

8/22/1968

OREGON STATE SANITARY  
AUTHORITY MEETING  
MATERIALS



State of Oregon  
**Department of  
Environmental  
Quality**

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AGENDA

State Sanitary Authority Meeting

1:30 p.m., August 22, 1968

City Library Auditorium, Klamath Falls

A. ✓ Project Plans - July 1968

B. Klamath River System Quantity and Quality Control

- ✓(1) Introduction - Glen D. Carter
- ✓(2) Klamath River Compact Commission - Robert B. Bond, Executive Director
- ✓(3) FWPCA Water Quality Surveys - Richard C. Bain
- ✓(4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation *Tom Koosten*
- ✓(5) Pacific Power & Light Company *Board*
- ✓(6) Local Representatives

C. ✓ Oregon State University Air Resources Center - R. M. Alexander

✓D. Modoc Lumber Company, Klamath Falls

✓E. Consumer Heating Company, Klamath Falls

F. Waste Discharge Permit - Modification *119*

(1) Pendleton

G. Waste Discharge Permits - Industrial

- ✓(1) Brooks-Scanlon, Bend
- ✓(2) Gilchrist Timber Company
- ✓(3) Klamath Ready Mix
- ✓(4) T. P. Packing Company, Klamath Falls
- ✓(5) Fibreboard Corporation, Portland

H. Waste Discharge Permits - Domestic

- ✓(1) Tualatin Development Company, Tigard
- ✓(2) T&W Equipment Co. & Howard Cooper Corp., Portland
- ✓(3) Jefferson
- ✓(4) Salem - West Salem Plant
- ✓(5) Shoreline Estates Development, Portland

I. Temporary Waste Discharge Permits

J. Auto Bodies in Stream Beds - A. B. Silver

*Klamath Basin Water Pollution Control  
Agenda - 11/10/68  
Sibley - Milling District  
Flowers - A.D.Y.  
DeGandy -  
Osburn - Milling  
Barkhouse - Klamath  
Dixie -  
Lundin*

MINUTES OF THE 130th MEETING  
of the  
Oregon State Sanitary Authority

Following a four-hour tour of the Klamath and Lost River Basins by the members and staff, the 130th meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by Edward C. Harms, Jr., Acting Chairman, at 1:25 p.m., August 22, 1968, in the basement auditorium of the Klamath Falls City Library located at South Fifth and Klamath Avenue, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Other members present were H.P. Meierjorgen and Storrs S. Waterman.

Mr. B.A. McPhillips was unable to attend because of illness and Mr. John D. Mosser was out of state on other business.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold B. Silver, Legal Counsel; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson, Harold E. Milliken and J.A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Engineers; W.C. Westgarth, Director of Laboratories; Harold L. Sawyer, Supervisor, Waste Discharge Permit Program; Lloyd O. Cox, Supervisor, Industrial Waste Program; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; Glen D. Carter, Water Quality Analyst; Harold W. McKenzie, Associate Engineer; and C.K. Ashbaker and J.R. Sheetz, District Engineers.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried that the actions taken by the staff on the following 20 sets of project plans for water pollution control and 4 projects for air quality control for the month of July, 1968, be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/3/68	Jacksonville	Pump station, Royal Mobile Estates	Prov. app.
7/5/68	Cascade Locks	Collection system and sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7/5/68	Port of Umatilla Marina	Sewers, pump station	Prov. app.
7/11/68	Bowman Terrace	Sewers-Clackamas Co.	Prov. app.
7/12/68	Hillsboro	Sewers-River Road and Currin Park	Prov. app.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/12/68	Albany	South Residential sewers	Prov. app.
7/15/68	West Linn	Sewer-1-205 Utility relocation	Prov. app.
7/16/68	Evans Products Corvallis	Earthen settling basin & aerated lagoon system	Prov. app.
7/17/68	Aloha San. Dist.	Pheasant Park No. 1	Prov. app.
7/17/68	Crown Zellerbach West Linn	Additional primary Clarifier	Prov. app.
7/23/68	Estacada	Gensing Heights sewers	Prov. app.
7/23/68	McMinnville	West 2nd St. lateral	Prov. app.
7/23/68	Forest Grove	University Park (rev.)	Prov. app.
7/23/68	Weyerhaeuser Co. Coos Bay	Diversion of plywood glue wastes to North Bend sewer system	Prov. app.
7/23/68	Georgia Pacific Toledo	Prel. plans for diversion structure and piping of "clearwater" effluent to proposed primary clarifier	Prov. app.
7/24/68	Jefferson	Collection system and lagoon	Prov. app.
7/25/68	Warrenton	Collection system and lagoon	Prov. app.
7/29/68	Cosmopolitan Investment Co. (Propco STP)	Pump station and sewage treatment plant	Prov. app.
7/29/68	Gresham	Sewers-Paropa Ridge	Prov. app.
7/31/68	Hillsboro	Sewers-Misc. Subds.	Prov. app.

