

2/18/1965

OREGON STATE SANITARY
AUTHORITY MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

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AGENDA

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY MEETING

11:00 a.m., February 18, 1965

Room 36, State Office Building, Portland

- 1A. Minutes of December 3, 1964, meeting *approved*
- 1B. Project plans for December 1964 and January 1965
- 1C. Fairway Estates Sanitary District of Jackson County
- 1D. Engineering reports -
- 1) Grand Ronde sewerage
 - 2) Mill City sewerage
- E. Status Reports -
- 1) Arrow Meat waste disposal
 - 2) Willamette Basin pulp and paper mills
 - 3) Mt. Emily Lumber Co. (air pollution) *limited*
 - 4) Chipman Chemical Co. (air pollution)
- F. Medford Air Quality Study Report
- G. City of Portland sewage disposal
- H. Dunthorpe-Riverdale sewerage project *limited*
- I. Legislation

MINUTES OF THE 104th MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
February 18, 1965

The 104th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 11:00 a.m., February 18, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris Wheeler, Doctor Richard H. Wilcox, Herman P. Meierjurgan, and E.C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Don Morrison, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; H.W. Merryman, Joseph A. Jensen, Fred Bolton, and Leo Baton, District Sanitary Engineers; Bryan Johnson and R.F. Wood, Associate Engineers; Harold Sawyer and Patrick Curran, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Ed Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician, Glen Carter and Ed Quan, Aquatic Biologists; and Howard G. Smith, Assistant Chief, Air Quality Control. Mr. John Amacher, Member, was unable to attend because of his absence from the state.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the minutes of the December 3, 1964, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried, that the action taken on the following 31 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 4 project plans for air quality control for the months of December 1964, and January 1965, be approved:

Water Pollution Control Plans

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12- 1-64	Manzanita	Engineering Report	Prov. approval
12- 1-64	N. Umpqua S.D.	Preliminary Study	Prov. approval
12- 1-64	Springfield	Trunk Sewer S-48	Prov. approval
12- 2-64	Lane Co.	Sewage treatment plant Camp Lane	Prov. approval
12-14-64	Springfield	Sewer relocation	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Fairview	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Beaverton	Sewer- Wilson Park #4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Gander Ridge S.D.	Revision Sheets 1, 3 & 4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Oak Lodge S.D.	Lateral F-3-A	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Sweet Home	Sewer - M Street	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Eugene	Sewer- Garfield between 9th & 10th	Prov. approval
12-28-64	West Slope S.D.	Lateral B-9-3	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Portland	Industrial waste line and storm sewer - Columbia Steel Casting Co.	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Uplands S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval
1- 7-65	Douglas County	Waste Collection & Treatment Bremner Hills Trailer Park	Prov. approval
1-11-65	Uplands San.Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-15-65	Siletz Keys (Taft)	Sewerage system and treatment	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Seaside	Additions to pump station	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Jacksonville	Sewers - Lolita Acres	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Albany	Sewer extension-Rev. plans	Prov. approval
1-19-65	Junction City	Pump station and sewer	Prov. approval
1-20-65	South Salem	Force main - rev.	Prov. approval

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-28-65	Tangent	Treatment plant Elem. School	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Uplands San. Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Springfield	Sanitary sewer S-35	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Medford	San. sewer on Biddle Road	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Linn County	Sewage treatment - Diamond Hill Subdivision	Prel. approval
1-29-65	Monmouth	Sacre's Acres sewer	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Whitford-McKay	S.W. 88th Avenue Lateral	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Lakeview Sub.S.D.	Preliminary Report	Approved
1-29-65	Lake Oswego	San. Sewers LID #88	Prov. approval

Air Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-1-64	Marion County	J.F. Kennedy School Incinerator	Not approved pending further action
1- 6-65	Portland	Chipman Chemical Company	Reviewed air monitoring data
1-12-65	Multnomah County	Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator	Cond. approval
1-21-65	Wasco County	Wahtonki High School Incinerator	Requested additional information

FAIRWAY ESTATES

Mr. Harold E. Milliken reported that in September, 1964, a proposal had been submitted to the Authority's staff by Clark and Groff, engineers for Mr. M. O. Bessonette, for the construction of a sewage treatment plant for retirement homes or 30 duplexes adjacent to the Rogue Valley Golf Course near Medford. In a conference with Mr. Bessonette it had been learned that the policy of the city of Medford prevented him from contracting with the city for disposal of

sewage from his development. At the suggestion of the Authority's staff a sanitary district was formed with the thought that it would be easier to contract with the city of Medford for the purpose of disposal of the sewage.

Mr. Leo Baton, district engineer, had made inquiries locally and had visited the site. It became evident that this district, Fairway Estates Sanitary District, would have to build its own sewage treatment facilities.

An oxidation pond of sufficient size to provide for summer holding and sufficient treatment had therefore been proposed and approval had been given to proceed with final plans since it appeared that such a system could be built which would conform with the policies of the Authority.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the city of Medford requesting that this preliminary approval be rescinded because the city objected to the location of the oxidation pond. Consequently, it was decided to bring this matter to the attention of the Board.

Mr. Robert Duff, city manager, was present to represent the city of Medford. Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Bessonette, Mr. G. W. Kellington, Secretary and Attorney for the sanitary district, and Mr. Gilbert Groff of Clark and Groff Engineers, were present to represent the Fairway Estates Sanitary District.

Mr. Robert Duff, City Manager, stated that on January 8, 1965, the Medford City Council addressed a resolution to the State Board of Health protesting the location of a raw sewage lagoon on the Bessonette property immediately adjacent to the city of Medford, the objection being that if this request is granted others will also be received. He said the city does not want to be ringed with raw sewage lagoons.

Mr. Duff reported further that Jackson County had recently completed a \$50,000 plan for a sewerage system for the whole Bear Creek Valley which would include Medford, Ashland, Phoenix, Talent and all the area to the Rogue River. This, of course, would be a very comprehensive system and would take care of the sanitary problems in the Bear Creek Valley. However, the time required for implementation of this plan is not known.

Mr. Duff then stated that Mr. Bessonette had contacted the Council relative to the formation of a sanitary district to serve this particular area but the city's experience with sanitary districts had been very sorry and as a consequence the Council long ago had determined not to have anything further to do with such districts. He said that the property which Mr. Bessonette or the district proposes to develop can be made contiguous to the city by including some of the golf holding company properties and then could be annexed and entitled to the rights of other citizens such as connection to the sanitary sewer system. The residences on either side of the proposed lagoon comprise one of the finest residential areas in the city. Some of the homes cost in excess of \$100,000, and there is objection to building a condominium type project. A map was displayed and the different properties outlined.

Mr. Duff reiterated that the reason the city does not wish to enter into a contract for connecting the sewage from the proposed development into the city system is that past experience with sanitary districts has not been good. The city would prefer annexation but would not approve a condominium type project. They would have to build single family residences.

Mr. Bessonette then testified that several years ago he had acquired property in the vicinity of the golf course, that he had put the Medford irrigation canal under ground at considerable expense with an eye to eventually developing the property, that not too long ago he gave approximately 10 acres of fairway to the golf course for an additional 9 holes and in return the golf company is required to keep it green and presentable. This provides a park like atmosphere. The property was given with that in mind. He now desires to develop this property as retirement homes or condominium. A trunk sewer of the city of Medford follows the exterior boundaries of this tract. If a lagoon is installed now, at a later date when a trunk sewer extension is available to this property it can be connected without difficulty. It is anticipated that the water supply can be provided from the 4-inch city main now in use. The main objection to annexation is that the city will not approve the contemplated type of development.

Mr. Gil Groff, Clark and Groff Engineers, appeared and presented the engineering aspects of the proposed lagoon. He stated that from the standpoint of operation this facility should be feasible.

Mr. Harms stated it was his opinion that the Sanitary Authority did not have any choice but to approve the plan. He pointed out that the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has just put out a report on special purpose districts which lists the state of Oregon as 30th in size from a standpoint of population but 4th in the number of sanitary districts and 9th in special purpose districts.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried, that the approval of the staff for construction of a sewage stabilization pond for the Fairway Estates be affirmed but with reluctance and with the hope that the area can still be served by a connection to the Medford city sewer system.

GRAND RONDE

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Grand Ronde in the public waters of the state of Oregon was summarized by Mr. Jensen. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the recommendations of the staff be adopted and a public hearing be scheduled before a hearings officer as soon as practicable.

MILL CITY

An engineering report in the matter of sewage disposal for the city of Mill City in the public waters of the state of Oregon was summarized by Mr. Jensen. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

A letter from Mr. Omark, Recorder for Mill City, dated February 11, 1965, was read.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler and carried that unless an acceptable program for abating pollution of the North Santiam River by raw sewage discharges within the city of Mill City is submitted within 60 days, the city will be cited to appear before the Sanitary Authority to show cause why an order for abating this raw sewage discharge should not be issued.

STATUS REPORTS

Arrow Meat Company

Mr. Weathersbee stated that a "firm trial date" of March 2, 1965, at 9:45 a.m. has been set by the Circuit Court of Washington County regarding the case of Arrow Meat Company discharging its wastes into Council Creek.

Willamette Basin Pulp & Paper Mills

Mr. Weathersbee read a report, which has been made a part of the permanent files, regarding the status of the pulp and paper mills in the Willamette Basin. He said that due to the strike last fall by pulp and paper workers and the two crippling floods in December and January, the mills have not been able to complete their reports within the agreed time (January 1, 1965) covering comprehensive studies of their waste disposal problems and proposals for 85% reduction of their waste loads including settleable solids removal. Mr. Weathersbee went on to say that the Authority staff has an understanding with each of the mills as to when they are to have their reports done.

City of Monroe

Mr. Weathersbee reported that a letter had been received from the city of Monroe submitting a revised schedule for their sewerage system improvements. This schedule will meet the construction deadline of December 1966.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the new schedule be accepted with the understanding that advertising and awarding of contracts by May 1966 means that the actual contract for construction be awarded.

Mt. Emily Lumber Company

Mr. Patterson reported that plans and specifications for control of emissions from the boilers and stacks at the plant were given conditional approval on February 9, 1965. The company proposal included control on one boiler and stack and control on six of a battery of ten boilers on the other stack. No action is required at this time.

Chipman Chemical Company

Mr. Patterson reported that the staff of the Air Quality Control Section had mailed questionnaires to 15 regulatory agencies, the Public Health Service, and industrial plants throughout the United States regarding control of odors arising from 2,4-D process. Unfortunately, no new information was gained. This report has been made a part of the permanent files in this case. No action was necessary at this time.

Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers

Mr. Weathersbee mentioned the fact that a resolution had been received from the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers regarding stricter enforcement of existing laws governing pollution. It was decided that no particular action need be taken except to note that the resolution had been received and to acknowledge receipt of same. This resolution has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Georgia-Pacific Corporation

The Secretary reported that in a letter received from Dr. C. Edward Taylor, Technical Director for the Georgia Pacific Corporation, it was stated the installation of the recirculation pump for the lagoon is progressing. It was planned to have the project completed by the last week in January but the

heavy rainfall had prevented it. The company is making similar progress with the installation within the yard for the provision of a sump pump, and is presently considering possible extension of the outfall. The other facilities were to have been in operation early enough so a determination could be made by March or April of this year as to the need for extending the outfall.

The meeting was then adjourned for lunch at 12:25 p.m. and was reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

MEDFORD AIR QUALITY STUDY REPORT

Mr. Harold Patterson reviewed briefly the discussion which took place at the last Sanitary Authority meeting regarding the Medford study on wood waste disposal by wigwam burners conducted by Oregon State University. He stated that the staff had conferred on February 15 with the Associated Oregon Industries representatives and The Lumberman's Air Quality Committee composed of Bob Oldger, Ed Cone, S.V. McQueen, Sam Hughes and Tom Reynolds. Mr. Verner Adkison and Doctor Boubel were also present at that conference.

After some discussion it was agreed that the staff of the Air Quality Control Section should cooperate on the drafting of regulations to reduce emissions from wigwam waste burners. The regulations should include the areas of adjustable forced draft underfire air, overfire air with a variable control and introduced tangentially, a temperature measuring device near the burner's dome, a written log for recording burner exit temperature, draft settings, and operation to determine optimum patterns of operation for varied conditions of fuel and atmosphere, periodical cleaning of grates and general housekeeping, and proper maintenance of burner shell and related equipment. The staff also suggested including that approval of new tepee burners shall be by submission of plans and specifications to the Sanitary Authority. It was pointed out that

if industry undertook all of these improvements, some mills might still be in violation of the Sanitary Authority regulations. Industry wants some assurance by variance whereby they could be allowed to go ahead and make the above listed improvements to effect a reduction of 30 to 50% in air contaminants and not be in violation of regulations of the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Patterson went on to say that since the granting of a variance is a matter of policy and must be approved by the Sanitary Authority, this matter was being brought to the attention of the Authority for discussion before proceeding with further drafts of regulations. He stated that the staff is concerned that if the variance clause includes total variance from minimum smoke, particle fallout and suspended matter standards, there would be no control. He thought the Authority should have some clause to provide for the maximum efficient operation of the waste burner even with these variances to regulations being granted.

Dr. Boubel was then called upon to say a few words. He stated that the values shown in the report show the lumber industry to be primarily at fault, at least in the Medford area, as far as the amount of particle fallout and particulates suspended in the air. Dr. Boubel said he believed that an improvement in the quality of the air can be obtained in the areas where there are major concentrations of tepee burners, but that the lumber industry cannot be expected to put out the necessary expense to gain improvement unless they can be assured that they would not be brought into court for violation of state regulations. The suspended particulate and particle fallout standards which are currently in effect cannot be met by the lumber industry in an area such as Medford or Eugene-Springfield, even though these improvements in the burners would be made. Dr. Boubel stated that he felt the improvement in the reduction

of fallout would be a worthwhile thing to go after, and would be something which could be obtained rapidly, probably within a year or so. The lumber industry would have to be given some sort of a variance to act as an incentive toward implementing the program.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the staff be authorized to proceed with drafting regulations to include a variance to the existing regulations relative to smoke, particle fallout and suspended particulate which would be reviewed on an annual basis until such variance was not necessary.

CITY OF PORTLAND

The following, representing the city of Portland, were present: Commissioner William A. Bowes, Deputy City Attorney Marian C. Rushing, City Engineer L.H. Rosenthal, Assistant City Engineers Ray N. Cruden, Joe P. Niehuser and C.A. Dow, and Administrative Assistant Carl Wendt.

Commissioner Bowes presented copies of the signed contract between the Dunthorpe-Riverdale area of the county and the city of Portland.

The Dunthorpe-Riverdale residents still have to vote bonds and proceed with construction of local sewers. It is not anticipated that the treatment plant will be ready until the latter part of March or April of 1965. The Willamette interceptor that will serve the Dunthorpe-Riverdale County Sewer District will not be completed until 1966.

Commissioner Bowes then stated he wanted to discuss the Stevens and Thompson report on the Linnton-Guilds Lake-Portland interceptor sewer problem. He presented to the Board a four-page document setting forth the intentions of the city council relative to carrying out the recommendations of the engineers' report.

Mr. Loren Thompson of Stevens and Thompson Engineers was asked to outline briefly the three alternate proposals contained in the report. Under Plan A, interceptor sewers would be built in the Linnton and the Guilds Lake areas for bringing the sewage to a point on the west side of the Willamette adjacent to the SP&S railroad bridge where a thirty million gallon per day activated sludge plant would be built to treat the wastes from not only the Linnton and Guilds Lake areas, but also the Ankeny Street pumping station. It is felt that the industrial waste from the Linnton and Guilds Lake area would be difficult to treat and would need the buffering action that would be provided if the average flow from the Ankeny Street station of 20 million gallons per day of domestic sewage were added. The proposed plant would be designed to effect a 90% reduction in the oxygen demand before final disposal to the Willamette River. Plan A would cost some fourteen million dollars.

Plan B is essentially the same in that the Linnton-Guilds Lake trunks and interceptors would be built but instead of the treatment plant at the SP&S bridge, there would be a pumping station which would pump sewage through a tunnel to the existing Columbia Boulevard sewage treatment plant now providing primary treatment. It is anticipated that this plant would be expanded to provide capacity for an average daily flow of 100 mg and a new outfall to the Columbia River parallel to the present outfall would be installed. Under Plan B the Ankeny Station would continue as at present to discharge to the eastside interceptor system. This would require enlargement of the Columbia Boulevard interceptor. Plan B would cost an estimated \$11,462,000.

Plan C is similar to Plan B except the Ankeny pump station would discharge to the new pumping station near the SP&S railroad bridge and would therefore be separated from the East central system leaving the East central system to pick up the existing sewage on that side of the river. The existing plant

outfall would still have to be enlarged for adequate capacity, as also would the treatment plant. The Columbia Boulevard interceptor would not have to be enlarged. This project would cost about the same as Plan A. One advantage of Plans B or C over Plan A is that important industrial property would not have to be used for a sewage treatment plant. The site that is contemplated for Plan A is just north of the Pennsalt Manufacturing plant. Another disadvantage of Plan A is that even if 90% reduction were achieved, 10% of the organic loading would still be going to the Willamette River.

The program outlined by the City Council would be a combination of Plans B and C and would include construction in five phases. Phase 1 would include an 80 million gallon tunnel so if necessary to go to Plan C the tunnel would have capacity for it. As part of Phase 1 a syphon discharge line would be placed under the river which would take 30 million gallons at the present time and a pumping station would be built which eventually could handle the sewage from the Ankeny station, but initially the pumps under Phase 1 would have capacity only for the Linnton-Guilds Lake areas. Phase 2 would include the Guilds Lake trunk and interceptor sewers and the Linnton interceptor. Phase 3 would be the enlargement of the Columbia Boulevard sewage treatment plant. Phase 4 would be the enlargement of the existing outfall sewer to the Columbia River. If it is later determined that the Ankeny Street pumping station should be removed from the East side, Phase 5 would be constructed so that the discharge would go to the SP&S railroad bridge pumping station.

Total cost of the project is estimated at about \$14,000,000. The city now has a 3.7 million dollar fund built up from sewer service charges. It is proposed to finance the project on a pay-as-you-go basis. There will be about \$1,300,000 per year available for construction from the present sewer service charge.

The Secretary pointed out the necessity of conducting concurrently the studies needed to determine how best to eliminate the by-passing of raw sewage from the southeast portion of the present interceptor system because these by-passes constitute a major source of pollution in the lower Willamette. It is expected the program can be completed in 5 or 6 years. The city will be applying for federal funds and would hope to get all the help possible.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as generally approving the plan of action outlined by the city of Portland with the additional request that the city proceed with all possible speed in implementing this plan since it doesn't appear that any substantial benefit would be obtained by having all funds available before proceeding.

CENTENNIAL MILLS:

The Secretary reported that Centennial Mills, Inc., which are located on N.W. Front Street, want to put in a new process which will result in an industrial waste load in the Portland Harbor. The company proposes to tie into the city sewer system but at the present time the city is not in a position to serve them. Based on preliminary calculations, the waste from this new operation would have a population equivalent of about 7,000. The company would like to know whether the Sanitary Authority would permit them to go ahead and start production now or as soon as they can get the plant built, even though the city sewer would not be available, or make them wait until the city sewer is available.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that approval to start production cannot be granted by the Sanitary Authority until the city sewer is available.

DUNTHORPE-RIVERDALE:

The signed contract having been submitted earlier by Commissioner Bowes for treatment of the sewage from this district by the city of Portland, the Chairman instructed the Authority's staff to keep the pressure on the county to make sure the necessary trunk and lateral sewers will be completed as soon as possible.

LEGISLATION:

(1) SB-212 - Certification of sewage treatment plant operators.

The Secretary stated that this particular bill had not been submitted to either the Sanitary Authority or the Board of Health for full-fledged support. Similar bills had been introduced in the two previous legislative sessions and defeated.

The staff of both the Sanitary Authority and the Board of Health are in favor of mandatory certification because it is felt that it would be a means of elevating the proficiency of the operators so they would do a better and more efficient job of operating these very important facilities. At the present time and for the past several years Oregon has had a voluntary certification program.

Under this proposed legislation a certified operator would be required for any sewage treatment plant that served 1,000 people or more or a population equivalent of 1,000 people or more. At the present time there is a total of 136 systems in operation in Oregon meeting that requirement. There are 127 certified operators under the voluntary program who are actually operating these 136 systems; however, that doesn't mean that 127 of the 136 systems have certified operators. In fact, Portland has 24 operators who are certified. Actually only 66 of the 136 systems have certified operators. Under the proposal anyone certified under the voluntary program would automatically be certified under a grandfather clause in the compulsory plan.

(2) HB 1312 - Abolishing the Rogue River Coordination Board.

This is identical to SB 222 introduced in the 1963 Legislature. The Secretary reported that HB 2031 appropriating \$750 for financing the Coordination Board's activities for the next biennium had already been approved by the 1965 Legislature.

Mr. Wendel stated that according to the Attorney General's office the Sanitary Authority could act as if the Rogue River Coordination Board did not exist.

(3) SB 194 - Columbia Interstate Compact.

This proposed Columbia Interstate Compact was approved by the five upper states in the basin two years ago. The only two states that did not approve it were Oregon and Washington.

If this bill were approved it would authorize the compact commission to proceed with enforcement actions and interstate pollution problems if the individual states failed to abate the problem.

(4) SB 90 - Metro Study Commission.

Mr. Howard Smith stated that the local government committee of the House of Representatives met at 1:00 p.m. on this date and considered SB 90 which would authorize the Metropolitan Study Commission to develop a proposal for metropolitan air quality control program. He reported that after some discussion by the Committee the bill received a unanimous "do pass." This bill had previously passed the Senate on February 9 by a vote of 20 to 5.

(5) HB 1272 - Motor Vehicle Exhaust Control.

Mr. Patterson stated that the difference between this bill and the California law is that this bill applies state-wide and does not differentiate between new and used cars, and also provides for no inspection or enforcement. In other words, it calls for spending about one hundred million dollars for control devices without any enforcement clause.

Dr. Wilcox said that he had just returned from Washington, D.C., where they had explored this type of legislation and the matter of inspection had been discussed too. The trend of the thinking there was to support the proposed Federal act introduced by Senator Muskie. Under this proposal the Federal Government would establish national standards and the states would be requested to assist with enforcement.

Mr. Harms stated that he thought the Authority was already on record as favoring referral of this problem to a Highway Interim Committee.

The Secretary replied that this was part of the motion at the last meeting and also to ask the Legislature to approve an appropriation in sufficient amount to adequately study the problem of pollution control from auto emissions.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the members of the Authority express their reservations about HB 1272 to the committee considering it and to the Legislature, in view of the pending Federal legislation and the problems with inspections and enforcement.

(6) SB 242 - Regional Air Pollution Control.

The Secretary stated that this bill had been introduced at the request of the city of Portland and provides for the creation of an air quality control region. The bill provides for cities and counties to enter into contracts or agreements to establish regional air quality control programs, with a Board of Directors responsible for administering the program.

IZAAC WALTON LEAGUE RESOLUTION:

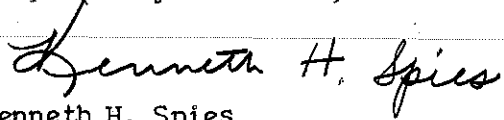
Mr. Patterson read Resolution No. 5 approved by the Izaak Walton League regarding adoption of an air quality control ordinance in the Portland area. The Secretary commented that the city of Portland has received a lot of publicity for having adopted this comprehensive air quality control ordinance,

and the Associated Oregon Industries was honored by an award by the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Association for the part that it played in the development and adoption of this ordinance.

The date for the next meeting was set for May 6, 1965.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary

Project Plans

During the month of January, 1965, the following 17 sets of project plans and engineering reports were reviewed and the action taken as indicated:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
1-7-65	Douglas County	Waste Collection & Treatment Brewer Hills Trailer Park	Prov. approval
1-11-65	Uplands San. Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-15-65	Siletz Keys (Taft)	Sewerage system and treatment	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Seaside	Additions to pump station	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Jacksonville	Sewers - Lolita Acres	Prov. approval
1-18-65	Albany	Sewer extension-Rev. plans	Prov. approval
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1-28-65	Tangent	Treatment plant Elem. School	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Uplands San. Dist.	Mitchell Park sewer ext.	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Springfield	Sanitary sewer S-35	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Medford	San. sewer on Biddle Road	Prov. approval
1-28-65	Linn County	Sewage treatment - Diamond Hill Subdivision	Prel. approval
1-29-65	Monmouth	Sacre's Acres sewer	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Whitford-McKay	S. W. 88th Avenue Lateral	Prov. approval
1-29-65	Lakeview Sub. S.D.	Preliminary Report	Approved
1-29-65	Lake Oswego	San. Sewers LID #88	Prov. approval

Project Plans

During the month of December, 1964, the following 14 sets of project plans and engineering reports were reviewed and the action taken as indicated:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
12-1-64	Manzanita	Engineering Report	Prov. approval
12-1-64	N. Umpqua S.D.	Preliminary Study	Prov. approval
12-1-64	Springfield	Trunk Sewer S-48	Prov. approval
12-2-64	Lane Co.	Sewage treatment plant Camp Lane	Prov. approval
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12-23-64	Beaverton	Sewer - Wilson Park #4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Gander Ridge S.D.	Revision Sheets 1, 3 & 4	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Oak Lodge S.D.	Lateral F-3-A	Prov. approval
12-23-64	Sweet Home	Sewer - M Street	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Eugene	Sewer - Garfield between 9th & 10th	Prov. approval
12-28-64	West Slope S.D.	Lateral B-9-3	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Portland	Industrial waste line and storm sewer - Columbia Steel Casting Co.	Prov. approval
12-28-64	Uplands S.D.	Sewer extension	Prov. approval

PROJECT PLANS

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during January 1965.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
January 12	Multnomah County	Stephenson Elementary School Incinerator	Cond. approval
January 21	Wasco County	Wahtonki High School Incinerator	Requested additional information
January 6	Portland	Chipman Chemical Company	Reviewed air monitoring data

Project Plans

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the
Air Quality Control staff during December, 1964:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Dec. 1	Marion County	J. F. Kennedy School Incinerator	Not approved Pending further action

BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Sewage)
Disposal for the Community)
of Grand Ronde in the Public)
Waters of the State of Oregon)

ENGINEERING REPORT

On January 4, 1963, an engineering report was submitted to the Authority concerning the above named community sewage collection and treatment system. At that time, the Authority members passed a motion that Mr. Floyd Bunn be cited to appear and show cause, if any exists, why an order should not be entered "to abate said pollution in the public waters of Rock Creek, a tributary of the South Yamhill River in Polk County, Oregon." Since the passage of this motion by the Authority members, this problem had not been followed up because of the resignation of the staff member involved. It is now desired to reactivate and follow through with this problem.

The community of Grand Ronde was formally a company-owned housing facility. At the present time, the development is under the private ownership of Mr. Floyd Bunn. The community of Grand Ronde is located approximately 9 miles west of Willamina on State Highway 18, and in Polk County. The community is served by a water system and a sewage collection and treatment facility. Both of these utilities, both sewer and water, serve not only the 32 house development, but also serve an elementary school with approximately 150 students, a nursing home, a general store, a large restaurant, a service station, and post office. Mr. Bunn purchased the town site, including the water and sewer systems, from International Paper Company in 1961. This transaction was made with the full knowledge that the sewage treatment facilities were inadequate and that the State Sanitary

Authority and the Polk County Health Department were actively negotiating with the International Paper Company for improvements in the treatment of the sewage collected in the community of Grand Ronde, in order to abate the pollution of Rock Creek and the South Yamhill River.

Mr. Bunn rents the houses and collects revenues for the water and sewerage services. The sewage treatment facilities consist of a 4,000 gallon septic tank and an outfall line. The effluent from this septic tank is discharged directly into Rock Creek as indicated on the attached map. Mr. Bunn has been contacted by representatives of the State Sanitary Authority in the past regarding the necessity for abating the pollution of Rock Creek. Mr. Bunn has acknowledged the problem, but has flatly stated that he has no money for solving it. Attempts have been made by members of the Authority staff to have Mr. Bunn meet with representatives of the school district and the various commercial establishments in the community to discuss the problem and consider possibilities for cooperative corrective action. To date, we have not received written notice of any such meeting but have been verbally advised by Mr. Bunn that he has been unable to make any progress toward solving this problem.

On January 22, 1965, an intensive site investigation was made of the Grand Ronde community problem. We found that no progress had been made. As a matter of fact, the connection of the waste flows from the restaurant and service station had been added since our last contact. Flow from the septic tank was estimated to be in the order of 20 gallons per minute at the time of the observation and was running from the septic tank, under the highway, directly into Rock Creek. There was evidence of sewage solids on the rocks in the vicinity of the outfall and for about 300 feet down stream from the point of outfall. Slime growth was profuse for about 20 feet down stream and was noticeable for about

100 feet. Odor, of course, was very noticeable at the point of outfall.

As indicated on the attached map, 3 houses are immediately down stream from, and on the same side of, the river as the septic tank outfall. All 3 of these homes take this creek into their yard landscaping. As you will note, the first 2 homes are actually cantilevered out over the stream. The first home is within about 400 feet of the point of septic tank outfall. A farm yard and pasture were observed across the stream to the south from the point of septic tank outfall. Other farms are situated along the streams down river.

