

10/25/1968

**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., October 25, 1968

Bend High School Auditorium

- A. Public Meeting Regarding Liquid Waste Disposal in the Lava Terrane of Central Oregon
- B. Minutes of previous meeting - September 27, 1968
- C. Project Plans - September 1968
- D. Waste Discharge Permits - New Applications
- E. Waste Discharge Permit - New System - Brown Enterprises
- F. Waste Discharge Permit - Renewal - Tillamook County Creamery Association
- G. Waste Discharge Permits - Domestic
 - (1) Burns
 - (2) Condon
 - (3) Enterprise
 - (4) Hines
 - (5) John Day
 - (6) Maupin
 - (7) Nyssa
 - (8) Prairie City
 - (9) Vale
 - (10) Commonwealth Properties (Oak Hill)
 - (11) Hubbard
 - (12) Edward Hines Lumber - Westfir (Domestic)
- H. Waste Discharge Permits - Industrial
 - (1) Edward Hines Lumber - Westfir (Industrial) *modified*
 - (2) Rhodia, Inc., Chipman Division
- I. Formal Denial of Permit - Culver Construction Co.
- J. Requested Revision - Tax Certificate No. 1, Publishers Paper Company
- K. Rendering Plants - Kenton Packing Company

Grants -

list of grants requested

*10/25/68
State Sanitary Authority*

MINUTES OF THE 133rd MEETING
of the
Oregon State Sanitary Authority
October 25, 1968

The 133rd meeting of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 10:00 a.m., October 25, 1968, in the Bend High School Auditorium, 230 E. 6th, Bend, Oregon. Members present were John D. Mosser, Chairman; Edward C. Harms, Jr, Herman P. Meierjurgan and Storrs S. Waterman.

Mr. B.A. McPhillips was unable to attend because of illness.

Participating staff members present were: Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary; Arnold B. Silver, Legal Counsel; E.J. Weathersbee, Deputy State Sanitary Engineer; Harold M. Patterson and Joseph A. Jensen, Assistant Chief Engineers; Edgar R. Lynd, Supervisor, Municipal Waste Treatment Program; and C. Kent Ashbaker and James R. Sheetz, District Engineers.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION RE: LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL IN CENTRAL OREGON

The Chairman announced to the 150 or more persons present at the meeting that the first item on the agenda would be a public discussion of the subject of Liquid Waste Disposal in the Lava Terrane of Central Oregon. He pointed out that the State Sanitary Authority and various public health authorities had been concerned for quite some time about the possibility of health hazards being created by the practice of discharging raw or partially treated domestic sewage into the surficial lava formations in the Bend-Redmond-Madras areas of Central Oregon. He said that because of that concern the Sanitary Authority had requested the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's Pacific Northwest Water Laboratory to make a study of the practice and to prepare a report with findings and recommendations, that such a report had been completed and was widely distributed to all interested persons and agencies in July 1968, and that the purpose of the public discussion at this meeting was to review said report and receive comments from the local residents and city and county officials. He then called upon Mr. Jack Sceva, author of the FWPCA report.

Mr. Sceva, with the aid of several colored slides, reviewed the contents of the FWPCA report and discussed the agency's findings and recommendations.

He said there are some 3,000 wells in the Bend area, 1,000 wells in the Redmond area and 500 wells in the Madras area that are used to dispose of septic tank effluents and other wastes into the underground lava formations.

Although no direct evidence had been found that underground water supplies had yet become contaminated by this practice, he concluded that the discharge of sewage, street runoff and farm wastes into injection wells, if permitted to continue, would offer a serious threat to the high quality deep ground waters being increasingly tapped for domestic water supply.

Because of this conclusion the report of the FWPCA presented the following three basic recommendations:

- (1) All deep water wells in the lava terrane of Central Oregon should be cased and sealed to prevent picking up of contaminants from near-surface disposal wells.
- (2) Construction of disposal wells should be discontinued.
- (3) Existing disposal wells should be abandoned and replaced by construction of municipal sewer systems and sewage treatment plants in the Bend, Madras and Redmond areas.

Following the presentation by Mr. Sceva, Mr. Chris L. Wheeler, State Engineer from Salem, was asked to comment on the subject. Mr. Wheeler said that his office, which has the responsibility for supervising the conservation and development of the ground water resources of the state, has also been concerned about the possibility of this practice of sewage disposal causing pollution of the ground waters of Central Oregon. He mentioned the ground water pollution problems that had occurred several years ago in the Keizer area near Salem and the fact that it had taken a long time to eliminate such pollution. He said his office had started a study in Central Oregon in 1965 but later had to discontinue it because of loss of personnel. He stated that he concurs with the findings and conclusions of the FWPCA report and expressed the hope that recommendations Nos. 2 and 3 could be carried out.

Mr. Wheeler said further that with regard to recommendation No. 1, his office will adopt new standards for construction of water wells that will require that adequate casings be installed.