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
7/8/68	Beaverton	St. Mary's of the Valley High School Incinerator	Add. info. req.
7/8/68	Hood River	West Side Elem. School Incin.	Add. info. req.
7/9/68	Hermiston	Marlette Coach Co., Waste Burner	Not approved
7/31/68	Salem	McEwen Elem. Sch. Incin.	Cond. app.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - Shoreline Estates, Clatsop County

Mr. Sawyer reviewed briefly the staff recommendations for a waste discharge permit for the new project proposed for construction by the Shoreline Estates near Cullaby Lake in Clatsop County. Copies of Mr. Sawyer's report had been furnished the members in advance of the meeting and one copy has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Robert E. Meyer, Consulting Engineer, was present to represent the applicant. He said the project is a recreational type development consisting of 80 building lots and one 50-unit condominium. He said the

Clatsop County Health Department had determined that individual subsurface sewage disposal facilities would not operate satisfactorily. The proposed sewage disposal facilities had been designed to meet Sanitary Authority requirements.

In response to a question by Mr. Meierjorgen regarding minimum flows in the receiving stream, Mr. Sawyer said the point of discharge for the plant outfall had been relocated so that there would be adequate dilution of the effluent.

A letter from Mrs. A.L. Kowalski objecting to the proposed project was reviewed by the members.

After further discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Meierjorgen, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that a waste discharge permit be granted the Shoreline Estates Development as recommended by the staff.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - Brooks-Scanlon, Bend

Mr. Ashbaker discussed the waste discharge permit conditions recommended by the staff for the Brooks-Scanlon lumber mill located adjacent to the Deschutes River at Bend. A copy of the staff report is contained in the Authority's permanent files. He mentioned that the main concern is the pollution caused by the handling of logs in the river.

Mr. Richard Gervais, Operations Manager, was present to represent the company. He questioned the meaning of the words "complete and continuous control" in condition No. 2. He said the company cuts 400,000 board feet of lumber per day and if they are required to handle all logs on land they will need more time to effect the change in operation. He expressed the opinion that their present controls are reasonably adequate.

Mr. Sawyer referred to the proposed expiration date of February 28, 1969. Mr. Gervais asked if there was any problem with their present log storage on land and Mr. Ashbaker replied that there is none as far as he knows. The matter of sewage disposal was also discussed. Recent installations consist of septic tanks and drainage fields but some of the older installations still include drilled holes (lava sink holes). Mr. Ashbaker said that eventually the latter might have to be changed, but are considered acceptable for the time being.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the waste discharge permit for the Brooks-Scanlon Company be granted as recommended by the staff.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - Gilchrist Timber Company

Mr. Ashbaker reviewed the waste discharge permit conditions recommended by the staff for the Gilchrist Timber Company mill located on the Little Deschutes River at Gilchrist. A copy of this staff report is contained in the Authority's permanent files. This operation also involves log handling in the stream.

