

6/18/1964

OREGON STATE SANITARY
AUTHORITY MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

This file is digitized in **black and white** using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) in a standard PDF format.

Standard PDF creates PDF files to be printed to desktop printers or digital copiers, published on a CD, or sent to client as publishing proof. This set of options uses compression and downsampling to keep the file size down. However, it also embeds subsets of all (allowed) fonts used in the file, converts all colors to sRGB, and prints to a medium resolution. Window font subsets are not embedded by default. PDF files created with this settings file can be opened in Acrobat and Reader versions 6.0 and later.

AGENDA

State Sanitary Authority Meeting

10:00 a.m., June 18, 1964

Harris Hall - Eugene, Oregon

- A. Minutes of January 30, 1964, meeting
Minutes of March 19, 1964, meeting
- B. Project plans - March, April and May, 1964
- C. Report of Secretary
- D. Status Reports
 - (1) Edwards Brothers
 - (2) Dulien Steel, Inc.
 - (3) St. Johns Motor Express
 - (4) Harvey Aluminum
 - (5) Arrow Meat Company
 - (6) Bigger-N-Better Poultry
 - (7) Eastside Air Pollution
- E. Willamette River Report
- F. Application for program grant under Federal Clean Air Act
- G. Federal Grant Program for sewage treatment works
 - (1) Confirmation of mail vote re: Cannon Beach project
 - (2) Applications for fiscal year 1965
- H. Weyerhaeuser Company proposal for water and air pollution control at Springfield pulp mill.

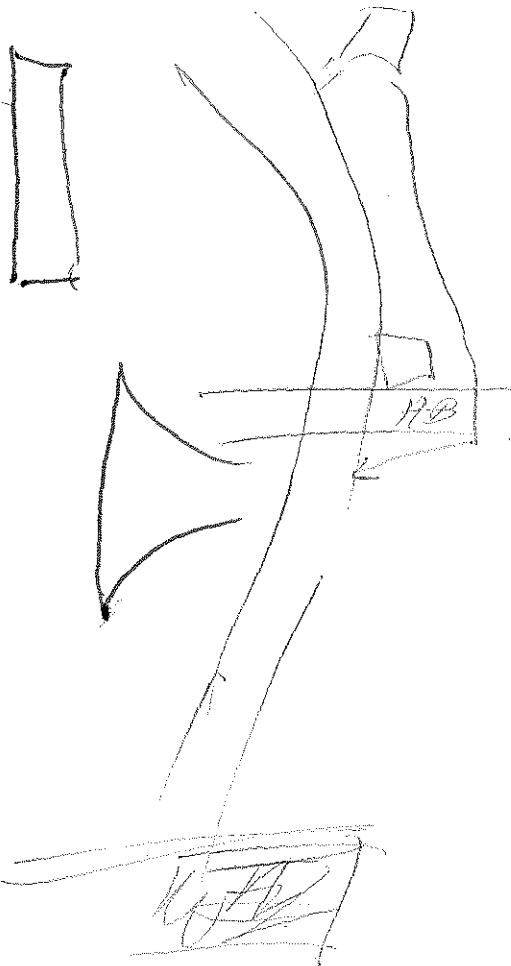
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \underline{20} \\ 640 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ \underline{64} \\ 254 \end{array}$$

6

$$\underline{2370}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 26 \overline{) 700} \\ \underline{52} \\ 180 \\ \underline{182} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



FEDERAL CATEGORICAL GRANT FUNDS
ALLOCATED TO STATE OF OREGON

<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual 1963-64</u>	<u>Estimated 1964-65</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Cancer	35,800.00	35,300.00	- 500.00
Chronically Ill & Aged	127,600.00	113,600.00	- 14,000.00
General Health	151,500.00	105,400.00	- 46,100.00
Heart Disease	89,900.00	88,600.00	- 1,300.00
Tuberculosis	26,300.00	-0-	- 26,300.00
Mental Health	-0-	-0-	-0-
Venereal Disease	-0-	-0-	-0-
M. C. H., Fund "A"	166,861.00	189,475.00	+ 22,614.00
M. C. H., Fund "B"	80,515.00	98,507.00	+ 17,992.00
Radiological Health	19,500.00	24,300.00	+ 4,800.00
Water Pollution	<u>45,400.00</u>	<u>45,900.00</u>	- <u>500.00</u>
Totals	<u>1/ 744,376.00</u>	<u>2/ 701,082.00</u>	- <u>43,294.00</u>

1/ Does not include mid-year adjustments.

2/ Based on President's budget as presented to Congress.

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:

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

<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

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.

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. Quesseth 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. Quesseth 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 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 Co. 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:
- 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 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.

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 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 3600 lbs. of BOD/day and leaving at present about 4800 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 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.
- (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.

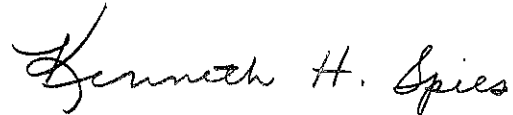
There being no further testimony the discussion regarding this matter was terminated.

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth H. Spies".

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer