T. Sharkey, employee of Pennsylvania Salt Company, stated that Pabco has a stack about three stories high and when the asphalt fumes are released during southerly winds these fumes seem to enter right into Penn Salt Plant's enclosed working

rooms and that within 12 or 13 minutes working under those conditions employees develop headaches and nausea and at times in 30 to 45 minutes even chest pains occur. Mr. Sharkey stated that these fumes are more intensive at night than in the daytime and that on the swing shift some employees have become so ill it was almost impossible to stay on the job. He reported that the employees were very much concerned about this condition and that their union is very interested in the health and welfare of its employees. He read an excerpt from an article entitled "Cancer at Work" by Dr. H. Abrams which pointed out that the asphalt fumes cause a higher incidence of lung cancer to workers exposed to such fumes.

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Mr. Stores Waterman of Pennsylvania Salt stated that he thought Mr. Bird and Mr. Sharkey had expressed vividly employees' complaints and that his company had hoped that improvements would be made so that official action would not be needed. Mr. Waterman advised that the oily fumes and dust in the air settles on the high voltage equipment in their plant and that causes a hazardous condition to their employees and property since explosions could occur. He explained that they tried to keep the high voltage installation clean but since their plant operates 24 hours a day continuously it is almost impossible.

Mr. Waterman also reported that an oily substance covered cars, buildings, shrubs and any materials which may be stored in the open.

Mr. Wendel asked if this complaint had been taken up with Pabco Company's head office in San Francisco.

Mr. Waterman replied they had taken this up through the Pabco Portland office.

Mr. Hatchard said that he believed the efforts of both management and the employees' union had caused Pabco to consider methods for the control of their fumes since Mr. D. C. Bird, Portland Pabco Manager had advised the Authority's staff on November 5, 1954, that their company had authorized the installation of fume control equipment.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Pabco Company had a consultant, C. E. Lapple, Stanford Research Institute, study the problem and that his recommendations were being followed.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Drew Engineering Company, 809 N. E. Lombard Street

Portland, Oregon, was designing the project and that the installation of the fume control on the first asphalt saturator tank would be completed within six to eight weeks.

MOTION RE: PABCO ROOFING COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority's staff investigate the conditions in cooperation with the City of Portland and if Pabco does not proceed with the fume control system to arrange for a special meeting of the Authority to consider the matter further.

The Chairman added that the Authority will expect a progress report at the next meeting and he requested the gentlemen who represented the employees of Penn Salt Company to keep the Authority advised on the situation in the interim.

ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS RE: STATUS OF DUST AND VAPOR CONTROL

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the efforts of the owners of the asphalt paving plants to reduce the dust and vapor discharges. Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had investigated the discharges from eight paving plants during the summer and that in Eugene Mr. Byrnes, owner of the Byrnes Paving Plant, had installed a Madsen type water scrubber that had substantially reduced the dust and vapor discharges. He explained that District Engineer Merryman had collected filter samples before and after improvements were made; that although significant improvement had occurred it was not yet clear whether the nuisance conditions had ceased.

Mr. Hatchard explained that Mr. T.M. Wildish had advised the Authority that a water scrubber had been secured from the Madsen Company; however, the staff had not collected filter samples after the scrubber had been installed. Mr. Hatchard reported that one of the State Highway's portable paving plants had started operation approximately 1,000 feet east of the Byrnes Paving Plant; however, it was observed that excessive discharges were occurring and District Engineer Merryman discussed the matter with the maintenance superintendent and the plant was moved to a more remote location.

Mr. Hatchard stated that complaints had been received regarding the operation of

the Highway Commission's portable paving plants in east Tillamook and North Bend. He stated that the staff investigated the conditions and the paving plants were moved to more isolated regions where the dust and vapor discharges would cause no nuisance.

The Authority received complaints from the Forest Park Zoning Commission, Mr. Hatchard continued, which involved the discharges from the Babler and Roger Company's paving plant. He explained that this particular paving plant had already been equipped with a Madsen type water scrubber; however, it appeared that an insufficient quantity of water was being provided to the scrubber. The plant ceased operating at this location before it was determined whether adequate improvements had been made. Mr. Hatchard reported that the Parker Schram Paving Plant located at N.E. Cully and Columbia Boulevard had installed improvements to their dust control system; however, staff investigations after the improvements indicated that further corrections would be needed to eliminate nuisance conditions.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that during the past two years the investigation of 14 paving plants had been made and he emphasized that the nuisance conditions caused by these plants could have been prevented if the owners had:

1. Provided control equipment before paving operations started or;
2. Had located these plants in areas far enough away from other land uses.

He advised the Authority that the staff had secured data regarding the general conditions under which nuisance conditions are created by paving plant operations. In order to prevent recurrence of such conditions in the future he suggested that this information be provided to the Associated General Contractors and to the Oregon Highway Commission.

Mr. Ray Beeler, representing the Associated General Contractors, advised the Authority that the various owners of the paving plants operating in the area had effected dust control improvements and he promised that his association would continue to work towards the prevention of future nuisance conditions. He pointed out that often it is not easy for the paving plant owner to satisfactorily control the plant discharges under a variety of field conditions. Mr. Beeler requested that his organization be

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advised of the meetings of the Authority in order that they might be represented. The Chairman directed the Secretary to forward the information regarding the prevention of nuisance conditions from paving plants to the Associated General Contractors and the State Highway Commission.

HUNTINGTON RE: DUST DEPOSITION

The Secretary stated the Authority had received a complaint-letter signed by about 120 Huntington residents alleging that cement dust from the Oregon Portland Cement plant in Lime, Oregon, was being deposited on their properties and was causing nuisance conditions and that the complainants requested an investigation and correction of this condition.

The Chairman asked if the representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company wanted to make any statement.

Mr. Frederic Yerke stated that the Lime plant had been operating 31 years and at present has just the one kiln similar to the original kiln at the Oswego plant and he pointed out that the area in the Huntington vicinity is one characterized by extremely high natural lime deposits. Further, he informed the Authority that this is an extremely windy location and a constantly shifting dust condition which contributes much to air pollution alone. Mr. Yerke stated that the company seriously doubted if the Lime plant was contributing substantially to the dust deposition in the city of Huntington.

Mr. Wendel asked if this case could not be referred to the Authority's staff for investigation.

Mr. Hatchard explained that when the complaint was received we were not able to do much sampling due to heavy commitments at the time; however, District Engineer Patterson had made a preliminary survey of area conditions and had located a fallout station.

Mr. Hatchard stated that fallout information is being collected but the fallout results alone would not be conclusive since no separation can be made of lime from the plant or from natural sources. He explained that special type sampling procedures would

be necessary and that it would be next spring before such a study could be started. The Secretary was instructed to advise the people of Huntington that studies will be made when possible.

PORTLAND RE: CITY OF PORTLAND AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report activities of the City of Portland's Air Pollution Committee.

Mr. Hatchard explained that Mr. Whitsell and he had met with the members of the City of Portland Committee in July to discuss the Authority's program and explain the results of air sampling and investigation in the Portland area. Mr. Hatchard stated that four members of the Committee had been appointed early in the summer and that at this time the committee was mostly engaged in educating the new members. He explained that the City Council had transferred the committee from Building Department to the City Health Department and that the Health Department was investigating air pollution complaints mostly to advise the committee regarding the type of problems existing in the city.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Authority has been reporting complaints received in Portland to the Health Department so the Portland Air Pollution Committee would be advised.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Secretary was instructed to arrange a regular meeting date during the latter part of January 1955.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority



SPECIAL MEETING OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

MARCH 2, 1955

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A special meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Wednesday, March 2, 1955, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Merle S. West, Harold F. Wendel, Members, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, State Board of Health, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health, Frank P. Terraglio and Eugene E. Lee, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the November 10, 1954 meeting. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman informed the members that the time had come again when officers must be elected.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that Carl E. Green be elected Chairman of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority for the year of 1955.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that Mr. West be elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for the year 1955.

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

George W. Mead, Attorney, Public Service Bldg., Portland, Oregon, representing Paul Martin, requested to be heard relative to complaints against the Reynolds Metals Company. He stated that the Martins are owners of a large cattle ranch of approximately 1500 acres located in Multnomah County immediately east of the

Troutdale aluminum plant and that it was their purpose to register a formal complaint before the Authority with respect to the operations of Reynolds Metals Company because of the trespass and nuisance which the Martins have endured uninterruptedly since the operation of the plant. Mr. Mead explained that the U.S. District Court in Oregon has on file all records available from the civil actions brought by the Martins and others who have been damaged. He also stated that the Martins were put out of business in 1946, had to remove the cattle from the property and had to move away from the property themselves because they were physically affected. Mr. Mead stated further that since 1951 the Martins have had a test herd of about 300 cattle on the property and that every six months or so they have had the cattle tested and all were found to be suffering from fluorosis. He reported that the condition still prevails and that this statement is supported by the record of Civil Suit No. 6151, U. S. District Court.

The Chairman read the policy of the Authority with respect to the procedure for handling complaints and advised Mr. Mead that the Authority would be glad to hear the factual data at a future meeting supporting the complaint.

Mr. Mead replied that he would arrange for the presentation; however, he explained that his appearance before the Authority today was only to get on record and to determine what the Authority will do about the situation.

Mr. Mead expressed his concern regarding the actions of the Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee over the 1955-57 biennial budget of the Authority and hoped that all funds requested had been approved. He stated that if the budget request had not been approved by the Subcommittee he would assist in any way possible as there is a great need for the Authority to investigate the fluoride situation in the Troutdale area. Mr. Mead reiterated again that he had not intended to present supporting information on this complaint at this time for it would take a weeks' time or more but that he wanted to be on record regarding the complaint.

The Chairman advised Mr. Mead that a written complaint would have to be submitted

to the Authority if an investigation of the situation is to be made.

Mr. Mead replied that he could file a complaint with the Authority today if desired but that the fluoride problem is a nebulous thing and difficult to understand and that he was not sure what form of complaint should be prepared.

Mr. Mead explained that Judge James Alger Fee made findings of fact which brought out that the corrective measures instituted by Reynolds Metals Company were ineffective and that in this particular case the Martins and others were awarded damages. He further explained that the findings in the case in which Judge Fee presided showed enormous quantities of fluorine being emitted from the plant and that the findings from January through December 1947 were that 2800 pounds of fluoride per day were being released and that it increased to 3900 pounds in September 1950. Mr. Mead stated that the fluoride released was reduced because the Governor had instituted an agricultural and livestock study of fluoride damage in Troutdale and that a large sum of money was spent on the program. He reported that the fluoride emissions were reduced to around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per day and it was last reported that 700 pounds of fluorine per day are emitted from the plant. He stated that Reynolds Metals Company may say it was evidence of good faith, that they now have the fluoride controlled and would get an expert to say no damage is being done.

Mr. Mead pointed out that prior to the time the controls were installed all evidence showed that the livestock had ingested large amounts of fluorine and that his point was that controls have helped and that now instead of fluoride discharges in the thousands of pounds per day, prior to the controls, it has been reduced to 700 pounds per day according to plant estimates. However, Mr. Mead continued, damage is still resulting and the test herd show signs of fluorosis and unmistakable evidence of considerable damage and that these statements are findings of fact based on months of testimony. Mr. Mead added that he thought the matter to be sufficiently serious at this time to justify a careful examination by the Air Pollution Authority since, as a public authority, the Authority may

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wish to be on record with respect to these facts that show and determine that there is still toxic materials emitted from the plant which are trespassing and causing damage at this present time. Mr. Mead emphasized that this is a much more serious aspect than would normally be called a common nuisance and it surely is time that some public authority go into this matter and do a thorough investigation.

Chairman Green asked Mr. Hatchard if he would please review briefly the work that has been done to date in that area.

Mr. Hatchard reviewed briefly the air sampling activities in the Troutdale-Corbett area explaining that the Authority's staff had been conducting an area survey since July 1953, collecting air samples from seven stations. He stated that the location of these stations was selected to supplement the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station data regarding fluoride concentrations found at test plots carried on from 1948 to 1954. He stated that the sampling data is published to July 1, 1954 in the Authority's First Biennial Report and that supplementary reports have been presented at previous meetings.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that during the progress of the area survey the staff had consulted with F. E. Price, Dean, School of Agriculture, and Dr. O.C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Oregon State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. M. B. McKay, resident in the Troutdale-Corbett vicinity. He explained that Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station reports showed a need for air sampling at test plot stations in the direction east-southeast of the plant and that our work has been done in that direction. Mr. Hatchard stated that these activities were a part of the area survey to determine present conditions and not based upon complaints since to date no written complaints have been received regarding fluoride damage to agriculture or livestock in the Troutdale-Corbett vicinity. He reported that no air sampling has been conducted since August 1954 due to the investigation on Sauvie Island and other commitments.

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Mr. Mead again stated that they are not satisfied with the agriculture and live-stock studies done by Dean Price's staff and that he believed there was no co-operation rendered in this situation. He stated that when the Martins entered into the case they appealed to Dean Price and the University of Oregon Medical School to do research work for them and offered to pay for it but they were unable to obtain cooperation. Mr. Mead implied that it finally was disclosed that they were doing research work for the aluminum companies.

He reported that the Martins then had to seek opinions of veterinarians and doctors in the east and had research work done outside of the State of Oregon and expressed the opinion that the Authority had an important duty to perform and should not rely on other data sources. Mr. Mead concluded that there is no secret about the fluoride situation, and it is common knowledge in Troutdale vicinity that Judge Fee found there is contamination discharged from the Reynolds Metals Company's plant.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Mead the basis of these conclusions.

Mr. Mead replied that it was based upon the admissions the company itself made regarding the fluoride quantity discharged, the opinion of expert veterinarians brought here from the east to testify in court and the opinion of pathologists that the cattle were damaged.

Mr. Wendel said he would like to explain that during the consideration of the Sauvie Island fluoride sampling the only matters brought before the Authority were hearsay and innuendo and that there was never any evidence of bias on the part of the Oregon State College or Washington State College.

Mr. West added that it is a serious charge to make that a college was biased and that it was his understanding that colleges, engaged in research projects are searching for the facts and that their conclusions would be based only upon the facts.

Mr. Mead retorted that he did not say "bias", and he repeated that they did not get

cooperation from the colleges.

Mr. West commented that if Mr. Mead did not use the word "bias" that he implied that meaning.

Chairman Green explained that recent agricultural and livestock research on Sauvie Island was supported by a grant from Alcoa and that the Authority arranged a special meeting to allow Mr. H. Fraser and others to present factual data to the Authority that would support their objections to the conclusions made in the colleges' report. He stated that it has been difficult to establish the truth by the Sauvie Island residents because the data presented at the special meeting, September 28, 1954, regarding Sauvie Island was all hearsay.

Mr. Mead emphasized that his statements regarding fluoride in Troutdale were not innuendo but facts supported by the courts. He stated, however, that Reynolds might believe that the Martin claim is unjust and did not want to cooperate but the damages are real, so real that they have destroyed the Martin property.

Mr. Martin, he explained, recovered about \$47,000 damages plus \$900.00 court cost which just about paid for their experts.

Mr. Mead stated that numerous people had come to him with fluoride complaints in the Troutdale area and that he also had a number of smaller cases involving the Reynolds Metals Company that were settled out of court but the company did not admit liability in any of these cases.

Dr. Erickson asked if the findings of fact made by Judge J.A. Fee would be submitted to the Authority.

Mr. Mead replied that the transcript certainly was available together with depositions from many witnesses.

Dr. Erickson stated he understood Mr. Mead to say they were dealing with a toxic substance endangering the health of animals and humans.

Mr. Mead said that the case he referred to was a case involving only cattle but that there are three cases pending which involve human health damage and there is

plenty of evidence and medical testimony from physicians to support the cases.

Dr. Erickson then asked if the case just referred to revealed any findings on human beings.

Mr. Mead replied that it did not.

Mr. Wendel advised Mr. Mead that if the complaint is submitted to the Authority in accordance with the procedure already explained that it will receive attention.

The Chairman explained that the Authority's investigation would necessarily be limited by budget and staff available.

Mr. West advised Mr. Mead that some of his assertions and charges were rather serious and should be proven.

Mr. Mead wanted to know if a letter from Mr. Martin stating he has been damaged or is being damaged now would be sufficient, to comply with requirement of a written complaint.

The Chairman advised Mr. Mead that was the correct procedure.

Mr. Mead said he would submit a formal letter bringing this situation to the attention of the Authority.

Mr. Fredric Yerke, Attorney, American Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon, representing Reynolds Metals asked to be heard stating this matter is one very vigorously disputed between the parties and their attorneys. He stated that Oregon State College was requested to do work on the Martin ranch and that Dr. Compton went on the ranch in 1951 and collected samples and the results were introduced at the trial but they were found to be lower in fluorine content than necessary to cause fluorine poisoning in cattle. Mr. Yerke stated that Oregon State College carried on extensive studies in the area but as far as he knew there was only one visit made to the Martin property. He stated further that insofar as the research work was concerned Reynolds Metals Company has never supported any research at either Oregon State or Washington State Colleges. He explained that at the time the plant was constructed in 1941 Mr. Martin was running a dairy ranch and continued to use the property for eight years and then he bought land one mile northwest of the plant,

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then purchased another parcel of land known as Reed Island about 3 miles to the east of the plant.

Mr. Yerke explained further that one year later Martin bought land east of the Sandy River, about 900 acres there, and in another year he bought land nearer to the plant, about on-half mile away from the plant. He stated that this presents a situation covering three and a half years wherein a man and his family had been buying property closer and closer to the plant. Mr. Yerke stated that the plant was constructed by Alcoa for the U.S. Defense Plant Corporation and operated the plant from 1941 to 1945 and the plant was closed down from 1945 to 1946 until September when Reynolds Metals Company leased the plant from the Government. He explained that after a fume control system was installed Reynolds started operating the plant and that the company's first contact with the Martins was in 1946 or 1947. He stated that some foliage sampling was done then but was discontinued in 1948 because of a dispute. Mr. Yerke advised the Authority that from that time on Reynolds have had claims presented by Martin and that first there was the law suit filed in August 1951 to cover the period from 1946 up to 1951. He stated that this case was tried by Judge Fee more than two years ago and that the decision rendered by Judge Fee was prior to August 1951 with the exception of one case and that Judge Fee refused to award damages after 1951 for reasons of his own. The main case Mr. Mead referred to, Mr. Yerke advised the Authority, is over two years ago and one case was over nine years ago. Therefore, he stated, this record is irrelevant to any situation that is occurring at this time and that Reynolds has competent medical testimony in every phase.

He pointed out that the amount of fluorine found by the Authority's staff one mile southeast of the plant was less than one part per billion whereas fluorine on top of the State Office Bldg., measured four parts per billion and that Reynolds have no doubt that no damage has been caused since August 1951 to the Martins. Mr. Yerke requested formally that if the Authority is going to consider the Troutdale fluoride matter that Dean Price, Dr. Compton and Dr. Remmert be requested to carry on the

study of agriculture and livestock since these are well qualified men in their respective fields and their results will be reliable. Mr. Yerke added that the Authority should also retain a veterinarian.

Mr. Yerke stated that for the months of June, July, August and September of 1954 the fluorine content of the pasture one mile east of the Sandy River averaged only 35 parts per million. Mr. Yerke requested that the Authority secure the services of experts, make investigations and run necessary tests and then study the scientific results.

The Chairman concluded this case by explaining the Authority had a long agenda to review and it would be advisable for the Board to set a date in the future for further hearings on this matter.

Mr. Wendel stated that he thought the Authority should have a written complaint on record to establish this case for a special hearing and that we will have legal counsel at such a time who will advise us on all phases. Mr. Wendel advised both attorneys that the Authority was desirous of learning the facts on both sides.

EUGENE: CITY AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Chairman requested a report on the activities of the Eugene Air Pollution Committee.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Mayor Johnson had appointed a nine man committee during December 1954, to study the cinder and flyash complaint in west Eugene and also consider the city wide situation. Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority's staff has met with the committee several times and that a survey of lumber mills in west Eugene had been completed and a report prepared. He noted that the survey of the Eugene mills disclosed that 5 of the 10 mills contributing to the excessive cinders and flyash conditions had recently installed equipment that would reduce the quantity of wood waste burned. He also explained that the City of Eugene had requested the Air Pollution Authority to cooperatively plan for extension of air sampling to secure additional data.

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NORTH BEND: CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL RESULTS

The Chairman requested a progress report on the North Bend cinder problem.

Mr. Hatchard reviewed the area study by the staff and explained that the Weyerhaeuser mill had installed their cinder control system in September and since that time the fallout had reduced. He pointed out that the fallout varied between 1400 and 1700 tons per square mile per month during the winter months; however, during a comparable period after the control system was installed the fallout had reduced to 38 tons per square mile per month. He reported that the Irwin-Lyons mill is operating less frequently at this time which has helped to cut the emissions and that the Menasha Plywood Company had been delayed in starting their wood flour by-product plant. However, that next samples would show if the change has caused a reduction.

As a matter of interest Mr. Wendel asked if this work could have been accomplished without the air pollution law.

Mr. Hatchard replied that he doubted that it would have been since an extensive study was needed to show the sources.

OSWEGO: AREA SAMPLING DATA, DESCRIBING CEMENT DUST DEPOSITION.

The Chairman requested a summary of the area survey in Oswego.

Mr. Whitsell explained that since the last Authority meeting the staff expanded the directional air sampling in the Oswego vicinity by setting up two new stations on the roof of the fire station and the Forrest Hills School. He stated that directional sampling at the Elementary School previously had shown that on an average of two to three times as much dust was present when the wind was from the cement plant to the station. He stated that subsequent sampling showed a repetition of the cement was from the plant to the station compared with the other directions. He explained that the previous sampling had shown the higher concentration was cement dust since the lime present accounted for 25 to 45% of the sample. He pointed out that the most recent series showed that over 30% of the samples collected was lime and that

the ordinary cement contained about 60% lime. It can be concluded that 53% of the particulate material was cement dust.

Mr. Whitsett explained that the purpose in establishing the sampling station at Forrest Hills School was to determine what level of dust and calcium oxide concentrations would be indicative of an area where nuisance conditions are not a problem to the residents. He reported that the average lime concentrations found at the Forrest Hills station on wind from the direction of the plant is 23 micrograms per cubic meter compared with 110 micrograms per cubic meter found at the Elementary School. He stated that the staff will be able to submit recommendations to the Oregon Portland Cement Company for additional dust control.

The Chairman invited representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company to report on their progress.

Mr. Yerke advised the Authority that they do not have their report ready since Mr. Leche is in the east and could not be present to give a report.

The Chairman stated the Authority realized there was no time to prepare a report since the meeting had been called on very short notice.

PORTLAND: ASPHALT ROOFING PLANT FUME DISCHARGE

The Chairman requested a report regarding the status of fume problems from the Pabco plant discharge.

Mr. Terraglio summarized the Pabco Roofing Company complaint registered by the employees of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., and stated that a survey was undertaken by the staff to determine levels of contaminants existing in the area. Mr. Terraglio explained that only the physical properties such as viscosity, softening point, weight etc., were of importance to asphalt users and that the exact composition of asphalt was unknown. He reported that samples have been collected continuously at a station using a directional high volume sampling unit and other equipment to learn the levels of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and other contaminants present.

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He stated that the results have shown a high level of particulate material present and that sampling was continuing.

Mr. Hatchard explained that at the last meeting there was the health concern expressed by the Pennsylvania Salt employees; that Dr. Sullivan was advised of this complaint and he had requested the employees to submit detailed information describing their individual health effects to him.

Mr. Hatchard reported that there was considerable delay in preparing these statements but that Dr. Sullivan received 92 employee statements on February 19th. He explained that Dr. Sullivan was out of town and unable to attend the meeting.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if satisfactory progress was being made.

Mr. Hatchard stated he thought that Pabco is progressing with the installation of the three unit filter systems to collect the fumes and condensates from the saturators.

Mr. Stores Waterman of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company advised the Authority that their cooperation was appreciated but that complaints were still being received from their employees that they are affected whenever the wind blows in the direction that brings Pabco fumes into the employees' work area. He stated this progress report gave hope that there would be elimination of condensed material and odor which has had a marked physiological effect on the employees. He also wished to be advised when the Authority would meet again.

Chairman Green assured him he would be notified.

PORTLAND: HYDROGEN SULFIDE ODOR PROBLEM IN SOUTHWEST AREA

The Chairman requested a report on the hydrogen sulfide problem in southwest Portland.

Mr. Hatchard reported that this problem had appeared before but due to the intermittent nature of the emission it had proven very difficult to set up equipment to sample before the fumes dispersed. He stated that the city of Portland and the Authority received many complaints and that by reviewing the previous field investigations the probable source was found to be a chemical plant located near

the Willamette River at S.W. Carruthers Street. He explained that arrangements were made for the plant management to notify the staff when they expected to produce the lime - sulfur spray since the hydrogen sulfide is released intermittently then. The staff was at the plant site February 19th, and established three sampling stations; however, it proved to be a good day for the plant to operate since the discharges were being dispersed. He reported that on February 23rd, and 24th, Chemist Lee collected hydrogen sulfide samples from the area and found concentrations from 0 to 8 parts per million.

Chairman Green pointed out to the members this was not only an odor problem but a toxicity problem as well and he asked if the hydrogen sulfide could be removed from the discharge before going into the atmosphere.

Mr. Hatchard replied that this could be done and that the company is now giving consideration to providing proper scrubbing equipment.

PORTLAND: KENTON DISTRICT SMOKE, FLYASH AND CINDER STUDY

The Chairman requested a report on the smoke, flyash and cinder study in the Kenton District.

Mr. Whitsell reported on this complaint stating that the staff had made a survey of twenty-three industrial establishments and later decided only five had a reasonable chance to contribute to air pollution. Mr. Whitsell stated that the information secured from these fine plants was as follows:

Portland Shingle Company

The plant was not in operation at the time of the visit but there was considerable evidence to show that they were contributing heavy discharges in the nature of cedar sawdust.

Nicolai Door

It was noted that some of their cyclones used for handling the sawdust from the saws

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and other equipment was not collecting too well since much material escaped. The steam plant stack produced some smoke but it was not determined if it produced enough to be a problem.

M & M Plywood Company

One cyclone collector was discharging sawdust and not removing as much material as it should. The steam plant uses wood waste and does discharge excessive smoke but the cinder and flyash discharge is unknown.

Mayhew Company

No burning was being done at this plant and the cyclones were performing very well.

Montag Company

There are two possible sources of pollution at this plant, fumes from the paint spray booth and dust from the foundry pouring operation. The plant management believes that the fumes from the paint spray booth are now under control since deposition on the automobiles parked in the vicinity has ceased. The foundry pouring operation occurs for only one hour each day. Mr. Whitsell stated he did not believe that discharges from this plant are a major source of excessive fallout occurring in the Kenton District.

PORTLAND: DUST AND FUME DISCHARGE FROM FOUNDRY IN NORTH COLUMBIA BLVD., & ALBINA AVE.

The Chairman requested a report regarding the dust and fume discharge from the Rich Mfg. Company.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the complaint was referred to the Portland City Council and on December 24, the city requested the Authority's assistance and that a plant survey was made in cooperation with Mr. Brooks, of the Portland Health Bureau. He explained that Mr. Brooks and he had visited Rich Mfg. Company and had conferred with Mr. Fred Menzel, Ass't Plant Mgr. He stated that Mr. Brooks had contacted about fifteen complainants to determine if the complaint was mostly regarding dust, fumes or odor and it was learned that the complaint involved the plant's operation in general. He explained due to the prevailing wind at this time of the year and other commitments no sampling has been carried on in the complainants' area to date.

Mr. Fred Menzel, Rich Manufacturing Company appeared before the Authority and stated that his company did not know which discharges needed control. He stated they realize this is a problem "not of smog but a smoke and dust nuisance". He had contacted two firms for their recommendations as to what sort of equipment could be installed. He further said that they have received one quotation proposal for installing a scrubber type control unit on the cupola but that they had not received any replies from either of the companies as yet regarding the dipping operation which causes the creosote type odor.

PORTLAND: SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT FLUORIDE DISCHARGE

The Chairman requested a report of the studies of the superphosphate fluoride survey. Mr. Terraglio explained that this was the first opportunity for the staff to make an area study before the plant started and that an automatic impinger has been located at a station at the former Oregon Shipyard grounds and on a Sauvie Island station located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of the superphosphate plant. He reported that the sampling is continuing.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Mr. Hughes of Hughes-Johnson Chemical Company had conferred with the staff to determine what would be his solution for the fluoride discharge problem and that the management realized the need for control, were working on the control system and that Mr. Hughes had agreed to notify the Authority when test operations occur so that air samples could be collected.

REQUESTS FROM CITY OF PORTLAND FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION OF NEW COMPLAINTS

The Secretary advised the Authority that three requests had been received for assistance in connection with investigation of atmospheric contamination originating in the City of Portland.

He explained that Mr. Grenfell, representative from Portland, requested the Authority to take some action regarding conditions arising from the roasting of coffee, and that the Authority had received a complaint from Dr. Dewey regarding soot, cinders and flyash being emitted from Northwest Electric Plant and the Jones Lumber Company. The Secretary stated the third situation involved excessive smoke discharge from

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the B. P. Johns Furniture Company and that joint field investigations would be made by the city and Authority representatives as soon as schedules will permit.

ASPHALT PAVING PLANT DUST AND FUME DISCHARGES

The Chairman asked if the Authority staff was working on this problem.

Mr. Hatchard informed him that a memorandum had been prepared on the prevention of dust and fume problems associated with the location of paving plants not equipped with adequate dust control and these recommendations had been sent to the Associated General Contractors and State Highway Commission.

He explained that the Authority had received a request from the State Highway Commission for information regarding control equipment for asphalt plants and that all available information had been provided.

ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Chairman stated that he had written to Mr. C. E. Ogle, Secretary-Manager, Associated Forest Industries of Oregon expressing his dissatisfaction in the lack of progress that their air pollution committee has made in working out a method to solve their industry problems. He further added that a reply from Mr. Ogle substantiated this conclusion. The Chairman explained that he did not believe that the Authority was getting the type of cooperation it should have from industry to find some answers for air pollution problems to accomplish something definite, and establish a working program with the Authority.

The members of the Authority agreed that the Authority should look for more assistance from the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon.

Dr. Erickson stated that it seemed to him that the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon was depending upon the individual mill owners to take action on specific problems instead of approaching it as a general industry problem.

Mr. Hatchard explained this to the Authority that the staff had frequent contact with lumber mill owners and since no representative of the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon committee was present he stated that the larger size mills make up the membership and that they use more of the wood waste than the smaller

size mills. He explained that the Association believes that the cinder and flyash problems would be reduced by increased use of wood waste; however, they are considering a much longer time period than present complainants would wait for solution of specific problems.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the problems can be solved as there is sufficient basic data but there is a present need to apply the knowledge to the wigwam waste burner situation.

The Chairman stated that the time would be too far into the future, such as 10 to 20 years away before the wood waste would be used and that the Authority should contact the officers of the committee to promote more activity by the lumber industry.

Mr. West stated that a cooperative effort was the logical procedure instead of each lumber mill owner having to develop individual solutions.

Dr. Erickson stated it appeared to him a matter of education and that it would be worthwhile to get together and discuss the problem and also get the Association's point of view.

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. West that the Secretary of the Authority contact Mr. Ogle and meet with the Board of Directors of the Association to arrange a meeting with the Association at the earliest possible date.

SWEET HOME: SANTIAM LUMBER COMPANY CINDER AND FLYASH DISCHARGE

The Secretary informed the members that the Authority had received a complaint-petition signed by 65 residents in the Sweet Home vicinity regarding the discharge of cinders and flyash from the Santiam Lumber Company. The Authority has advised the complainants that studies were underway in that area. The Secretary explained that since these complainants resided outside of Sweet Home and the plant is partly inside the city, a copy of the correspondence has been sent to the city. The Secretary stated that the complainants and the Santiam Lumber Company would be notified of the next regular meeting so they can arrange to be present.

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Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority of the District Engineers' survey of the conditions and submitted pictures taken showing the cinder deposition on the complainants' property. He stated that it is clear that the installation of cinder controls are needed and that from the nature of the fallout it appeared that much of the deposition originated with the steam plant. He reported that a letter has been sent to the Santiam Lumber Company explaining the situation and a reply was received saying that it is their intention to take care of the matter and requested the Authority advise regarding cinder control equipment available commercially.

The Chairman asked if the staff had any recommendations to make at this time.

Mr. Hatchard stated that we would like to consider this problem at the next Authority meeting when the data from the fallout station will be available.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting of the Authority would be at the call of the Chairman.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

## THIRTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 23, 1955

The thirteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 1:30 P.M. Thursday, June 23, 1955, in Room 579, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, State Board of Health, Frank P. Terraglio and Eugene E. Lee, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the special meeting of March 2, 1955. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read communications received regarding the fluoride problem.

The Secretary read a letter dated March 8, from Paul and Verla Martin in which a formal complaint was entered that the discharges from the Reynolds Metals Company were adversely affecting livestock on their ranch near Troutdale, Oregon.

The Secretary also read a letter dated March 29, from Attorney F.A. Yerke, Jr., representing Reynolds Metals Company which recommended that the Authority collect basic data regarding the fluoride conditions in the vicinity of the Martin ranch and that samples of vegetation be collected and submitted to Oregon State College for analytical purposes. Mr. Yerke's letter also recommended that experienced veterinarians make an immediate inspection of the cattle, collect urine samples from at least twenty head of cattle; that the Martins notify the Authority of

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any cattle deaths that occurred so that appropriate samples could be collected and analyzed and that the Martins notify the Authority of any sales of animals that were contemplated so that the cattle could be examined and samples collected.

The Secretary also read a letter dated April 11, from Paul Martin requesting immediate action by the Authority on the complaint entered March 8, 1955 and enclosing a copy of the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and judgment rendered by Judge James Alger Fee of the U.S. District Court, in the case of Paul and Verla Martin versus Reynolds Metals Company.

The Chairman then requested a report from the staff regarding the area fluoride studies.

Mr. Whitsell stated that sampling for atmospheric fluorides in the vicinity of the Reynolds Metals Company Plant, Troutdale, Oregon, was resumed April 28, 1955 and that two automatic impingers have been operating day and night since that time except for the period from May 27, to June 6. He stated that an interim report had been prepared including results of the first 160 samples and that a copy of the report had been provided to each member of the Authority.

Mr. Whitsell explained that one automatic impinger was located at the Schutze residence which is 4,000 feet southeast of the aluminum plant and that the second automatic impinger had been operating at the Graham residence located 3,500 feet east southeast of the plant. He stated that both instruments used the standard Smith-Greenberg impingers and were operated at sampling rates between 0.9 and 1.1 cubic feet per minute and that each unit had automatic controls which operated the equipment on regularly repeating cycles.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the weather data included in the report was incomplete since the U.S. Weather Bureau Troutdale data was available only during the daylight hours from 0700 to 1500. He explained that where weather data is more complete in the report that these results are from the staff's own weather

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equipment which is also located at the Troutdale Airport. Mr. Whitsell advised that on the last page of the interim report was a tabulation that showed that the fluoride concentrations present, when the wind was from the direction of the aluminum plant, was slightly higher compared with the winds from the opposite direction. He also pointed out that the average fluoride concentration of 1.3 ppb found at the Graham station is 60% higher than the average concentration for all Portland fluoride samples. He explained that the maximum concentration found at the Graham station was 4 parts per billion which is equal to the maximum concentration found in Portland in June 1954.

Mr. Whitsell pointed out that the meaning of these concentrations is still somewhat obscure since extensive research studies have not been carried on relating the effect upon livestock or agriculture in an area to the air fluoride concentration. However, he stated it is known that a few of the more sensitive varieties of the gladioli sustain some leaf damage when grown in an area where the fluoride concentration in the air is from one to two parts per billion.

Mr. Wendel asked if the fluoride air concentrations could be interpreted with regard to their effects on livestock and agriculture.

Mr. Whitsell replied that the exact meaning of the air concentrations was a little obscure; however, it was found that air concentrations coming from the direction of the plant were slightly higher than those when the wind is blowing in an opposite direction for the same station. He added that this is an indirect method and was not conclusive since research activities in other areas have not developed correlations between air concentrations and effects upon livestock or agriculture in the area.

The Chairman asked if there were any statements in the reports made by Oregon State College and Washington State College that would correlate the air concentrations with livestock and agricultural effects.

Mr. Whitsell replied that the colleges' reports did not include that information.

Mr. Wendel stated that he would like to see the Authority send the findings to Oregon State College and request interpretation with regards to livestock and agricultural damage in the vicinity.

Mr. Dixon asked if any studies had been done on livestock in the Troutdale area.

Mr. Whitsell stated that neither Oregon State nor the staff has done any work with regard to fluoride damage to the livestock; however, both the Reynolds Metals Company and plaintiffs in several civil suits had been carrying on independent studies.

Mr. Whitsell explained that the colleges' ability to interpret the air concentrations would depend upon whether they had collected foliage and other samples in the same area where the staff had collected air samples.

The Chairman emphasized that there is a need for correlation so the efforts being devoted to solving the problem will produce usable data. The Chairman asked if there were others present who wished to be heard.

George W. Mead, Attorney, Public Service Bldg., representing Paul Martin stated that he had previously filed a complaint against Reynolds Metals Company before the Authority at the March 2, 1955 meeting for his client, Paul Martin and that the findings of fact have been established by the U.S. District Court bringing out the fact that a serious problem is present. Mr. Mead also stated he and his client were present today to learn what has been done and that he believed a thorough investigation should be carried on.

Mr. Fredric Yerke, Attorney, representing Reynolds Metals Company stated they were not present with the intention of making any explanation at this time of the claims made by the Martins since these matters are being litigated in the Federal and Circuit Courts. Mr. Yerke explained that they have attempted for a period of some months to collect samples on the Martin property to secure data and that the Reynolds Metals Company now has a court order which will permit them to have a team of veterinarians examine the cattle and collect samples on the first

Tuesday of each month. Mr. Yerke assured the Authority that all of the information obtained could be made available to the Authority. He further stated that the Reynolds Metals Company believes their position is sound - that no damage is occurring now and none has appeared for several years.

The Chairman asked if Special Assistant Attorney General Burt had any comment regarding the action to be taken.

Attorney Burt advised the Authority that if the complainants against Reynolds Metals had any information that would shed light on this problem it should be presented but that in the meantime the Authority should make its own independent investigations.

Mr. Wm. M. Fraser, Rt. 1, Box 118, Portland, Oregon appeared before the Authority and stated he had moved about 700 head of cattle to Government Island on the Columbia River with the hope that less fluorine contamination was present in that locality than at Sauvie Island and that he would have a chance to raise livestock but now many of the cattle are dead. He stated that both Mr. Zeh and Mr. Yerke have seen the condition of his cattle and that they know the plant is emitting "poison". He added that there is no safe level for fluoride since it is a cumulative poison. He said it is impossible to breed cattle within the vicinity of an aluminum plant and that he has seen the Martin cattle and they are all lame and dying. He stated the Authority is just stalling along and that the only thing to do is for the Authority to close the Reynolds Metals Company plant.

Mr. Wendel asked how long Mr. Fraser had his cattle on Government Island.

Mr. Fraser replied that he moved the stock from Sauvie Island about two years ago.

Mr. Wendel wanted to know why Mr. Fraser moved his cattle to a place in between two aluminum plants.

Mr. Fraser stated that he thought there were no fluorine emissions there at the time but later found that there were. He said that he had no law suit against

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Reynolds but that between Reynolds Metals and Alcoa he had gone broke.

Mr. Wendel repeated that the Authority wants only factual evidence in writing and not hearsay.

He stated the Authority would have to have more expert assistance such as veterinarians, chemists, etc., so the Authority could develop its own data from which conclusions could be drawn.

Mr. Fraser concluded that he was just wasting his time coming before the Authority.

The Chairman advised Mr. Fraser that if he had a complaint or evidence regarding the fluoride problem that it should be presented to the Authority in writing.

Mr. Fraser asked if he did bring in evidence would the Authority close the Reynolds Metals Company plant.

Mr. Green explained that the Authority must have evidence from both sides and that the Authority could not arbitrarily close either Alcoa or Reynolds Metals but would have to follow legal procedures in both cases if such action were indicated.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that any evidence which comes before the Air Pollution Authority must be submitted in writing and that the Authority proceed to supplement its staff with specialized technical assistance to obtain further information on the problem.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the staff be instructed to proceed further with the investigation of fluoride emissions from Reynolds Metals Company.

OSWEGO: OREGON PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the status of the area study in Oswego. Mr. Hatchard stated that a summary report had been prepared by

the staff including the results of all air sampling, field investigations and plant surveys completed during the past two years in Oswego. He explained that since this report had previously been sent to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting that at this time only the conclusions contained in the report would be restated:

\* \* \* \* \*

1. The Oswego area is still being polluted excessively by emissions of cement dust from the Oregon Portland Cement Company's plant.

2. These emissions are causing economic losses and inconvenience to many Oswego residents and business establishments.

3. The cement company stack is releasing cement dust which accounts for the major part of the area problem.

4. It has been calculated from sampling results that these stack emissions must be reduced 80% to reduce nuisance conditions to tolerable levels.

5. There are stack-filtering equipment and engineering knowledge available which can reduce these emissions as described.

Mr. Hatchard advised the technical staff had met with the representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company to consider the area sampling data and he reported that the company provided the results of 70 stack emission measurements made during 1953 and 1954. He explained that consideration of the available data resulted in the recommendations contained in the Authority's letter of May 31, 1955 to Mr. D. H. Leche and that these recommendations are as follows:

1. That appropriate additional dust control equipment for the rotary kilns be installed.

2. That the dust control systems provided for the rotary kilns have the capacity to remove 99.5% of the dust discharged from the kilns.

3. That the plans and specifications for additional dust control equipment be submitted to the Authority for review before installation is made.

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4. That a narrative description or a schematic plan of the proposed additional dust control systems be submitted to the Authority in advance of the next regular meeting which is tentatively scheduled for June 23, 1955.