Mr. Charles F. Shotts was present to represent the company. He said they plan to install a mechanical debarker and to put only debarked logs in the river following dry storage. The bark will be used as hog fuel in the power plant. Mr. Ashbaker expressed the opinion that this should be satisfactory control unless there is too much leaching of organic matter from the debarked logs, in which case further controls will be required.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the waste discharge permit for the Gilchrist Timber Company be issued as recommended by the staff.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY AIR RESOURCES CENTER

Mr. R.M. Alexander of Oregon State University informed the members of the plans of the University to establish an Air Resources Center for the purpose of conducting applied research in an attempt to find solutions to problems confronting the state and regional air pollution control authorities. He said the center's operations will be conducted in cooperation with such authorities.

The center will hopefully be financed by federal grants. A specific proposal is expected to be submitted by October 1, 1968. One activity will involve a full-time meteorologist to coordinate the data gathered by the local programs.

In response to a question by Mr. Waterman it was pointed out that initially the center will serve only the state of Oregon, but later it might serve all of the Pacific Northwest. At the present time there is no other center of this type in this region.

The Acting Chairman thanked Mr. Alexander for informing the Authority about this program.

KLAMATH RIVER SYSTEM QUANTITY AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Acting Chairman informed the persons present at the meeting that the members and staff had toured the Klamath and Lost River Basins during the morning and had observed first hand the water quality conditions, some of which were "not good."

Mr. Carter, with the aid of a colored flow diagram of the two river basins, then discussed the manner in which the flows are manipulated or controlled for agricultural and power production purposes. He also read a prepared statement, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He pointed out that because of these manipulations and controls there are times when the flow in the Klamath River between the Lost River Diversion and Keno is reduced to zero and on some occasions it is even reversed. As a result this section of the river acts as a settling basin for the bark and other log debris and also the tremendous algal growths which enter the reach from upstream areas.

Mr. Robert B. Bond, Executive Director of the Klamath River Basin Compact Commission, was present and discussed the Commission's interest in the quality and quantity of waters in the Klamath and Lost River systems. He said the basic function of the Commission which was created some 11 years ago is the equitable distribution and use of water among the two states of Oregon and California. Under the Compact each state has the primary responsibility to abate and control interstate pollution.

The Commission is interested in the establishment of suitable water quality standards for waters of the area. It helped finance water quality studies made by the Sanitary Authority from July 1959 to December 1963. He stated that no solution to the natural pollution in Upper Klamath Lake has yet been found. He said the Commission would like to see water quality monitoring stations located at several key points adjacent to the wildlife refuge in the Tulelake and Lower Klamath Lake area to determine the contribution of this area to the pollution load of Lost and Klamath Rivers.

Mr. Bond stated that the major pollution problems are in Upper Klamath Lake and in the river above Keno. The Compact, unfortunately, has no provisions which might contribute to alleviating these problems, but the Commission is anxious to do what it can to assist.

Mr. Richard Bain of the Alameda office of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was also present and gave an excellent report on the studies which that agency is conducting of the Klamath River system above Keno. The river has been sampled regularly since June 1968. A report is to be completed in March 1969. Based on these studies Mr. Bain said the overriding issue is the algal bloom which develops from natural causes in the Upper Klamath Lake. He reported that the dissolved oxygen content was adequate in June but became deficit in July. On about July 29 a large fish kill occurred due to oxygen deficiency. The kill involved mostly chubs with some sunfish and a few bass. He said the DO at the Main Street bridge on the morning of the meeting was only about 1.0 ppm. This is above all major man-made sources of pollution and is due to the terrifically high respiration rate of the algae. He explained the diurnal effects on the river and discussed the various tests that are being used in the study.

Andy Giegler (who refused to give his name when requested to do so by the Acting Chairman), a resident of Klamath Falls, claimed to have fished the river commercially and also claimed that dangerous farm chemicals and fertilizers, not algae, are the main pollution problem. He criticized the state and federal agencies for doing nothing but making studies. He said the Sanitary Authority had accomplished nothing.

