

9/10/1964

**OREGON STATE SANITARY
AUTHORITY MEETING
MATERIALS**



State of Oregon
**Department of
Environmental
Quality**

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AGENDA

State Sanitary Authority Meeting

10:00 A.M., September 10, 1964

Room 36, State Office Building, Portland

- A. Minutes of June 18, 1964 meeting
- B. Project Plans for June, July and August, 1964
- C. Empire Lite-Rock, Inc. (water pollution)
- D. Chipman Chemical Company (air pollution)
- E. Manbrin Gardens (sewage treatment needs)
- F. City of Monroe (need for sewage treatment)
- G. Federal Grant Program
- H. Weyerhaeuser Company proposal for air and water pollution control
at Springfield
- I. Activities of pulp mills for control of pollution in Willamette River
- J. Georgia-Pacific, Toledo-Newport
- K. Status Reports
 - (1) Edwards Bros., Albany (air pollution)
 - (2) Dullien Steel, Portland (air pollution)
 - (3) Harvey Aluminum (air pollution)
 - (4) Arrow Meat Company (water pollution)
 - (5) Eastside air pollution
 - (6) Cheney Studs, Central Point (air pollution)
 - (7) Mt. Emily Division, Boise-Cascade Corp., LaGrande (air pollution)
 - (8) St. Johns Motor Express (air pollution)
- L. Legislative needs

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

<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 and 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

<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.
August 21	Beaverton	Highland Park School Incin.	Cond. Approval
August 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.

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.

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.

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) 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.

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. Meierjurgan 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. McPhillip's 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. Meierjurgan, 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 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 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 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 received 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.

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.

Mt. 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.

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.

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

LAW OFFICES OF
DEARMOND AND SHERMAN
687 Court Street N.E.
SALEM, OREGON

ROBERT W. DEARMOND
KENNETH SHERMAN
RICHARD D. BARBER
JOHN A. BRYAN

August 21, 1964

TELEPHONE
364-2283

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Attention: Mr. Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer

Gentlemen:

We have been asked to represent the local corporation which is the owner of Manbrin Gardens sewer system, which serves an area North of Salem, and thus have your letter of July 21st which was addressed to Mr. E. S. Ritter.

We have now conferred with local City and County authorities relative to the problem discussed in your communication and face a significant dilemma in working out a solution.

Undoubtedly, your office is familiar with the problems which have been experienced in the area North of Salem so far as public sewers are concerned, and you will recall that the County Board of Commissioners commenced studies and action to create a county sewer district in the area. This course of action was interrupted when North Salem citizens asked that the process be halted to give them a chance to effect the annexation of the area to the City. Twice, by election, annexation failed.

The record will show that the City of Salem previously tentatively committed itself to permit the connection of the Manbrin Gardens system to the larger treatment plant which the City is constructing in the area North of Keizer; however, the City is not now anxious to permit the connection because of the effect such connection may have on the problems which concern the general sewerage of a much larger area. This seems to leave, then, the construction of a secondary treatment plant as the only remaining alternative, and we have thus secured tentative estimates of the costs involved and find that an expenditure of \$30,000.00 to \$50,000.00 will be required. Unfortunately, it does not appear that such construction would be

August 21, 1964

harmonious with the eventual over-all solution of the sewer problems in the Salem area and, undoubtedly, the plan would become surplus in a short while. Meanwhile, the proprietary company would have no choice but to pass the cost of the plant on to the users of the facilities in the form of higher sewer charges, which possibly would reach to the \$10.00 or \$12.00 per month level. As you perhaps know, City and County officials in this area are meeting and diligently searching for an over-all solution to the sewer problems for the area, with some progress being made toward the development of a master plan to affect some 65 square miles.

Our people would like to have the opportunity to work with the local groups and integrate a solution to their problem with the solution of the over-all problem, bearing in mind that they will accept their responsibility to find a suitable solution at the earliest possible time. This entire matter is extremely important to all of us living in this area and, for our people, we would like to have your permission to continue our cooperative efforts with the City of Salem and with the Marion County Board of Commissioners in searching out and developing the best possible solution for all concerned.

We respectfully request that the previously announced deadline for compliance be reasonably extended, and we will appreciate hearing from you in this regard.

Very truly yours,

DeARMOND and SHERMAN

By


Kenneth Sherman

KS:gm

cc: Mr. Douglas Ayres
City Manager
City Hall
Salem, Oregon

Marion County Board of Commissioners
County Courthouse
Salem, Oregon

DIVISION OF
Sanitation & Engineering
Oregon State Board of Health

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BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON

September 10, 1964

In the Matter of Sewage)
Disposal by the city of)
Monroe in the Public)
Waters of the State of)
Oregon)

ENGINEERING REPORT

Based on the investigations made by and the files of the Sanitary Authority the following information is presented in the matter of pollution of the public waters of the Long Tom River in Benton County, Oregon, by the discharge of raw sewage from the city of Monroe.

The city of Monroe is located approximately 25 miles south of Corvallis on U. S. Highway 99W in Benton County, Oregon.

Its present population is less than 400. 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. A survey during the summer of 1962 by Sanitary Authority and Benton County Health Department personnel revealed at least three other waste outfalls to the Long Tom River. Not all establishments within the city are connected to the sewer and numerous cases of septic tank effluent on the surface of the ground and in drainage ways including ponded septic tank effluent from the high school's sewage disposal system were observed all within the city of Monroe.

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. Field surveys by members of the Sanitary Authority staff have verified that raw sewage spilling into the Long Tom River from the city's outfall sewer has caused serious pollution of that receiving body of water.

The city of Monroe was first requested by letter dated March 26, 1942, from the Sanitary Authority to develop a plan for treatment of its sewage wastes and to begin to accumulate funds to be used for construction of adequate sewage treatment facilities. Since that time the city has been made amply aware of its problem and and has been requested on numerous occasions to seek a planned solution to its community sewerage problem. A chronology of actions by the Sanitary Authority^{5/aff} regarding this matter since 1942 is attached. These actions consist briefly of a dozen letters, two scheduled appearances of Sanitary Authority personnel before the city council and numerous personal contacts with members of the city council all directed towards seeking action to abate pollution of the Long Tom River. 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.

With installation this year of new sewage disposal facilities for the city of Brownsville, Monroe will be the only city in the Willamette basin still discharging raw sewage into the basin river system.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as the city of Monroe has for many years caused serious pollution of the Long Tom River by discharge of untreated sewage therein, 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 is therefore recommended 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.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold W. Merryman
District Sanitary Engineer

Chronology of Sanitary Authority actions regarding City of Monroe sewerage problem: 1942 - September 9, 1964.

1. March 26, 1942: Letter sent to city advising that discharge of untreated sewage into Long Tom River was in violation of state statutes, and requesting them to proceed with planning for sewage treatment construction and to levy either a sewage service charge or tax to accumulate funds. City pleaded "no funds" and requested engineering assistance from the Sanitary Authority.
2. May 10, 1945: Letter inviting city to participate in summer sampling program to evaluate its sewage treatment problem. No reply.
3. September 29, 1945: Letter to city again calling attention to necessity for planning and accumulating construction funds and requesting progress report. No reply.
4. December 19, 1945: Letter requesting that city give its immediate attention to its sewerage problem and advise the Sanitary Authority of its plans. City replied that they were awaiting our detailed report based on our field investigations.
5. February 1946: Staff survey of city's sewerage facilities.
6. February 25, 1946: Letter following survey of system requesting the city to employ a consulting engineer to prepare plans and specifications and cost estimates, and to develop and adopt an adequate fiscal program.
7. November 21, 1961: Following receipt of complaints from downstream residents and fishermen from 1959-1961, staff surveys revealed considerable degradation of the Long Tom River by the city's discharge of raw sewage. Matter was discussed with several city council members and specific action requested.
8. Summer 1962: Community survey by Sanitary Authority and County Health Department personnel revealed pollution of Long Tom River and grossly insanitary conditions due to malfunctioning individual sewage disposal systems.

9. August 6, 1962: District Engineer appeared before city council and fully discussed needs for sewerage system and requested that the city take definite action to obtain same.
10. November 6, 1962: City voted a sewer millage levy of \$1400 annually for 10 years.
11. December 26, 1963: Letter from District Office recapping the history of the city's sewerage problem and again stressing need for a definite program of correction. The city replied that \$1400 per year would be available from the water proceeds to add to the \$1400 yearly sewer levy. It also indicated its intention of giving consideration to budgeting study funds in the city's 1964-65 budget.
12. February 28, 1964: Letter requesting definite fiscal and construction program by March 19, 1964, if possible.
13. Several discussions between present Mayor Lucas and District Engineer H.W. Merryman during past 18 months specifically about the city's sewerage problems.
14. July 6, 1964: District Engineer discussed matter at meeting of city council. Council was advised of Sanitary Authority policy regarding secondary treatment and the necessity of a definite plan for solving their problem was stressed.
15. August 4, 1964: Letter to the city requesting submission of a satisfactory sewerage program by September 10, 1964, or failing this, it would be recommended to the Sanitary Authority that a public hearing be held.
16. August 26, 1964: District engineer personally requested Mayor Lucas to fully inform Sanitary Authority staff of city's intentions prior to September 10.

MEMORANDUM: -

TO : Sanitary Authority Members
FROM : Kenneth H. Spies
DATE : September 10, 1964
SUBJECT: Federal Grant Program

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 18 meeting the grant offers previously made to the five cities of Brownsville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Tigard and Yamhill have been reduced a total of \$21,340, the 1965 fiscal year grant offers made to Boardman, Forest Grove and Salem were \$30,430 less than originally expected and the grant increase to be made for the Aloha Sanitary District project will be \$100,330 less than previously expected. As a consequence, after all the other 1965 grant offers have been made there will remain a balance of \$289,400 for the Eugene project instead of only \$136,150 previously indicated.

The voters of the cities of Dayton and Halfway during August approved the issuance of general obligation bonds for financing their share of the cost so those two projects are now qualified to receive grant offers.

The voters of the cities of Gervais and Joseph likewise during the month of August approved bond issues and so their projects are also eligible for federal assistance. Each of these projects has a priority point total of 47 compared to a total of 46 for the Eugene pressure main project which is now included in the latter city's revised application. The grants requested by Gervais and Joseph are \$15,300 and \$25,140, respectively.

It is the recommendation of the Authority's staff that priority certificates now be approved for the Gervais and Joseph projects and that the Eugene grant offer for the revised project be for the balance remaining after all the others have been received.

STAFF REPORT

Weyerhaeuser Company Proposal for Air and Water

Pollution Control at its Springfield Mill

Sanitary Authority Meeting
September 10, 1964

The Weyerhaeuser Company is well along towards expanding its mill at Springfield from a rated capacity of 400 ADT/day to 1150 ADT/day of unbleached Kraft paper and container board. The new mill is scheduled to start production in July or August, 1965.

The company has proposed, in general terms, to accomplish this nearly threefold increase in production with:

1. No increase in water withdrawal from the McKenzie River.
2. No substantial increase in water pollution.
3. Essentially the same and perhaps somewhat better efficiency in the control of air pollutants. The company has made no claims, however, that it will maintain the total quantities of air pollutants discharged at or near present levels.

The company proposes to effect these results by the following means.

Proposed Means of Minimizing Water Pollution:

1. A single continuous digester of latest design will be used for increased pulping capacity. (The present mill has seven batch digesters.) The continuous digestion process operates at higher solids content in the digester liquor than does the batch process (10% or more for the continuous process compared to about 13½% for the batch process). This means considerably less evaporation load and correspondingly less strong condensates to be used or disposed of.

2. Strong condensates from the existing and new mill will be recycled and re-used within the process to the fullest extent possible. Any increase in BOD to the river is proposed not to exceed 10-15%, and in time to be reduced by continued research and mill trials to present levels.
3. Irrigation of strong wastes will be increased in summer from 500 GPM at present to 1000 GPM after expansion. The net BOD to the river is "indicated" as being thereby reduced during summer, to less than at present.
4. The volumetric capacity of the strong waste equalizing pond will be increased to approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the present pond. (Holding capacity will be approximately two days after expansion compared to less than 1 day at present.)

Proposed Means of Minimizing Air Pollution:

1. The non-condensibles from the new digester will go to the present Vaporsphere and thence to the kilns to be burned. This should cause no problems since the flow will be continuous so there will be no overload on the Vaporsphere.
2. The new recovery furnace will lower the load on the present recovery units. This should give an improvement in the odor and fly ash from these two units. The new furnace is of improved design to give less odor than older units.
3. An oxygen recorder will be installed in the new recovery furnace to monitor the oxidizing combustion zone.
4. The new Cottrell is of improved design and will recover more fly ash. The present units under lighter loading should operate more efficiently.
5. An efficient black liquor oxidation system will be installed.
6. A Chemico scrubber will be installed on both the old and new kilns. The vendor claims these are more efficient than the present system both with particulate matter and odorous gases.

7. The hot well effluents will be stripped of odorous gases in the Bergstrom Tower and then chlorinated before being discharged to the river. With blow, relief and evaporator condensates being retained in the system, the control of odorous gases in the liquid effluents should be better than in the past.