The Secretary then read a letter dated June 17, 1955 which had been received from Oregon Portland Cement Company and to which there was attached a schematic plan of the proposed new facilities for the elimination of dust in accordance with the fourth recommendation set forth in the Authority's letter of May 31, 1955.

The Chairman advised Mr. McCaslin that the Authority appreciated the cooperation shown by Oregon Portland Cement Company and assured him that the technical staff would work with them on the problem.

Mr. Yerke informed the Authority that since the letter of June 17, 1955 was mailed Western Precipitation Corporation has been engaged to install the precipitator and that it would take approximately ten months to complete construction of the second precipitator and modification of the present precipitator.

Mr. Yerke stated that the project will cost about \$261,000 when completed.

Mr. Wendel asked if this control equipment would result in recovery of their product.

Mr. Yerke said they were sure it would.

Mr. McCaslin added that the value of the cement collected over the amount of cement collected with the present precipitator will be small compared with the cost of the installation.

Chairman Green instructed that the City of Oswego be advised of the progress.

PORTLAND: PARTICULATE MATTER FOUND AT FIVE PORTLAND STATIONS

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the area study of particulate matter present at five Portland sampling stations.

Mr. Hatchard explained that in September 1953, a national air sampling project was started under the sponsorship of the Public Health Service to obtain information showing the concentration of particulate matter present in U. S.

urban communities and to develop sampling and analytical methods that will consistently describe the concentration and type of contaminants present. Since September 1953 the staff has operated five area sampling stations using a high volume sampler and an 8" X 10" glass fiber filter. He explained further that approximately 2,000 cubic meters of air are passed through the filter and that initially at least one sample was collected each week.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that there are at present 90 sampling stations in 39 U.S. communities collecting samples under identical procedures and equipment and that in April 1955 Dr. Leslie Chambers, Director, Research, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center had prepared a report summarizing the sample data secured. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a preliminary report summarizing the data secured at the Portland stations and that this report had been furnished to each member. He stated further that in Table I of the report is shown the maximum, average and minimum total particulate matter found at the sample stations on the State Office Building roof, the U.S. Forestry Service, Bldg., at N. W. Yeon near Nicolai Street and the Hill Military Academy near N. E. 92nd and Fremont. He explained that the average of all Portland samples collected was shown on Table III together with the comparison of the values found in six other cities having populations between one-half to two million.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the 143 micrograms per cubic meter average concentration present in Portland was exceeded only by Kansas City and Cincinnati. He stated further that Table III also shows what portion of the average particulate matter found was acetone soluble. He explained that this value is a measure of the amount of particulate matter present as hydrocarbons. He explained that this is a significant value since this material originates from general community activities. He reported that the 32.1 micrograms per cubic meter acetone soluble portion found at the Portland stations was the highest value found in comparable sized urban communities.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a continuous sampling period was carried on from

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October 27, to November 6, using five area sampling stations. The data secured from these stations is shown in Table V.

Mr. Hatchard indicated that the data thus far secured supports the following general comments.

1. The concentration of particulate matter found at the Portland stations is greater than the concentration present in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Houston and Atlanta and slightly less in Kansas City.

2. The Portland sampling stations showed the highest concentration of acetone soluble portion for cities from one-half million to two million population.

3. The exceptionally high Portland concentration of particulate matter found during the October and November sampling is similar to values found in Los Angeles during the same time of the year. This time period also coincides with the occurrence of frequent temperature inversions which limit the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the contaminants.

4. The lowest concentrations found during the continuous series of sampling occurred on Saturday and Sunday which may indicate the reduction caused by the normal weekend shut-down of industrial and commercial activities.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue area studies in Portland.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the Authority send a letter to the City of Portland advising that the study of particulate matter shows that Portland has the highest value of acetone soluble of any cities of comparable size in the U.S. He suggested that in this letter we should ask what action the city is taking in the problem.

PORTLAND: KENTON DISTRICT: SMOKE FLYASH AND CINDER STUDY

Chairman Green requested Mr. Eugene Lee to make a report on the staff's investigation of the problem.

Mr. Lee reported that since the last meeting of the Authority two series of fall-out samples have been collected from three stations in the area. The first

series had been collected March 9, and the second on May 18. Mr. Lee advised that the laboratory results on these samples showed fallout values lower than the 25 tons per square mile per month rate that has previously been found to be the amount where nuisance conditions are created. He explained that the low fallout results obtained thus far may be attributed to poor wind conditions for sampling.

The directional fallout unit located in the Kenton district has not produced samples that showed the source and therefore it is planned to move the instrument in the near future. Mr. Lee concluded that a study should be continued and the reports submitted at the next Authority meeting.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue the investigation.

PORTLAND: PABCO ROOFING PLANT

Chairman Green requested that Dr. Ralph R. Sullivan, Director, Occupational Health Section, State Board of Health, to report on the investigation of health effects regarding the fumes from the Pabco Roofing Company.

Dr. Sullivan stated that in October 1954 Mr. Wm. Callahan, Chairman, State Industrial Accident Commission, advised him that the complaint had been received from the employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Company alleging health injury due to fumes from the nearby Pabco Roofing Company. Dr. Sullivan explained that the State Industrial Accident Commission referred the complaint petition to the State Board of Health for investigation. Dr. Sullivan reported that in response to the Authority's request for investigation of alleged health injury a visit was made to the Pennsylvania Salt Company in November 1954 to confer with the plant superintendent, supervisors and several employees known to have been affected by the fumes. Dr. Sullivan explained that from the result of these discussions it was decided that a health questionnaire would be circulated among the employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Company in order to obtain:

1. Names of all employees affected.

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2. Symptoms and their frequency.

3. Medical consultation.

4. Name of the attending physician.

Dr. Sullivan stated that considerable time was required in securing the completed questionnaires and evaluating the results obtained. He stated further that the findings based upon 92 returned employee questionnaires are as follows:

1. That the fumes objected to come from the neighboring Pabco plant.

2. That approximately 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt Company employees suffered ill affects according to their statements without any substantial difference shown regarding the location of their work area in the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.

3. That over 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt employees believe that the objectionable fumes were associated with the times when the wind direction was from the Pabco Plant to the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.

4. That the most frequent symptom was the inability to eat, nose and throat irritation, headaches, burning of the eyes, pain in the chest with breathing difficulty.

5. Five employees had seen personal physicians and in two of these cases indication of bronchial irritation and irritation of the nose and throat were noted by the physicians.

Dr. Sullivan summarized the results of his investigation as follows:

1. That the investigation dealt with the one part of the complaint alleging injury to health as a result of the fumes from the Pabco Plant and that over 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt employees reported symptoms such as nose and throat irritation, nausea, inability to eat, headaches, etc. Dr. Sullivan stated that limited medical evidence available indicated chronic irritation of the respiratory tract, chiefly of the nose and throat. However, the analyses of the employees' questionnaire suggested that most of the employees' symptoms were an annoyance or nuisance rather than a health hazard.

2. That previous studies of the Pennsylvania Salt Company including analyses of the air samples indicate that the symptoms or findings are not due to chlorine or other working atmospheric contaminants originating within the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.

3. That this investigation did not include the employees of Pabco or other plants in the vicinity which should be done if a study were to be set up to determine the long range effects on health such as cancer of the lung, skin, etc.

4. The second aspect of the complaint referring to asphalt causing cancer of the lung was not investigated at this time except to review the medical literature. Special research study would be necessary to identify chemically the presence of carcinogenic hydrocarbons and to establish a long range epidemiologic study of cancer of the lung in the exposed group.

The Chairman requested Mr. Frank Terraglio to report on the air sampling carried on by the staff since the last meeting.

Mr. Terraglio stated that a high volume air sampler with a pleated filter had been continuously run since the 2nd of March, using a wind direction switch for controlling the sampling and that it has taken usually several days to obtain a representative sample. He reported that fifteen samples were collected to show the discharges from the Pabco Roofing Plant from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. The total particulate matter found ranged from 228 to 3,885 micrograms per cubic meter with the average being 1,357. Mr. Terraglio reported that five samples were collected during the period from 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM and the total particulate matter varied from 344 to 5,120 with an average of 1,364 micrograms per cubic meter. Mr. Terraglio compared these averages with the 176 micrograms per cubic meter found in samples collected at the station in the industrial area in Portland. He also reported that on January 31, a special sample was collected using an 8" X 10" glass fiber filter and that this sample was submitted for analyses to

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the Taft Sanitary Engineering Laboratory in Cincinnati. He stated that the total particulate matter found was 1,350 micrograms per cubic meter and that the organic particulate matter material composed 1,100 micrograms per cubic meter of the sample or 81% of the total.

Mr. Terraglio advised that the management of the Pabco Roofing Company had provided records of their plant operation units and that an attempt has been made to correlate plant operations with our sampling results. He stated that it has been extremely difficult to develop a relationship because of the extended sampling period. However, in one case on the 5th of February all operations at the Pabco Roofing Plant were shut down and at that time one of the lowest results, 195 micrograms per cubic meter was obtained.

Mr. Terraglio stated that on March 18, the installation of the three saturator tank filter systems was completed and that since that time from 25 to 30 gallons of oil condensate has been collected per shift. He pointed out, however, that high particulate matter concentrations have been obtained since the installation of these filters. Mr. Terraglio concluded that the staff would like more information from the company regarding their emissions at the point of discharge during representative plant operations.

Mr. Walter Simon, Mgr. Pabco Roofing Company, Portland, stated that about the end of July they will have completed additional changes so that fumes from the asphalt plant will be eliminated. He further stated that before they proceeded with new installations they wished to know what sort of results will be obtained from corrections now underway. Mr. Simon explained that his company spent about \$12,000 on the filters thus far and that they expected to spend another \$7,000 to \$8,000 for additional facilities. He reported that they intend to run tests on their discharges when this work is completed.

Mr. Wendel asked if any civil actions were pending.

Mr. Simon replied that there were none as a result of fumes; however, there

was one situation two or three months ago when the plant discharged some oil into the air accidentally and the damage to cars was handled by their insurance company.

Mr. Wendel stated that he was pleased to learn that the company was making progress with the corrections.

Chairman Green stated that the staff should continue the investigation and submit a report at the next meeting.

PORTLAND: HYDROGEN SULFIDE IN S.W. PORTLAND

The Chairman requested a report from Mr. Hatchard regarding the staff's investigation of hydrogen sulfide in southwest Portland.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a preliminary report summarizing their area investigations and sampling activities; that a copy of this report had previously been sent to each Authority member. He also stated that the report has been sent to the management of the Miller Products Company and to Dr. T. L. Meador, City Health Officer. Mr. Hatchard stated the following recommendations were made in the report.

1. That the Miller Products Company advise the City Health Department or the Authority in advance when they are planning to produce lime sulfur spray.
2. That the company develop appropriate plans for controlling the discharge of hydrogen sulfide.
3. That plans and specifications for the control system be submitted to the Air Pollution Authority for review before any installation is made.

The Secretary stated that a letter dated June 22, 1955 had been received from F. E. Stewart, Assistant General Mgr., Miller Products Company, advising that a control installation would be in operation prior to their next processing period this fall and that experiments were being carried on by the Airkem Company to determine if the odor counteractant would remove the nuisance condition.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff was receiving satisfactory cooperation

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from the company.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the management of the Miller Products Company had been very cooperative. However, no plans had been submitted by the company as yet describing the proposed control system. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff would review the experimental work being carried on by the Airkem Company since the hydrogen sulfide discharges from the Miller Products Company were not associated only with an odor problem. He pointed out that hydrogen sulfide of relatively low concentrations is a toxic material.

PORTLAND: DUST AND FUMES DISCHARGED FROM RICH MFG. COMPANY

The Chairman requested the staff to report on the investigation of fumes from the Rich Mfg. Company plant.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority this matter had been previously referred to the City of Portland and that the Authority had received a request for assistance from the City. The staff has been continuing studies cooperatively with the City and had made several plant visits. He stated that the study was delayed due to other commitments but in April sampling had been started at a station approximately 200 feet S.E. of the Rich Mfg. Company. Mr. Hatchard reported that the findings are very preliminary at this time but the samples collected showed excessive particulate matter present. Mr. Hatchard stated that the company management realized there is a problem that needs correction and that the company has been working for some time on plans for re-designing the pipe dipping process. He explained that the other major discharge originates from the cupola and that the company has a similar plant in Los Angeles County and therefore acquainted with the available methods for correcting the problem. He reported that the company has advised the Authority's staff that engineering work is going on at the present time to control the cupola discharge. Mr. Hatchard stated that the management is concerned regarding the degree of control needed to remove the nuisance conditions and that Mr. Fred Menzel, Ass't Plant Mgr. is now in the

east and part of his tour will be to observe other similar operations and control systems. The company had requested the staff to obtain samples during the worst conditions so the data would be available for consideration with their plans for control.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue the investigation.

PORTLAND: SMOKE AND CINDERS FROM M & M LUMBER COMPANY DOOR PLANT

The Chairman requested a staff report of the smoke and cinders from the M & M Lumber Company Door plant.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a petition signed by 48 persons was received by the Portland Health Bureau regarding the smoke and cinder discharge from the M & M Door Company's plant at N.E. 25th and Multnomah and that the City had requested assistance from the Air Pollution Authority. He reported that a plant visit was made to the M & M Lmbr. Company with a representative from the City Health Bureau in May and that the problem was discussed with the management. The company was aware of the problem and is proceeding with investigations, Mr. Hatchard explained, and the Dohrer Company of Seattle has been retained by the company to study the steam plant emissions. He advised that the Dohrer Company was at the plant during the week of June 13th, and that a report is expected during the week of June 27th. He reported that the M & M Lumber Company management has advised the City that they will proceed as soon as recommendations are available to provide the control that is needed and that a progress report will be made at the next meeting. Mr. Hatchard stated that there has been an increase in cooperative work done in the Portland area with representatives of the City on complaint investigations and plant visits during recent months.

Chairman Green stated that the Authority should commend the Portland City Club's Air Pollution Study Committee for their thorough and well prepared report on the Portland air pollution conditions.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: REFUSE DUMP -- S.E. 127th and Stark Streets

The Chairman requested a staff report on the refuse dump at S.E. 127th and Stark

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Streets.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the County Commissioners had received numerous complaints relative to conditions at this dump over a period of several years and recommendations had been made to correct the nuisance.

In September 1954 after receipt of a petition with 79 signatures Mr. Hatchard discussed the matter with the Multnomah County Health Department and offered assistance of our staff if necessary to investigate the air pollution problem of the complaint and that in February a member of the staff had visited the area and determined that at least 50 occupied residences are located so as to <sup>be</sup> adversely affected by operations of the dump.

Mr. Whitsell explained that after receipt of another petition naming the Air Pollution Authority as one of the petitioned agencies Mr. Hatchard attended the Board of County Commissioners' public hearing on May 10th, 1955 at which meeting the complainants stated that the dump caused fire and traffic safety hazards, mosquito and rat infestation and smoke, odor and flyash nuisances. Mr. Whitsell advised that the defendants presented a counter-petition signed by residents and customers who declared that the dump was not a nuisance, that the dump was necessary to prevent uncontrolled dumping along the roadways, and that rats and mosquitoes were being controlled. Mr. Whitsell stated that Chairman Gleeson advised that the Board would need reports from County and State Departments based upon their investigations before any decision could be made regarding the dump. He reported that on May 26, Mr. Hatchard and Mr. Porti, Sr. County Sanitarian, inspected the refuse dump and conferred with Mr. Talbot, one of the owners and that a tour of the surrounding residential areas revealed sharp odors and the likelihood of smoke and flyash nuisances with north and northwest winds and that on June 8, following a request for a report from the County Commissioners two fallout stations were established in the residential areas. He also reported that on June 20, a member of the staff again visited the dump and observed burning operations which were producing considerable smoke and flyash.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff recommends that a study be continued and that a report be made to the Board of County Commissioners as requested.

Chairman Green stated that if there were no objections the work would be continued and a report made at a later date.

The Secretary read a letter dated June 15, to the Authority signed by Dr. Charleton regarding the continued operation of burning refuse dumps north of the Portland city limits and suggesting that these conditions be controlled.

The Chairman asked if there was a refuse burning conducted at the site of the former Seivert dump.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there was not but that there was refuse burning at several locations nearby and that the staff had received numerous telephone complaints but no formal complaints had been submitted.. He explained that both the City and County have also received complaints regarding the smoke, odor and flyash for the refuse burning dumps in this vicinity.

Mr. Wendel added that burning is definitely going on as one can notice it when driving by.

Chairman Green wished to know if conditions are comparable to the Seivert dump that was closed down.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the situations are very similar.

EUGENE: STATUS OF THE AIR POLLUTION STUDY

The Chairman requested a staff report regarding the Eugene air pollution study.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that the City of Eugene had organized a City Air Pollution Committee last year and that the staff had met with them on about four occasions, and that District Engineer Merryman has also worked with the committee. He explained that at present the committee is formulating their report for the consideration of the City Council and that Committee. Chairman Westling has reported that they intend to have the report before the Council in early July.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff has been working closely with the City of

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Eugene who has made available a part-time employee from the City Engineer's office so that air sampling could be expanded in the Eugene area. He stated that the five fallout stations had been increased to 17 and that observations of the characteristics of the 17 steam plants in Eugene have been made to accumulate basic data. He advised that at present the City of Eugene is taking more action toward developing a city ordinance than any other city in the state and that other cities have indicated interest. He pointed out that there is an obvious need to develop local ordinances for cities in Oregon.

SWEET HOME: SANTIAM LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested a staff report on the investigation of the cinder and fly-ash discharged from the Santiam Lumber Company.

Mr. Hatchard recalled that at the last meeting of the Authority a complaint petition signed by 65 residents in the Sweet Home area was presented and that the complaint involved deposition of cinder and flyash from the Santiam Lumber Company. Mr. Hatchard reported District Engineer Merryman has been investigating this problem and has made visits to the plant and located fallout stations in the vicinity and that the Authority had notified the company of the results of the sampling and survey of their plant. He stated that the company had been advised that their present discharges are in violation of state statutes and that the installation of cinder control equipment was recommended.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Walter Leisy, Mgr. Santiam Lumber Company dated June 21, 1955 that advised the Authority that the company is installing a log debarker which will be in operation September 1955 and will allow a utilization of a higher percentage of the plant wood waste and that the McManama Company, Seattle, Washington has been studying the steam plant and has proposed the installation of Western Precipitation Corporation's multiclones at a cost of \$50,000 and that the company wished to postpone purchase of the collectors until the log debarker is completed.

Mr. West stated that the company's plan for control was another example of

cooperation from industry.

Mr. Wendel asked if any attempt had been made to determine the attitude of residents after being informed of the company's intentions.

The Secretary explained that we had just received the letter and that there had not been time to contact the residents.

Mr. Dixon suggested the staff take a further look at this installation after the barker is installed and then advise the complainants that something is being done about the cinder and flyash problem.

Chairman Green suggested sending a letter to the local newspaper so that the residents would be informed of the progress.

Mr. Leisy was in accord and said "The New Era" was the name of the Sweet Home paper.

Mr. Leisy added that the Chamber of Commerce had considered the company's proposal and heartily endorsed the plan.

#### ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

Chairman Green asked if the Secretary had anything to report regarding activities of the Associated Forest Industries Air Pollution Committee.

The Secretary stated he discussed the matter with Messrs. Ogle and Sanford and at that time it was Mr. Ogle's suggestion that a meeting should be arranged with their Air Pollution Committee and preliminary arrangements have been set for such a meeting but without a definite date set. The meeting, he explained, would take place before the next Air Pollution Authority meeting and an attempt would be made then to outline a program.

Chairman Green urged to follow through since there is a need for increased efforts by the lumber industry to control air pollution from their operations.

#### NEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

##### EMPIRE

The Secretary read a letter to the Authority dated June 10, 1955 from R.L. Thomas, Attorney for the City of Empire, requesting the Authority to investigate and

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take action regarding the excessive cinder and flyash deposition in Empire. Chairman Green asked if the Authority could set up sampling points and start collecting data.

Mr. Hatchard said the staff has had two fallout stations operating for 1½ years and that complaints from the residents or any requests from the city had not been received.

The Authority had been awaiting receipt of official complaint before proceeding on control effects.

Mr. Dixon suggested the staff continue its work and turn information over to the City of Empire when sufficient data is accumulated.

#### COTTAGE GROVE

The Secretary read a letter dated April 26, 1955 from Joan H. Gallo, City Councilwoman, requesting an air pollution survey in the City of Cottage Grove.

The Chairman asked if the staff could make the requested survey.

Mr. Hatchard informed the Authority that he had requested District Engineer Merryman to make a preliminary survey in Cottage Grove to determine how much work was involved and that a progress report could be made at the next meeting.

#### SALEM: EMISSIONS FROM THE OREGON PULP AND PAPER COMPANY

The Secretary read a complaint-letter from a resident from the City of Salem regarding the fumes discharged from the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company plant. He reported that the Marion County Health Department had not received any formal complaints regarding the fumes and that the staff has had a sulfur dioxide recorder in Salem during April of 1954.

Mr. Wendel asked if any complaints had been received regarding smoke in the Salem vicinity.

Mr. Hatchard replied that no complaints had been received.

Mr. Dixon asked about the status of the City Council's action on air pollution in Salem.

Mr. Hatchard explained we have had no contact with the Council.

Chairman Green asked if the Authority were to rent the sulfur dioxide recorder would it have the manpower to operate it.

Mr. Hatchard replied that we did not without interrupting studies now underway. He added that the plant management is very concerned with the fumes and has co-operated with the staff on past studies.

Chairman Green asked if there were methods by which SO<sub>2</sub> could be eliminated from the atmosphere.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there were a variety of recovery processes available.

Chairman Green directed we advise the management of this complaint and that a problem exists and that we should also notify the city officials.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: LIME DEPOSITION FROM PACIFIC CARBIDE AND ALLOY COMPANY

The Secretary read a letter dated April 26, 1955 from R.E. Labbee, Warehouse Mgr. of Western Auto Supply Company and signed by 62 other employees regarding the deposition of lime on their automobiles from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company located east of their building.

Mr. Hatchard stated a preliminary visit has been made to Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company and it was found the company management was aware that other persons are being affected by the lime discharge.

The Secretary stated that receipt of the petition has been acknowledged and the company had been notified of the complaint.

Mr. Wendel stated the Authority should notify complainants that this problem is receiving our attention.

Chairman Green directed that the company be advised to investigate control methods.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: LIME DEPOSITION FROM PACIFIC MINERAL AND SHELL COMPANY

The Secretary read a letter dated April 11, 1955 from W. N. Sommer, Spe-de-Way Products Company regarding the deposition of lime dust discharged from the Pacific Mineral and Shell Company located east of their plant.

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Chairman Green directed the staff to proceed with the investigation of the complaint.

PORTLAND: CITY HEALTH BUREAU REQUEST FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION OF CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION IN THE VICINITY OF 6500 block N. Willamette Boulevard.

The Secretary read a letter dated June 22, 1955 from the Portland Health Bureau requesting assistance in evaluating the complaint.

Chairman Green wished to know if the Authority could provide the assistance to the City.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had established a fallout station in the vicinity and that this is a cinder and flyash problem from a waste burner operated by McCormick Baxter Company.

Chairman Green suggested this sampling be continued and submit a report at a later meeting.

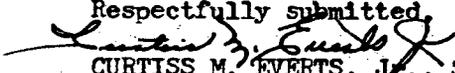
DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting would be at the call of the Chairman.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, JR., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

FOURTEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

November 4, 1955

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The fourteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Friday, November 4, 1955, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Harold F. Wendel, Members and Dr. Gordon C. Edwards (representing Dr. Harold M. Erickson) and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, State Board of Health, Frank P. Terraglio and Eugene E. Lee, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the thirteenth meeting of June 23, 1955. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OFFICIALS

The Chairman requested the Secretary to introduce Public Health Service officials present at the meeting.

The Secretary introduced the following officials:

A. C. Stern, Chief, Air Pollution Control Program, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Mr. F. E. DeMartini, Regional Engineer for PHS, San Francisco, California.  
Dr. Wilfred D. David, U.S. Public Health Service, San Francisco, California.  
Herbert C. Clare, Basin Engineer, Public Health Service, Portland, Oregon.  
Leonard H. Male, U.S. Public Health Service, San Francisco, California.

CURRENT AIR AND FOLIAGE SAMPLING IN COOPERATION WITH THE OREGON STATE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND OTHER STUDIES.

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on the status of the air and foliage sampling project.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the Authority had requested that the staff make every effort to work in cooperation with Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station to determine if a correlation could be developed between air and foliage concentrations by collecting concurrent air and foliage samples. He explained that first tests were necessary to determine whether or not there was any appreciable variation in foliage concentrations throughout the day. He reported that the first phase of the study was now completed and the data has shown no appreciable variation in fluoride concentrations of the pasture grass samples during the day caused by the affects of sun light or other biochemistry taking place in the plants.

Mr. Whitsell further stated that the air sampling program is continuing in the same area and that after the first detailed sampling run Dr. O.C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, had collected additional foliage samples at two week intervals and that Dr. Compton was obtaining another series of samples today. He pointed out that the pasture growing season would soon be over which would curtail the project somewhat, but the staff will continue the air sampling in the area as long as weather conditions will permit. He reported that the air sampling was resumed in early September and a continuous series of samples has been obtained and that a continuous record of wind speed and direction during the period was secured using the Authority's equipment located at the Troutdale airport. Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff has not had the opportunity to complete the tabulation of the air fluoride concentrations with the weather data for later correlation with the foliage fluoride concentration being analyzed by Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Chairman explained that the Authority had been seeking additional assistance from other state and federal agencies for some time to extend the investigation of agriculture and livestock conditions in the areas near aluminum reduction plants. He stated that arrangements had been made by the State Board of Health

to secure assignment of a veterinarian with the Public Health Service to develop a Public Health Veterinarian program in Oregon and provide assistance on air pollution investigations.

The Chairman stated that Dr. Monroe Holmes, Veterinarian with the Public Health Service, Epidemiology Section, Communicable Disease Center, has been working in Oregon since early October and requested Dr. Holmes to advise the Authority on his livestock investigations.

Dr. Holmes stated that an understanding has been arranged that he will work half time with both the State Board of Health, Epidemiology Section, and the Air Pollution Authority, and that his work on the investigation of livestock conditions in Troutdale and Sauvie Island had included study of the past reports and review of the literature available. He reported that Mr. Whitsell and he had contacted individuals at both locations who have had long experience with the fluoride problems but who were not involved in litigation. Dr. Holmes advised that he had not formulated any conclusions or specific suggestions for future work but that he had become familiar enough with the situation to realize that a complete investigation of the livestock aspects will be a long term undertaking.

Mr. Dixon asked Dr. Holmes how long he thought it would be before definite conclusions would be available regarding the livestock conditions.

Dr. Holmes stated it would be rather difficult to say at this time but it would be more like a year instead of a month or two. However, he added there are fewer numbers of livestock visibly affected now compared with the published data from previous livestock studies.

The Chairman asked if it would be reasonable for the Authority to anticipate definite answers regarding the livestock conditions at Troutdale and Sauvie Island within a two year period.

Dr. Holmes agreed that the two year period would be realistic.

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FEASIBILITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS PROJECT  
UNDER PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 159

The Chairman requested A.C. Stern, Director, Public Health Service, Air Pollution Control Program to advise the Authority regarding the assistance available from his agency to investigate the agriculture and livestock conditions in the areas near the aluminum reduction plants.

Mr. Stern explained that an agricultural and livestock research project with funds available under Public Law 159 is highly improbable during the current fiscal year since the April 1955 report of the Federal Ad Hoc Interdepartmental Committee on Community Air Pollution recognized that the Department of Agriculture has had the Authority to conduct such activities for several years. He stated that no funds are available under the reimbursable contract research arrangement because the Department of Agriculture advised that the budget included these activities. He stated that if the air pollution involves agriculture or livestock considered to be economic crops then it is a primary concern of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and not the Public Health Service. Mr. Stern explained that they were interested in plants as indicators as to where air pollution exists; however, the Public Health Service could cooperate in the environmental phases of the problem such as obtaining information regarding the extent of the pollution of the atmosphere or methods to control sources.

Mr. Wendel asked if the effects of air pollution on human health was the main basis for developing the Public Health Service program.

Mr. Stern replied that the provisions of Public Law 159 does not delineate the detailed elements of the air pollution program but the purpose as stated in the law is "to provide research and technical assistance relating to air pollution control in recognition of the dangers to public health and welfare injury to agricultural crops and livestock, damage to and deterioration of property and hazards to air and ground transportation."

The Chairman explained that the Oregon Air Pollution Control Statute includes

air pollution effects on public health welfare, agriculture and livestock and other economic losses and that a major concern of the Authority is to develop a program which includes all effects instead of only part of the problem.

Mr. Stern stated that he hoped the problem of providing Federal assistance on agriculture and livestock air pollution to supplement local and state resources could be worked out during the next year. He stated that the present arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and Public Health Service is not satisfactory since several requests by Public Health Service to Agriculture that specific studies be made by Agriculture have not produced results. Mr. Stern pointed out that PL-159 has been in effect only a few months and it will take some time to develop satisfactory relationships with other Federal agencies that have been concerned with some aspects of the problem for several years.

The Secretary stated that during the exploratory discussions this morning it was mentioned that the Air Pollution Authority staff, in cooperation with the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, has been engaged in an exploratory project to determine if there is a relationship between atmospheric concentrations of fluorides and the resulting concentration of fluoride in foliage. The Secretary explained that neither the college nor the staff have the personnel or equipment to pursue this study to a successful or unsuccessful conclusion and this matter was discussed with Dean Price and it was suggested that a research project be developed between the two agencies to secure grant-in-aid under the provisions of Public Law 159. The Secretary pointed out that if a relationship between air fluoride concentration and the foliage concentration can be developed then it would be a step in the right direction and would produce data needed for consideration of a standard. The Secretary suggested that the Authority and Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station should explore the possibility of developing a more detailed program in the areas near the aluminum reduction mills.

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The Secretary stated that if it is the desire of the Authority that the staff proceed with studies with Public Health Service or the Department of Agriculture or any other agency responsible for carrying on work of this nature, then this activity should be authorized.

MOTION RE: AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK RESEARCH AND FIELD INVESTIGATION PROJECTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 159.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Secretary be instructed to proceed with the investigation of research and field survey projects in cooperation with Oregon State College, Washington State College, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other interested agencies.

MEETING WITH MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES ON PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 159.

The Secretary reported that a discussion meeting was held on November 3, 1955 so that some of the representatives of city governments in the state could meet with Mr. Stern and discuss some of the implications of Public Law 159 on city control programs. The Secretary stated that representatives from Portland, Eugene, Roseburg and The Dalles attended and Mr. Stern described very ably what the law could and could not do.

The Secretary explained that the City of Eugene created an Anti-Air Pollution Committee which has been very active this year and during the discussions on November 3, 1955 the Eugene City Manager indicated that the City would like to develop some program with industry to arrange for study of various methods for burning waste wood so that improvements in the cinder and flyash conditions could be made.

The Secretary stated it was his opinion that the Authority should stimulate the proposed project in cooperation with Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station, the lumber industry and interested cities. He added that it might be possible that if such a project could be developed that the Public Health Service could assign one of their engineers to work in Oregon.

MOTION RE: ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH PROJECT TO STUDY WASTE WOOD BURNING PROCEDURES

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Secretary be instructed to proceed with the organization of a project to make an engineering study of waste wood burning procedures in cooperation with Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station, lumber industry, interested cities, Public Health Service and others.

AREA AND SOURCE DISCHARGE STANDARDS

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the need for area and source discharge standards.

Mr. Hatchard reported that during the past three years the Authority's staff has been conducting area atmosphere pollution surveys and field investigations of specific complaints throughout the state and that considerable data has been secured describing the air sanitation problems now affecting urban communities where air pollution nuisance conditions exist. Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority's staff has used this data to develop field investigation standards to limit fallout of particulate matter within the various types of land use and the fallout rate for some specific air contaminants such as cement dust or lime and the density of smoke discharged from combustion processes. He stated that use of this data has stimulated control installations through cooperative efforts by industries and cities except for situations involving waste wood burners and some odor conditions.

Mr. Hatchard reported that during the past few months there has been increasing city activity in the development of municipal air pollution ordinances particularly at Eugene and Portland. He stated that at previous meetings of the Authority the staff has reported on activities with the City of Eugene's Anti-Air Pollution Committee and with the Portland Health Bureau. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that one of the major needs for the development of appropriate city ordinances is to assemble enough basic air pollution data so that the prohibitions established are closely

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related to the communities' desire to correct present problems and prevent new nuisance conditions.

He reported that air sanitation standards have also been requested by the Multnomah County and Lane County Planning and Zoning agencies in order that air conditions can be adequately incorporated into their rules and regulations. He recommended that the Authority's staff be instructed to prepare tentative standards for source discharges and the area effects resulting from air pollution based upon the Authority's accumulated data and experience and to submit the proposed standards for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Authority.

Mr. Hatchard advised that another major concern of the officials developing municipal ordinances is how the sources of air contaminants located outside of city boundaries which are affecting areas within the city will be controlled. Mr. Hatchard explained that in January 1955 the Authority's staff prepared a report regarding municipal air pollution control in cooperation with the League of Oregon Cities and it was stated in this report that "it is anticipated that the Authority will institute air pollution control activities in the areas outside of city boundaries equivalent to those established by the city for application within the city". Mr. Hatchard stated that this report was submitted to the individual members of the Authority before distribution was made to city officials. However, no policy action had been taken at previous Authority meetings. He recommended that the Authority establish the official policy that it will administer the control of sources of air contamination in the urban fringe that affect areas within the city boundaries when the city has a municipal control program underway providing that the cities' control standards are equivalent to the standards adopted by the Authority.

Mr. Wendel asked if cities should adopt standards equal to those of the state.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the standards used by the city should be equal to the standards adopted by the Authority and that the actual control should be a

cooperative effort with the city directly handling the sources within the city and the Authority supervising the control activities in the urban fringe.

The Secretary explained that on several occasions the question has arisen that before cities adopt standards locally the city officials want to be assured that the Authority will administer equivalent standards in an area outside the boundaries of their control. The Secretary stated if the Air Pollution Authority adopted such a policy it should be made certain that the standards adopted in the city would be equivalent to the standards adopted by the Air Pollution Authority.

Mr. Wendel stated that he thought that the cities should not adopt separate standards and that they should use the Air Pollution Authority standards.

The Chairman asked if the staff was ready to recommend for adoption a set of rules and regulations.

Mr. Hatchard replied that sufficient data was available to prepare recommended standards for the control of smoke, particulate matter and a few specific substances such as cement dust.

The Chairman instructed the staff to prepare these standards and send them to each Authority member within the next thirty to forty-five days for review in advance of the next regular meeting.

LUMBER INDUSTRY, SMOKE, CINDER AND FLYASH DISCHARGE.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the efforts of the lumber industry to solve industry air pollution problems.

Mr. Hatchard reported that smoke, cinder and flyash discharges from lumber and wood products plants continue to be the most numerous type of complaint received. He explained that the staff and the Authority's approach on the waste wood burner complaints has been to stimulate an air pollution committee appointed by the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon. Mr. Hatchard stated that in view of the delay in securing lumber industry activity towards a solution of the wood waste

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burner problem the staff recommended that the Authority cite individual mill managements who have not been able or willing to correct their waste burners and cinder and flyash problems.

The Chairman stated that the Authority has been working for nearly three years to get lumber industry action to solve the waste wood burner problems and in the last year or so have met with representatives of that group on several occasions. The Chairman said it was his belief that industry is not making any serious efforts to take care of the problems.

The Secretary suggested that the Air Pollution Authority invite the offenders to the next meeting and discuss the existing problems with them to stimulate correlations before actually citing the mills.

The Chairman asked if there were complaints regarding cinder and flyash discharges from stream generating plants where satisfactory progress is not being made.

Mr. Hatchard advised that no action has been taken by the Cape Arago Lumber Mill in Empire or the Coos Bay Lumber Company and that the cities of Empire and Eastside have requested the Authority to bring about corrections.

The Chairman suggested that the Authority cite in Cape Arago Lumber Company of Empire, Oregon, Coos Bay Lumber Company of Coos Bay, Oregon, to appear at the next meeting.

MOTION RE: LUMBER INDUSTRY, SMOKE, CINDER AND FLYASH DISCHARGE.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Cape Arago Lumber Company of Empire, Oregon, and Coos Bay Lumber Company of Coos Bay, Oregon, be cited to appear at the next Air Pollution Authority meeting.

STAFF PROGRESS REPORTS.

The Chairman requested brief reports from the staff regarding the progress or status of complaint investigations underway.

PORTLANDPABCO ROOFING PLANT

Mr. Terraglio explained that since the last meeting the asphalt blowing operation at the plant has been transferred to the Shell Oil Company located a few hundred feet west of the Pabco plant and that the Shell Oil Company had installed new equipment including a condensing and water scrubber system. He reported that filter samples have been collected at a station near the new Shell Oil Company's discharge point both before and after operations started. He explained that the results have been difficult to compare since the process has been operated intermittently. He reported that several plant visits have been made with a representative from the Portland Health Bureau and that some of the Pennsylvania Salt Company employees still believe that nuisance conditions are present. He stated that plans have been made to resume sampling at the Pennsylvania Salt Company station to show the degree of improvement compared with previous data.

PORTLANDHYDROGEN SULFIDE IN S. W. PORTLAND

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Miller Products Company in S. W. Portland had been adding an odor counteractant material to their stack discharge when the lime-sulfur dormant spray was being produced; however, it was found that this method alone did not adequately handle the problem and they have ceased operations until a condensing and water scrubber unit can be installed.

PORTLANDDUST & FUMES DISCHARGED BY RICH MANUFACTURING CO.

Mr. Hatchard reported that this matter had been referred to the Portland Health Bureau and the staff has continued the joint field investigations including collection of samples. He explained that Mr. Fred Menzel had advised that their company recognized that a problem exists and that they are planning dust control facilities on the foundry cupola and completely changing the pipe dipping process. Mr. Hatchard reported that the company was still in the plan preparation stage and it did not seem that corrections would be made before next summer. He suggested that the Portland Health Bureau and the Authority's staff should review the matter.

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PORTLANDKENTON DISTRICT CINDER & FLYASH STUDY

Mr. Hatchard stated that the results obtained from fallout stations in the area show that a heavy deposition of cinders and flyash is not occurring. He explained that the Portland Shingle Company has been using their waste burner less than half time which probably accounts for the reduction.

MULTNOMAH COUNTYLIME DEPOSITION FROM PACIFIC CARBIDE & ALLOY COMPANY

Mr. Whitsell reported that petition complaint signed by over sixty employees of the Western Auto Supply Company located nearby had been received in April 1955 and that after preliminary surveys the Authority advised the Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company that the discharges from their plant were causing nuisance conditions and that the installation of an appropriate control system was recommended. Mr. Whitsell reported that a sampling station was established in September using a directional switch and a high volume filter sampler and that the data obtained showed conclusively that Pacific Carbide Plant was contaminating the area with carbon and lime. He stated that on October 11, the Authority had sent a letter to Mr. Waters, General Mgr., Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company, advising him of the results obtained recommending again that they proceed with the design and installation of the necessary control facilities and that the company advise the Air Pollution Authority by November 10, regarding the progress. Mr. Whitsell advised that representatives of the company had conferred with the staff and had indicated that they were actively investigating the problem to determine what could be done to reduce the dust emissions.

OSWEGOOREGON PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Mr. Terraglio reported that Mr. D. H. Leche, Vice President, of Oregon Portland Cement Company had advised that construction for the new electrostatic collectors was proceeding according to schedule and that excavation was being completed and the steel erection for the installation will start about the 15th of December. Mr. Terraglio explained that after the two new precipitators are in operation

the company will overhaul the existing unit so that the dust collection efficiency meets the requirements.

The Chairman stated that he believed satisfactory progress was being made.

SWEET HOME

SANTIAM LUMBER COMPANY

Mr. Hatchard reported that the manager of the Santiam Lumber Company had advised the Authority at its last meeting that a log-debarker would be in operation by September 1955, and that less wood waste would go to the waste burner. Mr. Hatchard advised that District Engineer Merryman had recently visited the plant and had reported that the debarker was in operation and that 6.5 box cars of pulp chips are being sent to the Western Kraft Mill in Albany each day compared with 4.5 per day before the debarker unit was installed. Mr. Hatchard stated that the company has completed the foundation work for the installation of two cinder collection units and that the delivery of the equipment was expected early this month and that the units would be in operation January 1956. He stated that the cost for this work was approximately \$50,000.

COTTAGE GROVE

AIR POLLUTION SURVEY

Mr. Hatchard reported that District Engineer Merryman had made a preliminary survey of the sources in Cottage Grove to determine how many sampling stations will be needed but that the stations will not be started until other studies have been completed.

LANE COUNTY

McKENZIE RIVER ODOR

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff has made reports at previous meetings regarding the area control efforts by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at their Springfield Kraft Mill. He explained that the management of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has provided considerable research to develop odor control methods and that the equipment installed at their Springfield Kraft Mill had brought about substantial improvements. Recently Mr. Hatchard reported a complaint was received from the Oregon Superintendent of State Parks regarding the odor nuisance conditions in the McKenzie River

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downstream from water waste discharge from the Weyerhaeuser Springfield plant. Mr. Hatchard stated that two groups of property owners on both sides of the McKenzie River were complaining to county officials and that this odor problem originated from the water waste discharged from the plant into the McKenzie River. He advised that arrangements had been made for Mr. Spies of the Sanitary Authority and a representative of the Air Pollution Authority to meet November 8, with the complainants concerned with the odor problem, and other aspects of the water waste problem.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting would be about the middle of January to consider the recommended standards.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

FIFTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

February 9, 1956

The fifteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, February 9, 1956, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section and W. J. Whitsell, Assoc. Engineer, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the fourteenth meeting of November 4, 1955.

The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS - 1956

The Chairman advised the members of the Authority that it was again time to elect officers for the calendar year of 1956.

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Carl E. Green be re-elected Chairman of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority for the year of 1956.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Mr. West be re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for the year 1956.

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND STANDARDS TO CONTROL AIR POLLUTION

The Chairman stated that the staff had prepared proposed Administrative and Control Regulations and suggested that the Administrative Regulations be considered first. He requested the Secretary to report on comment received regarding the regulations.

The Secretary reported that a letter had been received from W.W.Wyse, Attorney, representing Alcoa suggesting that the regulations include a section outlining the procedure that the Authority would follow at future public hearings.

The Chairman invited C. D. Burt to comment on the suggestion.

Mr. Burt replied that it was his understanding that the preparation of public hearing procedures was being delayed until the Authority had more experience in holding public hearings.

The Chairman asked if there were representatives present that desired to make comments regarding the proposed regulations.

Mr. Fred N. Packwood, representing Columbia Empire Industries, stated that their organization had not had sufficient time to study the proposals and requested that this matter be deferred for at least a 60 day period until his organization could secure comments from their membership.

Mr. Charles Sanford of Associated Forest Industries of Oregon stated that his organization had mailed 200 copies of the proposals to its members but that so far only one telephone reply had been received. He requested a delay of at least 60 days in order to submit the comments of members of their association to the Authority.

Mr. Sanford further asked if a statement could be prepared which they could send to their members explaining the Ringelmann Chart. He stated that the technical terms were confusing to many persons and that the regulations could be clarified by using ounces and pounds.

Mr. Hatchard advised Mr. Sanford that the Ringelmann Smoke Chart, Information Circular #7718, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines included the Ringelmann Smoke Chart and instructions for its use. He stated that the Authority had a few copies available and additional copies could be secured from the Publications Distribution Section, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Mr. Robert R. McKean, Mgr., Columbia Empire Industries, Inc., stated that his organization would also like 60 days or more to study the proposed regulations and hold two or three meetings with members to obtain their views. Mr. McKean asked if he could have a sufficient supply of the proposals to send to their members. Mr. McKean also reported that his organization had been securing funds from their membership to retain Stanford Research Institute to make a study of air pollution in metropolitan Portland and that almost enough funds were available.

Mr. Charles K. Sterrett, Mgr., Industries Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, stated that as a member of the City of Portland Air Pollution that additional time was needed for the Portland City Attorney to study the proposed regulations. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce would also like enough time to study the regulations and formulate their comments and requested the staff to furnish more details regarding the background values included in the proposed regulations.

Mr. Hatchard explained that there is a rather wide range of concentrations of particulate matter originating from natural sources throughout the state and that initially regional type regulations were considered to allow for the differences. He stated that this approach became rather involved and would have created administrative and technical difficulties. Mr. Hatchard advised that use of a background value allows for the natural difference in the proposed regulations.

Mr. Dixon asked how the background figures compare with other states such as California or Washington.

Mr. Hatchard stated there were no detailed reports of background values for these states but that there was considerable background information available regarding Oregon's particle fallout. He reported that the background for western Oregon would vary from 2 to 10 tons per square mile per month depending upon the season of the year and location within the area. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the background value would have to be obtained during a survey instead of referring to a previous result and that this measurement would be secured by locating a control station away from the community sources of air pollution.

The Chairman asked if there are other states accumulating this data.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there were not many states securing data but that many cities had data available.

Mr. West wished to know if these methods and values were used throughout the country.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there is no standard method of securing fallout values but that efforts were being made by the Air Pollution Control Association to bring about standardization. He explained that the Authority's staff had followed in general the method published in laboratory procedures used by the Los Angeles Control District.

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Mr. D. J. McNeil of Electric Steel Foundry Company asked if the staff had any data showing chemical analyses of the fallout materials.

Mr. Hatchard stated the staff had data regarding the physical nature of fallout material such as solubility, volatility or pH but that specific identification was limited to a few substances such as lime or sodium chloride.

Mr. R. E. Sinclair, Pacific Power and Light Company, referred to Section #6 of the proposed regulations and standards and wished to know how 250 micrograms per cubic meter was arrived at. He further wished to know just how to evaluate these figures and whether this type of measurement was used in other areas.

Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority's staff has collected several hundred air filter samples using a high volume sampler with an 8" X 10" glass fiber filter and that the procedures used were the same as those used in the Public Health Service national air sampling network. He replied that the value of 250 micrograms per cubic meter plus background for limiting the suspended particulate concentration was derived from experience in field investigations where nuisance conditions existed compared with the data obtained from sampling stations in the area.

Mr. Ray L. Beeler, Associate General Contractors, stated that there had not been enough time for his organization to study the proposals and secure comments from their membership. Mr. Beeler requested the Authority to allow another 60 days to submit comments.

Mr. Porter W. Yett, representing Associate General Contractors, asked if the staff had done any sampling on dust from paving plants to establish definitely the source of the discharge and if any detailed investigation of road construction projects had been made in isolated areas.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff's investigation was usually limited to the adjacent area around an asphalt paving plant where residents or other property

owners believed a nuisance condition existed and that the staff had not made any investigation of paving plants in isolated areas except where complaints were received regarding suspected injury to agriculture.

Mr. Yett stated further that his organization desired more time to study the proposed regulations and would like more information as to what procedure the staff intended to follow regarding the asphalt paving work on roads throughout the state in situations where water is not available.

The Chairman reviewed the previous complaints involving asphalt plants located in Portland, Gold Hill and in the Keiser area north of Salem and stated that the staff had studied the control of dust discharges and found there is equipment available for reducing the discharges from paving plants.

Mr. Hatchard added that the Authority had investigated dust discharges from about 16 paving plants and that corrections were made by the installation of appropriate equipment or by moving the plant to an isolated location and that lack of water supply to serve the control unit had not been a severe problem in a case brought to our attention.

Dr. Thomas Meador, Health Officer, City of Portland, said he believed that there were many pit-falls in the proposed regulations and that he desired more time to study the matter.

Mr. Fred M. Menzel, Rich Manufacturing Company of California, stated that he believed the standards the Authority proposed in regard to particulate matter were very good for larger companies that have large engineering staffs to interpret the findings but that he would like the standards to be expressed in common units so that the layman could understand them.

Mr. J. A. Hooper, Pacific Power and Light Company, also requested interpretation of micrograms per cubic meter units.

The Chairman explained that the standards could be expressed in several units of

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measure to clarify the proposals. The Chairman suggested that the members of the Authority dictate a memorandum to the staff transmitting their comments regarding the regulations. The Chairman announced that the Authority requested all organizations and individuals concerned with the proposed regulations to submit comments within the next sixty days so that the staff could prepare a revised draft at the next meeting tentatively scheduled for May.

EMPIRE: Cinder and flyash deposition from Cape Arago Lumber Company

The Chairman requested Mr. W. J. Whitsell to report on the Empire cinder and flyash deposition problems.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the particle fallout study began in Empire in 1954 in response to reports that a problem existed in Empire. He reported that two fallout stations were used and that the data secured was sent by letter to the City of Empire on May 12, 1955. He explained that the stations were discontinued at that time since no written complaints or requests from the city had been received.

On June 10, 1955 Mr. Whitsell reported that a letter was received from R. L. Thomas, City Attorney, Empire, requesting that the Authority continue its study and take necessary action to correct the situation since the city officials had received complaints regarding cinder and flyash deposition particularly during the summer season.

Mr. Whitsell reported that on June 29, a representative of the Authority conferred with Mayor Kenneth Adams, Empire, and that a survey of the Cape Arago Lumber Company was also made.

Mr. Whitsell stated that Mr. Miller, Vice President, Cape Arago Lumber Company, requested a letter from the Authority describing conditions and making recommendations. He stated that on July 13, 1955 a letter was sent to Mr. D. Miller describing conditions and pointed out the results of the fallout stations showed 54 to 120 tons per square mile per month fallout was occurring and that nuisance conditions existed. He stated that it was recommended by letter that the company

take appropriate measures to reduce the cinder and flyash discharges; however, no reply was received from the company.

Mr. Whitsell reported further that on September 16, 1955 the City of Empire wrote the Authority again protesting the continuance of the cinder deposition problem and requested abatement. He explained that on October 26, and 27, 1955 one of the Authority's engineers tried without success to see Mr. Miller, Vice President, Cape Arago Lumber Company, to determine what progress the company had made based on the Authority's recommendations. Mr. Whitsell reported that on October 31, 1955 a letter was sent to Mr. Miller stating that since no reply had been received from their company that it was presumed no corrective steps had been taken and that the company was advised that they would be requested to attend an Authority meeting where the matter would be considered.

Mr. Whitsell reported that a representative of the Authority was in Empire on January 13, 1956 and was unable to obtain an appointment with Mr. Miller. However, in a telephone conversation Mr. Miller advised that it would be best to talk with their attorney, Mr. F. A. Yerke, Jr.

Clifford N. Carlsen, Jr., Attorney, represented Cape Arago Lumber Company, stated that the steam plant was shut down in November 1955; that the sawmill was now shut down; that the planing mill was being operated every other week and that the company had no present plan for re-opening. Mr. Carlsen advised the Authority that this information had been given to the Authority's staff by telephone some time ago.

Mr. Hatchard stated that this information had been received and in addition it was understood that the Cape Arago Lumber Mill is considering a reorganization of the mill from lumber production to plywood manufacture. He pointed out that if the changes are made and the steam plant is to be used, the Authority needed information regarding the company's plans to install cinder collection systems.

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Mr. Carlsen reiterated that there are at present no plans for continuing or converting the mill operation; however, if any plans should be made the Air Pollution Authority will be notified.

The Chairman asked Mr. Carlsen if he did not think the company should have replied to the Authority's letters and recommendations.

Mr. Carlsen replied that the company certainly should have kept the Authority advised.

The Chairman asked Mr. Whitsell if the excessive cinders in Empire originated from the steam plant.

Mr. Whitsell replied that in the opinion of the staff the steam plant in itself was a very large contributor to the situation.

Mr. Carlsen asked if the waste burner serving the sawmill had been a significant source of cinders.

Mr. Whitsell stated that part of the sawmill waste which is not handled in the power plant together with the planer shavings was conveyed to the burner.

Mr. Whitsell further explained that on the present level of operation the cinder discharge conditions seemed fairly good at the mill; that the last time he was there the planing mill was operating about two days out of the week and for that reason the fallout was low. Mr. Whitsell stated that he had learned from some of the residents and from Mr. Miller, Vice President, Cape Arago Lumber Mill, that the mill planned to go to a plywood operation.

The Chairman stated that the Authority expected a specific statement in writing from the company regarding their future plans and that the management should not ignore the Authority's correspondence but put in writing all of their plans as they are formulated. The Chairman further stated that if the Authority can not get cooperation from the management that management representatives must be present at the next meeting.

Mr. Carlsen stated that the company would send a letter to the Authority regarding their plans.

EASTSIDE: Regarding cinder and flyash deposition in Eastside.

The Chairman requested Mr. W. J. Whitsell to report on the Eastside cinder and flyash deposition problem.

Mr. W. J. Whitsell reported that the first complaint regarding the Eastside cinder and flyash conditions was received May 27, 1953 from a private citizen and that on November 23, 1953 Mr. J. C. Merchant, Eastside City Recorder, requested the Authority to make an investigation; that on February 15, 1954 representatives of the Authority conferred with Mr. Merchant and Mayor Alto; that a preliminary survey was made and a fallout station established on the Elementary School, and that on July 16, 1954 a member of the Authority's staff conferred with Mr. Forrester, General Manager Coos Bay Lumber Company, regarding the excessive fallout found at the Eastside station. The Authority's representative recommended at that time that cinder control efforts be made and pointed out that it would include a combination of the operational control measures, the installation of cinder collection equipment or increased use of wood waste material to produce by-products.

Mr. Whitsell stated that on October 5, 1954 a letter was received from City Recorder Merchant advising that citizens of Eastside had petitioned the Council and requested abatement action. Mr. Whitsell reported that he had conferred with Mr. Forrester on June 30, 1955 and learned that the company hoped to defeat the problem by eliminating wood waste. He explained that on the same day the steam generating plant at Coos Bay Lumber Company was visited accompanied by Mr. R.G. Southwick, Chief Engineer.

Mr. Whitsell stated that on August 2, 1955 another letter was received from Mr. Merchant regarding the future action to be taken by the Authority to reduce the cinder and flyash problem. Mr. Whitsell stated that the Authority sent a

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letter to the City of Eastside dated August 5, transmitting the fallout results obtained from the sampling station for the period September 1954 to April 1955 which showed a fallout from 121 to 990 tons per square mile per month.

Mr. Whitsell advised the Authority that on September 1, 1955 a letter was sent to Mr. Forrester transmitting the complete particle fallout results and recommending that the company provide appropriate cinder collection equipment. He stated that this letter also requested plans for such installation be submitted to the Authority's staff for review before any changes were made. Mr. Whitsell stated that no reply was received to this letter.

He explained that on October 27, 1955 a representative of the Authority again contacted Coos Bay Lumber Company and learned that no significant changes had been made and that on October 31, 1955 the Authority sent another letter to the Coos Bay Lumber Company advising the company that since no progress had been made toward the correction of cinder and flyash discharges that a representative of their company would be requested to attend an Authority meeting where the matter would be considered further.

Mr. Whitsell stated that on November 3, 1955 a letter was received from the Coos Bay Lumber Company stating that they have plans for utilizing more waste materials and that the company hoped the Authority would "bear with us for another few years." On November 16, 1955 Whitsell stated that the Authority sent a reply to Coos Bay Lumber Company again calling attention to the original findings that the steam plant is a major source of excessive cinder deposition in Eastside and that it was pointed out that knowledge, experience and equipment was available to effect a satisfactory control.

Mr. R. G. Southwick, representative of Coos Bay Lumber Company stated that his company is not convinced that these conditions were originating from their steam plant since there are several other mills who also could be contributing

to the pollution problem. He also wished to know why Coos Bay Lumber Company was designated as the main contributor.

Mr. Whitsell replied that the staff had enough experience with air pollution problems in other areas to rule out plants over one quarter mile distance.

Mr. Whitsell explained that it appeared that Coos Bay Lumber Company waste burner was not being heavily loaded at the time of his visit, and also the fact that the material carries as far away as it does seems to indicate that it is coming from a source at a higher elevation than the waste burner.

Mr. Southwick stated there have been no changes made in the smoke stack since 1928; that forced draft is not used and that the company must be convinced that this discharge is coming from the steam plant. He explained that at present they are securing equipment to make a stack survey and that if they found it very bad and was causing a real nuisance that then the company wished to make corrections. He pointed out that the management contacted one company from Medford to make a study for them but it "didn't work out".

The Chairman advised Mr. Southwick that the Authority's staff believes their mill is the main source causing excessive fallout in Eastside.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff's measurements in Eastside are not as detailed as the studies made in North Bend, but that there is a characteristic wind pattern in the Coos Bay vicinity that also is applicable to the Eastside situation.

Mr. Hatchard explained how prevailing winds effect fallout conditions and during the period of the lumber strike in 1954 the fallout was 19 tons per square mile per month when Coos Bay Lumber Company was shut down while the other mills were still operating. He advised the Authority that the fallout samples from the Eastside station ranged from 44 to 990 tons per square mile per month when Coos Bay Lumber Mill was operating from February 1954 to January 1956.

Mayor Louis Linder of Eastside, Oregon, submitted a petition signed by residents

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and explained that this was not solicited but was placed in a couple of grocery stores and the post office to obtain signatures. Mayor Linder described how the cinders became lodged under roof shingles and caused them to curl, how the cinder dust fills the roof valleys; that residents can't open windows at night because the cinders would pour in. He explained further that cinders enter buildings under doors, through windows and plug the roof drains. He stated that in the Eastside area there are two prevailing winds, north and south, up and down the bay.

The Mayor stated that it was necessary for him to clean his drywells which were packed solid with cinders. He also stated that homes have depreciated markedly in selling price due to the nuisance conditions. The Mayor briefly reviewed the success that Weyerhaeuser Timber Company attained in removing the fallout problem in North Bend and how grateful the citizens are. Mayor Linder stated that he at one time was employed by the Coos Bay Lumber Company and that they had used forced air so that they could burn as much wood waste as possible which caused the steam plant to blow off excess steam.

Mr. Southwick told the Authority that their management does not have to force the boilers to get rid of the waste; that now they have a new hardboard plant, and are utilizing 300 tons of waste a day. Mr. Southwick agreed that there still may be an occasional steam blow off but he attributed it to the change in the steam load; that the planer shavings are now used by mixing with hog fuel and utilizing it as fuel in the boiler.

Mayor Linder stated that the management tore down the whole planing mill in 1937. Mayor Linder stated that the cinder situation seemed worse since Coos Bay Lumber Company built the hardboard plant, as this fallout used to blow away but now it is finer and lighter and does not go as far.

Mr. Southwick said that none of the cinders go through the boiler at all because

the fuel is not wasted.

The Chairman stated that the data collected by the staff indicates that there is a serious fallout problem in Eastside.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Southwick if the engineers of Coos Bay Lumber Company had made any attempt to work with the Authority and secure data regarding the stack discharge from the steam plant.

Mr. Southwick said their company is in an out of the way location but it certainly would be agreeable to the management to work with the Authority's staff and especially since they would have knowledge they could provide that would benefit the Coos Bay Lumber Company's engineers in making this study.

The Chairman asked Mr. Southwick if his company had any technically trained personnel.

Mr. Southwick stated the company did have technically trained personnel but not professional and mechanical engineers.

Mr. Dixon stated he was under the impression that the data the Authority sent to Coos Bay Lumber Company had been ignored and now they wish a few more years to make a study.

Mayor Linder stated that he was told by an individual in the area that Coos Bay Company had no intention of cooperating but that this was only hearsay.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Southwick if his staff could work with our personnel and run the necessary stack measurements.

Mr. Southwick replied that they certainly could, that he and the other engineers would undertake this study. Mr. Southwick stated that he was certain that Mr. Forrester would abide with the suggestion of working with the Authority's staff and that any practical solution would be acceptable.

The Chairman advised Mr. Southwick that this problem is his company's obligation and they must do something about abating it and not wait around for a few more years. Mr. Southwick stated that in 1950 the company started operation of a

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pilot plant and since there was no water available they had to develop a dry process and that they are now using about 50% of the wood waste but the company wants to double the capacity and that a new building is available for another production line which would utilize all remaining wood waste.

Mayor Linder added that the company used to sell excess electric power but now that they have the hardboard plant they do not sell any and that sometimes the flames shoot into the air for about 100 feet when they shut down the boiler draft and smoke from the steam plant stack is coal black and can be seen for a mile or so.

Mr. West stated that it appears that the Coos Bay Lumber Company has not shown a spirit of cooperation and that he believed it was now time that there was some action taken on the matter.

Dr. Erickson suggested that the company send in progress reports of their activities.

The Chairman stated the Authority should request remedial measures to bring about progress.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff has information available to help the Coos Bay Lumber Company in their remedial work and would be glad to assist them in any way possible.

Mr. Southwick appreciated this offer of help. Mr. Southwick stated that Mr. Forrester or Mr. Dashney should be at any meeting of the Authority and that it was unfortunate that another meeting prevented them from being present today. He stated that the company would work with the Authority.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Authority write a letter to Coos Bay Lumber Company and offer willingness to cooperate with them and evaluate with them conditions which show their steam plant to be the main source of the Eastside problem.

MOTION RE: EASTSIDE Cinder and flyash deposition in Eastside.

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It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Authority again bring to the attention of the Coos Bay Lumber Company the data which has been accumulated on cinder fallout in the city of Eastside, point out the lack of cooperation from the company to date, to offer the assistance of the staff in the interpretation of the data, to request the cooperation of the company in undertaking a study of their problem and to notify them that unless prompt action was taken the Authority will have no alternative but to institute proceedings to gain compliance with state statutes.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to prepare a letter advising the company again of the facts regarding the Eastside problem, point out that the company has not cooperated with the Authority and offer the assistance of a field engineer to evaluate the fallout conditions and that cooperation of their company was again being requested. The Chairman asked members of the Authority if 30 days appeared a reasonable time in which to expect Coos Bay Lumber Company to begin their work. Mr. Dixon stated that 30 days was sufficient.

The Secretary explained that 30 days may seem reasonable but he pointed out that the time period depends on the company being able to employ a competent engineer to make the stack studies and he suggested the Authority set the 30 days as a beginning time and then adjust it accordingly if necessary.

The Authority agreed to this recommendation.

STATUS OF PROPOSED WOOD WASTE AND INCINERATION STUDY

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to advise the Authority the status of the waste wood burner study.

Mr. Hatchard reported that on December 14, 1955 a meeting had been held at Oregon State College and that 15 representatives of lumber or wood products mills were present. He explained that the group supported the fact that there is a need

for engineering study of waste wood burning practices; that the concensus of those present was that a planning committee be organized. Mr. Hatchard explained that representatives of the committee had been selected and included a representative from the West Coast Lumbermens' Association. The Oregon Coast Operators, Western Pine Association, Western Forest Industries Association and Oregon Forest Products Laboratory and that Professor M. Popovich, Assistant Dean of Engineering, Oregon State College, was acting as the chairman. He stated that a commitment had been secured from the Public Health Service, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, to pay the salary of an engineer to work at the engineering experiment station in Corvallis. He stated that a committee meeting has been scheduled for the week of February 27; that plans would be made for securing equipment and funds to conduct the study.

The Chairman stated that the Authority was glad to learn of this progress.

STATUS OF PROPOSED STUDY TO CORRELATE FLUORIDE AIR CONCENTRATIONS WITH RESULTING FOLIAGE CONCENTRATIONS IN COOPERATION WITH OREGON STATE COLLEGE, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Chairman requested W. J. Whitsell to advise the Authority of the status of the proposed air and foliage concentration study in the Troutdale vicinity. Mr. Whitsell reported that the field work was scheduled to begin during April at test plots in Troutdale west and east of the Reynolds Aluminum reduction plant and that three automatic impingers were being built for the study. He explained that the project had been scheduled to begin on a smaller scale in April and would be expanded in June if research funds were secured by Oregon State College, Agriculture Experiment Station, from the Public Health Service.

INVESTIGATION OF LIVESTOCK - FLUORIDE CONDITIONS

The Chairman requested Dr. Monroe Holmes, State Board of Health, Public Health Veterinarian, to report on his investigation of the livestock - fluoride situation.

Dr. Holmes stated that during December 1955 and January 1956 he had been obtaining background material regarding animal afflictions and development, pathology, etc., in the Troutdale area. He reported that he had contacted Drs. Seabert Carter, Thomas Carter and Dr. Brimble, practicing veterinarians in the area, and learned that none of them believed that the present afflictions or diseases that they found in herds near Reynolds plant are due to fluorides specifically. Dr. Holmes stated that there is some doubt regarding the cause of minor ailments such as hoof rot, diarrhea and general poor condition since the occurrence of these disorders has been more frequent than in the past.

Dr. Holmes stated that he had also contacted Mr. William Averill, Multnomah County Agricultural Extension Agent and with him interviewed William Tegart, Townsend, Schlenneger and Tebbart on the S. B. Hall farm and had endeavored to ascertain their past experience with livestock afflictions and deaths correlated to the present conditions in their animals. He advised that the data obtained from these interviews indicated that none of the people raising livestock in this area are presently afflicted with conditions which may be allied with fluorosis damage, but that two of the dairymen interviewed have firm convictions that there may be damages caused by fluoride from the Reynolds plant.

During the same period Dr. Holmes stated that he had also interviewed Mr. Herbert Howell, Farm Manager and Dairy Supervisor of the John Jacob Astor Experimental Station at Astoria, Oregon, who may be considered a nutritional specialist of animals and has been with the lower Columbia River Valley for several years and is well acquainted with the feeding problems of livestock on the lower Columbia River. Dr. Holmes reported that Mr. Howell was of the firm conviction that some of the livestock people on Sauvie Island had suffered fluoride damage during the early operation of the Alcoa plant but that the continued complaints and problems within the animals are due to either poor farm management or lack of

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nutritional knowledge regarding the mineral and protein needs of them. Dr. Holmes advised that Mr. Howell's experiments have indicated animals of the Sauvie Island and lower Columbia River area are suffering largely from imbalance of trace minerals especially copper cobalt relation and possibly molybdenum and that liver biopsies on cows taken from the Fraser herd have shown only 10 to 11 parts per million by Wisconsin and Stanford Laboratories whereas the normal cow may be expected to have 150 to 300 parts per million of copper in the liver tissues. Dr. Holmes explained that present experiments on the experimental station herds have shown the copper deficient animals to have lesions and symptoms similar to those which are claimed to be damaged from fluorides but that he had not seen any of these animals personally but 35 mm color pictures showed such animals manifesting signs which were similar to those that several of the complaining dairymen have stated.

Dr. Holmes stated that there were two courses of action for utilization of livestock as sentinals or criterias of possible human health hazards from fluoride emissions by the Reynolds Metals Company, and that one would be to continue consistent physical observation and recording of all conditions, illnesses of each herd in this area. Dr. Holmes explained that the disadvantage of this approach was that dairymen and livestock raisers lack cooperation particularly when such observations may not be of specific benefit to themselves and that physical observations are long and tedious having a tendency to lower milk production and cause minor damages to dairy animals and also that such observations required the unlimited use of the dairyman's manpower taking considerable time from his routine work.

Dr. Holmes stated that the advantage would be to obtain specific records of each animal over a current period where major changes and minor changes may be noted; and that a period of 2 to 3 years would allow development of younger animals into adults providing growth stages which would accurately mirror any condition

which may cause pathological or physiological changes. Dr. Holmes pointed out that the second approach would be to provide experimental and control herds within the afflicted area; however the disadvantage would be the initial cost of purchasing animals and providing pasture and housing and care for them. He explained that the advantage to this approach would be that the animals would be under specific observation and synergistic factors could be evaluated to a greater extent than in normal farm animals.

The Chairman stated this was a good report and the Authority was glad to receive it. He asked Dr. Holmes to keep the Authority informed of his subsequent work.

Mr. Clifford N. Carlsen, Jr., Attorney representing Reynolds Metals Company, asked Dr. Holmes if he intended to check urine samples and bone samples, etc.

Dr. Holmes replied that the bone conditions should be studied in a research program, but that this was all largely depending on the wishes of the Authority.

Dr. Erickson asked Dr. Holmes what would be the approximate cost of an experimental herd, how many animals it would involve and where would they be pastured.

Dr. Holmes stated he had not figured out the details but believed arrangements could be made with farmers so that a herd could be maintained at an economical level which would be self supporting; that the feed and animal care probably could be paid out of the sale of the animals or milk production.

Dr. Erickson then asked the Authority members if there was enough interest in the project to have Dr. Holmes explore it further.

The Chairman suggested it may be well to explore this phase of fluoride study from the standpoint that if there was need, efforts should be made to secure Public Health Service funds under the provisions of Public Law 159.

Dr. Erickson indicated that he was in agreement to this approach.

Dr. Holmes explained that at the November Authority meeting with Mr. A.C. Stern, Chief, Public Health Service Air Pollution Program, it was indicated that the

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relationship between Public Health Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture would have to be developed before such a proposal could be considered.

The Authority agreed that Dr. Erickson and Secretary Everts could submit this proposal to the Public Health Service if further study indicated that approach was desirable.

Dr. Erickson stated he would like a letter direct from the Authority describing what type of project should be explored, and whether Dr. Holmes should proceed with it.

Mr. Carlsen asked that in the event an experimental herd would be placed close to the plant would there be a control area away from the plant.

Dr. Holmes assured him that a control herd would also be maintained if such a study were undertaken.

SPRINGFIELD: Re: McKenzie River Odor Problem

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the progress of the odor problem originating from the discharge of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's pulp mill waste into the McKenzie River.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had made surveys of the river problem and had met with representatives of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and that the company had started research to determine the most practicable solution to the condition. He advised that the Sanitary Authority's staff and the Air Pollution Authority's staff had met with the company's Technical Director and learned that chlorination of about one million gallons of Bergstrom effluent with about 100 parts per million should remove the odors. He stated that the log pond would receive the chlorinated waste and that several hundred feet of pipe would be layed so that approximately 50 days detention before discharge would be available.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that chlorination would start in May and that additional surveys would be made to determine the change in the river odor conditions.

The Chairman stated the Authority was glad to learn that progress had been made.

ALBANY: Re: Odor from Western Kraft Mill

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the complaints received regarding the odors from the Western Kraft Mill located north of Albany.

The Secretary stated that seven complaints had been received and that preliminary investigations had already started; and that as soon as staff time permits a more detailed report will be made.

Mr. Hatchard replied that representatives of the Authority had visited the plant on January 24, and learned that no specific odor control systems had been installed as a part of the plant construction. Mr. Hatchard stated that a dust control installation had been made as a part of the recovery furnace operation. However, this is not closely related to the odor conditions. Mr. Hatchard reported that District Engineer Merryman was contacting complainants to secure additional information and that odor surveys would be made when staff time permitted.

The Chairman instructed the staff to proceed with the necessary field surveys.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting would be tentatively scheduled for May at the call of the Chairman.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

SIXTEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 22, 1956

The sixteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 1:30 PM Friday, June 22, 1956, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, Mr. Frank P. Terraglio, Ronald D. Nance and J. R. Faust, Chemists, and H. W. Merryman, District Engineer, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the fifteenth meeting of February 9, 1956.

The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

NORTH ALBANY: WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION MILL

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the complaints received regarding odors discharged from the Western Kraft Corporation Mill north of Albany.

The Secretary read a letter dated April 10, 1956 from the City of Jefferson requesting the Authority to investigate the conditions and bring about abatement of the offensive odors, originating from Western Kraft Mill at Albany. The Secretary summarized a letter dated Marcy 10, 1956 from A. L. Harding, City Recorder, Independence, which stated that a council meeting was held on 3-7-56 wherein it was agreed that an offensive odor being emitted from the paper mill at Albany was causing nuisance conditions at times in Independence and that

the city council instructed the Recorder to seek assistance from the Air Pollution Authority to abate this nuisance. The Secretary stated that since the Authority meeting on 2-9-56 a total of 15 other complaints had been received from residents near Albany.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to discuss the staff's investigation of the odor conditions.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Western Kraft Corporation began operation of the 120 ton per day mill in September 1955 and that the production process included the following steps: (1) Cooking wood chips in a pressure cooker for 4 hours, (2) Washing and refining the pulp for use in the kraft paper machine, (3) Recovery of chemicals removed from the pulp and, (4) Makeup of chemicals for reuse in the process.

He stated that there are many points of atmospheric discharge from a plant of this size but the major emissions included the digester blow and relief gases, recovery furnace stack and the lime kiln. He explained that other plant discharges include the various condenser relief valves, pulp washer, paper drying, oil fired boilers. He stated that the existing plant control systems included a condenser to remove the condensible part of the digester blow and relief gases, a venturi scrubber to serve the recovery furnace together with centrifugal type collector and a water scrubber and vacuum filter connected to the lime kiln discharge. He explained other plant control arrangements included an operational balance of excess air through the recovery furnace to prevent the formation of odorous sulfide compounds.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the complaints received were based upon objectionable odors from the plant and that the main source of odor came from the non-condensable digester relief and blow gases and the black liquor recovery furnace discharge.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had made five area odor surveys since March in the vicinity of the plant. He explained that no satisfactory field odor sampling equipment is available and that the surveys are made by observing the

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odor frequency and intensity at various distances from the plant. He explained that the odor intensity is recorded on a basis of 0 to 4 and that there was good agreement between the independent determinations by two observers at the same sampling station.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the variable weather conditions in Albany complicated the study since fixed sampling stations could not be used. Mr. Hatchard reported that the surveys showed frequent odor intensities of number 1 and 2 and occasional observations of #3 and 4 intensity for short durations usually less than one minute. Mr. Hatchard stated that the company was planning to use an odor masking additive and that arrangements would be made for the staff to conduct another survey at that time.

Mr. R. V. Hansberger, Executive Vice President, Western Kraft Corporation, stated that the management is fully aware of the problem in north Albany and that representatives of the Air Pollution Authority have conferred with him a number of times regarding the information from the surveys and studies. He explained that since the date of the Air Pollution Authority's last meeting Western Kraft had been shut down for a period of 30 hours in which time changes were made in the system. Mr. Hansberger said that he believed the mill is doing a good job removing the materials and odor although, he stated, they have found it extremely difficult to separate them entirely with water or liquid showers because all substances were not soluble. One of the changes made during their shutdown, he explained, was to force more air in the recovery system burning process and to prevent the formation of odorous compounds. Mr. Hansberger said he felt it was quite successful although it had not entirely solved the problem. In addition to that in the period between June 2nd, and June 5th, they inaugurated experiments and tests using Alamask. It was pointed out that its function is to mask the odors. He stated that their observations indicated that Alamask was performing quite successfully in reducing the odor from the recovery system. He stated that another test was scheduled in July which would include use of Alamask in the pulp digester. He added that as far as the expansion program

was concerned, the technical staff had been studying the problem continuously including the recovery system and that they had purchased a larger and more powerful fan and separation system which will greatly assist the oxidation of the odorous materials before discharge.

Mr. Hansberger stated that the experiments are continuing and although the improvements will not be 100% effective he was certain they would be able to substantially reduce the odors from their kraft mill. Mr. Hansberger stated that he would like very much to have a representative of the Air Pollution Authority present at the next experiment using the odor masking agent.

Chairman Green asked Mr. Hansberger to advise the Air Pollution Authority when the next test run would be made and a representative would be present. The Chairman asked Mr. Hansberger if other kraft mills were using this odor control method.

Mr. Hansberger replied that every kraft mill has this type of odor problem and is concerned and working on improvements and that he and his staff are keeping in touch with developments in other mills. He added that Western Kraft system is somewhat novel but they thought it was better than some conventional systems of reducing odors. In general, he stated, that if there was a way of measuring relative odor compared with production he was sure that Western Kraft was doing as well as any kraft mill in the business.

Mr. Dixon suggested that Mr. Hatchard attend the next experiment and submit a report to the Air Pollution Authority.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if he had received plans for the control of odors to serve the expanded plant.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had not made a specific request but that it was normal practice to receive plans before an installation is completed.

The Chairman requested Western Kraft Corporation to submit their plans describing the control systems for the expanded plant to the Authority for review.

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Mr. Hansberger stated that it is their intention to make the plans available. The Chairman requested a report from the staff at the next meeting.

EMPIRE: Official public hearing regarding cinders and flyash discharges from the Cape Arago Lumber Mill.

The Chairman stated that the representatives of the Cape Arago Lumber Company were now present and that the Authority would proceed with the public hearing regarding the cinder and flyash deposition on property near the Cape Arago Lumber Mill in Empire.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to summarize the previous actions of the Authority regarding the matter.

The Secretary stated that at the last Authority meeting Mr. Clifford Carlson, Attorney, representing Cape Arago Lumber Company, stated he would advise the Authority regarding the company's plans. The Secretary explained that since November 1955 the mill had been closed except for partial operation of the planer; that there had been some reports that the mill production may be completely reorganized. The Secretary pointed out that the Authority did not receive any communication from the Cape Arago Lumber Company although an additional request had been sent to the company requesting the information. He reported that the company had notified the Authority that the lumber mill had resumed operation on May 1st, and that it had also been decided at the last Authority meeting that the company would be cited in if appropriate arrangements were not made to control their cinder and flyash discharges.

During the hearing Mr. Whitsell reported that the Authority's studies began in March 1954 with the location of two fallout stations and that the Authority had notified the City of Empire regarding the fallout results obtained and announced that the station would be discontinued unless complaints were received. The City of Empire requested the Authority to continue the investigation and take necessary action to reduce the cinder and flyash deposition. Mr. Whitsell stated that the data obtained from the fallout station showed excessive deposition was occurring during various periods and that a maximum of 417 tons

per square mile per month had been found. He stated that the Authority's recommendations had been submitted to the management of the Cape Arago Lumber Company regarding the installation of cinder control equipment to serve the steam generating plant but that no changes had been made. He also stated that during his past two field trips to Empire he was unable to contact Mr. Miller to discuss the situation.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Empire City Council had sent subsequent letters to the Authority again requesting abatement action.

Mr. Miller, Vice President, Cape Arago Lumber Company, stated that he had operated the company since May 1950; that he had received some complaints at the mill regarding cinder conditions. He explained that he had attempted to minimize the discharges from the waste wood burner. Mr. Miller stated that he regretted that his company appeared not to be concerned about the problem; that inadvertently letters from the Authority had not been properly answered. He stated that the company would investigate the matter of installing cinder collection equipment to serve the steam generating plant.

MOTION RE: EMPIRE CAPE ARAGO LUMBER COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried:

1. That the Authority continue the hearing.
2. That the management of Cape Arago Lumber Company obtain technical assistance to advise them regarding the correction of the excessive cinder and flyash discharges.
3. That they cooperate with the Air Pollution Authority staff.
4. That we receive statement of progress toward solution of the problem within 90 days.
5. That the staff advise the Authority of specific recommendations for further action or consideration in the matter.

The Chairman requested the company to submit a progress report within the next 90 days.

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Dr. Erickson stated he would like a progress report submitted sooner than 90 days if possible.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: BURNING REFUSE DUMPS NORTH OF PORTLAND

The Secretary stated that several complainants were present who wished to be heard regarding air pollution from the burning refuse dumps.

Mrs. Carlie Gilstrap, 405 N. Russett Street, stated that after the establishment of her residence a series of garbage dumps have been started in the area north of Columbia Boulevard and that now when these dumps operate over 100 trucks a day deliver wet garbage to the dumps. She reported that two of the dumps receive permits from the county to operate but that the County did not give them any permit to burn and that they are burning in violation of that permit. She stated that they are anxious to have this situation corrected as soon as possible and to have this Authority take necessary action that will bring about proper handling of garbage. Actually she stated they would like to get the dumps closed but if that can not be arranged it is their understanding that the Authority could make recommendations to reduce the air pollution. She advised that they realized that the County and City are both involved, the city in licensing the trucks and hauling the garbage out of the city and the county in general supervision of the dump operations. She stated that the city has provided an incinerator to properly burn garbage but that the dumps north of Columbia Boulevard are closer for these garbage trucks to unload. Mrs. Gilstrap said she understood there was a requirement that the dumps should be covered with five feet of dirt which definitely is not being done. Mrs. Gilstrap presented a map showing locations of complainants' homes and the refuse dumps. She reported that one new dump had been established near north Vancouver and Columbia Boulevard which was very close to their homes and that they suffer all summer and fall when the prevailing winds carry smoke, flyash and odors from the dumps to their homes. She stated that they have flyash deposited on their homes and yards and that the smoke is so thick that

automobiles have to use their lights during daylight hours. Mrs. Gilstrap stated that there is practically always a cloud of dense smoke in one direction or another and that it is hoped the Authority's staff will make a preliminary survey since all the residents consider this a serious health hazard.

The Chairman asked the Secretary if written complaints had been received regarding these refuse dumps.

The Secretary replied that a complaint had been received May 18, 1956 regarding the dumps which contained the signatures of eight residents.

The Chairman stated that this matter should be investigated not only by our staff but in cooperation with the County and City officials.

Mr. Dixon stated that if these trucks were operated in violation of a county permit, it appears that conditions could be improved by the county enforcing its regulations. Mrs. Gilstrap replied that the burning at the dumps is being done in violation of the permit.

Chairman Green asked Mrs. Gilstrap what agency issued the permit.

Mrs. Gilstrap replied that she understood it was the Board of County Commissioners.

Dr. Erickson stated that the matter should be investigated with the County and City agencies and that independent studies should be made if necessary to determine the nuisance conditions in the area.

Chairman Green directed the staff to investigate the matter when other commitments will allow and to confer with the city and county officials concerned.

EASTSIDE: CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION FROM COOS BAY LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested W. J. Whitsell to report on the cinder and flyash deposition in Eastside.

Mr. Whitsell stated that at the February 9, 1956 Air Pollution Authority meeting the Authority directed that the Eastside problem again be brought to the attention of the Coos Bay Lumber Company and that the data which had been accumulated by the staff showing the company to be the major source of cinders

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and flyash be interpreted to the company management, and that the lack of cooperation by the Coos Bay Lumber Company be pointed out; that the company's cooperation in undertaking a study of their problem be encouraged and that the company be notified that unless prompt action be taken the Authority will have no alternative other than to institute proceedings to gain compliance with state statutes.

Mr. Whitsell advised that on March 20, a letter containing the above recommendations was sent to the Coos Bay Lumber Company and that in a letter of March 21, from the Coos Bay Lumber Company a meeting date with the Authority's staff was arranged. Mr. Whitsell reported that on March 30, Mr. Hatchard met in Coos Bay with Mr. J. W. Forrester, President, Coos Bay Lumber Company.

Mr. D.D. Dashney, Vice President, Coos Bay Lumber Company and Mr. R.G. Southwick, engineer, Coos Bay Lumber Company and that the fallout and area survey data was discussed. Mr. Whitsell stated that Mr. Forrester advised that an engineering and contracting firm in Medford had made measurements of the steam plant stack but the Coos Bay Lumber Company believed the information was inadequate. Mr. Whitsell stated that C.C. Moore Company had been contacted to make another study but the Moore Company had not yet started the work. He stated that arrangements were made to notify the Authority when the stack study would be made so that a staff member could be present. Mr. Whitsell reported that the company management declared they intend to proceed with necessary corrections. On June 13, Mr. Whitsell reported that he conferred with Mr. R. G. Southwick at Coos Bay and learned that the company had just received a proposal from the Preferred Equipment Engineers in Seattle to conduct stack tests but that the nature of their requirements would necessitate considerable work in the preparation of scaffolding and opening the re-enforced concrete stack and that a building project already underway was expected to occupy their personnel completely until the middle of July.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read a letter dated June 20, signed

by Mr. D. D. Dashney, Vice President, Coos Bay Lumber Company, regarding the Company's efforts to investigate the cinder discharge from their plant.

The Chairman asked if the staff had any recommendations to make in this matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was concerned regarding the length of time required before corrections are made. He explained that we do have fallout measurements from our Eastside stations and that the data shows a very high rate of deposition. He stated that the city officials urged that the matter be corrected just as soon as possible since the residents were pressing for action. In view of our information and what the company has advised it would appear that the report at the next meeting would be the progress taken in the meantime but really what was needed was to reach the stage of determining what specific installations will be made to correct the steam plant discharge.

The Chairman asked if this problem was similar to those which have been encountered elsewhere and that there are solutions available.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the situation is similar but there has been some difficulty on the part of the staff to convince the management of Coos Bay Lumber Company that it is their plant discharge that was creating the problem since there are other plants in the vicinity. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff is certain that the Coos Bay Lumber Company is the major contributor but that a measurement of the steam plant was needed to determine quantitatively the amount of cinders and flyash discharged.

The Chairman asked over how long a period has the Coos Bay Lumber Company been advised to reduce the discharge.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority's recommendations were made 1½ years ago and that the actual corrections are not yet started.

Mr. Whitsell stated that there is another matter which the members of the Authority might consider since the ownership of the mill is to be changed and Mr. Southwick, Coos Bay Lumber Co., Engineer, had stated that a new owner may have different plans as far as the steam power plant was concerned and

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that there was a possibility of dismantling it.

Mr. Green asked if there had been a change of ownership announced yet.

Mr. Whitsell said no but the general opinion was that Georgia-Pacific Corporation would purchase this firm.

Mr. Dixon suggested that a registered letter be sent notifying the company of its violation of the statute and then give them a reasonable time to figure out what they wish to do about it and if it is their plan to dismantle the plant it should be so stated but in any event the new buyer should be aware of the situation.

MOTION RE: EASTSIDE: COOS BAY LUMBER COMPANY

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Coos Bay Lumber Co., be notified that they appear to be in violation of the Oregon laws pertaining to air pollution and that the Authority would expect from them a statement regarding their plans for compliance with the state statute and that they shall advise us of such action within a period of 90 days.

SWEET HOME: SANTIAM LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested Mr. H. W. Merryman to give a resume of the progress being made at the Santiam Lumber Co., in Sweet Home, Oregon.

Mr. Merryman stated that the staff first became aware of this situation in 1954 when residents complained of nuisance conditions adjacent to Santiam Lumber Company and that a staff member made an investigation on November 29, 1954 and found a considerable nuisance condition caused by cinder and flyash fallout. He reported that a sampling station was established in November 1954 and in January 1955 the Authority received a complaint-petition signed by 65 residents near the mill and that the staff had made a plant visit. He stated that the main sources of the cinder and flyash were the two hog fuel steam boilers and the waste wood burner and that recommendations were sent to the company that cinder collection equipment be installed.

Mr. Merryman stated that the Santiam Lumber Company then engaged engineering services and proceeded with a program to correct the problem which included the installation of a log barker, a cinder collection system for both boilers and an additional hog fuel chipping unit. He advised that the barker was installed in September 1955 and the collectors were finished in January 1956 and that now all of the wood waste from this plant is used for pulp mill chips or for hog fuel. He stated that the waste wood burner was dismantled in May 1956.

The Chairman asked if this solution had remedied the cinder and flyash conditions. Mr. Merryman stated there has been considerable reduction of flyash as a result of the cinder collection installation and other changes but subsequent fallout samples would show the reduction quantitatively.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff is extremely pleased with the progress and pointed out that the company made corrections beyond the scope of the Authority's original recommendations.

The Chairman suggested that the Secretary prepare a letter in behalf of the Authority expressing appreciation for the cooperation extended.

PROPOSED ENGINEERING STUDY OF WASTE WOOD BURNERS - Charles M. Sanford, Associated Forest Industries of Oregon.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Sanford to give a report on the status of the plan to organize an engineering study of waste wood burning.

Mr. Sanford stated that with the cooperation of R.E. Hatchard, some members of the industry, Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station and Public Health Service that at least there is a sound program proposed. He stated that the only remaining step was to get the lumber industry to pay its part of the cost. Mr. Sanford reported that the program and plans of the waste burner research included the following arrangements:

1. U. S. Public Health Service has agreed to pay the salary of the chief investigator who will probably be an Oregon State College faculty member working during the summer of 1957.

2. The Oregon Forest Products Laboratory will provide technical service.
3. Sawmill and plywood industries will pay the wages of an engineering aide, provide sampling equipment, pay necessary traveling expenses of the two persons conducting surveys and pay for publication of a report to be distributed widely throughout the industry. This cost is estimated to be about \$6,000.
4. The Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station will coordinate the project and assume responsibility to see that the research is carried out in a diligent manner and publish a report.

Mr. Sanford stated that the remaining arrangement is to get industry together and collect the \$6,000 but that some of the mills belong to no industry association of any kind so the \$6,000 will be solicited from companies directly involved with burner cinder and flyash complaints.

The Secretary informed the members of the Authority that this program may have seemed to progress slowly at first but that we have received excellent cooperation from the staff of the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon and that they have made a considerable effort to get the program organized. The Secretary stated that it has been a real pleasure working with Associated Forest Industries of Oregon.

PORTLAND: Staff report regarding summary of air sampling data, 1952-56, City of Portland Air Pollution Committee activities and Stanford Research Institute Survey.

The Chairman suggested that the staff could send a written report to members of the Air Pollution Authority regarding Portland air pollution activities and make only a brief report at this meeting.

Mr. Hatchard advised that the Secretary and members of the staff had met with the members of the City of Portland Air Pollution Committee on four occasions since the last Authority meeting and it was believed that there has been renewed interest regarding Portland air pollution conditions during the past six months. He stated that an effort was being made to establish an air pollution

program by the City of Portland which the staff and members of the Authority can advise and assist. Mr. Hatchard said that Dr. Meador has requested technical assistance from Public Health Service to provide technical assistance to the city under the provisions of Public Law 159. Arrangements have been completed for an engineer to meet with all groups concerned with Portland's air pollution conditions and that the overall survey would proceed along the following general plan:

1. Determine the nature and extent of air pollution surveys needed.
2. Determine staff and equipment requirements to make the study.
3. Determine source of personnel and funds needed to support survey.
4. Detailed project development.

Mr. Hatchard advised that the Public Health Service engineer would be in Portland during the week of July 9, 1956.

EUGENE: EUGENE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ORDINANCE

The Chairman stated that it was his understanding that the City Council of Eugene has passed an air pollution control ordinance.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Eugene City Council had unanimously passed the air pollution ordinance on May 28th, and that the control provisions adopted had been based upon the report prepared by the Eugene Anti-Air Pollution Committee following over a years study.

He stated that the staff had actively participated in the study of Eugene air pollution and had submitted recommendations which were incorporated with the committee's report.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the air sampling and surveys in Eugene had been increased to obtain more data and that this work has been carried on in cooperation with the city.

He advised that the control provisions contained in the ordinance were equivalent to the Authority's proposed regulations and that the city council had allowed a time period until January 1, 1958 for conformance.

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Mr. Dixon stated that he believed it was a very good ordinance and that the City would get good cooperation.

BEAVERTON: PACIFIC ADHESIVES COMPANY ODOR CONTROL

The Chairman requested Mr. Terraglio to report on Pacific Adhesives progress towards an appropriate odor control system. Mr. Terraglio reported that additional equipment was on order and the complete installation is expected within six weeks at which time the staff will re-evaluate the odor conditions as they exist.

The Secretary stated that the staff received a letter of appreciation from Circuit Judge Charles Foster regarding the work accomplished.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Chairman advised that any proposed legislation for consideration by the state legislature which will convene in January 1957 should be considered.

The Secretary stated that September 1, 1956 was the deadline for submitting the proposed legislation to the Legislative Council for review.

The Chairman asked the staff if there was a need for additional legislation it should sponsor or recommend for the adoption of the Legislature.

Mr. Hatchard stated that one point that comes up frequently is the question whether there is a need for enabling legislation to allow a county or group of counties to carry on a local air pollution program. He advised that cities with the local rule provisions have the power to set up their own program and the question has come up in the Eugene-Springfield vicinity whether or not a two city or part of a county operation would be the best approach for a local program.

The Chairman asked if this matter could not come through the League of Oregon Cities and Association of Oregon counties if so desired.

The Secretary replied that this approach could be followed and he explained that the Legislative Interim Committee on Local Government is now engaged in the

study of state and county relationships and state and city relationships. He advised that if this Committee believes that such legislation is needed, it would be introduced.

The Chairman felt there was no particular need for the Authority to go into this matter at this time but instead the request for any such legislation should come from other agencies concerned. He stated that the Authority would consider any legislation that might be proposed and decide whether it should be supported.

Budget for 1957-59 Personnel, Equipment needs, Biennial report, 7-1-54 to 6-30-56.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to discuss the major changes in the proposed 1957-1959 budget.

The Secretary stated the proposed budget provides for one additional public health engineer II over our present operating personnel and an additional chemist in the second year and one third of the salary of a Public Health Veterinarian.

The Chairman said since this item requires considerable study and deliberation he suggested that the review and recommendation of the budget be assigned to a committee of 2 or 3 members of the Authority.

The Secretary stated that the biennial report and budget preparation period coincided and that time was needed to prepare both items for presentation.

Dr. Erickson stated that he believed the Authority will be needing more data than ever before to justify the budget items requested. He advised that the Governor had requested an intensive review before his recommendation to the Legislature would be prepared.

NEW COMPLAINTS: CORNELIUS RE: DUST FROM DUGDALE NUT PROCESSING COMPANY

A complaint regarding dust from the Dugdale Nut Processing Company dated May 11, 1956 sent in by City Manager J. D. Harleman was read and was placed on the staff's work schedule for investigation.

MYRTLE CREEK: CINDER AND FLYASH FROM UMPQUA PLYWOOD CORPORATION

The Secretary stated several letters of complaint were received from residents

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in Myrtle Creek regarding cinder and flyash from the Umpqua Plywood Corporation and that the Authority has written to W. H. Gonyea, General Manager, Umpqua, regarding this nuisance and that a reply had been received from Mr. Gonyea that the mill would be closed if the Authority insisted that changes be made. The Chairman wished to know if there has been any investigations in Myrtle Creek. Mr. Hatchard stated that T. M. Gerow has investigated complaints and that a fallout station was operating and that the fallout has been very high and that the major source was the Umpqua Plywood Corporation's steam generating plant. Mr. Dixon stated that he knew Mr. Gonyea and that in the past the company has been involved in labor troubles and each time he is approached to change some practice he advises that he is closing operation for 30 to 60 days and he will follow through if it is to his advantage.

Dr. Erickson stated that if there is violation of the law the Authority should proceed with necessary steps to bring about correction.

Chairman Green instructed the Secretary to prepare a reply to Mr. Gonyea and point out that the cinders can be controlled.

MARION COUNTY: ODOR FROM THE LABISH COLD STORAGE COMPANY

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the Labish Cold Storage Company's odor problem.

The Secretary stated the Authority had received complaints from School District No. 31 relative to odor conditions from a pile of decomposing onions at the Labish Cold Storage Company in Brooks, Oregon. He reported that a field investigation was made and a letter was sent the company recommending that action be taken to abate this nuisance and that this complaint would be presented at the June 22, 1956 Authority meeting. The Secretary stated that no action had been taken by the company.

Dr. Erickson stated that he believed the company should be cited to appear at a public hearing since the company is apparently unwilling to cooperate on the

problem.

The Chairman asked Dr. Erickson if this matter could be handled by the Marion County Health Department using the local nuisance statutes normally enforced by their department.

Dr. Erickson replied that there was no specific statute that applied to this condition which could be used.

The Chairman asked Attorney Burt if there were other statutes regarding public nuisances which the Marion County District Attorney could act on.

Mr. Burt stated that he could not recall a state law covering this matter but that he would be glad to investigate the matter with the District Attorney.

MOTION RE: MARION COUNTY, ODOR, LABISH COLD STORAGE COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that C.D. Burt discuss this complaint with the District Attorney of Marion County and that if a satisfactory solution is not found that the Secretary or Chief of the Air Pollution Authority be authorized to hold a hearing on behalf of the Authority to resolve the matter.

MEDFORD: CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION

The Chairman requested the Secretary to review the complaints regarding flyash from sawmills in the Medford area.

The Secretary read a letter-complaint from Mr. Wallace W. Watkins of Medford alleging cinder and flyash fallout from three sawmills were causing public nuisances in the vicinity and reported that a reply had been sent to Mr. Watkins advising that T. M. Gerow, State Board of Health District Engineer, would investigate the three waste burners in his vicinity.

Mr. West asked if the city of Medford was preparing an air pollution ordinance.

Chairman Green replied that the city was not preparing an ordinance at this time but this complaint should be discussed with the City Manager of Medford.

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PORTLAND: TRUMBULL ASPHALT ROOFING - FUMES AND OIL DEPOSITION

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on Trumbull Asphalt Roofing nuisance condition.

The Secretary read a letter from the Portland Health Bureau dated May 16, 1956 advising that a complaint had been filed by the employees of the Hazeltine Company regarding the deposition of oily substances on their automobiles in the vicinity and requesting the Authority to assist with air sampling to determine the source of discharge. The Secretary reported that the Authority had advised the Portland Health Bureau that a study would be made as soon as the work schedule would permit.

The Chairman directed the staff to start the study as soon as other commitments will allow.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY: FUMIGANT USED AT CARGILL GRAIN COMPANY

The Chairman asked the Secretary to report on the status of the Cargill Grain Company's dust nuisance conditions.

The Secretary read the complaint dated May 31, 1956 submitted by Attorney Harry A. Harris in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wicks alleging that the Wicks were exposed to a health hazard due to the grain company's operations which allowed the wind to carry fine dust from their operation to the Wicks' residence. The Secretary advised that representatives of the State Board of Health, Occupational Health Section and the Authority had immediately investigated the human health aspects and it was learned that the Cargill Company had completed operations and that the new company would completely change the grain handling methods.

The Secretary reported that the staff had advised Dr. H. Stolte, Clark County Health Officer, of the situation since the complaint had been referred from their department, and asked Dr. Stolte to request another investigation if the new company appears to be causing a dust problem.

WILLAMETTE CITY: CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION.

The Secretary was instructed by the Chairman to review the complaints regarding

cinder and flyash deposition in Willamette City.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Ned. S. Warriner, Corps of Engineers, Oakridge, regarding the deposition of cinders and flyash originating from two waste wood burners which were causing nuisance conditions.

The staff had advised Mr. Warriner that H.W. Merryman, State Board of Health District Engineer, would investigate the conditions.

THE DALLES: CINDER AND FLYASH FROM THE DALLES LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the complaints regarding the deposition of cinder and flyash near The Dalles Lumber Company in The Dalles.

The Secretary stated the Authority had received a petition signed by 37 residents located in the Riverview area alleging that smoke and unburned sawdust from the burner of The Dalles Lumber Company was contaminating the air and injuring health and soiling the personal property of the residents. He reported that the group had been advised by letter that the complaint would be referred to the Authority at its June 22nd, meeting.

The Chairman directed the staff to investigate this complaint as time permitted.

THE DALLES: DRIFT OF LEAD-ARSENATE FROM ORCHARD DUSTING.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the investigation of a lead arsenate orchard dust drift into The Dalles.

Mr. Hatchard stated that on May 22, 1956 the State Board of Health had received a request for assistance from Dr. H. R. Davidson, Wasco-Sherman County Health Officer, to evaluate complaints regarding a health hazard caused by the lead arsenate dust. He reported that Dr. Sullivan and he had attended a public meeting in The Dalles on May 23, and arrangements were made for investigation of the matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Dr. Sullivan was caring for the human health aspects and the Authority's staff had arranged for air sampling. He explained that subsequent field visits indicated that some of the orchardists near The Dalles had

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changed from dusting operations to solution spraying which had thus far prevented another occurrence.

He stated that arrangements were made with the County Health Department to notify The Authority if the situation occurred again so that samples could be collected.

Dr. Erickson stated that the State Board of Health appreciated having the staff investigate the problem and as a result of the investigations the orchardists may apply the insecticides in such a manner that no problem is created.

The Chairman directed the staff to continue cooperative efforts to prevent the problem from occurring again.

ALBANY: CINDERS AND FLYASH FROM BORDEN MILK COMPANY

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the investigation of sawdust and flyash deposition near the Borden Milk Company in Albany.

The Secretary read a letter dated May 31, from City Manager J.J. Salovaara regarding the deposition of flyash resulting from the Borden Company's plant on nearby residential areas. He reported that a letter had been sent to Mr. Salovaara on June 5, advising that an investigation would be made.

LINN COUNTY: CINDERS, SAWDUST & FLYASH FROM LEE PRUITT'S FUEL COMPANY

The Secretary stated that the Authority received a petition signed by 17 residents of Lebanon, Oregon, on June 22, complaining about cinders and flyash from a mill located along highway No. 20. Since the petition had arrived this morning the Authority's staff has had no opportunity to investigate the situation.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to investigate the matter when the staff schedule will allow.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting would be held in September at the call of the Chairman.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary

## SEVENTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

October 25, 1956

The seventeenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, October 25, 1956 in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Members and Kenneth H. Spies, Acting Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section and W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, R. D. Nance and R. B. Percy, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Acting Secretary summarized the minutes of the sixteenth meeting of June 22, 1956. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS TO CONTROL AIR POLLUTION

The Chairman requested Mr. R. E. Hatchard to explain changes made in the proposed regulations and standards since the last meeting.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority had authorized the preparation of proposed rules and regulations to control air pollution at the December 1955 meeting primarily to assist municipal officials with organization of local programs. He explained that over 400 copies of the initial draft of the proposed regulations had been sent to interested industrial organizations, city officials, consulting engineers, planning and zoning commissions and others. Mr. Hatchard advised that the comments and recommendations received on the first draft had been used in modification and clarification of various sections included in the revised draft. He pointed out that the regulations were being formulated under the provisions of Section (5) 449.725 Oregon Revised Statutes and that the Authority's specific objectives were as follows:

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1. To establish methods of measurement that will assist in the application of effective control wherever necessary.
2. To establish concentration ranges for air contaminants that have been measured intensively and which may be used in municipal air pollution programs.
3. To promote and stimulate the organization of complete community control efforts.
4. To clarify what is considered reasonable air pollution based upon data obtained from state-wide air sampling since 1952.
5. To prevent excessive expenditure for the installation of control measures which may provide a higher degree of correction than should be required based upon the local topography, meteorology and land use.
6. To prevent new air pollution problems being created by stimulating the installation of appropriate controls.

Mr. Hatchard explained that there are two basic approaches to establishing regulations for community control; one is to regulate the discharges at the source and the second is to base the regulations upon the effects created in downwind areas. He explained that the discharge limitation at the source had been used primarily in local smoke and dust control programs in other parts of the country mostly for emissions from combustion processes. He pointed out that there are several disadvantages to this approach when applied to general air pollution control since no allowance is made for the number of individual sources existing within a single pollution zone and that this approach gives no consideration to local differences in topography, meteorology or land use. He stated that in the Authority's proposed regulations that only smoke control provisions were based upon discharge at the source and that this regulation is based upon the American Society of Mechanical Engineers recommendations. He stated that suggested limitations for other air contaminants have been developed from air sampling data obtained from both area surveys and the investigation of specific complaints throughout the state since 1952 and that

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these regulations were based upon the effects produced in the vicinity of the discharge source. He explained that the Authority believed that this approach would overcome the long-term disadvantages of reliance upon source regulation alone. Mr. Hatchard emphasized that several of the comments received indicated a misunderstanding regarding the proposed use of normal background values as stated in Sections 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. He pointed out that actually what is proposed will require recognition of the presence of air contaminants originating from natural sources which are present at relatively constant levels over a large area during a particular period. He explained that the determination of this value within a municipality would be made by operating an air sampling station removed from the metropolitan sources of air pollution concurrently with sampling units being operated at stations within the city. The background values found at the rural sampling station would then be subtracted from the total concentrations found at the city stations. He added that this field practice has been used for over two years and has worked effectively.

He emphasized that the proposed regulations were based upon data from over 2,000 fallout samples collected within the state, the analyses of several hundred filters obtained from municipal sampling stations and published reports of comparable studies made in other states.

The Chairman stated that the Authority would now like to hear statements from others concerned with the proposed regulations.

Mr. Robert R. McKean, Mgr. Columbia Empire Industries Association, Inc., said that his statements represented the collective thinking of the Air Pollution Committee of the Association and that the Association's policy regarding air pollution control, which was adopted four years ago, was to support reasonable efforts to control present situations and prevent future air pollution contamination and that their organization would not oppose the adoption of appropriate regulation. Mr. McKean stated that he had hoped that members of the Authority could have received copies of reports regarding air pollution which the

Association is obtaining, prior to the meeting today. He further stated that for the purpose of this meeting he would present the following conclusions based upon available information concerning Portland:

1. That at the present time air pollution is not a serious city-wide problem in the Portland area.
2. That smoke, fallout and other contamination in large amounts is caused by activities of the general public.
3. That particle fallout is a nuisance but it is not a health hazard.

Mr. McKean assured that their Association will do the best they can to inform various industries to obtain their opinions. He stated that the committee has held many meetings and at this time their Association requests the Authority to delay action on the proposed regulations until the Stanford Research Institute's report on Portland air pollution and other reports are available for study.

Mr. McKean had with him a report from his sub-committee composed of consulting engineers, a report from J. H. Miller and a report from the Association's Director of Safety Hygiene Committee. He stated that he would supply the Authority's staff with copies of all reports so they can be studied and that when the Stanford report is received he would send a copy to the Authority and to the City of Portland committee also. It was further stated that Columbia Empire Industries Association had already spent \$10,000 on the Stanford report and are considering a proposal from Stanford Research Institute involving about \$30,000 for a more intensive investigation of Portland conditions.

He reported that he had made a survey of expenditures made by Association members for air pollution control installations during 1954 and the amount was over \$800,000 which did not include the large installations made by Reynolds Metals at Troutdale or Oregon-Portland Cement Company plant in Oswego.

The Chairman stated that this matter was before the Authority in February 1956 and at that time the matter was delayed until June to allow time for review and suggestions by industry and interested parties and because of a request for

additional time from Columbia Empire Industries Association consideration of the regulation was postponed to today's meeting.

The Chairman stated that it was the Authority's intent to give a reasonable length of time for all concerned to review standards and submit recommendations to the Authority's staff. Many recommendations and suggestions, he said, have already been incorporated in the revised regulations.

Mr. F. A. Yerke, Attorney representing Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated that Mr. F. E. McCaslin, President, Oregon-Portland Cement Company, was present, and that they joined with Columbia Empire Industries Association in requesting the Authority to consider delay of the adoption of the regulations until the Stanford study and other reports are available. He stated he believed this request was reasonable, since the fact that if the standards were not adopted today it would not impair any action by the Authority with respect to any type of air pollution problem.

Mr. Yerke stated further that in addition to supporting the remarks made by Mr. McKean he had comments regarding the lime dust Section 2.4 but he believed this could wait if the delay was granted until the staff has had an opportunity to read and digest the Stanford Report and other reports. He stated he would be glad to send his reports in writing at a later date.

The Chairman asked if the members wished to hear further comments or defer them.

Mr. Dixon stated that the Authority could defer hearing the comments on lime dust until later in the meeting.

Mr. Fred Menzel, representing Rich Manufacturing Company, advised the Authority that for quite some time he has been working with the City and the Authority's staff regarding the dust problem at Rich Manufacturing Company. He stated he concurred with Mr. McKean in that he too would like further time for study of the standards before adoption. Mr. Menzel gave a little of the background of his company and said he knew the Authority was aware of the complaints which have been made regarding dust and vapor. He added that he had been working with

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the City and State to determine what type of control equipment should be installed to satisfy the City and State requirements. He stated that he had presented one proposal to the City which was referred to the Authority's staff for review and that it was recommended that he install collection equipment that would operate at 92 to 95% efficiency. The most expensive equipment, he said, would cost about \$100,000 and only an 85% efficiency guarantee would be secured. He stated that from this experience it appeared that the standards are not equitable to everyone and that he would like to go into the matter further to get a better understanding of the problem.

The Chairman asked Mr. Menzel if he preferred to discuss this further with a member of the Authority's staff.

Mr. Menzel replied that he would.

Chester Sterrett of the Portland Chamber of Commerce stated his organization had submitted data to Mr. R.E. Hatchard and wished to know if that data was circulated to the Board members.

Mr. Hatchard stated that it was used by the staff in preparation of the revised regulations; however, it was not transmitted to each member of the Authority.

Mr. Sterrett explained that industry was very willing to cooperate with the Authority's staff and there would not be anything lost in taking more time to work out the application of the regulations in more detail. He stated he had further objections to some sections in the standards but that he would submit them in writing.

Mr. Irvin Luiten, representing Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, stated he had a few comments to submit and his first comment pertained to sub-section 1.3 where the word "predominantly" causes some concern since there were many conflicting opinions. Mr. Luiten explained that their Klamath Falls plant was located in a primarily rural area but there were a few residences in the area. He added that their legal department thought it was feasible to delete the phrase after the word "predominantly". The second comment, Mr. Luiten stated, regarded

Section 2.5 since it was their understanding that the interpretation of a public nuisance is one which is of substantial detriment to the public. It was Mr. Luiten's thought that the word "substantial" should be added, and should be added after the word "annoyance". He stated that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company would also like to delay for more study of the revised regulations. He expressed their company's appreciation to the Authority for the assistance and cooperation in solving air pollution problems.

Mr. Dixon said he understood Section 2.5 was a direct quotation from the statute.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it was not a direct quotation but the Authority did not intend to add any meaning other than what was in the statute.

Mr. Burt stated also that Section 2.5 was not a direct quotation but that he did not believe this particular statement was more stringent than the Air Pollution Control Statute.

Mr. Fred Packwood, Attorney, Columbia Empire Industries Association, made the statement that they had hoped the Stanford report would have arrived in time to allow study before this meeting since there is so much technical material to consider. He urged the Authority to allow additional time before acting on the proposed regulations.

Mr. McKean requested a meeting with the Authority's staff when all reports are available so that all the information could be considered and discussed.

The Chairman asked how long a delay the industry representatives were requesting-- 30, 45 or 60 days.

Mr. McKean replied that 30 days would be sufficient for their group.

Mr. Yerke stated they could be ready also in 30 days, and that all they are waiting for is the receipt of the Stanford report.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there was really nothing new in the proposed regulations since the staff had been using the regulations as a basis for establishing whether a public nuisance was present and to formulate general recommendations for control during the past two years. He also pointed out that the regulations

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are needed by city officials for use in local programs and also for use in preventing excessive discharges from new sources.

The Chairman stated that regulations which the Authority adopts are subject to modifications in the future as more information becomes available. The Chairman asked the Authority members what action they wished to suggest.

Dr. Erickson asked how a 30 day delay would affect the staff's activities during the next 30 days.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it would not alter staff activities in any way but that we are concerned about the basic policy of the Authority to encourage the medium and larger Oregon cities to work with the staff to develop local programs. He explained that Eugene had adopted an ordinance in May 1956 and that in Portland there is increased activity through Dr. Meador's office toward expanding the present program. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the cities would probably delay until the Authority adopted regulations and from this standpoint it would be unfortunate if delays occurred.

Mr. Dixon felt there was a definite need for some code which is fair to the state and he stated he would like to review the correlation of the figures contained in the Stanford report which would apply to Section 2 which is the only one that has figures in it and the reference to the Ringelmann chart, etc. He explained that he wanted to be certain that the Authority and the Stanford report agreed on the figures included in the regulations. For this reason, Mr. Dixon stated that he would like to wait for the Stanford Research Institute's report.

The Chairman asked for a motion to be made; that industry have reports and comments submitted within 30 days from today, and that by the middle of December the Authority have a meeting for further consideration and adoption. The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if 30 days would give the staff enough time for review.

Mr. Hatchard replied that 30 days would be satisfactory.

Mr. Dixon stated that it was his impression that the Stanford report would verify or disagree with the findings of the staff.

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Mr. Hatchard stated that it was his understanding that the Stanford Research Institute's report on Portland consisted of a review of all available data from industrial groups, city, state and federal agencies including the U. S. Weather Bureau. However, he explained, that unless the project had been increased he did not believe that the Stanford Research Institute report included any review of the Authority's proposed rules and regulations. He stated that the staff had provided Dr. Wohler of Stanford Research Institute with a report dated July 26, 1956 summarizing all air sampling completed in Portland since 1952 but that Stanford Research Institute was not collecting and analyzing air samples independently.

Mr. Menzel informed the members that the Stanford Research Institute's report is not in criticism or against the proposed standards in any way; that it is merely a survey of the City of Portland and surrounding territory and a comparison with the City of Los Angeles problem; that they took into consideration all of the discharge sources in the city and made an over-all report. Mr. Menzel added that he thought the proposed Authority standards are too rigid and that they could be changed to be more equitable to industry and to the public.

Mr. Dixon asked if Mr. Menzel read the finished report.

Mr. Menzel stated he had read a preliminary report.

Mr. Dixon pointed out that this is a state-wide proposal and that Multnomah County was one of thirty-six counties.

Mr. Dixon stated that standards should be adopted before the first of the year and that then there would be something to work from and that actually we are all trying to solve the problem cooperatively.

MOTION RE: PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS TO CONTROL AIR POLLUTION

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the final consideration of regulations and standards be deferred until the next regular meeting of the Authority and that 30 days from today be granted to interested parties to submit additional data to the Authority for consideration.

PORTLAND: STAFF REPORT REGARDING PROPOSED EXPANSION OF CITY AIR POLLUTION PROGRAM

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on activities in the City of Portland.

Mr. Hatchard explained that since the June 22nd, Authority meeting there had been considerable activity toward the expansion of the existing city program. He explained that J. J. Schuneman, an engineer representing the Public Health Service, Community Air Pollution Program, had made an intensive survey of Portland air pollution conditions during the week of July 9, and that this survey had been requested originally by Dr. Meador and endorsed by Dr. Erickson as State Health Officer.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had conferred at length with Mr. Schuneman and that all available sampling data had been provided to him. He advised that copies of the Public Health Service report were received in early October and that each member had previously been sent one. He reported that a member of the staff has attended three meetings with the Portland Air Pollution Committee since June which included consideration of Mr. Schuneman's verbal report and also detailed consideration of a cinder and flyash problem in north Portland. Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had been working with Dr. Meador and his staff to formulate suggestions for the revision of existing city air pollution ordinances and with the organization of an expanded city program.

He pointed out that the joint investigation of specific complaints within the city has continued; however, the lack of staff in both agencies has caused delays in bringing about needed corrections. He advised that it was extremely unfortunate that the additional public health engineer position, requested by the Authority for the current biennium, had been deleted since this position was essential to provide adequate advice and technical assistance to city officials with the development of appropriate local programs.

Mr. Hatchard concluded in saying that Dr. Meador, Health Officer, City of Portland, was present and may also wish to comment upon recent activities.

Dr. Meador stated the information in the Public Health Service report is a result

from sampling surveys and the difficulties in handling local problems. He reported that the Mayor had requested that he prepare an ordinance which would be workable and enforceable and also to recommend sufficient personnel to operate the program. He explained that he is now waiting for the Stanford report and action by the Authority on the proposed regulations.

EMPIRE: CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL AT CAPE ARAGO LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested W. J. Whitsell to present a report regarding the correction of the cinder and flyash deposition in Empire.

Mr. Whitsell stated that a public hearing had been held at the June 22nd, Authority meeting and that as a result of these discussions the Authority directed that the Cape Arago Lumber Company proceed with plans to correct the cinder fallout conditions; that the company cooperate with the Authority staff and submit a report of activities to bring about appropriate control within the next 90 days and that the public hearing be continued.

He reported that one of the Authority's engineers had visited the Cape Arago Lumber Company on August 13, 1956 and was advised that their chief engineer, Mr. Blake, was in Eugene obtaining information on cinder collectors. He stated that a letter dated August 16, was received from the Cape Arago Lumber Company advising that work had started on the installation of a cinder collector similar to the unit used by a steam generating plant in Eugene. He reported that on September 12, 1956 schematic plans for the cinder collector together with a description of test runs on its efficiency was received.

He stated that on October 11, 1956 another field visit was made to the Cape Arago Lumber Company and it was learned that one cinder collector was operating and returning trapped cinders to the boiler for further combustion. He explained that the company plans to operate this unit for several weeks to note any need for improvements and then proceed with the construction of the second unit.

He reported that the Authority's representative had conferred with Mayor Adams in Empire and learned that the City is very pleased with the progress being made. He stated that the fallout stations in Empire would be continued as a check upon degree

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of improvement made by the installations.

The Chairman stated that this progress report would be accepted by the Authority.

EASTSIDE: CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the status of the cinder and flyash deposition problem in Eastside.

Mr. Hatchard stated that at the June Authority meeting the members directed that the Coos Bay Lumber Company be notified again that they appear to be in violation of the Oregon Air Pollution Statute and that the Authority expected a statement from the company regarding their plans for compliance within the next 90 days. He explained that on July 10, 1956 the Georgia-Pacific Corporation acquired ownership of the Coos Bay Lumber plants; and that on August 14th, a staff member had conferred with D. D. Dashney, former vice president of Coos Bay Lumber Company and now with the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's Coos Bay Division. He stated that at that time Mr. Dashney had indicated that the steam plant cinder control program would continue since the new company was aware of the situation before the ownership changed.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a letter was received on August 27, 1956 from Mr. Dashney advising that the files of the Coos Bay Lumber Company regarding the cinder and flyash problem had been transmitted to Mr. R. E. Flowerree, Vice President of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation for his review and instructions.

Mr. Hatchard reported that on October 11, a staff member had conferred with representatives of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation in Coos Bay and learned that no progress had been made by the new company. He stated that the city officials were advised of the present status. Mr. Hatchard reported that a letter had been sent on October 19th, to Mr. R. E. Flowerree and that a request had been made for a report regarding their company's plans; that unfortunately Mr. Flowerree had another commitment and could not be present at this meeting, however, the Secretary had a letter from the company regarding the situation.

The Secretary read a letter dated October 22, 1956 from R. E. Flowerree, Vice-President, Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

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"Gentlemen: With reference to your letter of October 19, 1956 regarding the excessive cinder and flyash discharge from the steam plant stack, I regret to say that because of prior commitments I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Air Pollution Authority on October 25. However, confirming the conversation of October 22, with Mr. Whitsell, we would like to know: (1) if the installation made at Cape Arago at the lumber company near Coos Bay will meet the requirements of the Authority; and (2) if you have any further information on effective devices for elimination of flyash."

"It is Georgia-Pacific Corporation's intention to cooperate fully with the Air Pollution Authority, and as soon as we have received the above requested information from you we will take steps to eliminate the flyash from the steam plant stack."

Yours very truly,

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

/s/ R.E. Flowerree, Jr.

The Chairman asked if the staff had answered this communication.

Mr. Hatchard replied it would be answered as soon as the requested information could be prepared.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if satisfactory progress was not being made.

Mr. Hatchard stated Mr. Flowerree's letter indicated that appropriate controls would be forth coming.

The Chairman suggested the staff proceed in cooperation with the company and submit a progress report at the next Authority meeting.

NORTH ALBANY: REPORT REGARDING CONTROL OF ODORS AT WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION'S  
KRAFT MILL.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the status of the control of odors at the Western Kraft Corporation's plant in North Albany.

Mr. Hatchard stated that at the June 22nd, Authority meeting arrangements had been made for conducting area odor surveys at a time when the management of the Western Kraft Corporation was experimenting with the use of an odor masking agent. He explained that this work had been completed and that subsequent area odor surveys

had also been made and that a report had been prepared as of July 25, 1956 summarizing the odor conditions based upon these surveys and that the report had been sent to the company. He explained that the recommendations included with this report were as follows:

1. That additional odor control facilities were needed at the plant to be in conformance with the Oregon Statutes.
2. Appropriate equipment should be provided to treat the digester blow and relief non-condensable gases before discharge into the atmosphere.
3. That the discharge from the lime kiln operation be changed to prevent the drift at ground level.

He advised the Authority that members of the staff had conferred with company representatives regarding these recommendations and that the company had advised that an engineer was preparing specific plans for an odor control system to be incorporated in the expansion program.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a representative of the company was present and had a report to present.

The Chairman invited Mr. R. O. Beatty, Ass't to the President, Western Kraft Corporation, to present a report regarding their activities since the last meeting. Mr. Beatty stated that the company is acutely aware of the odor problem created by the kraft mill and is deeply interested in doing everything feasible to abate it and still stay in business. He pointed out that most people fail to recognize the very minute quantity of such odor causing substances as mercaptans which are sufficient to be detectable and that this condition complicates the solution of the problem. Mr. Beatty advised the Authority that in the original plant construction there were several air purifying devices which tend to reduce the atmospheric discharges in various steps of the process; and that within the past six months a considerably larger induced draft fan motor was installed on the recovery boiler which should help in the reduction of the odors from the recovery furnace by combustion or oxidation of odor causing materials.

He also stated that they are completely re-working the vent stack from the lime

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kiln which would be completed next March or April and that this improvement would reduce lime dust and drift at ground level. He explained that this change was made in response to the Authority's recommendations in their letter of September 6th. Mr. Beatty explained that other improvements were now under study which included an odor control system similar to that used at a kraft mill in Port Alberni, B.C. He pointed out that such a system would include a rather elaborate blow-steam condensation system to remove the odor causing condensibles from the digester relief and blow gases ahead of the oxidation towers. He said that the study of economic feasibility is now being made and that it was quite a costly installation for a mill of their size. He stated that W. O. Hisey, Engineering Vice President, was studying the matter of oxidation towers and would, of course, keep the Authority informed regarding the progress. He stated that the experiments made with the use of Alamask P-6D odor masking agent were quite inconclusive. He explained that such materials replaced one odor with another which was less objectionable to some people but perhaps equally objectionable to others. He stated that perfect masking of all of the kraft mill odor sources would be virtually impossible and it hardly seems as desirable as mechanical or chemical removal. He stated their company had not completely discontinued experiments with such materials and that they would keep the Authority advised on any further progress in this connection.

He concluded by saying that a review of their activities during the twelve months, since their operation began, would show intense interest in providing appropriate odor controls and that the company appreciated the friendly cooperation of the Authority. He stated that if the company finds that the objectionable odors from the mill can be substantially reduced at a cost which will still permit their operation to be competitive, he assured the Authority those changes would be made.

BEAVERTON: STAFF REPORT REGARDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTED BY CIRCUIT JUDGE C. H. FOSTER

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to give a report upon the investigations at

the Pacific Adhesives Company in Beaverton.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the Authority members may recall that complaints had been made by residents of Beaverton regarding odors from the Pacific Adhesives Company's plant which finally led to court action in which the City of Beaverton requested an injunction against operation of the plant. He stated that as a result of this action Circuit Judge C. H. Foster decreed that the plant's operation constituted a public nuisance and requested the Air Pollution Authority to complete an intensive investigation and make recommendations for further control. He reported that the staff had spent considerable time and effort on this matter which included area odor surveys, conferences with company officials, plant surveys, stack tests and experimental runs on pilot plants. He stated that the investigation extended over a period of approximately 3 months and that on June 12, a report was submitted to the company including recommendations for further odor control.

He stated that a plant visit was made on August 30, and it was found that the company has complied with all recommendations; that a report had been submitted to Judge Foster. He stated that since the improvements were complete several area odor surveys had been made and that it was evident that considerable odor reduction had been affected. He pointed out that Judge Foster's decree now allows the city of Beaverton to request the Court for further hearings during the next six months to determine whether the plant still constitutes a public nuisance. He stated that the correction of odor problems consumes a great amount of time and effort since odors do not lend themselves readily to known methods of physical and chemical treatment. He also pointed out that odor problems within the state are increasing in number.

The Chairman stated it appeared that satisfactory progress had been made.

OSWEGO: INSTALLATION OF DUST CONTROLS

Mr. Hatchard stated there were representatives here from Oregon-Portland Cement but this item was not on the agenda. Mr. Hatchard stated he had the opportunity to make a visit to the plant recently and that the plant management had been

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routinely collecting stack sampling data. He reported that Mr. Leche, Vice President, had conducted him through the plant and they had conferred with the Oregon-Portland technical staff. He stated that all the major work was completed and a report had been received from Mr. Leche summarizing the additional installations made. Mr. Hatchard advised that the remaining part of the work of the Authority's staff is to resume the dust sampling study in Oswego to establish the present conditions. He explained that an extended period of time would be needed to advise the City of Oswego of conditions during the various weather conditions.

The Chairman stated that this matter was proceeding satisfactorily.

Mr. Hatchard stated while there may be minor problems which the study would determine there had been a real improvement and that it was a pleasure to report on their progress.

Mr. F. A. Yerke, attorney representing Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated all the information had been provided to the staff previously and he had no additional information to present.

The Chairman suggested that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to Oregon-Portland Cement Company for proceeding to correct this matter.

STAFF REPORT: REGARDING AREA SURVEY IN THE DALLES

The Chairman requested Mr. R. Nance to report upon the area study in The Dalles. Mr. Nance reported that the purpose of this sampling is to establish background values for air concentration of fluorides before the Harvey Aluminum Company begins operation next year. He explained that an automatic impinger operating on a six hour cycle was collecting four samples per day at a station located at a State Highway Department Bldg., in The Dalles. Mr. Nance stated that sampling began August 24, and to date 210 samples had been collected and 76 have been analyzed and reported. He advised that the median concentration of fluorides recorded so far is 1.3 parts per billion, a value which is considered to be low and normal for this type of community.

He stated that uninterrupted sampling will be continued to the extent that weather conditions will permit and he pointed out that without automatic equipment, developed as authorized by the Authority, this program would not be possible.

He reported that the Authority had written the Harvey Aluminum Company when the project was announced in 1953 and that in their reply the company had assured the Authority that "they definitely will avoid any air pollution in connection with their aluminum reduction plant." He explained that the staff will be contacting the company again to advise them of the background survey data and to discuss air pollution controls for the plant which is now under construction.

STAFF REPORT: REGARDING AREA SURVEY IN ALBANY

Mr. Hatchard stated that representatives of the Sanitary Authority and the Air Pollution Authority had made a survey of the U.S. Bureau of Mines Zirconium processing plant in Albany to become familiar with the process. For the past few months the Wah Chang Corporation has been operating the plant and was now constructing a new plant east of Albany to process part of the ore. He reported that the company will be installing dust and fume control systems to prevent later problems in the area. He stated that the staff would follow the progress.

NEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Mr. Dixon asked if the new complaints had been received in writing.

The Secretary stated that they had.

PORTLAND REGARDING DUST DEPOSITION NEAR SMITHWICK CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY

Henry G. Keeney, 1757 N.E. Morgan St., wished to present his case regarding dust from Smithwick Concrete Plant and he was aware that the staff was working on this nuisance. Mr. Keeney stated he attended a public meeting that was held recently where about 200 affected residents considered the problem and that Dr. Meador and Mr. Hatchard had explained the City-State investigations. Mr. Keeney stated that the Smithwick Company has been taking some measures to eliminate part of their dust nuisance; but the conditions are still bad in the residential district south of the plant. He explained that the stack dust discharge is one problem

alone but there is a large amount of dust from other sources emitted which settles on the house roofs, fills the eave troughs and it was not possible to paint houses in that vicinity when a north wind blows. He stated the dust filtered into the homes and there still was much to be done to control the dust. Mr. Keeney stated he had received very good cooperation from the Authority's staff. Mr. Hatchard stated that sampling activities have been carried on since last May and that there is considerable data available. He explained that there were some recent changes made at the plant but at this time the staff was not prepared to say what degree of correction has been brought about. Mr. Hatchard stated there is an intermittent dust deposition problem present. He stated this complaint goes back to 1950 when the original problem was presented at a public hearing before the City Commissioners; that it has been a matter that has had concern from the management. Mr. Hatchard explained that it was unfortunate the staff was unable to complete the preparation of a report for submission to Dr. Meador, City Health Officer.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if a report could be submitted to the City by November 1st.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it could.

The Chairman stated this would then be accepted as a progress report and that the staff would proceed to work on this matter with the City.

#### REGARDING CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION

The Secretary read a letter from Harry Reese dated July 6, 1956 regarding deposition of cinders on his residence near Ashland.

The Chairman asked if field investigations had been made.

Mr. Hatchard stated that District Engineer T. M. Gerow had made investigations and his observations were that nuisance conditions were present from cinder and flyash deposition and that the management of the company had been advised and that they have responded as to what actions they will take.

The Chairman asked if the staff had advised the complainants of the status and progress.

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Mr. Hatchard replied that it had been done.

Mr. Dixon noted there were five cases on cinder and flyash and suggested that the Secretary get in touch with the offending parties and notify them and follow through in each case.

Mr. Charles M. Sanford of Associated Forest Industries requested the names of the lumber mills involved be sent to their organization.

The Chairman stated that the information would be provided.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY: DUST AND VAPOR FROM PORTLAND SAND & GRAVEL COMPANY

Mr. Hatchard stated the Authority has received 4 or 5 letters from residents and most were referred from the Clackamas County Health Department for investigation. It was pointed out that this is a condition which requires sampling and field surveys which have been delayed because of previous commitments.

DOUGLAS COUNTY: PORTABLE ASPHALT PAVING PLANT - CENTRAL HEATING COMPANY

Mr. Hatchard stated that five complaints were received regarding dust and vapor from the Central Heating Company located about six miles north of Myrtle Creek.

Mr. Glenn Byrnes, owner, was advised by letter on October 18, of a field investigation made by District Engineer Gerow that the dust and vapor from the plant were in violation of the statute. Mr. Hatchard stated that a reply was requested by October 24th, so that the actions of the company would be known prior to this meeting. However, no reply has been received.

Mr. Ray L. Beeler, Associated General Contractors, stated that they knew about this complaint and that it has been in existence for some time now.

Mr. West asked if the State Highway Commission included in their contract the phrase that the air pollution law must be complied with.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there has been no recent contact with Mr. Williams, State Highway Engineer; that the Authority routinely sends a copy to the Highway Department of letters if it involves any activities of one of their departments; that contractors and the Highway Department have been very cooperative in encouraging a solution.

Mr. Dixon asked how long the Central Heating Company would be operating before the contract was completed.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Mr. Gerow advised that there was 5 to 6 miles of paving to be completed.

Mr. Dixon asked if the State Highway Department had been advised of the situation.

Mr. Hatchard stated only by copy of letter sent to Mr. Byrnes.

The Chairman suggested that it would be more satisfactory to write the Highway Department separately and request their assistance.

Mr. Hatchard said the staff would follow this suggestion.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: REGARDING DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS UNDER GRANT-IN-AID PROVISION OF PUBLIC LAW-159.

Mr. Hatchard explained that in each members' notebook there was an announcement of a new Public Health Service Grant-in-Aid program to encourage the organization of local and state demonstration projects. Mr. Hatchard stated we had written for detailed instructions from Public Health Service but the forms and instructions were not ready but could be expected soon.

The Chairman asked if Public Health Service would provide funds only or would personnel also be available.

Mr. Hatchard stated that it was understood that Public Health Service would grant funds to assist City and State demonstration projects but that personnel might be obtained for short term technical assistance.

The Chairman stated that if it were agreeable to the Authority to apply for application a grant should be made when appropriate projects such as the waste wood burner engineering study were organized.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL TO ATTEND A SEMINAR ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there was the program in each notebook showing the subjects which will be discussed at the seminar and if the Authority approved that he planned to participate.

The Chairman asked what was the policy of the Board of Health and the Department of Finance and Administration regarding out-of-state travel.

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Dr. Erickson stated there was a limitation on the amount of out-of-state travel, and there is some difficulties having funds alloted at this time; however, he stated that this is a very important meeting and perhaps the travel expenses could be provided from staff training funds.

The Chairman asked if funds would come from the Air Pollution Authority's budget.

Dr. Erickson replied that these funds are general health funds provided to the state from Public Health Service.

MOTION RE: OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL TO ATTEND THREE DAY CONFERENCE

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that a representative of the technical staff be sent to this seminar to be held November 7th, to 10th, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

STATUS OF PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD JULY 1, 1957 to JUNE 30, 1959.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the proposed budget would be reviewed by the Department of Finance at a meeting scheduled for October 26th, and that some additions had been made in the salaries item to conform with the new amounts.

Dr. Erickson added that the budget preparation had been complicated by the Civil Service Commission new salary schedule which increased the amounts and required revisions in the proposed budgets. He explained that the State Board of Health would have to show a great deal of justification for increases in the budgets. If this justification were shown to the Budget Director he in turn would recommend to the Governor that the increase be recommended to the Legislature.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Chairman called the next Air Pollution Authority meeting for December 13, 1956.

MEETING ADJOURNED

The meeting was adjourned at 4:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

K. H. Spies  
Acting Secretary

STATE OF OREGON  
**ROUTE SLIP**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FROM: *Ernest M. Evans*

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|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval           | <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action   | <input type="checkbox"/> Confer                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply      | <input type="checkbox"/> Per Telephone Conversation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For My Signature   | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Information       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your Signature     | <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment            | <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File              |
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COMMENTS:

## EIGHTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

December 13, 1956

The eighteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, December 13, 1956 in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, members Dr. Gordon C. Edwards representing Dr. Erickson, Kenneth H. Spies, Acting Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R.E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section and W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, R. D. Nance and R. B. Percy, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the seventeenth meeting held October 25, 1956 were summarized by the Acting Secretary. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Acting Secretary.

CHAPTER V "AIR POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS"

The Chairman stated that for the past year the Authority and its staff have been preparing regulations to prevent and control air pollution and that several drafts of the proposed regulations had been distributed for review and comment. He explained that the adoption of regulations had been delayed twice at the request of industrial organizations until the Stanford Research Institute Report and other information regarding air pollution was available for study. He stated that these reports have been released over a month ago and that the Authority wanted to give the proposed regulations final consideration today.

The Chairman asked Mr. Robert McKean, Manager, Columbia Empire Industries Inc., if their organization had statements to present regarding the regulations. Mr. McKean replied that eleven representatives desired to make reports. He said that several years ago when accusations were made regarding industrial sources, their Association recognized that there was need for an unbiased report by a

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qualified organization regarding Portland air pollution.

He reported that on page 2 of the Stanford Research Institute report it was stated "that activities of the general public in the Portland area contribute approximately 75% of the compounds (hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen) which are thought to cause smog; manufacturing industry the remaining 25%". He stated that industry was glad to have this fact established and expected it would be important to the Authority since it was directly concerned with regulating the public sources also.

He stated that population and industrial growth was a factor to consider and quoted from page 12 of the report "on the basis of expected population and industrial growth, with no further control measures than exist at present concentrations of smog-forming and other pollutants in the Portland atmosphere will probably increase by about 50% by 1965. Even this increase would not result in as high concentrations of smog-forming material as occur presently in Los Angeles". He concluded that other representatives had information to present at this time.

Herbert J. Weber, Director, Safety, Hygiene & Air Pollution Control Program, American Foundrymen's Society, Des Plaines, Illinois, stated he had studied the Stanford Research Institute's report and noted that atmospheric concentration of pollutants in Portland are only one-sixth of those in Los Angeles. He pointed out that inversions in Portland occur between one and seven o'clock in the morning when most industry is shut down; that allowing for growth the calculated emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> in 1965 would be 15% to 48% of the 1956 calculation for the Los Angeles area. He stated he was aware of the fact that this report was written especially for Portland but wanted to emphasize that the Portland area is the most heavily industrialized area in the state. He felt that the conclusion of the report would apply somewhat to other areas in the state but that there is no need to impose unnecessary restrictions. He pointed out that the foundry industry has always opposed state-wide codes because an emission limit adequate in one community may impose needless control in other communities. He felt it would be

improper to imply the Los Angeles code to perhaps Fresno where the conditions would not be the same.

He stated that the proposed regulations do not provide specific limitations for stack emissions. He asked how would one determine the normal background value when a specific city was already built up and when collection equipment is required what will be an acceptable collection efficiency. He pointed out that these factors are very important when one spends \$30,000 to \$125,000 for a piece of dust collection equipment; that an industry must have a guarantee from the supplier that it will satisfy the Authority. Mr. Weber stated that equipment manufacturers will not guarantee their equipment on the basis of these regulations since they can't guarantee a decrease in accordance with the area concentrations. Mr. Weber concluded that based on the Stanford Research Institute's report, the foundry industry submitted the following recommendations:

1. The Ringelmann Chart should not be used to evaluate emissions from foundries.
2. The amount of particulate fallout and the concentration of suspended particulate matter should be used only as a guide to determine the degree of control needed.
3. The cost for stack emission studies should be borne by the public.
4. The control of industrial sources where particle fallout or concentration of suspended material exceeds stated limits in no case should require a collection efficiency greater than 75% for any existing stack; and 85% for a new source.

Mr. Herbert Vonhof, M and M Woodworking Division, Simpson Logging Company, stated that he felt that the limitations on smoke density are unnecessarily severe as applied particularly to industries which are burning hog fuel. Mr. Vonhof stated he felt these standards to be severe for the following reasons:

1. According to the Stanford Report there is information which indicates there is no air pollution problem in this area at this time and therefore,

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there is ample time to prevent excess air pollution.

2. Unfortunately hog fuel often results in much more dense smoke discharge than allowed in the regulations. The use of the hog fuel as a fuel is constantly being decreased with the event of natural gas and oil in this area and with the increased utilization of waste wood products, there is not so much burning of hog fuel. However, there are industries which are still dependent upon hog fuel in the boilers. He stated that changing to other types of fuel would impose a severe financial burden on industry.
3. Another important point is that hog fuel represents types of waste which can not be burned efficiently in power generating units and it would be very expensive to haul this material to a dump.

In conclusion Mr. Vonhof stated that he was fearful that under the proposed regulations corrective regulations may become repetitive. He explained that if there is 25% excessive fallout in an area from industry then each contributor would be asked to reduce the discharge and if the area is developing industrially it is logical to expect an increase in emissions which may again require further corrective action that could require the scrapping of the original equipment and obtain new equipment. Mr. Vonhof suggested that the regulations prescribe the stack allowances if and when corrective action is necessary so that an industry can take the action required and know it won't be called upon for further expenses until the industry can write off the original expenses.

Mr. E. G. Huffschtmidt, representing Lumber Manufacturers Inc., stated that Mr. Gordon Wilkinson is unable to be present and had requested that the following statement be submitted.

"Our operation is a typical dutch-oven boiler operation, of the same type that is used by a great number of similar operations in this state.

A dutch oven is fed from the top by gravity feed, and is fired every one and one-half hours to four hours depending on the load on the boiler at the time.

When fuel is being fed into the port from the top, a cross draft is created across the top of the fire which results in dense black smoke. The duration of this smoke from the time the port is opened until all smoke dissipates is 12 to 15 minutes. During all other times of operation, there is no smoke as combustion is complete. Further, there is no indication of a fallout problem. We feel that for this type of an operation, the proposed regulations should adopt provisions to these:

1. An allowance of 15 minutes in every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. This is because it takes about one minute to open the port and start the fuel into the dutch oven, and about 2 minutes for the smoke to dissipate after the port is closed - equaling the 3 minute allowance under the regulations. We need an additional 10 minutes to load the dutch oven.
2. An increase in the Ringelmann reading to cover our smoke during the furnace loading period.
3. The reason for our belief that we need a change in the proposed regulations is that the only estimate we have been able to get on the cost of smoke control equipment was prohibitive.
4. Installation of a gas or oil fired furnace would cost approximately \$6,000 but the cost of fuel and getting rid of the wood waste we are now consuming would cost approximately \$5,000 per month. For instance, the nearest place that we can dump the wood waste is the dump at St. Johns, a 14 mile haul.

If the regulations are passed and enforced as written, our firm will be put out of business. Further, in the 10 years that this plant has operated, there has been only one complaint lodged, and in that case, smoke from the plant was held down to the ground, but the condition did not last for longer than 3 or 4 hours. Again we would stress that this operation of ours is a typical dutch oven operation which is used throughout the entire state, and our case is not an isolated one. This type of installation is utilized by all sizes of industry - small, medium

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and large.

We would urge that your regulations consider this problem, and that some equitable answer is found to it before these regulations are enacted."

Mr. Harvey Pullin, B. P. John Furniture Company stated that his firm too operates a dutch type oven; that they feed wet fuel and dry fuel; that they add fuel to the boilers twice an hour and the smoke lasts 10 to 15 minutes at a time. He stated that the alternatives available to their operation are out of the question; that they would have to install separate heating units which would be prohibitive. He felt their only alternative was to move out of town; that they are now contemplating a plant either in Mississippi or Carolina; that this move would be considered for a subsidiary plant. He stated that his plant management is now in a frame of mind that if the severe regulations are adopted they will consider a permanent removal.

Mr. Chester Sterrett, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland Mayor's Air Pollution Committee, stated it was his wish to hold up the regulations for consideration until the next meeting of the Air Pollution Authority. He stated that it seemed academic to him if the regulations were adopted that each one of the cities would have to establish regulations along the lines of the Air Pollution Authority's standards. Mr. Sterrett stated that he talked to a number of industries in the east which he felt he would like to see come here but the competition for new industry is quite intense. Mr. Sterrett stated that after the last hearing he dictated a memo embracing some of his thoughts on the subject which might be considered in the proposed rules and regulations. Mr. Sterrett stated further that he feared if the regulations were put down in black and white that the good will of industry may be lost; that it was necessary to deal with specifics and there would be the risk of including recommendations to follow that would eventually cause industry to move from this area.

He pointed out that the Authority has fallout levels figured for heavy industrial

districts; that in the new county zoning law and new city zoning law that there are three types of industrial areas. He stated as he understood the regulations the 45 tons per square mile per month fallout would only apply to the heavy industry areas and that general and light industrial areas would come under the residential categories.

He further said that he was concerned about the way in which these background levels and fallout requirements were written into the regulations; that in the long run these may cause more trouble and misunderstanding than all of it is worth.

Mr. Porter Yett, Sr., Assoc. General Contractors stated that asphalt paving plants are used state-wide but fortunately they are able to move every 3 to 4 months.

He added that in the concentrated area of Portland there are about 7 paving plants operating and there have been no complaints recently. Mr. Yett said it was his understanding that there has been only 3 or 4 asphalt paving companies that have had any serious nuisance reports in the past years. He stated that contractors owning these plants and doing construction work in grading operations have discussed the matter and have no yardstick to depend upon as the dust and soot varies from day to day and county to county in all of Oregon. He stated whatever might be adopted in Portland would not be of help in Bend or Klamath Falls or Roseburg. Therefore, he felt they would be in a predicament should there be any legislation adopted to set restrictions.

Mr. Yett suggested that any regulations which might be found necessary should also be approved by the Oregon State Highway Department.

Mr. Fred Menzel, Rich Manufacturing Company, stated that most of this information he presented today to the Board has been presented at previous meetings. He added that sometime ago his company was advised of a number of complaints south of the plant and that he had contacted several of the equipment companies requesting they submit prices for types of control equipment. He said that these companies refused to give any guarantees of dust control and the type of equipment the

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companies recommend range in price from \$14,000 to \$75,000 F. O. B.

Mr. Menzel stated that the estimate cost for his firm would range as high as \$60,000 to install control equipment. He explained that in addition to this each company recommended that his company install burners in the upper stack of the cupola which has been at a cost of approximately \$10,000. He stated with this equipment the discharge still could not pass the Ringelmann Chart standards. He said their estimate of the cost of just stack measurements is about \$6,000 and that the most expensive piece of dust control equipment would remove only 85% at an actual cost of \$73.00. Therefore, Mr. Menzel said, it stands to reason all of the foundries could not stand such an expensive outlay and as a result would cause some small size foundries to close or move out of Oregon. He felt therefore, the standards should be revised.

James K. P. Miller, Morris P. Kirk and Son, Inc., stated that if regulations such as these were adopted alone it would have a tendency to emphasize industrial air pollution problems which is the same approach as was taken initially in Los Angeles. However, Mr. Miller stated, that the problem today is more acute in Los Angeles than when the air pollution district was started. He stated that the approach of looking to industry for the initial effort to control air pollution has given the public the impression that air pollution is an industrial problem. He pointed out that this makes it difficult later to get public support for correcting public sources such as incineration and vehicle discharges. Mr. Miller stated that he thought the Authority intended to develop controls for other segments of the population but he urged that the whole picture be presented to the public at one time and not piece by piece.

He stated that he concurred in Mr. Weber's statements regarding the standards since it would be extremely difficult to appraise the background in Portland and that studies throughout the country indicate this is a difficult problem. He indicated that in Los Angeles the problem is being intensely investigated; that

in the Stanford Research Institute's report the figures indicate that the real culprits are the hydrocarbon vapors and gases in the air coming principally from the public. Mr. Miller further stated that if an industrial emission is controlled there is still the contaminants from public sources to cope with.

Mr. Fred W. Packwood, Attorney, Columbia Empire Industries, Inc., stated that his group had adopted the policy from the beginning that they do not intend to impose any legal stumbling block or hardship; that it is appreciated that the law is enacted for a purpose and that the Air Pollution Authority is trying to enforce it. He further added that he firmly believed the proposed standards are premature, and that more study and research is needed. He stated that if the standards were not adopted at this time it would not prevent the Air Pollution Authority from going into the study of a specific source of pollution that was causing complaints. Mr. Packwood stated he did not see how the proposed standards can operate as they are and that every heating engineer and every manufacturer of control equipment says the regulations will not work satisfactorily.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the intent of the area fallout regulation was to determine first if there was a problem then bring about control for the individual sources of that problem and that the regulations would be effective using this approach.

Mr. Weber stated that it seemed to him that the salient points would be that he would like to see the Ringelmann Chart used only to measure combustion emissions from a stack. As it is now, he stated, it is used in measuring discharges from vehicles, foundries and others. He stated that the method can not be used for non-combustion sources.

The next point of importance, stated Mr. Weber, is that the particle fallout rate and suspended particulate matter are excellent as a guide only to indicate if a problem exists. He explained that if there was a problem then a stack analyses is needed to decide upon the control needed. Mr. Weber stated he appreciated that the Air Pollution Authority has a job, and industry has a problem and that it was his hope with true cooperation that the Authority will produce a program.

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that will be a model to others.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. H. Pullin if he had any suggestions for acceptable standards.

Mr. Pullin stated he was not an expert on this matter but he felt there was a problem of putting specifically in the regulations an allowance for certain substances beyond the control of the people causing the nuisance. He stated he realized the Authority has a responsibility to the public. He further added that the amount of time allowed for smoke issuance and the Ringelmann Chart's evaluation should be reviewed. He felt convinced the Ringelmann Chart is open to serious questioning, and that the time element was too restrictive without regard to particular types of industries.

Mr. Dixon stated that he operates two dutch oven-type boilers and that excessive smoke had been eliminated by controlling the fuel addition rate. He stated that this procedure is not expensive and is very practical.

Mr. Pullin informed Mr. Dixon that this would help but was not a complete solution. He stated that his firm used both wet and dry fuel and that the smoke emitted often was in the early morning before they started feeding dry fuel.

Mr. Dixon stated that according to Mr. Yett no complaints have been received by the Authority regarding dust from highway work, etc., and that this was probably because the public is very patient and long suffering as long as they will be provided with modern highways.

Mr. Yett said that he hoped that some understanding could be agreed upon regarding the application of the standards to highway construction dust problems.

Mr. Dixon stated that it was his impression that this code is a guide to control and not mandatory by itself and that it is necessary to establish initial regulations.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard to comment on the regulations pertaining to smoke and dust and asked if methods were available to satisfactorily control these discharges.

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Mr. Hatchard quoted Dean George Gleason, School of Engineering, Oregon State College, that any discharges from combustion process through a stack can be satisfactorily controlled with known techniques. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the staff's experience in the investigation of complaints regarding specific problems show that in general satisfactory control measures can be installed, to satisfy the regulations proposed today without severe economic burden to industrial concerns. He stated that there have been several references to dust problems associated with asphalt paving plants and that the Authority had investigated 22 complaints near these plants during the past four years. He explained that in each case the problem was solved either by moving the plant to a remote location or providing control equipment. He stated that the staff has had excellent cooperation from Associated General Contractors and State Highway Commission in bringing about solutions.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had conferred with representatives of several industrial organizations since the October 25, 1956 Authority meeting to consider the proposed regulations. He stated that several changes were made in the regulations as a result of these discussions. He stated that most of the remaining opposition is involved with the administration instead of the wording of the regulations.

Mr. Hatchard stated that several references have been made to statements contained in the Stanford Research Institute's report on air pollution which may be misleading. He explained that the staff questioned the validity of comparing Portland to Los Angeles County where there has been ten years of intensive control effort. He stated that in Portland there have been no complaints regarding the presence of the type of smog that cause human eye and throat irritation. He emphasized that Portland does not have this condition at present and that actually these regulations are directed to more elementary forms of air pollution such as smoke and dust emissions. He referred to Figure 1, page 3, of the Stanford Research Institute's report which graphically showed that most of the particulate

matter in the Portland atmosphere is discharged from industrial sources. Mr. Hatchard stated that there had been several statements made objecting to the use of the Ringelmann Chart for certain discharges. He explained that the staff has used the Ringelmann Chart only for primary combustion sources and agree that it should not be used for measurement of foundry dust, vehicle exhaust and others. The Chairman asked if Mr. Whitsell wished to make a report.

Mr. Whitsell stated that he felt Mr. Hatchard had covered the main points but that he would like to point out that most of the statements made by persons opposing the regulations have been considered by the staff before. However, Mr. Whitsell stated that concern regarding the staff's ability to establish background values had been expressed. He referred to the definition of background in the regulations and stated that over a period of years the staff has accumulated data from area studies and complaint investigations.

Mr. Sterrett asked Mr. Whitsell if we had a situation like that of the Tillamook burn a number of years ago emitting all the ash into the air, would a flyash like this be added to the normal background value or disregarded.

Mr. Whitsell said it would not be disregarded; that we would have to consider it with other factors; and that if it had appreciable effect on the normal background then it would alter the values. Mr. Whitsell stated that it would tend to raise the level of the background value for the particular period but it might not affect the long-term background.

Mr. Miller stated he felt that it is entirely possible that the Air Pollution Authority could get complaints in which the excess of the fallout was not 15 tons per square mile per month. Mr. Miller wished to know what the Authority could do in a case of this kind.

Mr. Whitsell stated the Authority could possibly be placed at a disadvantage but the values in the regulations are a result of the staff's experience with complaints.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if the staff has had conferences with industries.

Mr. Hatchard stated he and Mr. Whitsell have attended a number of meetings and

that the recommendations and suggestions were used to prepare the revised regulations. Mr. Hatchard briefly outlined the sections which were clarified or changed since the last meeting.

The Chairman asked Dr. Edwards if he had any comments to make.

Dr. Edwards stated he was at somewhat of a loss to comment at length since he was substituting for Dr. Erickson and had only a short time to read the Stanford Research Institute's report. Dr. Edwards stated that Mr. Vonhof had said earlier that no serious air pollution problem existed in Portland and that Mr. Menzel likewise made a similar statement to the effect that no major air pollution problem existed.

The Chairman asked Mr. Vonhof if he wished to clarify his remarks.

Mr. Vonhof replied that was his statement which was made on the basis of the Stanford Research Institute's report; but whether a serious problem exists is one of relativity. He stated that the group had been referring to the Los Angeles problem and set it up as a standard and therefore this was the basis for his statement.

Dr. Edwards quoted this section from page 13 of the Stanford Research Institute's report. "However, the fact that the air concentrations presently are 25% as high as those encountered in Los Angeles during periods of intensive smog is ample cause for concern. Projected 1965 air concentrations for Portland show that the values might be 40% as high as those during intense Los Angeles smog (1956).

Again attention should be given to controlling present and future emissions in the Portland area"; and on page 16, "particulate matter sampling by the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority under sponsorship of the Public Health Service showed that measured concentrations approximated those from cities of comparable size where air pollution problems are recognized, e. g. Cincinnati, Kansas City, Houston and San Francisco".

The Chairman stated that generally the standard of comparison is something ideal or at least satisfactory for water supply or waste treatment studies and similar

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studies but in the Stanford Research Institute's report the comparison of Portland with Los Angeles is comparing Portland to the worst air pollution in the country. He pointed out that this appears to be a negative approach and we must not lose sight of the fact the comparison standard used is far from the ideal. He stated that over the last several years the staff has accumulated much data which has been presented at past meetings and that now the staff has summarized this data into regulations which are real and factual. The Chairman pointed out that the staff has been using this data as a guide in field activities during the past years and that regulations which may be adopted by this Authority can be amended in the future when additional data is available or when problems arise.

The Chairman assured the groups present that the members and staff have given serious consideration to the regulations.

Mr. West said that as he read and studied the Stanford Research Institute's report it seemed the difference in the problem from that of Los Angeles is largely meteorological.

The Chairman again emphasized the report indicated that there is a problem.

Mr. West said that practically all of the complaints which the Authority has received have come from locations within cities and that he believed that it is the policy of the Authority to encourage cities to take care of their own problems and that these regulations should serve as a guide for the cities in setting up local air pollution control programs.

Mr. Dixon added his opinion that the Authority has been operating for four years and is charged with the responsibility for adopting appropriate rules and regulations and he believed that it is time the Authority established some guide posts to assist local efforts.

Mr. Wendel stated that he concurred with Mr. Dixon's thoughts in that we must establish regulations which would become standards when considering cases which will come before the Authority.

Mr. Vonhof wished to make himself clear that he and his group are concerned with the general problem of the industries; that the paragraph Dr. Edwards quoted indicated there is cause for concern and no industrial representative will deny it. He stated that they are mainly concerned with the degree of corrective action proposed at this time.

The Chairman asked if a motion would be in order now.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the Secretary read the duties of the Authority.

The Secretary read Section 449.755 of the Statute.

Mr. Packwood requested the Chairman have the Secretary read from Section 449.730, sub-section (1) as he felt that is the key section to the Authority's action.

The Chairman asked the members if they wished to consider the regulations for adoption.

Mr. Wendel asked if most of the differences now existing could be reconciled if more time were provided.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff is confident that this will eventually happen when the regulations have been in effect for a period of time. He stated that the staff is very cognizant of the fact that the Authority represents the communities of Oregon, the cities, industrial and commercial groups as well as the public and that in the long range interest of each group we recommend the adoption of the regulations. He explained that it is essential that the State agency provide all concerned with appropriate standards applicable to particular problems.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was happy to report that in conferences with the city officials it was found they share the same viewpoint; and that these regulations would stimulate the formation of local programs. He also pointed out that the fundamental objectives of the state statute will not be realized unless there is full cooperation by all parts of the community.

Mr. Vonhof stated that the Columbia Empire Industries Association, technical sub-committee, had met several times with the staff to discuss the regulations

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and reach an agreement, that the most important part of these discussions has been over-looked for we have not been discussing the points in agreement.

Mr. Miller stated that one of the big problems is determining the allowable discharge from a stack which is not included in the regulations.

Mr. Hatchard explained how the area concentration levels are related to the control of individual sources and how agreement is worked out between the staff and the person responsible for an excessive discharge. He stated that this approach is preferable to an arbitrary limitation required by regulations.

Mr. Miller asked what was more arbitrary than the opinion of one of the men on the Air Pollution Authority's staff who decides how much industry has to collect.

Mr. Miller asked what efficiency was expected by the staff and when decided why couldn't this be written in the standards.

Mr. Hatchard replied that regulations specifying collection efficiency would apply state-wide and could result in requiring too much or too little control since there would be no consideration of important local factors such as the number of discharge sources in the problem area, prevailing wind, elevations or unique characteristics of a particular discharge.

Mr. Hatchard explained that this is not an unusual problem; that the staff has arrived at general recommendations to persons responsible for correcting a particular source and that the ranges of collection efficiency recommended usually fall within what is accepted as good engineering practice. It was admitted after the staff has found special problems and that solutions have been developed by giving special attention to the unusual situation. Mr. Hatchard stated that the only difficulty with this approach is the small staff available. He stated plans and specifications have been carefully checked when sent in but frequently the plans do not come by request, and that the plans are needed to be certain the control provided is satisfactory.

The Chairman asked if it were not true that in the past the staff has consulted and conferred with industries having a discharge problem.

Mr. Hatchard stated it certainly was.

Mr. D. J. McNeil of Electric Steel Foundry wished to read Section 2.1 "Smoke Discharge". He stated that as far as the foundry industry is concerned it was felt the use of the Ringelmann Chart will be used regarding emissions other than smoke.

Mr. McNeil said that the phrase, "smoke from fuel burning equipment" is one of the factors which bothers a good number of people. He stated that the Ringelmann Chart should only be used to measure smoke from fuel burning equipment. He wished to know if it were not within the power of the Authority to change the regulations from time to time as circumstances develop. He stated that Mr. Weber expressed the statement concerning the foundry industry that control of stack emissions could remove 75% of the discharge without undue economic hardship. He said that he hoped the Authority would not expect 90% collection efficiency at this time although he advised that in future years improvements in control equipment will be made so that higher efficiencies will be economically feasible. He stated he saw no reason why industry could not have some definite limits. He said he believed from all discussions and contact with the staff that the work is being done impersonally and entirely fair.

The Chairman asked if there was any question regarding the use of the Ringelmann Chart for only smoke from fuel burning sources.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there was none since the staff agreed with the limitation.

Mr. Burt added that he believed the provisions in Section 2.1 are more a question of engineering than anything else; that from a legal point of view these regulations do not set up standards that every industry must immediately comply with. The Authority should set up a general standard; that industries in the area who have a problem should get together with the staff and correct their

individual problems. Mr. Burt emphasized that a violation of these regulations, assuming they were adopted, would not immediately determine that an industry was in violation of the state law. Mr. Burt concurred with the Chairman by saying the standards are more for the convenience of Air Pollution Authority than for anyone else.

Mr. Miller asked the Chairman what is the legal power of the Authority.

The Chairman stated that after an order has been adopted by the Authority it is possible for any person or groups affected to appeal the order in the circuit court.

Mr. Burt read Section 449.705 of the statute for clarification and stated that the Circuit Court would thoroughly review any order that was appealed and that if the Circuit Court thought the Authority's order was unreasonable it would be over-ruled. If the order were not over-ruled and not complied with then there would be basis for the Authority to obtain an injunction.

Mr. Wendel stated he did not remember an instance where an order was adopted except where good faith has been lacking; that he recalled only few instances where orders were necessary.

The Chairman stated it was time to consider a motion regarding the standards.

Mr. Dixon wished to ask that under the definition of smoke in Section 4 a, would it apply to gases emitted from a foundry.

The Chairman read from Chapter 5, Section 1.8 to clarify this question.

Mr. Menzel said it was then his understanding that the Board would not consider the discharge from a cupola with the standards based on the Ringelmann Chart.

The Chairman stated Mr. Menzel understood this point correctly.

Mr. Wendel said the Authority must have some starting place and now would seem the proper time to adopt these regulations.

The Chairman read from page 22, "Lime Dust", the major heading Chemical Substances, 2.4 a, and stated that later other substances added in addition to lime.

MOTION RE: ADOPTION OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority adopt the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Air Pollution Control Standards.

CHAPTER I - III ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The Chairman asked if the members had any comments or corrections regarding Chapter I, Administrative Procedures.

Mr. Dixon asked if the procedures will meet all of the requirements in the statute.

Mr. Burt stated he believed the regulations met all requirements of the statute.

Mr. Dixon wished to know if Mr. Burt had any further additions or corrections.

Mr. Burt stated there was one in Chapter I, Section 1.5, the definition of The Act. Mr. Burt stated it would be appropriate to add the words "and amendments thereto"; to include any subsequent changes by the Legislature.

Mr. Wendel asked about the enforcement provisions in this Act.

Mr. Burt explained that the enforcement provisions were included in the Statute and would apply after a Public Hearing was held.

MOTION RE: ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that Chapter I, II and III of the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Administrative Procedures be adopted by the Authority with the addition of the phrase, "and amendments thereto", in Section 1.5.

CHAPTER V PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Chairman requested Attorney Burt to discuss the Public Hearings regulations.

Mr. Burt stated that Chapter IV, Sections on Public Hearings, are basically a set of rules which cover the procedure to be followed during a hearing. He explained that the rules are written so that any person who appears at a hearing will know what procedures will be used and that he will have an opportunity to prepare his presentation and bring legal counsel along. Mr. Burt explained that

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regulations are included which will produce a written record of the hearing which is essential for appeal or enforcement actions.

The Chairman stated that he had one suggestion regarding the definition of the examiner on Page 9 of Chapter IV. Mr. Green proposed the addition (Item 1.1 page 9) to read, "the term examiner shall designate the Chairman of the Air Pollution Authority or the Authority or the members of the Authority as designated by the Chairman."

MOTION RE: CHAPTER V PUBLIC HEARINGS

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the Authority adopt the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Public Hearing Procedures including the change in the definition of the examiner in Section 1.1, "the term examiner shall designate the Chairman of the Air Pollution Authority or the officer designated by the Air Pollution Authority to conduct hearings and to act as Hearings Officer pursuant to Section 449.735, Sub-section (4) O.R.S."

NEW COMPLAINTS

North Albany: Regarding odor from the Western Kraft Corporation's mill.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Dale L. Turnidge, dated November 19, 1956 regarding the continued presence of oppressive fumes from the Western Kraft Mill north of Albany. The Secretary stated that a reply was sent to Mr. Turnidge dated November 28, 1956 advising him of the status of the Authority's studies and recommendations to the Western Kraft Corporation.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if any further action had been taken on this complaint.

Mr. Hatchard replied that District Engineer Merryman had conferred with Mr. Turnidge to explain in more detail what odor control installations had been completed and what further corrections were being planned.

The Chairman directed the staff to continue the investigations and cooperative work with the Western Kraft Corporation to bring about reduction of the odors.

Oswego: Regarding cement dust deposition.

The Secretary read a letter dated September 29, 1956 from R. Bradley Jones regarding the continued presence of cement dust in the city of Oswego. The Secretary stated that Mr. Jones had been advised that the study would be resumed in Oswego when other investigations now under way are completed.

The Chairman asked if a date had been set for resuming the sampling.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff is planning to resume the study during January.

Portland: Regarding odors from the Chipman Chemical Co., 6200 NW St. Helens Road.

The Secretary read a letter dated November 28, 1956 from Mrs. Fred D. Glennon requesting an investigation of a strong odor near the Chipman Chemical Company.

The Secretary advised since the source of the odor is within the city of Portland the complaint was transmitted to the Portland Health Bureau and Mrs. Glennon was notified that the city would make an investigation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Demonstration Projects Program, Public Law - 159

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to discuss the new Public Health Service Demonstration Projects Program under provisions of Public Law-159.

Mr. Hatchard stated that recently Public Health Service had established a grant-in-aid program for demonstration projects related to air pollution and its control. He explained that these projects are for the purposes of evaluating or demonstrating the effectiveness of various methods of preventing or controlling air pollution problems, of assessing the type, extent and effects of air pollution and of planning, organizing and operate a program for the control of air pollution. He reported that an instruction manual had been sent to city officials and others who may be interested in the program. One application has been submitted to the Authority from Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station which concerned a grant request to support the waste wood burner research project.

Mr. Hatchard advised that the Authority had endorsed this application and urged the Public Health Service to make the grant of \$9,218. Mr. Hatchard reported that this grant request had reached Public Health Service in time to be considered with

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the first group of projects and it was hoped approval would be given in time so that the project could begin at Oregon State College in March 1957.

There are several potential projects in Oregon which could be organized and submitted to Public Health Service for approval. Mr. Hatchard reported that these projects should be planned on the basis of participation by the local, state and federal agencies. He pointed out that the new Harvey Aluminum Company's plant in The Dalles creates a need for additional area surveys. Another project could be an extension of air sampling and investigations in the city of Portland.

The Chairman suggested that the staff investigate the desirability of submitting applications for these projects and present a report at the next meeting.

The date for the next meeting was set at the call of the Chairman.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

K. H. Spies,  
Acting Secretary

NINETEENTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 27, 1957

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The nineteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, June 27, 1957 in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, R. B. Percy and J. R. Faust, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the eighteenth meeting held December 13, 1956. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman stated that it was necessary to elect officers for the year of 1957. It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that Carl E. Green be re-elected Chairman of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority for 1957. It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that R. P. Dixon be elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for the year 1957.

TOLEDO: GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION'S Kraft Mill

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to summarize the staff activities regarding the control of air pollution from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's kraft mill, now under construction in Toledo.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Georgia-Pacific Corporation started construction in the fall of 1956 of a 250 ton per day kraft mill located in the southern section of Toledo on the north bank of the Yaquina River. He explained that the design of the mill facilities allows for future expansion to 500 tons of pulp per day.

He stated that the pulp chips for the new kraft mill will be provided from the company's lumber mills in Toledo and Coos Bay and other mills in the vicinity. He reported that the staff was conducting area surveys in Toledo to establish the existing value of air pollutants such as particle fallout, suspended particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and odors. He stated that the staff had conferred with Georgia-Pacific Corporation's management and technical representatives regarding the control facilities and had reviewed the plans for the installation of facilities to control the major discharges from the mill as follows:

- a. Pulp digester blow and relief gases and vapors control include removal of condensable compounds followed by secondary treatment of non-condensibles in an oxidation tower before discharge into the atmosphere.
- b. The black-liquor recovery boiler flue gases will pass through two electrostatic precipitators in parallel which will remove 95% of the particulate matter before discharge. The boiler controls will include an automatic system to assure an excess of oxygen through the boiler to minimize the formation of sulfides.
- c. The lime kiln recovery unit will be equipped with a two stage dust control unit to prevent excessive discharge of lime.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the proposed control facilities should prevent the occurrence of public nuisance conditions in the future caused by the deposition of particulate matter but he pointed out there probably will be periods when objectionable odors are present. He explained that it is not possible to predict the frequency or intensity of excessive odors since there is little data available regarding the Toledo meteorological conditions and the affects of the local topography. He stated that the odor controls to be installed are equivalent to other recently constructed kraft mills and that the staff had no recommendations for additional odor control at this time.

He stated that there is a recognized need for continued research and development by the pulp industry to develop further control of kraft mill odors.

He recommended that the Authority grant tentative approval of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's plans for controls with the understanding that additional odor control facilities will be provided if public nuisances are created and that the area studies be continued in cooperation with the city of Toledo.

MOTION RE: GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION'S Kraft Mill in Toledo

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried to grant tentative approval of the plans submitted by Georgia-Pacific with the qualification that additional facilities may be required if public nuisances are created and also to continue area surveys in cooperation with the city of Toledo.

THE DALLES: Harvey Machine Company's Aluminum Reduction Mill

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on activities regarding the Harvey Machine Company's Aluminum reduction mill.

Mr. Whitsell reported that construction of the mill was begun last fall and Harvey Machine Company expects to begin production of aluminum early in 1958. He explained that the Soderberg process will be used and the method differs from the Reynolds Metals Company mill at Troutdale in several respects which appear important in air pollution control since the escape of gases is confined to a small area close to the anode, making collection much easier and more complete. He stated that this eliminates the need for handling and cleaning great volumes of air and there should be less dust, too, in the building area, since the manner of adding raw materials permits maintenance of negative pressure within the cell, thus drawing dusts into the collection system. He stated further that the Soderberg process lends itself better to air pollution control because in place of several pre-baked carbon electrodes, there is a single steel-encased electrode which contains unconsolidated carbon materials which bake into a hard material as the process continues and the electrode is consumed. He reported that the staff had collected more than 300 air samples in The Dalles area and that these results indicate a "background" fluoride level of approximately one part per billion which is typically low for small communities with little industrial development. He stated that sampling would be resumed and

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an additional station would be established at one of the stations where Oregon State College will be collecting foliage samples this summer and fall.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the company had been notified in April 1953 and that the Air Pollution Control statute provides for review of air pollution control plans and specifications but to date no plans nor specifications have been received by the Authority. He stated that the Harvey Machine Company has assured the Authority that the latest and most complete control facilities will be provided, but as yet no written description of these facilities has been received.

Mr. Whitsell presented the following staff recommendations for consideration:

1. That the company be directed to submit plans and specifications describing the air pollution control facilities.
2. That the plans for control be considered by the members of the Authority after review by the staff since no regulations have been adopted regarding fluoride concentration.
3. That a staff member be authorized to visit the nearest aluminum plant using the Soderberg process.

The Chairman asked if any representatives of the Harvey Machine Company would like to present information at this time.

Mr. Herbert Harvey, Vice-President appeared and stated that the process they are using is a modified Soderberg method and that their company would install the most efficient controls that could be obtained. He explained that the delay in submitting formal plans and specifications was caused because the company wished to take advantage of the most recent technical developments.

The Chairman suggested that plans be submitted to the staff for study as soon as possible.

Mr. Rene E. Legault, Chief Process Engineer, Harvey Aluminum Company, presented the plans and specifications describing the proposed control systems for The Dalles Aluminum Reducation Mill to the Authority.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Harvey where the nearest aluminum plant was located that was using the Soderberg method.

Mr. Harvey replied the Anaconda plant in Columbia Falls, Montana used the same modified process.

Mr. West asked if the Montana plant controls were operating effectively.

Mr. Harvey stated that the company reports a fluoride removal of 95% efficiency and that they have had no air pollution difficulty whatsoever.

Mr. Legault explained that there is a limit to the controls which Harvey Aluminum can provide since the equipment manufacturers will guarantee removal efficiencies to a set value but that the company anticipates removal of about 95% using the controls described in the plans and specifications.

The Chairman stated the Authority should accept the plans and specifications for review and that the Authority should decide whether or not to send a representative to visit a similar plant in Montana.

Mr. West stated that the determination of whether livestock or agriculture is being injured requires technical study and he questioned whether a one-two day visit by a staff member would be worthwhile.

Dr. Erickson stated that a staff member would not be sent unless the trip would produce worthwhile and informative data since it was very difficult to obtain state funds for out-of-state travel.

MOTION RE: The Dalles, Harvey Machine Company.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the plans and specifications submitted by the company be considered by the Authority after the staff had completed its review and that a staff member be authorized to visit the Anaconda mill in Montana only if necessary.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company.

The Chairman called on W. J. Whitsell to summarize the staff activities regarding the investigation of dust deposition near the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's plant. Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff began work in April 1955 after receiving a letter-petition from Western Auto Supply Company complaining of lime dust deposition on automobiles and merchandise. Several field investigations since that time have

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been conducted and the Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company had been advised of the results which showed that severe nuisance conditions existed and recommendations for control installations were made by the Authority in October 1955. In November 1955 the company presented plans for a control installation which was completed in February 1956. He reported that complaints were subsequently received from Morrison Oil Company that wet material was being deposited. He stated that on November 30, 1956 a letter was sent to Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company calling attention to progressive decline in collection efficiency as shown by fallout sampling results obtained from a nearby station.

Mr. Whitsell stated that maintenance problems with the control equipment have been persistent and fallout sampling results have continued to show values considerably above the maximum permissible amount for an industrial area. The substantial amount of lime present in the fallout makes it more objectionable.

It is recommended that the company be directed to proceed with additional controls which will result in a substantial reduction in emissions and that the Air Pollution Authority's staff be consulted in the development of these plans and that stack sampling studies be completed by the company.

Mr. T. J. Waters of Pacific Carbide stated that he believed the chronological history was very correct; that it is a difficult process making carbide let alone collecting the dust produced. He felt his company had made considerable progress in collecting the dust during the past few years. He stated that over two years ago they had complaints from Western Auto Supply Company but none have been received recently even though the control system is not performing as well as it should. He stated that the Morrison Oil Company was located just south of the carbide plant and he agreed that Mr. Morrison has a just complaint.

Mr. Waters stated they were over-whelmed by the dust in the furnace which has to be removed and that they do have water sprays installed in the stack which are very difficult to keep operating effectively. He explained that there seems to be no way to measure their performance but he estimated the deposition of dust is about 90% effective in their dust removal. Mr. Waters explained that it is

worse at times when the wind is blowing in the right direction and a mist is mixed with the lime. He believed that their problem now is to control the mist and the company did not know just how this would be accomplished, whether taller stacks would help, burning the sprays down or just what would rectify this baffling problem.

He stated that they had obtained advice from other carbide companies but for the type of furnace installed and the raw material available there is no known safe and sure method to collect the dust. He added that if there were available a dust collector which was safe and efficient the company would purchase it.

The Chairman asked whether or not an electrostatic precipitator would be of any use in this particular type of problem.

Mr. Hatchard stated that he was not acquainted with the use of an electrostatic precipitator on a carbide furnace discharge but the staff was familiar with the control of dust from the calcium carbide furnace at the Electrometallurgical plant.

He explained that several years ago there was a large area of north Portland experiencing heavy fallout but that this nuisance has been removed after installation of a covered furnace and centrifugal type water scrubber at Electrometallurgical plant.

Mr. Waters stated they know little about Electrometallurgical operations since no information is made public.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was not familiar with other dust control installations at calcium carbide plants in other parts of the country, however, the staff was aware of considerable activity by industry associations in other fields.

Mr. Waters replied that there are only four carbide producers other than Union Carbide and Alloy and there is free exchange of information between the four but there is no formal industry association.

The Chairman inquired if there was any possibility of getting data through Public Health Service.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Public Health Service, Community Air Pollution Program, does provide technical advice and assistance where problems are difficult and local

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resources are not adequate.

The Chairman asked Mr. Waters if he had contacted Public Health Service for information/<sup>on</sup>this particular problem.

Mr. Waters stated he has been in contact with Public Health Service during the past years.

Mr. Hatchard added that there is increasing activity by many engineering and research groups; that there are several sources of Federal funds for engineering study and development. Mr. Hatchard stated that a considerable amount of time could be saved by utilizing engineering study methods rather than a trial and error process. He stated that almost any problem of particulate matter control can satisfactorily be solved by application of known engineering facts.

The Chairman stated that it was his opinion that this particular situation, in the past, had not been conforming to the state laws or regulations and that the problem is not solved and that a satisfactory solution is needed.

Dr. Erickson said it was his opinion that we needed to know what controls can be instituted and suggested that we explore with Public Health Service for additional controls and also that the industry do their part in making studies. Dr. Erickson suggested that Mr. Waters cooperate with the staff and obtain additional information then get together with the findings and work out an answer to the problem.

It was concluded by the Chairman that this problem be handled as suggested and the company and staff present progress reports at the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL AIR POLLUTION ACTIVITIES: Eugene, Portland and Klamath Falls.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to give a report on the progress towards the development of municipal control programs in Eugene, Portland and Klamath Falls.

Eugene Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Eugene had adopted a municipal air pollution ordinance in May 1956 and that the control provisions in the ordinance were equivalent to those contained in the Authority's regulations. He explained that the effective date for the control regulations in Eugene was January 1, 1958 and that the city budget for fiscal year 1958 provided for the employment of an individual to work full time developing the city program beginning September 1, 1957.

He reported that area air sampling activities in Eugene have been continued in cooperation with the city and there was now available considerable data regarding particle fallout and the concentration of suspended particulate matter.

Portland Mr. Hatchard reported that a member of the Authority's staff had continued to meet with the City of Portland Air Pollution Committee to assist with the investigation of specific complaints, when requests are received from the Portland Health Bureau, and to participate in area air sampling activities. He explained that the major problem in expanding the municipal air pollution program has been the difficulty to obtain authorization for a minimum budget to employ a technical staff and to purchase air sampling and analytical equipment. He reported that the city of Portland's air pollution advisory committee had submitted urgent requests for budgetary approval and had appeared as a committee of the whole before Mayor Schrunck and Commissioners Bean and Boody. Mr. Hatchard stated that the city officials had indicated that approval would be given just as soon as budgetary restrictions allowed and that the failure of the salaries measure on the November 1956 general election had created the need to reduce existing programs and to restrict new municipal activities.

Klamath Falls Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Klamath Falls in preparing a revised air pollution control ordinance and that Mr. Mark Westling, Public Works Consultant, League of Oregon Cities, and a representative of the Authority's staff met with the City Council to discuss the proposed ordinance. He explained that several revisions were recommended and that at the present time the city attorney is incorporating these recommendations into the proposed ordinance. The Chairman requested that a letter from Dr. T. L. Meador, Health Officer, City of Portland, dated June 17, 1957 be read in which he requested assistance from the Air Pollution Authority.

The Chairman stated that the Authority had received similar requests in previous years and that it has been the policy of the Authority to cooperate and assist municipalities in developing local programs but not to assign any staff members to any particular city.

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MOTION RE: MUNICIPAL AIR POLLUTION ACTIVITIES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Authority acknowledge receipt of the letter of June 17, from Dr. Meador and reply that the Air Pollution Authority would accomplish the following:

1. Continue and increase area sampling in Portland.
2. Secure additional information on the fallout values of particulate matter in Portland compared to rural areas and the metropolitan area, and assist with the evaluation of these values, but that no engineer could be assigned to the Portland Health Bureau.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Chairman requested the Secretary to review Senate Bill 424 relating to regulation of garbage and refuse dumps by County Health Departments. The Secretary stated the Authority had received a letter dated May 24, 1957 from Mr. J.R. Boydston, Multnomah County Sanitary Engineer, requesting the Air Pollution Authority to submit recommendations concerning the prevention and control of air pollution from refuse dumps.

The Chairman asked how soon the staff could start this study.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the Authority had begun collecting information from agencies and that there is a general effort going on to control burning refuse dumps. Mr. Hatchard indicated that within a month the staff could have a draft of the recommendations prepared.

The Chairman requested that these recommendations be mailed to the members of the Authority for study.

The Secretary replied that this would be done.

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT GRANTS

The Secretary explained that an application for a demonstration project grant under the provisions of Public Law 159 was made by the Engineering Experiment Station, Oregon State College which provided for a waste wood burner study.

The Chairman requested Dean Popovich of Oregon State College, who is directing the project, to report on activities.

Dean M. Popovich stated that the three objectives outlined in the study were as follows:

1. Study several typical types of burners presently in use and determine rates of loading which would allow satisfactory operation with a minimum amount of fallout.
2. Complete surveys of incinerators to obtain data for re-design of burners if necessary.
3. Make an economic survey with the Oregon Product Laboratories to show the economics of wood waste utilization compared with costs of burning.

He stated that at the present time a 50 foot burner at the Swanson Lumber Mill in Springfield was being equipped to begin sampling measurements. He explained that this is the first of several burners which will be studied this summer; that two instructors from the college staff have been employed for this work and that Oregon Forest Products Laboratories and the Authority were providing cooperative assistance.

The Secretary thanked Dean Popovich for the excellent cooperation by the Engineering Experiment Station.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the status of the suggested demonstration project for fluoride study by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State College.

The Secretary stated that the staff was authorized by the Air Pollution Authority at the last meeting to investigate the feasibility of increasing fluoride studies. He stated that F.E. Price, Director, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, had advised that the fluoride studies be continued at present levels and no expansion be made because of the limited area in Oregon where agricultural injury is caused by fluoride concentrations and because of the large number of variables involved.

The Secretary explained that the staff has been collecting data regarding the fluoride concentration in air near aluminum reduction plants and the Agricultural

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Experiment Station has obtained fluoride data from foliage samples from stations near aluminum plants. He pointed out that evaluation of this data may indicate some maximum and minimum relationships. The Authority members indicated that these studies should be continued at present levels.

STAFF REPORTS: EASTSIDE, EMPIRE, NORTH ALBANY

Eastside, Georgia-Pacific Corporation's Coos Bay Division

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the progress of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation on the installation of cinder control equipment to correct the excessive deposition in the City of Eastside.

Mr. Hatchard stated that at the last Authority meeting the Georgia-Pacific Corporation had announced plans for the installation of cinder control equipment in the hog fuel fired steam plant at their Coos Bay mill. He explained that the mill is located in the southeast part of Coos Bay and public nuisance conditions were being created in the city of Eastside which is located 1/4 mile north of the mill. He stated that the Georgia-Pacific Corporation had subsequently submitted plans advising that multiclone cinder control units would be installed in boilers numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. He stated that the plan had been tentatively approved with the understanding that if the changes in the steam plant and the installation of collectors on the four boilers do not satisfactorily reduce the cinder and flyash deposition in Eastside that the company would then provide additional control for the remaining four boiler units.

He stated that the installation of the collectors was started during the week of June 17, and that there would be a delay in the project completion date since it had been necessary to change the size of the cinder fans. He explained that the delivery date of the fans is now August 1st, and it was expected that the project would be completed by the end of August.

Mr. Hatchard reported that pulp chipping equipment had been installed in the Coos Bay mill and that the company had started shipping chips to the kraft mill now under construction in Toledo. He stated that the company planned to install additional chipping capacity and that the chief engineer reported that by the end

of this year the mill wood waste burner would be needed for intermittent operation only.

Empire, Cape Arago Lumber Company

The Chairman directed Mr. Whitsell to summarize the activities related to the installation of cinder controls at the Cape Arago Lumber Company.

Mr. Whitsell stated that last year, it will be recalled, the Authority cited Mr. D. H. Miller to Cape Arago Lumber Company, Empire, to a public hearing regarding the correction of public nuisances in Empire caused by the deposition of an excessive quantity of cinders and flyash. Mr. Whitsell stated that the company decided to install controls and early this year the first of two units was completed on one of the two steam boilers. He reported that the second unit is scheduled to be installed during the seasonal shutdown after July 8th.

Mr. Whitsell stated that he had inspected the first installation and there was doubt that a considerable amount of cinders were being collected and returned to the boiler. However, he pointed out that a waste burner still operates near the steam plant which contributes considerable quantities of cinder and sawdust to the area.

He indicated that the cinder control installations will remove a greater part of cinders deposited in the downtown area.

North Albany, Western Kraft Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. H. W. Merryman to report on the status of odor controls at Western Kraft Mill located north of Albany.

Mr. Merryman said he would report on the area odor surveys and observations and conferences with Western Kraft officials which were the outcome of the report made by the staff July 25, 1956. He stated the chief recommendations from the odor surveys and conferences with complainants was that additional odor control facilities be installed before the plant expansion was in production. Mr. Merryman stated that the company had completed the installation of several improvements towards the compliance with this recommendation. He explained that additional condensers and evaporators had been installed and that modifications were completed on the lime

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kiln recovery effluent which previously had resulted in reduced visibility on U.S. Highway 99 and was also the source of some odor. Mr. Merryman stated that the management is developing plans for additional control of digester blow and relief gases since further treatment of this discharge was necessary. He said that the Authority had not received additional complaints during the past several months, however, it should be understood that the previous complainants have been informed that the company and the Authority's staff are working towards the improvement of the odor conditions.

Mr. Merryman added that another control unit had been installed on the black liquor recovery boiler and that he had visited the plant last Saturday but it was difficult to establish whether significant odor reduction may have occurred.

He stated that the staff recommended that area odor surveys be continued to evaluate the odor conditions now that the increased plant production is under way and that the company be requested to submit plans and specifications describing the installation of additional odor control facilities and when the projects would be completed.

The Secretary read a letter dated July 20, from Western Kraft Corporation in which they acknowledged the Authority's invitation to attend today's meeting and advised that there was no additional information regarding their activities which had not already been submitted.

Dr. Erickson asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff comment - that the plans and specifications for odor control installations at the Toledo kraft mill being equivalent to other recently constructed mills - included the Western Kraft mill.

Mr. Hatchard replied: no - the staff meant kraft mills in other states. He explained that the Toledo mill will be provided with pulp digester blow and relief gas controls for condensible and non-condensable components. He indicated that the Toledo kraft mill will begin production with the odor control facilities the staff expects will eventually be completed at Western Kraft.

Dr. Erickson asked if the Western Kraft Corporation had plans for odor control facilities in addition to what is now in use.

Mr. Hatchard replied that Mr. R. O. Beatty, Ass't. to the President, Western Kraft Corporation indicated that during the year of 1957 that the company had authorized installation of a unit to remove the condensable vapors which would be operating about December 1957 and that it was their plan to install a secondary odor control which would treat the digester blow and relief non-condensable discharges and completion was expected in 1958.

Dr. Erickson stated that he had received more complaints personally regarding the odors from Western Kraft mill than any other plant in the state of Oregon. He said that Western Kraft should install any equipment that is available at the earliest possible time to eliminate this severe pollution situation. He explained that tourists coming into Oregon certainly would get a poor impression of the state with this plant located adjacent to U.S. Highway 99.

Mr. Hatchard stated that in the staff's report dated July 25, 1956 the recommendation was made to the company that the odor control facilities be completed and installed in time to serve the expanded plant capacity. From the staff's meetings with the company and the technical staff it was understood that the delay in completing all of the controls was caused by economic factors. He said that so far as the complainants and City Councils are concerned that it would be helpful to have specific dates when the steps of odor control installations will be completed. He explained that the company had been very helpful in keeping the staff advised regarding the installations completed and their general plans for future controls. The Chairman wished to know if the plant was now operating at the greater capacity. Mr. Hatchard replied yes.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Secretary write to Western Kraft and refer to the report of July 25, 1956 at which time it was recommended that they install controls before increasing the production; that we request specific dates when the additional controls would be completed and at the same time call to their attention the complaints and that the company should realize that the Authority requires a definite plan.

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The Chairman asked the members if they did not feel they should cite Western Kraft to appear before the Authority in a public hearing.

Dr. Erickson stated he believed that a hearing should be arranged to formulate an understanding as to when the additional controls will be installed.

Mr. Dixon asked if it would be proper to instruct Mr. Burt, Special Ass't Attorney General, to invite them to appear.

MOTION RE: Odor control at Western Kraft Mill, North Albany

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority take necessary steps to call a public hearing and have Western Kraft show cause why an order should not be issued to abate this type of air pollution in conformance with state statutes.

PLANNING AND ZONING AGENCIES REGULATIONS

Mr. W. L. Myllenbeck, Planning Consultant, Beaverton, Oregon stated that recently he has done industrial consulting and planning with the cities of Vancouver and Beaverton; and that Vancouver had been urged to write regulations on air pollution.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that the zoning regulations which limit what type of industries could locate in certain parts of the city are out of date as many of the new industrial areas are attractive. Mr. Myllenbeck added that there should be a set of standards prepared which an individual industry must meet to be able to operate at a particular location.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that representatives of planning and zoning agencies in metropolitan Portland have worked with Mr. Hatchard and others in different regulatory activities to get information on just how to approach the formulation of planning and zoning regulations, and the use of some types of controls. He explained that his group was concerned with the proper regulation of community growth to prevent air pollution problems. He stated that attempts to gather information throughout the country showed that it was difficult to obtain, but if appropriate regulations were available various cities and counties could adopt planning and zoning regulations beneficial to the State Air Pollution Authority. He also stated he had talked with various agencies hoping to use them as consulting

resources so that all facts may be submitted and a report would then be supplied from the consulting agencies to guide the planning commission. Mr. Myllenbeck concluded by saying that there is so very much research to be done on this subject and would greatly appreciate having the assistance and cooperation of the Air Pollution Authority.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there were several references in the statute to the prevention of air pollution; and that the staff was not satisfied that enough was being done towards the prevention of air pollution problems. He explained that a part of the prevention work could be handled through planning and zoning agencies, if additional regulations were available for planning groups. He said the staff was concerned over the length of time it would take to formulate the regulations since at present time the staff had been able to complete regulations only for smoke discharge, particulate matter and lime dust.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Myllenbeck would like to have additional air pollution regulations promptly and the staff has been working towards this objective but there was no immediate prospect of completing the project. He stated one of the major steps was adopting the initial standards in December 1956 since some of these regulations are performance standards. He stated the staff should proceed as rapidly as time would permit since this program is one of utmost importance.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that there was the possibility of obtaining grants-in-aid under the provisions of Public Law 159 and such a project would be a benefit to all cities and counties in the state.

The Chairman suggested that the grant-in-air project be investigated further.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:

Budget 1957 - 59

The budget for fiscal year 1957-59 biennium was reviewed by the Secretary and the Secretary stated that because of a proposed revision in the compensation plan the salary figures would have to be revised.

Changes in Regulations

The Secretary reviewed several minor changes made in the regulations and stated

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the staff would like approval for those changes so the regulations can be filed with the Secretary of State.

MOTION RE: CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried to adopt the revisions as described by the Secretary.

Proposed field training course.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Public Health Service, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, had been presenting courses on several phases of air pollution study, research, control and administration at their headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio since 1955. He explained that the first field course on "Community Air Pollution" would be held in Tacoma, Washington under the local sponsorship of the Washington Department of Health and the Oregon Air Pollution Authority. He stated that the course instructors would be provided by the Taft Center.

He reported that invitations were being sent to industries, public health agencies, colleges and universities and control agencies. He stated that an enrollment of 75 was expected.

He requested approval of the Authority to send as many staff members, including district engineers, as the work schedule would allow.

The Chairman suggested and recommended that all the staff members who can be spared attend the field course in Tacoma, Washington August 22-24, 1957.

Other staff travel:

The Chairman requested comments by the members regarding staff travel to the aluminum mill in Columbia Falls, Montana and the kraft pulp mill in Missoula, Montana.

Mr. Dixon stated he did not see what would be gained since what the staff is seeking is performance and the company's information would have to be obtained.

Dr. Erickson added that perhaps it would be of value to visit the area, talk to the officials and residents in the area and listen to their complaints.

The Chairman stated that inasmuch as Harvey Aluminum operation is not scheduled to start until 1958 perhaps then it would be advisable to have a staff member make

a visit to another plant and that perhaps the two plants might be visited on one trip.

It was suggested by the Chairman that this matter be tabled and reconsidered at a later time this year.

Mr. Dixon stated this was agreeable.

NEW COMPLAINTS

Multnomah County Re: Smoke and flyash from burning vehicle bodies at Ben's Auto Wrecking Yard.

The Chairman stated that perhaps this complaint would be covered by SB-424.

The Secretary said the complaint had been acknowledged by letter and that an investigation was promised.

Multnomah County Re: Smoke and odor from burning refuse at Portland Meadows.

North Bend Re: Cinder and flyash deposition from Menasha Plywood Corporation.

Mr. Willard Friesen, owner, City Center Motel, letter concerning the deposition of cinders was read by the Secretary. Mr. Friesen was advised that the staff would make an investigation when a representative was in North Bend.

Multnomah County Re: Fumes from Silver Plating Company.

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Carmen Elfving regarding fumes from the Silver Plating Company and the Secretary stated that the complaint had been acknowledged and investigation will be made as soon as commitments will allow.

DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

The date for the next meeting was set at the call of the Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr. Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

TWENTIETH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

The twentieth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Monday, December 16, 1957 in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Mr. Harold Wendel, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Mrs. Catharine C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, R.E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer and R. B. Percy, Chemist, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the nineteenth meeting held June 27, 1957 were summarized by the Secretary. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

THE DALLES Re: Harvey Aluminum Company, Aluminum Reduction Mill

The Chairman requested W. J. Whitsell to give a report on the staff activities concerning the Harvey Aluminum Company's plant now under construction at The Dalles. Mr. Whitsell reported that at the last Authority meeting the Harvey Aluminum Company officials presented general performance specifications for the fluoride fume control installations to serve the aluminum reduction plant at The Dalles. He stated that after reviewing the specifications the Authority had advised the company that more specific information would be required to describe the selected control equipment as soon as the data is available.

He explained that on December 5, 1957 the company was advised that the Authority members would consider the matter of the Harvey Aluminum Company at The Dalles at their regular meeting scheduled December 16, 1957 and at the same time they were reminded that the additional information requested had not yet been received.

Mr. Whitsell reported that C.A. Rochon, Chief Chemist, Harvey Aluminum Company

in a telephone conversation relative to the Authority's letter of December 5, 1957 had stated that "he just returned to the company's headquarters in Torrence, California following two weeks of travel. He advised that the requested information was not available at the present time from the designers and manufacturers of the control equipment, however, the Harvey Aluminum Company expected to receive the information from the suppliers within the next month and that he would be able to attend the meeting approximately one month later".

Mr. Whitsell stated that a meeting was held October 1, 1957 with the state officials from Oregon and Washington at the request of Mr. Rochon for the purpose of determining what additional studies were needed in The Dalles area before the aluminum plant started production. Mr. Whitsell reported that it is our understanding that plant pathologists and horticulturists from Oregon and Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations conduct a joint survey on both sides of the Columbia River as consultants to Harvey Aluminum Company. Mr. Whitsell reported that additional air sampling had been completed at The Dalles and the staff believes that the normal fluoride concentrations have been established at two representative stations in the vicinity. He stated that a total of 629 samples had been collected and analyzed which show the fluoride concentrations to be typically low for a community of this size and limited industrial development.

The Chairman requested Dr. Monroe Holmes, Public Health Veterinarian, to give a resume of his work in The Dalles concerning the livestock and dairy operations. Dr. Holmes stated his activities so far have been very limited; that he has only had the opportunity to survey the area near the Harvey Aluminum plant just recently and that he plans to check the condition of the animals in this area within the near future.

The Chairman suggested that the Harvey Aluminum Company follow the recommendations already provided; that the Secretary furnish any additional data to the company which may be available and notify the company again that additional information is needed as soon as possible; and that if it were agreeable with the members that he recommend the consideration of the company's control equipment be deferred until the next meeting.

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The Chairman asked R. L. Stockman, Engineer in charge, State of Washington Air Sanitation program, if he would like to present any information.

Mr. Stockman stated that the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station had made limited surveys starting about 6 months ago and that they expect to make foliage examinations very soon. Also, he reported that the station had submitted an application to Public Health Service Community Air Pollution Program for a demonstration project grant to carry on fluoride studies in agricultural regions north of The Dalles. Mr. Stockman advised that the proposal was being studied by a special committee and no decision had been made yet.

NORTH ALBANY RE: WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION

The Chairman stated that the Authority had decided at the last meeting to hold a public hearing regarding the need for additional air pollution controls to serve the Western Kraft Corporation's mill north of Albany; however, the company had subsequently submitted plans for the installation of more facilities, had conferred with the staff and had started a stack measuring program. The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to summarize the staff activities.

Mr. Hatchard stated that since the Authority's report dated July 25, 1956 was prepared the Western Kraft Corporation had completed expansion of the mill production facilities from 100 tons to 200 tons of pulp per day and that several installations have been completed which effect the atmospheric discharges from the mill such as a second recovery boiler and venturi scrubber system and the installation of an additional lime dust control unit.

He reported that the staff had completed 4 area odor syrveys during the period August to October 1957 in order to:

1. Determine the area odor conditions resulting from the mill expansion, installation of partial odor control systems and other operational changes.
2. Determine whether the addition of a masking agent effects the area odor conditions.

He stated that the procedure used in the surveys was similar to the 1956 field investigations where two observers individually recorded the odor intensity if an

odor was detected from a station downwind from the plant. He explained that the intensities noted were based on the following scale.

- 0 - no odor present
- 1 - threshold level of a kraft component
- 2 - definite odor of a kraft component
- 3- strong odor of a kraft component
- 4 - over-powering odor of a kraft component.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the observations were made each minute at a station until two successive zero values were recorded and then the observations were interpreted until the odor appeared again or until the observers moved to another station. He stated that a summary report had been prepared dated October 21, 1957 which included a comparison of the 1956 and 1957 area survey information. He explained that the data showed that higher odor intensities occurred during over-cast and rainy weather conditions and that the percentage of observations for the various odor intensities should not be interpreted as exposure time of the area to a specific odor intensity since the field method used limited the observations to stations and periods of time when the kraft odor was detected either continuously or intermittently. He stated that the addition of a masking agent on October 15, 1957 did not substantially reduce the odor intensity, however; approximately 20% of the observations made on October 15, actually represented the odor of the masking agent rather than a kraft mill component. He reported that in the opinion of the observers the masking agent would be objectionable but that the use of the masking agent might be effective for short period use when it was desirable to substitute another odor for kraft type. He reported that the comparison of the total observations made in 1957 with the data for 1956 indicated that the odor conditions have not changed significantly. He pointed out that from the comparison of the 1956 and 1957 data it might appear that the increased atmospheric discharge from the mill expansion was approximately balanced by the installation of control facilities or operational changes. He stated that this conclusion should not be made since the human nose is not a satisfactory quantitative measure of odors. He explained further that the average human olfactory sense is a very good qualitative measure of odor. He stated that the actual quality of odor compounds discharged from the kraft mill may have either increased or decreased as

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a result of recent changes and would not be shown by these field surveys and for this reason the Authority recommended the company undertake a stack sampling program to measure the quantity of odorous compounds emitted from the major mill discharge points.

Mr. Hatchard presented the following recommendations or observations for consideration.

1. Presence of odor in the area around the plant is at times creating public nuisance conditions.
2. The company should complete stack sampling procedures so that the discharge characteristics digester blow and relief gases may be compared before and after the blow heat recovery system is installed.
3. The Authority's staff should continue the area odor surveys after each change in the mill odor control facilities and preferably the surveys should be made concurrently with stack sampling operations.

Mr. R. O. Beatty of Western Kraft, stated he had a written report he would submit to the Secretary and reported that his company was installing the blow heat recovery system which will be completed in the next two weeks. Mr. Beatty pointed out that this unit would cost \$70,000 and that this is not the first odor control installation which has been undertaken. He stated that this project is one in the series of steps and that to date the company has spent about \$200,000 on equipment related to the reduction of odors in the plant. Mr. Beatty emphasized that these expenditures were difficult to make with the current market conditions for Kraft paper. Mr. Beatty stated that since there are so many variables affecting the area odor conditions such as wind, weather and temperature, mill discharges and others, that his company questions the area odor survey data as a basis for recommendations for control actions. However, he added, that it is the best system developed to date to measure the presence of area odor.

Mr. Beatty stated that Mr. Waldemar Seton, Chief Chemist, Western Kraft Corporation also had a report to present regarding the stack sampling program.

Mr. Seton stated that there was no doubt that the gas chromatography method was the best for the stack measurement but this involved expensive laboratory equipment

and precise methods which are not available. He said Western Kraft has followed a method devised by Dr. McCarthy of the University of Washington and that the company has consulted with Dr. McCarthy. He added that the work to date done on kraft mill effluents shows there are four major odorous components, hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide and dimethyl disulfide. He reported that Dr. McCarthy is also working on non-condensable gases given off by kraft mills and that they are trying to analyze the total component.

He stated that the stack samples showed that 0.42 lb. of hydrogen sulfide, 2.18 lb. of methyl mercaptan are present in the digester gases per ton of paper. He stated the other figure arrived at was a total titration figure for dimethyl sulfide which showed 4.1 lbs. bromine demand per ton of paper.

The Chairman stated the Authority would consider the progress reports and would expect further reports at subsequent meetings and that the Authority believes the Western Kraft Corporation is proceeding in good faith. He expressed to Mr. Beatty appreciation for the company's cooperation, promised that the staff will continue working with the company and requested the company to submit progress reports.

NORTH ALBANY Re: Wah Chang Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. H.W. Merryman to report on activities concerning the complaints involving the Wah Chang Corporation's plant north of Albany. Mr. Merryman stated the company had started production during November 1956 and on July 30, 1957 the Authority received a petition-complaint signed by 20 nearby residents that considerable damage to trees and plants was occurring. On August 20, he reported that the staff made a preliminary field investigation and it was found that trees and vegetation were being affected.

On August 28, 1957 he stated the staff contacted James McClain, Director of Production and advised him of the complaints and the field investigations and on August 30, 1957 a letter was sent to Wah Chang Corporation regarding complaints and field investigations and notification that the discharges from the plant were in violation of the Air Pollution Control statutes and recommended that the management install appropriate controls. Mr. Merryman stated that the zirconium processing facilities were being expanded and it was requested that plans and specifications describing

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the control systems be submitted to the Authority for review.

Mr. Merryman stated an automatic impinger was started at a sampling station near the plant on September 9, and on October 9, the fluoride and chlorine concentrations found were sent to the company. He explained that the data showed that excessive discharges of fluorides were being emitted from the plant.

Mr. Merryman reported that the staff conferred with Mr. Yih, General Manager of Wah-Chang on October 17, and learned that their intent to install and operate air pollution controls to be in conformance with the Air Pollution Control statute and that following the receipt of the company's plans for atmospheric controls a letter was sent the firm on December 6, 1956 regarding the review of the plans and specifications. He explained that in general the plans were found to be reasonably satisfactory and it was further recommended that the firm proceed to develop techniques and methods for stack sampling at the plant which had been previously recommended and also that continuous monitoring for hydrogen fluoride discharges be incorporated in the plant.

The Chairman asked if a representative of Wah Chang Corporation wished to present a report.

Mr. Ralph Nielsen, Chemical Engineer, Wah Chang Corporation, stated he had nothing further to add except that the company had installed a scrubbing system and additional equipment has been ordered. He reported that they have contacted Dr. Donald F. Adams of Washington State College regarding advice on the installation of continuous monitoring equipment.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the plant is engaged in producing zirconium, tantalum-columbium for the Atomic Energy Commission, and that the staff believed the company has responded to recommendations quickly and the progress was reasonable at this stage.

The Chairman stated that the Authority accepted the progress reports and requested reports at the next meeting.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY Re: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

The Chairman requested W.J. Whitsell to present a report of staff activities concerning the investigation of dust discharged from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's

plant at 9901 N. Hurst Avenue. Mr. Whitsell stated that in early 1956 the company had installed a stack water spray control system to remove particulate matter from the electric furnace discharges before release into the atmosphere. He reported that the Authority has continued to receive complaints regarding the deposition of dust on property near the plant and that the staff had investigated the complaints and completed the collection and analyses of air samples from stations in the vicinity. He explained that the particle fallout deposition rate was determined by analyzing samples collected periodically from polyethylene containers located on the roof of the Morrison Oil Company approximately 400 feet from the calcium carbide furnace stack. He stated that the small sized particles which remain suspended in the air were determined by high volume samplers using 8" X 10" glass fiber filters. He explained that the operation of the high volume samplers was limited to those periods when the wind direction was from the electric furnace stack to the sampling station within a 50° arc and a second high volume unit operated only when the wind was from the 50° arc in the opposite direction. He stated that the particle fallout rates found during the sampling periods from August 1955 to August 1957 showed a median fallout rate of 97 tons per square mile per month and a maximum of 540. He pointed out that a fallout rate of over 55 tons per square mile per month in an industrial area in the Willamette Valley is in violation of the Authority's regulations, Chapter V section 2.2. He reported that the suspended particulates collected on the high volume filter showed a median value for the northwest 50° arc of wind direction being 489 micrograms per cubic meter with a maximum of 787 and a minimum of 218. He explained that the Authority's regulations allow a concentration of 325 micrograms per cubic meter in a heavy industrial land use area of the Willamette Valley. Mr. Whitsell stated that the data supported the following conclusions.

1. The stack water spray control system is not removing enough particulate matter from the carbide furnace emissions.
2. The particulate matter discharged from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company is creating a public nuisance in the vicinity and is in violation of the Authority's

regulations, Chapter V Sect. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

He presented the following recommendations for consideration.

1. That the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company increase the particulate removal efficiency of the control systems as soon as practicable.
2. That the plans and specifications for the additional controls be submitted to the Authority for review before installation is started.

Mr. Clifton Glover, Ass't. Mgr., Pacific Carbide, explained that he represented the company since a serious transformer breakdown occurred that will stop production for about six weeks and Mr. T.J. Waters, Plant Mgr., was working on this project. He explained that about the first of August they shut off the water on the furnace stack scrubber because their operations were not satisfying the Morrison Oil Co., who has been their main complainant. Also, Mr. Glover explained the company had removed 500 tons of sludge which was collected from the stack in the past 18 months of operation, which will provide another sludge pond to avoid stream pollution. The first part of last month Mr. Glover reported that the company had completed work relining the stack from the scrubber down; and enclosed the furnace to reduce the air flow coming from the furnace stack, in line with recommendations from Stanford Research Institute.

He explained the company has hired an additional chemist and that a large part of his duties will be to measure the stack effluent which will allow the company to obtain more efficiency from the scrubber. He added that they believed that the recommendation of the Authority's to improve the scrubber is the proper approach and their consultants will continue investigating methods of collection at the furnace. He explained that the company is affiliated with Union Carbide Company and that it was their understanding that Electrometallurgical Company spent about \$300,000 for their system in Portland. Mr. Glover stated they have been in contact with the Louisville carbide plant control activity where several covered furnaces are operated that are about 4 times the size of the Pacific Carbide furnace unit. Mr. Glover stated his plant is working on this problem and hope to submit a good progress report at the next Authority meeting.

The Chairman stated that the emissions from this plant are in violation of the Authority regulations.

Mr. Dixon asked when the scrubber is started up again what does the company anticipate the amount of sludge would be.

Mr. Glover stated he hesitated to say because measurements had not been made after the improvements were completed.

The Chairman asked the staff for any additional recommendations.

W. J. Whitsell replied that the staff would like additional information regarding what improvements the company is planning.

The Chairman stated that the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company must control the dust problem and that the staff is willing to cooperate in the activities.

Mr. Glover stated that the new chemist will be doing testing on the stack and will need considerable advice and help from the Authority.

The Chairman suggested to Mr. Glover that the plant's chemist get in touch with the Authority's staff and that the Authority be given a report within a month of the progress being made.

Mr. West stated that he believed this was a good procedure.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was concerned with the adequacy of a water spray, since the random chance of collecting small size particulates was very limited.

Mr. Dixon stated that there are processes available which, if used, would solve the problem.

Mr. Wendel inquired whether the discharges were mostly CaO and asked how critical this discharge was since some contaminants were of a toxic nature and others were not.

Mr. Whitsell explained that the furnace discharge was mostly lime and carbon and the complaints were based upon deposition on vehicles, buildings and merchandise.

Mr. Hatchard explained that originally the petition came from the Western Auto Co., employees located west of the carbide plant and that complaints have not been made after the stack controls were put in about 18 months ago. He stated the Morrison Oil Company was the main complainant at present.

Mr. Wendel further reiterated that the Authority should move with some speed to help rectify this situation.

Mr. Dixon suggested that Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company work with the staff and prepare a report for the next meeting; that he wished to see full cooperation between the staff and the company.

The Chairman concluded by promising that the staff is available to work with the company and that the Authority will expect a representative of the company present at the next meeting and in the interim have progress reports from the staff.

#### CITY OF EUGENE PROGRAM

The Chairman introduced Robert A. Finlayson, City Manager, City of Eugene and asked if he would like to advise the Authority on the activities of the city air pollution program.

Mr. Finlayson stated that Eugene started considering air pollution about 3 years ago through study by a special committee appointed by the Mayor that worked with the Authority's staff. He reported that in May 1956 the Eugene air pollution ordinance was passed and the enforcement provisions were dated January 1, 1958.

Mr. Finlayson stated that on November 1, 1957 Mr. Verner Adkison was employed to head the air pollution program and was being trained in air pollution work. Mr. Finlayson added that although Mr. Adkison was new to air pollution he had considerable experience with lumber mills in Eugene through work with the Fire Marshal.

Mr. Verner Adkison, City of Eugene, presented a resume of his work with the city of Eugene since November and reported that a basic survey of the area was being made to be better informed of the problems; that public education activities were planned; that the air sample data activities were being reviewed with the Authority's staff. Mr. Adkison reported that he had attended the technical conference in San Francisco of the Air Pollution Control Association regarding problems relative to this air pollution work.

The Chairman thanked Messrs. Finlayson and Adkison for appearing at the meeting and stated the Authority appreciated the efforts of the City of Eugene on starting an active program and that the staff would certainly try to provide assistance as needed.

PROPOSED REGULATION OF OPEN-BURNING OF REFUSE

The Chairman requested the Secretary to review the need for regulations for open burning of refuse.

The Secretary read Chapt. 422 Oregon Laws 1957 which enables the Board of County Commissioners to adopt refuse disposal regulations and explained that the proposed Authority regulations could be applied to control open burning.

The Chairman said it would be proper for the Authority to consider the regulations and obtain any suggestions or comments from those affected by them and suggested that the Health Officers of the state and others submit suggestions after study.

Miss Carlie Gilstrap who represented a group of 170 home owners residing in the north section of Portland reviewed their problem regarding the open burning of refuse. She stated that it was unanimously believed that the county, and state are behind any movement which would bring about better sanitation conditions in that particular area. She stated all these residents have breathed and lived in this filth; from burning refuse and garbage; have tried to wash their homes; paint their houses but to no avail and that they considered it an extreme health hazard. She stated that on April 1956 this group petitioned the Air Pollution Authority to eliminate air pollution in this area discharged from the dumps. Miss Gilstrap stated that at the June 27, 1957 Authority meeting she reported that their group had unsuccessfully sought assistance from both the City and County; that some of the individuals have suffered from nasal congestion, throat irritations, etc., and had to seek medical advice. Miss Gilstrap stated she had two pertinent requests to present and they are as follows:

1. "We want you to prohibit now the open burning of garbage in open dumps."
2. "To set a definite target date for conformance; we have waited far too long but you seem to provide our best assistance".

Mr. Hatchard stated that in accordance with instructions from the Authority the staff had made area surveys in the vicinity to determine the frequency of conditions in the area that would be public nuisance under the statute. He stated that at almost any time one can observe public nuisance at 8 or 9 open burning refuse disposal sites

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near Portland city boundaries. In 1953 complaints had been filed regarding the Seivert dump and lacking any improvement the matter came before the Authority at a public hearing and an order was adopted which required that burning be stopped unless adequate equipment was installed to control the emissions, and that rather than comply with these instructions the owner ceased to operate. Mr. Hatchard stated that this produced no improvement in the area-wide problem since a new dump was started nearby. Mr. Hatchard stated that fortunately alternate methods of disposal are available that are practical and that are effective; that it was our understanding from refuse disposal specialists that sanitary landfill would be the answer. Mr. Hatchard said that the staff recommended that regulations governing open burning dumps be considered and that General Sanitation Section, State Board of Health, have prepared recommended standards for operation of refuse disposal sites intended to supplement Chapt. 422, Oregon Laws 1957.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if these offenders had been warned previously.

Mr. Hatchard replied that all dump operators have not been notified.

Mr. Wendel continued that if the burning is in violation of existing statues why was there a need to wait until additional laws or regulations are passed before acting now against the offenders.

Dr. Erickson stated the Authority acted once and wondered why this could not be done again.

Mrs. C.C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, stated that the 1957 Legislature provided counties with specific control outside city limits so it might be that the county's responsibility to enforce the act. Mrs. Barsch stated the Authority could contact the County District Attorney but the county commissioners have not yet made any rules governing open refuse burning.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners had directed Dr. Sydney Hanzen to prepare regulations for refuse and garbage disposal according to a news item dated December 5, 1957.

The Chairman asked Miss Gilstrap if their group had considered this problem with the Multnomah County Commissioners.

Miss Gilstrap stated that they have presented the petitions to the Multnomah County Commissioners and that she understood the rules were being prepared.

Mrs. Barsch called attention to the section in the act which says the County Commissioners may prescribe rules and that it was up to the County Commissioners to act. Miss Gilstrap stated Chapt. 422, Oregon Laws 1957 would not take power from the Authority statute but instead would be supplementary.

The Chairman explained the act that became effective July 1, 1957 which involves the proper disposal of refuse and garbage and control of problems other than air pollution which concerns the Health Departments but not the Authority. The Chairman said the Authority still has the authority to control air pollution from refuse dumps and he asked Mrs. Barsch if it was proper for the Authority to proceed.

Mrs. Barsch stated the Authority would have difficulty if this procedure is followed before regulations are adopted; that then it could be said the offenders have no knowledge as to the required standards of garbage disposal and the action might end like that.

Mr. Wendel said it was his recollection that the Board had the authority from the statute and should now swear out a criminal complaint.

The Chairman said he recalled that at the last session of legislature a general bill was passed regarding procedures followed by state boards.

Mrs. Barsch replied that a statute was passed concerning the adoption of rules for public hearings.

Dr. Erickson asked if the problem here was one of general versus specific law. He stated we are empowered with a general state-wide law to control air pollution and now a specific law has to be enacted by legislature bearing on air pollution from refuse dumps. He asked if this may have taken away some of the Authority of the state agency.

The Chairman reiterated that we have a specific problem before us and to bring about a solution he suggested that the Authority should prepare specific regulations concerning open burning refuse dumps throughout the state and take action now.

Both Mr. Wendel and Dr. Erickson wondered why the Authority needed more regulations

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if we acted 4 years ago on a similar type violation; what has changed in the meantime to require us to consider new rules and regulations.

Mrs. Barsch stated that this is not the procedure here, that it was city and county relationship.

Dr. Erickson stated that there is some question as to whether we have the right to adopt regulations as Chapt. 422 applies to counties and cities.

Mr. Wendel suggested the Authority start some proceedings and in the meantime assume it has full authority.

Mr. West suggested that the Attorney General's office consider the jurisdiction of the Air Pollution Control statute and Chapt. 422, Ore. Law 1957 and at the next meeting have a report presented.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had considered control of air pollution from an open burning refuse dump and believed that the practice is wrong by any measure of good environmental sanitation; that the adequate disposal of refuse requires different methods and he explained that the staff efforts had been devoted to assisting county health departments in any matter involving air pollution.

Mrs. Barsch stated she believed that the refuse disposal operations are up to the local agencies, the city or the county.

Miss Gilstrap stated that their group has had this problem passed around from one agency to another; that the Authority studied it for a year and a half and now are asking the residents to live with this condition longer.

Mrs. Barsch read from Chapt. 422 Ore. Laws 1957 and stated this bill is not limited to air pollution.

The Chairman suggested that the Authority considered the following procedure.

1. As far as the adoption of more detailed regulations on this matter state-wide, initiate the proposed regulations for consideration at the next meeting.
2. For the particular situation in Multnomah County the Authority is of the opinion that some action should be taken and should we proceed by preparing a complaint or shall we cite the owners and operators to appear before the Authority at a public hearing.

MOTION RE: Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority instruct the staff to proceed immediately to inspect the various open burning refuse operations and if it is found they are in violation of the law that the Authority proceed with the filing of a criminal complaint.

Mr. Dixon asked if the Authority can do what the motion implies.

Mrs. Barsch stated it could proceed but there was no guarantee matter would be settled.

Mr. West stated that he was not in favor of the motion but that the staff already has the authority to proceed.

The Chairman said the motion was carried and so ordered; that it is now up to the staff to check with the Attorney General and Multnomah County District Attorney regarding such a procedure.

Mrs. Barsch said that the Attorney General would confer to see whether the Air Pollution Authority would be a proper complainant or if this action should originate from a county authority.

Dr. Erickson stated that we have a state responsibility; that the county had failed to act and now it is the State's responsibility to do something.

The Chairman asked if the rules and regulations were adequate.

The Secretary replied that additional regulations are needed at this time to control air pollution from open burning dumps.

MOTION: Re: Proposed Regulation of Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that we proceed with the preparation of proposed regulations pertaining to open burning and refuse or similar material.

Dr. Erickson stated that he understood when the Authority voted on the motion we were only going to explore them and not adopt them.

The Chairman suggested copies be sent to the Authority members for study before the next meeting.

WASTE WOOD BURNER STUDY

Professor M. Popovich, Director, Oregon State College, Engineering Experiment Station,

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has a demonstration grant from Public Health Service to study wood waste burners and that the approach to this problem included the following.

1. Testing of burners in lumber mills.
2. Collecting data on wood waste burners to include temperatures, gases, particulate loading, etc.
3. Studying the economic status of wood utilization.

Professor Popovich reported that the survey was completed and that his group had completed measurement of nine burners and that they are analyzing data obtained from the wigwam type burners and that the study seems to fall in a definite pattern. He said that they planned to start the economic survey in January and he thanked the Authority's staff for all the cooperation provided on this study; and that soon the conclusions based on the study would be formulated. He stated that the wigwam burner has a chance to function without excessive fallout and smoke; that some operational instructions are needed and that his group intends to include them in the report which will be published by July 1, 1958.

The Chairman introduced Robert L. Stockman, Engineer in Charge of Air Sanitation, Washington State Dept. of Health and Mr. V. Bacon, Executive Secretary, Northwest Pulp and Paper Association.

Mr. Stockman stated that their program is a new activity in Washington; that they appreciated working with the Air Pollution Authority staff and explained that at the state level they are responsible for providing technical assistance to local government. Mr. Stockman concluded by saying their activities are going to be much the same as that of the Air Pollution Authority and that he added appreciation for the work the Authority's staff did on the Seminar of last August which was very successful.

Mr. Bacon explained that their organization was called the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association which comprises 28 pulp and paper mills representing 16 companies in Oregon and Washington including Western Kraft Corporation. He explained that the purpose of the association is to support research on air and water discharge problems and to provide reports to the public.

Mr. A. Congleton, Mgr. of Columbia Empire Industries, Inc., announced the Seminar on Air Pollution to start at 10 A.M. January 22, 1958 in Portland. Mr. Congleton extended an invitation to all present at this meeting to attend and stated that he was sure this meeting was going to be very informative and especially wished the Air Pollution Authority staff to attend if possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS      Staff Training Course, Taft Center, January 13-24.

The Secretary explained that a course was being offered by Public Health Service Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Analyses of Atmospheric Samples" on January 13-24, 1958; that it was requested that approval be given for R.B.Percy, Chemist, to attend and that application be made for State Board of Health training funds.

MOTION Re: Staff Training Course, Taft Center

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Mr. Percy be authorized to attend this course at Taft Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW COMPLAINTS:      Re: United Stud Planing Mill

The Secretary read a complaint from Mr. Wells, Heppner, Oregon, regarding smoke from the burning of wood waste at United Stud Planing Mill and reported that Mr. H.M. Patterson had investigated the complaint and submitted a report.

Re: Asphalt Paving Company

The Secretary read a petition from the Chelsea area, Klamath Falls, regarding the Asphalt Paving Company's dust and vapor discharges and reported that Mr. Gerow inspected the plant and the company was notified that the discharges were in violation of the statute.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the company had advised the Authority that a control system would be installed in accordance with previous recommendations.

The Chairman directed the staff to follow this case with reports from Mr. Gerow.

Re: Coquille Valley Lumber Company

The Secretary read a complaint from the City Manager of Milwaukie about smoke and odors from the plywood plant on E. 30th and Harrison Sts., Milwaukie.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the mill manager was contacted and on September 4, reported that work was completed which would correct the smoke and flyash conditions.

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Re: Electro-Metallurgical Plant

The Secretary read a letter from the City Health Department relative to complaints received regarding depositions from the Metallurgical Company discharges.

Re: Monarch Shingle Company

The Secretary read two complaints regarding smoke, flyash and odor from the Monarch Shingle Company's refuse dump, 8414 N. Vancouver, Portland, and from the National Biscuit Company.

The Chairman requested that reports be prepared on these complaints.

STAFF VACANCIES AND FUTURE PROGRAM

The Secretary reported that the Authority staff was still one engineer short; that the Authority has been able to fill the chemist vacancy with a part-time laboratory technician. The Secretary announced that W.J. Whitsell will be resigning for a 2 year period on an International Cooperation Administration, Health Project in Costa Rica, and that one of the engineers on another program would transfer to the air pollution work.

MOTION RE: Election of Officers for 1958

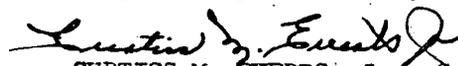
It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Carl E. Green and Merle S. West be re-elected Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively for 1958.

DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

The date for the next meeting was set at the call of the Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

## TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

OF THE

## OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

The twenty-first meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, April 10, 1958 in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Mrs. Catharine C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, R.E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, J. L. Agee, Associate Sanitary Engineer, R. B. Percy and Edward Taylor, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the twentieth meeting held December 16, 1957 were summarized by the Secretary. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES RE: Changes required by Chapter 717 Oregon Laws 1957

The Chairman stated that a year ago the Authority adopted administrative and technical rules and there was a need to consider revisions to the administrative rules under the provisions of Chapt. 717, Oregon Laws 1957. Mrs. Barsch reported that the Attorney General's office had prepared a model set of regulations which could be followed in the preparation of revisions of the Authority's existing regulations.

MOTION RE: Changes required by Chapt. 717 OL-1957

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority hold a public hearing at its next regular meeting to consider the adoption of the revised administrative rules and regulations in accordance with the provisions of Chapt. 717 O.L. 1957 and that public announcement of such hearing be made.

THE DALLES RE: Harvey Aluminum Company

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to report on the status of the Harvey Aluminum Company's plans for installing control equipment in their aluminum reduction

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plant now under construction at The Dalles.

Mr. Agee reported that the final plans and specifications of the fume disposal system have been received and reviewed by the staff and that a conference was held with Dr. Rochon and Mr. Rene Legault concerning the operation of this equipment. Mr. Agee stated that procedure for testing and determining the fluoride removal efficiency of this equipment was outlined by the company representatives. He explained that background samples have been collected to determine natural fluoride levels in The Dalles area for the past three years. He recommended that conditional approval be granted for the control equipment providing the company will agree to:

1. Comply with the regulations of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority.
2. Make periodic stack sampling and analyses to determine the fluoride discharge.
3. Submit periodic reports to the State Air Pollution Authority.

The Chairman asked Mr. Agee if background values had been determined.

Mr. Agee replied that over 600 samples had been collected and most of the background fluoride concentrations were within 0.1 to 1.0 part per billion.

The Chairman asked Dr. M. Holmes if he had a report to present at this time.

Dr. Holmes stated that he would delay his report until the next meeting.

The Chairman asked if a representative of Harvey Aluminum was present.

Mr. Legault, General Superintendent, Harvey Aluminum Company stated that his company has conducted simulated tests, that the analyses would be completed soon and that the data could be presented at the next meeting of the Authority. He explained that the simulated test run will approximate the working conditions and should give a clear picture of the fluoride removal efficiency. Mr. Legault concluded by saying that his company will cooperate with the Authority and would have the best control equipment available.

MOTION RE: The Dalles Harvey Aluminum Company

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. West and carried that plans and specifications for the air pollution control installation at Harvey Aluminum

Company be given conditional approval with the understanding that the company will comply with regulations, make periodic stack sampling tests and submit periodic reports to the Authority.

NORTH ALBANY RE: Western Kraft Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. Merryman to report on the control of air pollution at the Western Kraft Corporation's mill.

Mr. Merryman stated that the company had completed installation of the blow heat recovery system in December and that the staff had completed some area surveys since that time. He explained that area odor survey data was needed to indicate what change had occurred in the odor conditions near the Western Kraft mill.

He stated that the data obtained thus far is inconclusive since the weather conditions during the surveys had favored the dilution and dispersion of the mill effluents.

Mr. Merryman reported that the company had developed a stack sampling program to measure the concentration of several odorous compounds. He stated that some data was obtained before the blow heat recovery system was installed and after completion of the project. He stated that the information from the company's technical staff showed a reduction of 63% in the hydrogen sulfide concentration, 33% in methyl mercaptans and 68% in the organic solubles which would include the dimethylsulfide and dimethyl disulfide fractions. He stated that the staff recommended that the area odor surveys be continued; that the company continue the program of measuring the major mill effluents and that progress reports be submitted at the next meeting.

The Chairman asked Mr. Robert O. Beatty, Ass't to the President, Western Kraft if he wished to present a report.

Mr. Beatty replied that Mr. Merryman's report summarized the present status and that the company intended to continue the stack studies.

Mr. West stated that he passed the plant driving to Portland for this meeting and there was still quite an offensive odor in the air.

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Mr. Beatty replied that only one ppm would be just as offensive to the human nose as a great deal more. He further stated that this concentration could be reduced but that they would never reach the level of complete satisfaction for every human nose.

The Chairman stated that the Authority would accept these progress reports and that it appeared the company has been making progress.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

The Chairman requested Mr. Percy to report on the Pacific Carbide Company's dust emission problem.

Mr. Percy stated that a plant survey was made in January when the calcium carbide electric furnace was shut down for maintenance. He reported that air samples were collected at a station on the roof of Morrison Oil Company from March 11-15, at a time when Pacific Carbide was also measuring their stack discharges.

Mr. Percy stated that the samples showed a suspended particulate concentration of 514 micrograms per cubic meter for the 50° arc of wind direction towards the plant and contained 34.2% lime (CaO). He explained that the filter from the high volume sampler which operated when the wind direction was away from the plant showed suspended particulates of 221 micrograms per cubic meter with 10.3% lime content. He stated that the results obtained when the wind was toward the plant are comparable to sampling results during August 1957. The suspended particulates for the opposite direction are higher than those obtained in August 1957 and this was probably caused by the changeable wind conditions in the area at this time of the year. He stated that the fallout samples collected during the March sampling period were comparable to those collected during the past and averaged 104 tons per square mile per month with an average calcium oxide of 23.5%. He pointed out that fallout samples collected during the plant shut down period showed a substantial decrease in weight and lime dust content. Mr. Percy stated that the staff recommended that a summary report be prepared including the company stack sampling data; that the company sample the discharge from other dust sources and that the company should continue development of additional

electric furnace dust control facilities.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the company was present.

Mr. Thomas J. Waters, Manager, Pacific Carbide, stated there was nothing further to report as Mr. Percy had covered it well. He added that their stack tests showed that they are able to reduce the electric furnace emissions by 83%; however, there will be more sampling and further testing. He stated that they will continue to make progress and will keep in close touch with the Authority.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had any additional comments.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff would like to work further with the company using the information obtained from area sampling. He stated that one problem was that Pacific Carbide's production now was less than the normal production periods.

The Chairman requested the company to continue working with the Authority's staff and that the Board would accept this as a progress report and would expect reports of further developments.

PUBLIC HEARING RE: Proposed Regulations for Open Burning Refuse Dumps

The Chairman stated that the public hearing would now be held to consider the proposed open burning refuse dump regulations; that the proponents and opponents would have an opportunity to present statements and give verbal testimony. He stated that the members of the Authority would not take final action today in view of a request from the League of Oregon Cities requesting more time to study the proposals.

The Secretary stated that copies of the proposed regulations had been sent to all parties who had indicated an interest at previous Authority meetings and to County Health Departments.

Mr. Joseph Hunt, Vector Control Specialist, Communicable Disease Center, US PHS, now assigned to the Umatilla County Demonstration Project, showed a series of colored slides which revealed typical open burning refuse disposal problems created in Oregon, Idaho and California. He explained the sanitary landfill dis-

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posal method outlining the various types of operations, equipment used and the lack of air pollution problems resulting from sanitary landfill. He answered questions regarding the cost comparison between sanitary landfill, complete incineration and open burning, disposal of lumber, brush and logs on sanitary landfill, methods of operation on low land, control of odors and the foundation conditions for building on former sanitary landfills.

Miss Carlie Gilstrap stated that the complainants in North Portland had been waiting for two years for appropriate action to control the smoke, odors and flyash from open burning refuse dumps. She indicated that some improvement had resulted from the Authority's action this spring but pointed out the problem was far from solved. She reported that her group has been in contact with the city and county officials but that little progress had been made as yet. She expressed her concern regarding the possible effect of excessive air pollution upon the increasing lung cancer and other human health aspects and requested the Authority members to take action to protect Oregon communities from the unnecessary air pollution from burning refuse dumps. She then narrated a series of colored slides which showed instances where refuse dumps north of Portland were burning during February to April 1958.

Mr. Walter A. Holt, representing the Oregon Centennial Commission, stated that there was a smoke problem in the area and that their organization hoped corrective action would be taken.

Clara Shaw, Rt. 2, Hillsboro, stated that the practice of open burning of refuse has to be changed and that satisfactory methods must be implemented that will protect our communities.

The Chairman stated that the Authority would now like to hear from those speaking against the proposed regulations.

Dean Bryson, Attorney, representing the Sanitary Truck Drivers Local No. 220, stated that the union was not opposed to a ban upon open burning but was concerned about the over-all problem. He stated that he believed something must be done

but questioned the provision in the proposed regulation that would allow the householder to burn refuse on their property. He suggested that the proposed regulations ought to consider segregating the types of refuse and also include consideration of the total cost to the community for changing from present disposal methods.

Mrs. Ezra Cook representing the City Sanitary Service, McMinnville, Oregon stated that about four years ago the McMinnville dump had been relocated to a site approximately seven miles west of the city and that their present operation consists of intermittent burning and covering. He pointed out that they have no problems since the nearest resident is about a mile away and he requested the Authority to give individual consideration to refuse dump operations which would be preferable to a blanket prohibition.

Mrs. George Heryford, Sanitarian, Lincoln County, stated that refuse disposal methods are necessarily individualized and that due to the rainfall and soil conditions on the coast the sanitary landfill procedure would not be practical.

E. N. McKinstry, City Engineer, North Bend, stated he agreed with the intent of the proposed regulations but if adopted would cause some difficult problems. He explained that the city of North Bend's refuse dump required burning because the strong prevailing trade winds would spread the refuse downwind.

Mr. Gordon Burt, City Engineer of Portland, submitted pictures of Portland's refuse disposal site and explained the operation of the city incinerator and modified landfill. He reported that since the Authority's action this spring the city has been reducing the amount of open burning through increased use of the incinerator. He pointed out that their problems involve the disposal of several thousand gallons of waste oil daily, large quantities of scrap lumber, tree stumps and also a lack of earth covering. He stated that the 1959 budget included a request for eight more employees and equipment purchases such as a chipper and cut-off saw and funds for purchasing excess earth fill. He explained that the Refuse Bureau could provide the type of refuse disposal that the citizens of

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Portland are willing to pay for.

Mr. Gene Fields, Sanitarian, Coos County, indicated that sanitary landfill methods would not be adaptable to many locations along the coast. He also questioned the provisions in Section 4.4 which gave the county health officer the responsibility for approving a variance in the open burning prohibition if it was in the public interest to protect undue hardship. He commented that any change in a city's disposal methods could be considered undue hardship and this section would be difficult for the health officer to administer. He suggested that other refuse disposal methods such as the Dano composting system may provide the answer.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to comment on questions raised during the discussion.

Mr. Hatchard stated that several references had been made to the California activities on refuse disposal to control air pollution. He reported that the first regulation of the San Francisco Bay Area Control District which includes six counties prohibited the open burning of all refuse, excepting for household rubbish, agricultural practices, and fireman training, and was adopted in October 1957.

He stated that the Los Angeles Control District began the control of refuse air pollution problems in 1948 when a regulation was adopted prohibiting open burning refuse dumps throughout the county and that other outdoor burning regulations had been adopted subsequently. He stated that the final step was taken in October 1957 when burning with the individual householder's single chamber incinerator was outlawed. The main point is to recognize that all air pollution control programs eventually must prohibit open burning. He pointed out that several references had been made during the discussion to the problem that may occur since the proposed regulations allow the householder to burn rubbish. He explained that rubbish does not include garbage or similar organic material.

The Secretary stated that the following letters had been received concerning the proposed regulations.

April 3, John C. Stoner, Sanitarian  
Lane County Health Dept.

April 3, Lester M. Bennett, Sanitarian  
Yamhill County

April 7, Mr. Ezra Cook  
McMinnville, Oregon

April 7, A. W. Westfall, Sanitarian  
Tri-County Health Dept.

April 4, Mr. Kenneth T. Adams  
Mayor of Empire

April 7, I. Hartley,  
Mayor of North Bend

April 8, Dean F. Bryson, Attorney

April 8, Edward Brown, City Recorder  
Powers, Oregon

April 9, Herman Kehrli, Executive Secretary  
League of Oregon Cities

April 9, John H. Fasnacht, Mgr. of Utilities  
City of Bandon

April 9, Ben E. Nicols, City Administrator  
City of Myrtle Point

April 7, George J. Spady  
Coos Bay Sanitary Service

April 10, Coos County Health Dept.

The Chairman stated that the comments, suggestions, recommendations would be reviewed and the matter would be considered at the next regular meeting of the Authority.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read the new complaints received.

The Secretary read a complaint against Hopkins Wrecking Yard submitted by Mrs. Yoes.

The Chairman asked if the staff could investigate the matter.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the staff should investigate this complaint along with several others involving the burning of wrecked automobile bodies.

The Chairman directed the staff to investigate the complaint and confer with all

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other parties concerned and report back to the Authority.

The Secretary read a complaint from the City of North Bend, signed by Mr. Herrington regarding open burning by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

The Chairman referred this to the staff for investigation when other activities permit.

The Secretary read a complaint dated 12-29-57 from Mrs. Emma Burk regarding emissions from the Chipman Chemical Company's plant in Guilds Lake, Portland.

The Chairman directed the staff to continue its work on this matter.

#### PLANNING & ZONING AGENCIES PERFORMANCE REGULATIONS

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to report on the development of industrial park regulations to prevent air pollution.

Mr. Agee stated that the Air Pollution Authority has been requested by the Bureau of Municipal Research to recommend performance standards which may be applied to industrial park developments. The Bureau has indicated that a number of cities have requested such information to be used by their planning commissions. This approach to air pollution control is somewhat different than has been applied in Oregon to date. The Authority has approached air pollution control on an area air quality basis. Performance standards as such have not been employed to date. The staff has initiated a review of the literature and has tentatively developed performance standards as the Bureau requested. Mr. Agee stated that the staff expects to continue in this work to develop and test additional standards in the future.

The Chairman asked Mr. Agee how much more time was needed on this project.

Mr. Agee replied that this was an extensive study and would require a full scale investigation.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the time when the staff would have something definite would be determined on the success of getting an over-all research operation completed.

The Chairman instructed the staff to continue the work and to present the recommendations to the Authority for consideration.

BUDGET 1959-1961

The Secretary stated that the present staff consists of 4 engineers, 2 chemists and one stenographer; that the Authority is requesting one additional field representative be added to the budget for 1959-61. He stated this person would make initial field investigations that do not require engineering skill so the engineers can be used on more urgent work.

The Chairman asked if the budget had been submitted to the State Board of Health members.

The Secretary replied that it was still under discussion.

Dr. Erickson added that preliminary conferences had been held and the requests would be considered on May 8, 9, and 10th, by the members of the Board of Health and that he would support the request for the additional staff member.

Mr. Dixon stated he believed it right to have a field man do certain work if it would free the engineer for performing more technical duties.

The Chairman stated that those who attended the Authority meetings recognized that the Air Pollution Authority's staff has more than it can do; there are more requests for work and field trips than is possible for a staff of this present size; and that he thought it was appropriate to ask for the additional man to help on the field work.

MOTION RE: Budget 1959-1961

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that a request be made for an additional field man for the Air Pollution Authority's 1959-1961 biennial budget.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:50 P.M.

The next regular Air Pollution Authority meeting was set at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted

*Curtiss M. Everts, Jr.*  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr. Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

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## TWENTY SECOND MEETING

## OF THE

## OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

The twenty-second meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Wednesday, August 27, 1958 in Room 732, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary, Mrs. Catharine C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, R.E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, J. L. Agee, Associate Sanitary Engineer, R. Ott, Chemical Engineer, R. B. Percy and Edward Taylor, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the twenty-first meeting held April 10, 1958 were summarized by the Secretary. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PUBLIC HEARING RE: Rules and Procedure in Hearings

The Chairman stated that in December 1956, the Authority had adopted administrative rules concerning public hearings and that the provisions of Chapter 717 OL-1957 required considerable revision of the existing regulations. The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on preparations that had been made for the hearing on proposed "Rules for Procedure in Hearings."

The Secretary stated that notice of the public hearing was published in the Daily Journal of Commerce on 8-7-58 and that the Authority has on file a certified copy of the publication and that the rules had been prepared and reviewed by Special Assistant Attorney General, Catharine Barsch.

Mr. West asked if these rules were patterned after the Board of Health's experience. Mrs. Barsch stated that the proposed rules include the provisions of the existing procedures for the conduct of hearings and also conform with Chapt. 717, OL-1957. Mrs. Barsch also stated that the model rules for hearings are subject to amendment by the Attorney General. She further stated that the proposed rules

include the original statutory hearing procedure and the existing administrative rules.

Mr. West asked if the proposed rules had been approved by the Attorney General's office.

Mrs. Barsch replied that the Authority's proposed Rules for Hearings almost exactly duplicated the Attorney General's model Rules for Hearings except that an emergency clause is included so that the rules will take effect immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

The Chairman asked if there were any additional questions regarding the proposed Rules for Procedure in Hearings.

Mr. West requested clarification of the statement, "Ultimate facts sufficient to show that the petitioner is entitled to the relief requested" in Chapt. IV, Rule 3A (3)(a).

Mrs. Barsch said that it required a statement of the facts in issue; that it was not expected or intended that a petition should state merely that someone caused the discharge of an air pollutant, but also that such discharge (or other condition created) constitutes a public nuisance. She said that the petition should contain a statement as to what conditions were created and that a public nuisance were created and that a public nuisance was thereby caused to exist.

The Chairman asked if this phraseology came from accepted legal procedures.

Mrs. Barsch replied that the phrase "ultimate fact" is a legal term and intended by the rule to be so understood.

MOTION RE: Rules for Procedure in Hearings

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Authority finds that it is necessary that rules numbered 1 to 21 inclusive, Chapt. IV take effect immediately upon the filing thereof by the Secretary of State of the State of Oregon and that postponement would result in serious prejudice to the public interest and that the Air Pollution Authority orders therefore that these rules shall be effective immediately upon the filing thereof by the Secretary of State.

MOTION RE: The Adoption of Rules for Procedure in Hearings

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the Rules for

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Procedure in Hearings numbered 1 to 21 inclusive, Chapt. IV, be adopted and that the existing rules in Chapt. IV be rescinded.

NORTH ALBANY RE: Wah Chang Corporation

The Chairman requested that Mr. Hatchard report on the staff activities concerning investigations of air pollution near the Wah-Chang Corporation's processing plant located north of Albany.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the last report was presented to the Authority at its meeting on December 16, 1957 and that several mill surveys and air sampling operations had been completed since that time. He reported that the company had been notified by letter on April 22, 1958 that the fluoride concentrations found in impinger samples collected at the Johnson residence just south of the plant were excessive. He explained that a maximum of 20.2 parts per billion of fluoride was present compared with a normal fluoride value of 0.1 to 1 ppb in a rural area. He stated that in this letter the staff had recommended that the company institute a stack sampling program and arrange to install continuous monitoring equipment which would determine any unusual concentration of fluoride or chlorine being released. He stated that while the company had completed the installation of several additional controls in the zirconium reduction process, subsequent air sampling still showed the presence of excessive concentration of fluoride. In the most recent series 111 samples were collected on a two hour sampling interval between July 21 and August 1958. Laboratory analyses of these samples showed a minimum of 1.12 ppb and a maximum of 20.99 ppb. He reported that a staff member had completed an intensive plant survey on July 21, 1958 and found that the intermittent high fluoride concentrations appeared to result from the mal functioning of process units during production and that more operational control was needed. He stated that unfortunately the previously recommended stack monitoring equipment for fluoride and chlorine had not been installed. However, the company had made several manual stack sampling checks. Mr. Hatchard presented the following recommendations for consideration.

1. That recommendations be made again for the installation of stack monitoring equipment before fluoride and chlorine are released to the atmosphere.

2. That the management take action necessary to assure better operational control so that when a mal functioning occurs corrections are made immediately.
3. That the stack monitoring equipment be designed to actuate an alarm system or otherwise bring the high concentration to the attention of operating personnel.

Mr. Wendel asked if the fluoride was less than that found in air samples collected in the vicinity of aluminum reduction mills.

The Chairman stated that most of the fluoride concentrations found from samples collected on Sauvie Island were within 1 to 2 ppb.

Mr. Hatchard said that occasionally there was a higher value found but none as high as the values found at the Johnson residence station near Wah-Chang.

The Chairman asked if there were methods which this concentration could be applied to reduce this concentration of fluoride.

Mr. Hatchard stated there were but that the specific applications of known techniques for controls had not been completely worked out yet; that there are unusual design problems and that he believed the Air Pollution Authority problems should have a high priority by the Wah-Chang management to bring about adequate control.

Mr. Hatchard concluded by stating he felt the need for stack monitoring equipment was very critical; that individual stack measurements involve difficult analyses and that the company should be aware of any excessive emission in order to make immediate operational changes to reduce the discharge.

The Chairman suggested that in addition to requesting monitoring of stacks the Authority should request that the company provide additional control facilities to remove the discharge.

Mr. Hatchard added that the stack discharges should be reduced to the level that would reduce the fluoride concentrations at sampling stations in the area to less than 1 ppb.

MOTION RE: North Albany - Wah Chang Corporation

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that:

1. That Wah Chang Corporation be instructed to install monitoring equipment on stacks where chemical reactive contaminants are being released which cause

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known injury.

2. That the corporation be instructed to proceed with plans for the installation of equipment or devices which would reduce the discharge to a ~~maximum~~ of 1 ppb fluorides in the vicinity of the plant.

NORTH ALBANY RE: Western Kraft Corporation

The Chairman requested that Mr. Agee report on staff activities concerning emissions from the Western Kraft Corporation mill north of Albany.

Mr. Agee stated that the staff had continued to investigate the operation of the Western Kraft Corporation through plant surveys and area odor investigations and that recent odor investigations have not shown definite nuisance conditions. He explained that with proper atmospheric conditions and wind direction public nuisance conditions were probably still occurring. He reported that the corporation has continued to make stack analyses at potential sources of pollution from the plant to determine the relative measurement of major sources of odor and that some of these analyses have been submitted to the Air Pollution Authority's staff. He stated that the following recommendations regarding the study and control of Western Kraft Corporation effluents were presented for consideration.:

1. The management of Western Kraft Corporation be requested to submit a written report outlining the sampling program that has been used in the past and future sampling which is contemplated, including the methods used, points of sampling, methods of analyses and the data that has been obtained to date.
2. The management institute routine representative sampling at these points concurrently.
  - a. Discharge of the recovery boiler venturi-scrubbers.
  - b. Stack discharge from the digester hot water accumulator.
  - c. The Corporation should submit a report of an analyses of the black liquor and flow rate to each venturi scrubber and blue prints of the venturi scrubbers as installed.

3. Submit future reports of all stack sampling measurements to the Authority when the results are obtained.
4. The Corporation should determine the rate of emission from the recovery furnaces and digesters to the atmosphere.
5. The Corporation should submit a summary of the area odor sampling program which Dr. Donald F. Adams of Washington State College is developing for the corporation.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the company was present.

Mr. E. J. Kirkpatrick, Project Chemist for Western Kraft stated that as far as analytical results were concerned he had talked to Authority Chemist Robert Percy regarding this; that his company will continue to run analyses but that all were not yet completed; that they have completed measurement of three sources out of 5 or 6 already. He added that he had no facts or figures to give today as he had been requested by Western Kraft to appear for Mr. Beatty who is out of town.

Mr. West wanted to know if the staff had suggested to the management it would like all the information which Mr. Agee had described.

Mr. Agee added that the staff has been receiving some data in more or less a piecemeal fashion.

The Chairman asked if Western Kraft had been requested to furnish this information.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the recommendations regarding stack sampling had been included in an interim staff report dated October 21, 1957 which had been sent to the management.

MOTION RE: North Albany Re: Western Kraft Corporation

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the Authority request in writing from Western Kraft Corporation a complete report on stack sampling that has been carried on to date, a report on their plans for future sampling and controls and that the company be requested to submit blue prints of present pollution control equipment and any plans for additional equipment that may be available.

Mr. West asked Mr. Hatchard if the installations that Western Kraft have been using

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are of the type used by other Kraft mills.

Mr. Hatchard replied that Western Kraft's is not as complete as other recently constructed kraft mills and that there are some differences such as the use of a venturi scrubber on the recovery furnaces, etc.

Mr. West asked if other plants were using satisfactory methods.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there is only one other new kraft mill in Oregon and he explained that the staff believed that there was additional odor control facilities that are technically sound that should be installed at Western Kraft. Mr. Hatchard stated that the present control installations are not complete but the staff had not established that public nuisance is present after the last improvement was made.

THE DALLES RE: Harvey Aluminum

The Chairman requested the Secretary to summarize the status of the Harvey Aluminum Company's plans for fume control facilities.

The Secretary reported that the Authority had granted conditional approval of the plans during the last meeting and that the company had requested an unqualified approval based only on the installation since the contract between the equipment supplier and the Harvey Aluminum Company requires full approval before payment is made.

The Chairman asked Dr. C. A. Rochon, Chief Chemist, Harvey Aluminum if he wanted to discuss the problem.

Dr. Rochon stated that his company was not in the same position as other aluminum producers as they are just starting their first aluminum plant but when Harvey decided to build the plant they were fully aware of the problems of fluorine emissions and that this phase had been studied extensively. He stated that in order to be assured that everything would be acceptable to the State they had incorporated a clause in the contract that the system should comply with all Oregon state regulations and that the officials had conferred with the Authority's technical staff and had submitted plans and specification describing the air pollution control facilities. He added that the staff had requested some minor modifications which were made. He explained that the company did not expect an unconditional

approval on the operation since no one really knows how it will work yet. He stated that installation of equipment is one thing and operation is another and that the company wants the installation approved separately. He stated his company had completed extensive stack tests and that samples were split with the Air Pollution Authority's staff. Dr. Rochon stated his company had submitted methods of analyses to the Authority, discussed stack sampling and they have done everything possible to exchange information and that everything is agreed upon except the approval of the installation.

The Chairman asked if it was Harvey Aluminum's desire that the Authority give an unconditional approval for the air pollution control equipment separate from operational performance.

Dr. Rochon replied that it was.

The Chairman stated that a contract was entered into by the Harvey Aluminum Company and an equipment supplier, and that the Authority as an outside party was referred to in the contract and that Harvey Aluminum was now asking the Authority to make a certain statement of approval so that the other parties may be satisfied and receive final payment for the work.

Mrs. Barsch stated that the statute does not require the Authority to give approval at any time.

Mr. Wendel stated to Dr. Rochon that he thought it would have been to their advantage to have determined in advance whether the plan approval arrangement written in their contract was feasible.

Dr. Rochon stated again that they had submitted all requested information regarding the fume controls but that they had never received an unconditional approval for the installation.

Mrs. Barsch said that it is possible that the staff could not tell whether the installation was correct until it has been operating.

The Chairman explained that for years the Sanitary Authority has given letters of approval for sewage treatment plants which are always qualified; that he had never

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received an unqualified approval. He pointed out that he did not think that a state authority could be in a position of entering into a contract with two other parties to say whether an installation is entirely satisfactory.

Dr. Rochon went on to state that the Authority administers a law which requires that before a plant can be started it must submit plans and obtain approval from the state and then after that there are quite a series of regulations.

The Secretary explained that it has been the policy of the Authority in the past to grant only conditional approval on installations and that conditional approval in effect was dependent upon the system operating in a satisfactory manner to prevent air pollution. He added that the Air Pollution Authority's law was different from that of the Sanitary Authority as it does not require the submission of plans as the Sanitary Authority act does; that the Air Pollution Authority's laws say the Authority may require the submission of plans, and that Harvey Aluminum was requested to supply plans for review and approval before the plant went into operation.

Mr. Wendel again stated that Harvey Aluminum has nothing to lose and everything to gain unless the staff became arbitrary.

Dr. Erickson explained to Dr. Rochon that the company would have to operate before the effectiveness of the equipment could be determined; that it was to their advantage to determine the equipment efficiency before making final payment to the installing company.

Mr. R.A. Pearce of Fluor Corporation, stated that his company also would like the Authority to state that the Harvey Aluminum plant control installations have been designed and installed with strict compliance to all laws.

Mr. Pearce informed the Authority that his company is trying to separate the design from operation.

Mrs. Barsch stated that the Authority can't give approval on design only since the Authority must know that the equipment has been properly installed and that can be determined through operation only.

Mr. Pearce did not agree with Mrs. Barsch and told the Authority this was entirely different; that a simulated test was run in May and they plan to continue testing. The Chairman added that if the Air Pollution Authority was expected to give this type of approval for all equipment throughout the state there would be no end of legal complications. He stated he would not clear such an approval and that the company should not expect it; and that the Authority has no obligation to do so. Dr. Rochon asked the Chairman if the Authority could reject plans.

The Chairman replied yes.

MOTION RE: The Dalles Harvey Aluminum

It was **MOVED** by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority delay consideration of any final approval of the Harvey Aluminum Company's fume control systems until it was established that no public nuisance was being created.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

The Chairman called on Mr. Clifton Glover, Asst. Mgr., Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company, to represent his company.

Mr. Glover stated that his company has submitted a stack sampling test today to the staff which had been conducted at the plant and that these tests showed an 83% removal. He stated their production was being reduced to 52% of capacity this month; however, the company will continue the stack sampling late in September to verify the 83% figure. He thanked the staff for locating another source of emission which had escaped the company. Mr. Glover added that the sources were more than they expected so are continuing testing in the immediate neighborhood. He added that these tests were from the lime kilns and that they are studying additional means and apparatus of controlling particulates from these kilns and hoped that within six months the problem will be solved. He added that when the plans are complete they will submit them to the staff for review.

Mr. Glover stated that during the hot, dry summer clouds of dust from trucks had fallen on their complaining neighbor's property. Mr. Glover stated they had ordered paving for the roads to handle this part of the problem. Mr. Glover stated

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they plan to cover their furnaces; that they have a new raw material contract and are working on everything to accomplish the best control.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the staff activities concerning the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's dust emissions.

Mr. Hatchard reported that no air sampling had been carried on since March 1958 and that the data at that time supported the conclusions contained in the staff's report dated October 14, 1957. He explained that in this report it was found that the emissions from the company's calcium carbide production were in violation of Chapt. V, Sect. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 of the regulations. He stated that since that time the fallout station had been maintained and that complaints had continued from the Morrison Oil Company located just south of the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's plant.

Mr. Hatchard explained that the air sampling station on the Morrison Oil Company was in a heavy industrial land use area, but that just south of Columbia Blvd., which is the Portland municipal boundary an open land area exists which is now zoned for multiple family dwellings by the Portland Planning Commission and that this fact should be considered by the company when planning for additional dust control facilities.

Mr. T. Waters of Pacific Carbide wondered if the Authority was concerned regarding the University Homes property. He stated that there are many other kinds of operations like slaughter houses and rendering plants within a few hundred feet and wondered if this area should be used for residential use. He wished the staff to be aware of that aspect and added that when his company had an air pollution problem in the past before controls but they had very few complaints from that neighborhood since the wind was from other directions.

The Chairman wished to know if this aspect has been discussed with the Planning Commission.

Mr. Hatchard replied that it had not.

The Chairman stated that the location of the other plants nearby could be called to the attention of the City of Portland Planning Commission but added that the

staff could follow up this type of project. The Chairman asked if there were any comments or recommendations to make regarding this particular problem.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff would accept the invitation to confer with the company as the plans develop; and that he thought sampling should be delayed until the production of the plant was more normal.

Mr. West wished to know why production was now only 50% of normal.

Mr. Waters stated this was due to lack of business; that in time it was hoped the company would return to full production; that their rate of capacity expressed in electrical units is about 8000 kw. but would be about 4,000 kw next month.

Mr. West asked if the company doubled the present production would they have the same trouble as in the past.

Mr. Waters replied that they had the new controls.

The Chairman asked how many kw. they were operating on now.

Mr. Waters stated about 5000 kw.

The Chairman asked what was the maximum in the past year.

Mr. Waters stated about 6,000 kw, and added that the Morrison Oil Company was the only complainant.

Mr. Hatchard stated this was correct but lime concentrations, suspended particulates and fallout were a violation of the Authority's existing regulations.

The Chairman wished to know if satisfactory progress was being made to solve this problem.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the problem of whether reasonable control installations had been made or not would include economic aspects, land use and plans of the zoning commission for use of the land south of the plant and he indicated that more control be provided.

Mr. Waters stated in late September his company will be getting back to use of desirable raw materials and that the test results in September will be more comprehensive. MOTION RE: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that reasonable progress was being made; that the company was proceeding in good faith and desired

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to complete the controls and that the Authority postpone further consideration until a future meeting.

REVISION OF THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR OPEN BURNING REFUSE DUMPS.

The Chairman asked if the proposed regulations for open burning refuse dumps were still being reviewed.

The Secretary explained that revisions were being made and that the reason the item appears on this agenda was that at the last meeting the Authority had directed that the comments be taken into consideration and that the matter be considered at the next meeting. He added that the staff was not ready to submit a revised draft for adoption; that further investigation was needed with municipal and county officials and others.

The Chairman stated that if this met with the approval of the Authority he would suggest the staff be directed to continue this study in conference with various parties and that the staff submit the proposed regulations for review before the next Authority meeting.

