

9/13/1966

OREGON STATE SANITARY
AUTHORITY MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

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AGENDA

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY MEETING

10:00 a.m., September 13, 1966

Room 36, State Office Building, Portland

- A. Minutes of June 29, 1966, meeting. *Marj Wilson*
- B. Project plans for June, July and August, 1966. *Marj Wilson*
- C. Tualatin River Basin. *James Stewart*
Jim Burns - Certificate
- D. Douglas County Lumber Company status report. *HMP*
- E. Milwaukie Plywood, Milwaukie. *HMP*
- F. Wigwam Burner Variance Requests. *HMP*
1. Edward Hines Lumber Co., Hines.
 2. Gilchrist Timber Company, Gilchrist. *1 P.m.*
- G. Albany sewage treatment - status report.
- H. Monroe sewage treatment - status report.
- I. Mill City sewage disposal - status report.
- J. Tillamook Airport sewage disposal.
- K. Water Quality Standards for Interstate Waters.

MINUTES OF THE 111th MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
September 13, 1966

The 111th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Harold F. Wendel, Chairman, at 10:00 a.m., September 13, 1966, in Room 36 of the State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: Harold F. Wendel, Chairman; John P. Amacher, Chris L. Wheeler, Richard H. Wilcox, M.D. and Herman P. Meierjurgan, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; John Denman, Legal Advisor; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; H.M. Patterson and H.E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Engineers; Dr. Warren C. Westgarth, Laboratory Director; Bryan M. Johnson, H.W. McKenzie, Leo G. Farr, A.D. Smythe and P.D. Curran, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Glen D. Carter, Ed Quan and R.A. McHugh, Aquatic Biologists; Leo L. Baton, J.A. Jensen and Fred Bolton, District Engineers; Fred G. Katzel and C.K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; R.B. Percy, Chief Chemist; Clint Ayer, E.A. Schmidt, Don McHarness, Paul Rath, James R. Sheetz and Lloyd O. Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Water Pollution Control Technician; Alan Hose, Chief Sanitary Chemist; and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

Mr. B.A. McPhillips and Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr. were unable to attend because of other commitments.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the minutes of the June 29, 1966, meeting be approved as prepared.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 78 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 15 project plans for air quality control for the months of June, July and August, 1966, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/3/66	Roseburg	Engineering Report - sewer repair	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Multnomah County	Sewers-Tryon Creek Co. Serv. Dist.	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Hubbard	Revised plans - sewerage system	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Independence	Sewage lagoon and pump station	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Harrisburg	Sewers - Meadowlark Haven	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Springfield	Leota St. Sewer S-57-66	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Marion Co.	Cedar Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Eugene	Ayers Subd.-Bethel Danebo Trunk D	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Salem	North Park Annex. Sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Metzger San. Dist.	Country Oaks Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	North Bend	Ohio Street sewer	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Medford	D'Anjou Village #3	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Gresham	N.E. Halsey sewers & 168th Place	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Silverton	Eureka Acres Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Springfield	Beverly Park S-66-66	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Gresham	Tiara Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Medford	Country Club Meadows	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Progress San. Dist.	12" sewer under highway	Prov. app.
6/9/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals B-O-10B, C, D, E	Prov. app.
6/13/66	Portland	S.W. 50th & Admiral & SW 42nd & Alfred	Approved
6/15/66	Gresham	Capri Terrace Plat 2-Cypress Park #5 Enchanted Forest	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Springfield	Weyerhaeuser Co. pulp mill lift sta.	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Salem	Boise Cascade Corp. bleach plant waste	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Newberg	Publishers' Paper Co. 100 mg Lagoon	Prov. app.
6/20/66	Oregon City	Warner-Milne Road trunk	Approved
6/20/66	Portland	Unit 4 Phase 1-Linnton Guilds Lake	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/22/66	Benton County	Heritage Park sewers	Prov. app.
6/23/66	Harrisburg	Wilmot Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/24/66	Coos Bay	Englewood San. Sewer, Phase II	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Tualatin Hills S.D.	S.W. 60th Avenue extension	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Beaverton	Pine Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 103, 104, 105, 107	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Gresham	Lateral A., Course View Terrace	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Creswell	Sewer Holbrook Lane	Prov. app.
6/28/66	White City S.D.	Cascade Village #3 sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Portland	Change Orders 3,4,5, STP	Approved
6/29/66	East Salem CSD #1	Trunk and lateral sewers	Prov. app.
7/5/66	Portland	Pump Sta. for Centennial Mills	Prov. app.
7/11/66	Camp Angell	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7/14/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA/MCPP processing	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Newberg	Publishers' Paper primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Oregon City	Publishers' pump station	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Milwaukie	Cinderella Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Progress San. Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Springfield	Sewer Ext. Project #S-54-66	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Creswell	Oregon Avenue extension	Prov. app.
7/18/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals 2A-3 and 2A-3-2	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Newberg	Publishers' - primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Raleigh Scholls S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Eugene	Sewers BD 4A-138-12	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Sunset Valley S.D.	E.S.I. Industrial tract	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/19/66	Wauna	Crown Zellerbach Corp. primary clarifier and outfalls	Prov. app.
7/20/66	Springfield	Interceptor and pump station	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Portland	Sewer-S.W. Boones Ferry & Terwilliger	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Tigard	Sewer - Rogers Machinery Co.	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Albany	Sewers-Goltra Park, Fir Oaks 2A and 2B	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Eugene	Change Order #5-Filmore pumpsta.	Approved
7/26/66	Banks	Sewage treatment plant (revised)	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Creswell	Holbrook Lane sewer	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 108, 110	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Gresham	Cleveland Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
7/28/66	Wilark Park	Manzanita Way sewers	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Woodburn	Birdseye engineering report	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-10-5-1B	Prov. app.
8/10/66	Junction City	Lagoon WPC-Ore-198	Prov. app.
8/11/66	Clatskanie	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
8/16/66	Banks	Addenda 1 through 10 treatment plant	Prov. app.
8/19/66	East Salem	Trunk and laterals 4,5,6	Prov. app.
8/23/66	Cottage Grove	Additions to sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
8/25/66	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Subd. Unit #3	Prov. app.
8/25/66	Round Hill S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-0-86	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Metzger San.Dist.	A21-4 - A21-5	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Gresham	Richard & Mary Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
8/26/66	Burns	Sewer - Piute Indian Village	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
8/29/66	Portland	S.W. Humphrey Park Rd. sewer	Prov. app.
8/30/66	Odell San. Dist.	Engineering report on sewerage	Approved
8/31/66	Eagle Point	Butte Crest Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/6/66	Salem	Whitaker Jr. High School Incinerator	Add. info. requested
6/6/66	Tigard	Senior High School Addition Incin.	Add. info. requested
6/16/66	Oakridge	Timber Products Co., Underfire Air System	Cond. app.
6/23/66	Coos Bay	A1 Pierce Lumber Co., Repair of WWW Burner	Comm. subm.
6/20/66 6/29/66	Portland	Union Carbide Proposal Plant Controls	Cond. app.
6/23/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA-MCPP Processes	Under consider. at end of month
7/5/66	Douglas County	Winston-Dillard Upper Elementary School - Incinerator	Comm. subm.
7/6/66	Jackson Co.	White City Elementary School Incin.	Comm. subm.
7/7/66	Eugene	Eugene Plywood Company Boiler Plant	Cond. app.
7/14/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co., MCPA-MCPP	Cond. app.
7/22/66	White City	3 M Corporation, Incin. Modification	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Dixie Elementary School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Corvallis	Fairplay Elem. School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/27/66	Oregon City	Ogden Jr. High School Incin.	Cond. app.
7/28/66	Pendleton	Blue Mountain Community College, Incin.	Not app.

TUALATIN RIVER BASIN:

An engineering report which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Joseph A. Jensen, Portland District Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Darrell Jones, Clackamas County Commissioner, said that the Commissioners in Clackamas County are very perturbed about the condition of the Tualatin River. He stated that what the Commission is asking for in their letter to the Sanitary Authority is that a very serious study be made in some depth of the Tualatin Basin situation, and that any new construction along that stream be stopped. He stated that he has had physicians make statements to him personally that they have been treating large numbers of infections of the tender membranes, such as the eyes, ears, nose and throat. He claimed the people cannot continue to irrigate farms with water from the basin while waste products are still being dumped into it. He urged that the Sanitary Authority members adopt the policy recommended to them by the staff.

In connection with a discussion of the low flow in the Tualatin during the summer and fall, the Chairman asked Mr. Wheeler if water rights are perpetual.

Mr. Wheeler replied that they are perpetual as long as they are exercised, that they are subject to abandonment if they are not used for a period of five years, or they can be condemned by higher use in the courts. He said that under provisions of the existing law he is required to continue to grant rights for beneficial uses.

Clayton Nyberg, Chairman of the Washington County Board of Commissioners, said that they too are concerned about the problems of pollution control in the Tualatin Basin. He introduced Dr. James Stewart, Washington County Health Officer.

Dr. Stewart stated that the sanitation staff of the Washington County Health Department had recently worked out with representatives of the State Sanitary Authority a plan for monthly on-site review and collection of effluent samples which will give a regular feedback of operating conditions and effluent quality being maintained in the small sewage treatment plants located in Washington County. He said this should give the Sanitary Authority the basic data it will need for aggressively upgrading the standards of plant maintenance and operation whenever regular visits and effluent analysis indicate deficiencies.

Dr. Stewart referred to the recent Congressional action regarding the Scoggins Creek dam project. He went on to say that the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County recommends that the Sanitary Authority delay any marked change in policy until there has been an opportunity to test the effectiveness of the new program of plant inspection by local sanitarians, until the final legislation on the Scoggins dam project has been completed and implemented, and until there is an opportunity to develop and evaluate the movement toward county sewer service districts.

Dr. Wilcox asked Dr. Stewart if under existing laws he thought that the district attorney in Washington County would proceed against persons responsible for insanitary sewage disposal.

Dr. Stewart said he thought the district attorney would be very cooperative as he has been in other public health nuisance problems that have been brought to him. He went on to say that his staff is now engaged in extensive dyeing operations to try and pinpoint the source of pollution in some of the streams, that his staff will provide the Sanitary Authority with all the information possible as to any identified sources of pollution in the Tualatin and that any action the law allows will be taken within Washington County.

Mr. John G. Wilson, Secretary of the Columbia River Sportsmens Council, said that the position of that Council and the Water and Dams Committee, Oregon Wildlife Federation, has been not to favor the use of additional waters for the dilution of pollution, and that their belief is to attack the problems of pollution at their source. He said that it is anticipated that requirements for municipal water will increase approximately two and one-half times by 1985, that it is the Council's belief that more emphasis is needed on water purification and that the effort of striving for purified water must never cease. He stated further the Council does not recognize that primary and secondary treatment are either sufficient or the ultimate in treating wastes.

Mr. Robert L. Zipprich, Mayor of the city of Tualatin, stated that the city of Tualatin has no municipal sewers, and, therefore, is not polluting the Tualatin River from a municipal system. He stated that the city does have sewage problems from within and that they are trying to cooperate with Washington County and the State as far as an overall study is concerned.

He said the city of Tualatin has joined with the city of Tigard in applying for a grant from HUD to perform a study for sewage facilities in the 22 square mile area adjacent to those two cities. He said further that this grant has been approved in the amount of \$7,500 to conduct the study which is expected to be completed sometime in February or March of 1967. He said that one of the biggest problems in the city of Tualatin is water and there is now under construction a hookup with the Lake Grove Water District to provide Bull Run water.

The Mayor stated further that Carl Green and Associates, Consulting Engineers, have been asked to look into the matter of sewage facilities, but haven't had a chance to complete the study as yet, and that the sewage problem

has been approached from two standpoints; one, from the overall basis working jointly with Tigard, and (2) with the city-county planning group in Washington County.

Mr. Carl Green, Consulting Engineer, then stated that the city of Tualatin is like many other political entities in the valley in that it faces a problem of sewage collection and treatment and must determine the best method by which sewage and industrial waste can be treated. It is his personal belief that the Scoggins dam project for storage of water in the upper basin might be looked at and considered more seriously as a means of flood control in the winter and to increase low flows in the summer. He stated that there is no solution to pollution short of more dilution, plus efficient treatment of wastes at their source.

Mr. Stan Skoko, Commissioner from Clackamas County, said that in 1963 the city of Tualatin was instructed by the Sanitary Authority to provide some means of correction of the raw effluent being discharged into the Tualatin River and to date this has not been done. He went on to say that at a recent meeting for annexation purposes, a city council member made the statement that within the city limits raw effluent was being discharged into storm sewers that does reach the river.

Dr. Wilcox said that the report presented by Mr. Jensen indicated that a correction order was issued on the storm sewer drains in Tualatin and that corrections were made.

Mr. Jensen said he had conferred with the city recorder and she indicated that correction orders were issued by the Council and that corrections were made. Mr. Jensen stated that the staff is not aware of any raw sewage being discharged into the river at Tualatin.

Mr. Zipprich stated that the councilman did make the statement, but at the time he was not aware of the fact that the Council had taken action to correct it and that it had been corrected.

Mr. Clayton Myberg, Commissioner from Washington County, then stated that in Washington County great steps forward have been made in the treatment of sewage, that the city of Tualatin is trying to do a job of providing a sewerage system, and that the policy that the Sanitary Authority is proposing to adopt would eliminate the possibility of creating a system that would take care of the sewage that overflows from septic tanks. He stated that Washington County adopted the policy some years ago of not allowing sewage lagoons.

Mary Taylor, a resident of the city of Durham, submitted two samples of water from the Tualatin River. One was reportedly taken at the Tualatin City Park which was clear and the other was taken at the site where the Tualatin Bridge is being built, which appeared to be polluted. She complained about the condition of the lower Tualatin.

The Secretary stated that the process of tertiary treatment is still being developed, that thus far there have been no economical and practical methods developed for removing the last bit of pollution from effluents, and that it is the nitrogen and phosphates which trigger the growths of algae and plankton in the stream which produce an unsightly appearance and which are aesthetically unacceptable. He stated that there has to be a certain amount of dilution to handle that degree of pollution.

Bud Kyle, Tigard City Manager, said that federal funds had been applied for to conduct a study of the entire Tualatin Basin within Washington County. The city of Tigard would like the Sanitary Authority to urge the federal government to approve funds to study this problem and to point out to the

federal government the need for such a study. He said the Washington County Commission and the cities of Washington County agree that a problem does exist and want to solve it.

The Chairman asked what the estimated cost of the study would be.

Mr. Kyle said it would be about \$85,000 for both water and sewage treatment for just Washington County.

Mr. Lee Gensman, resident of the city of Tualatin and Chairman of the Citizens Water Committee, stated that it was the responsibility of that committee to raise funds from private sources to put in the Bull Run water mentioned earlier. He said the committee is convinced that, in addition, it can raise from \$200,000 to \$300,000 from private sources within the next two to four months for sewage collection and disposal, depending upon what can be planned in the way of sewage treatment for Tualatin, and depending upon the continuing availability of property for development in the vicinity of the city of Tualatin. He said that if a prohibition is made on any further development in the area, these funds of course would dry up.

Mr. James Steel, resident, stated that he lives half way between Tualatin and Sherwood and is very much concerned with the truck delivery of septic tank sludge for final disposal in a lagoon located on a 40-acre tract of land south of his property.

The Chairman asked if this had been brought to the attention of the Sanitary Authority.

Dr. Stewart said that this is a diked area, that there has been repeated checking of the area by his staff, and that it has not been allowed to go unobserved.

Mr. Jensen said the Authority's staff is aware of this situation and has investigated it several times, and that no problem has been found except during the 1964 flood.

Senator John Inskeep of Clackamas County stated that he is sure the next session of the Legislature will take into consideration the matter of the necessity for area planning, the consolidation of districts, and the problems of financing and construction of sewerage facilities. He said all of these are of deep concern to him and he is sure a larger appropriation would be made by the Legislature which would give the Sanitary Authority a more adequate staff.

Mr. Donald J. Griswold, Lake Oswego Corporation, said the residents of Lake Oswego are interested in furnishing any information which they may have to the Sanitary Authority, and cooperating in any way possible. He said when the flow becomes low, the amount of water diverted from the river into Lake Oswego is reduced.

Mrs. Rosalie Morrison, who resides adjacent to the main Tualatin River, read a letter from Mr. John M. Dagsland of Lake Oswego to the members of the Sanitary Authority which told in part how offensive the Tualatin River smelled at times.

Mrs. Morrison presented two samples of water, one taken from the pipe at the Ramada Inn sewage treatment plant and the other from the river near the site of the new bridge.

The Secretary then pointed out that the staff of the Sanitary Authority has been trying for several years to get a master plan of sewage collection and disposal developed for the entire area or river basin. In 1956 the three counties of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington developed the so-called Tri-County plan, but it did not cover the entire Tualatin Basin, just Fanno Creek and Upper Beaverton Creek sub-basins. That was 11 years ago and only part of the system has now been installed. There is still no master plan for the remainder of the Tualatin basin.

Mr. Larry Bissett, Director of the City-County Planning Commission in Washington County, stated that two years ago their advisory board recommended an overall master water and sewer plan for the cities in the Tualatin basin, as well as the unincorporated areas that are presently being urbanized. He said they have a commitment from the cities totaling \$9,000 for this study over the next two years, that they also have a commitment in an equal amount from the county in terms of services from the county personnel, that HUD offers a 2 to 1 match of federal funds, and that with the assistance of interested state agencies they have a total fund of about \$85,000. Approximately \$44,000 is to go into the sewage study. Mr. Bissett stated that the application is now in the hands of HUD and if it isn't approved within the very near future, the planning commission will have to go ahead on purely local funds because of the urgency of both water and sewer needs. He stated that within the limit of time and funds available to them, they cannot possibly get enough money or enough land to put in a system which will not discharge any water to the Tualatin River during the three or four months of the summer. He stated that the only thing which is practical to do now is to put in a system which is equal to the other systems up the river, and he asked that the state limit its requirements to this type of installation pending the completion of more study of this overall program and pending the completion of the joint study between Tualatin and Tigard.

Mr. Bissett went on to say that the Hervin Company, which is the primary contributor of waste effluent, is a substantial property owner and employer of the people in the Tualatin area. The other contributor is the Ramada Inn.

Mr. Jensen said that both the Hervin Company and the Ramada Inn employ aeration-type treatment plants. The last staff investigation showed that the Ramada Inn effluent was very acceptable, but that the Hervin Company plant which is strictly for industrial wastes has given some problems.

The Chairman asked what steps have been taken to see that the Hervin Company has complied with the law and has operated its waste treatment facilities efficiently.

Mr. Don McHarness replied that the staff of the Authority has been working with this company to try and improve the operation of its plant, but that thus far some of the operational problems have still not been solved.

Mr. Weathersbee pointed out that this is a fairly difficult waste to treat, that the engineer retained by the Hervin Company had made a study and proposed this plant, that after it was built there was quite a long period of shake down by the engineer changing some of the recirculation of the plant and making other revisions, that it has been a continual process of trying to get it to operate properly all during this period, and that it has caused a serious problem only recently because of the extreme low flow in the river.

Mr. Meierjurgan stated that he was of the opinion that there should not be any more pollution added to the present load and that in view of the fact that the Sanitary Authority required proper treatment and care of sewage from other sources in that community as well as other communities throughout the State, no exception should be made in this case.

After further statements by Lee Gensman, Commissioner Darrell Jones and Mary Taylor, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the adoption of the staff recommendations as follows be approved: (1) That until a master plan of sewerage is developed and adopted no new sewerage or waste facilities, and no expansion of existing facilities, other than these previously committed, be approved for construction in the Tualatin Basin unless provisions are included to prevent discharge of the effluent to the Tualatin River or its tributaries during the low flow season, normally June 1 to November 1, and (2) those in charge of existing facilities located on tributaries of the Tualatin River be instructed to start immediately to comply, through improved operation and/or upgrading of treatment facilities, with the Sanitary

Authority policy directive adopted June 24, 1965; namely, to maintain plant effluents within the limits of 20 ppm BOD and suspended solids and to achieve proper disinfection before said effluents are released to the receiving stream.

SEWAGE WORKS OPERATORS CERTIFICATION:

Mr. James Burns, Co-Chairman of the Certification Committee for the Sewage Works Operators, said that the certification of sewage treatment plant operators in Oregon dates back to 1955, and that it is based on the fact that sewage treatment plants must have skilled and trained operators in order to produce the quality of treatment needed to protect the receiving streams and in order to protect the huge investments the plants represent.

He said that in 1955 a committee was formed to study certification programs being used by other states. After some study the committee suggested a program that would start as voluntary certification, and if successful, would later be changed to mandatory certification by the Legislature. The proposed program was accepted by the operators and a constitution and charter were adopted. The first voluntary certification examinations were held at the conclusion of the 1956 Sewage Works Short School and have been held each year since. This voluntary program is conducted by Oregon State University, Oregon State Board of Health and the operators' committee.

Because the voluntary certification has been so successful, in 1960 it was decided the program should be converted from the voluntary phase to the mandatory phase. Consequently, in 1961 a mandatory certification bill was presented to the Legislature. Because it was not properly written or researched, the bill was not passed. A revised bill was presented to the Legislature in 1963 and again in 1965, but each time it was tabled. Mr. Burns stated that the bill is now being prepared for the 1967 Legislature and the committee is asking the full support and cooperation of the Sanitary Authority.

He said the only way you can get the very most out of the sewage treatment plants that are built today is to have qualified operators.

The Secretary strongly recommended that the Sanitary Authority give this bill its full support.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Dr. Wilcox and carried that the Sanitary Authority go on record as strongly supporting the sewage works operators certification bill to be introduced at the 1967 Legislature.

DOUGLAS COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY STATUS REPORT:

Mr. H.M. Patterson read the staff report regarding the Douglas County Lumber Company, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Hallmark, General Manager of Douglas County Lumber Co., was called upon and he stated that immediately following the last meeting of the Sanitary Authority he had attempted to ascertain which engineering firms were qualified in this field, that he had called Mr. Spies in regard to the matter and several firms were recommended and one in particular was chosen, that a representative of this firm made two visits to the plant and the resolution was explained to him to the effect that the company had to report within 60 days; however, no report was received from the engineers, that he had called Mr. Spies again and explained the situation to him, that the next morning he was informed by the engineers that a preliminary report would be available by the latter part of the week, and that the report was finally delivered this morning just before the Sanitary Authority meeting, and consequently he had just barely had a chance to look at it. Mr. Hallmark stated he felt that he had not had any cooperation from the engineering firm, but that he had remedied the pollution situation to some degree. He said that they are selling all of their shavings now and that one other development had taken place since the last Sanitary Authority meeting,

namely, that they had been contacted by a large firm that burns a great deal of wood waste in the generation of steam and electricity and said firm is interested in purchasing all the bark, which is the mill's main waste. He said they have tried to finalize this deal but so far it is just a vague and indefinite thing.

Mr. Wendel, after hearing of the progress that had been made, stated that it looked as if the company had proceeded in good faith and suggested a postponement of any action.

Dr. Wilcox asked Mr. Patterson if he were aware that the engineering firm had entered into a contract in good faith and was going to do something, and Mr. Patterson stated there was no reason to believe otherwise at this point. Mr. Patterson also stated that there had been no recent complaints in regard to the Douglas County Lumber Co.

It was decided to put this matter over to the next meeting with notification to the firm of CH₂M of the original motion.

Mr. Patterson stated that he had not had a chance to look at the report and so was willing to postpone this to the next meeting. Mr. Hallmark requested that the chairman send a copy of any resolution made so that the engineering firm will know of it.

The matter was, therefore, continued until the next meeting.

MILWAUKIE PLYWOOD, MILWAUKIE:

Mr. H.M. Patterson read the staff report on Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's files in this matter.

Mr. Wendel asked if any complaints had been received since March or June, to which Mr. Patterson answered there were possibly two, one of which was the Clackamas County Housing Development. Dr. Wilcox then asked if the depressed market had cut down on the smoke and soot, and Mr. Patterson said it has been

a little difficult to tell. He said he called the Housing Development and the manager had been in the hospital and had just come back. He said they were continuing their program of washing down the houses because of the soot that is in the area.

Mr. G.W. Eggiman, plant manager of the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, then spoke and said he was probably more concerned about the smoke and soot than was the Sanitary Authority Board. He said he had tried to reduce the soot problem which occurs during soot blowing. He had some figures from Larry Wellons Company, and another company, and it was Milwaukie Plywood's intention of putting some soot arrester equipment in last July at a cost of \$15,000. It meant that they would have to shut down for six weeks in order to change the design of the boiler. He stated that he had the drawings and the prints, and had fully intended to have this installation done, but that now he was just patching the boiler to keep it in operation because of the financial condition that the company finally got into this July. Mr. Eggiman discussed his fear that installation of the Wellons soot collection equipment with its induced draft fan would produce increased draft which would further deteriorate the refractories, and that major refractory work would thus be necessary during a shutdown as a part of the project. He said the cyclone for dust control in the area has been taken care of.

Mr. Julius Bartel, President of the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation then said it was their intention to start out with the project this spring, but that they had spent the bulk of their working capital on a peeling mill that they have out in Estacada. He stated that they were not trying to get out of solving this soot and dust problem, but that they were asking for a delay on it until they can get their finances restored.

Mr. Wendel then asked if they thought they could work it out in two or three months. Mr. Bartel was not sure that they could, but they would try.

Mr. Meierjurgan said he thought this was a rather pertinent situation and that the mill was there before the housing development, and that the latter were asking for this problem when they built right next door to an industrial plant.

Mr. Eggiman then explained in detail how the boiler would have to be rebuilt and that he would have to shut down in order to do this.

Mr. Patterson recommended that the request for a variance be continued.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the request for variance for the Milwaukie Plywood Corporation be continued.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO. :

Mr. H.W. McKenzie read the staff report regarding the Edward Hines Lumber Company variance request.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the variance for Edward Hines Lumber Company be granted until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension should be submitted for review.

GILCHRIST TIMBER COMPANY:

Mr. H.W. McKenzie read the report on the Gilchrist Timber Company. Mr. Meierjurgan asked if there had been complaints in regard to this mill and if not, how did this come to the attention of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. McKenzie said there had been no complaints but that a contractor had contacted them as to whether or not they would be in violation by accomplishing a major repair without submitting plans.

Mr. Gilchrist, who was present, explained that they had done considerable modification and repair work. He said they use their burner to burn dry planer shavings, etc. from the mill. He said in 1965 they used their burner only 70 days and so far this year had used it on only 40 days. He said he did not feel that they were causing any air pollution problem in the area and felt that with the limited use of the burner and the location that they should be favorably considered for a variance. He explained that the green hog fuel goes into their power house and that they supply electricity and steam for the mill and the town.

It was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that a variance be granted to Gilchrist Timber Co. on the condition that continued demonstration of operation and performance is satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority and be effective until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension may be submitted for review.

ALBANY SEWAGE TREATMENT - Status Report:

Mr. Weathersbee reviewed the schedule for construction of sewage treatment plant additions for the city of Albany which had been submitted by Mr. William D. Bollman, City Manager, on July 15, 1966. It calls for a bond election on November 8, 1966, and completion of the project by May 1968. Mr. Weathersbee stated that in view of the problems involved in the expansion of the plant, the staff recommends the acceptance of this schedule. He went on to say that in the meantime the city of Albany might take on additional loads to its existing plant, and it is doubtful if the staff could do anything about it.

Dr. Wilcox asked if the staff could monitor the loading.

Mr. Weathersbee replied that the staff does monitor the loading to the river.

The Secretary said he believed some action could be taken by the staff to the effect that in the meantime there be no increase in the load to the plant.

He said that he did not believe anything would be accomplished by forcing them to speed up their proposed schedule, because even if they started construction in March of 1967, the project probably would not be in operation before winter. He stated that no matter what was done, there is still the summer of 1967 to worry about, but that the staff should not permit them to increase the load.

After some discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that provisional approval of the city's schedule be granted under the following conditions: (1) That in the meantime the load to the river will not be increased pending expansion and upgrading of the treatment facilities, and (2) that the schedule be reviewed again at the next Sanitary Authority meeting which will be held sometime after the November bond election to consider if further steps are necessary to ensure that the city's sewerage improvement program will proceed without undue delay.

Mr. Weathersbee said it was his understanding that this would mean the staff would approve no further sewer extensions in the city of Albany or any further connections of industrial plants for additional loads. He was advised that such was the case.

MONROE SEWAGE TREATMENT - Status Report:

Mr. Weathersbee stated that at the last Sanitary Authority meeting a motion was adopted requesting the city of Monroe to submit a revised time schedule. The city had previously submitted a schedule for providing adequate treatment of the effluent discharged to the Long Tom River, but had fallen behind in that schedule and so was asked to submit another one.

On September 12, a \$95,000 bond election was held and it passed by a vote of 45 to 39. The city did apply and was issued a priority for a federal grant for this fiscal year. Presuming they can sell their bonds, the city can now go ahead with this schedule which calls for preparation of final

plans and specifications by February or March of next year and completion of construction by September 1967.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjürgen, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the revised time schedule presented by the city of Monroe be approved.

MILL CITY SEWAGE DISPOSAL - Status Report:

Mr. Jensen reported that at the last meeting, the Sanitary Authority authorized litigation against the individual property owners using the sewer line in Mill City. He said that on September 1, he met with the people of Mill City who now propose to take their problem to the City Council on September 14 and ask that the city assist them in forming a tax district and in hiring an engineer and going ahead with providing these facilities.