Discussion and Evaluation of Proposed Water Pollution Control Features

BOD loads to the river at present, when not irrigating, average 21 pounds per ADT of product. Average BOD loads to the river during summer low flows are presently reduced by irrigation to 12 pounds per ADT of product. The company now proposes to reduce BOD discharges to the river to roughly $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per ADT of product when not irrigating, and $3\frac{1}{3}$ pounds per ADT when irrigating. It proposes to accomplish these remarkable results by installing the most efficient process and control equipment available, exhaustive re-cycling and re-use of its liquid effluents, and doubling its irrigation capacity.

If equipment and process innovations function as represented, the overall BOD loads to the river will be increased from an average of 8400 pounds per day to in excess of 11,000 pounds per day when not irrigating. The company proposes to reduce these BOD loads to present summertime discharge levels of approximately 4000 pounds per day, or below, by irrigation disposal.

A detailed examination of past data, including river flows, mill waste loads, and biological observations, indicates that 5500 to 6000 cfs river flow may be required to assimilate 11,000 pounds of BOD/day without slime production. Therefore, adequate dilution flows may not be available in the river, some years, as early as April 1 and as late as the end of November. Disposal by irrigation may not be completely effective throughout such extended periods.

It is also essential that summertime discharges not exceed present releases and if possible they should be reduced. Excess slime was observed

in the river in June and October, 1963, and in August, 1964. Experience indicates that the maximum BOD loading that the river can accept without excessive slime growth during minimum low flow conditions is in the neighborhood of 3,000 to 3,500 pounds per day.

The above discussion indicates that the Weyerhaeuser proposals are somewhat problematical and marginal with respect to BOD discharges and may in fact need to be supplemented by biological treatment. Eventual reduction to acceptable levels appears to be technically feasible but may be objectionably costly.

Discussion and Evaluation of Proposed Air Pollution Control Features

In general, the air pollution control features will be the same for the new mill as for the old. The newer units should be somewhat more efficient than the older present units and if the new units are sized to relieve the present overloads on some of the older units, considerable improvement in overall efficiency of air pollution control could result. However, the threefold increase in production will undoubtedly result in substantial increases in the total quantities of gaseous and particulate contaminants discharged to the atmosphere.

Surveys and experience have shown that discharge of particulate matter has not been a problem in the past. Recent complaints of atmospheric odors have been made to the District Engineer in Eugene and recent surveys by the Sanitary Authority staff and the staff of the Eugene-Springfield Control Program, have detected odors in the area considered to be at nuisance levels.

Personal observations and discussions with colleagues who reside in the Springfield area have led members of the Sanitary Authority staff to believe that atmospheric odor intensities and frequencies are now at the threshold of general nuisance levels.

The extent to which an area-wide air pollution problem may result because of the current expansion cannot be readily and accurately pre-determined.

Re-use of strong condensates and stripping of odor constituents from the evaporator hot-well effluents in the Bergstrom tower, and chlorinating these effluents before discharge to the river, should make it possible to reduce or entirely eliminate the odors which emanate from the liquid effluents discharged to the river.

Summary and Conclusions

1. The Weyerhaeuser Company's unilateral decision to expand its Springfield mill from 400 ADT/day to 1150 ADT/day of unbleached Kraft containerboard has created extremely serious and difficult air and water pollution control problems. It would appear to have been more prudent from the standpoint of air and water quality control to expand the plant in smaller increments.
2. Although some increased water pollution is expected at the onset, the water pollution problem can probably be satisfactorily resolved in time, however, some form of treatment of at least a portion of the wastes may be required in addition to proposed methods of in-plant control and disposal of liquid wastes by irrigation.
3. A substantial increase in quantities of air contaminants discharged to the atmosphere will undoubtedly result. The extent of the area air pollution problem that may thus be created cannot be accurately pre-determined. Because of the advanced design and completeness of the air pollution control system and the unique innovations in process, proposed by the Weyerhaeuser Company, the staff has no recommendations for further additions or changes at this time.

4. It would appear that the odor problem along the river resulting from the release of odorous gases from liquid effluents discharged to the river can be substantially improved or eliminated.

Recommendations

The Weyerhaeuser Company has decided to expand its Springfield plant to 1150 tons per day capacity based upon its own analysis of its capabilities to meet air and water quality requirements for the area. It has proposed a plan incorporating new equipment and new techniques which offers promise of success, but like most things new and untried involve uncertainties.

Because of these uncertainties, it is recommended that the Weyerhaeuser Company proposals for air and water pollution control at its Springfield mill be only tentatively approved, subject to the continuing condition that if 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.

