

4/25/1967

**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. - April 25, 1967

Room 72, State Office Building, Portland

- A. Election of Chairman
- B. Resolution regarding Harold F. Wendel
- C. Minutes of February 21, 1967 (113th) meeting
- D. Project plans for February and March, 1967
- E. Wigwam burner regulations and control
- F. City of Portland sewage disposal - progress report
- G. Wah Chang Corporation waste disposal (Albany) - status report
- H. Meyerhaeuser Company pulp mill odor control - status report
- I. City of Albany request for permission to extend sewer system
- J. Sewage disposal for houseboats
- K. Portland Metropolitan Air Quality Control Program
- L. **Tillamook Cheese Plants**

Motions of SA meeting April 25, 1967

A. Election of Chairman

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Governor Tom McCall be elected as the new Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority for a period of 6 months.

B. Resolution regarding Harold F. Wendel

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips and carried that the following resolution regarding Harold F. Wendel be accepted.

C. Minutes of February 21, 1967 (113th) meeting

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the February 21, 1967 meeting be approved.

D. Project plans for February and March, 1967

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 22 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 15 project plans for air quality control for the months of February and March 1967, be approved.

E. Wigwam burner regulations and control

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the current regulation be rescinded except for the requirement that new wigwam burners be approved by the Sanitary Authority before installation, and that the staff be directed to seek abatement of the more serious wigwam burner generated air pollution problems through voluntary cooperation or appropriate enforcement action so that air quality and ambient air standards may be preserved, and further that the staff develop appropriate regulations prohibiting intermittent or casual use of the burners.

F. City of Portland sewage disposal - progress report

No action necessary.

G. Wah Chang Corporation waste disposal (Albany) - status report

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the request by Wah Chang Corporation allowing them a 4-5 month construction period be approved.

H. Weyerhaeuser Company pulp mill odor control - status report

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the adoption of the staff's recommendations as follows be approved:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(with the understanding that the staff will prepare a specific and detailed proposal regarding hiring a consultant)

I. City of Albany request for permission to extend sewer system

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the two more extensions of sewers of 20 lots each as requested by the city engineer be approved.

J. Sewage disposal for houseboats

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the request by the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc. for an extension of time under ORS 449.150 beyond September 1, 1967 be denied.

K. Portland Metropolitan Air Quality Control Program

General agreement; but received proposal for review and comment by staff.

L. Tillamook Cheese Plant

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Tillamook Creamery Association and Tillamook County Dairy Assn. be cited in for a hearing before the Sanitary Authority at the earliest practicable date. Date to be established by the Secretary with due consideration given to the May 23 Water Quality Standards hearing.

MINUTES OF THE 114th MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
April 25, 1967

The 114th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Mr. B.A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman at 10:05 a.m., April 25, 1967, in Room 72, State Office Building, Portland, Oregon. The members and staff present were: B.A. McPhillips, Acting Chairman; Governor Tom McCall, Chris L. Wheeler, Herman P. Meierjurgan, Edward C. Harms, Jr. and Joseph W. Smith, Members; Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Leonard Pearlman, 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; A.D. Smythe, P.D. Curran, Harold W. McKenzie and Leo G. Farr, Associate Sanitary Engineers; Harold W. Merryman, Leo Baton, Fred Bolton and Joseph A. Jensen, District Engineers; Fred Katzel and C.K. Ashbaker, Assistant District Engineers; Clint Ayer, Lloyd Cox and Robert Sherwood, Assistant Sanitary Engineers; Glen Carter, Aquatic Biologist; Kenneth Englund, Sanitarian; R.B. Percy, Chief Chemist and Bruce Snyder, Meteorologist.

Dr. C.A. Jenike, State Health Officer, was unable to attend because of a State Board of Health meeting in Salem.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN:

The Acting Chairman stated that since the previous meeting of the Authority, Doctor Wilcox had resigned from the Board of Health to accept a position with the Public Health Service in California, that Doctor C.A. Jenike had taken his place as State Health Officer, and that Mr. John Amacher representing the Game Commission had asked to be relieved of his assignment to the Authority because of ill health and in his place the Governor had appointed Mr. Joseph Smith from Klamath Falls.

Mr. McPhillips then stated that Governor Tom McCall wished to make an announcement.

Governor McCall stated that as Governor of Oregon he knew of no more important task than to involve himself in air and water pollution. He then announced that he was appointing himself to succeed the late Harold F. Wendel as member of the Sanitary Authority to serve for a period of six months to end November 1, 1967. The Governor stated that the State had lost a firm hand in the death of the Chairman and that he hoped he could do something in this critical period.

The Acting Chairman thanked the Governor and welcomed him as a member of the Authority. Mr. McPhillips then said that a new Chairman should be elected.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjürgen, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that Governor Tom McCall be elected as the new Chairman of the State Sanitary Authority.

RESOLUTION REGARDING HAROLD F. WENDEL:

The Governor then took over as Chairman and said the members of the Authority accept at this time with regret the resolution concerning the man who was such an outstanding Authority member, Mr. Harold F. Wendel.

The Secretary stated a resolution had been drawn up and called upon Mr. Wheeler to read it.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the following resolution regarding Harold F. Wendel be approved:

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His wisdom has removed from our midst Harold F. Wendel, a charter member and, since February 25, 1939, Chairman of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority; and

WHEREAS, the progress made during the past 28 years by the State Sanitary Authority in the abatement and control of pollution of Oregon's public waters

and air resources was due in a large measure to his untiring efforts, his tenacious determination, and his interest, knowledge and wisdom in the development of policies and procedures; and

WHEREAS, his friendly manner, gentle humor, sharp wit and unswerving sense of responsibility to his nation, his state and his fellow man endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and earned for him their respect and esteem; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, express our deep sorrow and sense of personal loss in the passing of Harold F. Wendel, friend, comrade, and loyal citizen; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his beloved widow, Elise Wendel, and to the Governor of Oregon, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Authority.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1967, in the city of Portland, Oregon.

Because more people were present than could be accommodated in Room 72, the meeting was then moved to Room 36 and reconvened at 10:30 a.m.

MINUTES:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried that the minutes of the February 21, 1967, meeting be approved.

PROJECT PLANS:

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the action taken on the following 22 project plans and engineering reports for water pollution control and 15 project plans for air quality control for the months of February and March 1967, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-15-67	Tillamook	Pre1. Report-Tillamook Cheese	Prov. app.
2-24-67	Springfield	Shell Oil Co. Lateral	Prov. app.
2-27-67	Springfield	Shelley Street Lateral	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Unit 4	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Tualatin Hts. Co. S.D.	Sewer for P.C.C.	Prov. app.

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
3-2-67	West Slope San. Dist.	Lateral B 11a-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Oak Lodge #1	11th Avenue Lateral	Prov. app.
3-3-67	West Slope	Lateral BR-1 & BR-1-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	S. Suburban San. Dist.	Sunset Village Extension	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Parkdale	Engineering Report	Approved
3-7-67	Lake Oswego	LID #87	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Gresham	Devonshire Subd.	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Eugene	Extensions	Prov. app.
3-7-67	Springfield	Laterals	Prov. app.
3-8-67	Sandy	University and Sunset sewers	Prov. app.
3-8-67	S. Suburban	Lateral D-17-49, D-11	Prov. app.
3-13-67	Newport	Bonnie Brae Estates sewer	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Cottage Grove	Change Order #2 (Trickling filter)	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Albany	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
3-15-67	Gladstone	Sewage lift station	Prov. app.
3-16-67	Marion County	Wilark Park Extension	Prov. app.
3-20-67	Polk County	Chatnicka Hts. Sewers	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-14-67	Klamath Falls	Modoc Lumber Co., WWWB modification	Cond. app.
2-14-67	Ashland	Walker Ave. Elem. Sch. Add. Incin.	Add.inf.req.
2-21-67	Newport	Road and Driveway Dust Control	Add.inf.req.
2-21-67	Corvallis	OSU Residence Hall #1 Incin.	Cond. app.
2-21-67	Detroit	Detroit High School Incin.	Cond. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
2-24-67	Albany	Wah Chang Corporation Abatement Proposal	Accepted with comment
2-24-67	Corvallis	Corvallis Jr. High Sch. Incinerator	Cond. app.
2-24-67	Clackamas Co.	Stafford School Incinerator	Add.inf.req.
2-28-67	Columbia Co.	A & G Waste, Inc. Proposal for Landfill Operation	Add.inf.req.
3-9-67	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control amended application for grant under Clean Air Act (for second year)	Approved
3-10-67	Multnomah Co.	David Douglas Intermediate Sch.-Incin.	Cond. app.
3-10-67	Portland	Request of PRAPA to assume responsibility for all smoke discharge sources in Multnomah County	Add.inf.req.
3-13-67	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control application for 3rd year federal grant under the Clean Air Act. April 1, 1967-68, \$142,523 of which \$72,598 are federal funds	Approved
3-15-67	Detroit	Detroit High School Incinerator	Not app.
3-21-67	Oregon City	Publishers' Paper Co. incinerator	Add.inf.req.

WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS:

Mr. H.W. McKenzie read a report which he had prepared on wigwam waste burners and which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He also showed some colored movies of wigwam waste burners in the Medford area, some in operation and others not, and stated that at the time they were photographed some of them were and others were not in compliance with the Authority's construction rules for wigwam burners. Mr. McKenzie stated the pictures show that burners can be in compliance with such rules and still be a public nuisance.

Mr. Meierjurgan then asked what was meant by compliance and Mr. McKenzie stated that he meant compliance with the regulations pertaining to construction. He pointed out that as far as operation is concerned, the regulations state only that as high a temperature as possible should be maintained. They do not specify a minimum temperature.

Mr. McPhillips said it seemed as though the Authority was going at this thing backwards because, in the pictures shown, mills that were in compliance were still polluting. He asked what would happen if the Authority just told the mill owners to cease polluting and leave it up to them as to how they would comply.

Mr. McKenzie said it would take an increased staff to properly carry out a program of this kind.

Mr. McPhillips stated that the Authority's problem is to stop pollution.

Mr. Pearlman, Legal Counsel, stated that the regulations of the Authority provide that ambient air standards are also to be complied with in addition to the compliance with construction requirements.

Mr. McKenzie then said there are many burners that even if they are modified as required by the rules, still will not be able to operate within the regulations because of fuel problems.

Governor McCall reported that on April 6, 1967, a meeting had been held in his office with representatives of the lumber industry and Authority staff members. He said that was the first time that all segments of the industry had sat down together to discuss their mutual problems. He said further that on April 21, in response to his invitation, two air pollution authorities from Los Angeles County had conferred with him regarding the waste wood disposal problem. The Governor then read a letter that he had written to Mr. Patterson setting forth suggestions based on these conferences.

Mr. Robert Olinger of Associated Oregon Industries, who was present, said he was speaking for an industry committee which has been for some time trying to solve the wigwam waste burner problem. The committee is made up of representatives of the American Plywood Association, Western Forest Industries Association and Western Wood Products Association. He then read a prepared statement dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter.

Mr. McPhillips asked Mr. Olinger if there had been any reduction in the emissions in 1966, compared to 1965, and Mr. Olinger said there had been no noticeable reduction.

Mr. Verner J. Adkison of the Lane County Air Quality Control Division asked Mr. Olinger what percent of mills had complied with the construction rules. Mr. Olinger replied that he did not know.

Mr. G.L. McKinley of Waldport said he represented the small operators on the coast. He stated that this waste disposal is definitely a problem in the entire world and that he did not think anybody has come up with a satisfactory answer anywhere. He said he had considerable experience in other states and the only efficient smokeless burner was a fantastically expensive one. He said he came to ask the Sanitary Authority to think pretty hard before putting out any binding rulings that would totally eliminate wigwam waste burners as they are the only means of burning the waste. He said he had worked for several years both in wood waste burning and garbage burning and that it seems to him a centrally located incinerator would be the most practical.

Mr. Don Barker introduced himself as President of Western Forest Industries Association and stated that he had two sawmills, one in Grants Pass and the other in Eugene. Mr. Barker said he had his burner at Grants

Pass repaired and had put in high-pressure fans, but frankly there was so much waste material that they couldn't burn it all. He said he hoped the Sanitary Authority could get enough financial support to get enough staff to come out into the field and help industry solve the problem.

Mr. Adkison of Lane County recommended that the Authority outlaw the intermittent use of wigwam burners for small or inadequate quantities of waste.

Mr. James Phillips read a letter he had written earlier to the Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Dixon of Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma stated that his company had only two burners left in the state of Oregon and hoped to get them both out of operation before long.

The meeting was recessed at 12:15 p.m. and reconvened at 1:35 p.m.

After further discussion it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the current regulations governing construction of wigwam burners be rescinded except for the requirement that new wigwam waste burners must be approved by the Sanitary Authority before installation and that the staff be directed to seek abatement of the more serious wigwam waste burner generated air pollution problems through voluntary cooperation or appropriate enforcement action so that air quality and ambient air standards may be preserved, and further that the staff develop appropriate regulations prohibiting intermittent or casual use of wigwam burners.

WAH CHANG CORPORATION WASTE DISPOSAL:

A progress report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Lloyd Cox, Assistant Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. McPhillips asked if the 16 acres of additional land purchased for development of a permanent sludge storage would be apt to cause an odor problem.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not think so but would have to see the plans first.

Mr. Wheeler asked if the 16 acres would be adequate to provide permanent sludge storage.

Mr. Cox replied he did not know for sure but assumed that it would be. He said that submission of plans for review and approval would be required.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the request by Wah Chang Corporation, allowing them a 4 to 5 month construction period, be approved.

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY PULP MILL ODOR CONTROL:

An engineering report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was presented by Mr. Harold M. Patterson, Chief, Air Quality Control. Receipt was acknowledged of resolutions and letters supporting Weyerhaeuser Company from the Springfield Development Association, Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce, Eugene Board of Realtors and Lane County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H.W. Merryman said that he had been requested to report to the Sanitary Authority at today's meeting that numerous people living in the McKenzie area are still greatly concerned with the atmospheric discharges from the Weyerhaeuser pulp mill.

The Chairman said that some telegrams had been received from people living in that area.

The Secretary then read the 5 telegrams which had been received from Mrs. John Jaqua, Mr. F. Austin Colcord, Mr. Bill Bowerman and Mr. Lloyd Dolby of Eugene and Prince Helfrich of Vida and which have been made a part of the permanent files.

Mr. Harms asked about Recommendation #3 of Mr. Patterson's report which states that the Sanitary Authority employ its own expert consultant to assist the staff in evaluating the air pollution control facilities and procedures at each of the Oregon kraft mills.

Mr. Patterson replied that the idea would be to confer with prospective consultants to determine what assistance they could give and what their services would cost.

Mr. Harms asked if Mr. Patterson's recommendations were adopted would the staff be authorized to employ the consultant immediately, or would the staff refer the matter to the Authority members for final decision.

Mr. Patterson said the staff would refer it to the members.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the adoption of the staff's recommendations as follows be approved:

1. That the staff continue and expand as may be warranted by future events, its program of monitoring and surveillance of air pollution conditions and mill operations.

2. That the staff meet periodically (suggested semi-annually) with industry-appointed representatives of the Kraft industry to discuss and evaluate efforts and progress being made relative to solution of the Kraft odor problem.

3. That the Sanitary Authority employ its own expert consultant to assist the staff in evaluating the air pollution control facilities and procedures at each of the Oregon Kraft mills and to help determine the feasibility and/or desirability of attempting to control or minimize the air polluting effects of Kraft mills by a program of production curtailment during periods of adverse atmospheric conditions. Such program would be

considered as an interim procedure until a break-through in solving the basic Kraft odor problem is made.

The Secretary said it is his understanding the presidents of at least four of the larger kraft pulp companies throughout the United States have agreed the time has come for industry to solve the problem, and they have asked the National Council to a meeting on May 4 at which time they will attempt to map out a program which the National Council can embark upon to find a solution to this difficult task. It will then be necessary for the National Council to finance that study. The Secretary stated he is sure the National Council will do a thorough job because the magnitude of this problem requires the efforts of the entire industry.

CITY OF ALBANY:

A memorandum report dated April 24, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter was presented by Mr. Harold E. Milliken, Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked how Albany has been getting along with their plans.

Mr. Milliken replied that they are pretty much on schedule. He said that Albany had voted for a \$1,300,000 bond issue and completion of construction is scheduled for October 1968.

Mr. Wheeler asked if start of construction awaits the approval of a federal grant which the city has applied for under PL 84-660, will this be contingent upon the state participation as set forth in H.B. 1322.

Mr. Milliken replied that the city has enough funds to go ahead with the project without a state grant.

Mr. McPhillips asked what is the possibility of the city of Albany's not getting the federal grant, and if they don't get it, has the staff committed itself to additional sewer load.

Mr. Milliken said the city is almost certain to get the grant.

Mr. McPhillips asked what would be the timetable of completion of the 40 lots.

Mr. Milliken said it would be his guess probably 50% load within a year to year and a half.

Mr. Harms said he believed that it is about as certain as anything can be that the federal appropriation will continue to be made. He said that the city's progress had been considerable.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, and carried that the two more extensions of sewers of 20 lots each, as requested by the city, be approved.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR HOUSEBOATS:

Mr. Weathersbee read a letter from Mr. Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc., which is a formal request for an extension of time under ORS 449.150, the so-called houseboat bill which is destined to become effective September 1, 1967. He said that Mr. Lawrence was requested to have a representative present at the meeting to answer questions and furnish information. Mr. Weathersbee then gave a memorandum report dated April 21, 1967, which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. McPhillips asked if any new houseboat structures have been built or occupied on the river since the passage of ORS 449.150.

Mr. Weathersbee stated that some have been built but they haven't connected to any treatment or disposal facilities. He said that it is entirely possible to plumb a houseboat the same as a land residence.

Mr. McPhillips asked if Mr. Weathersbee knew of any that have complied with the staff's directive to take care of sewerage.

Mr. Weathersbee said he did not.