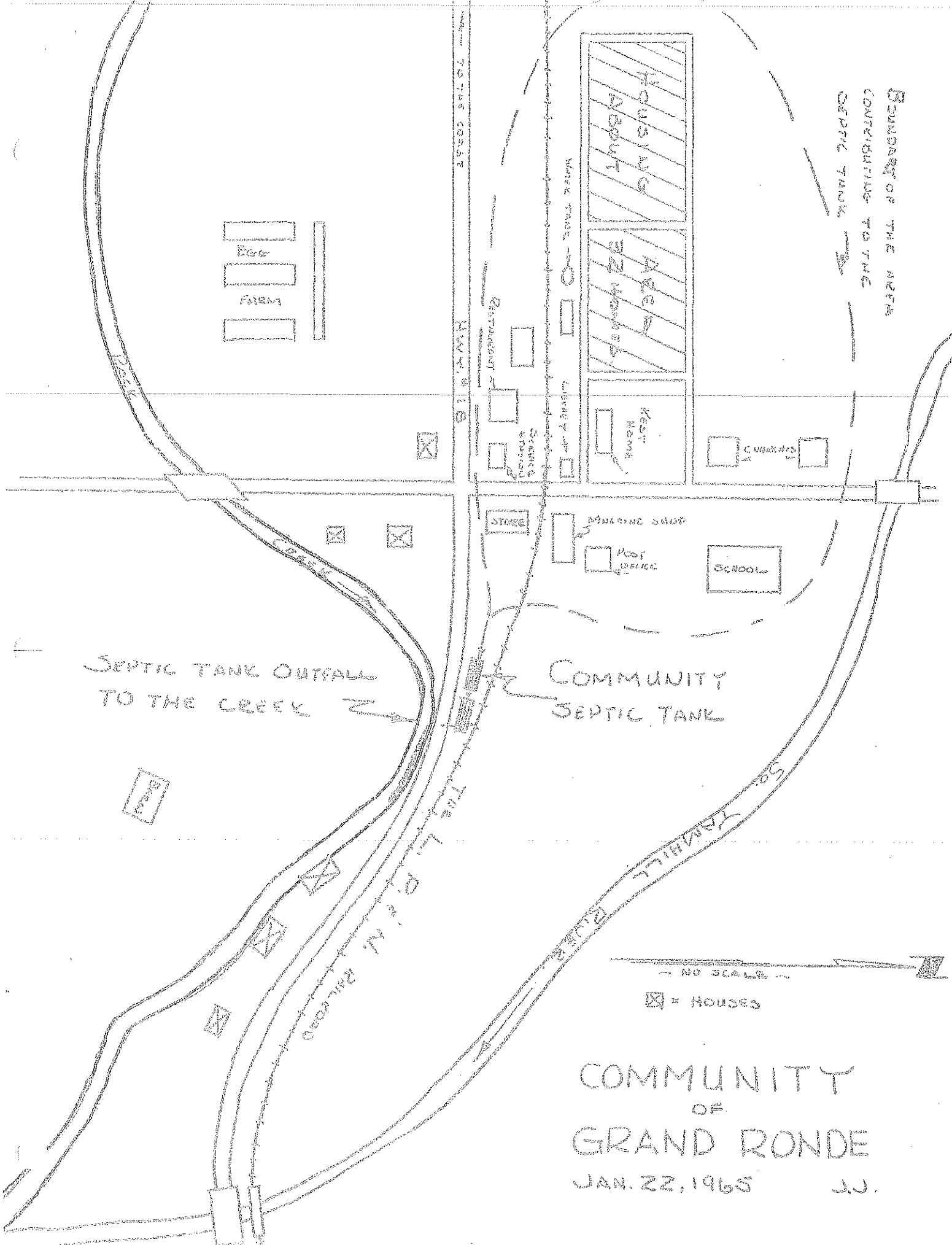
Rock Creek joins the South Yamhill about 1,500 feet below the septic tank outfall. Bacteriological samples of the septic tank effluent and of the river, both above and below the outfall, were collected. There is no question that bacterial contamination exists as a result of this septic tank outfall. These samples were taken 150 feet above the outfall and indicated an MPN of 6 per 100 ml, while the MPN was found to be greater than 7,000 per 100 ml, 150 feet below the outfall. The MPN of the tank effluent was found to be greater than 70,000 per 100 ml. It is to be pointed out that the general public has ready access to Rock Creek in the vicinity of the septic tank outfall for inasmuch as the river is located adjacent to the highway.

Since there has been considerable delay in the action taken on this problem, we wish to ask for direction by the Authority members as to the next step to be taken. It would be recommended that a new motion be made to cite Mr. Bunn to appear and show cause why an order should not be directed to him to abate this water pollutional problem.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of February, 1965.

J. A. Jensen
District Sanitary Engineer

BOUNDARY OF THE AREA
CONTRIBUTING TO THE
SEPTIC TANK



COMMUNITY
OF
GRAND RONDE
JAN. 22, 1965 J.U.

BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY
OF THE
STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of Sewage)
Disposal for the City of)
Mill City in the Public)
Waters of the State of)
Oregon)

ENGINEERING REPORT

For a number of years now, the City of Mill City has been aware that a densely populated commercial area, located along the north bank of the North Santiam River, has been contributing raw sewage to public waters in the State of Oregon. At the present time, there are about 13 separate business establishments that are connected to an old private sewer line that has an outfall directly to the North Santiam River. The condition of this sewer line is not adequate, for at one point it crosses a small stream and is elevated at this crossing. During the last inspection of the particular creek crossing, it was noticed that the line was completely broken in this place. Correspondence has been directed to the City of Mill City on several occasions, asking for correction of this unacceptable manner of sewage disposal.

At our request, the city did have an engineering report prepared in January 1964. This report was entitled, "A Preliminary Engineering Report On Sewage Collection and Treatment Facilities". This study considered the problem of providing complete sewerage facilities for the entire city. Due to topography and the nature of the soil, the estimated cost of this project was \$589,950. The city has felt that this is too great a burden to undertake, since the portion of the town lying south of the North Santiam River does not experience difficulties with existing individual sub-surface sewage disposal systems. Since the

city has determined the over-all project to be too expensive, it has not seriously considered solution to the main problem that exists north of the North Santiam River.

More recently, the city has advised that errors in the city charter prohibit further action in dealing with this problem of raw sewage running into the North Santiam River. These errors in the charter apparently concern the election of councilmen, which we have been advised would make it difficult to legally conduct a bond election for sewerage facilities prior to making changes in their city charter at the next general election in 1966. More recently, we have learned, however, that the city attorney for Mill City has rendered an opinion that this problem could be dealt with prior to the next general election in 1966. We, therefore, feel that action should be immediately undertaken to first solve the serious pollutional problem on the north bank, and consider over-all sewage collection and treatment facilities at a later date.

We have been advised that the Mill City Council met on February 10th and at that time considered requesting that their consulting engineer be asked to determine the cost of studying the problem area on the north bank of the North Santiam River. This does not appear, however, to mean that solution is at hand, for if the estimated cost of the study is too high, we would guess that the study would not be carried out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the Sanitary Authority staff has been working with the city council since 1962 requesting abatement of the raw sewage discharge to the North Santiam River and since no tangible progress has been made toward abating this discharge, it is recommended that unless an acceptable program for abating pollution of the

North Santiam River by raw sewage discharges within the city of Mill City, is submitted within 60 days, the city be cited before the Sanitary Authority to show cause why an order for abating this raw sewage discharge should not be issued. It is the staff's opinion that we should look to the City of Mill City to provide solution to this pollutional problem as it would seem that this would fall as a function of city government and not as an individual property owner's responsibility.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of February, 1965.

