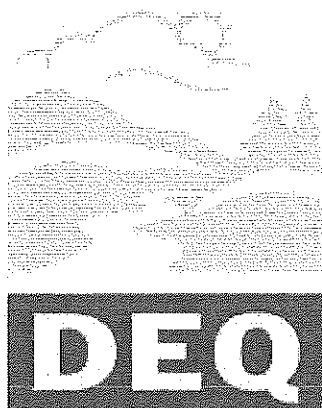


12/17/1965

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., December 17, 1965

Room 36, State Office Building

- A. Minutes of August 16, 1965 special meeting.
Minutes of August 26, 1965 regular meeting.
- B. Project plans for August, September, October and November, 1965.
- C. Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield.
- D. Crown Zellerbach Corp., Lebanon.
- E. Chipman Chemical Company, Portland.
- F. Frontier Leather Company, Sherwood.
- G. Petition regarding United Growers, Inc., Salem.
- H. Grand Ronde sewage disposal.
- I. Section 10 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.
- J. St. Johns Citizens Committee for Clean Air.
- K. Union Carbide Metals Company, Portland.
- L. Requests for variances from wigwam waste wood burner regulations.

Douglas Co.

Douglas Co. Portland

MINUTES OF THE 108th MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
December 17, 1965

The 108th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., December 17, 1965, in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; B.A. McPhillips, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D., Herman P. Meierjurgan, John Amacher and Edward C. Harms, Jr., Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Don Morrison, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Warren C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; H.E. Milliken and H.M. Patterson, Assistant Chief Engineers; Bryan M. Johnson, Fred G. Katzel, Harold McKenzie, Pat D. Curran and A.D. Smythe, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Ernie A. Schmidt, Clinton A. Ayer, Leo G. Farr, Lloyd O. Cox and Don McHarness, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Glen D. Carter and Edison L. Quan, Aquatic Biologists, and Edward W. Stauffer, Engineering Aide.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the minutes of the August 16, 1965 special meeting and August 26, 1965 regular meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the action taken on the following 104 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 8 project plans for air quality control for the months of August, September, October and November, 1965, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-2-65	Beaverton	Maple Avenue Sewer	Prov. App.
8-2-65	St. Helens	Newman Addition Block C	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Sweet Home	Sewage Treatment Plant Addition, Pump Station Modifications, Interceptor Sewer	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Corvallis	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions	Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewer Relocation, Second Ave. East	Prov. App.
		Sewer Relocation, High St. & 3rd Ave.	Prov. App.
		3rd Addition to Pineridge Park	Prov. App.
		Woodside Terrace	Prov. App.
		9th & 10th Addition to Edgewood Estate	Prov. App.
		1st Addition to Century Park	Prov. App.
		Oceanway Industrial Park	Prov. App.
		2nd Addition to University Heights	Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewers - Danebo & 13th Avenues	Prov. App.
8-9-65	Oak Hill Subd.	Plat #2 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Corvallis	Sewer Lateral #100	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Govt. Camp	U.S. Forest Service Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Roseburg	Grove Lane Sewer	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Umatilla	Peterson's Addition	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Oak Lodge	Lateral 2C-D-5-1	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Sunset Valley	Sunset Slope Plat #6 Terra Linda Plat #5	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Lincoln City	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions and Modifications	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Medford	Blossom Hill Terrace #4	Prov. App.
8-12-65	Roseburg	N.W. Keasey Sanitary Sewer	Prov. App.
8-12-65	Canby	Sewer Lateral 54 Pruneland Addition	Prov. App.
8-13-65	Mt. Hood Golf Course	Sewage Treatment plant	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-16-65	Medford	Brookhurst Street, Keenway Drive Sewers	Prov. App.
8-16-65	Lebanon	West Side Sewers	Prov. App.
8-17-65	Riverview Hts.	Sewers Extension	Prov. App.
8-18-65	Medford	Brookhurst Subdivision #5 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Coos Bay	3rd Court Extension - Blocks 59-60 Railroad Addition	Prov. App.
8-19-65	West Slope	Pacific Green Area Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Tigard	Contract Modification, 3,4,5,6,7 Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-24-65	Eugene	Sewers - Project #1 - 1965	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Winston	Sewers - Reeds Street & Morgan Ave.	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Multnomah County	Sylvan Interceptor	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Corvallis	T.S. 13-A Sewers	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Springfield	South 8th & McKenzie Highway Sewer Lateral	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-31-65	Gresham	Yoerger Addition, Spruce Court	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Albany	S. Residential sewer exts. 12 & 13	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Milwaukie	Cedarcrest Subdivision sewers	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Gresham	Sleepy Hollow Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-1-65	Eugene	Addendum #1, Combined Area Project No. 1-1965	Approved
9-2-65	Salem	Market St. interceptor sewer	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Jacksonville	Stagecoach Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Albany	Price Road lateral, Ext.#1 (rev.)	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-3-65	Metzger S.D.	Extra Work Orders 1 & 2, STP	Approved
9-3-65	Green S.D.	Meadowbrook Subd. sewer	Prov. App.
9-3-65	Albany	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-10-65	Tigard	Sewage interceptor, pressure main, and 2 pump stations (WPC-Ore-141)	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Mult. County	Panavista Park Subd. interceptor	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Corvallis	Project #SSL 74-A on N. 9th St.	Prov. App.
9-13-65	Lakeview	Mod. to main pumping station	Prov. App.
9-15-65	Forest Grove	Eastside trunk sewer	Prov. App.
9-15-65	Sunset Valley S.D.	Rose Villa Subd. sewer	Prov. App.
9-16-65	Metzger S.D.	Contract Mod. #2 & 3, Interceptor	Approved
9-16-65	Gresham	NE 172nd Ave. & NE Halsey sewer	Prov. App.
9-16-65	Lake Oswego	Change Order No. 3	Approved
9-16-65	Brownsville	Change Orders #7 and 8	Approved
9-21-65	Brownsville	Change Order #6	Approved
9-21-65	Umatilla	Relocation of sewerage facilities	Prov. App.
9-21-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers and Bethel-Danebo Improvement Dist. No. BD-65-1	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Arlington	Design Criteria and prel. plan for sewage treatment plant	Approved
9-23-65	Vernonia	Spencer St. sewer	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Silverton	S. Center & Ross Ave. sewer	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Springfield	Sewer extensions, project Nos. S-25-F-65 and S-41-65	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Green San. Dist.	Sunny Slope Subd. 2nd Addn. sewer ext.	Prov. App.
9-23-65	Clatskanie	Sewer system for Jess Lewis and Floyd Jones	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Seaside	Contract Modification No. 3	Approved

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-28-65	Albany	Hackelman Grove Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Coos Bay	Bayshore Drive sewer	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers, Phase I	Prov. App.
9-28-65	Oak Lodge S.D.II	Laterals 2A-7-3 and 2A-7-3-1A	Prov. App.
9-29-65	Creswell	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Change Order No. 2	Approved
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Sewer extension	Prov. App.
9-30-65	McMinnville	N-NE trunk sewer	Prov. App.
10-1-65	Tigard	Industrial sewer-Addenda 1,2,3 & 4	Approved
10-4-65	Sweet Home	Change Order #1-Treatment Plant	Approved
10-6-65	Portland	Change Orders 1 & 2-Will. Interceptor	Approved
10-6-65	Oak Lodge S.D.	Laterals C-10-5-1A,C-10-5-1, C-10-5-2	Prov. App.
10-6-65	Springfield	Sewer #S-59-65	Prov. App.
10-6-65	Gold Beach	Dunkelberger Annexation sewer	Prov. App.
10-7-65	Oak Lodge S.D.#2	Sewer laterals 2A-7-7, 2A-7-8	Prov. App.
10-7-65	Sherwood	Hall Street sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Woodburn	Senior Estates #7 sewerage system	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Laurelwood #1 and Phase II of Area #2	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Sewer in Alley between Will. & Oak	Prov. App.
10-8-65	Eugene	Madison St. outfall emergency bypass	Prov. App.
10-13-65	Woodburn	State Hwy. 214 sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-14-65	Roseburg	N.W. Delridge sewer extension	Prov. App.
10-15-65	Roseburg	Hucrest Subd. Plat "D" sewer	Prov. App.
10-18-65	Woodburn	Mauna Kae Park Subd. sewers	Prov. App.
10-18-65	Bandon	Jackson St. sewer extension	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-22-65	Newberg	N. Area sewer project	Prov. App.
10-22-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School sewerage facilities	Prov. App.
10-27-65	White City S.D.	Cascade Village Subd. sewerage	Prov. App.
10-28-65	Progress S.D.	E.M. Bowers' Apt. sewer extension	Prov. App.
11-1-65	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. App.
11-5-65	Eugene	Minda Drive sewer extensions	Prov. App.
11-8-65	Rainier	Fern Ridge sewers	Prov. App.
11-12-65	Springfield	High Banks Park sewers	Prov. App.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Aug. 20	Hillsboro	Mooberry Elem. School Incin.	Prov. App.
Sep. 16	Salem	U.S. National Bank Incin. J.G. 903 INSP	Cond. App.
Sep. 20	Eugene	Bon Marche Incin. Rev. J.G. 450 SRN	Recommendations submitted to Eugene
Sep. 28	Albany	Wah Chang Corp. Collector and scrubber on zirconium process	Cond. App.
Oct. 13	Portland	Hercules Powder Co.	Prov. App.
Oct. 20	Eugene	Elem. School Dist. #4, Gilham Road Incinerator	Add. infor. requested
Oct. 25	Sherwood	Frontier Leather	Plan Withdrawn
Nov. 8	Tigard	James Templeton School Incinerator	Cond. App.

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD:

A report dated December 13, 1965, and entitled "Air and Water Pollution in the Vicinity of the Weyerhaeuser Mill, Springfield, Oregon," copies of which had been distributed to the members of the Authority prior to the meeting was read by Mr. Weathersbee. This report has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that Mr. Harold Merryman, district engineer, was present to comment and give his personal observations of this problem, that Mr. Patterson had kept an accurate account of the complaints of the odor problem and that Glen Carter, aquatic biologist, had made a survey of the river the day before the meeting and would describe the conditions that he found in the river below the Weyerhaeuser outfall at that time.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to verify the information presented in the report as still persisting in the river. The bacterial slime and algae growth conditions are compounded by the fact that there is considerably less water than normally expected at this time of the year. The accumulation of slime could and probably would impede the penetration of the water into the bottom gravels so that some very critical conditions might result. He added that this is not a toxic situation but one of physical barrier of the passage of water and oxygen. Mr. Carter then showed the Authority members some samples of the material collected from the bottom of the river on this survey. He stated it created a general nuisance condition and it was not good from the aesthetic standpoint. He stated further that this section of the McKenzie is not a major spawning area, but the slime and fiber create a detriment to fish food productivity.

Mr. Wendel noted that several citizens of the area had sent to the meeting a file of complaints on this problem. The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, then read several of the letters which have been made a part of the Authority's permanent file. The letters read had been submitted by Mrs. John Jaqua, J.F. Bosse, W. Wm. Puustinen, W.J. and B.Y. Bowerman, Wm. J. Forest, W.H. and L.M. Hebert, C. Dudley Miller and F.A. Colcord.

Representatives of Weyerhaeuser Company were then given the opportunity to be heard. Mr. John M. McEwen, Manager of Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield Branch, stated he had come to the meeting with the intent of filling in the Sanitary Authority on any questions that they might wish to ask but did not have a prepared statement. He said the company was in agreement with the facts set forth in the report presented by Mr. Weathersbee. He stated that unfortunately certain phases of the company's program for air and water pollution control had not worked out as planned. Many of the things outlined in the planning, for example to take no more water from the river but to reuse the water available, have worked out satisfactorily. One of the main points in the design of the new mill was the complete reuse of condensates which heretofore had been sprayed on land in the irrigation program. Some of the design features in the new mill which have not been as effective as expected are now being redesigned. He said the company has a continuing problem (7 days a week, 24 hours a day) and a periodic problem (namely, breakdowns). In a new mill there are an abnormal amount of mechanical breakdowns of equipment, the problem of training people to operate the equipment, and human failures. It was found in the operation of the enlarged mill that abnormally high quantities of clean water in the pond diluted and filled it up so the pond could not be used for surging as effectively as it should. The drainage system is now being repiped to put the clean waters directly into the sewers which bypass the ponds so dilution will not be so high.

The company has also had a problem with the new Kamyr digester which was not anticipated. This digester is 200 feet high so when it becomes necessary to drain it there are the contents of some 200 feet of 8-inch line which have to go some place. The plant was designed to divert this

material to the retention pond but when the retention pond already has substantial amounts of clean water in it, there is not enough storage capacity left to hold the pipe contents and to permit discharge under controlled conditions. This system is now being revamped to put a sump in at a low level so this line can be drained into the sump and the sump pumped back into the system. The company is now reusing all its condensates which are high in oxygen demand. The irrigation system is being expanded to include 45 acres of land all seeded and ready to go in addition to the 70 acres already in operation. A 200-acre farm has been purchased and an irrigation pipe line is being installed. The company is planning to spend \$100,000 if necessary just to put a pipe line to this farm in case it is needed for emergency conditions. In addition to the above changes, a surface aerator has been ordered and will be used to reduce the oxygen demand in the log pond. The company plans to experiment with this aerator first by using it in the retention pond. If this works satisfactorily, another aerator will be purchased for the log pond. This briefly is the plan for solution of the problem of slime growth.

Mr. Harms questioned Mr. McEwen about the odor problem which he felt was much more serious than it had been since 1950. Mr. McEwen replied that there were two major aspects to the odor problem. One, the vaposphere diaphragm in the old mill had worn out after two years of service and after replacing this diaphragm it was found inadequate and had to be replaced again; and two, the new mill design was based on a certain amount of sulfide in the liquor and with the new type of continuous digester the liquor is richer than expected so the oxidation system is now being redesigned and enlarged to accommodate it.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked what percentage of the effluent would be used for irrigation and Mr. McEwen answered approximately 20 to 25% at maximum capacity. Mr. Oliver corrected Mr. McEwen by saying that he felt it would be about 10 to 15% on a volume basis.

Mr. Harms asked if it were true that the odiferous parts of the emission were not visible. Mr. McEwen replied that it was true that the visible emission was steam.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked if it was a fairly accurate estimate that 19,000# of fiber per day was being discharged into the river.

Mr. McEwen replied that they were not averaging that much, but the average daily discharge during the maximum week was probably that much. In response to a question Mr. Carter stated it would probably take only one good rain this time of year to wash out the slime already on the river bottom.

Mrs. Jaqua, Eugene resident, stated she had brought in a letter written by an attorney that she wanted read. This letter by Neil Brown, Eugene Attorney, was read by the Secretary and has been made a part of the permanent file.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. McEwen how long it would take the company to correct the situation and to restore conditions at least as good as those that prevailed before the increase in production, and as promised in the company's statement that neither air nor water would be adversely affected compared to what it had been before enlargement of mill capacity. Mr. McEwen said that assuming present plans will solve the problem it should be done by low water time next year.

For the record, the following part of the Sanitary Authority's approval letter of September 14, 1964, which was based on the review of the company's proposal presented at the September 10, 1964 meeting was read by the Secretary: "Because of the several indeterminate factors involved, your proposal was only tentatively approved subject to the following conditions: 1. That if proposed

methods for controlling air and water pollution are not entirely successful as represented, such further control, disposal, or treatment of air and water polluting wastes will be provided as required to prevent or eliminate validly objectionable air and water pollution."

The Secretary then stated that Mr. McEwen by letter dated November 19, 1965, had outlined four additional steps being proposed, or in the process of being taken by the company, in an attempt to abate the water pollution. The four steps were (1) Install a system to recover the strong spills. (2) Remove clean water from the flows that go to the retention pond in order to increase the pond's efficiency. (3) Add to the irrigation by purchasing an additional 197 acres of land which would cost \$100,000 to install the necessary piping. (4) The installation of a mechanical surface aerator. Mr. Wendel stated that in future considerations of similar situations a paragraph or sentence should be added to the effect that they will not operate until all conditions are met.

Mr. McPhillips commented that he did not feel the people who use the McKenzie River for recreation, those who live on the McKenzie or the Sanitary Authority should be asked to share the responsibility of the Weyerhaeuser Company because their projected plans did not work out. He said the responsibility rested entirely with the company.

Mr. Wheeler asked the staff if the air pollution part of this problem had been basically caused by pollutants from stack discharges or by decomposition and odors coming from the river surface. Mr. Patterson said the staff had made about 42 odor surveys from random sampling stations, one of which is on the McKenzie. About 9 out of 20 complaints mentioned both air and water pollution, the others referred primarily to odors from the river. He said that on occasion there is an odor associated with river water.

The meeting was then recessed at 12:15 p.m. and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that at the earliest possible time Weyerhaeuser Company be cited to appear at a public hearing before the Authority to show cause if any exists why an order should not be entered directing it to abate and control the pollution of the McKenzie River and of the atmosphere as required by the public policy of the state of Oregon.

CROWN ZELLERBACH - LEBANON:

A report dated December 14, 1965, and entitled "Pollution of the South Santiam River," copies of which had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting, was read by Mr. Weathersbee. He also referred to a letter dated October 12, 1965, from Mr. W.F. Cyrus, Manager of the Crown Zellerbach plant at Lebanon, which outlined a proposed time schedule. Mr. Weathersbee said the staff had considered this letter and had given conditional approval in a letter dated November 26 for construction of the settling basin. Mr. Meierjurgan asked the capacity of the sludge settling basin that is already built and was told it was about one-half day's detention of the waste discharge with no mechanical means for sludge removal. It is proposed to construct a dike partly out into the basin so the flow will move around it for settling. Mr. Weathersbee said the staff does not accept it as an entirely adequate settling facility. Mr. Cyrus who was present to represent the company said the company plans to effect additional inplant improvements in the nature of recycling, general screening and better recovery facilities, and that the company further proposes to observe the flows to be augmented by the Green Peter Dam reservoir; and based on those flows, design adequate facilities to meet the Sanitary Authority requirements by the summer of 1969. Mr. Cyrus stated it would be by either a concrete basin

with continuous sludge removal by mechanical scraping mechanism or construction of a two-cell earthen basin with approximately 24 hours detention time. It was stated that the Authority's staff feels 1969 is too long and that the company can actually do it by 1968. It was also pointed out that the purpose of constructing dams did not include water quality control and, therefore, the company should not be dependent on the flow from these federal dams in the design of its facilities. Mr. Meierjurgan stated the Fish Commission anticipates having a hatchery on the South Santiam before the time limit set for Crown Zellerbach to solve its problem and the Commission is very interested in seeing this taken care of if it is physically possible to do so. Mr. Wheeler stated that in regard to the flow problem there are certain water rights existing and it is possible that those rights would dry up the stream as far as the natural flow is concerned, but that they would not have the authority to take released flows from the reservoir unless specifically released for that purpose. He then asked Mr. Weathersbee in regard to 1968 if this was to be a final facility and not necessarily just a settling basin which will be in operation next year. Mr. Weathersbee corroborated this fact and said the final design would be constructed in 1968 and may or may not include a secondary treatment plant. Mr. Meierjurgan asked if the problem can't be solved what would be the conclusions of the staff. Mr. Weathersbee stated it would be concluded that the company would either continue the problem, curtail production or close the mill. Mr. Cyrus, mill manager, said the company planned to meet the 1968 deadline whatever the alternative might be.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the program and timetable proposed by Crown Zellerbach in its letter of October 12, 1965, be generally approved as modified by the Sanitary Authority letter of November 26, 1965.

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY:

A report dated December 15, 1965, and entitled "Progress Report on the Tainted Salmon Problem" was read by Bryan Johnson and has been made a part of the permanent file in this matter.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the dichlorophenol which would be eliminated from the effluent if the plant is rebuilt would be reused or recovered or how was it to be disposed of. Mr. Gitschlag replied it was going to be processed in a confidential way so that it would be reused.

No action by the Authority was required.

FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY, SHERWOOD:

A report dated December 3, 1965, and entitled "A Report on the Frontier Leather Company at Sherwood, Oregon," copies of which had been distributed to the members prior to the meeting, was read by Mr. Weathersbee and has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter.

No action by the Authority was necessary at this time.

UNITED GROWERS INC., SALEM:

Mr. Milliken read a memorandum report dated December 15, 1965, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter. The report stated that on December 9 a petition signed by 61 persons living in the vicinity of United Growers was received. Mr. Milliken informed the Authority members that a district engineer visited the plant recently and found that the company had complied with the recommendations of the Sanitary Authority staff that all wastes be discharged to the city sewer which became available about July 9, 1965. Thus the problems complained about in the above mentioned petition have been solved. He said a letter has been received from the manager indicating that the company will continue the practice of putting all wastes

into the sewer except the cooling water. This should solve the stream pollution problem. Mr. Wheeler noted that the Capitol Journal, a Salem newspaper, carried a report from Mr. Randall, plant manager, that the company was now and will be in the future dumping all sewage into the sewer system and that the Sanitary Authority was being informed of this action. Therefore all signers of the petition should be aware the problem has been solved.

GRAND RONDE:

A memorandum report dated December 15, 1965, was read by Mr. Milliken and has been made a part of the files in this matter. In this report authorization was requested by the staff to take further legal steps to obtain abatement of the pollution problem at Grand Ronde since no plans have been received as directed in the order of the Authority adopted at its meeting on July 24, 1965.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that necessary court action be instituted to bring about abatement of this pollution problem.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT:

The Secretary reported that on October 2, 1965, President Johnson signed into law PL 89-234, better known as the Muskie Amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. He said one of the most important sections of this amendment has to do with promulgation of standards for interstate streams. Section 10 of the amended act pertaining to this subject was distributed to the members for their information.

Briefly, this section requires that the governor of a state or the official water pollution control agency within one year of the effective date of the Act file with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare a letter of intent stating that before June 30, 1967, water quality criteria

will be adopted applicable to all interstate waters or portions thereof within the state, and that a plan to implement and enforce the water quality criteria will be adopted.

If a letter of intent is not filed or if the standards which are adopted or the plan submitted does not meet the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, then it will be up to the federal government to proceed to adopt standards. After standards have been adopted and promulgated by Health, Education and Welfare, 30 days are given the state in which to file any objections. The Secretary asked the Board if it should be the intent of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority to comply with this requirement; that is, to establish water quality criteria standards for all interstate streams and to submit a plan for the implementation and enforcement of those standards. It was pointed out that interstate waters include coastal waters, although a more definite definition as to what actually is meant by coastal waters is needed. If it covers all tributary streams that discharge into the ocean and estuarian waters, the staff will have a big task to establish said water criteria for them. These criteria pertain only to interstate streams; that is, streams which form a boundary between two states or flow from one state into another. This would include the Columbia, Snake and Klamath Rivers. Mr. Harms asked what the procedure would be if the criteria for the two states differed. The Secretary replied that it would be to the advantage of both states to jointly work out the problem and also make sure that anything suggested for adoption be approved by the federal government, because it is required by federal law as well as state law to hold public hearings before any standards are adopted. If these standards are violated thereafter, it immediately becomes subject to federal enforcement. The Authority has been given the opportunity to assume the task of establishing the standards which is our right and responsibility.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that the Authority signify its intent to create standards for interstate waters and that the Governor be asked to send such a letter.

RIVERDALE-DUNTHORPE:

The Secretary reported that early this year the voters in the Riverdale-Dunthorpe area approved by an overwhelming majority of 4 to 1 issuance of a sewer bond in the amount of \$700,000 to finance construction of sewers and those bonds have now been sold by Multnomah County to the First National Bank of Oregon at an interest rate of 3.8%. Preparation of final plans is now nearing completion and construction will be started as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring.

CITY OF PORTLAND:

Mr. Wendel requested a report on the progress being made by the city of Portland in its sewer program. It was stated by the Secretary that final plans and specifications have been received from the city's consulting engineers for the construction of the first phase of the interceptor system to serve the northwest portion of the city; namely, Linnton-Guilds Lake area and specifically the plans cover the installation of a river crossing, a tunnel leading through the peninsula to the existing treatment plant and the first leg of the interceptor sewer on the west side of the river which when completed will intercept two of the present city outfall sewers in that area. Other phases to follow will be the construction of the pump station which will be needed in order to lift the sewage across the river and the other necessary extensions to the interceptor system to serve the rest of the Linnton-Guilds Lake area. Following that there will be enlargement to the present treatment plant and enlargement of the outfall sewer leading to the main Columbia River. Other portions

that remain to be improved are sections of the S.E. section of the main interceptor system in order to prevent overflow on occasion of raw sewage and industrial wastes to the Willamette River. It is proposed to meet with the city engineer and his staff to get more up-to-date information on the final time schedule. The last proposal which was received from them indicated that some of the interceptor project would be deferred as much as 9 or 10 years which certainly is entirely too long.

Mr. Harms stated that the Authority had approved a plan which would require it to be done in about 6 years and wondered if the city was behind schedule. The Secretary said the city had in mind to construct a large interceptor to serve the southwest portion of the city going out the Johnson Creek area which will take a considerable portion of revenue which they accumulate by means of the sewer user charge. It has to be admitted that the city has intercepted some 90 to 95% of the total load on the city and is treating that at the main plant. It cannot be said that the city of Portland is not doing a fairly good job. It is going to take probably fourteen million dollars more to complete the interception of the remainder of the waste going to the river and the enlargement of facilities to provide for adequate capacity for the future. As far as the time schedule presented to the Authority about a year ago is concerned, the city is not yet behind schedule. Mr. Wendel requested the Secretary to get a schedule in writing from the city for each member of the Authority by not later than the next meeting to see if it is going to be agreeable.

ST. JOHNS CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CLEAN AIR:

A delegation of citizens from the St. Johns area being present, the Chairman called upon Mr. Wally Priestley to speak first. Mr. Priestley said that he would like the people to speak for themselves; however, he said that they had formed a "St. Johns Citizens Committee for Clean Air." He presented petitions with 523 signatures which had been collected in the past three weeks. He showed a photograph which had been taken from the Port of Portland showing smoke pouring forth from certain stacks. He then introduced Mr. Howard Galbraith who spoke for the committee. Mr. Galbraith said he had lived in St. Johns for 26 years and that he had a brief written statement to present. Copies of his statement were distributed to the Authority members. He then read the statement, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. William Luch then spoke about the particular problem in the area caused by Union Carbide. He said recently they had held two meetings in St. Johns to attempt to estimate the feelings of the citizens and that the people present at this meeting of the Authority were here as a direct result of those two earlier meetings. He said the Air Quality Control staff had been attempting since 1951 to get Union Carbide to install adequate equipment and institute the practices necessary to bring this area substantially cleaner air. During the past 14 years, two of the three furnaces have been covered and much correspondence has been exchanged. He said that due to one circumstance or another, and there always seems to be a circumstance within the plant, there has been a series of delays. He then referred to a statement made by the company in a letter dated July 14, 1965, and addressed to the Authority which began as follows: "If at any time atmospheric conditions are unfavorable in our judgment ****." He stated that the citizens had

lost any faith they might previously have had in Union Carbide's judgment. He said, "We don't want to leave it to their judgment. Paragraph four states 'We are proceeding with plans.' We are tired of proceeding with plans; we want some action. We refer you to these paragraphs to show you what we feel is the continual ambiguity of Union Carbide's attitude. So far no step phase program set forth by Union Carbide plant has met with the approval of the Air Quality Control staff as adequate to bring air quality in this area within the Sanitary Authority regulations. St. Johns has many problems of air pollution and Union Carbide is by no means the largest plant, but they are the largest offender."

Mr. Luch then introduced Reverend Edwin Judd of the Conquerors Bible School who explained that fallout is carried by winds across the St. Johns area and across the river to Linnton if the wind is directly from the east. He claimed that such conditions make it difficult to enjoy outdoor living. He stated that the Air Quality Control staff has had stations on top of the Bible School Building. He then showed a photograph taken in 1965 and expressed the fact that there should be no doubt as to source of pollution. He also stated that the Bible School owned some nine acres of land on which they expect to develop a campus for 200 students. They presently maintain 50,000 sq. ft. of building space. Adjoining their property is the Harvest Rest Home with accommodations for over 50 elderly persons and directly across Lombard Street is a new Dan Davis Industrial Park now under development which constitutes 30 acres being developed into light, clean industry and warehousing. Reverend Judd stated he was here to approach the Board members about the economic factors involved with anybody locating in this area even in the zoned industrial areas here from the standpoint of building maintenance.

The added expense of building maintenance of the Bible College and all the firms resulting from this intensely heavy industrial filth cannot be ignored. He said fallout from Union Carbide accumulated in the gutters of the college to depths of one-half inch during the past summer. He personally took many wheelbarrow loads from the roof in mid-September. He also stated that the dirtying and damaging of exterior paint necessitates frequent cleaning and repainting of buildings, and that while repainting the buildings, fallout settled in and defaced the fresh paint before it could dry. He claimed there is also damage sustained to the cars that are parked in the area. The chemical deposits from this source of pollution seem to accelerate corrosion of chrome and definitely damage painted automobile surfaces. Insurance companies accept the responsibilities under comprehensive coverage for such damage but refuse to honor repeated claims. During hot days many hundreds of car owners have a choice of two evils. They can either close their windows tight and let the interior bake, or leave the windows open and find the interiors saturated with dust. He stated that beyond the shadow of a doubt the chief source of this pollution is Union Carbide Company. He said he hoped that they had made it clear that action is needed now.

A memorandum dated December 17, 1965, to the Sanitary Authority from the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee was presented for consideration. It contained a request for a comprehensive air quality control program, setting minimum standards, and setting a completion date for the Union Carbide Metals Company plant at 11920 N. Burgard Road, Portland, Oregon. A copy of this memorandum has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Luch then spoke as a home owner and said they were fed up and also were sick and tired of filth and dirt falling on lawns, patio furniture, washings, cars, window sills, tired of pitted aluminum doors and screens, cracked and peeling paint and nasty odors. He said that the Citizens Committee had come up with a request for a comprehensive air quality control program setting minimum standards and setting a completion date for the Union Carbide Metals Plant to comply with, that it is the conclusion of the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee that Union Carbide does not adequately treat the air emanating from its plant; and further, that failure to treat the air adequately creates a situation in parts of the St. Johns community in violation of the stated public policy of the state of Oregon to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the State to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life.

UNION CARBIDE METALS COMPANY, PORTLAND:

Mr. Wendel then asked for a report from the staff and Mr. Patterson read a memorandum dated December 17, 1965, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. Mr. Wendel asked if anyone had any idea as to the length of time it would take to comply with the staff's conclusions. Mr. Joe Vogelberger, plant engineer for Union Carbide, said he was not prepared to comment on the report, but stated that they are working on the installation of the new offtake for furnace No. 4 and will be prepared to discuss Mr. Patterson's conclusions at a very early date. He thought all three measures would require discussion with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Wendel then asked if it would be a matter of days, weeks, months or years to do these three things.

Mr. Patterson stated that it could be done in one year and that there is equipment that will do the job. It is only a question of determining what is acceptable.

Doctor Wilcox then asked if in a matter of days an agreement could be made which would meet item 2 of the St. Johns Citizens Committee's memorandum; namely, that the company agree to an overall air quality control program acceptable to the Authority.

Mr. Patterson said that determining the proposal that will meet ambient air standards will take some time. It was pointed out that the company may have under consideration the transfer of part of their production to other plants, since it is more economical to produce elsewhere some of the minor products that they presently produce here over a short period of the year. This requires having to confer with their main office in the East.

Doctor Wilcox asked if there presently were devices manufactured that control this type of emission, to which Mr. Patterson answered that there are precipitators or bag-type dust collectors for this type of emission. He stated that the cost of equipment would be very high because their exhaust gases are very high in quantity.

Doctor Wilcox asked if the product was valuable and Mr. Patterson stated that it is in demand but that the market fluctuates considerably. This year they had an unusual demand for silicomanganese. This year they produced for a 2-month period, whereas last year they produced only for a shorter period of time.

Mr. McPhillips asked if it would be possible to report back to the Sanitary Authority within 60 days as to whether an agreement with the plant would be reached on the recommendations as outlined by the staff.

Mr. Patterson was sure he could do this on behalf of the staff but thought that the company should speak for itself.

Mr. McPhillips asked for an opinion from the company's representative as to whether he thought they could possibly come to an agreement so the Board would know where we stand as to whether or not they would be able to conform to the recommendation made by the staff within a 60-day period. He wanted to know regarding their intent to comply. Mr. Joe Vogelberger of Union Carbide again said they would have to discuss with Mr. Patterson in regard to proper equipment and if the air quality in the St. Johns area would be reduced as a result of this.

Mr. Priestley said that since there is no plan or no program that they, the St. Johns residents, wanted to go on record to insist that a plan be submitted. They asked that a plan be submitted to the Air Quality Control Division and that this be done within 30 days, and that this plan be agreed upon with Union Carbide by June 30, and further that the plan be instituted and completed by June 30, 1967. He said they would like the Authority to adopt their recommendations, and to insist upon a plan and see that the plan is accomplished.

Mr. Wendel then asked if the members felt that these requests were reasonable.

Mr. McPhillips said he didn't believe it would be possible to accomplish the first step in 30 days.

Mr. Joe Vogelberger of Union Carbide then said that they had been negotiating with Mr. Patterson and staff to the fullest extent in solving their problem. They have not had time to go over or evaluate and come up with any kind of a program as to which methods or facilities will best accomplish the job.

Mr. Wendel asked how long it would take to come to an agreement with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson said the big decision is the type of equipment that will be installed to meet the problem and inasmuch as they propose to install a new offtake on the No. 4 furnace in January, allowing 60 or 90 days on item No. 1 would not upset their program.

Mr. McPhillips agreed that 30 days didn't give much time and suggested that Mr. Patterson report back in 90 days to the Sanitary Authority as to what progress has been made.

Mr. Patterson stated that once they have projected the overall program, then item 2 will require more detailed engineering. He did not know how the company would feel in regard to this but the initial program is the one that takes the most time.

Mr. Vogelberger commented that with a few recent exceptions almost all of the \$650,000 expenditure that the company has made thus far on pollution control equipment, both air and water, has been done at Union Carbide's initiative. There were instances when complaints were lodged and this was the primary motivation in the installation of this equipment.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the Union Carbide Company be requested to submit by March 1, 1966, a plan and time schedule for an overall air quality control program, that such a program acceptable to the Authority be agreed to by the company by June 30, 1966, and further that construction of the required facilities proceed as soon as feasible under normal construction and installation practices.

Mr. Priestley asked for a definite completion date and suggested no later than June 30, 1967, or perhaps December 31, 1967.

Mr. Luch said if it becomes necessary to hold any type of formal hearing, that it be held in the St. Johns area so that the people can get a chance to come and testify.

Mr. Wendel then asked if the citizens from the St. Johns area have felt the improvement from the city of Portland dump yet.

Mr. Luch answered that they have. He said that the city was still burning oil and that they were not supposed to do that unless the wind was blowing toward Clark County; but, unfortunately, they have not always complied with this requirement. He said the city has stopped burning trash.

Mr. Wendel asked that before March 1, 1966, Mr. Patterson bring information to the attention of the Authority members regarding other industries within the area.

Mr. Patterson said there are other problems in the area and that this past week and prior to that the staff had written to a number of owners of open burning operations in relation to auto salvage operations.

REQUESTS FOR VARIANCES FROM WIGWAM WASTE WOOD BURNER REGULATIONS:

Mr. Patterson first introduced the new members of his staff: Mr. Clinton A. Ayer, Chemical Engineer; Harold W. McKenzie, Mechanical Engineer and Leo G. Farr, Sanitary and Civil Engineer.

Mr. Patterson then stated that Mr. McKenzie has been working with the lumber industry and wood waste problem and would give the report on this item.

Mr. McKenzie stated that on August 17, 1965, regulations on wigwam burners had been adopted which would go into effect on January 1, 1966. The regulations require that certain things be done to improve the operation of the burners.

He reported that only six requests for variances had been received thus far as follows:

(1) Murphy Creek Lumber Company, Grants Pass, located in sparsely populated area; one of three burners to be terminated by July 1, 1966. Recommendation: Three burners involved. (a) Sawmill refuse burners, variance not be granted; (b) Resaw slab burner: Variance be granted to July 1, 1966, at which time burner is to be discontinued and dismantled; (c) Planer refuse burner: Variance not be granted.

(2) Tygh Valley Timber Co., Tygh Valley, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance be granted until July 1, 1966.

(3) Modoc Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, new mill being built; scheduled completion August 1, 1966. Present burner to be discontinued at that time and new burner to be in full compliance. Recommendation: Variance not be granted.

(4) Hult Lumber and Plywood Co., Junction City. Burner located at Horton, Oregon, and is in sparsely populated area. Burner at Junction City no longer used. Recommendation: Horton burner - variance be granted until July 1, 1966. Junction City burner - variance be granted for such period of time as the burner is not operated; full compliance required before returning the burner to service.