In order to assist in evaluating the effects of the proposed methods, and to provide an expeditious and orderly procedure for effecting additional improvements, if necessary, the following further conditions are recommended:

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.
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 shall continue as long as any pollution problem remains and reasonable progress is being made.

STAFF REPORT

Activities of Pulp Mills for Control of Pollution

in the Willamette River

Sanitary Authority Meeting
September 10, 1964

At its meeting in Eugene on June 18, 1964, the Sanitary 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 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 4 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.

Subsequently, in answer to our request, we have received written detailed descriptions of studies, all of which are by now underway, from each of the 4 main-stem sulphite mills. These studies are summarized briefly as follows:

Boise Cascade - Salem

With completion of its new 100 million gallon lagoon, the Boise Cascade mill at Salem now has a total lagoon capacity of 150 million gallons. This enables this mill to store all of its waste sulphite cooking liquors throughout a normal 5-month low-flow period, thereby effecting approximately 95% reduction in its overall BOD load to the river. This is in excess of our present requirement for BOD reduction.

Additionally, Mr. Richard Maley, Resident Manager, has confirmed by letter dated August 27, 1964, that the mill's technical staff has been assigned the task of studying sources of fibre and other solids discharges, and possible methods of further treatment of its wastes in accordance with our requests. He further stated that the study will begin in early September and that it is their intention to have it completed within a 4 or 5 months period.

Spaulding Pulp and Paper Co. - Newberg

The Spaulding mill at Newberg is presently less able to effectively reduce its BOD discharges to the river than any of the other mills. So far this year, they have been reducing BOD discharges up to approximately 68% by lagooning only the initial drain or strongest portion of their cooking liquors. Unfortunately, they will not be able to maintain even this level of reduction for the remainder of the low flow period because of inadequate lagoon capacity. On September 2 we were forced to allow them to pump even less liquor to the lagoon so that they would not run completely out of lagoon capacity before river flows are increased by fall rains.

However, we have been advised by letter dated August 14, 1964, from Mr. S. M. Collier, Executive Vice President and General Manager, of specific actions taken, since our meeting on July 22, to reduce their waste discharges to the river and to make improvements to the mill which will allow more efficient handling and improved disposal of its strong wastes.

He reported also that they have engaged Mr. John Beaver, Consulting Engineer, to make a comprehensive study of their lagooning and fibre removal requirements necessary to reduce their pollution of the Willamette River to meet Sanitary Authority requirements. He further stated that land for additional lagoon capacity has already been acquired.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation - West Linn

The Crown Zellerbach mill at West Linn presently reduces its BOD discharges to the river throughout the season as required up to approximately 74%, by lagooning and spray evaporation of a portion of its strong wastes.

Mr. C. E. Englund, Assistant Resident Mill Manager, reported by letter, dated August 31, 1964, that the company already has instituted a program of intensive study of possible process changes which will result in reduced BOD loads to the river, as well as possible waste treatment and disposal methods. These studies are being conducted by both local and regional engineering and research personnel of the company. They also plan to enlist the services of Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, to develop methods and costs of enlarging their existing lagoons. Mr. Englund stated that they anticipate being in a position to submit a definite proposal for reduction of their waste discharges in accordance with the treatment recommendations contained in our Willamette River report by the end of the current year.

Publishers' Paper Co. - Oregon City

Publishers' mill at Oregon City effects reductions in its BOD discharges

to the Willamette River up to approximately 73%, by barging strong waste liquors to the Columbia River where greater dilution is provided.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, Vice President and Mill Manager, has advised us by letter, dated August 24, 1964, that his company has authorized Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, Consulting Engineers, to proceed with a comprehensive engineering study of its total mill waste problem as outlined in detail in Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield's proposal by letter dated August 19, 1964.

This study according to the engineers' proposal is designed to:

- (1) define the total waste disposal problem
- (2) investigate possible solutions
- (3) develop preliminary design and cost estimates for various waste control and treatment methods.

The study proposes to include both sanitary and industrial wastes and result in a report which will "provide all data necessary to obtain approval of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority and to assist you in budgeting the necessary construction costs."

River Conditions - 1964

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.

Recommendations

Since the mills have apparently accepted the conclusions of our Willamette River report as being valid, and have proceeded in apparent good faith to study ways to voluntarily meet the treatment objectives contained therein, it is recommended 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. At that time varied actions by the Authority might be indicated in response to varied proposals by the mills.

A possible exception to the above recommendation might be to inform Spaulding Pulp and Paper Company, 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.