J. A. Jensen
District Sanitary Engineer

To: Sanitary Authority Members
From: Ely J. Weathersbee
Date: February 17, 1965
Subject: Status of Willamette Basin Pulp and Paper Mill Reports

Under informal agreements reached in conference with each of the mills in 1964, each mill was to undertake a comprehensive study of its waste disposal problem and submit by January 1, 1965, a report and proposal for 85% reduction of its waste loads and including settleable solids removal.

Due to the strike last fall by pulp and paper mill workers and the two crippling floods in December, 1964, and January, 1965, the mills have not been able to complete their reports within the agreed time.

The present status of each mill's report is as follows:

1. BOISE CASCADE, Salem - Mr. Richard Malsey, Mill Manager, informed me by telephone February 10, 1965, that their report is being finalized and that they will be ready to sit down and discuss it with us by March 15, 1965.
2. SPAULDING PULP AND PAPER, Newberg - Mr. Sid Collier, Mill Manager, informed me by telephone February 10, 1965, that they have already made considerable costly improvements at their mill which will reduce their losses and permit better control of their wastes, and that engineering and cost data have been developed for expanding their present lagoon. He stated that the amount of work they would be able to do would depend upon the availability of funds, which according to him are very limited especially in view of the recent flood damage. He is taking the engineering and cost data back east this week to discuss them with the home office, after which he will be better able to tell us what they can do. He suggested that we meet again after he has returned.
3. CROWN ZELLERBACH, West Linn - Mr. Clarence England, Assistant Resident Manager, called Mr. Spies January 25, 1965, and informed him that due to the strike, flood problems and disappointing results with some of their proposed treatment methods, they would not be able to assemble all of the facts they need to make a report to us before the end of March. This request for an extension of time was granted.
4. PUBLISHERS PAPER, Oregon City - Mr. Jim Wilson, Mill Manager, informed me by telephone February 10, 1965, that they had received the report from their consulting engineers, but had not had an opportunity to discuss it with them. They propose to go over the report with their engineers this week and will submit a status report to us immediately thereafter.

Although the mills have not met the agreed on deadline of January 1, 1965, there appears to have been good cause for the delays. We still have every reason to believe that they are proceeding in good faith to live up to our requests for studies and reports as they previously had agreed to do.

85%
pollution
Willamette River

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Members of State Sanitary Authority

Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman
Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Member
Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, Member
Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan, Member

Mr. B. A. McPhillips, Member
Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr., Member
Mr. John Anacher, Member

FROM : H. M. Patterson

DATE : February 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Chipman Chemical Company

In order to further evaluate the progress made by Chipman Chemical Company in the control of odors arising from the 2,4-D process, the staff prepared and mailed the attached questionnaire to 15 regulatory agencies, Public Health Service, and industrial plants throughout the United States where 2,4-D or related compounds were produced.

Conclusion:

No new information was obtained relative to treatment methods or control of odors arising from the 2,4-D process. The methods of control (i.e., the ducting of individual sources to an alkali scrubber and good housekeeping practices) employed by Chipman Chemical Company are the methods employed at other plants. No one indicated a monitoring program in use as complete as has been proposed by Chipman Chemical Company.

The use of the questionnaire did not yield consistent responses. Of the questionnaires mailed, ten were returned; however, the response to the individual questions was not complete. (see attached summary)

The questionnaire and responses do not reflect the influence of local topography, meteorology, regulatory programs, or number of people that could be affected by the transport of odors.

Attachment

OSBH:ACC
2/15/65-15

Air Quality Control Section
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1100 S.W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

2,4-Dichloroacetoxy Acetic Acid Production (2,4-D)
As a Source of Air Pollution

Questionnaire

Summary of Responses

Name of Industry All Questionnaires - 10 Returned
Address _____
Person to Contact (if known) _____

Yes No Uncertain

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Does the industrial production of 2,4-D and/or related chlorinated compounds emit noticeable amounts of odor into the atmosphere? | (4) | (2) | (0) |
| 2. In your opinion are these chemical pollutants in sufficient concentrations to cause: | | | |
| a. Measurable discomfort or inconvenience to residents? | (2) | (4) | (0) |
| b. Damage to vegetation? (lawns, crops, flowers, etc.) | (1) | (4) | (1) |
| c. Occasional odor in non-misuse category? | (2) | (3) | (0) |
| d. Other (please specify) | | | |
| 3. Have you received complaints regarding air pollution effects from this source in the last two years? | (2) | (5) | (0) |
| 4. Are the air pollution effects, if any, seasonal? | (4) | (1) | (0) |
| 5. Have any steps been taken to control the chemical emissions? Please describe: | (5) | (0) | (1) |

Return in self-addressed envelope to:

Signed: _____

H. M. Patterson, Chief
Air Quality Control Section
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon

Title: _____

NOTE: Please use reverse side if additional comments regarding this industry are desirable.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
 AIR QUALITY CONTROL
 1400 S. W. 5th Ave.
 Portland, Oregon

2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid Production
 as a Source of Air Pollution in the United States
 An Inventory

(based upon an evaluation of information received from governmental agencies and industry)

Company	Air Pollution Effects			Air Pollution Control
	Human	Vegetation	Known complaints (to industry or agency)	
Chipman Chemical Co. Portland, Oregon	Occasional odor	None	Occasional	Negative industrial local exhaust ventilation to designed caustic scrubber tower. Strict operational and maintenance procedure. Treatment of liquid effluent for odor control.
Monsanto Chemical Co. St. Louis, Missouri	None	None	None	Not known.
Thompson-Hayward Chem. Co. Kansas City, Kansas	None	None	None	Yes (type unknown).
Diamond Alkali Chemical Co., Painesville, Ohio	Not known	None	None	Not known.
Hercules Powder Co. Jacksonville, Ark.	Definite Nuisance	Unknown	Yes	Negative industrial local exhaust ventilation to caustic washes. Good housekeeping and maintenance.
Dow Chemical Co. Midland, Michigan	Nuisance	Yes	Yes	Venting direct to atmosphere. Rely upon air dispersion.
Diamond Alkali Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.	Occasional odor	None	None	Each separate potential air pollution source is vented through a reflux condenser, water and/or caustic scrubber, all sources subsequently vented via main exhaust manifold to caustic scrubber.
Thompson Chemical Co. St. Louis, Missouri	None	None	None	Negative draft venting to condensers and water washer.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Members of State Sanitary Authority

Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman

Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Member

Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, Member

Mr. Herman P. Meierjürgen, Member

Mr. B. A. McPhillips, Member

Mr. Edward C. Harns, Jr., Member

Mr. John Amacher, Member

FROM : H. M. Patterson

DATE : February 18, 1965

SUBJECT: AP-6 Union County - Boise Cascade Division
Mt. Emily Division, La Grande

Plans and specifications for control of emissions from the boilers and stacks at the plant were given conditional approval on February 9, 1965.