CONSIDERATION OF ODOR COMPLAINTS

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the odor complaint matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated that increasing numbers of complaints are being received regarding a variety of odor problems which originate from the discharges from such diverse activities as pea cannery operations, rendering plants, manure piles, glue factories and others. He stated that a large amount of staff time is required to establish whether public nuisance exists and whether it is within the jurisdiction of the air pollution control statute. He pointed out that many of these odor problems are of long standing, have involved local action and frequently could be handled by the local health department, district attorney or other local agencies by applying existing statutes regarding public nuisance. He stated that the staff investigation of some odor complaints created a problem since it caused delay in needed area atmospheric pollution surveys and our assistance to the planning and zoning agencies. He requested the Authority to instruct the staff as to a future procedure for handling these problems.

The Chairman asked if these could be classified as public nuisances and could the staff refer them to the health department.

Mr. Hatchard stated that many of the problems have been before various local agencies.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if some of these odor problems created a basis for civil action on the part of residents against the offender.

Mrs. Barsch stated they could as a private nuisance.

Mr. Wendel asked again if the Authority had instituted civil action against any offender.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority had never done so.

Mrs. Barsch added that this may be the basis of a controversy; and the Authority should not appear to be instigating anything if it were a private nuisance and attempt to litigate responsibility.

Mr. Wendel said the Authority would not be proceeding properly if it was not advising the complainants what their rights were.

Mrs. Barsch said this could not be done because the staff would then be practicing law and that the staff should not instigate actions of this kind but perhaps the staff could advise local agencies what could be done to control the nuisance.

The Chairman stated that the problem was how to investigate pollution problems in the field that take so much time with an inadequate sized staff.

Mr. Hatchard stated that many situations were of long standing now; that the staff was working at it from a practical standpoint of trying to handle the increase.

Mr. Hatchard felt the answer was for more local action.

Dr. Erickson commented that there were various kinds of odors too and that some could be indicative of a contaminant which would have effects in addition to the odor.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Authority should encourage the staff to use its own judgment as to what sources of air pollution are the most serious and to treat those according to a priority of seriousness and that it is wrong to suggest to the staff they ignore any sources of air pollution.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Wendel and added that wherever the staff knows that

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a particular problem might be handled by local health departments or the police department that this action be encouraged.

Mrs. Barsch stated that the handling of rendering plants and slaughter houses could be referred to the State Department of Agriculture and their attorney could bring action, and the responsibility would primarily be theirs since it was not air pollution alone.

The Chairman suggested that the staff could reduce some of this work by referring cases to other agencies wherever feasible.

#### City of Portland

The Chairman stated that the Authority has on occasions over many years discussed with representatives of the City of Portland the problems that pertain to air pollution within Portland and the city's lack of work in that connection. He stated he would like to receive a report from the staff at the next meeting summarizing the available data regarding existing conditions in the Portland area. He then suggested that at a subsequent meeting the Authority invite representatives of the city to meet and review the problem.

Mr. Hatchard asked if this would allow the staff to follow a priority on some of the complaint investigations.

The Chairman told Mr. Hatchard that if the staff could submit a report bringing the members up to date on the current work he believed then priorities could be worked out.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE: Cleaner Air Week

The Secretary then advised the members that National Cleaner Air Week has been set for October 19, through 25, and wished to obtain the members' guidance as to participation in any activities that the staff might wish to develop in Oregon both on a statewide basis and through some of the cities and other groups who would be interested in using the radio, television and other means of publication. The Secretary suggested that if the Authority indicated an interest in staff participation in Cleaner Air Week that sample proclamations would be prepared for the Governor's office and for the mayors of the cities to issue that week; and

would work with Health Education Section and prepare news releases calling attention to Cleaner Air Week.

The Chairman replied that he agreed with this approach.

National Conference on Air Pollution

The Secretary stated that a National Conference on Air Pollution was being called by the PHS Surgeon General during November 18, 19 and 20 and that the purpose of the meetings was to develop a 10 year plan of action and to outline steps necessary to achieve control objectives. The Secretary stated that the general public, specialists in all fields of air pollution, Federal, State, County and City Officials, Industries and other groups have been invited to participate in the conference which had been planned carefully by a committee appointed by the Surgeon General. The Secretary added he hoped the members would request the State Board of Health to authorize one of the staff members to attend; that he felt the information obtained would be worthwhile.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if the Air Pollution Authority's budget had sufficient funds.

The Secretary said it did.

Mr. Wendel stated he would recommend to the Board that an individual from the staff attend.

The Secretary added that if Dr. Erickson preferred another approach that he would withdraw the suggestion.

Dr. Erickson stated he thought that this is a very important meeting and Oregon should be represented.

MOTION RE: National Conference on Air Pollution

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the members request the State Board of Health for authority to send a representative to the National Conference on Air Pollution.

Planning and Zoning Agencies Performance Regulations

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to report on Planning & Zoning Agencies Performance Regulations.

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Mr. Agee stated that at the request of the Bureau of Municipal Research the staff had prepared a set of air pollution standards which could be incorporated into performance standards for industrial park zoning and that the final copy of these standards were being reviewed for legal aspects. The staff had also been requested by a planning consultant employed by the cities of Forest Grove and Bend for assistance in preparing air pollution performance standards for zoning in these two cities. The staff will continue to work in the field of planning and zoning in an effort to prevent future air pollution problems.

Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station's Wigwam Burner Study

The Chairman called on Mr. Hatchard to summarize the status of the college study of waste wood burners.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the findings from the first year of study were presented at a meeting of the lumber industry officials at Springfield on June 12, and approximately 40 representatives attended. He stated that the project engineers had prepared a summary report which showed that significant improvements in smoke, cinders and flyash emissions could be brought about by relatively simple operational controls.

He stated that the college had obtained a supplementary \$10,000 grant from the Public Health Service Community Air Pollution Demonstration Project and that the project would not attempt to define the design parameters which limits a waste burner operation. He stated that a pilot plant had been erected on the west side of Parker Stadium in Corvallis and that daily runs were being made with varying fuel compositions, air flow, temperature, etc.

The Chairman asked if the findings to date have been publicised and circularized to burner operators.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the college is going to publish the complete findings and they will be available in late September and that over 3000 copies would be distributed.

Area Atmospheric Sampling Surveys

The Chairman requested Mr. Percy to report on Area Atmospheric Sampling Surveys.

Mr. Percy stated that during June and July of 1958 intermittent high volume sampling for suspended particulate was conducted at three stations in the Portland area under different weather conditions. He stated that in August sampling at the three Portland sites was continued including sampling for oxidants, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide contaminants which are considered important in the formation of a Los Angeles type smog condition. He reported that sampling was also conducted in Pendleton during the latter part of August and first part of September utilizing two stations; one to establish normal background for suspended particulate and the other to measure suspended particulate in the city. He stated that additional suspended particulate sampling would be completed during September and October in Springfield, Eugene, Klamath Falls, Roseburg and Medford.

During October plans have been made for a one week of intensive sampling in the Portland area in conjunction with representative of PHS to determine concentration of suspended particulate, fallout, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, fluoride, total oxidants, smoke concentrations and visibility recordings. These area surveys will furnish information that will be correlated with sampling data collected at regular stations in these areas.

#### Status of Open Burning Refuse Dumps in Multnomah County

The Chairman invited Mr. Hatchard to summarize the status of the open burning refuse dumps in Multnomah County.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had maintained its surveillance of the five Multnomah County refuse dumps where open burning caused complaints. He explained that intermittent burning is still occurring; however, two complaints have been filed with the Multnomah County District Attorney's office involving the dump at S.E. 126th and Stark and the Knapp Refuse Dump at 1233 N. Columbia Blvd. He stated that arrests had been made; bail posted and the defense attorney had filed demurrers and that at the present time the matter would be heard in the Multnomah County District Court on September 24, 1958. He stated that the staff was serving as a consultant to the Multnomah County District Attorney's office in obtaining air sampling data and field observations including photographs in accordance with previous Authority instructions.

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New Complaints

The Chairman wished to know if there were any written complaints to be considered.

The Secretary then summarized the following complaints.

1. R. Davis complaining of smoke from Electro Metallurgical plant in Multnomah County.
2. Complaint signed by Mgr. of N.W. Liquid Feed Company regarding Electro Metallurgical plant.
3. Complaint signed by a number of residents from Washington County regarding the Stanton Manufacturing Company.
4. Request from Clackamas County Health Dept. regarding odor nuisances in the vicinity of Oregon City.
5. Petition from 12 Washington County residents petitioning the Air Pollution Authority to abate a refuse and garbage dump at Laurel.
6. Complaint relative to fumes from a mill in the rear of property located on 6535 S.E. 62nd Ave., Portland.
7. Complaints from Gen. Vachon, Shady Cove, Oregon regarding cinder deposition.
8. Complaints from Beaverton, Oregon relating to disposal of sludge from the sewage treatment plant.
9. Petition relative to soot, etc., from Brown Paper & Pipe Company, Corvallis, Oregon.
10. Petition containing 21 signatures registering complaint of Kosher and Sons Fertilizer Plant, N.E. 44th and Holman, Multnomah, Oregon.

The Secretary added that the staff has made every effort to investigate as many complaints as possible but with the number of staff members we have and the other work to do we have not been able to take care of them all. He pointed out that this was an example of some investigations being made on the basis of priority regarding the seriousness of the problem.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if all of these complaints have been acknowledged.

The Secretary answered that they were.

The Chairman instructed the staff to complete investigations as possible and ask other agencies to help.

Clara H. Shaw of Laurel Community stated that there was a severe problem in Washington County regarding an open dump on an 80 acre hillside which was close to the highway and about 200 to 300 feet to the closest house. She stated that people are trying to raise families, enjoy the outdoors but none of this can be done on account of this dump and that air pollution has been a very big problem along with rodent infestation which has gotten so bad some residents have moved away. She stated her group has tried to obtain legal counsel on this problem and for the past week or so have been in Salem and that they are always referred back to the Air Pollution Authority. She stated Mr. Laverne S. Miller of State Board of Health, Vector Control Program, has tried to help and her group had the services of two attorneys who came out to the site one hot day this summer and they claimed the odor was so obnoxious that it alone was enough to convince an attorney to take the case. At this time, she stated, they are prepared to take legal action but thought they would try this petition for abatement first before going into a damage suit.

The Chairman asked Mrs. Shaw if this matter had been referred to Washington County. Mrs. Shaw stated that Mr. Sweet, Washington County Sanitarian, had given her a letter saying this nuisance should be abated and that L. Miller came out with Mr. Sweet to investigate but the Washington County Commissioners claim there was no garbage there so they requested abatement through the Air Pollution Authority. The Chairman asked her if there has been a written complaint made to the County Commissioner in Washington County.

Mrs. Shaw stated that there was a petition with 108 signatures which was filed in the Washington County records.

The Chairman asked if the 80 acres are owned by the county.

Mr. Hatchard stated that no staff member has made an investigation; that the complaint was filed July 23. He stated the Authority has acknowledged receipt of the complaint

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and investigation will be made when other commitments allow. He stated that court action is pending in the local circuit court and that if action in court involved the situation then the staff probably could not make the investigation. The Chairman asked if this was a problem of public health rather than air pollution.

Mr. Hatchard thought so and further believed there has not been burning at the dump for the past year.

Mrs. Barsch stated this is only a partial air pollution problem and this Authority can't call for abatement on rodent and fire hazard.

The Chairman explained to Mrs. Shaw that this agency can not dictate to anyone what to do; that it seems the problem presented is one that is a public nuisance and a public health problem and not basically an air pollution problem.

Mr. Wendel asked if it would be appropriate to ask Mr. Hatchard if the staff could give this case some priority and if found to any degree to be an air pollution problem he consult with the Chairman and take appropriate steps to alleviate this. If this is not then an air pollution problem and is a health problem then refer it to the proper agency.

The Chairman stated to Mrs. Shaw that the Authority will refer this case to the staff for investigation.

Mr. Wm. Templeman, 7302 N.E. 42nd St., stated a petition was sent to the Air Pollution Authority regarding a fertilizer dump near his home. He stated that Mr. Hatchard had checked it. He stated the day Mr. Hatchard called there and since that time the situation has not been as bad as previously when the situation was unbearable. He stated that this manure pile was started about a year ago and it now extends over 5 or 6 acres and that it was only 120 feet from his home. He stated he would like something done about this and wished to know the procedure which will be taken.

The Chairman invited the staff to comment.

Mr. Hatchard stated this problem is the type which would take a series of observations to evaluate and was an example of the staff problem. He informed

the members that his staff was only able to make one field investigation thus far and had found the owner quite responsive and that some recommendations had been made.

Mrs. Barsch asked what the general land use was out there.

Mr. Hatchard stated it is mixed and felt it to be non-conforming land use but that he has not checked with Multnomah County Planning Commission.

Mrs. Barsch wanted to know if others have complained.

Mr. Hatchard said that several residents had signed the letter and that several telephone calls had been received when the odors were especially strong.

Mrs. Barsch wanted to know if there were chemicals to spray on the manure to neutralize the odors.

Mr. Hatchard stated that several companies have masking agents available.

Mrs. Barsch added that the owner of the dump must use every known facility to reduce the nuisance.

The Chairman stated that here again was a health problem that should be referred to the local Health Department.

Mr. Templeman stated they had Multnomah County Health Department make an investigation about two years ago.

Mr. Wendel stated he felt this case was severe enough and that the same direction to the staff could apply here as on the preceding case.

The Chairman directed the staff to try to give this complaint priority and that if it appears to belong in another category that the staff channel it to the appropriate agency.

The next regular Air Pollution Authority meeting was set at the call of the Chairman and the meeting was adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

  
CURTISS M. EVERTS, Secretary  
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority

## TWENTY THIRD MEETING

## OF THE

## OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

The twenty-third meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 PM Wednesday, March 4, 1959, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Secretary, Mrs. Catharine C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, J. L. Agee, Associate Sanitary Engineer, R. Ott, Chemical Engineer, R. B. Percy, and Edward Taylor, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the twenty-second meeting held August 27, 1958 were summarized by the Secretary. The Chairman declared if there were no corrections the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman announced that it was necessary to elect Authority officers for 1959. It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that Carl E. Green be re-elected Chairman of the Air Pollution Authority for 1959.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that Mr. West be re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for 1959.

PORTLAND RE: The Occurrence of Air Pollution in Portland and Vicinity

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the staff's preparation of "A Report on Air Pollution Conditions in the City of Portland" February 1959. Mr. Hatchard stated that during the last Authority meeting the staff was instructed to summarize all available information regarding air pollution conditions in Portland. He explained that the staff had been conducting area surveys since 1952 and that data from air sampling, such as particle fallout, covered a 6 year period. He pointed out that originally 27 stations were used in Portland and that after the first year the number was reduced to 4 representative stations. He reported that

over 50 particle fallout stations had operated at various times to study local air pollution problems. He identified the locations of the existing area sampling stations on a map of Portland which also included the collection of high volume filter samples to identify the suspended particulate concentrations. He displayed a filter sample collected from the State Office Bldg., station on March 4, at 10:40 AM and reported that the suspended particulate concentration was 386 micrograms per cubic meter.

He stated that the report also included data obtained in October 1958 during a one week period of intensive sampling for gaseous contaminants such as oxidant, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and carbon monoxide. He reported that during this period the prevailing meteorological conditions allowed the collection of data that described air contaminant concentrations during temperature inversion periods.

He stated that the report had been delivered to the City of Portland on February 18, 1959, and that 10 copies were transmitted by letter to the Health Officer, Portland Bureau of Health, and five copies were sent to the Mayor and City Commissioners.

He reported that additional copies were sent to individuals and organizations that had previously requested the report. He stated that the summary included in the report showed that particle fallout values exceeded the Authority's regulations approximately 70% of the time at the downtown sampling stations. He stated that the concentration of suspended particulates found during temperature inversion conditions also showed concentrations in excess of the Authority's regulations and that this data was tabulated for the past six years of area-wide sampling.

He stated that since the report had been available for the past two weeks that there appeared no need to summarize each conclusion.

The Chairman asked Mayor Terry Schruk if he wished to present information on this subject.

Mayor Schruk stated that the City Engineer, Health Officer and various members of the Portland staff are vitally concerned with the Portland air pollution problem. However, he stated, that he and others took a dim view of the release of this report to the press and that he did not think it spoke well for good, sound relationship

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of the city and state governments. He stated that the city and state should work together with problems and that he believed the situation created by this report was ironic because the state was merely criticizing the city and was not acting in a constructive, helpful manner.

He stated that the City of Portland had improved programs in many departments and cited the milk, meat and slaughter house inspections as examples of the reduction or duplication of effort that had been brought about by cooperation of the city and State Department of Agriculture.

He stated that it would appear in this "attack" that has been made by the state that the state's philosophy was much different than the policies the city has been trying to pursue. He stated that air pollution problems stem from metropolitan sources and that all should work together on controls. He promised to keep ahead of the problem and take whatever corrective steps possible in the City of Portland with the available personnel. He stated that the state "in its attack had beat down the City of Portland", that the city wants to work with the state and not continually battle. He said the city was aware and recognized that air contamination occurs during certain periods but he thought certainly that the study covered a small period of time. Mayor Schrunk said he had included a request in the 1960 fiscal year budget for employing a staff and that the previous budget requests had not been approved. He stated again that they want to work with the state's assistance and not bickering between them. He added that apparently the state chose to make a big issue of this report in the press rather than discuss it with city representatives which builds barriers that are hard to break down.

Dr. Thomas L. Meador, Health Officer, Portland Health Bureau, stated that according to the Mayor's statement the state's actions had been one of coercion rather than one of assistance. Dr. Meador stated that it had been difficult to get any assistance from the Authority. He explained that the specific statement in the report regarding the relationship of the Authority to municipalities was not consistent with what has been occurring.

He stated that the report is an excellent summary of what is known and summarized it in one report but adds little new knowledge about Portland's air pollution conditions. He said there were no active, specific suggestions presented on how to meet the problems present in the City of Portland, and that is what is desperately needed. He stated, however, that he did not think the situation was as bad as the report presented it to be, but that the city wants assistance and that the city was entitled to it. He added that the state promised it would be provided, if possible, and that the state would take care of situations outside of the city. He stated that after all the City of Portland is inside the State of Oregon. He said that the state is assuming the attitude that it is glad to tax the city in any way possible but unwilling to give assistance. Dr. Meador said the city asked about a year ago for some type of good assistance to develop a realistic program in Portland. He stated even though it meant personnel and time that it should get started now and quit wrangling back and forth.

Mr. Sherman Washburn of 18222 S.E. River Road, Milwaukie, Oregon, stated he wished to speak as a resident of the metropolitan Portland area and that during the past two years he had been close to this civic problem. He stated that in studying the problem he found local government to be a hodgepodge of small administrations. He asked the state to take the leadership and set up the nucleus for metropolitan air pollution control. He stated that if left to communities to solve among themselves that the program would fail.

Mr. Carleton Whitehead, Secretary, Portland Air Pollution Advisory Committee, spoke also as an individual. He reiterated Mr. Washburn's words that the most important and encouraging thing was that all parties concerned want to work together on the Portland air pollution problem. Failure to cooperate, he said, would only lead to disaster for the community. He further stated that everyone should realize that the Advisory Committee to the City of Portland has for several years believed that money should be found for the creation of the initial staff for control of air pollution in the City of Portland. He said to make a start now and then work out the problems as the activity progressed. He added, that, speaking as a citizen and not for the

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city's Advisory Committee, that the City of Portland has a responsibility to help initiate, cooperate and provide the basic staff and train personnel which will make it possible to work with the state towards the development of a constructive program. He stated that air pollution definitely will increase if something is not done now.

The Chairman asked if others wished to be heard.

Mr. West asked Mayor Schrunk if he thought the situation was not as serious as stated in the report. He asked further if the city had any scientific basis for their conclusions.

Mayor Schrunk replied that the city did not and that he did not think the state did either. He stated that there was a problem but if the city always followed all theories then Portland could become a "ghost town" by arbitrary rules and regulations; that 1/2 million dollars has been spent on air pollution control in the city already and that he did not believe arbitrary "hounding of industry by scare headlines was any good" but that this activity should be approached on a good sound basis.

Mr. West informed the Mayor that the Portland report was made on the basic scientific findings.

Mayor Schrunk said that the city has not been able to get technical answers on the scientific basis that Mr. West was talking about.

Mr. West asked if there was any information the staff had that the city could not obtain.

The Chairman replied that the staff has provided all the information on hand to assist the city.

Mr. Hatchard stated that was correct; that the Authority's staff has tried to assist wherever it could and that the staff could not release data until the completed work was available. Mr. Hatchard stated that in following the Authority's policies of the past and present it was not the staff's responsibility to work out specific solutions; that the Authority has responded to requests throughout the state to assist, in any way possible; that the Authority has a reference file and information

for, that was provided. Regarding the question of technical facilities engineering-wise or the cost of materials, etc., the work that is going on now established that assistance is provided.

Dr. Meador stated there had been only about 25 trips by the Authority's staff to various industries; that one of the Authority's staff member had attended about twelve at the city's Air Pollution Committee meetings. He stated that in the past year the city did not ask for help because letters were received each time regarding the lack of personnel and more important pending matters. He informed the Authority that the city has taken care of 250 specific complaints without the help of the Air Pollution Authority since they couldn't get it. He further added that there is one operation in progress at the present time involving 125 complaints; and that it was very active and has to do with odor. He stated the city had asked for help on it; that 4 visits were made and one engineer stated that it was all right at that time but since then the problem goes on and the city has had no assistance at all. He added that he agreed that Portland should have some staff of its own but believed that the city was entitled to assistance from the state also.

Mr. Wendel said that he couldn't understand why this report was regarded as an "attack". He said certainly he could not construe it as an attack; that it was supposed to be a factual report which is intended as assistance to the City of Portland. He said that the manner in which it was made public was not meant to be in an unfriendly way. Mr. Wendel stated that this report was delivered to the city at least 12 hours in advance of release to the press. He stated that if we are agreed that a program must get underway for the control of air pollution in Portland before we have the horrible conditions that are present in other cities, and we have similar potential here, it was important to get started and forget the bickering over the report.

Dr. Erickson stated that he was concerned about the manner in which the city officials thought the release was made. He stated it was his understanding that the city had the report before it was released to the press; and that he felt the Authority and its staff were anxious to cooperate with Portland.

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The Chairman concluded that he thought he was speaking for all and stated that it was the intent of the Authority to cooperate with the city fully; that the Authority and the staff were ready to meet with the City of Portland and consider further the objectives to be accomplished in the control and prevention of air pollution.

PUBLIC HEARING RE: Proposed Regulations for Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to report on the proposed regulations for open burning refuse dumps.

Mr. Agee stated that the first public hearing on the proposed regulations for open burning of refuse dumps was held April 1958 and that the present draft of the regulations was a revision based on comments presented. He stated that the proposed regulations prohibit open burning of refuse wherever nuisance conditions exist and specifically the proposed regulations would prohibit open burning in cities greater than 45,000 to a distance six miles beyond their city boundaries. He stated that the proposed regulations for cities between 10,000 and 45,000 population prohibit open burning of refuse and garbage to a distance beyond 3 miles from the city boundaries. He explained that exceptions to the proposed regulations were included which would allow open burning for weed abatement and pest control, controlled burning for fire prevention and open burning from two-family residences or less. He reported that the regulations provide for a city or a community, which have adopted rules or ordinances controlling the disposal of garbage and refuse, to permit variances to these regulations where no public nuisances are created.

The Chairman asked the Secretary to review the letters received regarding the proposed open burning regulations.

The Secretary reported that letters had been received from the following cities and individuals after review of the proposed open burning regulations:

1. State Department of Agriculture by Frank McKennon, 12-17-58.
2. City Manager of Eugene, 2-26-59.
3. Dr. H. T. Osterud, Director of Eugene-Lane County Health Dept. 2-20-59.
4. City of Klamath Falls by City Mgr. G.S. Vergeer. 2-24-59.
5. City of Bend, City Mgr. W. T. Thompson. 2-25-59.
6. Walter P. Browne, MD Health Officer, Umatilla County Health Dept. 2-27-59.
7. Mr. Adkison, Air Pollution Officer, City of Eugene on 3-2-59.

The Chairman asked if anyone was present who wished to be heard.

Mr. John H. Deines, Sanitary Truck Driver, Union 220, stated he would like to make a report on what happened in Portland since the last meeting of the Authority.

Mr. Deines stated that burning has been curtailed and that several dumps have been closed which created a hardship. He added that there was only one disposal site remaining near the City of Portland where it was legal to burn refuse. He stated his phone rings constantly from people asking where they may dispose of refuse. He pointed out that the outcome of this is that in various areas people are now burning trash and residue on their own property. He also reported that people are installing incinerators because the cost of hauling the refuse is too high. He asked if it was the policy of the Authority to force people to take these actions. He informed the Authority that Portland gets on an average of 500 to 600 truck loads of garbage a day and unless provisions are made for disposal, trouble will be encountered. He explained that it is too costly to haul refuse and garbage 25 to 30 miles for a round trip. He stated that there was need for a long-range study and that his union was now feeling the effects of the proposed rules and regulations; that the general public was not getting any service and all the Authority had accomplished by the regulations for open burning refuse dumps was to make many people irate. He felt he was at a loss to find a solution and no matter what was done there was the chance of arrest.

He stated that last summer his group had made an agreement with the County Court of Clackamas County but that was just a temporary arrangement. He said each individual has to do the best he can with his own project; but instead that he would prefer to be invited to the discussion when the Authority was ready to consider the whole refuse and garbage disposal problem. He indicated that from this hearing something definite should be decided upon rather than just criticism of the existing practices. He emphasized that all that was desired was something workable. He reported that Los Angeles County had done a lot of expensive work on this so why couldn't a similar project get started here. He concluded that he hoped something constructive would come from this meeting so that everybody wouldn't be mad at each other.

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Miss Carlie Gilstrap of 405 N. Russett St., stated she was on the receiving end of this problem and that she represented about 1100 people and was asking again that something be done. She stated that there was a provision that has been made by Multnomah County but that Mr. Deines forgot to mention that the county was establishing sanitary landfills. She said that the night before there was heavy smoke from refuse burning near her residence. Miss Gilstrap said everyone would welcome some kind of regulation that would once and for all take care of the refuse problem. She stated that there has been a long stalling process; that communications have been sent with no replies; that public hearings and discussions have been held and still nothing had really been accomplished. She stated that Multnomah County had provided about 3 months for dump operators to get plans ready but no plans were submitted to the county. She added that the Authority has been one agency that has given some of the best support for removing public nuisance from refuse burning and she commended the efforts of the Authority. Concluding, she stated, that she believed the proposed regulations reasonable and that they do not work a hardship but instead made allowances for exceptions and until something was done state-wide, this problem will go on and on. She requested that something concrete be decided upon right now at this meeting.

The Chairman called on Mr. Gordon L. Burt, City Engineer, Portland. Mr. Burt said he wished to know if the Section 4.4 f was intended to apply to the City of Portland at its remote refuse fill on N. Swift Blvd., and would allow continuation of the same type of operation that was currently underway which included controlled burning of tires at night and tramp lumber and dry refuse in a small burning dump. He told the Authority again that the bulk of the refuse generally goes on the sanitary fill and was compacted; that there is some open burning of casual loads that do not pack into the fill.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard clarify whether the City of Portland refuse dump could continue present burning.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Authority had received no direct complaints regarding the City of Portland's refuse disposal practices; that this location was

remote compared with other dumps. He stated that it was difficult to operate controlled burning since the weather conditions can change rapidly. He explained that the staff had not collected air samples downwind from the Portland refuse disposal site when burning operations were underway.

The Chairman asked if the city incinerator was available for use.

Mr. Burt replied that the incinerator was operating and that at the Authority's suggestion open refuse burning was being reduced. He informed the Authority that the city was including funds in the budget for a chipper to handle brush so it may be added to the fill rather than burned. He said the city had authorized a representative to travel to California to learn what was being done in this regard. He stated that his opinion was that the city had a refuse disposal program which was very economical. He reported that the burning of tires caused lots of black smoke and it was his hope that any smoke would be carried away from town; but if the tires are placed in a fill, air spaces are created and, when a loaded truck moves over the top, the tires move to the surface and that also would cause quite a problem.

Mr. Burt stated that the proposed regulations appear to give the Council the privilege of exempting the Portland refuse disposal site from the regulations.

The Chairman replied that the City Council may provide a variance with procedure if a public nuisance is not created by the burning refuse as defined by 449.730 ORS.

The Chairman asked Mr. Burt if the tramp lumber and tires could be burned in the present incinerator without it being chipped.

Mr. Burt replied it could not be done without a large hammermill that would cost the city about \$60,000. He explained that the existing incinerators are the old beehive type and can not be heavily charged.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Burt if the regulations were satisfactory to the City of Portland.

Mr. Burt said the regulations are satisfactory and wanted to confirm that the refuse disposal operation could continue the existing practices.

Mr. Wendel replied that as long as there are no complaints of nuisance the procedure was satisfactory. Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Hatchard if this was correct.

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Mr. Hatchard answered this was agreeable at the present time.

Mrs. Barsch asked if Mr. Burt was sure that there was no nuisance created beyond the city area.

Mr. Burt said he was not sure and that it would take a court of law to determine that.

Dr. Erickson asked if the city had received any complaints.

Mr. David B. Westby, Refuse Disposal Superintendent, Portland, replied that no complaint had been received.

Mr. Burt explained that several years ago heavy firing of the incinerator was done and if the incinerators are fired heavily, partially burned paper and flyash are discharged.

The Chairman asked the Authority if action should be taken today on the proposed regulations; that have been under consideration for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Mr. William Schlitt, Sanitary Service Company, Salem, Oregon, stated that he had a question about the application of the proposed regulations. He stated that he operated a city dump approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the Salem City Hall or five miles east of the city limits. He asked if the adoption of the regulations for a city of 40,000 population or more to be six miles from the city limits and then wouldn't the county court have something to say.

Mrs. Barsch said that the county court probably would be concerned for a new installation and could be interested in an existing dump if the county had adopted regulations for garbage and refuse disposal.

Mr. Schlitt explained that he has tried to stay within the existing regulations and that they only burn at night when the winds are away from the community.

Mrs. Barsch asked Mr. Schlitt if he was referring to a municipal dump.

Mr. Schlitt stated it is privately owned but used by the citizens of Salem also.

The Chairman explained that the Authority has reviewed and revised the proposed regulations many times and everyone concerned has had the opportunity to be heard; that the Authority will need now to determine an effective date for adoption.

Mr. West stated he thought the 3 mile limit in the proposed regulations arbitrary and could it be stated in some other manner depending perhaps upon the topography?

The Chairman wanted to know if any specific distances should be included in the regulations.

Mr. Wendel said what if it is outside the six mile radius and still creates a nuisance.

Mr. Hatchard replied that recommendations would be made to the person responsible.

The Chairman asked the members if they thought about a year was enough time to provide before the regulations were enforced.

Dr. Erickson agreed and suggested January 1, 1960.

Mrs. Barsch asked the Chairman if he was considering building facilities and the extent of work involved with construction.

The Chairman explained that for open refuse burning no particular structures were required and that these regulations do not apply to incinerators.

MOTION RE: Proposed Regulations for Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson that the rules and regulations on open refuse burning be adopted and that the effective date for prohibition be January 1, 1960.

Mr. Wendel stated he understood that a copy of these regulations will be sent to all interested parties and publicised so that everyone will be informed.

MULTNOMAH RE: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

The Chairman asked Mr. Agee to report on progress at Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company.

Mr. Agee stated that at the last meeting of the Air Pollution Authority a representative from Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company submitted stack sampling data to the Authority. On the basis of this data, and area survey sampling results, violation of the Authority's regulations was shown. He reported that the company was requested to proceed with the design and installation of additional air pollution control facilities and that a plan for a stack scrubbing installation was submitted by the company which would remove particulate matter and lime dust from the lime kiln stacks. He explained that the plan was reviewed and permission for the company to proceed

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with the installation was granted in a letter dated February 24, 1959. He stated that the company management was advised that the plant emissions must not cause nuisance as defined by the Authority regulations and that the company was requested to advise the Authority when the installation had been completed and when stack sampling information would be obtained.

NORTH ALBANY RE: Western Kraft Corporation.

The Chairman instructed R.R.Ott to report on activities concerning Western Kraft Corporation.

Mr. Ott stated that since the last Air Pollution Authority meeting the technical staff of the Authority had reviewed Western Kraft's Second Interim Report dated September 24, 1958 and on the basis of this report, it was believed that the sampling data could be used in the design of further control equipment for their recovery furnaces and digester gas emissions. He reported that stack sampling at other emission sources along with surveys were included in the future activities that Western Kraft Corporation agreed would be done. He reported that limited odor surveys in the area near Western Kraft have been made since the last Authority meeting and that when meteorological and weather effects are not favorable for the dispersion of odors, threshold and definite characteristic odors of the constituents were still present. He stated that Western Kraft, in a letter from Mr. Seton dated 12-8-58, had advised the Air Pollution Authority equipment had been installed to improve furnace combustion control and that the No. 2 recovery boiler stack would be extended. He stated that the staff will complete intensive odor surveys near Western Kraft Corporation and that this data along with other information will be presented at the next Air Pollution Authority meeting.

THE DALLES RE: Harvey Aluminum

The Chairman requested Mr. Percy to report on the Harvey Aluminum Company in The Dalles.

Mr. Percy stated that staff activities in The Dalles included atmospheric sampling for fluorides from stations at the City Hall and the State Highway Department Building. He said that continued plant and area surveys have been made and

Harvey Aluminum is conducting fallout sampling on a weekly basis, making occasional stack sampling tests and maintaining full operation of scrubbers and dust collectors on all pot lines. He stated that Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station was conducting fluoride tests on foliage and other plant life in the area collected from 19 stations in the vicinity of The Dalles. He stated that the information gained from this study will be correlated, at a later date, with atmospheric fluoride data collected by the Authority's staff. He stated one written complaint had been received by the Authority from a resident who operated a farm approximately 800 feet from the aluminum plant. He added that the complainant has been contacted and the effect on the complainant and his property was being investigated. Mr. Percy said the staff plans to continue monitoring the atmosphere in The Dalles to determine fluoride levels and to insure effective operations of scrubber and dust removal system at Harvey Aluminum Company. He recommended that Harvey Aluminum make stack sampling test runs at more frequent intervals in order to evaluate the over-all efficiency of the control system.

The Chairman indicated that the Secretary should send this recommendation to the management of Harvey Aluminum.

NORTH BEND RE: Menasha Plywood Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the North Bend complaint investigations.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the City of North Bend had received complaints from residents near the Menasha Plywood Corporation's mill regarding an excessive cinder and flyash deposition. The city had requested assistance in the investigation of the problem and that a survey and plant visit had been completed in February. He reported that the mill management was currently working on the control of the emissions from the waste wood burner; that a decision had been made to install a new burner that would be adequate in size for the quantity of wood waste. He stated that the new burner would include facilities for controlling the combustion conditions by temperature thermocouples and other devices. He stated that the plans and specifications for this work will be submitted to the Authority for review.

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NORTH BEND RE: Weyerhaeuser Timber Company

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the status of the investigation of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a comprehensive summary statement was prepared by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company explaining why a waste burner was now needed. He explained that in the middle of January 1959 the Pacific Power and Light Company's steam generating plant in North Bend was placed on a standby status which resulted in an excess of 300 to 400 units of hog fuel per day. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company had studied alternate use of the wood residue but due to current economic conditions temporary use of waste burner appeared to be the only solution. He explained that the company had retained the services of Professor M. Popovich as a consultant in order to provide wood waste disposal facilities that would produce no flyash problem downwind from the burner. He stated that Professor Popovich is also Director of the Oregon State College Engineering Experiment Station and that the staff had reviewed the proposal with A. O. Karlen, Mgr. of the North Bend Weyerhaeuser mill and his staff. Mr. Hatchard pointed out that a thorough test of the burner unit, which was completed during the latter part of January had not been made since the mill has been shut down since January 22, due to a labor strike.

EASTSIDE: Georgia-Pacific, Coos Bay Lumber Division

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to present a report on the status of the Eastside cinder and flyash deposition conditions.

Mr. Hatchard reported that a plant survey was made February 1959 and it was noted that the company had completed the installation of an additional new steam boiler which replaced two obsolete dutch oven units and that multiclone type cinder collecting facilities were installed on the new boiler which was operating on removal efficiency of 90-92%. He explained that the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's Coos Bay Lumber Division, included a green cut lumber mill, a wood fiber hardboard plant and a new plywood mill which started production early this year. The survey disclosed that an excessive deposition of unburned wood particles was evident in Eastside particularly during the past 2-3 weeks. He stated that the General Mgr.

Mr. Joseph Stronko, had assured that the company would complete changes in the disposal of wood fiber residue from the hardboard process and cinder dust from the plywood mill so that the material would be burned in the steam generating plant.

Mr. Hatchard explained that the current disposal was through the waste burner.

The Chairman decided to accept the progress reports and requested subsequent reports at the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS IN SALEM, Springfield, Roseburg, Medford and Pendleton.

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to present a report on the status of Salem, Springfield, Roseburg, Medford and Pendleton area surveys.

Mr. Agee stated the staff has initiated air pollution surveys in Salem, Springfield, Roseburg, Medford and Pendleton and that the cities were invited to participate in a joint project to determine existing and potential sources of air pollution. He explained that a city representative will survey sources within the city limits and the Authority's staff will complete survey activities beyond the city limits. He indicated that approximately one day each week will be spent by each city worker for about six months. He stated that the joint report would include sampling information and field survey data with recommendations and would be submitted to each city Council at the end of the six month period. He advised that some specific complaint problems were included in the surveys.

The Chairman asked if anyone from the 5 cities came to be heard.

Three representatives of the Salem Chapter of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. M. Cleveland, President, Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Howe, were present but they stated they did not come prepared to make any statements except they would like to be notified who is going to conduct the city survey in Salem.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the complaint in Salem related to the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company; that last week the staff had started a sampling program in Salem for sulfur dioxide and that traces of sulfur dioxide had been found. He advised the Authority that the staff was handling this problem in the same fashion as other investigations are handled and that the matter was discussed with City Manager Kent Mathewson and that assistance would be provided by the city-county health department.

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Dr. Erickson asked if there is to be one survey of the Oregon Pulp and Paper problem and another over-all survey.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the two surveys will be made concurrently.

ADMINISTRATIVE Budget 1959-1961

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to report on the status of the 1959-1961 biennial budget.

The Secretary stated that in the members' notebooks was included a tabulated summary of the budget and that the Authority had previously authorized the request for a sanitarian for the use in field investigations during the 1959-61 biennium. The Secretary stated that the total budget for 1959-1961 would be \$142,293; and that the budget was being considered by a Ways and Means Sub-Committee.

PROPOSED PROJECT WITH PHS TO DEVELOP PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

The Chairman requested Mr. Agee to report on the proposed project with Public Health Service to develop additional performance standards.

Mr. Agee stated that an application has been submitted to US PHS for a technical assistance grant to develop performance standards for industrial park zones to prevent air pollution. He explained that the purpose of the study was to develop atmospheric discharge standards which can be applied to new industrial developments and that the standards would be used by local planning and zoning agencies. He reported that a conference was held with planning and zoning representatives from the City of Portland and the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington and each planning agency offered to assist in the proposed study. He stated that we have not received notification of the USPHS action on this project application.

NEW COMPLAINTS

The Chairman asked the Secretary to present the new complaints which have been sent to the Authority's attention.

The Secretary stated that a complaint was referred by member R.W. Perry which was signed by Mr. Henry Klindt, The Dalles, regarding emissions from Harvey Aluminum plant and that the situation was being investigated in connection with the other

field work. The Secretary reported that the following additional complaints were received:

- (a) From Dr. D. M. Hadjimarkos, Portland, regarding smoke and flyash emitted from a Safeway Store incinerator, S.W. Vermont St., and that the investigation had been made.
- (b) A petition was received from Caroline M. Bach, 2433 N.E. Clackamas St., containing 105 signatures from residents complaining of air pollution originating from the Simpson Logging Company's plant at 2506 NE Multnomah.
- (c) From Mr. Geo. Blome, R. 1, Box 445 A, Clackamas, relative to odors and smoke in the vicinity of Oregon City and that preliminary investigations had been made.
- (d) Complaint from Carl Klinkenbeard, Medford, Oregon, regarding cinder deposition in Central Point.
- (e) Petition including 832 signatures relative to strong disagreeable odors from pulp mill in Salem and that field investigations were underway. Mr. Hatchard reported that a part of this complaint was being followed up by Marion County Health Department and the State Board of Health; and that Dr. Edwards and Dr. Wilcox had a conference with Dr. Stone two months ago where it was decided that further investigation was required since the complaint included a health question. He stated that postcard follow up surveys had been sent to about 700 complainants and that a county-state investigation was underway.
- (f) A request from Mr. Angus Crawford, City Mgr. North Bend for assistance and field investigation of the Menasha Plywood Corporation's emissions.
- (g) A complaint from Mrs. S.R. Moe, North Bend relative to soot, deposition.
- (h) A petition signed by 184 Springfield residents relative to the deposition of soot, cinders and flyash on their properties. The Secretary stated that the petition was referred to the City Mgr. and a follow up study was underway.
- (i) Complaint from Mr. Corbett regarding the B.P. John Lumber Company, Macadam Avenue, Portland.
- (j) Letter from Mrs. Arnold Hertzell of Rainier regarding objectionable odors.
- (k) Complaint from Mr. Ray Montgomery of Coos Bay regarding Georgia-Pacific Company's lumber mill in Millington. The Secretary stated that this complaint has been referred to the District Engineer for investigation.
- (l) Letter from Mrs. Frank Murphy of Oakridge regarding particulate matter deposition. The Secretary reported that the investigation has been referred to the District Engineer in Eugene.

The Chairman directed the staff to investigate these complaints as other commitments allowed and that he would accept the progress reports and expect to receive additional reports at the next meeting.

Since there was no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:10 PM; the next meeting to be at the call of the Chairman.

*Lester M. Lewis*

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