The Acting Chairman assured the persons in attendance that although no solution had yet been found for solving the natural pollution, it is the intention of the Authority to abate the man-made sources for which solutions are available. He said that just because all sources cannot be controlled, there is no reason for not eliminating those that can be corrected. Such sources will be abated under waste discharge permits that are issued to local communities and industries by the Sanitary Authority.

The next person to speak on this subject was Mr. Tom Rosten of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. He supplemented the information given by Mr. Carter regarding the regulation of flows for agriculture. He said the region thrives on the reuse of water, the main sources of which are the Clear Lake and Gerber Reservoirs, Upper Klamath Lake and the Bonanza Springs.



He presented the Authority members with a summary compilation of stream flow and related data pertaining to the Klamath Project as developed by the Bureau. He said the project was started in 1905. Sixty-four percent of the area served by it is in Oregon and 36% in California. It provides an average of two and one-half acre-feet of water per acre of irrigated land. He reported that the crop value for the project area was \$27,000,000 in 1967, \$33,000,000 in 1966, and an average of \$24,000,000 for the years 1957-1966. The U.S. investment in the project was said to be \$20,000,000.

Mr. Rosten described the operation of the project and stated that the water level in Upper Klamath Lake this summer is the lowest since 1931.

Mr. George Bocarde, representative of Pacific Power and Light Company, then explained the operation of their power generating units on the Klamath River. The Link River power plant is operated under a 1917 agreement with the federal government and the Keno plant under a 1930 agreement. The former agreement requires that the Upper Klamath Lake be maintained within a range of 6.3 feet (between el. 4143.3 and el. 4137.0). Agricultural uses have first priority. He said the elevation at Keno is presently lower than desired and that they have operated their power plants at minimum capacity since March because of this year's water shortage. The company plans to dredge the river above Keno in the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. James Ottoman of the Klamath Basin Water Users Protective Association claimed that agriculture is guaranteed its fair share of the available water and that irrigation needs good water, free of debris, industrial wastes and shortage.

Mr. Gerald W. Sayles of the Midland Grange urged the Sanitary Authority to recognize the need for additional storage. He mentioned specifically Aspen Lake, located west of Klamath Falls. Mr. Bocarde said the Pacific Power and Light Company is studying Aspen Lake as a possible site for pumped storage. In response to a question from the audience he said its capacity could be made equal to Klamath Lake by increasing its depth to 90 feet.

Mr. James M. Flowers of the ADY District Improvement Company expressed interest in quantity control in the reach of river above Keno. He referred specifically to the low flows each year during the month of August.

Mr. Joe De Grande of Keno was present but said that Mr. Arthur Barkhurst would make a statement for him.

Mr. O.H. Osborn, also of the Midland Grange, expressed the opinion that there is plenty of storage if it were properly utilized. He mentioned storage in the Chiloquin area.

Mr. Arthur Barkhurst spoke next and claimed that the main polluters are the operations in Lake Ewauna. He said the people of Keno want clean water - they need clean water, probably for domestic and municipal purposes. He claimed that Keno would develop rapidly if it had plenty of water.

Mr. Charles Bridges of the Oregon Fish and Game Council read a prepared statement. He suggested (1) a cleanup of logging debris with new laws if necessary to effect control, (2) a cooperative plan with Pacific Power and Light for quantity control and (3) development of the Aspen project.

Mr. Richard Baldwin, local farm operator, also read a prepared statement. He said sludge deposits below the lumber mills are 2 to 6 feet deep and stated that logs should be kept completely out of the river as is reportedly done in California. He showed a sample of black colored water which he claimed was the effluent from the Weyerhaeuser Company hardboard plant.

Mr. Frank Lara of Weyerhaeuser then reported on their program and plans for installing secondary treatment for abatement of their pollution. He said the Company is studying ways of solving the problem of log storage and debris in the river and that they hope to have a plan worked out by the end of 1968 for solving the problem by the middle of 1969.