(5) Park Lumber Co., Estacada, variance requested for three months only, due to pressure of renovation work. Recommendation: Variance be granted until April 1, 1966.

(6) Evans Products Co., Gold Beach, located in sparsely populated area. Recommendation: Variance not be granted.

It was MOVED by Doctor Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Authority adopt the recommendations of the staff and notify the mills of the action of the Sanitary Authority.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY:

Mr. Amacher asked what had been done about the petition which had been sent to the Sanitary Authority in August regarding the air pollution from the above named company.

Mr. Patterson said that a petition signed by 66 persons in the Winchester area had been received complaining about soot carbon, charcoal cinders and airborne floating materials. Prior to that, as a result of a previous petition received by the Sanitary Authority, a communication was received from the Douglas County Lumber Company to the effect that they were completing construction of holding bins which would enable them to sell materials and not put them in the wigwam waste wood burners. They said that a large part of their problem was caused by bark going through a hogger which caused the fine particles to be emitted to the atmosphere. The company plans to discontinue the use of the hogger. The company also has plans to rebuild the sawmill and will eliminate the remanufacturing plant so that all the materials suitable for chips will be sold and not burned, thereby eliminating the second waste burner.

Mr. Harms asked if the Sanitary Authority could have a report on this situation at its next Board meeting. Mr. Amacher said this would be agreeable to him.

REGISTER OF COMPLAINTS:

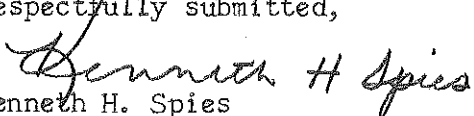
The Chairman said that when the Sanitary Authority was first organized many years ago, a register of complaints was kept. Every complaint which came in was recorded and given a number. He would like this system reinstated - one for air pollution and one for water pollution - to see how many complaints come in on any one given infraction.

The Secretary asked if it would be all right to transmit this information to the members of the Authority by putting it in the monthly activity reports.

This was agreeable with the Chairman.

The date of the next meeting was set for February 18, 1966. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary

Project Plans

During the month of November, 1965, the following four sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
11-1-65	North Bend	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
11-5-65	Eugene	Minda Drive sewer extensions	Prov. app.
11-8-65	Rainier	Fern Ridge sewers	Prov. app.
11-12-65	Springfield	High Banks Park sewers	Prov. app.

Project Plans and Reports

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Nov. 8	Tigard	James Templeton School Incinerator	Condition Approval

Project Plans

During the month of October, 1965, the following 21 sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
10-1-65	Tigard	Industrial sewer-Addenda 1,2,3 & 4	Approved
10-4-65	Sweet Home	Change Order #1-Treatment Plant	Approved
10-6-65	Portland	Change Orders 1 & 2-Will. Interceptor	Approved
10-6-65	Oak Lodge San.Dist.	Laterals C-10-5-1A,C-10-5-1,C-10-5-2	Prov. app.
10-6-65	Springfield	Sewer #S-59-65	Prov. app.
10-6-65	Gold Beach	Dunkelberger Annexation sewer	Prov. app.
10-7-65	Oak Lodge S.D.#2	Sewer laterals 2A-7-7, 2A-7-8	Prov. app.
10-7-65	Sherwood	Hall Street sewer extension	Prov. app.
10-8-65	Woodburn	Senior Estates #7 sewerage system	Prov. app.
10-8-65	Eugene	Laurelwood #1 and Phase II of Area #2	Prov. app.
10-8-65	Eugene	Sewer in Alley between Will. & Oak	Prov. app.
10-8-65	Eugene	Madison st. outfall emergency bypass	Prov. app.
10-13-65	Woodburn	State Hwy. 214 sewer extension	Prov. app.
10-14-65	Roseburg	N. W. Delridge sewer extension	Prov. app.
10-15-65	Roseburg	Hucrest Subd. Plat "D" sewer	Prov. app.
10-18-65	Woodburn	Mauna Kae Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
10-18-65	Bandon	Jackson St. sewer extension	Prov. app.
10-22-65	Newberg	N. Area sewer project	Prov. app.
10-22-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School sewerage facilities	Prov. app.
10-27-65	White City S.D.	Cascade Village Subd. sewerage	Prov. app.
10-28-65	Progress S.D.	E. M. Bowers' Apt. sewer extension	Prov. app.

Project Plans and Reports

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Oct. 13	Portland	Hercules Powder Co.	Prov. Approval
Oct. 20	Eugene	Elementary School Dist. No. 4, Gilham Road Incinerator	Additional informa- tion requested
Oct. 25	Sherwood	Frontier Leather	Plan Withdrawn

OSBH-AQC
11/9/65-65

Project Plans

During the month of September, 1965, the following 40 sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-1-65	Albany	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-1-65	Albany	S. Residential sewer exts. 12 & 13	Prov. app.
9-1-65	Whitford-McKay	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
9-1-65	Milwaukie	Cedarcrest Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
9-1-65	Gresham	Sleepy Hollow Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9-1-65	Eugene	Addendum #1, Combined Area Project No. 1-1965	Approved
9-2-65	Salem	Market St. interceptor sewer	Prov. app.
9-3-65	Jacksonville	Stagecoach Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9-3-65	Albany	Price Road lateral, Ext. #1 (rev.)	Prov. app.
9-3-65	Metzger S. D.	Extra Work Orders 1 & 2, STP	Approved
9-3-65	Green S. D.	Meadowbrook Subd. sewer	Prov. app.
9-3-65	Albany	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
9-10-65	Tigard	Sewage interceptor, pressure main, and 2 pump stations (WPC-Ore-141)	Prov. app.
9-13-65	Mult. County	Panavista Park Subd. interceptor	Prov. app.
9-13-65	Corvallis	Project #SSL 74-A on N. 9th St.	Prov. app.
9-13-65	Lakeview	Mod. to main pumping station	Prov. app.
9-15-65	Forest Grove	Eastside trunk sewer	Prov. app.
9-15-65	Sunset Valley S.D.	Rose Villa Subd. sewer	Prov. app.
9-16-65	Metzger S.D.	Contract Mod. #2 & 3, Interceptor	Approved
9-16-65	Gresham	NE 172nd Ave. & NE Halsey sewer	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9-16-65	Lake Oswego	Change Order No. 3	Approved
9-16-65	Brownsville	Change Orders #7 and 8	Approved
9-21-65	Brownsville	Change Order #6	Approved
9-21-65	Umatilla	Relocation of sewerage facilities	Prov. app.
9-21-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers and Bethel-Danebo Improvement Dist. No. BD-65-1	Prov. app.
9-23-65	Arlington	Design Criteria and prel. plan for sewage treatment plant	Approved
9-23-65	Vernonia	Spencer St. sewer	Prov. app.
9-23-65	Silverton	S. Center & Ross Ave. sewer	Prov. app.
9-23-65	Springfield	Sewer extensions, project Nos. S-25-F-65 and S-41-65	Prov. app.
9-23-65	Green San. Dist.	Sunny Slope Subd. 2nd Addn. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
9-23-65	Clatskanie	Sewer system for Jess Lewis and Floyd Jones	Prov. app.
9-28-65	Seaside	Contract Modification No. 3	Approved
9-28-65	Albany	Hackelman Grove Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9-28-65	Cocs Bay	Bayshore Drive sewer	Prov. app.
9-28-65	Eugene	Barker Subd. sewers, Phase I	Prov. app.
9-28-65	Oak Lodge S.D. II	Laterals 2A-7-3 and 2A-7-3-1A	Prov. app.
9-29-65	Creswell	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Change Order No. 2	Approved
9-30-65	Forest Grove	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
9-30-65	McMinnville	N-NE trunk sewer	Prov. app.

OSBH-WPC
10-19-65/75

Project Plans and Reports

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Sept. 16	Salem	U. S. National Bank Incinerator J.G. 903 INSP	Conditional Approval
Sept. 20	Eugene	Bon Marche Incinerator Revised J.G. 450 SHN	Recommendations sub- mitted to Eugene
Sept. 28	Albany	Wah Chang Corp. Collector and scrubber on zirconium process	Conditional Approval

Project Plans

During the month of August 1965, the following 39 sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-2-65	Beaverton	Maple Avenue Sewer	Prov. App.
8-2-65	St. Helens	Newman Addition Block C	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Sweet Home	Sewage Treatment Plant Addition, Pump Station Modifications, Interceptor Sewer	Prov. App.
8-5-65	Corvallis	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions	Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewer Relocation, Second Ave. East Sewer Relocation, High St. & 3rd Ave. 3rd Addition to Pineridge Park Woodside Terrace 9th & 10th Addition to Edgewood Estate 1st Addition to Century Park Oceanway Industrial Park 2nd Addition to University Heights	Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App. Prov. App.
8-6-65	Eugene	Sewers - Danebo & 13th Avenues	Prov. App.
8-9-65	Oak Hill Subd.	Plat #2 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Corvallis	Sewer Lateral #100	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Covt. Camp	U.S. Forest Service Sewers	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Roseburg	Grove Lane Sewer	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Umatilla	Peterson's Addition	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Oak Lodge	Lateral 2C-D-5-1	Prov. App.
8-10-65	Sunset Valley	Sunset Slope Plat #6 Terra Linda Plat #5	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Lincoln City	Sewage Treatment Plant Additions and Modifications	Prov. App.
8-11-65	Medford	Blossom Hill Terrace #4	Prov. App.

<u>Date</u>		<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8-12-65	Roseburg	N.W. Keasey Sanitary Sewer	Prov. App.
8-12-65	Canby	Sewer Lateral 54, Pruneland Addition	Prov. App.
8-13-65	Mt. Hood Golf Course	Sewage Treatment Plant	Prov. App.
8-16-65	Medford	Brookhurst Street, Keenway Drive Sewers	Prov. App.
8-16-65	Lebanon	West Side Sewers	Prov. App.
8-17-65	Riverview Hts.	Sewers Extension	Prov. App.
8-18-65	Medford	Brookhurst Subdivision #5 Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Coos Bay	3rd Court Extension - Blocks 59-60 Railroad Addition	Prov. App.
8-19-65	West Slope	Pacific Green Area Sewers	Prov. App.
8-19-65	Tigard	Contract Modification, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-24-65	Eugene	Sewers - Project #1 - 1965	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Winston	Sewers - Reeds Street & Morgan Ave.	Prov. App.
8-24-65	Multnomah County	Sylvan Interceptor	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Corvallis	T. S. 13-A Sewers	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Springfield	South 8th & McKenzie Highway Sewer Lateral	Prov. App.
8-31-65	Klamath County	Bonanza School Sewage Treatment Plant	Approval
8-31-65	Gresham	Yoerger Addition, Spruce Court	Prov. App.

Project Plans and Reports

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
Aug. 20	Hillsboro	Mooberry Elementary School Incinerator	Provisional approval

STAFF REPORT

Air and Water Pollution in the Vicinity of the
Weyerhaeuser Mill, Springfield, Oregon
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
December 13, 1965

In December 1963, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company announced its intention to increase the capacity of its Kraft pulp and paper mill at Springfield from 400 ADT/day to 1150 ADT/day.

Representatives of the Weyerhaeuser Company met with members of the Sanitary Authority staff several times during early 1964 and presented the company's proposal for accomplishing this expansion with purportedly:

- 1) no additional water withdrawal from the McKenzie River.
- 2) no further aggravation of the water pollution problem and perhaps some improvement with regard to decreased BOD's to the river during the extreme low flow periods, and reductions in odors association with the river waters.
- 3) little or no increase in the area air pollution problem.

After holding a public hearing on this matter in Eugene on June 18, 1964, and after giving careful consideration to the company's past operating experiences and proposed control equipment and procedures, the Sanitary Authority, by letter dated September 14, 1964, gave tentative approval to the proposed expansion subject to the following continuing conditions:

- 1) That if proposed methods for controlling air and water pollution are not entirely successful as represented by the company, such further control, disposal or treatment of air and water polluting wastes will be provided as required to prevent or eliminate validly objectionable air or water pollution.
- 2) That complete irrigation disposal data and observed river conditions shall be reported in addition to liquid waste data already being submitted.
- 3) That certain stack and kiln discharge data be submitted that would be representative of air polluting emissions both before and after expansion of operations.

- 4) That in order to provide reasonable surveillance and control of the start-up and break-in of the new facilities the company shall agree to meet with the Sanitary Authority staff prior to start-up of the new facilities and at least quarterly thereafter until the pollution problems are satisfactorily resolved.

It was further stated in the Sanitary Authority letter of approval that it was the intention of the Sanitary Authority that no increases in air or water pollution shall occur, after a reasonable period of adjustment, as a result of the company's expanded operations.

The Weyerhaeuser Company had throughout the summer of 1963, prior to the expansion, been able to maintain good conditions in the McKenzie River. This was accomplished by limiting its BOD discharges during the low-flow season to less than 4000 BOD/day, on the average, and its fibre discharges to between 4000 and 5000 #/day. The mill effluent discharges during the critical low-flow period of 1963 were on the order of 7 MGD and river flows remained around 2200 cfs.

Some degradation of the river, in the form of increased algae, some slime, odor and reduced bottom fauna, was noted by Sanitary Authority biologists in August of 1964. River conditions were reported to be like those in 1961 and 1962. Not as bad as conditions from 1949-1960; but not as good as those in 1963. Average BOD and fibre discharges during July and August of 1964 were approximately 5000 #BOD/day and from 2000 to 4000 #fibre/day. Mill discharges averaged approximately 7 1/4 MGD and river flows averaged a little under 2000 cfs.

On April 12, 1965, Mr. McEwen, Manager of Weyerhaeuser's Springfield plant, called to report that slime had begun to build up rapidly in the river and that as a remedial measure they would start immediately to irrigate their strong wastes. At that time approximately 6500 #BOD/day were being discharged into river flows of approximately 4000 cfs.

Through the month of June, 1965, BOD discharges were reduced, by irrigation of strong wastes, to less than 4000 #/day and river conditions outside of the immediate influence of the Weyerhaeuser outfall were considered by the Sanitary Authority staff as generally acceptable.

In July, 1965, certain units of the new production facilities were placed in partial operation and beginning with a significant spill of black liquor to the river due to an equipment malfunction on June 18, numerous complaints

of odor and river pollution have been received. Area and river surveys by members of the Sanitary Authority staff have verified that objectionable river pollution has occurred on a more-or-less continuing basis since start-up of the new facilities and that some increase in the air pollution problem in the form of increased frequency and intensity of odors and a widening of the area affected, has occurred.

For the month of July, 1965, with an average production of only 352 ADT of pulp and paper/day, average waste discharges amounted to 6180 #BOD/day and 3680 # fibre/day.

In August, for an average daily production of 621 ADT of product the BOD and fibre discharges had risen to 10,915 #BOD/day and 11,150 #fibre/day. The mill effluent discharge had likewise more than doubled to an average daily discharge of 15.7 MG.

For September, 1965, comparative average figures were 674 ADT/day of production, 15,360 #BOD/day, 16,700 #fibre/day, and 19.9 MGD of waste waters discharged into an average river flow of 2250 cfs.

By October, 1965, average production was approximately 750 ADT/day and BOD and fibre discharges were reduced to approximately 13,000 #/day and 7000 #/day, respectively.

Several equipment malfunctions, start-ups and shut-downs have caused single day releases of strong wastes which considerably exceeded these average figures and which have contributed to the causing of critical conditions in the McKenzie River from the standpoint of fish and other aquatic organisms as well as objectionable nuisances.

These discharges are far above the less than 4000 #/day of BOD that the Weyerhaeuser Company proposed to maintain and which experience has shown to be the maximum that the river can reasonably assimilate during periods of low river flows.

On August 18, 1965, representatives of the Sanitary Authority and the Weyerhaeuser Company met at the Springfield mill and discussed the status of construction and start-up of the new facilities. At this meeting, conditions were reported by the company to be progressing reasonably satisfactorily and that every possible precaution was being taken to prevent further spills of strong wastes. Several residents of the area were present and complained of polluted river conditions and odors, but these conditions were attributed to the equipment malfunction and liquor spill of July 18 and problems expected to be associated with start-up of new facilities.

Company management expressed confidence in being able to reduce its waste discharges to below the nuisance causing level as per its original proposal and Sanitary Authority approval.

On September 27, 1965, Mr. Spies sent a letter to Mr. McEwen stating among other things that:

"An inspection by Sanitary Authority biologists on the preceding day (September 20, 1965) had disclosed that at the Station ½ mile below the outfall a lush growth of bacterial slime (*Sphaerotilus*) blanketed the stream bottom. Microscopic analysis of the material showed it to be about 50% slime, 45% wood fibres and 5% diatoms and other decayed organic debris. In back waters along the river's edge, the sloughed material in some places was as much as 4 to 6 inches deep.

At a station one mile below the mill's outfall, there was also considerable bacterial slime which was composed of 50% slime and 45% fibres. These growths caused a "cementing" of the material on the river bottom."

Mr. Spies letter also pointed out that we were very much concerned about the excessive amounts of fibres contained in the downstream slime growths, and requested that adequate steps and precautions be taken immediately so that the observed pollution would be abated without delay and not be permitted to happen again.

On October 27, 1965, Mr. Edison L. Quan, Sanitary Authority biologist, made a comprehensive survey and collected samples from the McKenzie River above and below the Weyerhaeuser outfall.

His conclusions based on chemical and biological samples and field observations are as follows:

- 1) For several miles below the mill outfall, the bottom organic material was predominantly comprised of Sphaerotilus and wood fibres.
- 2) The Weyerhaeuser mill waste effluent discharged to the McKenzie River had generated a sufficient growth of Sphaerotilus on the river bottom to substantially reduce the aquatic insect populations in both variety and volume for several miles below the outfall.
- 3) The Weyerhaeuser mill effluent in the McKenzie River had produced foam on and odor in the water (for 7 miles) which has impaired the aesthetic qualities inherent to the river.

Mr. Quan also concluded that the above conditions were not caused by a single recent release of strong wastes, but were started and nourished over an appreciable period of time prior to the survey.

It was expected that some difficulties would be encountered when the new facilities were placed in operation. However, the waste discharges and resulting river and area odor conditions have considerably exceeded those which were expected or should have been permitted to occur.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Since start-up of its new expanded production facilities in July 1965, the Weyerhaeuser mill at Springfield has increased its BOD load to the river by 3 to 5 times over the less than 4000 #/day which the mill has previously maintained during periods of low stream flows and which the Sanitary Authority approved for discharge after start-up and break-in of the expanded facilities.
- 2) Since start-up of these new facilities the company has increased its fibre discharges to the river over that previously discharged during low flow periods by some 5 to 20 times. Maximum weekly average discharges of fiber rose to 19,300 #/day in September.
- 3) These increased waste discharges have caused pollution of the McKenzie River and odor conditions which are biologically and aesthetically unacceptable.
- 4) These conditions have been aggravated somewhat by accidental waste discharges resulting from several equipment malfunctions and process upsets normally associated with start-up and run-in of new facilities and slightly lower than usual river flows; however, the routine or scheduled releases of wastes have, since start-up, greatly exceeded those which can be discharged without causing excessive air and water pollution problems.
- 5) Weyerhaeuser Company representatives have also been concerned about the increased pollution of the McKenzie River. Mr. McEwen, in a letter to Mr. Spies dated November 19, 1965, has outlined in general terms several additional changes and improvements that they are making in an attempt to reduce further the BOD from the Springfield plant. It is beginning to appear, however, that it may be more difficult and may require considerably more time than was originally envisioned for the company to reduce its waste discharges to levels that will not cause objectionable air and water pollution.
- 6) In view of the conditions experienced since start-up of the new facilities it is the staff's recommendation that the company's proposals and

prospects for reducing its high BOD and fibre discharges to the river and adequately controlling its air polluting emissions within an acceptable period of time be reviewed in detail at this time.



Weyerhaeuser Company

Pulp and Paperboard Division

Springfield Branch
Springfield, Oregon 97477

November 19, 1965.

Mr. Kenneth H. Spies
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon 97207

Division of
Sanitation & Engineering
Oregon State Board of Health
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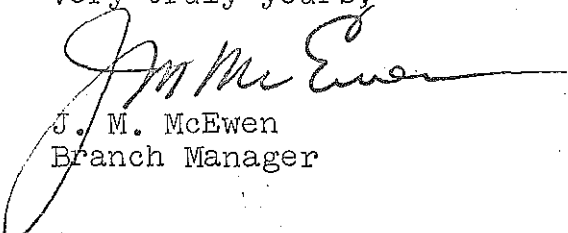
Dear Mr. Spies:

We have been as concerned as the State Sanitary Authority about the slime in the McKenzie River below the outfall of our Springfield Mill. Extreme weather conditions have promoted such growth this summer, but the increased organic load from our pulp and paper mill as indicated by the BOD must also be a major factor.

We are making many changes in our process to reduce the BOD load from our mill since we believe that the amount of BOD discharged is a good index of our ability to improve river conditions. We also are expanding our irrigation potential. These steps are outlined in general terms below:

1. Install systems to recover strong spills.
2. Remove clean water from flows that go to retention pond in order to increase pond effectiveness.
3. Add irrigation. We have been using 70 acres. We have already prepared 45 additional acres for irrigation and plan to put in a new pipe line before next spring so additional areas can be irrigated in case of need on short notice. This new pipe line is no small undertaking, as it is estimated to cost \$100,000.
4. We are going to experiment with a mechanical aerator in our retention pond. In any event, such an aerator will be placed in the log pond to help reduce the load from there. The aerator is scheduled for delivery this month.

Very truly yours,


J. M. McEwen
Branch Manager

JMM:mn

cc: Mr. H. W. Merryman

STAFF REPORT

Pollution of the South Santiam River

Oregon State Sanitary Authority

December 14, 1965

At the Sanitary Authority meeting on August 26, 1965, the matter of pollution of the South Santiam River below Lebanon by waste discharges from the Crown Zellerbach pulp and paper mill was discussed.

At that meeting Dr. H. R. Amberg, manager of Chemical and Biological Research for the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, and Mr. W. F. Cyrus, Resident Manager of the Lebanon Mill, described the significant abatement measures undertaken by the Lebanon Division of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation from 1950 through 1964, and presented a revised proposal for effecting further reductions in BOD and settleable solids discharged to the South Santiam River.

This proposal consisted essentially of the following:

- 1) To continue to evaporate and recover or burn from 92 to 93% of the spent sulfite solids.
- 2) To effect further significant reductions in BOD and suspended solids by making additional plant improvements during 1965.
- 3) To continue to construct, each year, a riffle area at the mouth of Mark's Slough to biologically stabilize a portion of the BOD load from the mill.
- 4) To construct during 1966 a sedimentation lagoon utilizing an existing log pond to effect further reductions in settleable solids.

It was stated that the effluent to be discharged in 1966 will contain about 418#/day of settleable solids and about 4000#/day of BOD, for reductions, respectively, of 94 and 91%.

On September 30, 1965, Dr. Amberg and Mr. Cyrus met with members of the Sanitary Authority staff to further discuss the company's waste disposal problems.

At that time Crown Zellerbach records indicated that BOD discharges to the river were on the order of 5000 to 6000#/day and river conditions from the standpoint of dissolved oxygen levels were fairly good.

Surveys of the river, made by members of the Sanitary Authority staff on September 27 and 28, 1965, showed, however, that the river was grossly polluted below the mouth of Mark's Slough where the mill wastes enter the river. There was no measurable dissolved oxygen in the water and floating dead fishes littered the water.

It was found later that a systematic error had been inadvertently introduced into the company's dissolved oxygen testing procedure causing its water quality data for this period to be of questionable accuracy. In addition the flow-gaging station at Waterloo was altered by the December 1964-January 1965 floods making it impossible to develop any BOD load-river flow-river conditions correlations for this year.

On September 16, 1965, copies of Dr. Amberg's report and the Sanitary Authority report on Pollution of the South Santiam River near Lebanon, April, 1965, were sent to the Oregon Fish Commission and the Oregon Game Commission for comment.

Both agencies stated in effect that the South Santiam River below Lebanon had important fisheries values which were being depreciated by pollution caused by waste discharges from the pulp and paper mill at Lebanon. The Fish Commission in particular, submitted a comprehensive and detailed report indicating that the South Santiam River below Lebanon

is of present value as a migration route for important runs of chinook salmon and steelhead trout, and has potential importance in the proposed establishment and development of runs of fall chinook and coho salmon and perhaps summer steelhead.

As a result of the discussion between representatives of Crown Zellerbach and the Sanitary Authority on September 30, 1965, Mr. Cyrus submitted, by letter dated October 12, 1965, a proposed program and timetable for meeting water quality requirements in the South Santiam River by the summer of 1969. A copy of this letter is included herewith.

Subsequently, on November 2, 1965, drawings for the proposed solids settling lagoon were submitted for review and approval by the Sanitary Authority prior to the company's proceeding with construction of these facilities.

By our letter, dated November 26, 1965, provisional approval was given to construction of the settling lagoon. This letter also commented upon the company's letter of October 12, 1965, and attempted to clarify the Sanitary Authority staff opinion as to the requirements for solving this pollution problem. A copy of the Sanitary Authority letter of November 26 is also included herewith, and represents the latest formal action regarding this matter.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) It is the staff's present thinking that the South Santiam River should ultimately be rehabilitated so as to fulfill the fisheries potential indicated by the Oregon Fish Commission's letter report of October 27, 1965.

- 2) In order to accomplish this, the dissolved oxygen concentrations should not be allowed to drop significantly below 7 ppm and waste discharges should be reduced so as not to cause production of excessive amounts of slime.
- 3) We have been informed by the U. S. Army Engineers that the Green Peter reservoir will start impounding water during the winter of 1966 and will, therefore, provide some augmentation of flow in the South Santiam starting during the summer of 1967.
- 4) Since it has not been possible to accurately pre-determine what the resultant low-flows in the South Santiam River below Lebanon will be after the completion of the Green Peter and Foster projects, it also has not been possible to determine what will be required by way of waste reduction or treatment to maintain acceptable water quality conditions in the river.
- 5) It is, therefore, recommended that the program and time table proposed by Crown Zellerbach in its letter of October 12, 1965, be generally approved as modified by the Sanitary Authority letter of November 26, 1965.

November 26, 1955

Mr. H. P. Gyles

Industrial Dept.
Great Falls-Parkway Sewer
Washburn, Oregon 97135

Mr. H. P. Gyles
Great Falls-Parkway, Washburn

Dear Mr. Gyles:

We have reviewed the drawings for your proposed primary sedimentation facility, submitted under date of November 2, 1955, and have the following comments:

1. Your proposed installation use of an existing single-coil pond with a detention time of only approximately 15 days and does not include adequate details and provisions regarding the removal and disposal of settled solids.

It is our present thinking that another settling basin for solids removal from pulp and paper mill wastes must include at least two coils, of more-or-less equal volume, with provisions for both series and parallel operation to facilitate removal of solids. The combined coils should have a volume equal to at least the 24-hour flow to be settled.

An acceptable and actually preferred alternative facility would be a properly engineered concrete basin with from 16 hours to 2 hours detention time and continuous mechanical sludge removal equipment.

2. No facilities for sampling or measuring waste flows are shown. Such facilities would be required.
3. The proposed sedimentation facility with inclusion of sampling and flow measuring, would be acceptable as a temporary pilot study facility pending determination and design of the ultimate facilities for resolving your sewer-waste discharge problem.

In addition to the above comments concerning the proposed settling facility we have the following comments regarding your proposal of October 13, 1955, for effecting further improvements in the condition of the South Astoria River below good mill:

WFO 27 2-1
Oran Village, Oregon
November 15, 1963
Page 2

1. We are enclosing, for your information, a copy of a letter report dated October 22, 1963, which presents the WFO position relative to the control of the river. It is our opinion, supported by data we have, that final satisfactory solution of this problem will require a high degree of biological treatment in addition to excellent solids removal in order to maintain adequate dissolved oxygen levels and not cause detrimental growths of bacterial slimes.
2. The ultimate solution of this problem should provide for maintaining high river water quality and aesthetically acceptable.
3. It is the opinion of the Sanitary Authority staff that your program should be designed to ensure the production of acceptable water quality conditions in the North Fork of the River and in other streams by the discharge point of WFO.

This matter will be further discussed at the Sanitary Authority meeting scheduled for Friday, December 13, 1963, beginning at 10 a.m. in Room 36, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon.

It would be appreciated if you could be present at the meeting to present your program and answer any questions that members of the Authority might have.

Very truly yours,

Wly J. Hawthorne
Deputy State Sanitary Engineer

WJH:TCM

Enc.

cc: Thomas A. Long
cc: M. W. Haysman
cc: Oregon State Commission

October 20, 1965

Mr. W.F. Cyrus
Resident Manager
Crown Zellerbach Corporation
Lebanon, Oregon 97355

Dear Mr. Cyrus:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 12 in which you submit a proposal for effecting further improvement in the condition of the South Santiam River below Lebanon. Your proposal to install primary settling facilities for operation during the summer of 1966 meets with our approval. It is requested that plans and specifications for such facilities be submitted for our review and approval as soon as they are available.

We have been informed by the U.S. Army Engineers that the Green Peter reservoir on the middle Santiam will start impounding water during the winter of 1966 and will, therefore, provide some augmentation of low flow during the summer of 1967.

Your proposal to study the effects of this low flow augmentation during 1967 and 1968 and to defer until 1969 the undertaking of any further steps to meet river quality requirements will be referred to the members of the State Sanitary Authority for their consideration. This will be done at the next Authority meeting which will probably be held early in December.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

KHS:vt

cc Dr. Herman Amberg
cc H.W. Merryman



Crown Zellerbach Corporation

MANUFACTURERS OF PULP AND PAPER

LEBANON, OREGON 97355

October 12, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1400 S.W. Fifth Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon

KHS

Dear Mr. Spies:

This summer, the Lebanon Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation effectively reduced their settleable solids discharge to the river, and reduced B.O.D. load through recovery of more than 90% of the waste liquor solids. To further improve the condition of the South Santiam River below Lebanon, Crown Zellerbach proposes the following:

1. 1966

Primary settling facilities will be installed for operation during the summer of 1966.

2. 1967

Green Peter Dam will start augmenting river flow during the summer of 1967. River conditions below Lebanon and mill discharge conditions will be studied during 1967 and 1968 to determine the effects of the augmented flow and reduced discharge conditions described.

3. 1969

These studies will define the specific actions to be taken by Crown Zellerbach to meet the river quality requirements of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority during the summer of 1969.

Yours very truly,

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION

W F Cyrus
Resident Manager

CZ Corp. Lebanon
W.F. Cyrus/L
cc - R.R. Edwards, SFO
H. Amberg, Camas

MEMORANDUM REPORT

TO: Members of the State Sanitary Authority
FROM: Water Quality Control Staff
DATE: December 15, 1965
SUBJECT: Progress Report on the Tainted Chinook Salmon Problem

At the August 26, 1965, meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, a resolution was passed establishing March 1, 1966, as the deadline by which time steps must be taken to ensure that the effluent discharges from the Chipman Chemical Company plant and from Doane Lake will not produce an off-flavor in the spring run of Chinook Salmon.

Early in September, Chipman Chemical Company contracted with Dr. Warren of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at Oregon State University to determine the fish taste characteristics of their various waste effluents. Several tests were conducted in September and October using Jack Silver salmon as the test fish. The exposed fish were prepared and tasted by the Department of Food Science and Technology at Oregon State University.

It was originally thought by the company that the high organic content from the MCPA plant was the major contributor to the fish tainting problems. However, preliminary results from the fish testing program have indicated that the dichlorophenol component is a major contributor to fish taste.

This development has changed the company's future plans for the MCPA plant revisions. The dismantling and reconstruction of the plant has been postponed until after March 1, 1966. This plant will continue to operate until March 1 and then be shut down until the revisions are completed.

Studies are now being conducted on various methods of treating the effluent from the 2,4-D plant, and treatment will begin before March 1, 1966. Complete oxidation of dichlorophenol in the effluent by intense chlorination is being considered. Treatment of the effluent may only be temporary as plans are also being studied to rebuild the 2,4-D plant so that dichlorophenol is completely eliminated from the effluent. Current thinking is that this rebuilding program would be carried out during the summer of 1966.

On November 22, 1965, plans were approved for a pumping facility to pump the water from Doane Lake to the Willamette River during periods of high flow. The facility has been completed and is ready for operation as soon as the river flow permits. A flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second in the river has been set as the minimum flow during which the lake may be pumped into the river.

It appears that reasonable progress is being made and further action by the Authority at this time does not seem to be required.

MARSH, MARSH, DASHNEY & CUSHING

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

525 EAST FOURTH STREET

MCMINNVILLE, OREGON 97128

TELEPHONE 472-5141

AREA CODE 503

EUGENE E. MARSH
FRANCIS E. MARSH
WM. H. DASHNEY
WILLARD L. CUSHING

December 15, 1965

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Attention: Ely J. Weathersbee
Deputy State Sanitary Engineer

Re: IW- 6-2
Frontier Leather Company

Gentlemen:

Your letter of December 10, 1965, arrived at our office on December 13, and today is the first opportunity that I have had to answer the same. The following is a brief report of steps taken by Frontier Leather Company to solve its air and water pollution problem since my letter to you of September 28, 1965.

As you perhaps know on or about the 4th day of July, 1965, Frontier Leather Company discontinued pumping its effluent from the lagoons to the Sherwood Sewer System and pumping was commenced on or about December 8, 1965, at which time a supplemental agreement was entered into between the City of Sherwood and Frontier Leather Company permitting Frontier Leather to pump from the lagoons to the city sewer system for a trial period of ninety days, if the chloride content would not exceed 3000 mg/l. Tests immediately prior to the execution of this contract indicated that the chloride content did not exceed 2500 mg/l. In October 1965, the Frontier Leather made improvements to the lagoons by raising part of the dikes.

It was the intention of Frontier Leather to install a second aerator in an attempt to solve the air pollution problem, but before installing the second aerator, Frontier Leather Company desired to exhaust all efforts to amend the basic contract with the City of Sherwood so as to provide that the chloride content would not exceed 5000 mg/l. The consulting engineers for Frontier Leather and City of Sherwood have expressed the verbal agreement that the chloride content of 5000 mg/l would not do damage to the city's sewage system or disposal plant.

Since my last letter to you, I personally contacted Eoff Bros. and Mrs. Forney who are the owners of the three water rights on Cedar Creek and Chicken Creek, and Mrs. Forney has not used any irrigation out of Cedar Creek for many years, and one of the Eoff brothers advised that they did not irrigate from Chicken Creek in 1965. We intended to continue our discussions with these parties with the hope that we could arrive at some

EUGENE E. MARSH
FRANCIS E. MARSH
WM. H. DASHNEY
WILLARD L. CUSHING

Page 2

December 15, 1965

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
Attention: Ely J. Weathersbee

Re: IW 6-2
Frontier Leather Company


understanding that Frontier Leather would not discharge any effluent in the city sewer system during the irrigation season, but they would expect to receive some notice prior to the time they commenced irrigating so that we could discontinue pumping in an orderly way, and by the raising of the height of the dikes, we would then be in a position to store more effluent in the lagoons and not pump until the irrigation season is over and fall rains begin. However, since that time Frontier Leather has definitely authorized Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield of Corvallis, Oregon, to make an investigation for a new site in a place suitable for a new plant, taking into consideration all pertinent factors, such as air pollution, water pollution, drainage problems, etc.

If a suitable site can be found, at a reasonable price, it would be the intention of Frontier Leather to construct a new plant at such site where the hides would be processed and prepared for tanning. At the new site all hair, salt and other material would be removed from the hides, and the same be prepared for the actual tanning thereof. The hides would then be taken to the Sherwood plant for tanning. Most of the hides are salted prior to the time of delivery to the tannery, but by having two plants as indicated it would result in almost total elimination of the chlorides and much of the BOD.

It is our hope that during the winter of 1965-66 that this plan will be consummated, but as you realize, there are many factors to be considered, and therefore at this time we cannot give a definite statement that we can complete this plan from a practical and financial viewpoint. Of course, any new site or any such plan would be subject to the approval of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority or any other governmental agencies that might be involved. If this plan is realized, it should eliminate the air and water pollution problem for all time. For this reason, we are delaying the purchase of a second aerator. Should the plan be approved, but construction could not be completed until late next year, it would be our intention to curtail production in the summer time, discontinue the pumping from the lagoons into the city sewer system until such time as the fall rains set in and all irrigation is over.

We again wish to assure the Sanitary Authority that we desire to cooperate fully in this matter, and we will appreciate your help and guidance of this new plan so that we might solve this vexing problem.

Very truly yours,

Marsh, Marsh, Dashney & Cushing

Eugene E. Marsh

EEM:vji

A REPORT ON THE FRONTIER LEATHER COMPANY
AT SHERWOOD, OREGON

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
December 3, 1965

*Complaints filed since the
Aug 24 meeting of the
Authority
April 70
Sept 7
Sept 28 70*

At the August 26, 1965, Sanitary Authority meeting, the current status of the industrial waste disposal problem of the Frontier Leather Company at Sherwood, Oregon, was briefly discussed. The Authority members passed a motion which requested a full investigation of the problem by the staff. This investigation was accomplished during the month of September, 1965, and is presented in this report. A brief outline of the history of this industry in the Sherwood community has been presented, along with field observations and tables of results of samples collected from the various water courses that traverse the area of concern. Staff recommendations are included also for the benefit of the Authority members.

HISTORY

The Frontier Leather Company has been a part of the Sherwood, Oregon, industrial complex since November 1947. This company tans domestic and imported hides of a variety of animals for the manufacturing of specialty goods such as gloves, jackets, and coats, and other clothing articles. A chrome tanning process is employed, and the company is the only such industry in the State of Oregon. The company affords employment to the local labor market.

The manufacturing process employed in the tanning of the hides currently generates about 80,000 gallons of high strength water-carried waste per day. This waste volume has been increasing during the past several years, and there has been indication that the company intends to further increase this volume in the future. It may possibly be doubled.

The high strength of this industrial waste stream is characterized not only by a very high Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), but also by the high content of other constituents such as lime, sodium, chloride, sulfate, and chrome. In short, a difficult waste to treat.

Initially, waste from this industry was discharged untreated into one of the small drainageways of the area known as Rock Creek. Interference with the downstream uses of irrigation and stock watering brought complaints, and the company ceased operation in June 1948. During October 1948, facilities were installed to pump the tannery effluent into the Sherwood city sewer system. The city's treatment facilities were marginal for the normal domestic flows, and therefore this did not prove successful for these combined wastes were inadequately treated and resulted in gross contamination in another of the small drainageways in the area known as Cedar Creek.

In February 1951, the city completed a treatment facility which was intended to treat the combined domestic and industrial wastes from the city, tannery, and cannery. The Portland Cannery Company is another major industry at Sherwood. Tests run by the Sanitary Authority staff in October, 1953, indicated that this two year old facility was overloaded by a factor of 1.85. Again gross pollution of Cedar Creek ensued, a condition which persisted, and was brought to the attention of the Sherwood City Council in March 1961 when an order was given by the Sanitary Authority directing the city to provide facilities for adequate treatment of these wastes. Consulting engineers were employed by the city, the cannery, and the tannery. The consultants for the tannery constructed and operated a pilot pretreatment facility using industrial effluent from the tanning process. Criteria for a pretreated tannery waste effluent were established and presented to the city by the consulting engineers for the tannery. These Criteria were in turn used by the consulting engineers employed by the city, and a pilot plant was constructed and operated to determine the further treatability of pretreated tannery waste effluent in combination with the domestic and cannery flows. It was determined that the pretreated tannery effluent was treatable when certain limits were adhered to.

On the strength of the pilot studies, contracts between the city of Sherwood and Portland Canning Company, and the City of Sherwood and Frontier Leather Company were signed. These contracts established maximum flows and BOD loads, but in addition prescribed the following waste characteristics for the Frontier Leather Company.

Allowable pH range	6.5 to 9.5
Sulfides (as total sulfides in mg/l)	5.0 maximum
Chromium (as total chromium in mg/l)	2.0 maximum
Chromium (as hexavalent chromium in mg/l)	0.05 maximum
Lime (as CaCO ₃ in mg/l)	1000 maximum
Chlorides (Cl ⁻ in mg/l)	800 maximum

Final plans were drawn and construction of the Leather Company pretreatment works and the additions and modifications to the city's facilities was started. Construction was completed and total use of these facilities could have commenced early in 1965; however, tests of the tannery's pretreated waste effluent indicated that it could not meet the limits established by the contractual agreement. These limits were exceeded only in the chloride content of the waste. Chlorides were initially found to be greater than 800 mg/l and have generally risen so that at present, the chloride concentrations of the waste are in excess of 2500 mg/l. It is the general consensus of the tannery representatives that this constituent will continue to rise until an ultimate content of about 5000 mg/l is reached. All of the other characteristics which were established for the wastes are being met.

In the meantime, the city permitted tannery wastes to be pumped to its treatment works under a contract modification which would allow chloride concentration to reach 1500 mg/l. The first such modification was for a period of 90 days and expired in August 1965. Dilution of the pretreated effluent with fresh water was found to be necessary to meet the established limits. Since July, the tannery has operated without a waste discharge because evaporation in the pretreatment ponds has kept pace with daily waste flows. This cannot be the case during the winter months, however, and satisfactory methods for ultimate disposal of these pretreated waste effluents will have to be found if production is not to be curtailed. A second such contract modification was drawn but so far has not been utilized by the tannery.

In attempting to solve the knotty problem of waste effluent disposal, a second problem has been created. Odorous gases have been emanating from the two pretreatment ponds that were constructed by the tannery. Complaints received by the staff have been numerous. Without doubt, a severe problem has resulted, and at the whim of meteorologic conditions, complaints have been received from as far as nearly a mile away. A monitor station was

established by the Sanitary Authority staff, and it was determined that hydrogen sulfide was being emitted from these treatment cells in concentrations such that paint damage could be caused.

The staff was first apprised of the odor condition in March of this year. The company was contacted, and on the advice of its consulting engineers, chemical treatment of the ponds was undertaken. Oxygen was supplied to the cells through the addition of sodium nitrate. This quelled the problem of odors for a time, at least to the point of stopping complaints, until the latter part of June 1965. Since that time, odors seem to have been nearly continuous, but of varying intensity, probably in proportion to the chemical treatment provided by the company. Numerous additions of sodium nitrate have been made amounting to several tons of chemical. It is believed that warm weather speeds up anaerobic decomposition in the lagoons and intensifies the odor problem.

We were advised by the company that additional treatment could be provided which would, they felt sure, end the production of odors in the pretreatment cells; however, they knew of no way that they could reduce the chloride concentrations of the wastes. The high chloride concentrations are of concern to both the city of Sherwood and to the Sanitary Authority. The city is concerned because of the possible effect that a waste with a chloride content of several times that originally agreed upon might have upon its sewage treatment process and plant. The Sanitary Authority is concerned because the high chloride content of the waste will not be affected by treatment and will pass on through the process to be imposed upon the receiving stream in amounts proportional to the dilution provided by natural stream flows.

As this factor developed, the staff was called upon for decision as to the maximum content of the chloride constituent allowable in the small receiving streams. The matter was considered, and it was determined that natural stream flows were very low and that a number of water rights were held for irrigation use of waters in Cedar Creek, Rock Creek and Chicken Creek. Therefore, the company was advised through its engineers by a letter dated August 18, 1965, of the maximum allowable limits established by the Sanitary Authority of various constituents in the waters of these small

streams. It was stated that in the past, adequate dilution of the wastes had been provided by virtue of their combination with cannery effluents, domestic effluent, and natural flows. However, increased volumes of wastes from the tannery and anticipated increases in chloride content gave reason for concern for the downstream users and the following stream criteria based primarily upon agricultural requirements were established.

Chlorides	100 mg/l
Sodium	140 mg/l
Sulfate	200 mg/l
Total chromium	1 mg/l
Total dissolved solids	700 mg/l

It was further stated that these criteria must be met during periods of minimal flow in the receiving stream below the point of effluent discharge. In addition, previously established BOD and chlorination criteria had to be adhered to. These earlier criteria provided for discharge of wastes that contained no more than 20 mg/l of BOD and that the wastes be chlorinated to the point of containing a residual of 0.5 mg/l after a 30 minute contact time. Chlorination was to be accomplished from May 1 to November 1 of each year.

It was the opinion of the company's engineers that because of the extremely low stream flows the above criteria, especially the chloride limit, would be rather difficult to maintain during the dry summer months. Therefore, a proposal was made to modify the leather company's pretreatment facilities whereby all of the industrial wastes would be stored in the lagoons during the summer months, and released to the receiving streams during the winter months when it would be possible to take advantage of high stream flows. It was felt also that irrigational water rights would not be exercised during this period.

Since natural stream flows would not be used during the winter months for irrigation, less stringent stream criteria were established based on stock watering and biologic requirements of the stream proper. On August 25, 1965, a letter was prepared that outlined these so called wintertime stream criteria. These were as follows:

Chlorides	1500 mg/l
Sodium	500 mg/l
Sulfates	500 mg/l
Total Chromium	1 mg/l
Total dissolved solids	2000 mg/l

Again previously established BOD and chlorination criteria were reiterated and in addition, the need for operating this facility in the complete absence of air pollution was stressed.

THE FIELD INVESTIGATION

On September 8, 9, and 10, a field investigation of the drainage basins in the Sherwood, Oregon, area was made by the staff. This consisted of walking and observing the stream courses for a portion of Cedar Creek, Chicken Creek, and Rock Creek from the general Sherwood area to the point where Chicken Creek and Rock Creek join the Tualatin River. Cedar Creek is a tributary of Chicken Creek. In addition, water samples were collected, flows were estimated, and a few residents of the basins were contacted.

In general, the city of Sherwood lies partially in both Cedar Creek and Rock Creek sub-basins. Rock Creek, located to the east of Sherwood, runs in a northerly direction and joins the Tualatin about two miles north of the city. Cedar Creek on the other hand, lies to the west of the city, within the city limits for some distance, runs northwesterly and joins Chicken Creek about one and one-half miles north of the city. Chicken Creek in turn runs northeasterly and joins the Tualatin about one and one-half miles below the Cedar Creek-Chicken Creek Junction.

These streams all have two features in common. These are a dense growth of underbrush for a portion of their course and a low gradient. Due to the low gradient, long nearly motionless pools are formed.

At the time of this investigation, the weather was fair and warm. There had been little rainfall throughout the summer, and it was felt that low stream flow conditions were observed. The flow of Rock Creek was estimated to be 450 gal/min. at the Highway 99W bridge. No irrigation withdrawals above this point were noted at the time of this estimate. This particular stream is used, however, to irrigate crops in the area lying between the Rock Creek Road (see attached map) and Highway 99W. Use of the Rock Creek flow was observed at a point about 100 yards upstream from the confluence with the Tualatin. Pasture land was being irrigated.

Although the Frontier Leather Company is located on this stream, there was no flow from that facility into Rock Creek at the time of the survey. Stock could have access to this stream, although no such use was noted at the time of the survey.

The Cedar Creek-Chicken Creek basin is the receiver of the treated effluent from the city of Sherwood's sewage treatment plant. This, however, is not the only polluttional source, for a small tributary drainageway that drains the southwest section of town was observed to be carrying a rather high polluttional load, presumably from the cannery, at the time of the survey. In addition, there are small farm plots located adjacent to the streams which would add some polluttional load during periods of surface runoff. The Cedar Creek section in particular was observed to be spring fed for its entire length from Sherwood to Chicken Creek. This plus the sewage effluent increased the flow at the confluence with Chicken Creek by a factor of three. (From 50 gpm to 150 gpm, estimated by sight.)

There were no uses made of the Cedar Creek flows at the time of the investigation. Cattle do have access to the creek, but it was understood that the springs provide water for the cattle's drinking purposes. One pump house, located about 50 feet west of Cedar Creek, was noticed on the south side of Rock Creek Road.

It was understood in one instance that irrigational use was once made of Cedar Creek; however this had long since been abandoned because of the poor water quality.

After Cedar Creek joins Chicken Creek, the combined flows were estimated by sight to be 600 gal/min. For a portion of the distance from the confluence of Cedar Creek to the Tualatin, Chicken Creek flows through farmed land. No stock were observed in the vicinity of the creek at the time of investigation and no irrigational use directly from Chicken Creek was seen. However, a small irrigational diversion was found (see map) which joined a natural drainage into Rock Creek. This diversion joins Rock Creek about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile upstream from the Tualatin River and is used in the pasture irrigation noted above.

Nine sample stations (see map) were established to determine the water quality of Rock, Cedar, and Chicken Creeks, and the Tualatin River. A flow measurement of Cedar Creek was made at sample station Number One. This was

on West Villa Avenue in Sherwood and was located above the influence of the city sewage treatment plant. A propeller type flow meter was used with only moderate success. A flow estimate of Rock Creek was made at the Highway 99W bridge where a fairly regular section was found and stream velocity was observed. Other flow estimates were made by comparisons with the other two estimates of Cedar and Rock Creeks.

Listings of water rights of record on Cedar, Chicken and Lower Rock Creeks were obtained from the State Engineer's Office on December 3, 1965, and are attached hereto. It should be noted that non-use of a water right for a period of 5 years constitutes abandonment of that right although a specific request must be made to remove the right from the record. It is not known how many of the listed rights are currently valid.

SURVEY DATA

The results of the analyses made of the samples collected is presented in two tables entitled Stream Survey Data and Basic Stream Data which are attached hereto.

CONCLUSIONS

The following enumerated conclusions can be drawn from field observations and an analysis of the limited stream survey data.

1. Stream flows for waste dilution purposes are very low during the dry months. Cedar Creek, the receiving stream for the Sherwood sewage treatment plant, has a minimum flow of about 50 gallons per minute. Rock Creek on the other hand, would appear to have a little greater flow, approximately 450 gallons per minute.
2. It would appear that at present, very little direct use is made of the Cedar Creek flows. A diversion from Chicken Creek below its confluence with Cedar Creek to the Rock Creek basin was found however. This diversion joins Rock Creek about ¼ mile upstream from the Tualatin River and is used, along with Rock Creek water, to irrigate pasture lands.
3. Rock Creek is used for irrigational purposes at several points below Rock Creek Road.
4. Another polluttional source was found to be entering Cedar Creek upstream from the Sherwood sewage treatment plant. This problem should be followed up by the staff.

5. With the exception of Cedar Creek, all of the small streams were found to contain adequate dissolved oxygen to sustain resident fish and normal populations of other aquatic organisms.
6. Cedar Creek was found to contain DO levels below 5 ppm and high MPN values, denoting excessive organic pollution and bacterial contamination above and below the Sherwood sewage treatment plant outfall.
7. The polluted condition of Cedar Creek and the high BOD and MPN of the sewage treatment plant effluent indicate that the Sherwood sewage treatment plant was not providing adequate treatment of the combined city-cannery wastes. (The tannery wastes were not being pumped to the city sewer during this period.)
8. Any of the small streams of the area, with the possible exception of Cedar Creek because of its excessive bacteriological contamination, should, in the absence of the tannery waste, be satisfactory for general irrigational use.
9. Rather high chloride contents of the streams were found in the vicinities of the polluttional sources. The previously unknown waste source on Cedar Creek seemed to have quite an effect, while the figures shown on Rock Creek, although well within the limits established, may indicate that some seepage is occurring from the tannery lagoons.
10. An air polluttional problem definitely exists from time to time in the vicinity of the industry's pretreatment facilities. Hydrogen sulfide levels of a degree to cause paint damage were documented.

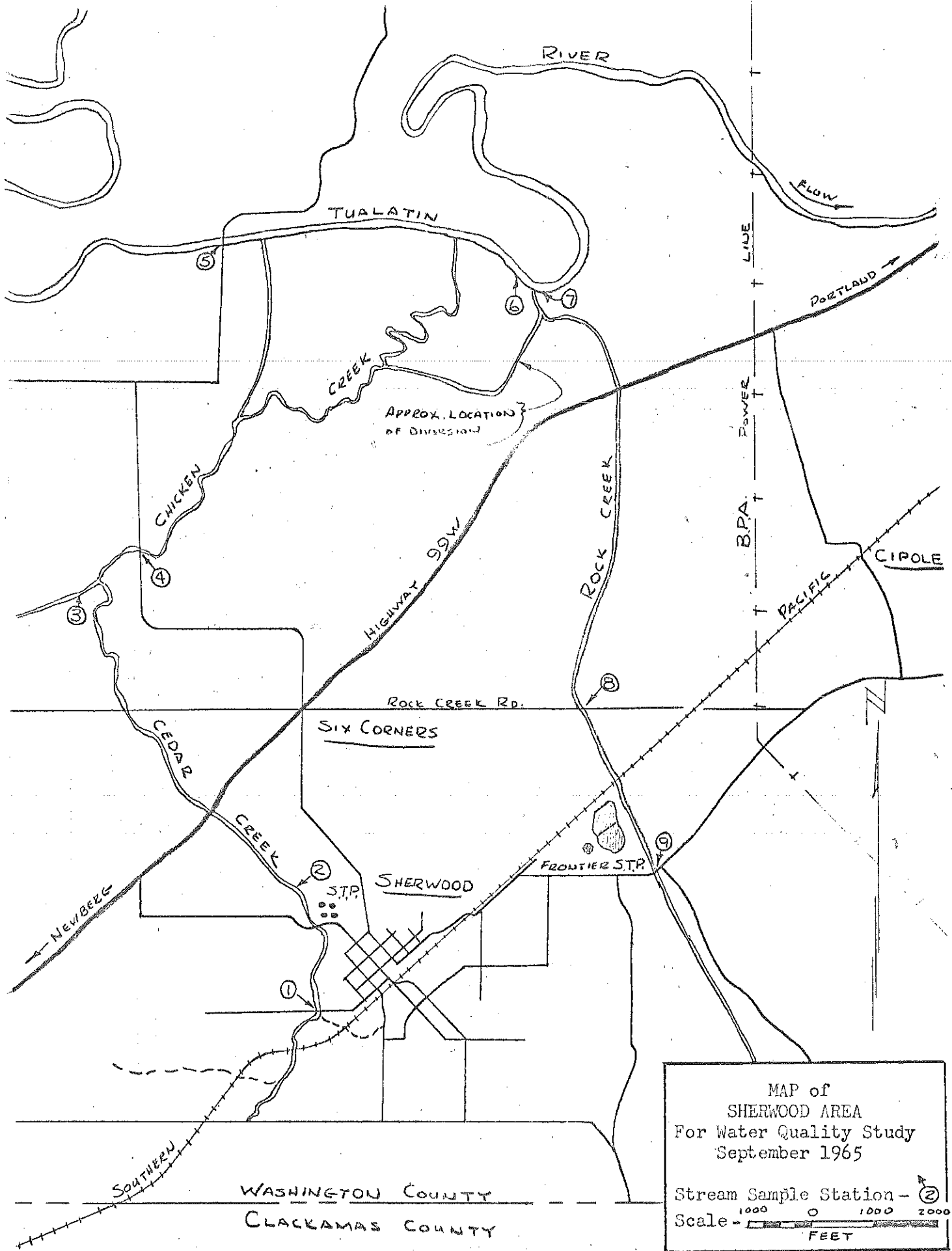
RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is the recommendation of the staff that -
1. This matter be considered as one problem. That is that stream pollution and air pollution should not be separate areas of concern.
 2. That a maximum effort be required of the Frontier Leather Co. to immediately abate the air polluttional aspect as well as the water polluttional aspect of its industrial waste disposal problem.
 3. That requirements for treatment of the tannery waste effluents be such that downstream uses (present or future) will not be infringed. However, ion concentrations in Cedar and Chicken Creeks may be permitted to exceed those imposed by the Sanitary Authority letter of August 18, 1965, provided the Frontier Leather Co. can reconcile these higher

3. (Continued)

ion concentrations with holders of valid water rights on these streams, and further provided that said ion concentrations will not be exceeded in the Tualatin River.

4. That further increases in waste flows not be permitted until both the air and water pollutional problems are satisfactorily under control.



MAP of
 SHERWOOD AREA
 For Water Quality Study
 September 1965

Stream Sample Station - ②

Scale - 1000 0 1000 2000
 FEET

BASIC STREAM DATA

Station	Date of Collection	pH (Lab)	Color	Turb.	Total Solids Mg/L	Susp. Solids Mg/L	Alk. Mg/L	Hard. Mg/L	SO ₄ ⁼ Mg/L	NH ₃ -N Mg/L	NO ₃ -N Mg/L	PO ₄ [≡] Mg/L	Cl ⁻ Mg/L
1 Cedar Creek above STP	9-8-65	7.3	17	7.5	410	24	88	80.7	1.5	1.17	0.250	0.110	105.0
1	9-10-65												18.1
2 Cedar Creek below STP	9-8-65	7.2	30	30.0	322	32	101	106.0	8.0	0.61	0.380	2.85	88.0
2	9-10-65												14.5
3 Chicken Cr. above Cedar Creek	9-8-65	6.9	27	7.5	131	16	45	48.7	1.2	0.48	0.350	0.104	2.75
4 Chicken Cr. below Cedar Creek	9-8-65	7.2	17	17.5	222	14	65	72.0	2.0	0.60	0.760	0.250	33.5
5 Tualatin R. above Chicken Cr.	9-9-65	7.3	13	7.5	263	17	93	88.9	1.2	1.07	0.190	0.035	67.4
6 Tualatin R. below Chicken Cr.	9-9-65	7.4	17	7.5	184	19	87	90.7	1.2	1.04	0.130	0.050	15.7
7 Tualatin R. below Rock Creek	9-9-65	7.4	17	10.0	177	12	86	83.1	1.1	0.35	0.120	0.025	13.3

Basic Stream Data cont.

Station	Date of Collection	pH (lab)	Color	Turb.	Total Solids Mg/L	Susp. Solids Mg/L	Alk. Mg/L	Hard. Mg/L	SO ₄ ⁼ Mg/L	NH ₃ -N Mg/L	NO ₃ -N Mg/L	PO ₄ ⁼ Mg/L	Cl ⁻ Mg/L
8 Rock Creek below tannery	9-8-65	7.1	27	20.0	352	53	86	125.0	21.0	0.43	0.280	0.045	52.5
8	9-10-65												38.7
9 Rock Creek above tannery	9-8-65	7.5	25	24.8	277	56	80	82.0	2.6	0.44	0.270	0.105	35.5
City STP	9-10-65												72.2

STREAM SURVEY DATA

Station	Date of Collection	DO	BOD	Conductivity	MPN	Estimated Flow	Temperature	pH (Field)
1 Cedar Creek above STP	9-8-65	3.9	> 3.9	550	> 7,000	Varied from 50 gpm to 150 gpm		7.2
1	9-9-65						24°	
1	9-10-65	3.8	180	210	> 7,000		16°	6.7
Cedar Creek 2 below STP	9-8-65	4.1	> 4.1	520	70,000			7.2
2	9-9-65						18	
2	9-10-65	2.3	69	360	2,400		17	6.4
Chicken Cr. 3 above Cedar Cr.	9-8-65	7.9	0.7	105	240			7.0
Chicken Cr. 4 below Ced. Cr.	9-8-65	8.6	0.9	260	1,300			7.2
4	9-9-65						15	
Tual. Riv. above 5 Chicken Creek	9-9-65	7.4	3.9	400	1,300		19	7.4
Tual. Riv. below 6 Chicken Creek	9-9-65	6.1	1.0	215	2,400			7.4

STREAM SURVEY DATA cont.

Station	Date of Collection	DO	BOD	Conductivity	MPN	Estimated Flow	Temperature	pH
Tuslatin Riv. 7 below Rock Cr.	9-9-65	7.8	5.2	210	230		18.5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rock Creek be- 8 low tannery	9-8-65	6.8	1.8	370	2,400			7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9-9-65						14	
8	9-10-65	7.3	1.2	320	700		12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Creek a- 9 bove tannery	9-8-65	11.1	2.7	290	620			7 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	9-9-65						15	
City S.T.P.	9-10-65	4.0	>116	490	>70,000		20	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rock Creek at Hwy. 99W Bridge	9-10-65					450 gpm		

WATER RIGHTS OF RECORD

Main Stem Cedar Creek

<u>DATE</u>		<u>TWP</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
6-12-28	Anders Frick, Irrigation, 1/2 acre, 0.01 cfs.	2s	1W	31
Cancelled	Henry J. Swain, Irrigation, 1/2 acre, 0.36 cfs.	2s	1W	30
6-7-38	J.A. & Rachel L. Rippey, R.A. #3 Box 88, 11, 1/2 acres 0.10 cfs, 2 1/2 acre ft/acre/yr.	3s	1W	6
9-13-38	C.F. Anderson, Rt. 4, Box 141, Irrigation, 11 acres 0.23 cfs, 2 1/2 ac ft/ac/yr.	2s	1W	30
5-17-39	M. Labrousse, Rt. 3, Box 91, Irrigation, 6.4 acres, 0.08 cfs, 2 1/2 ac ft/ac/yr.	3s	1W	6
9-13-39	C.E. Tykeson, Rt. 3, Box 53, Irrigation, 10 acres, 0.09 cfs, 2 1/2 ac ft/ac/yr.	2s	1W	31
9-23-44	F.A. Hulverson, Rt. 3, Box 91, Irrigation, 1.5 acres, 0.02 cfs, 2 1/2 ac ft/ac/yr.	3s	1W	6
9-10-51	T.G. Sanders, Rt. 3, Irrigation domestic & stock, 8.8 acres, .11 cfs.	3s	2W	11 12
11-21-52	J.I. & Phillip W. Lapp, Rt. 3, Box 81, Irrigation, 1.0 acres, 0.01 cfs.	3s	1W	6

All addresses Sherwood, Oregon.

MAIN STEM CHICKEN CREEK

<u>DATE</u>		<u>TWP</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
8-29-30	Willis W. Ross, 3608 E. Burnside, Irrigation, 143.3 acres, 1.8 cfs.	2s	1W	19 20
11-19-35	Eoff Brothers, Rt. 4, Sherwood, Irrigation 80.8 acres 1.01 cfs.	2s	1W	19 20
1-28-52	Paul & Barb. Umland, Rt. 4, Box 241, Irrigation 2.6 acres, 0.03 cfs.	2s	1W	30
2-18-52	Milburn Ziegler, Rt. 1, Newberg, Reservoir, 4.5 acres-ft., Irrigation, 30 acres, 0.37 cfs.	3s	2W	2
9-17-56	Herbert Elwert, Rt. 3, Box 257, Irrigation 18.4 acres, 0.23 cfs.	2s	1W	30

NOTE:

2½ ac. ft/year/acre limit and 1/80 ft³/acre/sec for each acre irrigated

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sanitary Authority Members
FROM: Harold E. Milliken
SUBJECT: IW 1-1 United Growers
DATE: December 15, 1965

You will recall that the Sanitary Authority at its meeting on December 19, 1963, ordered the United Growers located on Pringle Creek, South Salem, to permanently refrain from discharging industrial wastes without prior adequate treatment into the waters of Pringle Creek or to discharge any wastes adjacent to the creek or permit such wastes to seep into the waters. The company was authorized to continue to dispose of its industrial waste by sprinkling and irrigation.

Following this order we continued to receive complaints from people living in the neighborhood concerning pollution of Pringle Creek by wastes flowing off the land into Pringle Creek.

A review of the file indicates the complaints were more numerous during the summer of 1965 than they had been during 1964. Finally on October 1, 1965, after a survey a letter was directed to Mr. A. H. Randall, Manager, requesting that the company route all of its wastes except the compressor cooling water to the sanitary sewer which had become available for use about July 9, 1965.

An inspection of United Growers and in conference with Mr. Al Battalio, Plant Superintendent, by Lloyd Cox, Assistant District Sanitary Engineer, on December 14, indicated that the plant wastes are now being directed to the sanitary sewer. The company is in the process of filling the holding ponds with the exception of one small area about 50 x 80 feet which will be used as a presedimentation tank for the raw product wash water before discharging it to the sewer. This action on the part of the company should bring to an end the long series of complaints about the disposal of United Growers industrial wastes.

5 HMP, HEM, LOC
* please
EJW v confer.

December 10, 1965

Mr. A. H. Randall, Manager
United Growers Company
4752 Liberty Road South
Salem, Oregon

Re: IW 1-1 United Growers

Dear Mr. Randall:

We have this day received a petition from CI owners of properties located near your cannery alleging pollution of the air and of the waters of Fringle Creek, and the creation of general nuisance conditions and lowering of property values, all resulting from the improper handling and disposal of your company's industrial waste waters.

On October 1, 1965, we sent you a letter requesting that, in order to avoid causing problems such as those mentioned above, your company discharge all of its wastes with the exception of clean cooling waters to the city's sewerage system. It was pointed out in our letter that the cost of discharging all of your wastes to the sewer would probably not be much, if any, in excess of the cost of a properly conducted and safeguarded irrigation disposal operation.

This matter and petition will be brought to the attention of the Sanitary Authority at its meeting scheduled for Friday, December 17, 1965, beginning at 10 a.m. in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. It is hoped that you can give us a written response to our letter of October 1, 1965, and a statement concerning your present and intended future waste disposal operations prior to December 17 so that this information can be available at the Sanitary Authority meeting.

Very truly yours,

Ely J. Weathersbee
Deputy State Sanitary Engineer

EW:15

cc: City of Salem
cc: Marion County Health Dept.

October 19, 1965

RECEIVED

DEC 9 1965

Mr. Ely J. Weathersbee
Deputy State Sanitary Engineer
1400 SW 5th St.
Portland, Oregon

____DNF____TEMP____PERM

Re: Committee for the Purification
of Air and Water, Pringle
Creek Area

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your timely letter dated September 30, 1965 regarding file IW 1-1 United Growers.

On September 29, 1965 a meeting was held with all interested neighbors. The topic for discussion was confined to finding some solution which would result in restricting or stopping the United Growers Cannery from polluting the air and water in the immediate vicinity. The findings of this meeting we will briefly relate to you.

It is our contention that the United Growers Cannery has not, in good faith, fulfilled the promises or commitments made, either to us independently or to any official body, with their aim in rectifying this situation.

It is also our contention that action should be taken to bring this nuisance under complete control. We, at this time, bring your attention to the findings that resulted from the public hearing held in the State Capitol building July 15, 1963, which was conducted by your office.

Air and water pollution result from their continued dumping of waste, and until they cease their action this condition will continue to grow. We have constantly brought this to the United Growers attention for a period of about eight years and to other authoritative sources for slightly lesser time. Our continued efforts have brought no apparent change in the status.

The moderate action which has been taken by official sources in the past has been met with nothing short of pacification and promises not yet fulfilled. This type of action has not and will not correct this situation.

We sincerely appreciate your interest in our problems, indicated by sending representatives to personally observe the situation. This action, although commendable, seemed to be a waste of time. The air pollution takes place only when barometric and wind conditions are proper. The pollution of the creek appears to be due to a systematic discharging of waste, as clear water will be running one moment, then followed shortly by murkey, discolored water which is accompanied by odor. Broken pipes have been blamed for this condition, but the regularity leaves much to the imagination.

Due to the seasonal change related with the canning operation, our problem varies proportionately. During the heavy canning months we have heat and little natural water flow, which are major contributing factors. In the past, little action has been taken during winter months to resolve our problem. This committee believes relentless effort must be made during any season, if we are to have a respectable community in which to live.

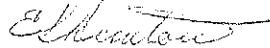
We would like to go on record as condemning the action of the United Growers Cannery for the following basic reasons:

1. Devaluation of property.
2. Creating an unsightly condition.
3. Pollution of air, making it unfit at times to enjoy backyard or patio activities.
4. Pollution of Pringle Creek, making it odorous, unsightly and a breeding place for insects which in turn infest the area.

Following this letter you will find a list of property owners in this area which will substantiate this condition exists and declare that this is a definite nuisance to the area and must be stopped with all possible haste.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours truly,



E. L. Dunton
Committee Moderator

- cc. Governor Mark O. Hatfield
- cc. State Treasurer Robert Straab
- cc. Capital Journal Newspaper, with related history
- cc. Statesman Newspaper, with related history
- cc. City of Salem, Mayor Vern Miller
- cc. Alderman of Ward 7, Richard D. Lee

We have read the foregoing letter and advocate action in the alleviation of the problems so listed.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
Donald C. Kelley	7753 Lone Oak Rd
Raymond Van Der Kerk	4757 Lone Oak Rd
Ed. Schuster	4765 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
E. J. Hiehl	4771 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Joseph H. Frank	4831 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Volmer Herman	4841 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Salmer, Myke	4821 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Mrs. Carolyn C. Coney	4792 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Joseph E. Johnson	4777 Lone Oak Rd.
Arthur H. Brunt	4731 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Carlisle Jackson	4721 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Shirley P. Baird	4791 Lone Oak Rd. S.E.
Leonard H. Gassenmacher	356 Palmer Ave. S.E.
Wm. D. Gault	4774 Fiddell St. S.E.
R. P. Bartholomew	4756 Fiddell St. S.E.
H. C. Wagon	4556 2 nd Place S.E.
Samuel Herman	4596 2 nd Place S.E.
Dyer & Neuschwander	4626 2 nd Place S.E.
Mrs. Joan Hamilton	4595 2 nd Place S.E.
James D. L. Lomer	4625 2 nd Place S.E.
James C. Wain	243 Jordan St. S.E.
Carol Ann Wain	243 Jordan St. S.E.
June Ferguson	253 Jordan St. S.E.
Maurice H. Keller	273 Jordan St. S.E.
Blair A. Smith	4558 - 2 nd St. S.E.
C. P. Holgate	281 HRUBETZ RD. S.E.
Virginia Lapp	4724 Nina Ave. S.E.
Robert Lapp	4724 Nina Ave. S.E.
Ida D. Oton	4744 Nina Ave. S.E.
Dean B. Oton	4744 Nina Ave. S.E.
Art Jordan Jr.	4754 Nina Ave. S.E.
Joe G. Gellumacher	4764 Nina Ave. S.E.
Ray Dater	4784 Nina Ave. S.E.
John J. Alloway	4783 Nina Ave. S.E.
Ray Williams	4765 Nina Ave. S.E.
Mike	4757 Wellman St. S.E.

Mrs. Emma Bartock 4766 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Mrs. John H. Gates 4786 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Wilbert Schuring - 4776 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Robert C. Comstock - 4747 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Kenneth L. Mohney - 4746 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Ralph W. McHinnis - 4726 S.E. Pullman
 Walter E. Debron - 4725 S.E. Pullman
 William E. Blank - 4755 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Harold A. Keys 4765 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Lyle Pool 4775 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Carl W. Graves 4795 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Claude E. Messer 4715 Pullman Ave. S.E.
 Mrs. John B. Hunt 297 Auburn S.E.
 William C. Jones 207 Auburn St. S.E.
 O. J. Jones 4763 Coloma Dr.
~~William J. Jones~~ 4773 Coloma Dr. S.E.
 Sheldon C. Bond 4776 Coloma Dr. S.E.
 Christopher C. Van Lusen 4786 Coloma Dr. S.E.
 Hal Jorgensen 4790 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 Donald Miner 4780 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 Kilburn W. McCoy 4753 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 Alfred M. White 4743 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 Pat O'Neill 4733 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 G. H. Martin 4743 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.
 Lucy Nobleby 4703 Fair Hill Dr. S.E.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Sanitary Authority Members
FROM: Harold E. Milliken
SUBJECT: S - Grand Ronde
DATE: December 15, 1965

At its meeting on July 24, the State Sanitary Authority ordered that Floyd Burn, owner of the sewer system for the community of Grand Ronde, submit plans to eliminate the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage to Rock Creek and the South Yamhill River to the Sanitary Authority before September 1, 1965, for review and approval and that the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage into Rock Creek be abated by January 1, 1966. No plans have been received as directed in this order and it has become apparent that the pollution of the streams will not be abated by January 1.

It is, therefore, requested that the Sanitary Authority authorize the taking of further legal steps to obtain abatement of this pollution.

OSBH-WPC
12-15-65/25

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED^{1/}

(33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.)

Amended

^{1/} Basic Act (PL84-660), approved 7/9/56, amended by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (PL87-88), approved 7/20/61 and by the Water Quality Act of 1965 (PL89-234), approved 10/2/65.

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AGAINST POLLUTION OF INTERSTATE OR NAVIGABLE WATERS

Sec. 10. (a) The pollution of interstate or navigable waters in or adjacent to any State or States (whether the matter causing or contributing to such pollution is discharged directly into such waters or reaches such waters after discharge into a tributary of such waters), which endangers the health or welfare of any persons, shall be subject to abatement as provided in this Act.

(b) Consistent with the policy declaration of this Act, State and interstate action to abate pollution of interstate or navigable waters shall be encouraged and shall not, except as otherwise provided by or pursuant to court order under subsection (h), be displaced by Federal enforcement action.

(c)(1) If the Governor of a State or a State water pollution control agency files, within one year after the date of enactment of this subsection, ^{1/} a letter of intent that such State, after public hearings, will before June 30, 1967, adopt (A) water quality criteria applicable to interstate waters or portions thereof within such State, and (B) a plan for the implementation and enforcement of the water quality criteria adopted, and if such criteria and plan are established in accordance with the letter of intent, and if the Secretary determines that such State criteria and plan are consistent with paragraph (3) of this subsection, such State criteria and plan shall thereafter be the water quality standards applicable to such interstate waters or portions thereof.

(2) If a State does not (A) file a letter of intent or (B) establish water quality standards in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, or if the Secretary or the Governor of any State affected by water quality standards established pursuant to this subsection desires a revision in such standards, the Secretary may, after reasonable notice and a conference of representatives of appropriate Federal departments and agencies, interstate agencies, States, municipalities and industries involved, prepare regulations setting forth standards of water quality to be applicable to interstate waters or portions thereof. If, within six months from the date the Secretary publishes such regulations, the State has not adopted water quality standards found by the Secretary to be consistent with paragraph (3) of this subsection, or a petition for public hearing has not been filed under paragraph (4) of this subsection, the Secretary shall promulgate such standards.