Mr. Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association was present and said that he has lived on the water for 12 years and that this is the life he prefers. He said the houseboat owners want to cooperate and clean up the pollution, but that this is a unique problem not understood by the average layman. He said the houseboats are scattered over the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Jantzen Beach has 110 and these houseboats are outside the dike. He claimed it is illegal to puncture the dike and impossible to make a sewer connection over the dike or through it. There are relatively few moorages where the pump stations could possibly be worked out economically. Mr. Lawrence said the houseboat owners do have a problem, that they are willing to do anything, but there must be some method whereby a houseboater can take care of himself as a unit. He said the problem has no relationship to land-based structures.

Mr. Lawrence said that Mr. Weathersbee suggested getting an engineer. They have investigated this and have been quoted a price of \$1200. The answer is negative.

Mr. Meierjurgan said he cannot share Mr. Lawrence's concern as a land-based home would be required to refrain from doing what these people are doing. He said he felt that Mr. Lawrence's comments about taking care of people who want to live along the river under conditions which condone continuation of this business of polluting public waters is unthinkable. He said the obvious intent of 449.150 is to stop this sort of thing.

Mr. Lawrence said there is no known means of complying with the law.

After some discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, and carried that the request by the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc. for an extension of time under ORS 449.150 beyond September 1, 1967, be denied.

CITY OF PORTLAND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Mr. Norman Drulard, City Engineer, City of Portland, gave a progress report on the city of Portland sewage disposal. This report has been made a part of the permanent files.

The Secretary then stated that this report shows the city of Portland is really busy now working on completion of the sewerage project. He stated that what will be accomplished in the next two years has now been outlined. He asked Mr. Drulard when the interception of all sewage now going into the Willamette River would be completed.

Mr. Drulard said completion would be in the next fiscal year.

The Secretary then asked if the City had any further schedule for expansion of the treatment plant.

Mr. Drulard stated the City has the money in next year's budget.

PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM:

Mr. R.E. Hatchard, Air Pollution Control Officer, Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority, congratulated the new members of the Authority and offered his cooperation and assistance. He said that pressure from the public is being felt, the public is looking beyond our capabilities, and that teamwork approach is the only hope of developing the kind of air quality the public is expecting.

Mr. Hatchard said that the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority came into being under existing state of Oregon law in which counties and cities contract with one another. He stated that application for a federal

grant was submitted on the last day of October 1966 which provided for local funds of \$50,000, and a federal grant of \$150,000. He went on to say that unfortunately there will be a delay of some six months on the federal grant. He then submitted a proposal for the transfer from the Sanitary Authority to the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority of the responsibility for controlling certain classes of pollution sources located in Multnomah County. He read from a letter dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files, objectives of this transfer.

Mr. Patterson stated that as nearly as he could conclude, the staff is in agreement with the proposal, but that the staff would like time to look it over.

Mr. Hatchard said further he would urge the Sanitary Authority to review functions with the state of Washington, and that a cooperative and coordinated program be developed by the two states.

Mr. Howard Smith, Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority, urged that the Sanitary Authority give this proposal serious consideration. He said his Authority would like some guidelines of what classes of pollution the Sanitary Authority proposed to withhold and what the regional authorities would be dealing with.

TILLAMOOK CHEESE PLANT:

An engineering report dated April 25, 1967, which has been made a part of the permanent files in this matter, was given by Mr. Fred G. Katzel.

Mr. McPhillips asked if there was time to cite the Tillamook County Creamery Association and the Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association in for a hearing before the Sanitary Authority meeting on May 23.

Mr. Pearlman, Legal Counsel, said the two concerns must be given at least 20 days' notice.

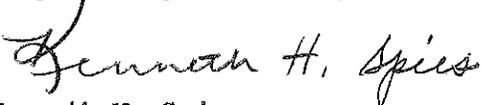
The Chairman then said that some pressure should be put on these two concerns as this situation has gone on for years and years.

The Secretary stressed the fact that the hearing from the Water Quality Standards scheduled for May 23 is extremely important and that nothing should detract from it.

It was MOVED by Mr. McPhillips, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan, and carried that the Tillamook Creamery Association and Tillamook County Dairy Association be cited in for a hearing before the Sanitary Authority at the earliest practicable date. Date to be established by the Secretary with due consideration given to the May 23 Water Quality Standards hearing.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary

Project Plans

During the month of March 1967 the following 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>
3-2-67	West Slope San. Dist.	Lateral B 11a-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Oak Lodge #1	11th Avenue Lateral	Prov. app.
3-3-67	West Slope	Lateral NW-1 & SW-1-1	Prov. app.
3-3-67	S. Suburban San. Dist.	Sunset Village Extension	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Parkdale	Engineering Report	Approved
3-7-67	Lake Oswego	LID #87	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Gresham	Devonshire Subd.	Prov. app.
3-3-67	Eugene	Extensions	Prov. app.
3-7-67	Springfield	Laterals	Prov. app.
3-8-67	Sandy	University & Sunset sewers	Prov. app.
3-8-67	S. Suburban	Lateral D-17-19, D-11	Prov. app.
3-13-67	Newport	Bonnie Brae Estates sewer	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Cottage Grove	Change Order #2 (Trickling Filter)	Prov. app.
3-14-67	Albany	Sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
3-15-67	Gladstone	Sewage lift station	Prov. app.
3-16-67	Marion County	Wilark Park Extension	Prov. app.
3-20-67	Polk County	Chatnicka Mts. Sewers	Prov. app.

BOH-WCC
4/11/67-75

Project Plans

During the month of February 1967 the following 5 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>
2-15-67	Tillamook	Prel. Report -Tillamook Cheese	Prov. app.
2-24-67	Springfield	Shell Oil Co. Lateral	Prov. app.
2-27-67	Springfield	Shelley Street Lateral	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Gresham	Aspen Highlands Unit 4	Prov. app.
2-28-67	Tualatin Hts. Co. S.D.	Sewer for P.C.C.	Prov. app.

OSEH WQC
3-15-67/75

PROJECT PLANS AND REPORTS

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during the month of March 1967:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control amended application for grant under the Clean Air Act (for second year)	Approved
10	Multnomah Co.	David Douglas Intermediate School - Incinerator	Cond. Approval
10	Portland	Request of PHAPA to assume responsibility for all smoke discharge sources in Multnomah County	Additional Info. Requested
13	Portland	Portland Air Quality Control application for 3rd year federal grant under the Clean Air Act. April 1, 1967-68, #142,523 of which \$72,593 are federal funds.	Approved
15	Detroit	Detroit High School Incinerator	Not Approved
21	Oregon City	Publishers' Paper Co. Incinerator	Additional Info. Requested

OSBH-AQC
4/12/67-65

PROJECT PLANS AND REPORTS

The following plans or reports were received and processed by the Air Quality Control staff during the month of February 1967:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
14	Klamath Falls	Modoc Lumber Company WWWB modification	Cond. approval
14	Ashland	Walker Ave. Elementary School Addition Incinerator	Additional info. requested
21	Newport	Road and Driveway Dust Control	Additional info. requested
21	Corvallis	Oregon State University Residence Hall No. 1 Incinerator	Cond. approval
21	Detroit	Detroit High School Incinerator	Cond. approval
24	Albany	Wah Chang Corporation Abatement Proposal	Accepted with comment
24	Corvallis	Corvallis Jr. High School Incinerator	Cond. approval
24	Clackamas Co.	Stafford School Incinerator	Additional info. requested
28	Columbia Co.	A and G Waste, Inc. Proposal for Landfill Operation	Additional info. requested

HMP

M E E T I N G N O T I C E

This is to inform you that there will be a meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority on April 25, beginning at 10:00 a.m, Room 72, Portland State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue.

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

OSBH-WPC
3/23/67-L0

PROGRESS REPORT

WAH CHANG CORPORATION, ALBANY, OREGON

Water Pollution Control
Sanitary Authority Meeting

April 25, 1967

By Review

At its last regularly scheduled meeting on February 21, 1967, the Sanitary Authority heard a report prepared by the staff on Wah Chang Corporation at Albany.

In brief, Wah Chang produces rare-earth metals and discharges liquid wastes which are toxic in nature and result in solids deposition if discharged without adequate treatment. The problems encountered by the staff in working with Wah Chang were outlined in some detail in the February 21 staff report.

The recommendations as set forth by the staff and in turn adopted by the Authority were as follows:

1. The Wah Chang Corporation immediately retain a qualified consulting firm to approach its waste disposal problem on a systematic basis with definite objectives and a specific timetable for the various phases of study, design and construction of the necessary treatment or control facilities.
2. The program objectives be developed around the requirements outlined in the Sanitary Authority's letter of January 19, 1967, to Wah Chang.
3. That the above program be submitted to the Sanitary Authority for approval by not later than April 1, 1967, and that the control,

treatment and disposal facilities be constructed and in operation by not later than June 1, 1967.

4. In the event Wah Chang does not satisfactorily comply with any of the above requirements, that a hearing be authorized and Wah Chang be directed to appear and show cause why an order should not be entered directing it to permanently cease and desist in polluting the public waters of Truax and Murder Creeks and the Willamette River.

Present Status

On April 12, 1967, Mr. Ralph Nielsen, chief process engineer, Wah Chang Corporation, submitted to our office a report outlining their efforts in attempting to solve their liquid waste disposal problem.

The plan defines in good detail the steps they have taken up to this point and outlines their plans for a final solution to this long-standing problem. The following items briefly outline their proposal:

1. The most difficult constituent of their effluent to treat was the thiocyanate ion (SCN^-). A method for destroying this by in-plant process changes has been developed eliminating the need for its removal by effluent treatment.
2. A comprehensive testing and monitoring program to define effluent properties was completed in February.
3. Some bio-assay tests have been performed on simulated treated effluent with encouraging results. The effluent will undergo treatment in the form of distillation, pH adjustment, mixing, and solids removal.

4. Negotiations have been completed for purchase of 16 acres of additional land for development of permanent sludge storage. Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield of Corvallis has been retained to survey this property and design the storage ponds.
5. The construction schedule as set forth by Wah Chang indicates project completion in 4-5 months.

The staff has reviewed the proposal set forth by Wah Chang and believes it to be a sound basis for granting Wah Chang the 4-5 month construction period they have requested.

MEMORANDUM

TO : Sanitary Authority Members
FROM : Air Quality Control
DATE : April 25, 1967
SUBJECT: Weyerhaeuser Company, Springfield

On January 13, 1967, at a special meeting of the Sanitary Authority relating to Weyerhaeuser Company, The Sanitary Authority adopted a motion requesting Weyerhaeuser Company to reply to five points as follows:

1. That the Sanitary Authority be immediately notified of equipment breakdown or malfunction that is likely to result in increased emission of air pollutants.
2. That a program of production curtailment or shutdown be followed as necessary to prevent excessive air pollution during periods of equipment breakdown or malfunction.
3. That the use of continuous gas emission analyzers be investigated as a means of insuring maximum efficiency of operation and emission control.
4. That construction of a conventional primary clarifier with continuous sludge removal be considered as a substitute for the existing primary sedimentation pond.
5. That a qualified independent consultant or group of consultants be retained to study the Weyerhaeuser Company's odor problem, in depth, with the objectives of evaluating emission effects, present procedures and controls, and suggesting possible improvements and/or specific research approaches to solution of the characteristic Kraft odor problem.

The reply of Weyerhaeuser Company to these five points, dated February 8, was considered at the regular meeting of the Sanitary Authority on February 21, 1967, and the staff was directed to seek clarification of subsection 4 of item 2 of Weyerhaeuser's reply dealing with the manner of production curtailment

or shutdown in case of equipment malfunction, which reads as follows:

"2. We are in agreement with the second staff recommendation. We believe that such a program should be based upon (1) the notice which will be given under Recommendation 1; (2) consultation with you or your designated representative; (3) a consideration of the facts and circumstances involved on a case-by-case basis; and (4) agreement between the Authority and the Company as to any appropriate and necessary curtailment or closure."

On April 12, 1967, the staff met with Weyerhaeuser officials and discussed item 2. (4). Mr. John McEwen, Area Manager, summarized the qualification on this item by stating simply that the company felt that curtailment or shutdown should be a considered rather than a precipitous action. The staff concluded from the conference that there is no major obstacle in their position on this matter.

It should be noted that letters were sent to other Oregon Kraft mills in relation to item 1, i.e., notification of equipment breakdown and malfunction; and item 2, production curtailment or shutdown to prevent air pollution in case of equipment malfunction.

Replies from International Paper Company, Georgia Pacific Corporation, Western Kraft Corporation and Boise Cascade Corporation were sent to Authority members on March 13, 1967. It is the staff's opinion that these replies constitute satisfactory acceptance and agreement with the intent of items 1 and 2 of the staff's recommendations.

In relation to item 5 "That a qualified independent consultant or group of consultants be retained" an inquiry was made to 16 persons or agencies (see attached list).

The information was received and reviewed by the staff. Copies of the material were sent to Weyerhaeuser Company. On April 12, 1967, the staff met

with Weyerhaeuser Company officials. Mr. John McEwen advised the staff that there was no new information indicated in the replies received. Mr. McEwen pointed out that the over-all objective was to solve the Kraft odor problem and in this respect Weyerhaeuser Company had joined other leading companies and are forming an organization to work on the solution of the Kraft odor problem as a specific project. A report essentially covering the present status of the art is expected to be available soon.

With respect to item 4 of the staff's recommendations, Mr. McEwen reported that they had employed Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield as consultants to study and recommend changes in or replacement of the primary settling facilities (the staff had previously recommended consideration of a conventional clarifier as a substitute for the existing sedimentation pond - a source of odor) and would employ Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield or other consultants when they felt that the consultants had specialized talent that they did not have. Mr. McEwen assured the staff that they have a continuing program to find, evaluate and make corrections to reduce air polluting emissions.

Weyerhaeuser Company has installed equipment on recovery furnace No. 3 on a trial basis to monitor emissions. This is a follow up of staff recommendation No. 3.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Public Response:

Complaints received by the Lane County Health Department, Portland Office of the Sanitary Authority, Lane County program and the District Office are summarized as follows:

Meyerhaeuser Related Complaint Summary

Springfield, Eugene & Vicinity

Complaint Received By:	Date of Complaint			Total Received Since 12-29-66
	12-29-66 to 1-13-67	1-13-67 to 2-20-67	2-20-67 to 4-7-67	
County Health Dept.	63	25	4	92
Portland Office SSA	10	8	1	19
Eugene-Lane County Air Quality	30	54	46	130
Eugene Office SSA	13	4	8	25
Total All Complaints	116	91	59	266

A summary by type of complaint is tabulated below:

Number of complaints by category	Complaint Category							Total
	Odor	Corrosion	Fallout	Smoke	Fume	Visibility	Other	
Dec. 29-31, 66	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	17
January 1967	178	18	27	14	32	30	12	311
February 1967	26	0	3	2	3	4	0	38
March 1967	37	1	7	7	1	3	1	55
Apr. 1-16, 1967	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	13

Resolution by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce: A resolution adopted by the Springfield area Chamber of Commerce was forwarded by the President, Leonard A. Wildish, to Mr. Wendel on March 24, 1967. (A copy is in the notebook.)

HYDROGEN SULFIDE MONITORING (AISI sensitized tape continuous samplers)

A comparison of hydrogen sulfide levels as measured at the DeFoor Station, 811 N. 53rd Street, Springfield, and at the Cross residence, 1102 N. 39th Street, Springfield, in general show a higher frequency of occurrence of measureable hydrogen sulfide during comparison periods in 1967 than occurred in 1966.

(Fewer per cent of zero values are recorded.) No measured levels have reached or exceeded 10 ppb to date.

H₂S Measured Levels

<u>DeFoor Station</u>	<u>No. Samples</u>	<u>0 ppb</u>	<u>0.1 to 0.9 ppb</u>	<u>1.0 to 9.9 ppb</u>
3-30-66 to 4-28-66	541	92%	2%	6%
3-11-66 to 12-30-66	2710	58%	37%	5%
3-23-67 to 4-13-67	168	22%	75%	3%

Cross Residence

3-11-66 to 4-18-66	732	89.5%	9.5%	1%
3-11-66 to 12-30-66	1763	75%	19%	6%
3-2-67 to 4-13-67	267	54%	45.5%	0.5%

CORROSION STUDIES

Corrosion plates of two types have been established in the Eugene-Springfield area. One plate is a low carbon mild steel plate used nationally for corrosion studies and the second type is the same plate with an automotive paint finish. Plain plates have also been established in other areas of the state. Unless observable results are obtained earlier, the plates will be left out for 6-month, 1-year, and 2-year periods.

ODOR OBSERVATIONS

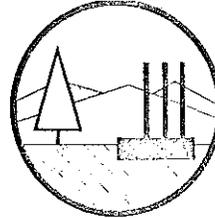
It is common to detect odors at No. 2 odor intensity (definite odor) 6 miles from the plant. No. 3 odor intensity levels (strong) are commonly detected 2 and 3 miles from the plant. The staff will continue to monitor odor intensities, prevailing winds, denoting both area and distance odors cover.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Weyerhaeuser Company is continuing its program of further reducing odors by in-plant changes and operational controls.
2. Weyerhaeuser Company is advising the Authority of equipment failures and malfunction and is taking steps to minimize the occurrence and the air polluting effects of these events.
3. While complaints reflect weather conditions, emissions, and publicity, from staff observations and measurements it is concluded that adverse conditions will occur during stable weather conditions unless emissions are reduced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the staff continue and expand as may be warranted by future events, its program of monitoring and surveillance of air pollution conditions and mill operations.
2. That the staff meet periodically (suggested semi-annually) with industry-appointed representatives of the Kraft industry to discuss and evaluate efforts and progress being made relative to solution of the Kraft odor problem.
3. That the Sanitary Authority employ its own expert consultant to assist the staff in evaluating the air pollution control facilities and procedures at each of the Oregon Kraft mills and to help determine the feasibility and/or desirability of attempting to control or minimize the air polluting effects of Kraft mills by a program of production curtailment during periods of adverse atmospheric conditions. Such program would be considered as an interim procedure until a break-through in solving the basic Kraft odor problem is made.



SPRINGFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

TELEPHONE 746-1651 • 408 MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 155 • SPRINGFIELD, OREGON • 97477

March 24, 1967

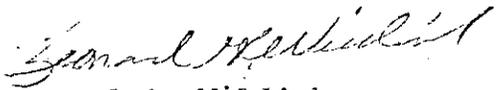
Mr. Harold Wendel, Chairman
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
P. O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon 97207

Dear Mr. Wendel:

The Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce recently adopted the enclosed resolution.

We respectfully request your serious consideration of its contents and proposals.

Very truly yours,


Leonard A. Wildish
President

LAW:nj

Enclosure



EUGENE BOARD OF REALTORS

P. O. BOX 1633
EUGENE, OREGON
97401

March 20, 1967

Weyerhaeuser Company
785 N. 42nd Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477

Att: Mr. John McEwen

Dear Mr. McEwen:

At the meeting of the Eugene Board of Realtors on March 16, 1967, the membership voted unanimously to thank Weyerhaeuser Company for its continued efforts in combatting air and water pollution.

We recognize what would happen to the economy of Lane County and the Eugene-Springfield area in particular, if Weyerhaeuser were to cease operations in Springfield, and extend our best wishes for continued growth and success.

Again, thank you for all you have done in helping to establish a sound economy in our area.

Sincerely yours,

THE EUGENE BOARD
OF REALTORS

by *Isabel D. Smoots*
Isabel D. Smoots
Secretary

IDS/jd
cc: Mr. Kenneth H. Spies
Mr. Harold Wendell
Mr. James Larson

Alexander's

DEPARTMENT STORE

538 MAIN STREET • SPRINGFIELD, OREGON 97477
TELEPHONE 746-1678

FLORENCE

NEWPORT

WHEREAS, The Springfield Development Association feels that the Springfield operations of the Weyerhaeuser Company has been singled out for unfair comments and undue criticism concerning air and water pollution when in effect they are a recognized leader in the control of pollutions, particularly in the field of Kraft paper manufacturing, and

WHEREAS, The company is presently utilizing all known technological procedures to substantially reduce, and in some cases eliminate altogether, air and water polluting material, and

WHEREAS, It is known of the company's contributions to both public and private research facilities to further the knowledge and achievements in this field, and

WHEREAS, It is also known to experts in the field of air and water pollution that pollution is a result of a combination of factors and not a single cause,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Springfield Development Association go on record unanimously to congratulate the Weyerhaeuser Company in their continuing actions to maintain their leadership in air and water protection, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That recognition be given for the company's many outstanding contributions to the economic, social and cultural development of the Springfield area which has been a large factor in the rapid growth of our community and area, and

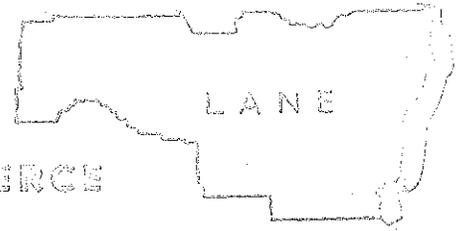
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That it be recommended that additional monies be appropriated to those organizations whose responsibility it is to investigate, regulate and reduce air and water pollution, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Oregon Sanitary Authority, Lane County Legislative Delegation, Senate Air and Water Quality Committee, House Natural Resources Committee, Lane County Commissioners, and the City of Springfield.

Adopted by the Springfield Development Association the 21st day of March, 1967.



President
Springfield Development Association



LANE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Lane County Chamber of Commerce feels that the Weyerhaeuser Company is being subjected to constant and continuous criticism because of alleged air and water pollution, and

WHEREAS, it is our sincere belief that the Springfield operations of the Weyerhaeuser Company is a leader in the Kraft pulp and paper industry in the control of emissions of waste materials into the water and the atmosphere and that when the paper and paperboard industry discovers means of totally eliminating the Kraft odor problem, those means will be employed by Weyerhaeuser, and

WHEREAS, the Weyerhaeuser Company, in its Springfield operations, in effect reduces the overall problem of air pollution since it utilizes wastewood products that would otherwise be burned in wigwam burners and in slash burning, and

WHEREAS, the odor given off into the atmosphere can be described only as unpleasant, that no one is subjected to the odor in a continuous basis, and that no harm to health can result from the quantities discharged which are now 1000 times below harmful levels, and

WHEREAS, the continued operations of the Weyerhaeuser plant with its \$22,000,000 annual payroll and its \$2,015,000 annual property tax payment is vital to the economic welfare of Springfield and Lane County

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lane County Chamber of Commerce go on record as stating that the Weyerhaeuser Company should not be singled out as a prime offender in air and water pollution but, instead, should be commended for its efforts to control and reduce air and water pollution, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that additional monies be made available to those agencies that conduct research and are responsible for control in all areas of pollution abatement such as motor vehicles, sewage, outdoor burning, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to all appropriate individuals and agencies.

Adopted by the Lane County Chamber of Commerce this 21st Day of March, 1967.



Alvin Reed, President

Oregon's Second Market

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, The Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce feels that the Weyerhaeuser Company paperboard plant in Springfield has been unduly criticized even though it is regarded as a leader in the field of air and water protection, and

WHEREAS, The Weyerhaeuser Company received the 1961 first place award for industrial air and water protection from the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Association, and

WHEREAS, It is recognized by the staff of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority that the Weyerhaeuser Company mill at Springfield utilizes essentially all known, proven techniques and facilities to control and minimize its air polluting emissions and the staff has stated that it does not know of any presently available control equipment or reasonable modifications of the Kraft process which will solve the characteristic Kraft odor problem, and

WHEREAS, The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in its January 1967 Summary of Water Quality Control and Management stated that the Weyerhaeuser Company plant at Springfield is one of the most efficient in the industry in terms of ratio of discharged wastes to production, and

WHEREAS, The highest recorded odor level in the Springfield and Eugene communities is characterized as 1000 times below a level which could constitute a health hazard, and

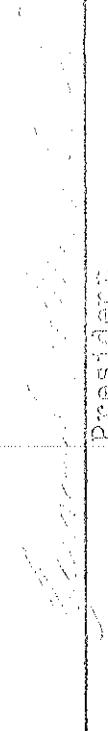
WHEREAS, The Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce recognizes that at times, an air pollution problem exists in the Springfield and Eugene areas which is caused, we feel, by a combination of factors including motor vehicles, backyard burning, industrial and agricultural burning, to name just a few, and not from just one source,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce feels that the solution to the air pollution problem can best be achieved through expanded research and additional allocation of funds to those agencies whose responsibility it is to seek reasonable answers to this problem such as: the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Oregon State University Forestry Research Laboratory, Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station, the Lane County Air Quality Control Office, and the Lane County Building and Sanitation Department, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the undue pressure placed upon a single industry, namely Weyerhaeuser Company, is not warranted and does not lead to an overall solution of the air pollution problem, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Lane County Legislative Delegation, Senate Air and Water Quality Committee, House Natural Resources Committee, Lane County Commissioners and the City of Springfield.

Adopted by the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce this
21st day of March, 1967.


President

Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce

Attached letter sent to the following:

KRAFT PULP MILL INQUIRY LIST

Karl Dittmer, Dean
Division of Science
Portland State College
Portland, Oregon

Dr. Amos Turk
Consulting Chemist
Tarrywile Lake Road
Danbury, Conn.

C. I. Harding, Ph.D.
Air Pollution Laboratory
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

F. E. Murray, Head
Division of Applied Chemistry
British Columbia Research Council
Vancouver 8, Canada

C. R. Walbridge
Manufacturing Chemists' Association
246 Woodward Building
15th and H Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dr. John H. Ludwig, Associate Director
Control Technology Research & Development
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio

Professor Irwin Douglas
University of Maine
Orono, Maine

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

U. S. Forest Products Laboratory
Madison, Wisconsin

Stanford Research Institute
Menlo Park, California 94025

Dr. J. L. McCarthy
Dean Graduate School
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Austin N. Heller, Chairman
Resolutions Committee Sanibel Conference
Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare
Robt. A. Taft San. Eng. Center
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, President
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dr. James H. Jensen, President
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

D. F. Williamson, Vice President
Sandwell International Inc.
1500 Standard Plaza
Portland, Oregon 97204

Ralph Roderick*
Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merrfield
1600 Western Avenue
Albany, Oregon

* Revised letter sent to these two.

Office Memorandum • OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

To : State Sanitary Authority

Date: April 24, 1967

From : Harold E. Milliken *H E M*

Subject: S - Albany

At its meeting on September 13, 1966, the Oregon State Sanitary Authority approved the schedule for sewage treatment plant construction which had been submitted by the city of Albany. The provision was made "that in the meantime the load to the river will not be increased pending expansion and upgrading of the treatment facilities."

The city has proceeded with its planning for this project. Bonds have been voted and the engineers plans for plant expansion have been approved. Start of construction will await the approval of a federal grant which the city has applied for under PL 84-660 and completion is scheduled for October, 1968.

On April 5 the city submitted plans for lateral sewers for two small subdivisions, the Freeway Addition of 16 lots and the Tracy Addition of 16 lots. We, at first, refused approval of these sewers, but it became apparent that there had been a misunderstanding between our staff and the city engineer and the subdivision projects had already been started. Consequently we felt obliged to approve these extensions with the statement that no more should be requested.

Nevertheless the city engineer has requested that two more extensions of 20 lots each be allowed. He states that these two additions and possibly one more are all that are being considered.

The staff is endeavoring to carry out the directions of the Authority but we have presented the appeal of the city in order that the Authority might confirm or modify its directive of September 13, 1966.

City of ALBANY

"Hub of the Willamette Valley"

CITY HALL • P.O. BOX 490
ALBANY, OREGON

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER

April 11, 1967

Mr. Harold E. Milliken
Assistant Chief Sanitary Engineer
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Milliken:

With reference to our meeting in your office on April 10, 1967, I would appreciate receiving a preliminary approval regarding the planning of constructing two minor sewer projects in residential areas in the near future.

The first, South Residential Sanitary Sewer Ext. 2, was actually already designed and approved by your office in 1958. I am enclosing the old and the new plans.

The second project regards a new proposed subdivision already approved by the Planning Commission. The developer, however, intends to improve only a small portion this year, as indicated on the enclosed sketch. The existing sewer is very close to the area and a tentative plan is indicated on the sketch.

These are the only two projects which we are considering at the present time. It is possible that a minor addition could still be requested, but in effect, will not increase noticeably the sewage load. Planning for building development has been prepared by the local developers and your approval is necessary.

As I discussed with you, we are pretty well on schedule for the sewage treatment plant expansion, with the exception that we feel the necessity of waiting for our eligibility under HB #1322 being prepared by the present Legislature. This is confirmed by the latest industrial waste tests which show an equivalent of 135,000 population waste. If our local food processing industries are going to grow at the same rate, we will again face in a very short time, an overloading of our sewage treatment plant and the consequent need of expanding again.

"OUR SISTER CITY IS ALBANY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA"

Page 2

I would appreciate receiving a reply at your earliest convenience so I can prepare the final plan for your approval.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Vincenzo Orsi".

Vincenzo Orsi
City Engineer

VO:dj
cc: City Manager

CITY OF ALBANY
OREGON
July 13, 1966

PROCEDURE SCHEDULE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE
TREATMENT PLANT ADDITIONS

- Aug. 10, '66 - 1. Read first time an ordinance calling an election to be held in conjunction with general election asking for voter approval of bond issue - \$1,300,000.00.
- Aug. 24, '66 - 1. Read second time and pass the ordinance calling an election in conjunction with general election.
- Nov. 8, '66 - 1. Conduct general election.
- Nov. 9, '66 - 1. Canvass results of general election.
2. Adopt resolution making application for federal funds.
- Jan. 11, '67 - 1. Presentation of completed plans and specifications by engineers.
- Mar. 8, '67 - (Subject to allocation of federal funds in 1966-67 fiscal year)
1. Open bids for construction of plant additions.
2. First reading of ordinance to authorize sale of bonds.
- Mar. 22, '67 - 1. Final reading and passage of ordinance to authorize sale of bonds.
- April 26, '67 - 1. Award of bid to purchase bonds.
2. First reading of ordinance to establish interest rate on bonds.
- May 10, '67 - 1. Final reading and passage of ordinance to establish interest rate on bonds.
2. Order bonds printed, order bond attorney's opinion, receive cash - probably about June 16, 1967.
- Alternate: (Subject to allocation of federal funds)
July 12, '67- 1. Open bids for construction of plant facilities - this date will be necessary if federal funds are not allocated from the 1966-67 budget year.
- May 1, '68 - 1. Begin operation of expanded plant.
- Alternate:
Oct. 7, '68 - 1. Begin operation of expanded plant. (If allocation of federal funds was not approved until after July 1, 1967)

To: Members of Sanitary Authority
From: E. J. Weathersbee
Subject: ORS 449.150
Date: April 21, 1967

The 1965 Oregon Legislature passed SB 185, the so-called "houseboat bill", which has subsequently become ORS 449.150.

ORS 449.150 prohibits after September 1, 1967, the discharge into public waters of garbage and sewage from any building or structure including houseboats, moorages, marinas and other floating buildings or structures unless such wastes are first treated in a manner approved by the State Board of Health and Sanitary Authority. The two year period from 1965 to September, 1967, was provided to allow time to work out solutions to difficult waste disposal problems.

Since enactment of the law the Sanitary Authority staff has met with various groups of waterfront property owners, on limited occasions, and has had numerous conversations in person and by telephone with individual owners concerning the requirements of the Sanitary Authority under the act.

The staff has maintained that the problems of collecting and treating or disposing of garbage or sewage wastes from floating structures, while somewhat different from those associated with land based structures, are readily susceptible to solution by the application of known engineering techniques utilizing presently obtainable materials and equipment.

The staff has encouraged the Waterfront Owners and Operators' Assoc., Inc., and the various groupings of houseboats to pool their resources and retain an engineer to conduct studies and recommend solutions based on accurate cost data, in the same manner that any land-based waste disposal problem is solved.

Also, due to the lack of staff of its own, the Sanitary Authority requested the Technical Services Branch of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Northwest Water Laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon, to study the problems of waste collection and treatment for water-based structures and to recommend and illustrate solutions. The FWPCA has studied the problems for more than a year and has just completed a rough draft of an interim report. It is hoped that this report will be available for distribution in approximately 1 month's time.

The FWPCA report presents alternative methods of collecting and treating or disposing of wastes and gives estimates of costs. The report concludes that the collection and treatment of these wastes is desirable and is entirely feasible, although somewhat expensive.

An example design is presented for a houseboat moorage with 17 house boats and 1 clubhouse. Two methods of treatment were considered and cost estimates were made. These included: 1) collection of wastes in a central lift station with discharge of wastes to a city sewer, 2) collection of wastes in a central lift station and treatment of wastes in a floating secondary sewage treatment plant. The cost to the individual houseboat owner, including interior plumbing costs, was estimated at approximately \$800 per houseboat, with an additional first cost to the moorage owner of approximately \$9,000 for a sewage treatment plant or a pumping station and connection to the city sewer. If the treatment or sewer charges were prorated among the houseboats the total costs to each individual owner would be approximately \$1350 for this example solution.

The FWPCA is proceeding to encourage development of pump sumps and treatment facilities tailored to the specialized needs of water-based structures in an effort to bring the costs down.

The water-based property owners have so far thought only in terms of finding a ready-made low-cost, fool-proof, approved "device" which can be attached to individual houseboats with little or no modification.

Such devices are not now available nor are they likely to be available in the reasonably foreseeable future. The complexity and economics of sewage treatment essentially require collection of wastes on a group basis and treatment or disposal by or through a common, central facility.

The problems of waste disposal for water-based structures are complicated by the lack of a taxable base or specific legislation to facilitate long-term financing on an organized group basis.

Under the recommended approach toward solving the houseboat waste problems, the individual owner would stand the cost of installing adequate interior plumbing and a collecting sump and sump pump. The moorage owner would normally be expected to finance installation of the moorage collection system and the treatment or disposal facility. He would recover his costs from the houseboat owners either through a connection fee or monthly service charge.

In summary, sewage wastes from water-based structures should be adequately treated before they are discharged into public waters. It is entirely feasible to do this although, because of the scattered existence of the structures and the need for re-plumbing, the costs are relatively high in comparison to the value of the structure. Solutions to the problems will not materialize, however, until those responsible for solving the problems begin to actively, positively and responsibly seek solutions.

If an extension of time is granted, it should be done with the definite understanding and assurance that the waterfront owners will assume the responsibility of correcting within a specified time their waste disposal problems with whatever assistance others can provide. In addition, any newly-constructed water-based structures should be made to fully comply with local and state plumbing codes and with the provisions of ORS 449.150.

April 20, 1967

Mr. Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President
Waterfront Owners & Operators Assn., Inc.
724 W. Burnside
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 19, 1967, by which you formally requested the Sanitary Authority to grant an extension of time, beyond September 1, 1967, for members of the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc. to comply with the provisions of ORS 449.150.

Your request will be brought before the Sanitary Authority for consideration at its regularly scheduled meeting to be held in Room 72 of the State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, April 25, 1967. The Sanitary Authority meeting will start at 10:00 a.m., however, the houseboat and moorage waste disposal question undoubtedly will not be taken up until the afternoon session which normally convenes at 2:00 p.m.

The Association is hereby invited to have a representative present at the meeting to answer any questions that the Sanitary Authority members might have and to furnish information which will serve to establish a basis for granting a time extension.