Mr. Leon Devereaux, Mayor of the city of Bend, was the next person to comment on the report. He welcomed the Sanitary Authority members and staff to Bend and thanked them for holding this public meeting. He then expressed the opinion that the FWPCA study and report are not complete and are inconclusive. He pointed out, however, that the city of Bend is proceeding with plans to improve its sewage treatment works and to extend its sewage collection system.

Mayor Devereaux then introduced City Manager Hal Puddy, who in turn introduced Dr. Frank Schaumburg of Oregon State University who had been retained by the city to submit a statement in its behalf.

Dr. Frank Schaumburg stated that the FWPCA report contains an excellent description of the geology of the area. He said it presents no evidence of any existing pollution of the ground water resources and therefore the problem is a potential but not an urgent one. He said further that he had been concerned about the publicity for this meeting because in his opinion it had indicated that the situation was urgent and he thought that if a "crash program" were adopted that it might be detrimental to the economic growth of the local communities. He claimed that a "crash program" was not indicated by the facts that had been presented.

Dr. Schaumburg suggested that (1) a regional surveillance program be undertaken and followed for detecting either sudden or gradual change in water quality, (2) all cities in the region should have sewer studies made, and (3) construction of complete sewer systems should be undertaken and should proceed over a period of years depending upon the availability of state and federal funds. It was pointed out that Bend is proceeding with its program and that Madras has had a study made of a possible sewer system for that city.

Dr. Schaumburg reiterated that in his opinion no crash programs for public sewer construction are indicated at the present time.

Mr. Donald P. Snelling, operator of a water and sewerage works consulting laboratory in Portland, questioned the non-urgency position taken by Dr. Schaumburg.

Mr. Ronald D. Anderson, Supervising Sanitarian for the Tri-County Department of Health, Bend, asked Dr. Schaumburg about the methylene blue

active substance (MBAS) test data referred to in the report as indicating the presence of detergents. Dr. Schaumburg replied that it was difficult to analyze for such materials and that the results obtained were not significant.

Mr. Mosser asked that if and when a subdivision is approved for development, similar to the several that are presently being developed along the Deschutes, should it be required to put in a collection system with a central disposal well rather than be permitted to use individual systems, and also what should be required for isolated installations. Dr. Schaumburg replied that consideration might be given to the use of package plants and possibly to distribution (drain) fields. For isolated installations he thought septic tanks and drain fields, rather than disposal wells could be considered where soil conditions were favorable.

In response to a question from the audience, Dr. Schaumburg commented that chlorination and filtration of septic tank effluent was not dependable enough to insure removal of all contaminants.

In answer to questions raised by Dick Clark of the Tri-County Department of Health, Dr. Schaumburg commented further about the MBAS test and said it was not sensitive enough to measure reliably the concentrations mentioned in the FWPCA report. He indicated the results could have been influenced by constituents other than detergents.

The Honorable D.L. Penhollow, Deschutes County Judge and resident of the area for 35 years, was the next speaker. He said as a public official he was greatly concerned about the pollution problem regardless of whether it was existing or potential. He wanted to be sure that appropriate steps are taken now to prevent health hazards in the future. He made the point that anything done now would actually be a crash program, because up until the present no steps of any kind had been taken to protect the quality of the ground water resources.

Mr. Hal Puddy, City Manager, stated that the city of Bend is conscientiously trying to carry out its commitments to the State Sanitary Authority. He said the voters approved the bond issue by a 2 to 1 majority, the bonds have since been sold at an interest rate of some 4.8%, a sewer study for the entire city has been completed at a cost of \$33,500, certain

areas of the city such as the Aubrey Butte area are more difficult than others for use of disposal wells, and to complete the sewer installation for the entire city would cost between 10 and 15 million dollars or \$1,000 per capita and would equal 17% of the true cash property value.

Mr. Mosser asked Mr. Puddy what he thought should be required for upstream subdivisions. The reply was that consideration should be given to a regional approach, if at all possible.

Mr. Meierjurgan asked how the city would feel about requiring hook-up to city sewers after interim plants have been installed. Mr. Puddy admitted that would be a difficult problem.

Mr. Mosser asked if we should not require as a minimum that in the future there be some reduction in the amount of pollution being discharged to the underground formations. Mr. Puddy stated that at the present time only about 8% of the city of Bend is served by the city sewerage system which includes an old and unattended imhoff tank built in 1913 and from which the practically raw sewage is discharged into the underground lava formation.

Mr. John Berning, Public Works Administrator for the city of Redmond, read a prepared statement, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. His position was that no serious problem exists at the present time, that it would not be reasonable or economically feasible to require the cities to install public sewer systems now, that it would be cheaper to treat water used for domestic purposes than to collect and treat all sewage discharges, and that the federal, state, county and city governments should enter into a financing program and start planning and construction when funds become available. He claimed it would cost the city of Redmond \$20,000,000 to install municipal sewers for all its residents! He admitted that all water wells should be adequately cased to keep pollution out of the deep aquifers.

The meeting was recessed for lunch at 12:23 p.m. and was reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

A letter from W.G. Ellis, President of the organization "Preserve Our Urban and Rural Environment" (PURE) was submitted at the meeting. It urged

that steps be taken immediately to discourage further proliferation of the current method of effluent disposal because of the threat to the quality of the underground water resource.

Mr. Ronald D. Anderson then read a prepared statement for the Tri-County Department of Health, a copy of which has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. He urged the Sanitary Authority to carry out the recommendations contained in the FWPCA report. He recommended that all existing disposal wells be phased out of operation within the next five years, that the effluent from community treatment plants and smaller package units not be permitted to enter the subsurface terrane, that consideration be given to using sewage plant effluent for irrigation purposes, that an attempt be made to develop a Tri-County or regional sewerage system, and that the construction of all new disposal wells be stopped except in those communities actively progressing toward sewage treatment facilities and provided that in communities where subsurface drainage systems are not feasible a disposal well not be installed unless a temporary permit, not to exceed five years, is obtained from the Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Bruce Estness, local water master, pointed out that contrary to claims made by certain people, the use of drain fields in place of injection wells for disposal of septic tank effluents would not constitute a hazard to the quality of water in irrigation ditches because the latter are generally at a higher elevation.

Mrs. Natalie Smiley represented the Bend League of Women Voters and said that organization supports the FWPCA report. She said further that they condemn the present practice and think now is the time to start building approved sewerage facilities even though it will be expensive and difficult.

There being no one else present who wished to make a statement, the Chairman called on the other members for comments.

Mr. Waterman said that based on the FWPCA report and comments made at this meeting by the public, it is evident that attention must be given to the problem, that it will not be solved over night, that a master plan or

approach must be developed and put into effect or operation as fast as possible and that the public must be protected against potential health hazards.

Mr. Harms expressed the opinion that the FWPCA recommendations will have to be implemented but that the timing is the problem. He said he was encouraged by the attitude of the local people who realize that there is a problem and that steps must be taken to correct it.

Mr. Meierjurgan said that the community apparently realizes the gravity of the situation, that the solution will not be better by adopting a crash program, that great care must be taken in developing a solution or solutions, that there is no emergency but at the same time there can be no delay and that the solution will be costly but necessary.

Mr. Mosser then summarized the discussion by pointing out that the situation may not be urgent right now but that the prospects for large increases in population and economic development for the area in the future are such that very shortly the situation can become urgent. He said that consideration must be given now to future needs, that time schedules should be adopted by all cities for construction of sewer systems, and that steps must be taken to keep the problem from getting worse and to lead eventually to its solution. He reiterated that in his opinion the Central Oregon area is destined to experience a tremendous increase in population and economic development and must therefore be prepared for such a change. He instructed the staff to prepare a proposed regulation or policy for later consideration by the Authority members.

The meeting was then recessed at 2:22 p.m. and reconvened at 2:35 p.m.

MINUTES

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and Mr. Meierjurgan and carried, that the minutes of the September 27, 1968 meeting held in Portland be approved as prepared by the Secretary.

PROJECT PLANS

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried, that the actions taken by the staff on the following 21 sets of project plans and reports for water pollution and 2 for air quality control during the month of September be approved:

Water Pollution Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9/3/68	Carlton	Northeast interceptor	Prov. app.
9/4/68	Lake Oswego	Mt. Park sewers Phase 2	Prov. app.
9/9/68	Gladstone	Outfall sewer extension	Prov. app.
9/9/68	Cornelius	Elmyra Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9/10/68	Fishhawk Lake	Sewerage system, Prel. Rpt.	Approved
9/10/68	Oregon City	Clackamas Co. sewer and pump station	Prov. app.
9/11/68	McMinnville	Sewer relocation	Prov. app.
9/13/68	Ontario	Interceptor, outfall to lagoons, sewers, pump station, & Parshall flume	Prov. app.
9/13/68	Tigard	Walnut St. sewer ext.	Prov. app.
9/13/68	Aloha San. Dist.	Victoria Park sewers	Prov. app.
9/13/68	Creswell	N. Pacific Highway sewer extension	Prov. app.
9/13/68	Lake Oswego	Red Fox Hills sewers	Prov. app.
9/17/68	Clatsop County	Shoreline Estates sewers	Prov. app.
9/23/68	Beaverton	New Horizons Subd. sewers	Prov. app.
9/23/68	Dexter Lake	Condominium-sewage treatment Prel. Report	Prov. app.
9/23/68	Tektronix	Sewer Preliminary Report	Prov. app.
9/24/68	Veneta	Sewers-Prelim. plans	Prov. app.
9/25/68	Timberline Rim	Chlorination facilities	Prov. app.
9/26/68	Cave Junction	Yorkshire Heights #2	Prov. app.
9/26/68	Aloha San. Dist.	Atherton Subd., Unit I sewer	Prov. app.
9/27/68	Gresham		

Air Quality Control

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Action</u>
9/5/68	Beaverton	Beaverton Intermediate School Dist. #48 - Incinerator	Cond. app.
9/20/68	Modoc Point	Wigwam Waste Burner	Add. info. req.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - NEW APPLICATIONS

A staff report was presented by Mr. Jensen listing 7 new applications received since the last Authority meeting and bringing to 656 the total number received since the start of the program.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - NEW SYSTEM - BROWN ENTERPRISES

Mr. Lynd presented a proposed waste discharge permit for the Timberline Rim Development to be made by the Brown Enterprises Company near Brightwood on the Sandy River. In response to a question by Mr. Mosser, it was stated that a performance bond would be required for this project.

It was MOVED by Mr. Waterman, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried that a waste discharge permit with provisions as proposed by the staff be approved for the Timberline Rim Development project of the Brown Enterprises Company.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT - RENEWAL - TILLAMOOK COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

Mr. Jensen read a staff report and reviewed a proposed renewal waste discharge permit for the Tillamook County Creamery Association plant located on the Tillamook Bay watershed. Copies of the report and proposed permit have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files in this matter. After considerable discussion regarding the 6 associated plants, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjorgen and carried, that the waste discharge permit for the Tillamook County Creamery Association be renewed as recommended by the staff.

WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS - DOMESTIC

Recommended waste discharge permits for the 11 domestic sewerage systems covered by the following actions were presented by Mr. Lynd and copies of the same have been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman, and carried, that waste discharge permits as recommended by the staff be approved for (1) Burns, (2) Condon, (3) Enterprise, (4) Hines, (5) John Day, (6) Maupin, (7) Nyssa, (8) Prairie City and (9) Vale.

It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried, that waste discharge permits as recommended by the staff be approved for (1) Commonwealth Properties at Oak Hill, (2) Hubbard and (3) Edward Hines Lumber Company domestic system at Westfir.

EDWARD HINES COMPANY INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Mr. Jensen presented recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the industrial operations of the Edward Hines Lumber Company at Westfir and a copy of the same had been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Paul F. Ehinger, Vice President, was present and read a letter dated October 25, 1968, requesting that certain changes be made in the permit. He claimed that it would cost the company more than \$500,000 to get all log handling operations out of the river.

After considerable discussion, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried, that the waste discharge permit for the Edward Hines Lumber Company at Westfir be approved as recommended by the staff,

except that Condition 2(b) be amended to read "Providing by not later than June 1, 1969, continuous control and removal of all debris generated in the waterways from log handling and processing" and Condition 2(c) be amended to read "Removal of accumulated bankside debris on company property attributable to company operations."

RHODIA, INC., CHIPMAN DIVISION

Recommended waste discharge permit conditions for the Rhodia, Inc., Chipman Division, plant in Portland were presented by Mr. Jensen and a copy of the same has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

Mr. Richard Gitchlag was present to represent the company.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried, that the waste discharge permit for the Rhodia, Inc., Chipman Division, plant be approved as recommended by the staff with the understanding that if the city sewer is not available, the company will not be expected to connect to it by the stated deadline.

CULVER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY PERMIT DENIAL

A brief report was presented by Mr. Jensen regarding the application of the Culver Construction Company for a waste discharge permit for the proposed construction of a trailer park sewage treatment plant at Tualatin. Based on action taken in this matter at the September 27, 1968 meeting of the Authority, it was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried, that the waste discharge permit for the Culver Construction Company be denied.

REQUESTED REVISION TAX CREDIT CERTIFICATE NO. 1

Because actual installation costs had exceeded by some \$6,810 those initially claimed by the company, Mr. Peter Schnell and Mr. Rodger Smith of Publishers Paper Company, Oregon City, were present to request that the Tax Credit Certificate No. 1, issued to said company by the Authority on January 19, 1968, be revised upward from \$660,555 to \$667,365.

After discussion concerning possible legal aspects, it was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Meierjurgan and carried, that upon surrender of the original copy of Tax Certificate No. 1 issued by the Authority on

January 19, 1968, to the Publishers Paper Company a new certificate in the amount of \$667,365 be issued with the understanding that the option of election must remain the same.

NORTH PORTLAND RENDERING PLANTS

Mr. Patterson reported that for the Brander Meat Company plant all of the materials for an odor control system have now been ordered, that 3 of the 5 ejector-condensers have been delivered and that completion of the project will depend on how rapidly the ductwork and concrete tanks can be built. He reported further that equipment for the Associated Meat Company plant has been delivered and installation is expected to be complete by the first week in November.

Mr. Patterson said the odor collection and incineration system for the Kenton Packing Company plant was inspected on October 22 and found to be operating in compliance with Sanitary Authority requirements. He recommended that jurisdiction of this plant be transferred to the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority. It was MOVED by Mr. Harms, seconded by Mr. Waterman and carried, that jurisdiction of the Kenton Packing Company plant be transferred to the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority.

UNION CARBIDE COMPANY

Mr. Silver informed the members that a petition signed by State Representative Wally Priestley and officers of the Concerned Citizens for Clean Air asked that the Sanitary Authority hold a hearing in the matter of jurisdiction of the Union Carbide Company plant by the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority on the alleged grounds that said company is not being required to comply with state and regional air pollution standards.