The staff will follow through on this matter and no action was deemed necessary at this time.

TILLAMOOK AIRPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Mr. Fred Katzel stated that at its meeting on August 26, 1965, the Authority adopted a motion requiring Tillamook County to provide preliminary plans by January 1, 1966, and to complete the construction of the needed sewerage facility for the Tillamook airport properties by this past summer. He reported that due to numerous difficulties involved, Tillamook County had been unable to comply with the directive.

On September 7, 1966, the staff learned that the Tillamook Naval Air Station had been transferred to the Port of Tillamook Bay. The Air Station is now under the administrative control of the Port of Tillamook Bay, except that the Bureau of Land Management has the Job Corps Center.

On September 12 the staff received from Mr. B.F. Stacy, Chairman of the Port of Tillamook Bay, a copy of a contract with CH₂M for an engineering study and report of the sewerage needs which will be completed within three weeks.

In addition, a letter was received stating that the Port intends to comply fully with all regulations of the Sanitary Authority. Mr. Katzel stated further that there is waste from approximately 350 persons going untreated into the Trask River which eventually goes into Tillamook Bay which is an oyster growing area.

After considerable discussion of the matter, it was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Amacher, and carried that in view of the fact that the Port of Tillamook Bay has just recently acquired ownership of the former Tillamook Naval Air Station property, and considering that the Port has declared its intention to cooperate fully with the Sanitary Authority and to comply with its requirements, the Port be given an extension of time to provide adequate sewerage and waste treatment facilities for its airport and industrial park, and that it be directed to submit and obtain Sanitary Authority approval of its plans and proposed financing and construction schedule by March 1, 1967, and have its facilities completed and in operation by not later than December 31, 1967, and further that in the meantime no additions or increases to the existing waste loads be allowed.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR INTERSTATE WATERS:

Mr. Weathersbee stated that the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for establishment of water quality standards for interstate waters. It further provided that the States would have the opportunity to establish their own standards if they indicated by October 2, 1966, their intent to do so, and if they would establish or adopt standards and implement plans that would meet the requirements of the Federal Government. This all has to be done by June 30, 1967, or the Federal Government will establish its own standards.

On December 29, 1965, Governor Hatfield notified the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by letter that it would be the intent of the state of Oregon and the State Sanitary Authority to adopt standards for interstate waters. Mr. Weathersbee said that both the state and federal laws require that before standards are adopted public hearings be held. He said it was for the Sanitary Authority to decide whether or not the hearings would be held before a hearings officer, or try and attempt to have a quorum of the Sanitary Authority members present at each hearing. All members of the Sanitary Authority will receive copies of the reports, public notice and all information pertinent to the hearing just as soon as they are developed. Each member can then select the hearing he might be able to attend.

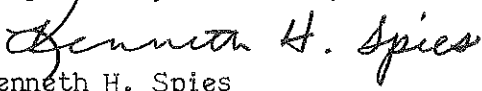
After some discussion, it was MOVED by Dr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the staff be directed to proceed with hearings as scheduled in the projected schedule, to retain a hearings officer to act and hear all of the hearings, and that any member of the Sanitary Authority who finds it reasonable and desirable to attend the hearings would do so.

It was left up to the Secretary and the Legal Counsel as to whether or not a court reporter would be retained or a tape recorder would be used at the hearings.

It was agreeable by all members present to have the next Sanitary Authority meeting on call of the Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary

AQC MOTIONS

Re: Douglas County Lumber Co. (No motion required)

We have not had a chance to look at the report and so we are willing to postpone this to the next meeting. Mr. Hallmark requested that the chairman send a copy of any resolution you may make so that our engineering firm will know of the position we are in. *A copy of resolution is being
to account.*

AQC MOTIONS

Milwaukie Plywood

Mr. Chris Wheeler made a MOTION to accept the recommendation that the variance for Milwaukie Plywood Corp. be continued. Meierjorgen seconded and the motion carried.

Edward Hines Lumber Co.

Mr. Chris Wheeler MOVED to accept the recommendation that the variance for Edward Hines Lumber Co. be granted until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension should be submitted for review. Seconded by Meierjorgen and motion carried.

Gilchrist Timber Co.

Dr. Wilcox MOVED to accept the recommendation of the staff that a variance be granted to Gilchrist Timber Co. on the condition that continued demonstration of operation and performance is satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority, and be effective until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension may be submitted for review. Meierjorgen seconded the motion and it carried.

AGENDA

STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY MEETING

10:00 a.m., September 13, 1966

Room 36, State Office Building, Portland

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- A. Minutes of June 29, 1966, meeting.
 - B. Project plans for June, July and August, 1966.
 - C. Tualatin River Basin.
Sewage Works Operators Certification - Jim Burns
 - D. Douglas County Lumber Company status report.
 - E. Milwaukie Plywood, Milwaukie.
 - F. Wigwam Burner Variance Requests.
 - 1. Edward Hines Lumber Co., Hines.
 - 2. Gilchrist Timber Company, Gilchrist.
 - G. Albany sewage treatment - status report.
 - H. Monree sewage treatment - status report.
 - I. Mill City sewage disposal - status report.
 - J. Tillamook Airport sewage disposal.
-
- K. Water Quality Standards for Interstate Waters.

OSEH-WPC
9/9/66-60

During the month of August, 1966, the following 14 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>
8-10-66	Junction City	Lagoon WPC-Ore-198	Prov. app.
8-11-66	Clatskanie	Sewer extensions	Prov. app.
8-16-66	Banks	Addenda 1 through 10 treatment plant	Prov. app.
8-19-66	East Salem	Trunk and laterals 4,5,6.	Prov. app.
8-23-66	Cottage Grove	Additions to sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
8-25-66	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Subd. Unit #3	Prov. app.
8-25-66	Round Hill S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
8-26-66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-0-86	Prov. app.
8-26-66	Metzger San. Dist.	A21-1 - A21-5	Prov. app.
8-26-66	Gresham	Richard & Mary Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
8-26-66	Burns	Sewer - Plute Indian Village	Prov. app.
8-29-66	Portland	S.W. Humphrey Park Rd. sewer	Prov. app.
8-30-66	Odell San. Dist.	Engineering report on sewerage	Approved
8-31-66	Eagle Point	Butte Crest Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

OSBH WPC
9-9-66/75

During the month of July, 1966, the following 27 sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section:

Date	Location	Project	Action
7/1/66	Portland	Pump Sta. for Centennial Mills	Prov. app.
7/11/66	Camp Angell	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7/14/66	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA/MCPP processing	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Newberg	Publishers Paper primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Oregon City	Publishers pump station	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Milwaukie	Cinderella Addn. sewers	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Progress San. Dist.	Sewer extension	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Springfield	Sewer Ext. Project #S-54-66	Prov. app.
7/15/66	Creswell	Oregon Avenue extension	Prov. app.
7/18/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals 2A-3 and 2A-3-2	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Newberg	Publishers - primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Raleigh Scholls S.D.	Sewers	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Eugene	Sewers BD 4A-138-12	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Sunset Valley S.D.	E.S.I. Industrial tract	Prov. app.
7/19/66	Wauna	Crown Zellerbach Corp. primary clarifier and outfalls	Prov. app.
7/20/66	Springfield	Interceptor and pump station	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Portland	Sewer-S.W. Boones Ferry & Terwilliger	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Tigard	Sewer - Rogers Machinery Co.	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Albany	Sewers-Goltra Park, Fir Oaks 2A and 2B	Prov. app.
7/21/66	Eugene	Change Order #5-Filmore pump sta.	Approved
7/26/66	Banks	Sewage treatment plant (revised)	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Creswell	Holbrook Lane sewer	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/27/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 108, 110	Prov. app.
7/27/66	Gresham	Cleveland Avenue sewer	Prov. app.
7/28/66	Wilark Park	Manzanita Way sewers	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Woodburn	Birdseye engineering report	Prov. app.
7/29/66	Oak Lodge #1	Lateral C-10-5-1B	Prov. app.

OSHH WPC
8/24/66-60

During the month of June, 1966, the following 37 sets of project plans and engineering reports were received and the action taken as indicated by the Water Pollution Control Section:

Date	Location	Project	Action
6/3/66	Roseburg	Engineering Report - sewer repair	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Multnomah County	Sewers-Tryon Creek Co. Serv. Dist.	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Hubbard	Revised plans - sewerage system	Prov. app.
6/3/66	Independence	Sewage lagoon and pump station	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Harrisburg	Sewers - Meadowlark Haven	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Springfield	Leota St. Sewer S-57-66	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Marion Co.	Cedar Park Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Eugene	Ayers Subd.-Bethel Danebo Trunk D	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Salem	North Park Annex. Sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Metzger San.Dist.	Country Oaks Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/7/66	North Bend	Ohio Street sewer	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Medford	D'Anjou Village #3	Prov. app.
6/7/66	Gresham	N. E. Halsey sewers & 168 th Place	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Silverton	Eureka Acres Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Springfield	Beverly Park S-66-66	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Gresham	Tiara Subdivision sewers	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Medford	Country Club Meadows	Prov. app.
6/8/66	Progress San.Dist.	12" sewer under highway	Prov. app.
6/9/66	Oak Lodge #2	Laterals B-O-10B, C, D, E.	Prov. app.
6/13/66	Portland	SW 50 th & Admiral and SW 42nd & Alfred	Approved
6/15/66	Gresham	Capri Terrace Flat 2-Cypress Park #5 Enchanted Forest	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Springfield	Weyerhaeuser Co. pulp mill lift sta.	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Salem	Boise Cascade Corp. bleach plant waste	Prov. app.
6/16/66	Newberg	Publishers Paper Co. 100 mg Lagoon	Prov. app.
6/20/66	Oregon City	Warner-Milne Road trunk	Approved
6/20/66	Portland	Unit 4 Phase 1-Lannton Guilds Lake	Prov. app.
6/22/66	Benton County	Heritage Park sewers	Prov. app.
6/23/66	Harrisburg	Wilmot Subd. sewers	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6/24/66	Coos Bay	Englewood San. Sewer, Phase II	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Tualatin Hills S.D.	S. W. 60th Avenue extension	Prov. app.
6/27/66	Beaverton	Pine Hills Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Corvallis	Laterals 88, 103, 104, 105, 107	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Gresham	Lateral A, CourseView Terrace	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Creswell	Sewer Holbrook Lane	Prov. app.
6/28/66	White City S.D.	Cascade Village #3 sewers	Prov. app.
6/28/66	Portland	Change Orders 3,4,5 STP	Approved
6/29/66	East Salem CSD #1	Trunk and lateral sewers	Prov. app.