Mr. Lewis Furber, Chairman of the Upper Klamath River Ranchers Protective Association, said the Sanitary Authority should show its power by requiring the release of stored water for water quality control. (Unfortunately the Oregon State Sanitary Authority does not have such power.) He claimed there are three major points of misconception as follows: (1) the sawmills have everything under control, (2) duck manure from the refuge is a major source of pollution and (3) algae is the main problem. He claimed none of these is true. He argued that the

low DO at the Main Street bridge is not caused by algae but by man-made pollution. He asked for (1) complete removal of log handling and storage from the river, (2) enforced cooperation of the Bureau of Reclamation and Pacific Power and Light for control of flow for water quality purposes and (3) assignment of sufficient Sanitary Authority personnel and attention to the Klamath area for proper monitoring and law enforcement.

Mr. George Stevenson, local resident, said the Klamath Project is being paid for by the districts and therefore they deserve the water.

There being no additional witnesses who wished to be heard the Acting Chairman again assured those in attendance of the Sanitary Authority's determination to abate all sources of pollution capable of being controlled.

The meeting was then recessed at 4:25 p.m. and reconvened at 4:35 p.m.

#### MODOC LUMBER COMPANY

A staff report dated August 22, 1968, was presented by Mr. McKenzie covering the status of the program of the Modoc Lumber Company of Klamath Falls to abate and control the air pollution caused by its saw and planer mill operations. He reported that a new experimental wigwam burner built last year by the Company had not been successful. Further experimentation is being conducted.

Mr. David Maxwell, Company representative, was present and reviewed the steps being taken at the mill to abate both air and water pollution. He said a bark screen has been installed at the sawmill to separate the bark which is now being disposed of by means other than burning. A new high-pressure blower system has also been installed to transport the wastes from the planer mill to the Consumer Heating Company plant and a cyclone is being added to prevent scattering of the wastes.

No action in this matter by the Authority members was considered necessary at this meeting.

#### CONSUMERS HEATING COMPANY

A status report dated August 22, 1968, and covering the steps being taken by the Consumers Heating Company of Klamath Falls to control air pollution was presented by Mr. McKenzie.

The Company is attempting to solve its problem through improved operation and maintenance.

PENDLETON WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT MODIFICATION

Mr. Sheetz read a staff memorandum report dated August 22, 1968, and submitted recommendations for revision or modification of the Pendleton waste discharge permit previously issued on May 24, 1968. Copies of both the memorandum and the recommendations have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files. The proposed modifications pertained to conditions Nos. 1 and 8 with the latter reading, "The permittee shall not expand or further extend its sewer system or permit additional industrial waste connections or discharges thereto until adequate waste treatment is provided, without prior specific written approval of the Sanitary Authority."

Mr. Rudy R. Enbysk, City Manager, was present to represent the city. He claimed that it would be impossible to meet the construction deadline proposed by the Authority's staff. He said he had conferred again with the city's consultants and based on that conference he presented a chart showing the time schedule which the consultants felt could be met. It calls for starting the preliminary design November 1, 1968, and finishing the same by January 1, 1969; starting the final design January 1, 1969, and completing the same June 1, 1969; and starting actual construction August 1, 1969, and completing construction by June 1, 1970. The staff in its memorandum had recommended a final completion date of May 1, 1970. The city's original waste discharge permit specified a construction deadline of December 31, 1969.

After further discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that the waste discharge permit for the city of Pendleton be modified as recommended by the staff with an expiration date of June 30, 1969, and with the exception that the schedule in condition No. 1 conform to that submitted by the city at this meeting which includes a deadline of June 1, 1970 for completion of construction.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - Industrial

Recommended waste discharge permits, having been submitted to the members in advance of the meeting, were reviewed briefly by Mr. Ashbaker for the Klamath Ready Mix Company and the T.P. Packing Company, both of Klamath Falls and by Mr. Sawyer for the Fibreboard Corporation of Portland.