Very truly yours,

Ely J. Weathersbee
Deputy State Sanitary Engineer

EJW:lb

cc: Senator Hallock



~~Secretary: MRS. GEORGINA ANDRUSS - Telephone 281-7581 or 286-0593 - 3333 N. E. Marine Drive - Portland, Oregon 97211~~

Water Front Owners & Operators Assn., Inc.
Box 252 - North Portland, Oregon 97043

OFFICERS:

President

Capt. GEORGE C. STAPLES
Attorney at Law

Secretary

MRS. GEORGINA ANDRUSS
Phone 281-7581
3333 N. E. Marine Drive
Portland, Oregon 97211

Treasurer

L. M. REEDER
Phone 286-0593
Box 21
N. Portland, Oregon 97217

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1400 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

April 19, 1967

STEERING COMMITTEE:

GRANT JOHNSON
Sauvies Island Moorage
Rt. 1, Box 83
Portland, Oregon

CLIFFORD BRAINERD
Dikeside 4 Moorage
Scappoose, Oregon

CLIFF ANDRUSS
Cliff Marina
3333 N. E. Marine Drive
Portland, Oregon 97211

BURT PALMER
Ski Dock Moorage
8501 N. E. Marine Drive
Portland, Oregon 97226

T. F. BURCHAELL
Water Lane Floating Homes
209 S. E. Spokane Street
Portland, Oregon 97202

L. M. REEDER
Suttle Road Marina
Box 21
N. Portland, Oregon 97217

O. N. DONALDSON
Donaldson Marina
3335 N. E. Marine Drive
Portland, Oregon 97211

ABBOTT LAWRENCE
Houseboat-Captain
1800 N. Jantzen
Portland, Oregon 97217

KEN DRUGG
Manager
Jantzen Beach Moorage
Portland, Oregon 97217

Dear Mr. Spies:

Please accept this letter as a formal request by the Waterfront Owners and Operators Association, Inc. for an extension of time under ORS 449.150 which is effective September 1, 1967.

We formally request a minimum of a year's extension under the above law, and a further extension of time if no workable solution is found for the disposal of waste from floating structures. We feel this is a reasonable request as we know of no engineering device which will accomplish that which is requested under the law.

We will continue to search for a proper device, and request your department advise us of anything developing in the future of which we may not have learned and which you feel will do the necessary job.

Very truly yours,

Abbott W. Lawrence, Vice-President
Waterfront Owners & Operators Assn., Inc.
724 W. Burnside
Portland, Oregon

cc: Senator Ted Hallock
Oregon State Senate
Capitol Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

DIVISION OF
Sanitation & Engineering
Oregon State Board of Health

RECEIVED

APR 20 1967

DNF	TEMP	PERM
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PORTLAND REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

S.W. FIFTH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

PHONE 228-6141, EXT. 466

25 April 1967

Mr. Kenneth Spies, Secretary & Chief Engineer
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1400 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Health Officers

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
Hollister M. Stolte, M.D.
COLUMBIA COUNTY
Charles G. Loosli, M.D.
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
John H. Donnely, M.D.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
James H. Stewart, M.D.
CITY OF PORTLAND
Thomas L. Meador, M.D.
AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL OFFICER:
Richard E. Hatchard, P.E.

Dear Mr. Spies:

In your letter of 17 March 1967, additional information was requested regarding the transfer of jurisdiction from the Sanitary to the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority for certain classes of pollution sources located in Multnomah County, which was requested in our letter dated 8th of March 1967.

We agree that more specific information is necessary before the members of the Sanitary Authority could consider transfer of jurisdiction. We submit the following available information to clarify the proposal:

Objectives:

The transfer of jurisdiction in Multnomah County is requested to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Implement controls for sources of air pollution now in violation of the Sanitary Authority regulations, particularly in the urban fringe;
2. Enable the Sanitary Authority and its staff to concentrate on high-priority needs to serve the Portland Region, that can be done most effectively by the State agency, such as:
 - a. Adopt additional ambient air standards for air contaminants for which sufficient information is now available,
 - b. Negotiate with the State of Washington concerning inter-State matters.
 - c. Collect required baseline data to formulate additional rules and regulations that are required to prevent and control air pollution.
 - d. Evaluate proposed major industrial plant locations or expansions.

3. Create the administrative procedures to establish the PRAPA program in Multnomah County which will be applied to Clackamas Columbia and Washington Counties when PRAPA has sufficient additional resources to perform the required services.

Classification of Sources:

The transfer of jurisdiction for sources in Multnomah County includes the following:

1. Open Burning:
 - a. Industrial, including auto wrecking and metal salvage operations.
 - b. Commercial
 - c. Public and private dumps or land fills
 - d. Residential, including complaint investigations
2. Smoke from combustion sources:
 - a. Space heating: industrial, commercial, residential
 - b. Power plants and Boilers
 - c. Incinerators: industrial, commercial, schools, governmental agencies and residential
 - d. Industrial processes
3. Opacity (same as item 2)
4. Odors: industrial, commercial, governmental and residential

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Within the classes of sources are several specific operations where the retention of jurisdiction by the Sanitary Authority will best accomplish the overall objectives. Examples of these are sources where a previous order has been adopted by the Sanitary Authority, where a Court order has been previously issued, or where a water pollution problem also is present related to the air pollution source. In the transfer of jurisdiction, the person responsible for the control of the sources shall know which agency is maintaining primary jurisdiction.

Administrative Procedures:

Attached is Administrative Procedure #1, "Joint Administrative Procedures-Multnomah County and the City of Portland", which has been reviewed and approved by both Multnomah County and the City of Portland. We believe the procedure is workable and will avoid any duplication of effort.

Reports to the Sanitary Authority:

In order to keep the Sanitary Authority and its staff informed of the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority activities, the following reports will be submitted periodically:

1. Monthly summary reports;
2. Copies of all reports concerning actions within the City of Portland of interest to the Sanitary Authority, such as Health Officer Orders, Appeal Board Orders, and complaints filed in Municipal or Circuit Courts;
3. In Multnomah County, outside Portland, copies of correspondence concerning enforcement actions and any other information that would be useful to the Sanitary Authority.

General:

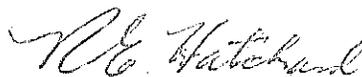
Since our letter of the 8th of March 1967, we have received assurances from the U.S. Public Health Service, Office of Grants, in Washington, D.C. that the pending Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority application for funds under the Clean Air Act for \$150,000 will be awarded effective 1 August 1967. This will support a program operation at the \$200,000 a year rate and will permit the employment of nine (9) additional staff members, and procurement of air sampling equipment and other resources.

The initial phases of Sanitarian training in the four Counties have been completed and air sampling stations have been established. Preliminary surveys of air pollution sources in each County are under way to update the 1963 report of air pollution in the Portland vicinity published by the State Sanitary Authority.

May we emphasize that the requested transfer of functions in Multnomah County will not lessen the need for services by the Sanitary Authority staff in the Portland Region. It will however, relieve the Sanitary Authority staff of some responsibilities for source control, which we believe can be handled now by the Regional agency. In our opinion the development of the Regional program will require more services from the Sanitary Authority than have been devoted to the activities for which the jurisdiction transfer is requested. Because of the severe limitations in the funds available to the Sanitary Authority, in our opinion, major State agency responsibilities had to be postponed. We are confident that the public demand for a cleaner air supply warrants a substantial expansion of the Sanitary Authority resources now to perform the State agency role to provide technical and administrative assistance vitally needed by the Portland Region.

For the Health Officers of the Region,

Very truly yours,



R. E. Hatchard, P.E.
Air Pollution Control Officer

Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority

Administrative Procedure No. 1

Joint Administrative Procedures - Multnomah County and City of Portland1. General

a. This procedure is to implement the contractual agreement whereby Multnomah County and the City of Portland establish and operate a program within all of Multnomah County to provide uniform regulation, control and enforcement of applicable air pollution ordinances and statutes utilizing personnel, equipment and service facilities available or to be made available. These activities are/under the administrative and operational control of the City of Portland Health Officer and coordinated with the Multnomah County Health Officer for areas outside the City.

b. City AQC personnel will be official agents of the County Health Officer when engaged in air pollution control activities in County areas outside of the City boundaries.

c. This Administrative Procedure No. 1 relates to air polluting smokes from open burning and other combustion sources and to obnoxious odors.

d. Administrative Procedures relating to air polluting emissions from other sources will be covered in amendments to this procedure or in separate procedures.

2. Records

The records and filing system for City and County will be uniform, utilizing the system presently in use by the City. Central files for City and County air pollution control activities will be maintained by the City for PRAPA requirements.

3. Complaints & Field Investigations

a.(1) Complaints received by the County will be entered on Record of Complaints form (Tab A). Investigation of the complaint will be made by the County or referred to the City. If referred to the City, this should be done by mail; except where immediate investigations is required or desirable telephone referral may be made.

For investigations made by the County, the results should be entered on Field Observation Report form (Tab B) and include recommendations. Where incinerators and/or boilers are involved Incinerator Survey (Tab C) and/or Boiler Data (Tab D) forms will be completed. Where smoke emissions are involved, observations will be recorded on Report of Visible Air Contaminants form (Tab E) in accordance with current instructions. If odor surveys are made, they will be recorded on Report of Odor Intensity, forms (Tab F.)

(2) All original forms relating to complaints and follow-up investigations made by County relative a particular source of air pollution will be forwarded to City for PRAPA files. Duplicate copies may be retained by County.

b. Complaints received by the City will be recorded, investigated and filed in similar fashion.

c. Complaints received by the Oregon State Sanitary Authority involving smoke from open burning or other combustion operations and odors for sources in Multnomah County will be transmitted to the PRAPA office, 104 SW 5th Avenue.

4. Enforcement

a. All enforcement actions, ie: notice letters, office conferences, complaint filings, etc., will be prepared and coordinated by the PRAPA Air Pollution Control Officer or his representative on behalf of the Health Officer having jurisdiction in the source area.

b. In order to help assure the maximum of persuasion and conciliation is exercised in each case, generally and first notice of violation followed by a second notice of violation , together with a reasonable period of time to either comply or develop a timetable for compliance will be given each alleged violator prior to a Health Officer Conference or more formal enforcement action.

c. When notices of violation fail to produce compliance or an acceptable schedule for compliance, a Health Officer Conference will be held by the Health Officer with jurisdiction. At this conference the situation will be reviewed and the representative of the facility involved given an opportunity to present a

program or schedule for attaining compliance.

d.(1) Health Officer Orders or Letters of _____ are formal notices which state that certain specified operations are in violation of a specified ordinance or statute, and include a specified date by which time the operations are to be in compliance.

(2)

e. Complaints for Arrest

5. Planning & Zoning

6. Public Information & Education

CITY OF PORTLAND BUREAU OF HEALTH
Air Quality Control Division
104 SW 5th Avenue (97204)

RECORD OF COMPLAINTS

Name of Facility _____

Address _____

1. Complainant _____ Date _____

Address _____ Letter Phone In person

Nature of complaint _____

Action taken _____

By _____

2. Complainant _____ Date _____

Address _____ Letter Phone In person

Nature of complaint _____

Action taken _____

By _____

3. Complainant _____ Date _____

Address _____ Letter Phone In person

Nature of complaint _____

Action taken _____

By _____

CITY OF PORTLAND BUREAU OF HEALTH
Air Quality Control Division
104 SW 5th Avenue (97204)

FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT

Name of Facility _____ Date _____

Address _____ Time _____

Mailing Address if Other Than Above _____

Spoke To _____

Person in Charge _____

Source _____

Observations _____

Code Violation _____

Recommendations _____

By _____

CITY OF PORTLAND BUREAU OF HEALTH
Air Quality Control Division
1225 SW 3rd Avenue (97204)

INCINERATOR SURVEY

1. a. Name of Facility _____ Phone _____
b. Address _____ Zip No. _____
c. Person in Charge _____

2. a. Incinerator make & model _____
b. Installed by _____

3. Type: Multiple Chamber In-Line Multiple Chamber Retort Single Chamber

4. Specifications

	Dimensions			Air-ports	Clean-outs (dimensions)
	Width	Depth	Height		
a. Primary Chamber					
b. Mixing Chamber					
c. Secondary Chamber					
d. Ash Pit					

e. Grates:
Type _____ Fixed - Movable
Burning Area Dimensions _____

f. Stack:
Cross-section dimensions _____ Height _____
Construction _____ Screen _____
Interior lining _____
Breeching: Dimensions _____
Description _____

* * * * *

Survey by _____ Date _____

City of Portland Bureau of Health
Air Quality Control Division
1225 SW Third Ave (97204)

Boiler Data Form

Firm Name _____

Address of Premises _____

Nature of Business _____

Person Responsible _____ Title _____

BOILERS (Identify each by location)			
Type (HRT, WT, FT, CIS etc.)			
Operating Pressure (psi)			
Rated HP or Lbs Steam/Hour			
Burners (Make and Total Number)			
Burner Type (oil, gas, combo)			
Atomization (Air, Steam, Mech.)			
Oil Preheaters (Operating Temp)			
Draft (Natural, Forced, Induced)			
Smoke Indicators (Kind and No.)			
Stacks (Height & Diameter)			
Is Stack Visible to Operator?			
Kind of Fuel Used			
Grade of Oil Used			
Fuel Used per Year			
Use of Boiler (Mfg-Space Heat- Power Gen-Incineration-etc)			

Remarks _____

Inspected by _____ Date _____

CITY OF PORTLAND BUREAU OF HEALTH
Air Quality Control Division
1225 SW 3rd Avenue (97204)

Report of Odor Intensity

Area _____ Date _____

Suspected Source _____ Observer _____

Location	Time	Intensity	Description	Wind	Remarks

Odor Intensity Scale

- 0 - No odor or no odor of the designated component
- 1 - Threshold level of the component
- 2 - Definite odor of the component
- 3 - Strong odor of the component
- 4 - Overpowering odor of the component

Before the State Sanitary Authority
of the
State of Oregon

In the Matter of the Industrial Wastes)
and Sanitary Sewage Disposals of the)
Tillamook County Creamery Association)
and the Tillamook Cheese and Dairy)
Association into the Public Waters of)
the State of Oregon)

ENGINEERING REPORT
WITH REQUEST FOR HEARING

Since 1960 when the State Board of Health's Shellfish Sanitation Division began monitoring the waters of Tillamook Bay and the Wilson River, the wastes from the main cheese plant, located two (2) miles north of the City of Tillamook, have been of considerable concern to that division. Presently, the harvesting of shellfish from Tillamook Bay is on a conditionally approved basis subject to the State implementing certain sanitation improvements upon the communities and other waste sources which discharge wastes into the Bay.

This plant produces on the average 5,000 pounds of butter, 14,000 pounds of whey solids, transfers 160,000 pounds of milk, 3,500 pounds of cheese, 135 pounds of ice cream, and 6,400 pounds of bottled milk per day. The waste load from this plant has been of concern to this office ever since the cheese plant was built in 1948. Originally, the cheese plant provided a treatment facility, however, it has never worked satisfactorily, mainly due to the inadequate size of the facility to handle the combined sewage and milk processing waste load. A number of attempts have been made to improve the treatment plant's operation but to no avail.

The staff undertook an extensive survey of the cheese plant's waste discharges during the months of March and April of 1966. With this data in hand, the staff met with the Tillamook County Creamery Association on April 22, 1966, and with Tillamook Cheese and Dairy Association's attorney on May 3, 1966, at which time it was requested that the two firms complete a waste study and report by August 1, 1966, complete plans and specifications by January 1, 1967, and complete the construction for a new waste treatment plant by June 1, 1967.

The waste study was not begun until the early part of July 1966, resulting in the engineers' report not being submitted until February 1, 1967. The engineers' report proposed completion of plans and specifications by March 15, 1967 and completion of the treatment plant by October 15, 1967. This latter schedule was accepted by the staff on February 15, 1967 with the request that if the plant could be constructed in less time than indicated, it would be greatly appreciated by the Authority.

It is estimated that at the present time the waste flow from this cheese factory is about 100,000 gallons per day containing about 400 pounds of BOD per day. The new treatment plant is to be designed to handle 211,000 gallons per day containing 570 pounds of BOD per day including adequate treatment and disinfecting the sewage wastes and with a provision that if the BOD exceeds the above design figure, more aeration equipment can be added at a later date.

At the request of the U.S. Public Health Service, Shellfish Sanitation Division, the existing "old" sewage treatment plant was put back into operation on February 1, 1967 to treat the sanitary sewage from the plant employees and the heavy visitor load. The two firms tentatively agreed to the engineers' proposed method of treatment and financing of the new treatment facilities, however, last week when the staff attempted to find out how the plans and specifications were coming along, it was learned that the two firms have not been able to agree on the method of payment for this new plant, the result being that a contract has not as yet been signed to proceed with preparation of plans and specifications.

We are, therefore, requesting authorization for a hearing, unless the Tillamook Creamery Association and Tillamook County Dairy Association can work out their differences quickly, to show cause why an order should not be entered for immediate and permanent abatement of pollution of the Wilson River and Tillamook Bay by sewage and industrial waste discharges from the subject plant.

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

MEETING NOTICE

TO : TIMBER INDUSTRIES OF OREGON
SUBJECT: WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS, Revised Policy Considerations
DATE : April 25, 1967 - 10:00 A.M.
PLACE : Room 72, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland

The need for more effective wood waste incineration methods has become evident. With increasing utilization of wood wastes, progressively fewer wigwam waste burners receive an adequate quantity or quality of fuel with which to maintain efficient combustion. The result is that the discharge of air contaminants from an increasing number of wigwam burners is not amenable to correction under the present regulatory concept.

In view of this trend and more stringent public demands for improved air quality, the State Sanitary Authority is considering adoption of a more effective policy for the control of emissions resulting from the incineration of wood wastes.

The alternative policies under consideration are either:

- a) to require the modification of wigwam waste burners by such methods as may be proposed and which will assure acceptable emission levels of smoke, suspended particulate matter and fallout, under varying rates, types and quantities of fuel feed, or
- b) to prohibit the incineration of refuse in wigwam waste burners within critical air pollution abatement areas of the state after December 31, 1968, and to require Sanitary Authority approval of alternative methods of incineration before installation.

Under Oregon Statutes pertaining to air pollution, those responsible for complying with air purity standards "...shall determine, unless found by the Sanitary Authority to be inadequate, the means, methods, processes, equipment and operation to meet the established standards". (ORS 449.795) Accordingly, a meeting has been scheduled for the purpose of receiving proposals and information pertinent to adoption of one of the above proposed policies.