Mr. Patterson reviewed briefly the history of the past efforts of the Sanitary Authority to obtain abatement of pollution caused by the operations of this plant.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms, and carried, that the staff of the Sanitary Authority confer with Columbia-Willamette and bring recommendations back to the Authority for consideration at the November 14, 1968 meeting.

SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

A memorandum report dated October 23, 1968, was presented by the Secretary and a copy of the same has been made a part of the Authority's permanent files.

It was MOVED by Mr. Mosser, seconded by Mr. Harms and carried, that a 25% state grant be authorized for the interceptor sewer portion of the Multnomah County project No. 193 thereby making it eligible also for a corresponding increase in the federal grant and that the Hillsboro project be approved in its entirety but that it receive a state grant only in the amount that is on hand at the time it is offered.

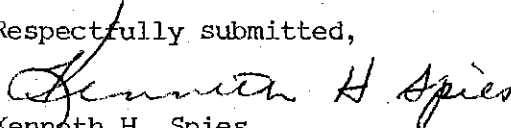
If possible, another request will be submitted to the Emergency Board before the end of this year for additional state grant funds.

AUTO BODIES - SANDY RIVER

Mr. Silver reported that the attorney for the defendant in the Auto Bodies Case had requested that the hearing in this matter be postponed because he has a court case scheduled for November 14. Mr. Silver was instructed to confer with the attorney and determine an acceptable date for the hearing.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Kenneth H. Spies
Secretary



TO : MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY AUTHORITY

John D. Mosser, Chairman
B. A. McPhillips, Member
Storrs Waterman, Member

E. C. Harms, Member
Herman Meierjurgan, Member

FROM : C. A. Ayer

SUBJECT: NORTH PORTLAND RENDERING PLANTS

This is the status of the rendering plants as of October 22, 1968:

Complaints: There have been none since September 6, 1968.

Kenton Packing: The odor collection and incineration system was inspected on October 22, and found to be capable of operating in compliance with the Sanitary Authority order of February, 1968. Cleanliness is satisfactory. It is recommended that jurisdiction over this plant be returned to Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority.

Brander Meats: All of the materials for a control system have been ordered. Three of five ejector-condensers have been delivered. At present it appears that completion will depend on how rapidly ductwork and concrete tanks can be fabricated.

Associated Meats: Equipment which had to be ordered has been delivered. The system is complete except for installation of some ductwork, expected to be done the first week in November.

TO : MEMBERS OF OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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

E. C. Harms
Herman Meierjurgen

FROM : Air Quality Control

SUBJECT: TIMBER PRODUCTS CO., MEDFORD, OREGON

DATE : October 24, 1968

BACKGROUND:

As directed by the Sanitary Authority at the August 23, 1968 meeting, the staff issued to Timber Products Company notice of a show cause hearing to be held in Medford on October 24, 1968, requiring that the company show cause, if any exists, why they should not be required to abate the air pollution caused by their operation. On October 3, 1968, an amendment to the original notice of public hearing was prepared and sent to Timber Products Company which directed the company to show cause why it should not abate the air pollution which is in violation of the particle fallout rate and suspended particulate concentration rules, and abate open burning in addition to the violations and infractions referred to in the original notice. A copy of each of these notices is attached to this report.

Background information and a history of the staff records concerning air pollution generated by Timber Products Company is contained in the staff report presented at the meeting of the Sanitary Authority on August 23, 1968. A copy of that report is attached for your reference. As of October 21, the staff has received no correspondence from Timber Products Company since the Sanitary Authority meeting of August 23rd.

FIELD INVESTIGATION:

Following the action of the Sanitary Authority on August 23rd, the staff conducted additional field investigations of the air pollution generated by Timber Products Company on August 28, 29 and 30, September 17, 18 and 19; and October 7, 8 and 9. During this time the staff observed and took pictures of plant operations and facilities which could generate air pollution. Sample sites were established and sampling initiated to determine the quantity of air contaminants in the area. Those persons who had filed complaints with our office against Timber Products Company were contacted and the cause of their complaint discussed and observed.

Opacity observations of the smoke emissions from Timber Product's wigwam burner were made on August 29 and 30. Both observations were of approximately 40 minutes duration each, and each showed continuous violation of visible emission standards during the observation period. A copy of the observation record is attached to this report. A staff observation on June 27, 1968, also recorded visible emissions in excess of standards from the wigwam burner.

Excessive smoke emissions from this burner are the subject of staff correspondence with Timber Products Co. dating back to 1965. The latest correspondence the staff has received on this subject is a letter from Mr. Thomas E. Brownhill of Riddlesburger, Pederson, Brownhill and Young, Attorneys at Law, Eugene, stating that as attorney for Timber Products Co., he had been requested to answer our letter of July 3rd. This letter of July 15, 1968 stated that only sander dust is being burned in the burner and that Timber Products Co. has retained Wyatt & Kipper Engineering of Seattle, in conjunction with Peabody Engineering of New York, to prepare plans for methods of burning the sander dust in the particleboard dryer. This letter further stated that as soon as these plans are completed, the necessary mechanical changes will be made and the use of the wigwam burner for the burning of sander dust will be discontinued. The staff has received no information on the progress of these plans.

On September 17, 18, 19, the staff observed open burning at Timber Products Company's residue dumping area north of the plant. This open burning has been a subject of correspondence between Timber Products Company and the staff on several occasions. In a letter of July 3, 1968 to Timber Products Company, the staff requested that steps be taken immediately to extinguish the open burning and to preclude a repetition. In reply, a letter dated July 15, 1968, was received from Mr. Thomas E. Brownhill, attorney for Timber Products Co., which stated that open burning had been terminated.

During this field investigation, the staff observed air contaminants being emitted on a regular basis from the cyclone dust collectors, and also from stacks on the particleboard plant building.

An additional source of air contaminants results from the unloading of the truck trailers transporting wood residues to Timber Products Co. The unloading operation consists of securing the truck trailer to a tilting platform on top of a built-up ramp and then tilting the platform so that the wood residue can spill out the back of the trailer. The amount of air contaminants produced by the unloading operation was observed to vary from one truck load to another.

This residue unloading facility became operational within the last six months. It is located at the southern end of the plant property and relatively close to residential areas.

Mr. Brownhill, attorney for Timber Products Co. stated in his letter of July 15, 1968 to the staff, that a design for a mechanical shield or deflector at the storage facility had been ordered, but as of that date not completed. The planting of trees along the road was also mentioned. The staff has received no information as to the progress of these, or other plans, to control this source of air contamination.

A Hi-vol sampling station was set up at the commercial site to determine suspended particulate concentrations. This station was operated at both ground level and roof level, and both on a continuous basis and on a wind direction controlled basis. When the station was operated on a wind direction controlled basis, sampling occurred only when the wind direction was from the wigwam burner of Timber Products Company toward the sampling unit within a 60° arc. This is station #1.

A second Hi-Vol station was set up at a commercial-residential site for 2 sampling periods. The unit sampled from ground level and operated on a continuous basis. This is station #6.

To determine fallout rates, fallout stations were positioned at 3 residential sites, 1 combination commercial and residential site, and 1 commercial site. The location of these stations is shown on the attached map. All stations were measuring fallout rates from at least 10 feet above ground. The fallout data from the station at the airport was used for the background value.

The results of the field investigation sampling are shown on the attached table, with the location of each sampling site being shown on the map. It should be noted that the staff measured a fallout rate at each station which exceeded the allowable fallout rate, and that all of the suspended particulate concentrations measured by the staff exceeded the allowable limit.

In contacting those persons who had filed complaints with our office against Timber Products Co., particular attention was directed by the staff to observing the cause for complaint. The complaints are related to particle fallout and fine particulate matter. At most sites, the material observed by the staff was a mixture of both burned and unburned particles of varying size. At one site (#3), the material observed was predominantly large and extremely light soot particles which would easily crush and smudge. At another site (#1) the prime concern appears to be the very fine unburned particles settling on clean automobiles.

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS:

Smoke opacity from wigwam burner:

On June 27, 1968, staff observed at a continuous Ringelmann #5 reading for 30 consecutive minutes.

On August 29, 1968, staff observed in continuous violation of opacity standards for 38 consecutive minutes. Opacity ranged from Ringelmann #3 to #5.

On August 30, 1968, staff observed at a continuous Ringelmann #5 reading for 33 consecutive minutes.

Particle fallout rate:

During the sampling period of August 28, 1968 to October 9, 1968, a total of 13 particle fallout rate samples were collected and analyzed. Of these 13 samples, 12 exceeded the allowable fallout rate.

Suspended particulate concentration:

During the sampling period of August 28, 1968 to October 9, 1968, a total of 19 suspended particulate concentration samples were collected and analyzed. Seven of these samples were collected for background information. Of the 7 samples obtained concurrently with the background samples, all exceeded allowable limits. It is the conclusion of the staff that the remaining 5 samples collected without concurrent background samples are of such magnitude that they also exceed allowable limits.

CONCLUSION:

It is the conclusion of the staff that Timber Products Company is producing and emitting air contaminants which cause air pollution in excess of Oregon State Sanitary Authority Standards and Regulations. This conclusion is based upon measurements of air contaminants obtained by the staff, by staff observations of the facilities and operations of Timber Product Company, and by staff observations of the effect of these air contaminants upon area. The source of these air contaminants include the wigwam burner, the cyclone dust collectors, the stacks on top the particle board plant building, the open storage area for wood residues, the wood residue unloading operation, and the open burning area to the north of the plant.

MMW 73

40 units per day

none determined

circle burner parts have been purchased. (1) is 10 weeks. Design must be approved.