The company proposal included control on one boiler and stack and control on six of a battery of ten boilers on the other stack.

OSEH:AQC
2/15/65-15

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Members of State Sanitary Authority

Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman Mr. E. A. McPhillips, Member
Dr. Richard H. Wilcox, Member Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr., Member
Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, Member Mr. John Anscher, Member
Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan, Member

FROM : H. N. Patterson

DATE : February 18, 1965

SUBJECT: AP-7 The Dalles, Harvey Aluminum Company

The Ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco ordered U. S. District Judge John F. Kilksany to take more evidence on the amount of fluorides emitted by Harvey Aluminum Company's reduction plant at The Dalles.

The company submitted affidavits stating that the plant had cut the amount of fluorides emitted from 1300 pounds per day in August 1963 to 610 pounds a day last November.

(The above is an excerpt from the Oregonian, February 12, 1965.)

Our monitoring station at The Dalles has not shown significant reductions during the periods operated in 1963 and 1964.

We received a request for assistance from the County Extension Agent, John R. Thiennes, relative to alleged damage to cattle on the Marsh Ranch southwest of the plant. Dr. Monroe Holmes conducted a preliminary survey on February 3 and 4 and will conduct a joint survey with Harvey Aluminum representatives on February 17 and 18 of all cattle on the Marsh Ranch.

OSBH:AQC
2/16/65-15

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
Air Quality Control
1100 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

To : Members of the Sanitary Authority
From : Air Quality Staff
Date : February 18, 1965
Subject: Medford Study (Ap-5 Wigwam Waste Burner Regulations)

On February 15, 1965 the Air Quality Control staff and Don Morrison met with the Associated Oregon Industries representative and the Lumberman's Air Quality Committee composed of the following:

Bob Olinger	A.O.I. (staff)
Ed Cone	A.O.I. and Cone Lumber Co. (Eugene)
S. V. McQueen	A.O.I. and Kogap Mfg. Co. (Medford)
Sam E. Hughes	Giustina Bros. and A.O.I. (Eugene)
Tom Reynolds, Jr.	Spalding & Son, Inc., & A.O.I. (Grants Pass)

Also present were Verner Adkison of the Eugene-Springfield program and Richard Boubel of Oregon State University.

After some discussion it was agreed that we would further cooperate on the drafting of regulations to control and reduce the emissions from wigwam waste burners. The regulations would include the areas of:

1. Adjustable forced draft underfire air.
2. Overfire air with a variable control and introduced tangentially.
3. A temperature measuring device near the burner's dome.
4. A written log for recording burner exit temperature, draft settings, and operation to determine optimum patterns of operation for varied conditions of fuel and atmosphere.
5. Periodical cleaning of grates and general housekeeping.
6. Proper maintenance of burner shell and related equipment.

Our staff included that control of new burners should be by submission of plans and specifications for review of the Sanitary Authority, the latter may not apply to replacement burners at existing mills.

In order for the industry to undertake these improvements, it was the feeling of those present that while the improvements may reduce air contaminants from 30 to 50 per cent, the individual waste burners, individually or collectively, will still be in violation of our regulations pertaining to smoke discharge, particle fallout, and suspended particulate matter.

It was therefore proposed that the regulations include a variance to the existing regulations relative to smoke, particle fallout, and suspended particulate which would be reviewed on an annual basis and renewed on an annual basis until such variance was not necessary because of better methods of utilization of wastes and/or alternative methods in combustion practices.

Since the granting of a variance is a matter of policy and must be approved by the Sanitary Authority, this matter has been brought to the attention of the Authority for discussion before proceeding with further drafts of regulations.

REC'D
FEB 15 1965
Air Pollution

RESOLUTION NO. 5

WHEREAS, atmospheric conditions which could create harmful air pollution in the Portland area exist about two-thirds of the time, and

WHEREAS, the annual economic loss from air pollution in the metropolitan area amounts to several million dollars annually, and

WHEREAS, the Willamette Valley has the potential for serious air pollution problems and lacks only high rates of emissions for critical problems now and

WHEREAS, the City of Portland has been aware of this threat to clean air and began working on a code in 1954, and the City Council adopted a new Air Quality Control Ordinance in February 1964, and

WHEREAS, the Associated Oregon Industries Air Quality Committee, working cooperatively with the Health Bureau, City of Portland, drafted the code which was unanimously adopted by the City Council without opposition from any quarter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, at its annual convention this 29th day of November, 1964, express its wholehearted appreciation to the Associated Oregon Industries Air Quality Committee, and the Portland City Council, for an example of effective industry and government cooperation, in establishing in progressive program for maintaining pur air for the public health and welfare of the people of the City of Portland.

RESOLUTION NO. 5 cont.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board is directed to forward copies of this resolution to Mayor Terry D. Schrank, Co. Thomas L. Meador, City Health Officer, Mr. Richard E. Hatcher, Air Quality Control Officer, State Sanitary Authority, and the following members of the Associated Oregon Industries' Air

Quality Committee:

R. H. Blackmore, Union Carbide Metals Co.

Charles F. Dubs, Morris P. Kirk & Sons

M. L. Richardson, Standard Oil Co. of Calif.

Harold W. Zeh, Reynolds Metal Co.

Thomas C. Don^ena, Legal Counsel, AOI

Submitted by: Robert W. Harris,

Chairman, Clean Waters and Air

Pollution Committee.

from

K J Hughes

3715 NK 1-16 261-4788

7/1/80