All interested parties, industries, organizations and agencies are invited to attend this meeting and to present such information and proposals as may pertain. Written statements are preferable, and those wishing to be heard should, if possible, provide advance notification to the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

STAFF REPORT

TO : Members of State Sanitary Authority
FROM : Air Quality Control Staff
DATE : April 25, 1967
SUBJECT: Revised Regulations, Wigwam Waste Burners

1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the February 21, 1967, meeting of the Authority a motion was adopted which instructed the Secretary to advise the timber products industry of the Authority's intention to adopt one of the following alternative policies:

- a) To add regulations providing for the improved operation of wigwam burners, including provisions for minimum exit temperatures, recording pyrometers, use of auxiliary fuel, exit gas treatment devices, and such other requirements as may be necessary to provide efficient combustion under varying rates of fuel feed and (with or) without intermittent or batch loading, or
- b) To prohibit the use of wigwam burners in accordance with the staff recommendations of January 30, 1967.

1.1 THE STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

In brief, the staff in its January 30, 1967, report, recommended the following policy:

- a) The adoption of certain designated areas of the state as critical air pollution abatement areas, within which use of wigwam burners would be prohibited after December 31, 1968.

b) That industry be requested to submit a program and schedule, by September 30, 1957, for the development, demonstration, and installation of alternative methods,

c) That alternative incineration methods or devices must have Sanitary Authority approval before installation,

1/2 d) That the current regulation be rescinded except for the requirement that non wigwam burners must be approved by the Sanitary Authority before installation,

1/2 e) That ~~as an interim procedure~~, the staff be directed to seek abatement of the more serious wigwam burner generated air pollution problems through voluntary cooperation or appropriate enforcement action. *so as to avoid the possibility of*

Hand Develop Regulation on ground in identical

1.2 INDUSTRY EXPRESSION INVITED

The present meeting has been scheduled to receive information, proposals, and expressions from industry as to their views regarding the proposed policy and revisions to the regulations.

On March 31, meeting notices were mailed to 972 forest products industries, and to the following industry associations:

- a) Associated Oregon Industries
- b) West Coast Lumberman's Association
- c) Western Wood Products Association
- d) Western Pine Association
- e) Western Forest Industries Association
- f) American Plywood Association
- g) Plywood Manufacturers Institute
- h) Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 SUPPORTIVE STAFF REPORTS SUMMARIZED

The following staff reports detail the implementation methods, observations and conclusions which form the basis for the staff recommendations under consideration.

2.1.1 June 29, 1966 Staff Report

The June 29 report, titled, "Wigwan Waste Burner Program, Status and Observations" explains the combustion engineering concept embodied in the current regulation, delineates the field survey and assistance program used in implementing the regulation, and presents observations and preliminary conclusions gained from a survey of 10⁴ waste burners.

The survey data indicated that while approximately 35% had installed the required modifications, only 8.5% exhibited proficient and conscientious operation. However, it was estimated that 38% of the burners had inadequate fuel with which to attain the 600° exit temperature recommended by Dr. R. W. Bouhel of Oregon State University.

The conclusion, as stated in the June 29 report, was that, "Several solutions suggest themselves, but most require pioneering and experimentation with alternate incineration devices, which must thus be industry generated."

2.1.2 December 13, 1966 Staff Report

The December 13 report titled "Planning and Implementation Guidelines" called attention to the impending need for a long range program in recognition of three inevitable, interrelated and conflicting trends:

- 4
- a) Increasing public concern over air pollution.
 - b) Increasing wood waste utilization.
 - c) A progressive increase in the discharge of air contaminants from wigwag burners as their fuel becomes inadequate for efficient combustion.

This report evaluated the factors limiting the effectiveness of the present program and the impact of increasing wood waste utilization. It presented some of the more obvious alternative methods which might be employed and suggested that there may be no single solution in all situations. The necessity for a high degree of automatic control was stressed.

In the development of alternative methods and devices, the report stated "...the prospect of individual mills each independently bringing all necessary technology to bear on the problem seems both illogical and impractical. The need for a total industry sponsored developmental program appears evident, and the collective endeavor could take the form of a non-profit organization to which individual mills subscribe and contribute and which would satisfy requirements for a federal air pollution research or solid wastes disposal grant."

The advisability of applying more stringent standards in areas of greater air pollution control need was presented.

Staff recommendations included in the December 1966 report were revised in the January 30, 1967, report. The critical air pollution abatement area concept was presented in an Appendix which outlined the criteria and methods employed in the designation and definition of boundaries.

2.1.3 January 30, 1967 Staff Report

The January report contains the staff recommendations now under consideration. It presents a historical summary which calls attention to the fact that in December, 1963 the Authority adopted a policy aimed at the orderly phase-out of wigwam waste burners, but that it was later set aside for a program of upgrading the existing burners.

Increasing public concern about air pollution, the effects of multiple sources on the atmospheric pollution of an airshed, and current trends in wood waste utilization were viewed as factors dictating the reinstatement of the 1963 policy.

The report expands the "Critical Air Pollution Abatement Area" concept, and presents both cartographic and meets and bounds descriptions of the recommended boundaries of all such areas in the state.

To facilitate the future integration of the critical areas into regional air quality management programs, a study was presented in which the state was divided along county lines into six management regions.

2.2 THE PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY REPORT

Dated September 1965, and titled "Lumber and Plywood Residues of Western Oregon", a survey report prepared by Pacific Power and Light Company presents the attached data regarding the disposition of sawmill residues in an 8 county survey. The area covered was that part of Western Oregon which lies between the Coast and Cascade ranges and south of Salem. A total of 122 mills was surveyed.

2.2.1 Utilization Trends

Figure 3 shows the disposition of sawmill coarse residues in 1944, 1953, and 1965. It will be noted that the "not used" portion (that burned in waste burners) has shown a very considerable decrease since 1953, largely due to the increase in the demand for pulp chips. To quote the report, "In 1965, 74% of all coarse residues developed by these mills were converted to chips."

Figure 5 shows the disposition of shavings for the same time-period. The report states, "In 1965, 7 particle board manufacturers purchased 48% of the eight counties' shavings production." In Lane, Douglas, and Jackson Counties, "Seven hundred and twenty-three dry tons were being used daily by forest products plants to produce process steam." The report further states, that in 1965, 3 new particle board plants were expected to go on line which would consume shavings in greater volume than had gone to the waste burners in these counties.

2.2.2 Unused Mill Residues

The "not used" portion of the coarse residues and shavings represent the more desirable components (from a combustion standpoint) of the fuel reaching the waste burner; but as reported above, the quantity is declining quite rapidly. The remaining waste is composed almost entirely of sawdust and bark. The report states, "As yet, approximately 95% of all sawdust and bark is burned as either fuel, or as waste."

Of the sawdust, "Thirty-two percent of the total tonnage of this mill residue is burned as waste." However, the report also

states that, "Tests have shown that as much as 20 percent sawdust pulp can be used in Kraft paper. As yet (By September 1965) the effect of this breakthrough has not been felt by the sawmills in the survey area."

Regarding bark, the report states that one and three quarters billion dry tons are developed annually in the eight counties and that the major portion (84%) of bark is either used by the forest products industry to produce steam or is burned as waste.

2.2.3 Conclusions

The implication of the Pacific Power and Light Company report is that the 12 year trend from 1953 to 1965 was rather markedly in the direction of reduced fuel quantity and quality reaching the waste burner. This trend may be assumed to extend well into the future, although probably at a diminished rate. Coupled with Dr. Boubel's findings, as stated in OSU Engineering Experiment Station Circular No. 74, the effect on the wigwam waste burner's combustion efficiency leaves no room for optimism. Dr. Boubel states, "The size of a burner to consume a given quantity of waste is fairly critical. Too large a burner will operate at a low temperature and smoke severely, while too small a burner will emit burning material."

3.0 A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Supplementing this report is a photographic survey of the sixteen wigwam waste burners in the Medford area which illustrates the effects of both adequate and inadequate fuels for efficient combustion. The 16 millimeter movie was taken on December 22, 1966, and shows the cumulative effect of a number of wigwam burners on the pollution of the Phoenix, Medford, Central Point, Toio and White City area.

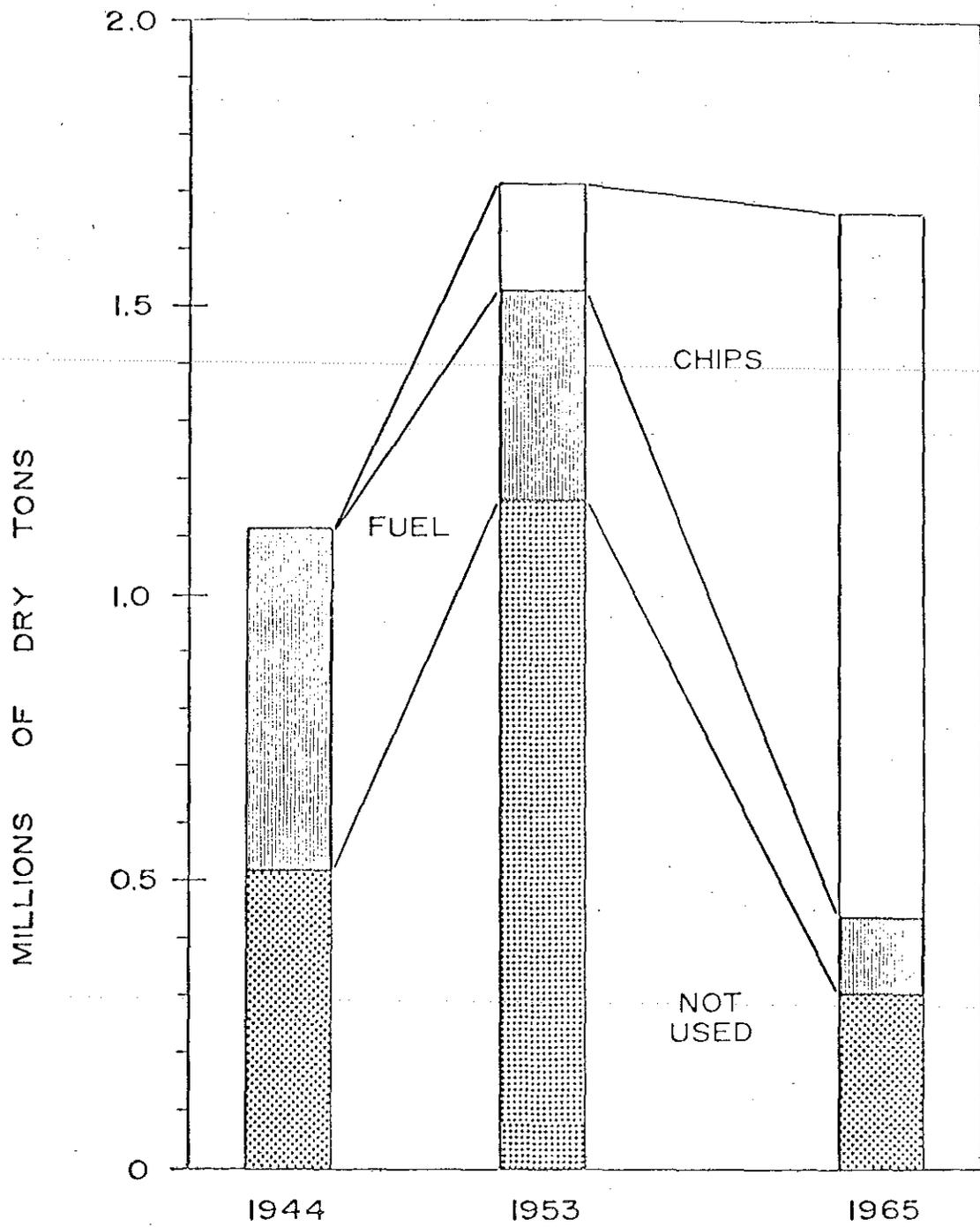


FIGURE 3. Disposition of sawmill coarse residues in 8 county survey area.

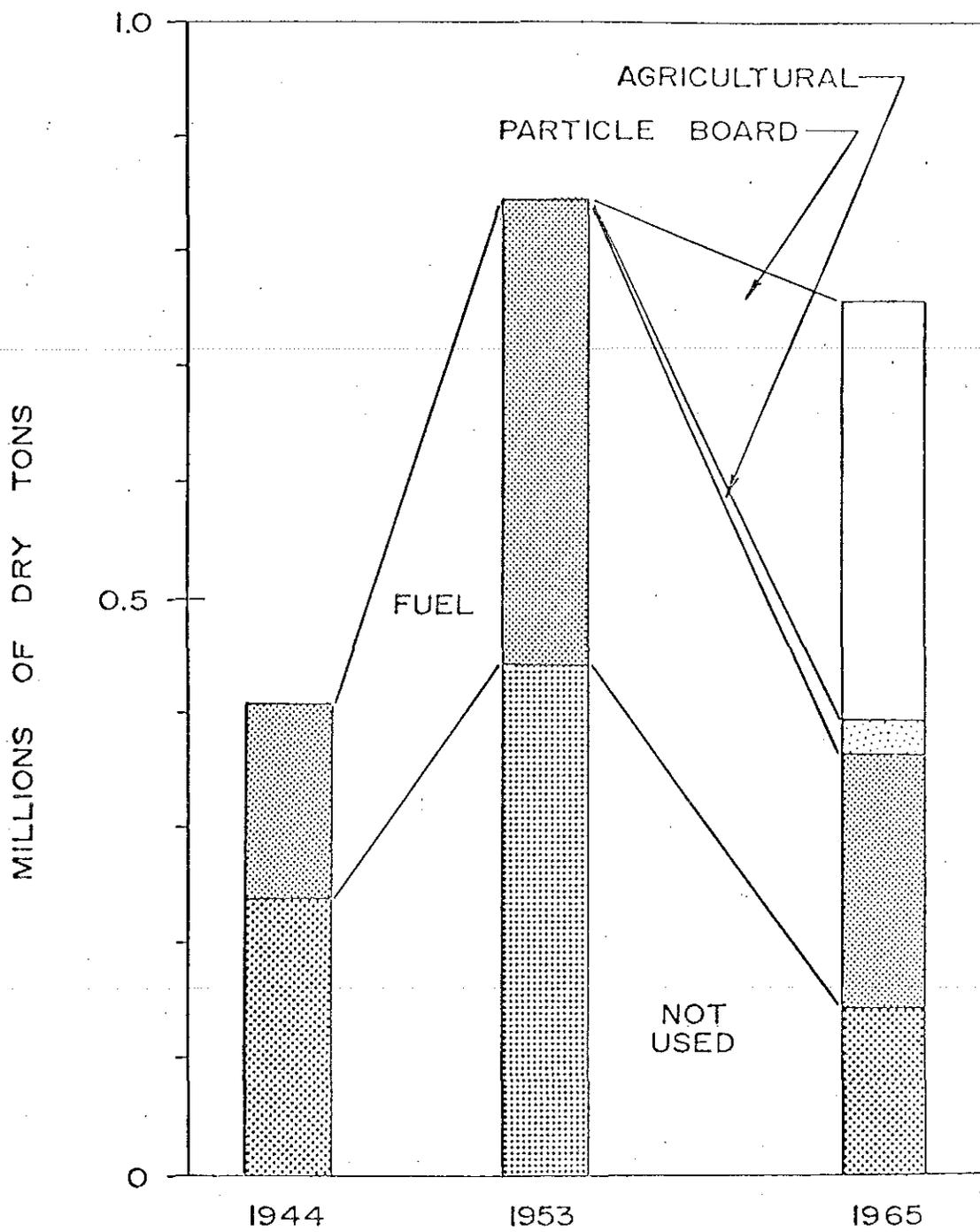
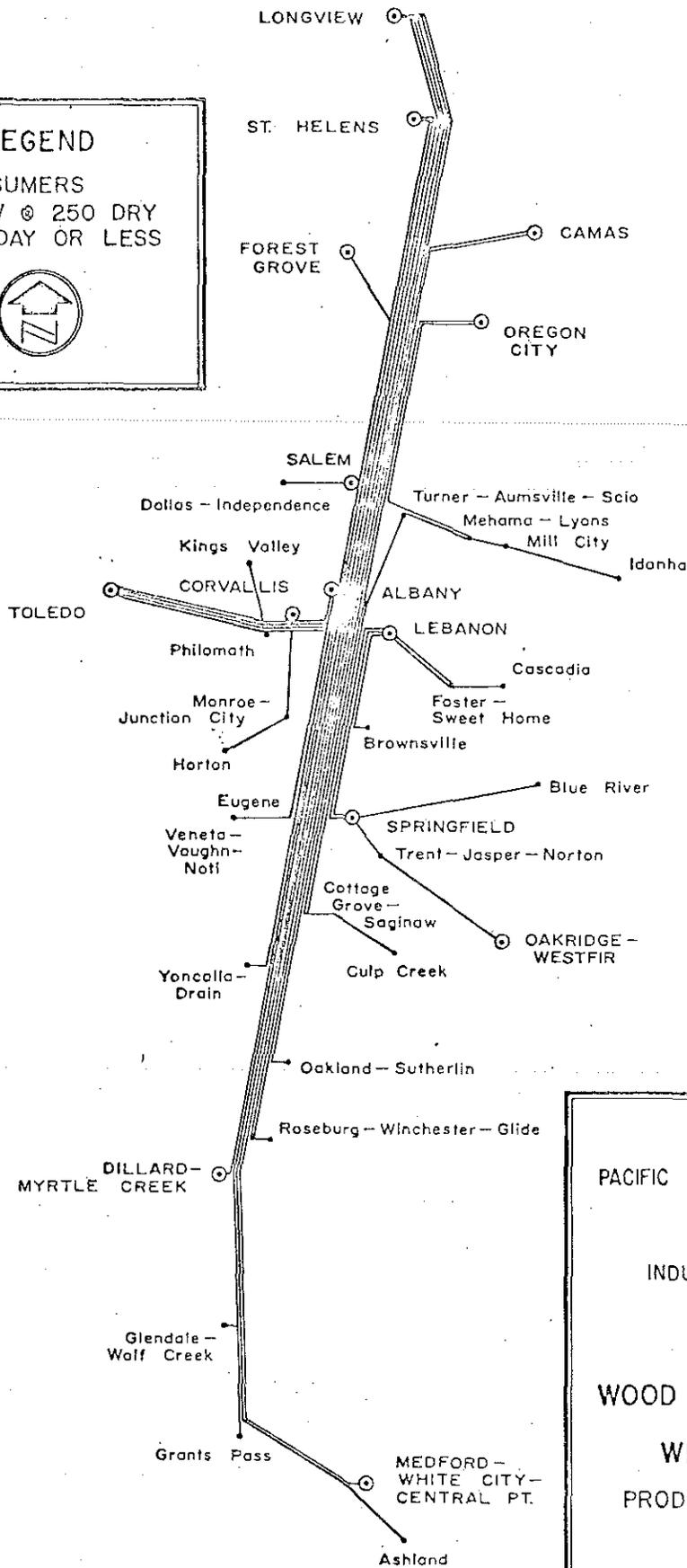


FIGURE 5. Disposition of shavings in the 8 county survey area.