Installation - 30 days

1 April!

Residue from burner

at mill flow from burner

number of days operation 1-2 hrs/week

RECEIVED

OCT 4 1968

Air Pollution

IN THE MATTER OF:

J. A. Pritzker, Trustee for W. H. Gonyea,
and Rockwood & Co., a Delaware corporation,
as its interest may appear, doing business
as TIMBER PRODUCTS CO.,

AMENDMENT TO NOTICE OF
PUBLIC HEARING

CONCERNING AIR POLLUTION IN
JACKSON COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON

To the above-named firm, your president, officer and agents including your
plant managers and attorneys:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the notice of public
hearing served upon you by registered mail on the 11th and 12th days of
September, 1968, a copy of which is attached hereto, and by reference this
amendment is incorporated therein, is amended herein to provide and allege
that in addition to the violations and infractions referred to in the
notice of public hearing, served upon you and attached herein that Timber
Products Co. is directed to appear and show cause why it should not abate
the air pollution and infractions hereinafter described which are not in
conformity with and which are in violation of the following standards,
rules and regulations of the Oregon State Sanitary Authority:

3. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, section 21-016:

"The particle fallout rate in a residential or commercial
land use area shall not exceed the normal background value
by more than 15 tons per square mile per month; excepting
that in heavy industry land use areas the particle fallout
rate may be 30 tons per square mile per month above the normal
background value as defined in these rules."

4. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, section 21-021:

"The suspended particulate concentration shall not
exceed 150 micrograms per cubic meter more than normal
background value at representative sampling stations in
residential and commercial land use areas; except that in
heavy industry land use areas the suspended particulate
concentration may be 250 micrograms per cubic meter above
the normal background value as defined in these rules."

5. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, sections 22-006 and 22-011:

"22-006 Sections 22-006 through 22-021 are adopted
for the purpose of the prevention or elimination of
public nuisances caused by smoke, particulate matter and
odors discharged into the air by injurious or unsanitary
disposal facilities."

22-011. "(1) The open-burning of refuse and liquid waste is hereby prohibited after January 1, 1960, at any location that is less than:

(a) Six miles from the municipal boundaries of any city of more than 45,000 population, or

(b) Three miles from the municipal boundaries of any city of more than 10,000 population but less than 45,000 population.

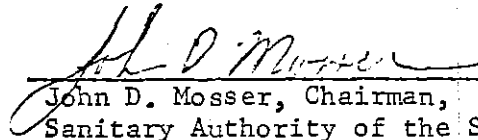
(2) The annual population estimate issued by the Oregon State Board of Census for incorporated cities shall establish which municipalities of the state are subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Open burning of refuse or liquid waste in any other area of the State of Oregon in such manner as to constitute a public nuisance is subject to these rules."

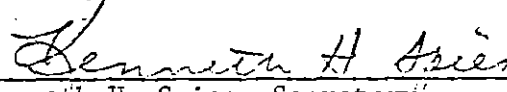
This amendment to the notice of public hearing is in addition to the violations and infractions described and alleged in said notice and not in lieu thereof.

You are further notified that the Sanitary Authority following the hearing stated in the notice of public hearing served upon you and after consideration of its findings and conclusions and the evidence and testimony submitted will consider adoption of an order within the purview described and alleged in the notice of public hearing attached hereto and by reference this amendment is incorporated therein.

Dated this 7 day of October, 1968.


John D. Mosser, Chairman,
Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon

ATTEST:


Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary
Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon

BEFORE THE SANITARY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN THE MATTER OF:)

J. A. Pritzker, Trustee for W. H. Gonyea,)
and Rockwood & Co., a Delaware corporation,)
as its interest may appear, doing business)
as TIMBER PRODUCTS CO.)

and)

BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION, a Delaware)
corporation,)

CONCERNING AIR POLLUTION IN)
JACKSON COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

To the above-named firms, your presidents, officer and agents including your plant managers and attorneys:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon, based upon surveys, investigations, reports and findings of its staff and complaint made to it, has directed that a public hearing be held to consider air pollution from plants, facilities, companies, and interests as they may appear maintained under your direction, control, operation or ownership in or near the City of Medford, County of Jackson, State of Oregon.

You and each of you are therefore notified and directed to appear at a public hearing on the matter of the aforesaid air pollution, said hearing to be held before the Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon in the auditorium of the Jackson County Courthouse, Medford, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 9:30 a.m. on the 24th day of October, 1968, and to then and there show cause, if any you have, why an order should not be entered and directed against you requiring you to abate the air pollution and infractions hereinafter described which are not in conformity with and which are in violation thereof of the statutes, standards, rules and regulations of the state, or such other and further directive or order as may be adduced from evidence and testimony submitted.

The specific charges alleged against Timber Products Co. are as

follows:

1. That air contaminants in the form of dust, ash, fumes, smoke, cinders, soot, carbon or particulate matter or a combination thereof are emitted and have been emitted into the air and atmosphere from facilities operated by you in or near the City of Medford, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, in quantities and characteristics and of a duration sufficient to:

- (a) Pollute and contaminate the air and atmosphere for several hours per day and on occasion for several days each month.
- (b) Unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life and property in the area in or near the City of Medford, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, from facilities operated by you.