Copies of these recommendations are contained in the permanent files of the Authority.

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that waste discharge permits as recommended by the staff be issued for (1) the Klamath Ready Mix Company, (2) the T.P. Packing Company - Klamath Falls, and (3) the Fibreboard Corporation - Portland.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - Domestic

Recommended waste discharge permits, having been submitted to the members in advance of the meeting and a copy of the same having been made a part of the Authority's permanent files, were reviewed briefly by Mr. Sawyer for the four applicants covered by the following motion:

It was MOVED by Mr. Meierjurgan, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried that waste discharge permits as recommended by the staff be issued for (1) the Tualatin Development Company - Tigard, (2) the T & W Equipment Company and Howard Cooper Corporation - Portland, (3) the city of Jefferson, and (4) the city of Salem for its West Salem plant.

TEMPORARY PERMITS

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried that the temporary permit previously issued Swift and Company (Application No. 534) be extended to September 30, 1968.

The subject of auto bodies in streams was deferred until the August 23 meeting of the Authority in Medford.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Kenneth H. Spies  
Secretary

TO : MEMBERS OF OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

Mr. John D. Mosser, Chairman  
Mr. Storrs S. Waterman  
Mr. B. A. McPhillips

Mr. Herman P. Meierjorgen  
Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr.

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

DATE : August 22, 1968

SUBJECT: MODOC LUMBER COMPANY, KLAMATH FALLS

Modoc Lumber Company is located adjacent to the downtown commercial area. This firm has two wigwam burners: one serving the planer mill and one serving the sawmill. Both have been the subject of fallout complaints, particularly from Molletore's Motel and Restaurant.

Originally the sawmill was located immediately northwest of Consumers' Heating Company, and its waste burner was approximately two blocks from Main Street. Early in 1967, however, construction of a new sawmill was completed approximately one-half mile farther west and use of the old wigwam burner was discontinued. A new burner was constructed at the new site, which incorporated an experimental refractory lined pit within the burner, which it was hoped might provide a successful solution to the problem of varying fuel feed rates. This problem is of special concern to Modoc Lumber Company because a high percentage of the sawmill residues are transported to Consumers' Heating Company during the day shift, so that the burner receives very little fuel in the daytime but the full volume of sawmill residues at night.

The staff has cooperated in this experimental program in the hope that a successful solution might be developed to a problem frequently encountered throughout the industry. Results to date have not been very encouraging, but further experimentation is being conducted.

Currently, a concerted effort is being made to phase out the planer mill burner by diverting all of its fuel to Consumers' Heating Company through a pneumatic conveying system. Excessive scattering at the point of discharge has been experienced, but this problem is expected to be solved by the addition of a cyclone collector now on order.

*Maxwell - gave written statement*

*Completed a Pine  
White fir & chip - scatter  
cyclone - need reasonable  
Plans add canvas*

*Negot. to deliver directly to storage Bin  
except Douglas fir*

*Saw Mill 4:30 pm in afternoon  
Heat too much for refractory  
Have added under fire  
Still planer*

TO : MEMBERS OF OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY

Mr. John D. Mosser, Chairman  
Mr. Storrs S. Waterman  
Mr. B. A. McPhillips

Mr. Herman P. Meierjurgan  
Mr. Edward C. Harms, Jr.

FROM : Air Quality Control Staff

DATE : August 22, 1968

SUBJECT: CONSUMERS' HEATING COMPANY, KLAMATH FALLS

Consumers' Heating Company supplies district steam to the downtown commercial area from an immediately adjacent boiler plant fueled with wood waste from an open storage pile. Periodically, the stacks emit black smoke in excess of regulations. Much of the soot and some of the fallout of partially burned sawdust evident in the area probably comes from this source and some from Modoc Lumber Company's nearby wigwam burners.