OSBH-WQC

7/19/66-73

Project Plans and Reports

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during the month of June 1966:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
6	Salem	Whitaker Jr. High School Incinerator	Additional information requested
6	Tigard	Senior High School Addition Incinerator	Additional information requested
16	Oakridge	Timber Products Co. Underfire air system	Conditional approval
23	Coco Bay	Al Pierce Lumber Co. Repair of WWW burner	Comments submitted
20, 29	Portland	Union Carbide Proposal Plant controls	Conditional Approval
23	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA-MCPP processes	Under consideration at end of month

OSBH-AQC
7/20/66-65

Project Plans and Reports

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during the month of July 1966:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
5	Douglas County	Winston-Dillard Upper Elementary School - Incinerator	Comments submitted
6	Jackson Co.	White City Elementary School Incinerator	Comments submitted
7	Eugene	Eugene Plywood Company Boiler Plant	Conditional approval
14	Portland	Chipman Chemical Co. MCPA-MCPP	Conditional approval
22	White City	3 M Corporation Incinerator Modification	Conditional approval
27	Corvallis	Dixie Elementary School Incinerator	Conditional approval
27	Corvallis	Fairplay Elementary School Incinerator	Conditional approval
27	Oregon City	Ogden Jr. High School Incinerator	Conditional approval
28	Pendleton	Blue Mountain Community College - Incinerator	Not approved

78 WDC
15 AQC

OSBH-AQC
8/9/66-65

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

A Report on the Tualatin River Basin

September 13, 1966

INTRODUCTION

The Tualatin River with its main tributaries: Scoggins, Gales, Dairy, McKay, Rock-Beaverton, and Fanno Creeks, drain an area of about 730 square miles. This basin is unique in that it roughly coincides with the political boundaries of Washington County. The major exception to this is found on the eastern, highly populated edge that is located in Multnomah County and the city of Portland. A number of these major tributaries join the main stem of the river near the middle of the basin. Although diversion for irrigation of adjacent farmlands is practiced throughout the basin, a major diversion into Lake Oswego occurs at about river mile six. The headwaters of the Tualatin, Scoggins and Gales Creeks furnish water supplies for the cities of Gaston, Forest Grove, Hillsboro, Cornelius, and the Aloha-Huber Water District in the western part of the basin. Of possibly more significance is the fact that most of these tributaries, as well as the main river itself, are used for assimilating and transporting effluent discharges from both domestic and industrial waste treatment facilities.

At the present the Tualatin River Basin is inhabited by approximately 130,000 persons. A very high percentage of these people are employed in the Portland metropolitan area although light industry and agriculture are of significant local importance. Consequently, the population center is located in the eastern part of the basin. Population is expected to increase due to the convenience of the area with respect to Portland. Population projections predict an increase to about 207,000 persons by 1980 and 500,000 persons by 2010.

It is the primary purpose of this report to discuss the water quality and waste disposal problems of the Tualatin River and its tributaries. This matter has been considered in previous reports, for it has been evident for sometime that haphazard growth was taking place without benefit of adequate preplanning for future waste disposal.

In April 1965 a report was prepared by the Sanitary Authority staff entitled "Some Aspects of Water Pollution in Washington County". In brief, that report summarized the status of the domestic waste collection and treatment facilities that are operated by the various public entities and private individuals in

Washington County. At that time a strong recommendation was made ^{for} in the county to start planning on an area-wide basis and to organize and administer a master plan of sewerage facilities. Today the picture has changed only by the addition of more sewerage facilities serving more people, but still no area-wide planning or organization.

In addition to the summarization of facilities, one of the tributaries of the Tualatin River, Beaverton Creek, was surveyed, and an analysis of its situation was presented. In short, it was determined that treated waste effluents far in excess of that which could readily be assimilated were being discharged to this small tributary.

Referring back to the April 1965 report, thirty-four sewage and waste treatment facilities were in operation at that time and were discharging the treated effluents from a domestic population of about 62,200 persons into the surface waters of the Tualatin Basin. Three of those plants treated only industrial wastes. At the present time, thirty-six treatment plants are being operated within the basin, 10 by cities, 7 by sanitary districts, 5 by school districts, 1 by a county, 4 by subdivision developers, and 9 by private owners. With the exception of the city of Banks, all the existing plants provide both primary and secondary treatment. Eight of the plants discharge to Fanno Creek, 14 to Beaverton Creek, 2 to Rock Creek, 8 to the main Tualatin, and 4 to other tributaries. The following notes pertain to the current situation:

1. The Aloha Sanitary District plant, although completed, has not started operation as yet.
2. The city of Banks has opened bids for the construction of secondary treatment facilities.
3. The city of Beaverton is considering a contract with Multnomah County for service for some 600 homes. This will lighten the load on the city's plant, but the connection cannot be completed until the County expands the Fanno Creek plant.
4. Multnomah County is preparing plans for doubling the Fanno Creek temporary treatment plant to provide treatment for 30,000 population.
5. Pioneer Trailer Park can now be served by the city of Beaverton. It is understood that this service connection will be completed within 90 days.
6. Sunset Heights Sanitary District is in the process of scheduling an election for annexation to the West Slope Sanitary District. The financial aspects have already been approved by the voters.
7. Metzger Sanitary District commenced operation of its plant in July of this year.

8. The Hervin Company has been instructed to provide more efficient treatment for its industrial waste effluents discharged to the Tualatin River.
9. The Columbia, Orchid, and Tualatin Hills Sanitary Districts have abandoned their individual treatment facilities. These wastes are now treated by Metzger Sanitary District in the case of Orchid and Tualatin and Fanno Creek plant in the case of Columbia Sanitary District.
10. Four other new plants have been added within the basin. These are Ramada Inn at Tualatin, Peerless Trailer and Truck Company at Tualatin, Panavista Subdivision near Bonny Slope, and West Hills Convalescent Home at Garden Home. All of these plants provide secondary treatment.

As it now stands, there has been an increase rather than a decrease in the number of treatment facilities in the Tualatin Basin, despite the fact that three plants have been abandoned through consolidation of treatment. The effluent loading has been increased by 1,050,500 gal/day (design capacities of Metzger, Ramada, Peerless, Panavista, and West Hills) and the areas served by the plants that were abandoned have been opened to increased building. These treatment facilities currently serve an estimated population equivalent (P.E.) of 189,500 persons. This of course includes the combined domestic and industrial loads of facilities such as those at Forest Grove and Hillsboro. It is estimated also that the full design capacities of these facilities is approximately 203,300 P.E. Additionally, there are a number of industrial waste treatment plants that serve an estimated 40,000 P.E.; this would include plants such as Forest Fiber Products Co., American Wood Preserving Co., Arrow Meat, and Dickinson's Fruit Processing plant.

The primary purpose of the April 1965 report was to point out that direction and organization was needed in order that the Tualatin Basin might develop in a logical and orderly way. The most stringent recommendation (No. 3) of that report was:

"That expansion of existing or construction of newly proposed waste treatment facilities should not be considered until direction is outlined by an over-all basin-wide study".

This is, of course, a very stringent action, and since the time of the report no expansions or additions have taken place other than those which were already being considered on a preliminary basis by the staff. These included Ramada, Peerless, West Hills Convalescence Home plants, and the Fanno Creek expansion. Upon considering this recommendation the State Sanitary Authority adopted the

following policy for the Tualatin Basin.

"That all domestic sewage and industrial waste effluents released to the tributary streams of the Tualatin River be treated to a degree so that they will contain no more than 20 ppm of BOD and suspended solids and that in addition all domestic sewage effluents must be disinfected before being released to the receiving stream."

This may prove to be a helpful measure, but there are still local situations that will need more than solids and BOD removal in order to restore and maintain good quality water.

Earlier this year, the city of Tualatin began an active campaign to expand and attract industry and people. This entailed upgrading the City's present domestic water supply and annexing two large blocks of land. There has been no indication that the City would provide, in the near future, any utility service other than domestic water supply. Mayor Robert Zipperich has indicated that a waste collection and treatment facility would follow after the City has had a chance to build a sufficient tax base. As of now, bids have been received for the construction of the water main to connect the city water distribution system to the Bull Run supply through the Lake Grove water system. Construction of a trailer park and an electronics manufacturing firm has not begun as yet, but is being planned. These two installations would occupy the areas recently annexed.

Several years ago considerable concern was shown for raw sewage connections made to a storm drain in the city of Tualatin. A staff investigation was made, and a report was given to the City. A correction order from the council was issued and corrections were made.

Since the proposed expansion in the city of Tualatin was announced, this office has received several complaints. These have ranged from expressions of fears about what the conditions of the Tualatin River will be as a result of the proposed activity in the Tualatin area to the statement by the Clackamas County Commission that "instead of a river we've got a sewer". For these reasons the matter of the water quality of the Tualatin River, both present and future, is being discussed here today.

Water quality in the Tualatin River is greatly influenced and largely determined by the quantity of water in the river.

Stream flows in the Tualatin River system are highly variable. The U. S. Geological Survey report "Selected Flow Characteristics of Streams in the Willamette River Basin, Oregon" gives the following data.