LEGEND

⊙ CONSUMERS

— FLOW ⊙ 250 DRY TONS/DAY OR LESS

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
PORTLAND, OREGON

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT

JULY, 1965

WOOD CHIP FLOW DIAGRAM
OF
WESTERN OREGON
PRODUCERS TO CONSUMERS

FIGURE 2

Subdivision 4

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
OF WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS

[ED. NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, sections 24-005 through 24-025 of this Chapter of the Oregon Administrative Rules Compilation were adopted by the State Sanitary Authority, June 24, 1965 and filed with the Secretary of State, July 6, 1965 as Administrative Order SA 22.]

24-005 DEFINITIONS. (1) "Approved" means approved in writing by the Sanitary Authority staff.

(2) "Auxiliary Fuel" means any carbonaceous material which is readily combustible (includes planer ends, slabs and sidings).

(3) "Overfire Air" means air introduced directly into the waste burner in the upper burning area around the refuse or fuel pile.

(4) "Underfire Air" means air introduced into the waste burner under the fuel pile.

(5) "Wigwam Waste Burner" means a burner which consists of a single combustion chamber, has the general features of a truncated cone, and is used for incineration of wood wastes.

24-010 WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS-PURPOSE. Section 24-010 through Section 24-025 are adopted for the purpose of preventing or eliminating air pollution or public nuisance caused by smoke, gases and particulate matter discharged into the air from wigwam waste burners.

24-015 WIGWAM WASTE BURNER CONSTRUCTION PROHIBITED. 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.

24-020 COMPLIANCE. All existing Wigwam waste burners shall comply by January 1, 1966, with the following:

(1) Adjustment of forced draft underfire air shall be by variable speed blower or fans, dampers or by-passes or by other approved means.

(2) The introduction of overfire air shall be principally by adjustable tangential air inlets located near the base of the wigwam waste burner or by other approved means.

(3) A thermocouple and pyrometer or other approved temperature measurement device shall be installed and maintained. The thermocouple shall be installed on the burner at a location six inches above and near the center of the horizontal screen or at another approved location.

(4) During burner operation the burner exit temperatures shall be maintained as high as possible so as to maintain efficient combustion.

(5) A daily written log of the waste burner operation shall be maintained to determine optimum patterns of operation for various fuel and atmospheric conditions. The log shall include, but not be limited to, the time of day, draft settings, exit gas temperature, type of fuel and atmospheric conditions. The log or a copy shall be submitted to the Sanitary Authority within ten days upon request.

(6) Auxiliary fuel shall be used as necessary during start up and during periods of poor combustion to maintain exit temperatures required under subsection (4). Rubber products, asphaltic materials or materials which cause smoke discharge in violation of Section 21-011 or emissions of air contaminants in violation of Section 21-016 or Section 21-021 shall not be used as auxiliary fuels.

(7) Light fuels or wastes shall be introduced into the burning area in such a manner as to minimize their escape from the burner.

24-025 VARIANCE. (1) Waste burners operating within the modifications and criteria of Section 24-020 are granted a variance for one year from the effective date of these rules from compliance with Section 21-011 Smoke Discharge, Section 21-016 Particle Fallout Rate and Section 21-021 Suspended Particulate

Will be

Matter

(2) Wigwam waste burners located in sparsely populated areas of the state where their potential for causing an air pol-

lution problem in the immediate or surrounding area is slight, may be granted variances from the provisions of Section 24-020 pursuant to ORS 449.810.

TESTIMONY BEFORE
OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

April 25, 1967
State Office Building
Portland, Oregon

Mr. Chairman and members of the Authority, my name is Robert Olinger, I represent Associated Oregon Industries. I appear before you today as spokesman for a new Industry Committee which has been formed in an attempt to find a solution to the wigwam burner problem. This committee is made up of representatives of the major forest industry associations: American Plywood Association, Western Forest Industries Association and Western Wood Products Association.

Quite some time ago, the AOI Forest Industry Air Quality Committee moved to fill the definite need for broader industry participation in striving for an answer to the burners' emission of air contaminants. This work has been intensified, particularly in light of the Authority staff's opinion that the regulations in effect at the time of its December meeting had not contributed toward cutting down on the amount of emissions.

We disagree that there has not been any improvement, but we do agree that the regulations are not the final solution. Because of this opinion, and because of the staff's report that a very small part of the industry had made an attempt to comply with the regulations, the AOI committee believed it necessary to solicit the participation of the groups mentioned previously. When contacted, these organizations responded immediately, and the committee as it now exists is made up of four representatives from each association. These individuals are the top management from 12

forest products firms located throughout Oregon. They have met on four different occasions, some traveling more than 300 miles to attend.

Since its formation in January of this year the committee has studied practically every aspect of the problem as it exists today. Following are some of our conclusions and recommendations.

Your request that the industry appear here today to show cause why they could not continue to operate under one of the two alternate proposals suggested by the authority at its last meeting has had us in quite a quandary. The first alternative, if we understand it properly, calls for further modification of the wigwam burner to render it capable of efficient combustion under varying rates of fuel feed, and with intermittent or batch loading. It proposes use of auxiliary fuel, and addition of exit gas treatment devices such as scrubbers and afterburners.

This in our estimation would be prohibitively expensive. No costs have been run on all items mentioned necessary to comply, but manufacturers' estimates on scrubbers alone run in excess of \$60,000 per burner. This is where most operators have stopped and looked for other answers primarily, because they have no assurance that after making these large expenditures, their burning problems as far as smoke and fallout is concerned will be solved. Without proven research in development of alternate means of disposal an operator is very reluctant, and rightly so, to make any sizable expenditure not knowing whether this will solve his problem or even markedly cut down on it. Engineering standards for design of incinerators or burners to handle and burn-emission free the large volumes of wood residue in plants all over the state are

non-existent. Another factor in this reluctance to make any sizable expenditure is the rapid advance of the industry toward complete utilization of its waste material. Not knowing whether the need to dispose of his waste will be with him for 3 or 5 years he is understandably reluctant to spend any more than is absolutely necessary.

Great strides have been made in the area of utilization of wood residue. To some degree this has compounded the problem of the burner causing a fuel shortage problem, but in the long run it will be the ultimate and final solution. To demonstrate this I would like to quote from a letter I received last Friday from Mr. Foreman of Western Wood Products Association.

"In order to demonstrate that residue burning is in reality a self-liquidating problem due to increasing utilization, I have compared a survey made in 1955, Mill Residues in 3 Oregon Counties, Information Circular 8, by Oregon Forest Products Laboratory and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, to a survey made in 1965, Lumber and Plywood Residues of Western Oregon by Industrial Development Department, Pacific Power and Light Co.

Dry Tons/Year Burned as Waste

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1965</u>
Linn County	- coarse residue	94,200	8,640
Sawmills	sawdust	51,000	35,040
	shavings	47,000	3,840
Jackson County	- coarse residue	313,400	58,080
Sawmills	sawdust	171,000	58,800
	shavings	138,000	20,880

Percent of Class Burned as Waste

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1965</u>
Linn County	- coarse residue	51%	4%
Sawmills	sawdust	43%	30%
	shavings	55%	5%
Jackson County	- coarse residue	87%	25%
Sawmills	sawdust	72%	40%
	shavings	85%	19%

"Much research and development continues on the utilization of the remaining wood fiber not presently used. This is being carried on by colleges and universities all over the United States, by the forest products industries and by federal and

state agencies and laboratories. The development work covers an extensive list of possible uses ranging from agricultural to chemical. Some representative possibilities being investigated: particle boards, plastic fillers, moulded articles, mine tailings cover, agricultural mulches, fertilizers, charcoal, improved fuel utilization and many possible chemical derivatives.

"Research work is continuing on improved wigwam burner operation by the Engineering Experiment Station, Oregon State University, under U. S. Public Health Service grant. Improved wigwam burner operation is also being tested at Redding, California with a wigwam burner no longer in use by the mill. This work is being done cooperatively by California Bureau of Air Sanitation, Shasta County and U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc."

Many firms are continually experimenting with better methods of operating their burner, many more are phasing them out as rapidly as possible. Of the 12 companies represented on our committee, five have either phased out their burner or are in the process of doing so now. Most of these have made sizable investments to eliminate the burner, in the neighborhood of \$100,000; they were fortunate enough to find an end use for the waste material, thus being able to justify this amount of expenditure. Others, because of distance from markets or the complete lack of market for this material, are not so fortunate. For these there has to be another answer.

Representatives Leiken and Ouderkirk, recognizing the dire need for research into an economically feasible way to dispose of wood residue in sawmills and plywood plants, have introduced

legislation at this session of the legislature to tax the forest products industry for the purpose of conducting a study at the Forest Products Lab. at O.S.U. in wood waste disposal. Our committee, along with the majority of industry, supports this proposal and have been actively promoting the bill since its introduction.

Your other alternative, suggesting that the Authority prohibit the incineration of refuse in wigwam waste burners after December 31, 1968, and to approve alternative methods or devices to be utilized, is in our opinion too drastic a solution. While we can come up with a program for research in waste disposal by the September 31, 1967 deadline encompassed in the staff report of January 30, 1967, we will not be able to offer a timetable for the development, demonstration, and installation of alternative methods by that date.

As I stated previously, continuing research and experimentation is going on daily with regard to wood waste utilization and disposal. We believe much more has to be done and as an industry are willing to tax ourselves for the purpose of conducting research toward a solution. But the timetables set forth in your staff's reports are too drastic.

Many experts believe that if every operation in the state using the wigwam burner complied with existing regulations there would be a noticeable and significant improvement in air quality. We therefore, recommend that the variance be reinstated, and that the Sanitary Authority take whatever steps necessary to force those operations, which have not complied, to comply with the regulations. Further, we recommend that the industry by

September 30, 1967 develop for the Authority's approval a program for continuing research toward eventual elimination of the wigwam burner, or means of converting it to a system capable of meeting the Discharge Standards. And when, in the opinion of the Authority, a reasonably economically feasible method has been developed to dispose of wood residue, the industry then may be directed to convert their operations to meet the Discharge Standards.

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

January 30, 1967

THE WIGWAM WASTE BURNER PROGRAM

Phase-Out Implementation Procedures

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

On December 18, 1963, the Sanitary Authority adopted the following policy regarding wigwam burners:

- (a) That prior to January 1, 1965, the Authority will consider adoption of regulations which will deny approval for proposed new wigwam burner installations after that date.
- (b) That the lumber industry and individual lumber mills located near Oregon communities are urged to develop improved disposal methods and phase-out the use of wigwam waste burners, and,
- (c) That the Authority instruct its staff to prepare additional regulations to produce an orderly phasing out of the existing wigwam burners causing air pollution problems.

Following the December 1963 Authority meeting, the Associated Oregon Industry staff held regional meetings in Eugene, Roseburg, and Medford, "...to gain understanding of the air pollution problems from burners and the Authority's program to bring about reasonable control. The local groups appointed committee members to seek clarification of the Sanitary Authority's position and to work with the Authority on the proposed rules and regulations."

At the January 30, 1964, meeting of the Authority, several industry representatives were present. The spokesman for the industrial group stated that, "...the sawmill operators had greatly improved the operation of their burners and that as a consequence, much of the air pollution had been abated." He also discussed industry progress in utilization and expressed the opinion that in time the problem would correct itself to a considerable degree. In response to questions, he stated that he felt that efficient high temperature burners would be too expensive, and that cooperative burning would be impractical due to high transportation costs. He further indicated that sawmill operators "...would be willing to help draft reasonable rules and would help educate the mill owners." Mr. Wendel "expressed disappointment concerning the statements made by industry representatives."

1.1 Continued

Subsequently a conference sponsored by the Oregon State Experiment Station was held at Oregon State University to discuss the effects of wood residue utilization and disposal on air quality. Austin Evanson authored a report entitled "Power or Pollution" which encouraged the generation of power by use of wood wastes. The Forest Industries Air Quality Committee of Associated Oregon Industries later initiated a study in the Medford area of wood waste disposal by combustion and its effects on air quality. The study included 21 mills and a total of 23 waste burners.

The current regulation governing the construction and operation of wigwam waste burners was developed through the efforts of the timber products industries, and with the participation of Oregon State University and the Sanitary Authority. As a result of the adopted regulation, the 1963 policy statement and its stated intent to bring about the orderly phase-out of the existing wigwam waste burners "located near Oregon Communities", was set aside and a program of upgrading the existing burners substituted.

1.2 REACTIVATING THE PHASE-OUT POLICY

The inadequacy of the burner upgrading approach has now become evident.

It also appears evident that in the three years which have been invested in the experiment, public attitudes have changed. Air contamination levels which were tolerated three years ago are now the subject of complaints, petitions, and political campaigns. The citizen has become more concerned about his environment, and less permissive of industry's use of the atmosphere for refuse disposal.

The current staff recommendations regarding a policy to phase-out the wigwam burner are thus tantamount to a recommendation that the Authority's policy statement of three years ago be reactivated.

Much more is now known about the wigwam burner and about the effects of multiple sources on the atmospheric contamination of an airshed. Also, the character of mill wastes has changed in the three year interim, and trends in utilization can now be more accurately assessed. We can thus now proceed with fewer unknown factors, and with no illusions regarding the wigwam burner's capabilities.

2.0 RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

In defining the staff's December 1966 policy recommendations, and as a result of further staff studies and conferences, the following specific procedures are now recommended:

2.0 Continued

- (1) That the Authority adopt a policy aimed at prohibiting the use of wigwam waste burners by a specific date in critical areas of the state, and institute the following initial steps in implementation:
 - a) Notification of the timber products industries by appropriate means, that it is the intent of the Sanitary Authority to prohibit the incineration of refuse in wigwam waste burners after December 31, 1968, and to require Sanitary Authority approval of the alternative methods or devices to be utilized.
 - b) Request of the timber products industries that a program and time schedule for the development, demonstration, and installation of alternative methods be submitted by September 30, 1967. At that time, and upon evaluation of the proposals and schedules which have been submitted, the Authority may consider advancing or extending the December 1968 termination date as conditions then pertaining may warrant.
 - c) Adopt the areas designated in Appendix II of this report as being those of critical concern from the standpoint of air pollution and thus subject to application of the above adopted policy.
- (2) That in view of the staff conclusions, a) that wigwam waste burners cannot, by nominal alteration, be made capable of consistent operation within acceptable air quality standards, and, b) that further investment by industries can be more productively applied toward the development of acceptable alternative methods of incineration, the current regulation pertaining to construction and operation of wigwam waste burners (OAR Chapter 334, Division 2, Subdivision 4) should be rescinded with the exception of that portion which prohibits wigwam waste burner construction without Sanitary Authority approval.

Attached is a copy of the regulation (Appendix I) upon which the paragraphs which would be rescinded are cross-hatched, and those which would be retained are within block outlines.

- (3) That as an interim procedure, the staff be authorized and directed to seek, through voluntary cooperation or appropriate enforcement action, abatement of the more serious air pollution problems caused by wigwam waste burners, and that the context of the present regulation be expanded and used as a guide in this effort.

3.0 CRITICAL ABATEMENT AREA DEVELOPMENT

Criteria upon which the designation of critical air pollution areas of Oregon have been based were discussed in the December 13, 1966 staff report on the wigwam waste burner program, under Appendix I, "Critical Air Pollution Abatement Areas". The December report presented a preliminary study subject to further development and refinement. These studies have now been expanded to cover the entire state, and the areas in which the procedures recommended under Section 2.0 should appropriately be applied are as shown on the attached map, and as defined below.

3.1 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT REGIONS OF OREGON

To facilitate the future integration of the critical air pollution abatement areas into air resource management programs, the state of Oregon has been divided into regions, as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Counties</u>
1	Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Marion, Linn, and Lane.
2	Coos, Curry, and Douglas
3	Jackson and Josephine
4	Tillamook and Lincoln
5	Clatsop and Columbia
6	The remaining counties, those east of the approximate summit of the Cascade Range.

3.2 DEFINING THE CRITICAL ABATEMENT AREAS

The critical abatement areas are presented in Appendix II by means of, a) a description of their boundaries, which, in general, follow range and township lines, and b) a cartographic presentation whereby the boundary lines are shown superimposed in red on an Oregon State highway map.

The numbering system, which has been used to designate the areas, utilizes the number of the management region which encompasses the abatement area or areas, followed by an alphabetical designation of each specific area within that region. For example, Region 4, composed of Tillamook and Lincoln Counties, encompasses the Tillamook and Yaquina abatement areas which are designated as areas 4A and 4B, respectively.