By letter dated May 10, 1968, Consumers' Heating Company was advised of their violation of discharge standards and requested to submit a proposal and schedule for correction. A reply dated May 15 stated that arrangements had been made with the plant fireman to observe stack emissions and take corrective action with firing controls, and that if the direct observation method should prove unsatisfactory smoke indicators would be installed in each stack. Staff schedules have not yet allowed an assessment of the effectiveness of these measures. *in detail*

STAFF REPORT

TO : MEMBERS OF THE STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY Dated: August 15, 1968

John D. Mosser, Chairman  
E. C. Harms, Jr., Member  
Storrs Waterman, Member

Herman Meierjurgan, Member  
B. A. McPhillips, Member

FROM : AIR QUALITY CONTROL STAFF

SUBJECT: PRINCIPAL AIR POLLUTION SOURCES, KLAMATH FALLS AREA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for distribution to the Members of the Authority in advance of their August 22nd survey and meeting in Klamath Falls, to provide background information concerning the principal air pollution sources in that area.

2.0 SUMMARY

The principal sources of complaint in Klamath Falls are Consumer's Heating Co., Modoc Lumber Company, and Jeld-Wen, Inc. Other timber products firms such as Weyerhaeuser and Klamath Plywood also produce smoke in excess of standards, but we have received no complaints about these sources even though they can contribute to the pollution of the airshed when periods of strong temperature inversion occur. It appears that strong, low level morning inversions likely occur with some frequency during the winter months, but no meteorological data is available upon which to evaluate this assumption.

3.0 CONSUMER'S HEATING CO.

Consumer's Heating Co. supplies district steam to the downtown commercial area from an immediately adjacent boiler plant fueled with wood waste from an open storage pile. Periodically, the stacks emit black smoke in excess of regulations. Much of the soot and some of the fallout of partially burned sawdust evident in the area probably comes from this source and some from Modoc Lumber Co.'s nearby wigwam burners.

By letter dated May 10, 1968, Consumer's Heating was advised of their violation of discharge standards and requested to submit a proposal and schedule for correction. A reply dated May 15 stated that arrangements had been made with the plant fireman to observe stack emissions and take corrective action with firing controls, and that if the direct observation method should prove unsatisfactory smoke indicators would be installed in each stack. Staff schedules have not yet allowed an assessment of the effectiveness of these measures.



#### 4.0 MODOC LUMBER COMPANY

Modoc Lumber Company is also located adjacent to the downtown commercial area. This firm has two wigwam burners: one serving the planer mill and one serving the sawmill. Both have been the subject of fallout complaints, particularly from Molletore's Motel and Restaurant.

Originally the sawmill was located immediately northwest of Consumer's Heating Co., and its waste burner was approximately two blocks from Main Street. Early in 1967 however, construction of a new sawmill was completed approximately one-half mile farther west and use of the old wigwam burner was discontinued. A new burner was constructed at the new site, which incorporated an experimental refractory lined pit within the burner, which it was hoped might provide a successful solution to the problem of varying fuel feed rates. This problem is of special concern to Modoc Lumber Co. because a high percentage of the sawmill residues are transported to Consumer's Heating Co. during the day shift, so that the burner receives very little fuel in the daytime but the full volume of sawmill residues at night.

The staff has cooperated in this experimental program in the hope that a successful solution might be developed to a problem frequently encountered throughout the industry. Results to date have not been very encouraging, but further experimentation is being conducted.

Currently, a concerted effort is being made to phase out the planer mill burner by diverting all of its fuel to Consumer's Heating Co. through a pneumatic conveying system. Excessive scattering at the point of discharge has been experienced, but this problem is expected to be solved by the addition of a cyclone collector now on order.

#### 5.0 JELD-WEN, INC.

Recently a complaint petition was received regarding wind-blown sawdust from a large open storage pile at Jeld-Wend, Inc. It is expected that the storage pile will be eliminated completely within the next year through sale of the material to a particleboard plant in Medford.