Flow in the Tualatin River

	<u>Lowest mean for 1 day in cfs</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Highest mean for 1 day in cfs</u>	<u>Year</u>
Near Dilley	0.3	1962	8,130	1956
At West Linn	4.5	1951	19,900	1956

Recent data from the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that on July 27, 1966, the flows were 2.2 cfs at Dilley and 4.6 cfs at West Linn. The flows on the previous day, July 26, were a little better, 2.9 cfs and 7.1 cfs respectively. It is a well known fact that diversions from the main river for irrigational purposes utilize most of the flow from the tributary streams.

The proposed storage dam on Scoggin Creek has been a matter of recent consideration by the U. S. Congress. Of particular interest is the matter of providing storage capacity to augment low flows, for the express purpose of water quality control. It has been estimated by the U. S. Public Health Service that a minimum of 130 cfs would be required to adequately assimilate 1980 waste loads after secondary treatment. It seems however that water for water quality control will not be included as one of the nonreimbursable functions of the project.

Water quality too has been of concern, and monitoring has taken place over the years. However, a very comprehensive sampling schedule has been followed for the past two summers in connection with the state-wide stream sampling program. To simplify this presentation, a condensation of the data of one of the last surveys is presented in table #1, appended to this report. This survey was conducted during July 26-27, 1966, and is considered to be representative of the low flow conditions found in the river and some of its tributaries. Table #2 is specific in that this run was to recheck the data of the July 26-27 run for the Hwy. 99W station which was thought to have been faulty.

Tables #3 and #4 show results of additional sampling runs for the dates indicated.

There is little doubt that the waste loads imposed upon the Tualatin River and its tributaries affect the water quality in those streams adversely. These data indicate that DOs are somewhat depressed and that higher than normal BODs are to be found throughout the basin. This is especially so in some of the tributary stream sub-basins. The supporting data also show that waste effluents provide the nutrients for the profuse algae blooms that occur annually. Because

of the profuse biological growths the waters of the basin do not present a pleasant sight, especially during the periods of low flow. This one factor has caused much public interest and concern.

The dissolved oxygen values in the main river show evidence of being depressed by the inflow of the highly used tributary streams such as Rock Creek and Fanno Creek or the individual waste discharge such as that from the Hervin Company. DO saturation values for the temperatures concerned should be in the range of 8.9 to 9.8 mg/l. In some cases saturation is not achieved but in other instances it is exceeded.

MPN (Most Probable Number of Coliform bacteria) values are high throughout the upper basin but seem to taper off to an acceptable value in the lower reaches of the main river.

CONCLUSIONS

Several broad general conclusions can be drawn from the context of this report, that can stand alone. These are:

- 1 - The population of the Tualatin River Basin, both present and future, along with the agricultural and industrial activities that are carried on are the sources of large quantities of waste materials that are water carried. This will be true, regardless of the degree of treatment provided.
- 2 - Summertime flows of all streams in the Tualatin Basin allow little leeway for adequate dilution and assimilation of water carried waste. This will be true regardless of the degree of treatment provided. There seems to be little chance of augmenting this flow for dilution and assimilation purpose, although the Scoggins project will provide additional water for municipal, industrial and agricultural uses.
- 3 - The need for coordinated planning has been pointed out on several previous occasions. It is obvious that the need today is more urgent than ever.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. The political boundaries of Washington County roughly coincide with the drainage basin boundaries of the Tualatin River and its tributaries.
2. The streams of the Tualatin Basin serve functions both as water supplies and as waste water receivers.
3. A very high population growth rate is predicted for the Tualatin River Basin, from a present 130,000 to 207,000 by 1980 and 500,000 by 2010.
4. At the present time waste treatment facilities in the Tualatin River Basin are treating the wastes from a population equivalent of 189,500 persons. Thirty-six plants are currently performing most of this service.
5. Outflow of water from the Tualatin River Basin is highly variable. Flows range from nearly zero to nearly 20,000 cfs. Very low flows continue for about 100 days during the summer months.
6. The water quality of the Tualatin River and its highly developed tributaries degrades annually to less than desirable levels. This is not surprising considering that the flows are reduced nearly to zero each summer.
7. The rapidly growing east Tualatin Basin has long needed a master plan of sewage and waste collection and treatment to serve as a guide in providing orderly, efficient and safe handling of its sewage and other waste loads.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recognizing the almost desperate need for an overall study and master plan of sewerage for the Tualatin River Basin, and considering the lack of any tangible indication that such study and plan will be forthcoming in the near future, the staff recommends that a policy be adopted relative to sewerage facilities in the Basin, for the interim period until a master plan of sewerage is developed and adopted, as follows:

1. That no new sewerage or waste facilities, and no expansion of existing facilities, other than those previously committed, be approved for construction in the Tualatin Basin unless provisions are included to prevent discharge of the effluent to the Tualatin River or its tributaries during the low flow season, normally June 1 to November 1.
2. That those in charge of existing facilities located on tributaries of the Tualatin River be instructed to start immediately to comply, through improved operation and/or upgrading of treatment facilities, with the Sanitary Authority policy directive adopted June 24, 1965 - namely, to maintain plant effluents within the limits of 20 ppm BOD and suspended solids and to achieve proper disinfection before they are released to the receiving stream.

TABLE #1
SURVEY CONDUCTED JULY 26 & 27, 1966

Station	Temp. °C	pH	DO mg/L	BOD mg/L	Cond. µmho/cm	MPN	Total Solids	SO ₄ ²⁻ mg/L	NH ₃ -N mg/L	NO ₂ -N mg/L	PO ₄ ³⁻ mg/L	Cl ⁻ mg/L
(1) Scoggin Creek at Tualatin Valley Hwy.	17	6.9	6.3	0.3	132	7000	83	4.2	0.26	0.18	0.03	4.2
(2) Tualatin River at Hwy. #47 Bridge	17	6.9	6.1	0.4	115	2400	84	5.8	0.28	0.15	0.02	4.2
(3) Tualatin River at Lafollett Rd. Br.	19	7.2	7.2	0.9	148	7000	94	5.8	0.34	0.14	0.06	6.5
(4) Dairy Creek at Hwy. #8	19	7.0	5.3	---	144	1300	99	8.8	0.61	0.32	0.51	4.3
(5) Rock Creek at Hwy. #8	19	7.0	2.7	2.4	330	620	237	36.0	0.61	1.23	9.0	23.2
(6) Tualatin River at Jackson Bottom	21	7.1	6.1	1.0	166	620	114	6.7	0.68	0.32	0.14	7.4
(7) Tualatin River at Scholls Rd. Br.	21	7.2	5.5	2.5	---	230	---	---	---	---	---	---
(8) Tualatin River at Hwy. 99W Bridge	21	6.9	1.1	>1.1	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---
(9) Fanno Creek at Durham Station	21	6.9	3.2	2.8	419	<45	281	10.6	6.1	1.0	0.97	52.0
(10) Tualatin River at Boones Ferry Road	21	7.1	7.9	2.7	---	620	---	---	---	---	---	---
(11) Tualatin River at Shipley Bridge	21	7.3	6.0	4.4	---	<45	---	---	---	---	---	---
(12) Tualatin River, 1 1/2 mi. south of Willamette	26	7.3	9.5	2.4	166	<45	119	18.8	0.52	0.20	0.08	10.3

TABLE #2
TUALATIN SURVEY CONDUCTED AUGUST 18, 1966

Station	pH	Temp. °C	DO mg/L	BOD mg/L	MPN
99W Bridge	7.3	22	10.7	3.8	<45

TABLE #3
TUALATIN SURVEY CONDUCTED AUGUST 19, 1966

Station	pH	Temp. °C	DO mg/L	BOD mg/L
(1) Hwy. 47 Br. at Gaston	6.9	16	6.8	0.2
(2) Fernhill Road	7.1	20	5.4	2.0
(3) Golf Course Road	7.1	17	4.8	1.0
(4) Rood Road	7.1	20	3.4	2.1
(5) Farmington Road	7.1	20	2.3	2.1
(6) Scholls Road Bridge	7.1	20	4.3	3.7
(7) Eisner Road Bridge	7.3	21	8.4	2.3
(8) Hwy. 99W North Br.	7.6	21	9.5	1.6
(9) Hwy. 99W South Br.	7.6	21	9.9	2.4
(10) Shipley Bridge	7.6+	22	13.7	6.3
(11) 1 1/2 miles south of Willamette	7.6+	25	11.4	5.1

TABLE #4
 TUALATIN SURVEY CONDUCTED AUGUST 22, 1966

Station	pH	Temp. °C	DO mg/L	BOD mg/L
(1) Hwy. 47 Br. at Gaston	7.0	15	7.3	0.6
(2) Fernhill Road	7.0	18	5.2	2.0
(3) Golf Course Road	6.9	16	5.7	1.4
(4) Rood Road	7.1	17	2.3	1.9
(5) Farmington Road	7.1	18	3.6	2.1
(6) Scholls Road Bridge	7.2	18	7.0	3.5
(7) Elsner Road Bridge	7.4	19	8.1	1.6
(8) Hwy. 99W North Br.	7.7	19	9.6	2.8
(9) Hwy. 99W South Br.	7.7	19	9.8	2.9
(10) Shipley Bridge	8.7	18	11.9	8.2
(11) 1 1/2 miles south of Willamette	7.4	18	8.0	3.6

OSBH-WPC
 9-13-66/25

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

DATE : September 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Douglas County Lumber Company as a Source of Air Pollution

The motion adopted at the June 29 meeting of the Authority reads as follows:

"It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Dr. Wilcox, and carried that the Sanitary Authority accept the proposition that Douglas County Lumber Co. will call in a competent consulting engineer and cause a study to be made and report back within 60 days, and that a copy of the engineering report be presented to the Authority members so that they could study it in advance of the next meeting; and further that if progress has not been made, which the members of the Sanitary Authority think is satisfactory by that time, the Douglas County Lumber Company will be cited for a hearing to show cause why they should not be enjoined from continuing the nuisance."

The following is a synopsis of events which have transpired since the June 29 meeting:

July 7, 1966: Letter, K. H. Spies to M. L. Hallmark, confirming the June 29 action of the Authority and content of the motion.

August 23, 1966: Telephone communication, M. L. Hallmark to K. H. Spies stating that approximately July 9 he had retained Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield to make a study of the problem, that they had made two inspections, had not yet had time to make a preliminary report, and that he was not sure how soon a report could be prepared.

September 7, 1966: Letter, K. H. Spies to M. L. Hallmark, confirming the August 23 telephone conversations, stating that the report had not yet been received, advising of the date of the next meeting of the Authority, and requesting an oral report at the meeting.

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. Harns, Jr., Member
Mr. John Amacher, Member

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

DATE : September 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, Milwaukie, Oregon.
~~Request for Temporary Variance from Regulations Pertaining to~~
Air Pollution (Discharge Standards).

Milwaukie Plywood Corporation has requested a temporary variance from regulations pertaining to smoke discharge, particle fallout rate, and suspended particulate matter (ORS Chapter 334, Division 2, Sub-division 1, Paragraphs 21-011, 21-016, and 21-021).

Basis for the request is that temporary deferment of planned abatement equipment installation is necessitated by lack of funds due to depressed market conditions in the plywood industry, as provided under ORS 449.810, which reads in part:

"The Sanitary Authority may grant specific variances...if it finds that strict compliance with such rule, regulation or order is inappropriate because of conditions beyond the control of the persons granted such a variance or because of special circumstances which would render strict compliance unreasonable, burdensome or impractical due to special physical conditions or cause, or because strict compliance would result in a substantial curtailment or closing down of a business, plant or operation..."

2. MILWAUKIE PLYWOOD CORPORATION (Cont.)

Introduction and Background: Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, due to residential build-up in the surrounding area, is today located at the approximate geographic center of the City of Milwaukie. Emissions of smoke, particulates, and fallout have, since 1961, been the subject of complaints from nearby residents and have prompted intermittent efforts by the staff to induce the installation of corrective devices and methods.

Early complaints were primarily of an objectionable odor, but absence of recent odor complaints would indicate that this problem has been solved. The fallout values for 1962 and 1963 were above allowable residential rates, but below industrial. In April of 1964, sampling stations were discontinued because "...proximity of heavy industrial land use makes the application of residential fallout limit impractical." Continued effort toward reduction in sander-dust emissions was requested, however, as this appeared to be the source of complaints at that time. There is no record of complaints or staff action in 1965.

A number of complaints have been received since February of 1966. Investigation disclosed emissions of two types:

- a) Black, soot-like fallout, apparently emanating from the boiler stack. Soot-blowing operations were suspect;
- b) Fine, wood particulate, apparently originating from the cyclone collectors, and sometimes picked up by the wind currents from surface accumulations in the plant area.

On March 23, corrective measures were requested at the earliest possible date.

On March 30, Milwaukie Plywood reported a corrective program as follows:

1. "We are in the process of engineering an induced draft and soot collector for the boiler to correct item (a) referred to in your letter."
2. "We are getting estimates from American Sheet Metal on the increased capacity needed on cyclone collectors to provide adequate capacity for our increased production."

On a visit to the plant in early August, H. W. McKenzie was advised that proposals for the corrective measures had been obtained from several sources and were awaiting evaluation and a decision from the board of directors.

On August 11, H. W. McKenzie wrote to Milwaukie Plywood, urging a decision and installation of the abatement equipment as early as possible.

On August 22, a letter from Milwaukie Plywood stated that the installation schedule had been temporarily deferred due to depressed market conditions and lack of funds.

On August 24, H. M. Patterson advised Milwaukie Plywood that a variance from regulations, as would be implied in a request for deferred abatement, would require action by the Authority as provided under ORS 449.810.

On August 30, a letter from Milwaukie Plywood advised that the second portion of the program, having to do with increased cyclone collector capacity had been completed, and that under normal conditions they would have expected to be in process of completing the entire program. Deferment of the balance of the program was attributed to "an extremely depressed market situation in the plywood market since June."

The request for variance reads as follows:

"We, therefore, respectfully request a temporary variance from the current regulations pertaining to air pollution because of the fact that the depressed market conditions which have prevailed in the plywood market these last few months have temporarily deferred our schedule for the installation of the necessary abatement equipment due to lack of funds."

Discussion: The depressed condition of the plywood industry in Oregon is well known.

The staff does not have sufficient cost data on the proposed installation, or information regarding the financial status of Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, upon which to base a recommendation. Accordingly, we have asked Mr. Miles Peterson, General Manager, Milwaukie Plywood Corporation, to be present at this meeting to answer such questions as the members of the Authority may wish to ask.

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

DATE : September 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Requests for variance from the requirements of regulations pertaining to construction and operation of wigwam waste burners, adopted August 17, 1965 and effective January 1, 1966.

One request for variance has been received, and one request for appeal from the June 29 action of the Sanitary Authority. The appeal is covered in a separate memorandum (Gilchrist Timber Company).

Authority action is required on the following request for variance.

EDWARD HINES LUMBER COMPANY
Hines, Oregon

Request: Variance from the requirements of Regulations pertaining to wigwam waste burner construction, adopted August 17, 1965 and effective January 1, 1966.

Basis: Location in a sparsely populated area, and burner used only occasionally.

Discussion: Burner log submitted substantiates claim of infrequent use. Surveyed by District Engineer Bolton who verifies claim of remote location and recommends variance be granted.

Recommendation: A variance should be granted until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension should be submitted for review.

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 : September 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Gilchrist Timber Company, Appeal from June 29 Action of the Authority which Denied Request for Variance from Regulations Pertaining to Construction and Operation of Wigwam Waste Burners.

I HISTORY

June 20, 1966: Telephone call from Ernie Burner Company describing major structural repairs to be performed on waste burner at Gilchrist Timber Company, and requesting interpretation as to necessity of submitting plans for approval before construction.

(NOTE: OAR Chapter 334, Subdivision 4, Paragraph 24-015 states: "Construction of wigwam waste burners is hereby prohibited after July 1, 1965, unless plans and specifications have been submitted to and approved by the Sanitary Authority prior to construction.")

Repair was described as including the replacement of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the vertical structural members which had become distorted due to excessive heat. Construction work was scheduled to start during a plant shutdown beginning the July 4 weekend.

June 20, 1966: Letter, H. W. McKenzie to Gilchrist Timber Company stating that repair as described would not require plan submittal, but advising of regulatory provisions concerning construction and operation of wigwam waste burners which should be incorporated at time of repair. Advantages of the modifications in prolonging burner life were pointed out.

June 21, 1966: Telephone call, W. H. Ernst, Office Manager, Gilchrist Timber Company, to H. W. McKenzie objecting to expense of, and requesting approval to omit underfire air system and pyrometer. McKenzie again advised of the advantages of the modifications in prolonging burner life, and outlined the procedure for variance request.

June 23, 1966: Letter, Frank R. Gilchrist to H. W. McKenzie, requesting variance basis location in sparsely populated area and slight air pollution.

June 29, 1966: Staff report to members of the Authority recommending denial of variance. Discussion read as follows:

"Waste burner is in process of reconstruction bordering on complete replacement. Established policy, with concurrence of legal counsel for Associated Oregon Industries, has been that all replacement burners must be constructed in complete compliance. Verbal discussions with the mill manager has disclosed that omission of an underfire system is of prime interest. Mill is approximately 3/8 mile from company town of Gilchrist, near Highway 97."

By motion, the staff recommendation was accepted.

July 5, 1966: Letter, Kenneth H. Spies to Frank R. Gilchrist advising of the Authority action in denying the variance.

July 6, 1966: Telephone call, W. H. Ernst to H. W. McKenzie requesting information on procedure to be followed in appealing the action of the Authority.

July 7, 1966: Letter, H. W. McKenzie to W. H. Ernst advising that request should be presented at the next regular meeting of the Authority, preferably in person. Definite advice was requested as to the decision of Gilchrist Timber Company as to whether to comply or appeal.

July 11, 1966: Letter, W. H. Ernst to H. W. McKenzie advising of decision to appeal, and to have someone appear in person at the Authority meeting.

August 18, 1966: Emissions from the Gilchrist Timber Company waste burner were observed by H. W. McKenzie from approximately 3:00 to 3:30 p.m. Smoke was described as moderate and no evidence of fallout was detected in the community of Gilchrist. Prevailing wind was at 90 degrees from the community. Dusty, unpaved streets were observed to be the major source of air pollution.

September 7, 1966: Letter, H. M. Patterson to W. H. Ernst, advising of date, time, and place of the September 13 meeting of the Authority.

II DISCUSSION

Staff policy with respect to rebuilt burners has been established with the concurrence of Associated Oregon Industries. In the case of Gilchrist Timber Company, this policy was deemed to override "remote location" when consideration was given to the following:

- a) A contractor was on the job, so the required modifications could be readily accomplished during the scheduled shutdown.
- b) Failure of the previous burner was likely the result of inefficient combustion, and consequent surface burning of an oversize fuel pile.

The effect is to cause flame impingement on the burner shell and structure, warping plates and causing structural failure. Adequate underfire and overfire air systems have been found to cure this problem and prolong burner life. An example was cited to Mr. Ernst wherein the total cost for both repair and modification (\$16,400) will be amortized in less than one year by savings in labor and repair costs (U. S. Plywood, Roseburg).

- c) Circumstances thus existed to enhance compliance as a justifiable capital investment.
- d) Demands of the citizens of Oregon, and of the tourism industry are for more stringent regulation of wigwam waste burners. Deviation from an established policy could result in even more dilatory response from industry than that presently evident.

As repaired, none of the required modifications have been incorporated. Restoration to original condition thus means restoration of the previous potential for failure.

Modification to satisfy regulatory requirements is felt to be economically justifiable at the present time, even though savings by accomplishment concurrent with burner repair can no longer be realized.

There thus appears to be no compelling reason for altering the original recommendation.