^{1/} This subsection added by section 5(a) PL89-234, approved 10/2/65.

(3) Standards of quality established pursuant to this subsection shall be such as to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of this Act. In establishing such standards the Secretary, the Hearing Board, or the appropriate State authority shall take into consideration their use and value for public water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial, and other legitimate uses.

(4) If at any time prior to 30 days after standards have been promulgated under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Governor of any State affected by such standards petitions the Secretary for a hearing, the Secretary shall call a public hearing, to be held in or near one or more of the places where the water quality standards will take effect, before a Hearing Board of five or more persons appointed by the Secretary. Each State which would be affected by such standards shall be given an opportunity to select one member of the Hearing Board. The Department of Commerce and other affected Federal departments and agencies shall each be given an opportunity to select a member of the Hearing Board and not less than a majority of the Hearing Board shall be persons other than officers or employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The members of the Board who are not officers or employees of the United States, while participating in the hearing conducted by such Hearing Board or otherwise engaged on the work of such Hearing Board, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Notice of such hearing shall be published in the Federal Register and given to the State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies and municipalities involved at least 30 days prior to the date of such hearing. On the basis of the evidence presented at such hearing, the Hearing Board shall make findings as to whether the standards published or promulgated by the Secretary should be approved or modified and transmit its findings to the Secretary. If the Hearing Board approves the standards as published or promulgated by the Secretary, the standards shall take effect on receipt by the Secretary of the Hearing Board's recommendations. If the Hearing Board recommends modifications in the standards as published or promulgated by the Secretary, the Secretary shall promulgate revised regulations setting forth standards of water quality in accordance with the Hearing Board's recommendations which will become effective immediately upon promulgation.

(5) The discharge of matter into such interstate waters or portions thereof, which reduces the quality of such waters below the water quality standards established under this subsection (whether the matter causing or contributing to such reduction is discharged directly into such waters or reaches such waters after discharge into tributaries of such waters), is subject to abatement in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (g) of this section, except that at least 180 days before any abatement action is initiated under either paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (g) as authorized by this subsection, the Secretary shall notify

the violators and other interested parties of the violation of such standards. In any suit brought under the provisions of this subsection the court shall receive in evidence a transcript of the proceedings of the conference and hearing provided for in this subsection, together with the recommendations of the conference and Hearing Board and the recommendations and standards promulgated by the Secretary, and such additional evidence, including that relating to the alleged violation of the standards, as it deems necessary to a complete review of the standards and to a determination of all other issues relating to the alleged violation. The court, giving due consideration to the practicability and to the physical and economic feasibility of complying with such standards, shall have jurisdiction to enter such judgment and orders enforcing such judgment as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

(6) Nothing in this subsection shall (A) prevent the application of this section to any case to which subsection (a) of this section would otherwise be applicable, or (B) extend Federal jurisdiction over water not otherwise authorized by this Act.

(7) In connection with any hearings under this section no witness or any other person shall be required to divulge trade secrets or secret processes.

(d)(1) Whenever requested by the Governor of any State or a State water pollution control agency, or (with the concurrence of the Governor and of the State water pollution control agency for the State in which the municipality is situated) the governing body of any municipality, the Secretary shall, if such request refers to pollution of waters which is endangering the health or welfare of persons in a State other than that in which the discharge or discharges (causing or contributing to such pollution) originates, give formal notification thereof to the water pollution control agency and interstate agency, if any, of the State or States where such discharge or discharges originate and shall call promptly a conference of such agency or agencies and of the State water pollution control agency and interstate agency, if any, of the State or States, if any, which may be adversely affected by such pollution. Whenever requested by the Governor of any State, the Secretary shall, if such request refers to pollution of interstate or navigable waters which is endangering the health or welfare of persons only in the requesting State in which the discharge or discharges (causing or contributing to such pollution) originate, give formal notification thereof to the water pollution control agency and interstate agency, if any, of such State and shall promptly call a conference of such agency or agencies, unless, in the judgment of the Secretary, the effect of such pollution on the legitimate uses of the waters is not of sufficient significance to warrant exercise of Federal jurisdiction under this section. The Secretary shall also call such a conference whenever, on the basis of reports, surveys, or studies, he has reason to believe that any pollution referred to in subsection (a) and endangering the health or welfare of persons in a State other than that in which the discharge or discharges originate is occurring; or he finds that substantial economic injury results from the inability to market shellfish or shellfish products in interstate commerce because of pollution referred to in subsection (a) and action of Federal, State, or local authorities.

(2) The agencies called to attend such conference may bring such persons as they desire to the conference. Not less than three weeks' prior notice of the conference date shall be given to such agencies.

(3) Following this conference, the Secretary shall prepare and forward to all the water pollution control agencies attending the conference a summary of conference discussions including (A) occurrence of pollution of interstate or navigable waters subject to abatement under this Act; (B) adequacy of measures taken toward abatement of the pollution; and (C) nature of delays, if any, being encountered in abating the pollution.

(e) If the Secretary believes, upon the conclusion of the conference or thereafter, that effective progress toward abatement of such pollution is not being made and that the health or welfare of any persons is being endangered, he shall recommend to the appropriate State water pollution control agency that it take necessary remedial action. The Secretary shall allow at least six months from the date he makes such recommendations for the taking of such recommended action.

(f) If, at the conclusion of the period so allowed, such remedial action has not been taken or action which in the judgment of the Secretary is reasonably calculated to secure abatement of such pollution has not been taken, the Secretary shall call a public hearing, to be held in or near one or more of the places where the discharge or discharges causing or contributing to such pollution originated, before a Hearing Board of five or more persons appointed by the Secretary. Each State in which any discharge causing or contributing to such pollution originates and each State claiming to be adversely affected by such pollution shall be given an opportunity to select one member of the Hearing Board and at least one member shall be a representative of the Department of Commerce, and not less than a majority of the Hearing Board shall be persons other than officers or employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. At least three weeks' prior notice of such hearing shall be given to the State water pollution control agencies and interstate agencies, if any, called to attend the aforesaid hearing and the alleged polluter or polluters. On the basis of the evidence presented at such hearing, the Hearing Board shall make findings as to whether pollution referred to in subsection (a) is occurring and whether effective progress toward abatement thereof is being made. If the Hearing Board finds such pollution is occurring and effective progress toward abatement thereof is not being made it shall make recommendations to the Secretary concerning the measures, if any, which it finds to be reasonable and equitable to secure abatement of such pollution. The Secretary shall send such findings and recommendations to the person or persons discharging any matter causing or contributing to such pollution, together with a notice specifying a reasonable time (not less than six months) to secure abatement of such pollution, and shall also send such findings and recommendations and such notice to the State water pollution control agency and to the interstate agency, if any, of the State or States where such discharge or discharges originate.

(g) If action reasonably calculated to secure abatement of the pollution within the time specified in the notice following the public hearing is not taken, the Secretary--

(1) in the case of pollution of waters which is endangering the health or welfare of persons in a State other than that in which the discharge or discharges (causing or contributing to such pollution) originate, may request the Attorney General to bring a suit on behalf of the United States to secure abatement of pollution, and

(2) in the case of pollution of waters which is endangering the health or welfare of persons only in the State in which the discharge or discharges (causing or contributing to such pollution) originate, may, with the written consent of the Governor of such State, request the Attorney General to bring a suit on behalf of the United States to secure abatement of the pollution.

(h) The court shall receive in evidence in any such suit a transcript of the proceedings before the Board and a copy of the Board's recommendations and shall receive such further evidence as the court in its discretion deems proper. The court, giving due consideration to the practicability and to the physical and economic feasibility of securing abatement of any pollution proved, shall have jurisdiction to enter such judgment, and orders enforcing such judgment, as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

(i) Members of any Hearing Board appointed pursuant to subsection (f) who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while participating in the hearing conducted by such Board or otherwise engaged on the work of such Board, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(j) As used in this section the term--

(1) "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, and political subdivision of a State, and

(2) "municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law.

November 19, 1965

Honorable Wally Priestley
State Representative
2207 N.E. Ainsworth
Portland, Oregon 97211

Dear Mr. Priestley:

This will acknowledge the receipt on November 15 of your letter requesting permission for the St. John's Citizens Committee for Clean Air to be heard at the next meeting of the State Sanitary Authority scheduled for December 17. We will be pleased to place this item on the agenda.

The meeting will be held in Room 36 of the Portland State Office Building located at 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue. We will have several other items on the agenda but will schedule your subject for 2:00 p.m. on that date.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

KHS:vt

HOME ADDRESS
WALLY PRIESTLEY
2207 N. E. AINSWORTH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97211



STATE OF OREGON
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SALEM

Mr. Kenneth Spies, Chief and Secretary
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Spies,

Subject: Placement of the St. Johns Citizens Committee on the agenda of the December 17th meeting of the State Sanitary Authority; also, the holding of an evening hearing in the near future at Sitton School, Portland.

A group called the St. Johns Citizens Committee for Clean Air has been formed. The immediate purpose of this group is to improve the quality of the air in the St. Johns Community.

On November 10th Mr. H. M. Patterson, Chief of the State Air Quality Control Division and Mr. Richard Hatchard, Portland Air Quality Control Division reviewed the problem of bad air with the Committee.

Discussion centered on the air pollution problem periodically created by the Union Carbide Metals plant located at 11920 N. Burgard Street. The group decided to request the State Sanitary Authority to provide time on their December 17th agenda to discuss air pollution by the Union Carbide Metals plant.

The group further requested that an evening hearing be held at the Sitton School; 9930 N. Smith Street, Portland, Oregon 97203. The purpose of the hearing held in the evening would be to allow the people of the community which work during the day the opportunity to testify as to the air pollution problems created by the Union Carbide Metals plant and so that an order would subsequently be issued by the State Sanitary Authority prescribing air pollution controls and their date of installation by the Union Carbide Metals plant.

The group further indicated that they understood that Union Carbide was not the sole cause of their air pollution problems but that Union Carbide was one of the major problems and the problem they would work on abatement by this source first.

Sincerely,

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Wally Priestley
Wally Priestley

Copy for: Mr. Richard Crouchley, Chairman
Mr. H. M. Patterson, Chief State Air Quality Control

Division of
Sanitation & Engineering
Oregon State Board of Health
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DNF | TEMP | PERM

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Members of the State Sanitary Authority

Mr. Harold F. Wendel, Chairman

Dr. Richard H. Wilcox
Mr. Chris L. Wheeler
Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan
Mr. B. A. McPhillips
Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr.
Mr. John Amacher

FROM: St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee

DATE: December 17th, 1965

SUBJECT: Request for a comprehensive air quality control program, setting minimum standards, and setting a completion date for the Union Carbide Metals plant, 11920 N. Burgard Road, Portland, Oregon.

It is the conclusion of the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee that the Union Carbide Corporation on North Burgard Road does not adequately treat the air emanating from it's plant. Further, that such failure to adequately treat the air creates a situation in parts of the St. Johns community in violation of the stated public policy of the State of Oregon "...to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the state to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life or to property and to maintain public enjoyment of the state's natural resources..."

We therefore request:

1. That the State Sanitary Authority require immediate (in not more than 30 days) submission by the Union Carbide Corporation of an outline of an overall air quality control program with an installation time schedule.

This request was made by the State Air Quality Control Division Staff in a letter to the Union Carbide Corporation dated September 1st, 1965 and to be received by them "...prior to the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.¹"

¹ MEMORANDUM to the Sanitary Authority from Air Quality Control Staff dated December 17th, 1965, Page 3, last paragraph.

2. That the Union Carbide Corporation agree to an overall program of air quality control acceptable to the Sanitary Authority by June 30th, 1966.
3. That an air cleaning system considered adequate to meet present air quality needs, as set by the Sanitary Authority and pursuant to their public responsibility under ORS 449.760 through 449.830, be completed and in operation at the Union Carbide Metals plant no later than June 30th, 1967.
4. That the State Sanitary Authority take what ever action it feels necessary to require the Union Carbide Corporation to meet the scheduled installation of air cleaning devices and the maintainance of suitable air quality at all times throughout the St. Johns community.
5. That should the Union Carbide Corporation fail to satisfy the requirements of the Sanitary Authority and a hearing be held, we further request that such hearing be held at the Sitton Grade School (9930 N. Smith Street, Portland, Oregon) in the evening so working people in the community will be able to be present.

Gentlemen,

We are here this afternoon as delegates of The St Johns Clean Air Committee respectfully to submit to you for your serious consideration their grievances and complaints about air pollution and sanitary conditions in the St Johns district of Portland. Speaking in their behalf, may we speak for and as the entire group.

St Johns is situated in a unique and picturesque setting, between two great rivers and surrounded by the magnificent scenic natural beauties of the northwest. Basically this should be an ideal residential area, and at the same time, with some adjustments and slight improvements such as are already being planned, it can and certainly will be an ideal industrial area second to none anywhere. We will most certainly welcome new industry and anything that leads to an improved economy.

This is our town and we love it; Most of us have lived here many years, we have bought our homes and raised our families here, we have invested our money and much of our lives here, and it is therefore not only our desire but we feel it is our duty to protect this investment.

For years we have witnessed the influx of many impositions to which we played tolerant host, but our tolerance has been very costly; Our area has been blighted. We were awarded the Municipal Garbage Dump in our back yard, which probably would have been protested out of any other part of town, but we accepted without protest as has been the case with so many other indignities passed off to us. Maybe we should feel honored to be chosen for the distinguished dump award, but it is certainly no bouquet of roses when the wind is in the wrong direction. Aside from the pungent odors are the smoke and soot which contaminate the air and the surrounding area.

Industries also have located in our community to add their many tons of filth, soot, and poisonous gasses to the air- a profound detriment to our health, our living conditions and our property values. Laundry hung outside to dry, often has to be relaundered and dried inside. Cars, lawn furniture, porches and window sills (to mention only a few things) must be scrubbed

continually to free them of the grimy deposits from the air. Fruit and vegetables grown in our yards are unfit to eat, shrubs and flowers look sick and dirty. Because of the putrid odors of the poisonous gasses and smoke which prevail in our community during the summer months, outdoor living on the patio or in the yard cannot be enjoyed, nor can bedroom windows be left open during the hot summer nights.

May we call your attention to the many acres of vacant land in the northern part of St Johns within the city limits: From Swift Blvd on the east to the Willamette river on the west, and from Pier Park and Continental Can Co on the south to the north city boundary NOT ONE RESIDENCE HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE PAST TWENTY FIVE YEARS. Why? Simply because of air pollution.

Property is selling in all other parts of the city at premium prices and very little is available at that, but here in St Johns we have several hundred acres idle and vacant. The location, the view and the contour of the land are perfect for housing as are the proximity of schools, shopping centers, and transportation, but here it lies, vacant and undesirable. Its value is decreased as is every piece of property in St Johns BECAUSE OF AIR POLLUTION.

Most of the residents of St Johns are in sympathy with our cause-- to eliminate dirty air-- and we herewith submit a token few of their signatures indicating so. If additional signatures will add effectiveness to our campaign, we can very possibly gather several thousand more.

Humbly we invoke each of you to solemnly consider our problems with air pollution, and we will accept with fullest gratitude any suggestions or recommendations you may offer to help us make St Johns a more respectable community in which to live.

Thank you

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 Amacher, Member

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

DATE : December 17, 1965

SUBJECT: Report on Air Pollution from the Union Carbide
Metals Company's St. Johns Plant

The Union Carbide Metals Company, a division of the Union Carbide Corporation, operates an electro-metallurgical plant at 11920 North Burgard Road, Portland, which produces calcium carbide, silicomanganese, ferromanganese, and ferrosilica. The calcium carbide is used in the manufacture of acetylene gas while silicomanganese, ferromanganese, and ferrosilicon are used as additives in the manufacture of steel. Dusts and fumes from the plant have been a source of complaints for many years.

This plant was originally constructed for the Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, at this location in 1942 for the purpose of producing calcium carbide from which acetylene could be made to support the war effort. The manufacture of calcium carbide was carried on in two open top electric furnaces. Following the war, the plant capacity was approximately doubled by the installation of two additional furnaces in 1952. Presently the plant operates three furnaces, the fourth has been removed.

Air pollution control equipment consisting of a furnace cover designed to collect the dust and fumes and a water scrubber was installed on one furnace in 1953 in response to complaints from area residents. A complete

water treatment facility was constructed to treat the liquid discharge from the scrubber in order to prevent a serious water pollution problem. While the operation of this system undoubtedly improved the situation, nuisance complaints continued. A cover and scrubber system was installed on a second furnace in 1958.

Following a survey of the plant and an investigation of complaints, the staff established sampling stations in the area in 1961 to determine the particle fallout rates. High volume air samples were collected in the summer of 1962. The data collected showed that the concentrations of suspended particulate matter and the particle fallout rates at the Northwest Liquid Feeds Company station 500 feet south of the plant were in excess of the maximum allowable values permitted by Sanitary Authority regulations. The company was notified in September 1962 that it was operating in violation of the regulations. A water scrubber was subsequently designed and installed on the exhaust from the calcium carbide packing department during the summer of 1963.

The staff continued its sampling program through the summers of 1963 and 1964. Particle fallout samples have continued to be collected on a monthly basis since the stations were first established in 1961. Data collected during 1964 showed a maximum suspended particulate concentration of 488 mgm/m^3 at the Northwest Liquid Feeds Company station. The maximum fallout recorded in 1964 at the same station was $267 \text{ T/mi}^2/\text{mo.}$ while the median value was $67 \text{ T/mi}^2/\text{mo.}$

The company was notified of the results of our sampling program by letter dated February 19, 1965 and was requested to submit a plan which would bring their plant's operation into conformance with Sanitary Authority regulations.

The company changed the fume off-take duct or fume collection duct on the No. 1 or carbide furnace in December of 1964. According to a comparison of emission tests conducted in 1963 and November 23, 1965 the emissions from the calcium carbide furnace have been reduced by about 70 per cent.

Conferences have been held with plant officials on April 6, June 10, July 6, and November 24, 1965.

In June 1965 a petition was received bearing the signatures of 72 residents of the St. Johns area protesting the air pollution created by the Union Carbide Metals Company operations and requesting that the Sanitary Authority investigate the situation.

A company proposal dated July 14, 1965 was received, which pointed out that storage of materials and land clearing operations also affected sample results. It was stated the company has spent approximately \$650,000 since 1947 for capital investment of control equipment. The company also pointed out that they had undergone an unusual demand for silicomanganese production.