THE WIGWAM WASTE BURNING PROGRAM
Phase-Out Implementation Procedures

APPENDIX II A

CRITICAL AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT
AREAS OF OREGON

Boundary Descriptions

REGION 1

AREA 1A (WILLAMETTE)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point where rangeline 5E, W.M. intersects the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence S on rangeline 5E to the SE corner of T3S, R5E; thence W to the NW corner of T4S, R4E; thence S to the SE corner of T5S, R3E; thence W to the NW corner of T6S, R2E; thence S to the SE corner of T14S, R1E; thence W to the SW corner of T14S, R1E; thence S on the W.M. line to the SE corner of T19S, R1W; thence W to the SW corner of T19S, R1W; thence S to the SE corner of T21S, R2W; thence W to the SW corner of T21S, R3W; thence N to the NW corner of T21S, R3W; thence W to the SW corner of T20S, R6W; thence N to the NE corner of T12S, R7W; thence W to the NW corner of T12S, R7W; thence N to the NE corner of T7S, R8W; thence W to the NW corner of T7S, R8W; thence N to the NW corner of T5S, R8W; thence E to the NE corner of T5S, R6W; thence N to the NW corner of T2N, R5W; thence E along township line 2N to the Oregon-Washington boundary, then S and E along the Oregon-Washington boundary to the point of beginning.

AREA 1B (OAKRIDGE)

All the area in the following township:

T21S, R3E, W.M.

AREA 1C (MAPLETON)

All the area in the following adjacent townships:

T7S, R9W and R10W; and T8S, R9W and R10W, W.M.

REGION 2

AREA 2A (UMPQUA)

The Area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the NE corner of T24S, R4W, W.M.; thence S along range line 3W to a point 3 miles S of the SE corner of T30S, R4W; thence due west to a point 3 miles S of the SW corner of T30S, R7W; thence N along range line 7W to the NW corner of T24S, R7W; thence E along township line 23S to the point of beginning.

AREA 2B (COOS)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 23S, W.M. with the coastline; thence E to the NE corner of T24S, R13W; thence S to the SE corner of T24S, R13W; thence E to the NE corner of T25S, R12W; thence S to the SE corner of T28S, R12W; thence W along township line 28S to the point of intersection with the coastline; thence N along the coastline to the point of beginning.

AREA 2C (REEDSPORT)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 20S, W.M. with the coastline; thence E to a point 3 miles E of the NE corner of T21S, R12W; thence due S to a point 3 miles S of township line 21S; thence due W to the point of intersection with the coastline; thence N along the coastline to the point of beginning.

AREA 2D (GOLD BEACH)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 35S, W.M. with the coastline; thence E to a point 3 miles W of the NW corner of T36S, R13W; thence due S to township line 37S; thence W along township line 37S to its point of intersection with the coastline; thence N along the coastline to the point of beginning.

REGION 3

AREA 3A (ROGUE)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the NE corner of T32S, R2E, W.M.; thence S along range line 2E to the SE corner of T39S, R2E; thence W along township line 39S to the NE corner of T40S, R7W; thence S to the SE corner of T40S, R7W; thence W to the SW corner of T40S, R8W; thence N to the NW corner of T37S, R8W; thence E to the NE corner of T37S, R8W; thence N to the NW corner of T34S, R7W; thence E to the SW corner of T33S, R2W; thence N to the NW corner of T33S, R2W; thence E to the Willamette Meridian; thence N to the NW corner of T32S, R1E; thence E to the point of beginning.

REGION 4

AREA 4A (TILLAMOOK)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 1N, W.M. with the coastline; thence E to the NW corner of T1N, R9W; then S to the SW corner of T1N, R9W; thence E along the base line to the SE corner of T1N, R9W; thence S to the SE corner of T2S, R9W; thence W along township line 2S to its point of intersection with the coastline; thence N along the coastline to the point of beginning.

AREA 4B (YAQUINA)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 10S, W.M. with the coastline; thence E to the NE corner of T11S, R10W; thence S to the SE corner of T11S, R10W; thence W to the SW corner of T11S, R10W; thence S to the SE corner of T13S, R11W; thence W along township line 13S to its point of intersection with the coastline; then N along the coastline to the point of beginning.

REGION 5

AREA 5A (COLUMBIA)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of township line 2N, W.M., Multnomah County with the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence W to the NE corner of T2N, R3W; thence N to the NE corner of T6N, R3W; thence W to the NW corner of T6N, R6W; thence N along range line 6W to its point of intersection with the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence E and S along the Oregon-Washington boundary to the point of beginning.

AREA 5B (VERNONIA)

All the area in the following adjacent townships:

T4N, R4W, and the S ½ of T5N, R4W; W.M.

REGION 6

AREA 6A (KLAMATH)

All the area in the following adjacent townships:

T38S, R9E; and T39S, R9E, W.M.

AREA 6B (BEND)

All the area in the following adjacent townships:

T17S, R12E; and T18S, R12E, W.M.

AREA 6C (REDMOND)

All the area in the following township:

T15S, R13E; W.M.

AREA 6D (PRINEVILLE)

All the area in the following adjacent townships:

T14S, R15 and 16E; and T15S, R15A and 16E, W.M.

AREA 6E (HOOD RIVER)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the Hood River-Wasco County boundary line with the Oregon-Washington boundary line; thence S to a point 3 miles N of township line 1N, W.M.; thence due W to range line 9E; thence N along range line 9E to its point of intersection with the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence E along the Oregon-Washington boundary line to the point of beginning.

AREA 6F (THE DALLES)

The area bounded by the following line:

Beginning at the point of intersection of range line 13E, W.M. with the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence S to a point 3 miles N of the Willamette Meridian Baseline; thence due W to range line 12E; then N along range line 12E to its point of intersection with the Oregon-Washington boundary; thence southeasterly along the Oregon-Washington boundary to the point of beginning.

AREA 6G (ATHENA)

All the area in the following adjacent partial township areas:

The eastern half of T4N, R34E; and the western half of T4N, R35E, W.M.

AREA 6H (PENDLETON)

All the area in the following township:

T2N, R32E, W.M.

AREA 6J (PILOF ROCK)

All the area in the following township:

T18, R32E, W.M.

AREA 6K (BAKER)

All the area in the following township:

T9S, R40E, W.M.

PORTLAND REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

1100 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

PHONE 228-6141, EXT. 466

24 April 1967

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
State Office Building
1100 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Attn: Ken Spies, Secretary and Chief Engineer

Re: Policy Statement - Wigwam Waste Burners

Gentlemen:

In response to the invitation in your meeting notice for the 25 April 1967 meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, the following statement is submitted:

It is recognized that the air pollution discharged from the wigwam waste burner is a state-wide problem which needs to be resolved on a statewide basis under standards adopted by the Oregon State Sanitary Authority. May we offer our assistance and full cooperation to the Sanitary Authority and its staff to bring about an effective control program in the Portland four county region. May we point out that in critical air pollution areas the public is expecting and is demanding a more rapid solution to the wigwam waste burner problem than has been achieved thus far.

In the City of Portland the use of a wigwam waste burner is considered open burning and such use is prohibited by the AQC Code. There are no wigwam burners legally operated within the City limits and occasional illegal use is terminated immediately as a violation of the open burning prohibition.

In the four counties of the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority there are about 65 wigwam waste burners. The operation of every burner is in violation of the discharge standards of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority. The Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority also considers the use of wigwam burners as open burning which continues primarily because of the failure of the lumber and wood products industries to find and develop acceptable alternatives.

Health Officers

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
Hollister M. Stolte, M.D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Charles G. Loosli, M.D.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
John H. Donnely, M.D.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
James H. Stewart, M.D.

CITY OF PORTLAND
Thomas L. Meador, M.D.

AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL OFFICER:
Richard E. Hatchard, P.E.

Mr. Ken Spies
24 April 1967
Page 2

Therefore, the Portland Regional Air Pollution Authority endorses the alternative policy (b) in the meeting notice on Wigwam Waste Burners, Revised Policy Considerations dated 25 April 1967, for those areas in or within six miles of the boundaries of cities of more than 45,000 population; in or within three miles of cities of more than 10,000 population, or in any other area where the operation of such burners constitutes a public nuisance. Further, it is imperative to stress the need for a policy of vigilant surveillance to minimize the discharge of air pollution from these sources until the proposed December 31, 1968 cut-off date. We will look forward to conducting field surveys, sampling and other activities that will reduce air pollution discharged from burners in the Portland Region.

For the Health Officers of the Region,

Very truly yours,



R. E. Hatchard, P. E.
Air Pollution Control Officer

REH:pjl



THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

FOREST PRODUCTS DIVISION

AREA CODE 503 TELETYPE 830-0460

TELEPHONES

OFFICE 832-5050 SALES 832-5820

GLENDALE, OREGON

April 21, 1967

SAN FRANCISCO 4
HEAD OFFICE
311 CALIFORNIA STREET
NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK
1 BROADWAY
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
716 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

RECEIVED

APR 24 1967

Oregon State Sanitary Authority
1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Air Pollution

Re: WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS, Revised Policy Considerations

Gentlemen:

Since this Company will not be represented at the meeting on April 25, 1967, we wish to inform you what action we have already taken to reduce or eliminate burning and what problems continue to exist.

Originally we operated 4 burners at the following locations:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a. Planer | b. Veneer Plant |
| c. Barker | d. Sawmill |

Burning at the Planer has been completely eliminated by installing a wood residue bin for planer shavings, which are being sold.

Burning at the Veneer Plant will be discontinued in the near future by installing additional chipping facilities.

Burning at the Sawmill is going to be further reduced by installing one additional chipper, however, there will remain the necessity for the burning of sawdust, sand-erdust, and panel trimmings from the Plywood Plant.

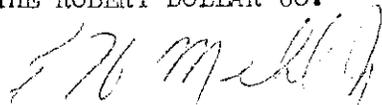
Burning at the Barker is reduced to a minimum, since 85% of all waste is used by our steam plant.

Reductions in burning effected thus far required substantial capital expenditures. We are sympathetic to public demands for improved air quality, we ask however that these demands take into account the mill operators' financial situation and ability to afford the expenses. Proposals requiring huge capital expenditures might very well result in the shut down of mills, which would be unable to absorb the additional financial burden. This certainly would not be in the public interest.

Before any measures are adopted, we would also like assurances and guarantees from the State Sanitary Authority that monies spent for modifications will actually solve the problem, and that there will be no additional costs at a later date, should the measures taken prove to be not fully effective.

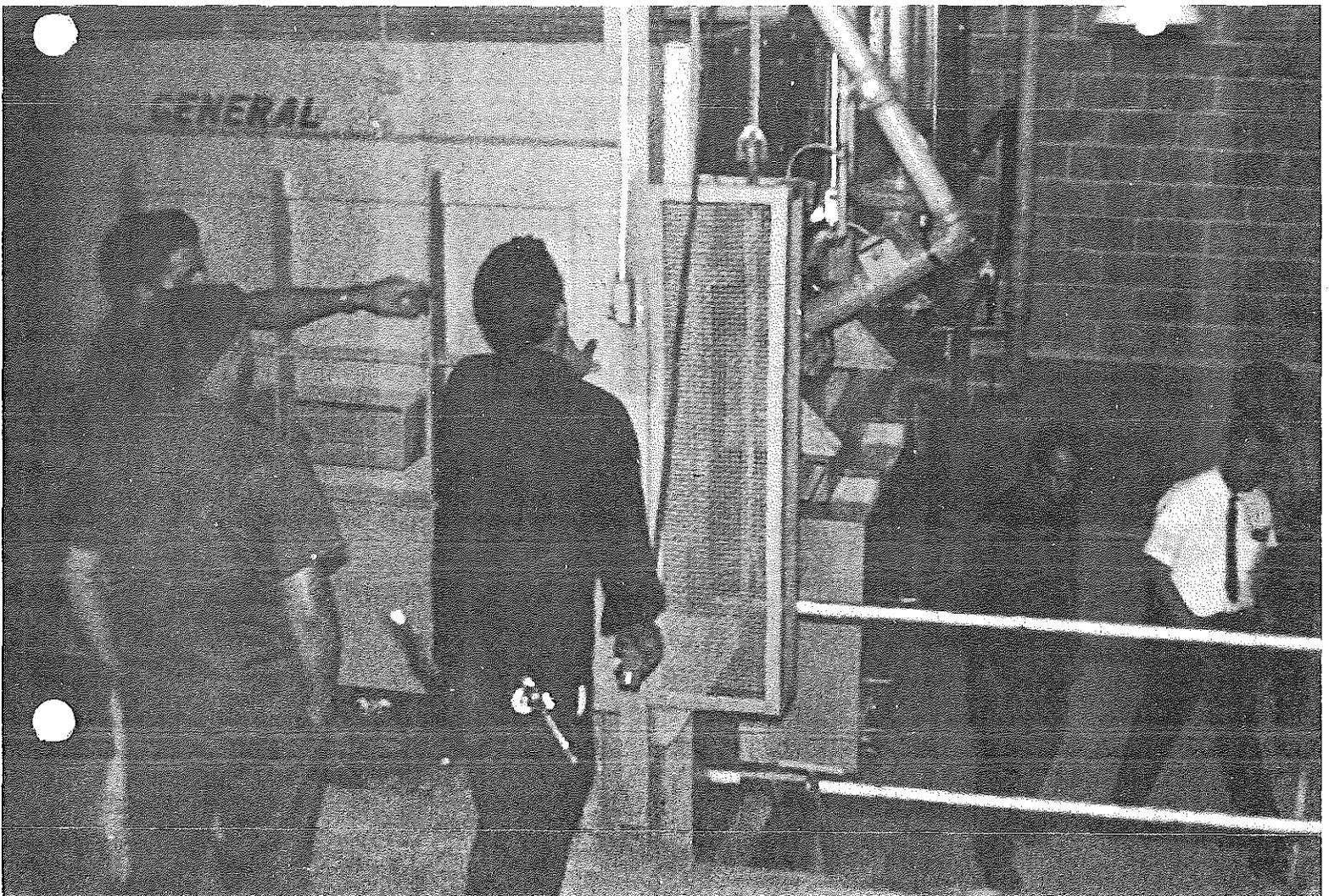
Very truly yours,

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.


T. H. Mehl, Jr.
Vice President

THM:mt

**Smoke-Free Incinerators
for Salvaging Heat from Wood Wastes
by General Pollution Control, Incorporated
for Plywood, Lumber, Furniture, Pulp and Chip Board Mills**



Wood Wastes of All Types Are Reduced to Clean Skies

No matter what classification of wood waste produced in your plant, General Pollution Control engineers will build one for you that will destroy it quickly, cleanly and for very little cost. Designed to meet the most rigid air pollution code standards.

Efficient Heat Salvage for Supplementary Heating

Heat resulting from incineration can be efficiently salvaged to operate dryers, for supplementary power generation, or for other heating assignments.

Salvaging heat from wood wastes can mean important savings in your operation. For example, suppose you have one thousand pounds of sander dust to dispose of each working hour. This amount of fuel will produce approximately ten million B.T.U.s. There are 100,000 B.T.U.s in a Therm. And quite likely you are presently paying about four cents per Therm for your heating requirements.

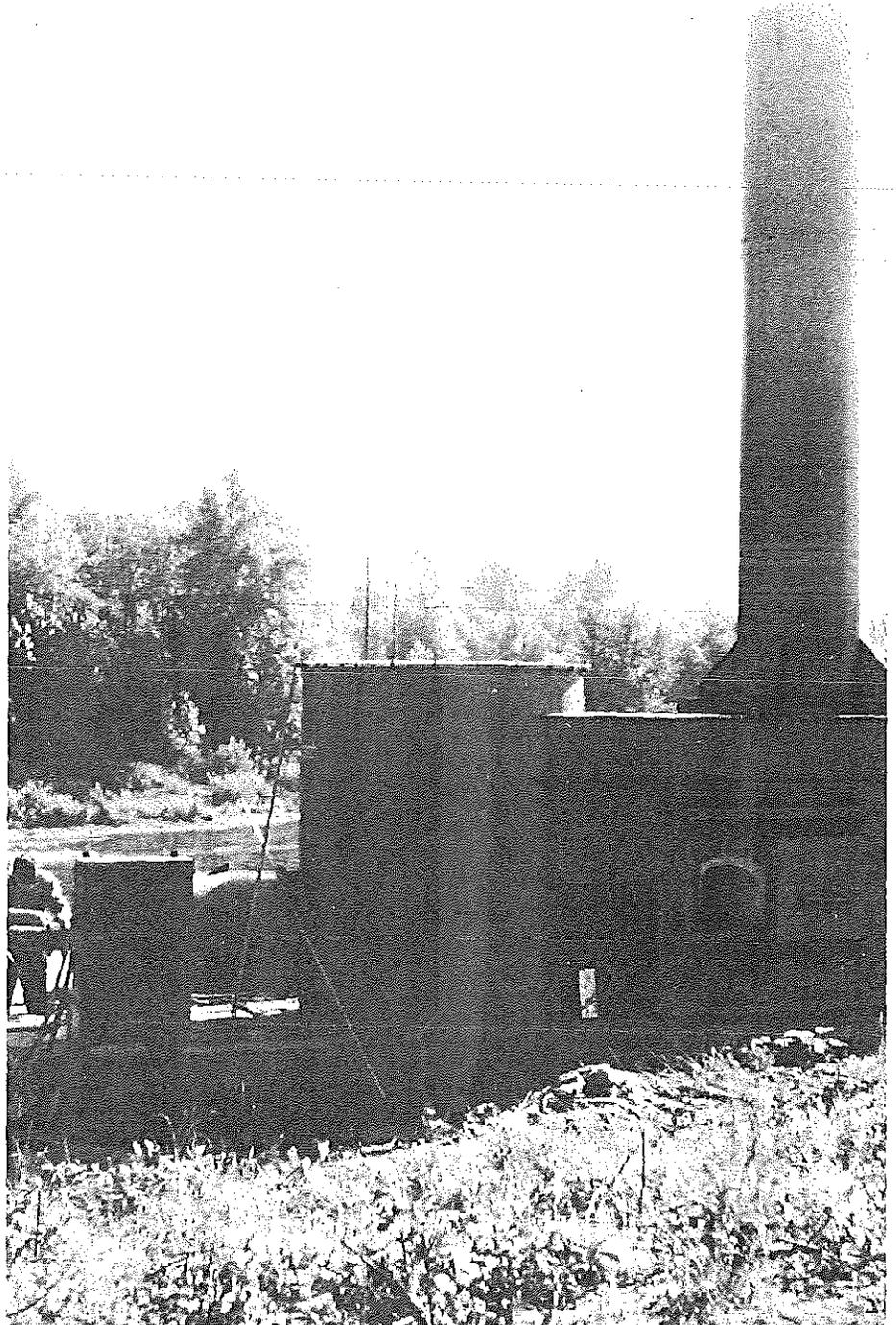
Therefore it is possible to salvage 100 Therms, or \$4.00 per hour, from one thousand pounds of sander dust per hour. If you are working two eight-hour shifts per day, your daily savings will be \$64.00. If you are working twenty-one days per month, you can save \$1,344.00 in fuel costs alone.