III RECOMMENDATION

1. The appeal should be denied.
2. If granted, a variance should be conditioned upon continued demonstration of operation and performance satisfactory to the Sanitary Authority, and be effective until July 1, 1967, at which time a request for extension may be submitted for review.

STAFF REPORT:

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

DATE : September 13, 1966

SUBJECT: Wigwam Waste Burner Regulations, Revisions

Following the directions of the Sanitary Authority given at the June 29, 1966 meeting, the staff held an initial meeting with Associated Oregon Industries and the Lumberman's Air Quality Committee. The following were present July 12, 1966:

Bob Olinger	A.O.I.
S. V. McQueen, Chairman	Kogap Mfg. Co., Medford
Sam E. Hughes	Giustina Bros., Eugene
Tom Reynolds, Jr.	Spalding & Son, Inc., Grants Pass
Ben Martin	Martin Bros. Box Co., Oakland
Ray Doe (young)	Olson-Lawyer, Medford
Jack Mitchel	Olson-Lawyer, Medford
Len Pearlman	O.S.S.A.
H. W. McKenzie	O.S.S.A.
H. M. Patterson	O.S.S.A.

A review of current regulations was completed and H. W. McKenzie related field contact and compliance experiences.

No definite program of revision or change in the regulation was decided.

It was the staff conclusion that the committee (1) had no intention of acting as a protective agency for non-complying mills (2) the committee wished to function as a cooperative group to review proposed changes.

STATUS: The staff will complete a summary report relative to the problems, research needs, and possible solutions. The report will be circulated to industry representatives (and Sanitary Authority) for comment prior to again meeting with the Lumberman's Air Quality Committee.

To: Chairman and Members of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority
From: Portland District Engineer's Office
Subject: Transfer of the Tillamook Naval Air Station

The Tillamook Naval Air Station sewerage problem has been one of long standing dating back to World War II. Because of the war and various and indistinct ownerships at the air base since the war it has not been possible to effect correction of this problem. At its meeting on August 26, 1965, the Authority adopted a motion requiring Tillamook County to provide preliminary plans by January 1, 1966, and construction of the needed facilities by this past summer. However, due to a number of difficulties compounded by multi-jurisdictions involved, Tillamook County has been unable to comply with the Sanitary Authority directive.

On September 7, 1966, the Sanitary Authority staff learned that the Tillamook Naval Air Station which had recently been under the ownership or jurisdiction of the General Service Administration, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Tillamook County Airport Commission, had been transferred to the Port of Tillamook Bay. This action now results in the air station being under the administrative control of Tillamook Bay of the Port and the Bureau of Land Management Job Corps Center.

The Port of Tillamook Bay is aware of the air station's sewerage problem as evidenced by an article which appeared in the Headlight-Herald on August 28, 1966. This made reference to our letter of August 8, 1966, in which we requested the county to set forth a concrete schedule by today as to what Tillamook County proposed to do in way of treating the wastes from the air station .

In a letter directed to the Port of Tillamook Bay on September 2, 1966, the staff requested that the Port indicate its intention to provide the needed sewage treatment facilities for the air station by this meeting today.

Because of the slow progress which has been made by the Tillamook County Airport Commission to provide the needed facilities for the air station the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, on August 29, 1966, recommended that the Bureau of Land Management, Job Corps Center go ahead on its own to provide the needed treatment facilities for the center, however, in a letter from the Bureau of Land Management to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration on September 2, 1966, the Bureau of Land Management indicated that they are still interested in cooperating with a local form of government to provide joint treatment of all the air station wastes in a single facility. The staff feels that one system and treatment facility would be more feasible and economical and would provide better protection for the Trask River if it can be obtained without too much more delay.

By mail yesterday the staff received from Mr. Bernard F. Stacy, Chairman of the Port of Tillamook Bay a copy of a contract between Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield and the Port of Tillamook Bay to be completed within 3 weeks. The letter also states that it is the intent of the Port to fully comply with all regulations of the Sanitary Authority.

Recommendation

In view of the fact that the Port of Tillamook Bay has recently acquired ownership of the former Tillamook Naval Air Station property, and considering that the Port has declared its intent to fully cooperate with the Sanitary Authority and to comply with its requirements, it is the recommendation of

the staff that the Port be given an extension of time to provide adequate sewerage and waste treatment facilities for its Airport and Industrial Park, and that it be directed to submit and obtain Sanitary Authority approval of its plans and proposed construction schedule by March 1, 1967, and have its facilities completed and in operation by not later than December 31, 1967.

330 pages into book. to [unclear]

1967

PROPOSED SCHEDULE
for
Adoption of Water Quality Standards for Interstate Waters in Oregon

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
August 1966

Interstate Water	Start Report	Complete Report	Mail Reports & Advertise Hearing	Tentative Public Hearing date & place	
1) <u>Goose Lake</u>	8-22-66	9-2-66	9-6-66	10-4-66	Lakeview
2) <u>Grand Ronde River</u> Joseph Creek Cottonwood Creek	8-22-66	9-23-66	9-27-66	10-26	Enterprise
3) <u>Walla Walla River</u> Pine Creek Cottonwood Creek Mill Creek	8-22-66	9-23-66	9-27-66	10-27	Milton- Freewater
4) <u>Snake River</u> (Main stem, Adrian to Wash. border)	8-22-66	10-7-66	10-17-66	11-15	Ontario
5) <u>Columbia River</u> (Main stem, Wash. border to Bonneville) (Main stem, Bonneville to mouth)	8-22-66	10-21-66	10-31-66	11-29	The Dalles
				11-30	Portland
6) <u>Klamath River</u>	10-3-66	11-4-66	11-9-66	12-8-66	Klamath Falls
7) <u>North Coast</u> Nehalem Bay Tillamook Bay Nestucca Bay	8-22-66	11-18-66	11-22-66	12-22	Tillamook
8) <u>Mid Coast</u> Siletz Bay Yaquina Bay Alsea Bay Siuslaw Bay	8-22-66	12-2-66	12-6-66	1-5-67	Newport
9) <u>South Coast</u> Winchester Bay Coos Bay Coquille Bay Rogue	8-22-66	12-16-66	12-20-66	1-19-67	Coos Bay

OSBH WFC
9-8-66/50

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
1100 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Proposed Water Quality Standards for Goose Lake, Oregon

September, 1966

Attached for your information are Notice of Public Hearing and Proposed Water Quality Standards for Goose Lake, Lake County, Oregon.

You are encouraged to submit your comments and/or suggestions relative to these proposed standards in writing to the Sanitary Authority prior to the public hearing on October 4, 1966.



Kenneth H. Spivey
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Oregon State Sanitary Authority will hold a public hearing for the purpose of taking evidence relative to the establishment of standards for the control of water quality in Goose Lake, Lake County, Oregon.

Time and place of hearing will be as follows:

10:00 a.m. Tuesday, October 4, 1966
at
Memorial Auditorium
Lake County Court House (Basement)
Lakeview, Oregon

All interested parties, including appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, political subdivisions, public and private organizations, and all individuals having an interest in this matter are invited to appear and to present such testimony as may be pertinent to the issues. Those wishing to be heard are requested to submit a written statement covering their testimony. Such statements are encouraged to be submitted to the Sanitary Authority office on or before September 30, 1966, if possible. Statements may also be presented to the Authority at the Public Hearing.

Following the hearing, the Sanitary Authority will adopt water quality standards for the public waters of Goose Lake in Oregon as proposed or as modified upon the basis of the evidence and views presented to it on or before the hearing date.

Copies of the proposed standards can be obtained upon request from the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Room 968, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon (Phone 226-2161).

Kenneth H. Spies,
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

State Pulls Tualatin Plug

Despite strong arguments from Washington County officials to hold off, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority Tuesday ruled that no new sewage treatment plants or expansions not already committed can be built in the Tualatin River Basin to place discharge in the Tualatin River or its tributaries during low flow season.

There was no dissenting voice among the authority members when Harold F. Wendel, chairman, called for the vote after two and a half hours of discussion at the well-attended meeting in the State Office building.

Upgrading Demanded

The staff recommendation was one of two accepted by the authority concerning Tualatin Basin pollution. The second recommendation called for those plants now operating on Tualatin tributaries to upgrade operation to conform with the authority policy directive of last year to maintain plant effluents within the limits of 20 parts per million Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

Washington County officials asked the authority to hold off acting on the recommendations. Dr. James H. Stewart, Washington County Health officer, said the county has instituted a monthly on-site

review of sewage plants, along with effluent sampling.

He indicated that the Scoggin Creek Dam project will store water in the winter in the upper Tualatin Basin for release in the low rate of flow period, which is generally about June 1 to Nov. 1.

He said the county is also studying conversion of independent sanitary districts to county sewer service districts.

"We're asking that you don't change policy drastically until we see what happens," he said.

Commissioner Clayton Nyberg of Washington County said he did not favor holding lagoons, a method for holding treated sewage through the summer months for release in high flow periods in the winter.

Clackamas Complains

But he said he was in favor of "encouraging proper treatment to stop pollution from improperly installed septic tanks."

Clackamas County commissioners had complained by letter to the authority that 34 treatment plants in the Tualatin Basin area, most of which is in Washington County, were overloading the river.

Declared Clackamas County Commissioner Darrell Jones, who said he has lake property

in Lake Oswego, "We're taking in the sewage of the Tualatin Basin right at our front door."

Lee Gensman, of the Citizens Water Committee in Tualatin, said private sources have indicated they would be willing to put up as much as \$300,000 for a collection and treatment system in Tualatin, which does not have a municipal system.

Gensman said the money would not be forthcoming if the authority ruled against new sewage plants dumping in the river.

It was indicated that one of the biggest money contributors would be the Hervin Co., dog food manufacturer at Tualatin.

More Required

An authority staff member said that for the last year the company's waste has been getting only 65 per cent waste treatment, while authority requires 90 per cent. The staff member said the staff had been working with the company for a year to achieve the needed in waste treatment.

Gensman indicated that enactment of the staff recommendations prohibiting new treatment plant dumping in the river would cripple industrial development in the Tualatin area.