"In addition, we propose the following steps toward further minimizing the emissions from our plant:

1. If, at any time, atmospheric conditions are unfavorable, in our judgment, we shall reduce our furnace power loads or temporarily interrupt the operations, at a considerable cost penalty, until the particular conditions abate.
2. We shall exert a maximum effort to operate our furnaces as effectively as possible in all instances to minimize emissions.
3. We are immediately undertaking modifications to the wet dust collector in our carbide mix and packing systems to improve its efficiency.
4. We are proceeding with plans to replace the existing fume offtake duct on our No. 4 covered furnace with a new design which will considerably increase the quantity of gas drawn off through the scrubber. At the same time, we will increase the capacity of the scrubber itself. Engineering drawings are in progress for this equipment, and installation is anticipated within two months."

The company concluded that there were other sources in the area and stated that they would continue to work on their problem pending an area-wide control program.

In a letter dated September 1, 1965 the Sanitary Authority presented additional data to provide evidence of the contribution made by the company's

operation. In this letter the proposal submitted by the company was accepted as part of a stepwise program. Union Carbide Metals Company was requested to present at least an outline of an overall program with a time schedule prior to the next meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

In a letter dated October 21, 1965 the company advised that emissions had been reduced from the carbide furnace, mix, sizing, and coke drying systems by modification to the wet dust collector in July. The company was continuing the initiated program to optimize furnace operation to minimize emissions. It was also reported that the installation of the new gas offtake on furnace No. 4 would be undertaken in late December 1965 or early January.

SUMMARY REPORT

Union Carbide Metals Company operates three electro-metallurgical furnaces at the North Portland plant. The emissions from these operations are characterized by their small size; 75 per cent being less than 5 microns in diameter.

A. FURNACES

FURNACE NO. 1.

1. This is a covered furnace producing only calcium carbide.
2. A water scrubber was installed in 1963 and a new gas offtake was provided in December of 1964.
3. Company emission tests conducted in November 1965 show an emission reduction of 70 per cent over 1963 tests. November 1965 tests conducted by the company showed an emission rate of 6.4 lbs./hr.
4. Tests conducted by the staff still show that the particle fallout rate of lime dust allowed by the regulations of one ton per square mile per month plus a background value was exceeded at three of the sample stations on a median value basis and all stations on a maximum value basis.

Median and (maximum) Values for Sampling Stations

	CaO Tons/square mile/month			
	Sta. #53	Sta. #54	Sta. #55	Sta. #65
1961	2.8 (5.4)	0.7 (3.1)		
1962	3.2 (9.6)	1.7 (5.3)	5.1 (12.5)	
1963	3.5 (10)	0.8 (7.1)	6.2 (15)	
1964	1.4 (8.2)	0.2 (3.6)	5.0 (13.5)	
1965 thru 11-4	.85 (13)	1.7 (4.4)	4.7 (17)	1.95 (5)

FURNACE NO. 3

1. This is an uncovered furnace and has no scrubber or controls.
2. The furnace is used to produce ferromanganese and ferrosilicon.
The company will refrain from making silicomanganese in this furnace.
3. Company emission tests conducted in 1965 gave emission rates as follows:
Ferromanganese 46. lbs./hr. (average of 2 measurements)
Ferrosilicon 83 lbs./hr.

FURNACE NO. 4

1. This is a covered furnace producing silicomanganese, ferrosilicon, and ferromanganese.
2. The company proposes to change the offtake from the furnace and increase the scrubber capacity in January 1966. The reduction in emissions obtained by this procedure change on Furnace No. 1 was 70 per cent.
3. Company emission tests conducted in 1965 gave emission rates as follows:
Silicomanganese 120-160 lbs./hr.
Ferromanganese 6 lbs./hr.
Ferrosilicon No data for this furnace.

B. YARD AREA

The company has suggested that the crushing and general work conducted in the yard where raw materials and products are stored and transferred is a source of contaminants. It has been indicated that the company will consider installation of sprinkler equipment next summer to minimize emissions from this area.

C. TOTAL FALLOUT RESULTS

Tests conducted by the staff show the total particle fallout rate is exceeded at Station No. 55 and #65 even on an industrial area rate of 30 T/sq. mi./mo. plus background allowed by regulations.

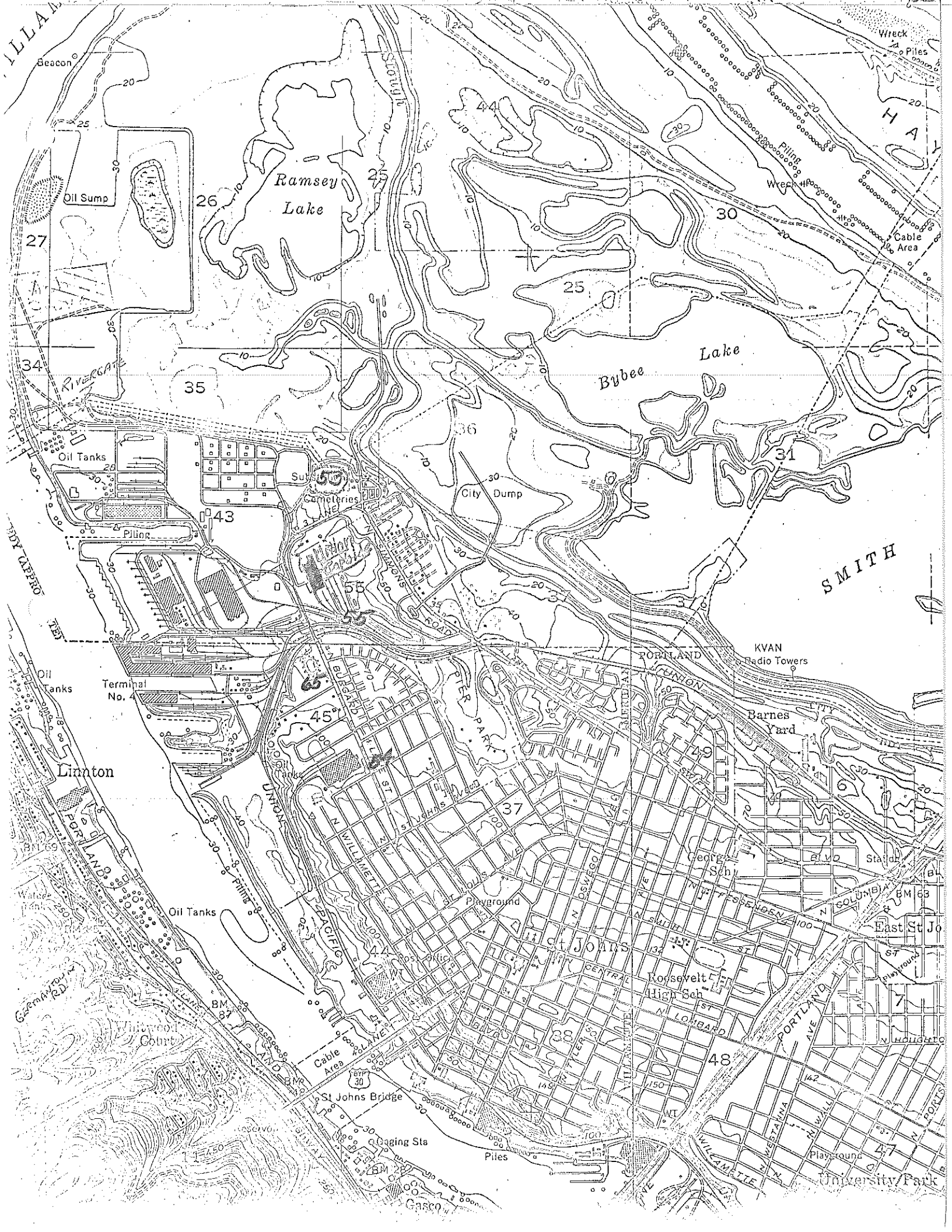
Median and (Maximum) Values for Sampling Stations, T/sq. mi./mo.

	Sta. #53	Sta. #54	Sta. #55	Sta. #65
1961	26 (41)	18.9 (24)		
1962	25 (57)	19. (29)	40 (76)	
1963	25 (43)	18. (43)	41.5 (97)	
1964	16 (34)	17. (24)	67. (267)	
1965 thru 11-4	15 (29)	21. (26)	137. (391)	28 (112)

CONCLUSIONS:

The company has cooperated in the submission of data and survey and analysis of the air quality problems. It is the conclusion of the staff that the proposal by Union Carbide Metals Company will not bring air quality in the vicinity of the plant within regulations of the Sanitary Authority and that:

1. further control of emissions from the calcium carbide furnace will be required,
2. a cover and control system will be necessary on Furnace No. 3, and
3. an evaluation of the proposed control changes on the No. 4 furnace cannot be completed at this time.



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. Hays, Jr., Member
Mr. John Amacher, Member

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

DATE : December 17, 1965

SUBJECT: Requests for Variance from Regulations Adopted August 17, 1965
and Effective January 1, 1966 Pertaining to Wigwag Waste Burners.

The following is a tabulation of requests for variance received to date,
together with staff recommendations:

1. Murphy Creek Lumber Co., 6890 Williams Highway, Grants Pass, Oregon, 97526

Dated November 15, 1965.

Basis for request: Location in sparsely populated area. One of three
burners to be terminated by July 1, 1966.

Discussion: Located in the Grants Pass airshed, surrounded by high mountains,
basis for request is not valid. Two of the three burners are fabricated of
perforated war surplus landing mats and are grossly substandard.

Recommendation: Three burners are involved.

- a. Sawmill refuse burner: Variance not granted.
- b. Resaw slab burner: Variance granted to July 1, 1966 at which time
burner is to be discontinued and dismantled.
- c. Planer refuse burner: Variance not granted. Request discontinuance
and dismantling at time chipper (now being installed) is placed in
operation, which will allow disposition of planer trim ends in
same manner as resaw slabs.

2. Tygh Valley Timber Co., Inc., Tygh Valley, Oregon 97063

Dated November 15, 1965.

Basis for request: Located in sparsely populated area.

Discussion: The community of Tygh Valley is unincorporated so we have no figures on population. The Wasco County Health Department recommended that the variance be granted.

Recommendation: Variance granted until July 1, 1966.

3. Modoc Lumber Co., P. O. Box 257, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Dated November 22, 1965.

Basis for request: New mill being built, scheduled completion August 1, 1966. Present burner will be discontinued at that time, new burner to be constructed in full compliance.

Discussion: Present burner, located in Klamath Falls has been the subject of recent complaints, requires only the addition of a pyrometer to comply. Pyrometer can be readily removed and reinstalled in the new burner at the time it is ready to be placed in operation.

Recommendation: Variance not granted.

4. Hult Lumber & Plywood Co., P. O. Box 407, Junction City, Oregon 97448

Dated August 11, 1965

Basis for request: Horton, Oregon burner: Location in sparsely populated area.

Junction City burner: Burner no longer used.

4. Hult Lumber & Plywood Co. (cont.)

Discussion: Recommendation of District Engineer is that a
be granted for the reasons given in each case.

Recommendation: Horton burner: Variance granted until January
Junction City burner: Variance granted for such period of t
the burner is not operated; full compliance required before 1, 1966.
the burner to service. ins as
returning

5. Park Lumber Co., Estacada, Oregon. Dated December 10, 1965.

Basis for request: Variance requested for three months only, due
pressure of renovation work.

Discussion: Mill superintendent is concentrating his efforts on
installation of wood waste utilization equipment (hammer mill for bark
utilization, green and dry shavings bins).

Recommendation: Variance granted until April 1, 1966.

6. Evans Products Company, P. O. Box 745, Gold Beach, Oregon

Dated December 13, 1965.

Basis for request: Location in sparsely populated area.

Discussion: Population of Gold Beach has tripled in the past 14 years
and is now approximately 2,000. Adjacent Wedderburn has 40 to 50 homes
and numerous motels. Plant location is approximately 1½ miles from
Gold Beach city limits.

Recommendation: Variance not granted.

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Members of State Sanitary Authority

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

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

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and Effective January 1, 1966 Pertaining to Wigwam Waste Burners.

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together with staff recommendations:

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Dated November 15, 1965.

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Discussion: Located in the Grants Pass airshed, surrounded by high mountains,
basis for request is not valid. Two of the three burners are fabricated of
perforated war surplus landing mats and are grossly substandard.

Recommendation: Three burners are involved.

- a. Sawmill refuse burner: Variance not granted.
- b. Resaw slab burner: Variance granted to July 1, 1966 at which time
burner is to be discontinued and dismantled.
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Dated November 22, 1965.

Basis for request: New mill being built, scheduled completion August 1, 1966. Present burner will be discontinued at that time, new burner to be constructed in full compliance.

Discussion: Present burner, located in Klamath Falls has been the subject of recent complaints, requires only the addition of a pyrometer to comply. Pyrometer can be readily removed and reinstalled in the new burner at the time it is ready to be placed in operation.

Recommendation: Variance not granted.

4. Hult Lumber & Plywood Co., P. O. Box 407, Junction City, Oregon 97448

Dated August 11, 1965

Basis for request: Horton, Oregon burner: Location in sparsely populated area.

Junction City burner: Burner no longer used.

4. Hult Lumber & Plywood Co. (cont.)

Discussion: Recommendation of District Engineer is that a variance be granted for the reasons given in each case.

Recommendation: Horton burner: Variance granted until July 1, 1966.
Junction City burner: Variance granted for such period of time as the burner is not operated; full compliance required before returning the burner to service.

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Basis for request: Variance requested for three months only, due to pressure of renovation work.

Discussion: Mill superintendent is concentrating his efforts on installation of wood waste utilization equipment (hammer mill for bark utilization, green and dry shavings bins).

Recommendation: Variance granted until April 1, 1966.

6. Evans Products Company, P. O. Box 745, Gold Beach, Oregon

Dated December 13, 1965.

Basis for request: Location in sparsely populated area.

Discussion: Population of Gold Beach has tripled in the past 14 years and is now approximately 2,000. Adjacent Wedderburn has 40 to 50 homes and numerous motels. Plant location is approximately 1½ miles from Gold Beach city limits.

Recommendation: Variance not granted.

Paper Mill Faces Legal Action Concerning Pollution Of River

The Oregon Sanitary Authority Friday voted to call a hearing at which Weyerhaeuser Co.'s plant at Springfield must show cause why legal

action should not be taken directing it to abate and control pollution of the McKenzie River.

In a motion made by B. A. McPhillips of McMinnville, the hearing was called "for the earliest possible date." Sanitary Authority officials indicated the hearing might be scheduled for January.

McPhillips' motion came during the afternoon session of the authority's all-day meeting in Portland.

Most of the morning session was taken up with discussion of the Weyerhaeuser matter.

During the morning discussion, McPhillips said he felt the company should decrease its biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) load to the river to the level being discharged before the plant was expanded in 1964.

A series of letters from Springfield area residents sent to the authority and read at the session charged that pollution of the river had worsened since the plant's expansion.

A report given by E. Jack Weathersbee, deputy state sanitary engineer, verified that tests made by authority staff members showed dis-

charges on some days are far above the amounts of BOD the company proposed to maintain and "which experience has shown to be the maximum that the river can reasonably assimilate during periods of low river flows."

J. M. McEwen, manager of the Springfield plant, told the authority the company had a continuing program attempting to correct the problems.

He said mechanical breakdowns have resulted in larger BOD loads going into the river.

Such breakdowns are to "be expected" when new facilities are put into operation, he said.

Correction Planned

He said the company is planning to install systems to recover strong spills, remove clean water from flows that go to a retention pond in order to increase pond effectiveness, add an additional 45 acres to 70 acres now in use for irrigation purposes; install new pipelines at a cost of \$100,000 for irrigation purposes, and experiment with a mechanical aerator in the retention pond.

McEwan said all these are efforts to correct pollution problems.

In other action, the authority voted to request Union Carbide Corp., Portland, to submit an over-all plan on its air quality control program by March 1 of next year. The mo-

tion made by Chris L. Wheeler of Salem stated that the plan be approved by June 30, 1966 and that whatever improvements are called for in the plan be made as soon as "reasonably possible."

Joe Vogelberger, assistant superintendent at the plant, said he would meet with Sanitary Authority staff members to discuss what possible steps the company could take.

The action followed the presentation of petitions signed by residents of the St. Johns area seeking abatement of air pollution problems in North Portland.

A staff report by Harold M. Patterson, chief, air quality control, stated earlier proposals by the company would not bring air quality in the vicinity of the plant within regulations of the sanitary authority, that further control of emissions from the calcium carbide furnace would be required and a cover and control system would be necessary on one of the plant furnaces.

Members of the St. Johns Citizens Clean Air Committee charged that air pollution in the area made "fruits and ve-

getables grown in our yards ... unfit to eat." caused "shrubs and flowers (to) look sick and dirty" and that "putrid odors and smoke" prevented enjoyment of "outdoor living on the patio or in the yard" and that bedroom windows could not "be left open during the hot summer months."

Sanitary Authority members also okayed staff recommendations calling for general approval of a river pollution abatement program at the Lebanon Division of Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Certain modifications were asked for in that company's plan which calls for the installation of primary settling facilities in 1966. The company also has presented study proposals aimed at improving water quality in the South Santiam River for 1967 and 1969.

Staff members reported "reasonable progress" is being made to ensure that effluent discharges from the Chipman Chemical Co. plant, Portland, and from Doane Lake will not produce an "off-flavor" in the spring run of Chinook salmon. Staff mem-

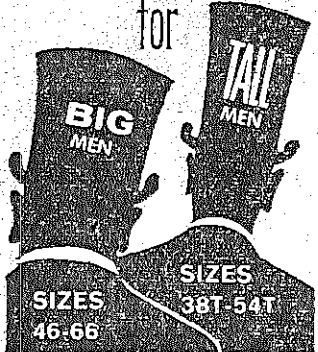
bers said further action by the authority on the matter is not required at the present time.

Bill of approval also was given to efforts being made by Frontier Leather Co., Sherwood, to solve air and water pollution problems.

Authority members voted to proceed with legal action against the Grand Ronde sewer system operation. The authority in July ordered that Floyd Bunn, owner of the system for Grande Ronde, submit plans to eliminate the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage to Rock Creek and the South Yamhill River before Sept. 1. The plan also called for abatement of the problem by Jan. 1, 1966. Staff members reported no plans had been received as directed and that legal steps be taken to obtain abatement of the pollution.

Harold E. Milliken, chief, Water Quality Control, reported to the Authority that action taken by United Growers, Inc., Salem, "should bring to an end the long series of complaints" about the disposal of the company's industrial wastes.

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