Any Capacity Desired

GPC incinerator units can be furnished to handle from fifty to ten thousand pounds of wood waste per hour.

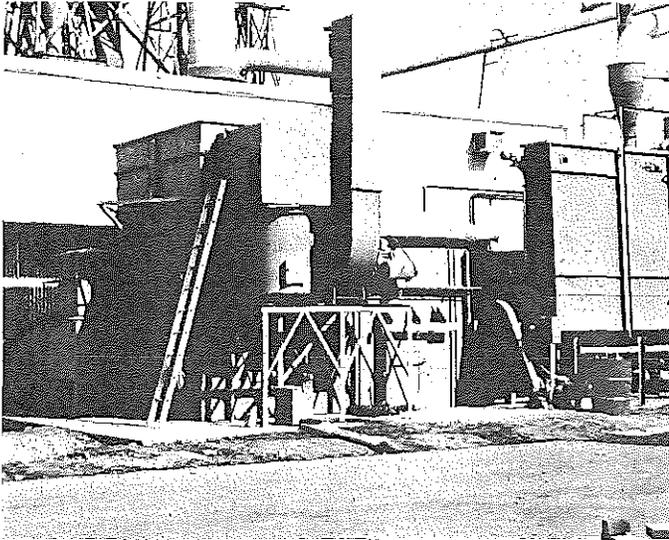
Engineers Available for Consultation

When you are ready to investigate efficient solutions to your incinerating problems, contact an engineer at General Pollution Control, Inc. He will be glad to furnish you with specific equipment recommendations.

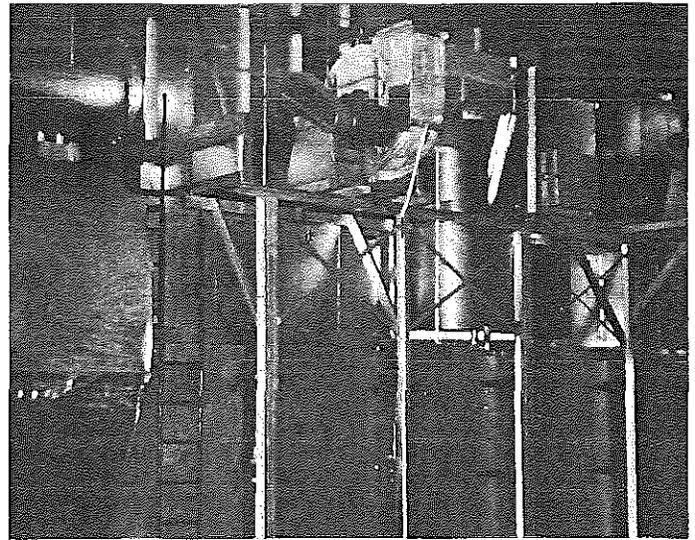


This GPC incinerator disposes of 1,000 lbs. of sander dust, planer shavings and saw trim per hour. Operated around the clock, the equipment burns clean and requires little maintenance. It is fully automatic and does not require an operator.

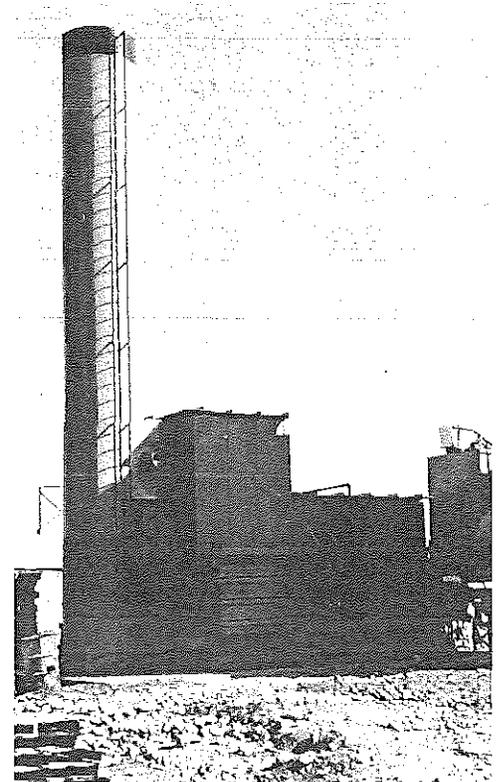
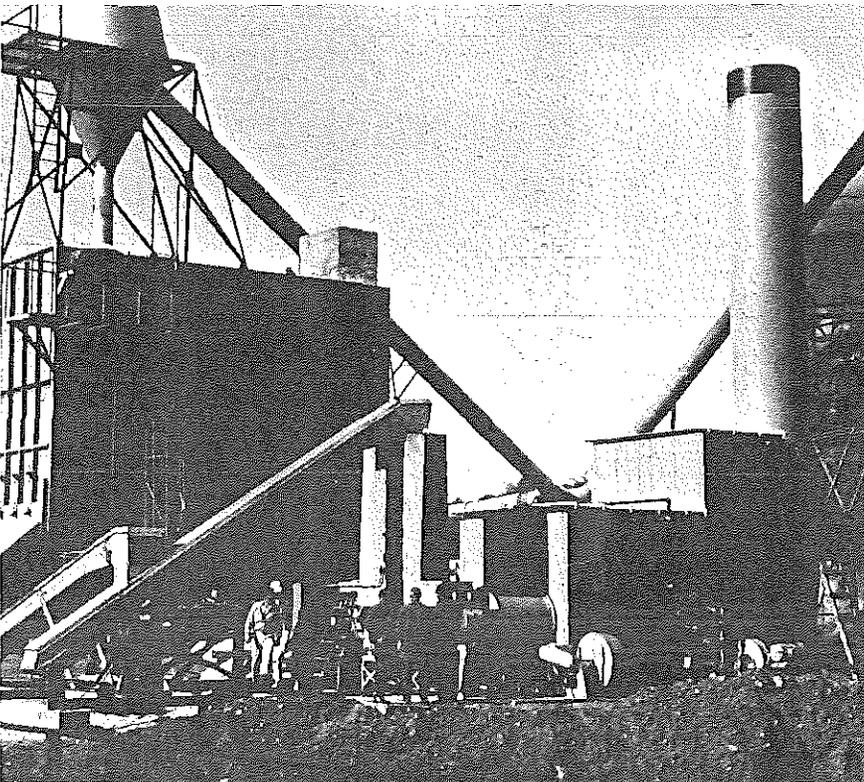
Fine Particles and Burned in Suspension for over Your Plant



Installed in a West Coast particleboard plant, this 2,000-lb./hr. capacity unit burns sander dust and uses a heat exchanger to recover heat for use in a chip dryer. Unit simultaneously solved a waste disposal problem and substantially reduced fuel costs.

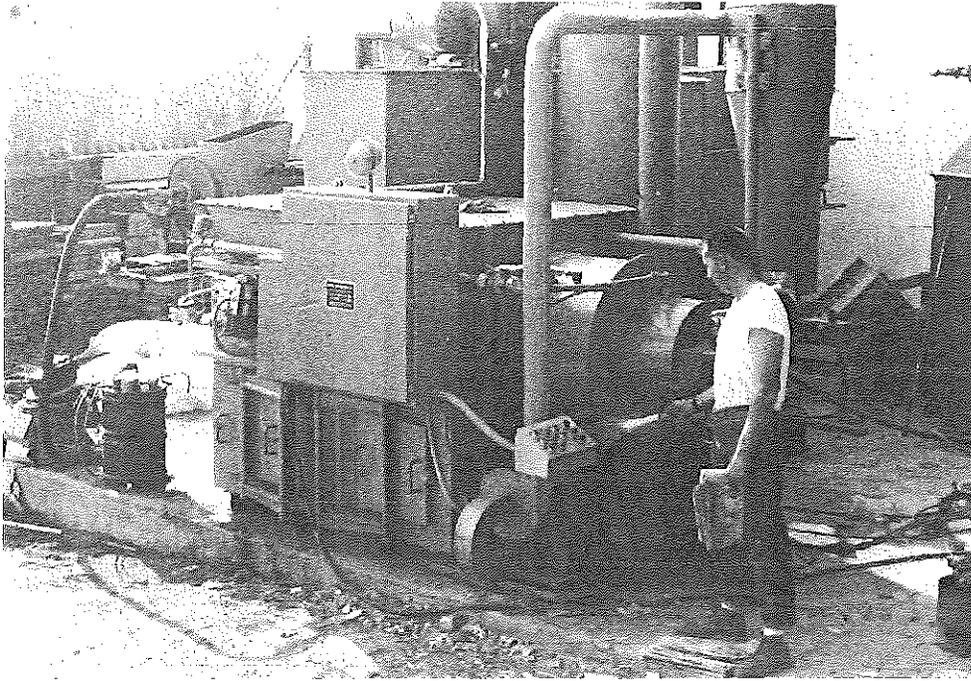


GPC 1,000-lb./hr. capacity unit, mounted on top of veneer dryer, is equipped with a heat exchanger that pumps heat back into dryer for reduced drying costs. Savings in the dryer's gas bill amortizes the equipment quickly.

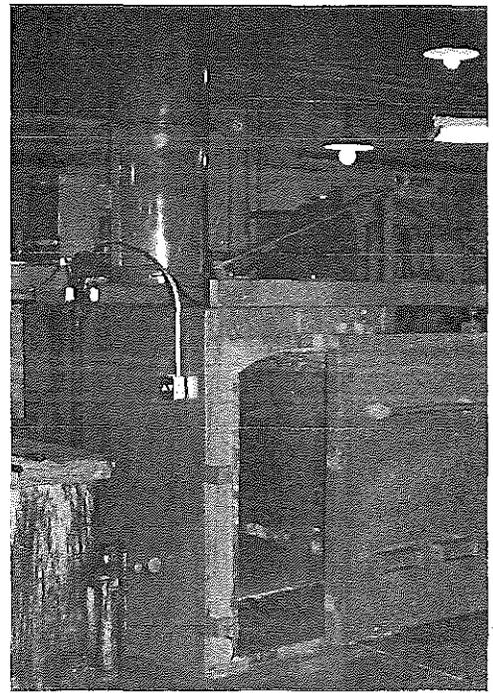


Efficient and clean burning, this GPC unit handles 2,000-lbs./hr. of planer shavings and sawdust. Recent air pollution legislation ended use of wigwam burner in background.

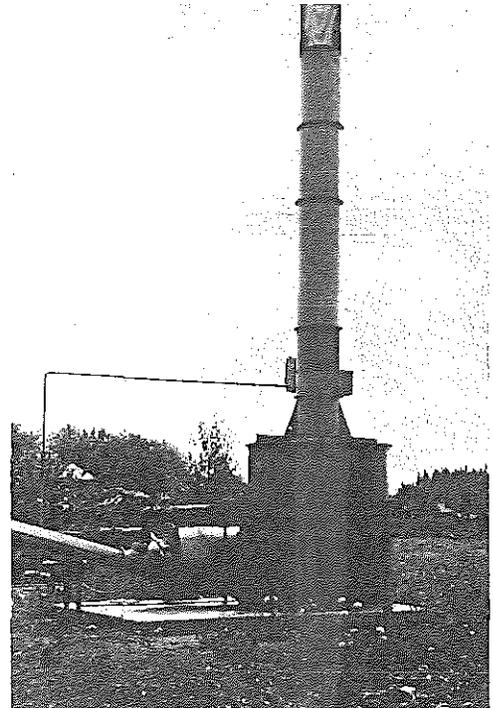
Other G.P.C. Equipment



This is a 100-lb./hr. capacity confidential paper destructor built by GPC for a military installation. It is equipped with hammermill, gas scrubber and induced draft fan. Unit is portable and needs only connection to electric power and gas supply for operation.



This GPC unit consumes huge quantities of rubber materials without smoke or odor for a transformer manufacturer. Patented after-burner in stack section is the key to the unit's successful operation.



Model CF-350 burns up to 350 lbs. of paper per hour for a battery manufacturer. The unit is fully automatic and is on line continuously.

General Pollution Control, Incorporated

8806 S. E. 67th • Portland, Oregon

Telephone: Area Code 503 774-6030 or 775-6741

Sales Representatives in San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
1400 S. W. 5TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

May 8, 1967

To Members of the State Sanitary Authority

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Governor Tom McCall, Chairman | Mr. E.A. McPhillips, Member |
| Dr. C.A. Jenike, Member | Mr. Edward C. Harus, Jr., Member |
| Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, Member | Mr. Joseph W. Smith, Member |
| Mr. Herman P. Seierjungren, Member | |

Gentl

... recent telephone call there will be a short meeting of the Authority on Thursday, May 11, 1967, for the purpose of reconsidering the problem of sewage disposal confronted by the houseboat owners.

Prior to the regular meeting a briefing session will be held in Room 969 of the Portland State Office Building beginning at 2:00 p.m. on that date. Some of the subjects that should be discussed at that session include: (1) policy regarding minimum sewage treatment requirements for all public waters of the state, (2) 1967 goal for water quality in the lower Willamette, (3) proposal of American Can Company to build a pulp mill in the Willamette Basin, and (4) cooperative program with state of Washington for coordinated control of air pollution along interstate boundary.

The regular business meeting will be held in Room 36 of the Portland State Office Building beginning at 4:00 p.m. The only item on the agenda will be the request of the houseboat owners for reconsideration of their problem.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary and Chief Engineer
State Sanitary Authority

- KHS:vt
- cc Mr. J.O. Dennon
- cc H.A. Patterson
- cc Dr. W.C. Westgarth
- cc H.E. Milliken

COPY

From the Minutes of the April 21, 1967

Meeting of Oregon-Washington Interstate Air Quality Committee

A meeting was convened in Portland, Oregon, on April 21, 1967, to establish procedure for dealing with mutual problems on the Oregon-Washington border.

It was decided that this committee should meet monthly and that the locations of the meeting will alternate between Washington and Oregon. The committee will consist basically of a representative from each state. Resource people may be asked to attend as needed and representatives of the local air pollution control programs will become part of the committee at any meetings discussing local problems. Minutes will be prepared and distributed as soon as possible after each meeting.

Initial goals of the committee were outlined. It is the intent that the committee develop specific recommendations on problems, criteria, standards and techniques of mutual interest. Initial goals are as follows:

- a. Maintain parallel program progress including the development of comparable air quality objectives and emission standards.
- b. Identify and evaluate problems of mutual concern along the border. These problems should include both the general or area-wide and specific or source problems.
- c. Agree upon uniform methods of measurement and reporting.
- d. Enhance the coordination of specific area control programs. Initially, this will include the four Oregon counties and Clark and Cowlitz Counties in Washington.
- e. Establish an awareness of development and land use projections, including potential problems from new or expanding industry.
- f. Develop criteria for providing data to the states regarding the major industrial plant location plans and expansions.
- g. Create an organized public information program through routine releases beginning with the recommended governor's declaration. The public information program would have two facets. (1) News releases recommended by the committee. (2) Coordination of individual control group information releases to assure compatibility of goals. This item may involve review of proposed releases with other agencies prior to distribution to the press.
- h. Development of a position statement on health effects.

- i. Propose appropriate action to be taken when air quality objectives or standards are exceeded.

Priorities were established for the above goals, as follows: Priority one includes items a, c, b, and g. These will be followed by items d, i, e, f, and h. There will essentially be some overlap in the goals in order to maintain a coordinated effort.

Certain procedural items were developed, as follows:

- a. Involve the U.S. Public Health Service through Don Keagy in the Regional Office at selected meetings.
- b. Work toward a joint meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority and the Washington State Air Pollution Control Board at a mutually convenient time in the middle or late summer of 1967.
- c. Obtain an official sanction for the committee and its function from the Sanitary Authority and Air Pollution Control Board.

The next meeting was set for May 17th in the Clark County Court House, Vancouver, Wash. at 10 a.m. The proposed agenda includes the following items:

1. Review the governors' announcement and priorities established above.
2. Adopt the committee name based on information in the governors' release.
3. Establish additional or modify existing goals.
4. Agree on an approach to air quality criteria, including the need for review by other agencies or personnel.
5. Establish a priority for adoption of air quality criteria.
6. Develop an approach to data reporting.
7. Establish a priority on data reporting including both contaminants and weather information.
8. Establish meeting date and location and agenda for June.

If time allows, air quality criteria and data reporting for carbon monoxide will be discussed. It was thought desirable that, if agreement could be reached on this contaminant, it could be developed into final form at the staff level for review at the joint meeting of the Sanitary Authority and Air Pollution Control Board.

Mr. Patterson submitted documents on proposed air quality objectives or goals on carbon monoxide, soiling, dustfall or particulate fallout, and suspended particulate. These documents were submitted for internal discussion only, are preliminary in nature, and are not for release.

Several questions were raised by these documents and need to be resolved before or during the next meeting of the committee. The terminology to be used should be established. Is there a difference between a goal, an objective, or a criteria? How are these related to air quality standards? What is the terminology in the Oregon and Washington laws? It has become apparent that any terms used in the proposed air quality numbers must be defined. Other questions that were raised include the purpose and basis for establishing the numbers. Should the goals or objectives be established at low levels where no apparent damage or problems are foreseen even if those levels cannot presently be achieved in some communities? Should we have two levels, one as a goal and the other as a criteria or standard with the thought that the goal would be exceeded at the present time or attempts should be made to maintain levels below the goal wherever and whenever possible.

Different sets of action criteria would be needed, depending on the air quality goals or standards that are set and the action that would be taken should be spelled out in detail.

The meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m.