That the aforesaid air contaminants are emitted and have been emitted from plants, facilities, companies and interests as they may appear, maintained under your direction, control, and operation or ownership.

2. That the air contaminants referred to herein are and have been a public nuisance contrary to the provisions and public policy as set out in Oregon Revised Statutes 449.760 and 449.830 and Oregon Administrative Rules 21-006 to 24-020, Chapter 334.

That the aforesaid acts are and have been a public nuisance and are contrary to and in violation of the statutes of the State of Oregon and more particularly as hereinafter set out.

(a) ORS 449.760(2):

"'Air contaminant' means a dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon, acid or particulate matter or any combination thereof."

(b) ORS 449.760(3):

"'Air pollution' means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics and of a duration which are injurious to human, plant or animal life"

or to property or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property throughout such area of the state as shall be affected thereby."

(c) ORS 449.760(4):

"'Air contamination' means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants which contribute to a condition of air pollution."

(d) ORS 449.760(5):

"'Air contamination source' means any source at, from, or by reason of which there is emitted into the atmosphere any air contaminant, regardless of who the person may be who owns or operates the building, premises or other property in, at or on which such source is located, or the facility, equipment or other property by which the emission is caused or from which the emission comes."

(e) ORS 449.765(1):

"In the interest of the public health and welfare of the people, it is declared to be the public policy of the State of Oregon:

(a) To maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air resources of the state to the end that the least possible injury should be done to human, plant or animal life or to property and to maintain public enjoyment of the state's natural resources and consistent with the economic and industrial well-being of the state."

(f) ORS 449.770:

"It is the purpose of ORS 449.760 to 449.830 and 449.850 to 449.920 to safeguard the air resources of the state by controlling or abating air pollution which exists on August 9, 1961; and preventing new air pollution, under a program which shall be consistent with the declaration of policy above stated and with ORS 449.760 to 449.830 and 449.850 to 449.920."

That, in addition, the aforesaid acts are and have been a public nuisance and are contrary to and in violation of the standards, rules and regulations of the Sanitary Authority and more particular as hereinafter set out:

1. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, section 21-006:

"(2) 'Air contaminant' means a dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon, acid or particulate matter or any combination thereof.

(3) 'Air Pollution' means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics and of a duration which are injurious to

to human, plant or animal life or to property or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property throughout the state or throughout such area of the state as shall be affected thereby.

(4) 'Air contamination' means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants which contribute to a condition of air pollution.

(5) 'Air contamination source' means any source at, from, or by reason of which there is emitted into the atmosphere any air contaminant, regardless of who the person may be who owns or operates the building, premises or other property in, at, or on which source is located, or the facility, equipment or other property by which the emission is caused or from which the emission comes.

* * *

(8) 'Ash' means the residue from the burning of any combustible material or the residue from incomplete combustion.

* * *

(21) 'Particulate matter' means discrete particles of a liquid, other than water, or a solid as distinguished from gas and vapor.

* * *

(24) 'Ringelmann Smoke Chart' means the Ringelmann Smoke Chart with instructions for use as published in August, 1955, by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

* * *

(27) "Smoke" means small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly of carbon and other combustible material and present in sufficient quantity to be observable independently of the presence of other solids."

2. Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 334, section 21-011:

"A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any hour which is:

(1) As dark or darker in shade as that designated as number 2 on the Ringelmann Chart as published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Aug., 1955, or,

(2) Of such opacity as to obscure an observers' view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in sub-section (1) of this section."

That respondent Boise Cascade Corporation has acted and is acting contrary to and in violation of the standards, rules and regulations of the Sanitary Authority, and more particularly, OAR Rules Chapter 334, section 21-011, set out in No. 2 above, and 24-020 which provides:

"No person shall use a wigwam waste burner for the incineration of other than production process wood wastes. Such wood wastes shall be transported to the burner by continuous-flow conveying methods."

(a) Respondent Boise Cascade Corporation has been and is utilizing a wigwam waste burner for the incineration of other than production process wood wastes.

(b) Respondent Boise Cascade Corporation has been and is utilizing a method other than continuous flow conveying methods to transport production wood wastes to its burner.

You are further notified that the Sanitary Authority, following the hearing above stated, and after consideration of its findings and conclusions and the evidence and testimony submitted, will consider adoption of an order within the following purview:

1. Requiring you to cease, desist and abate the air pollution or improper control practices heretofore alleged and described under terms and conditions as adduced from the testimony and evidence herein.
2. Requiring you to install and use air cleaning devices or controls which removes, reduces or renders less noxious and objectionable air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere.
3. Requiring you to conform to such other further directives, orders and determinations as may be adduced from the evidence and testimony.

The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure duly adopted by the State Sanitary Authority as contained in OAR Chapter 334, sections 31-005 to and including section 31-115, a copy of which is enclosed.

Dated this 7 day of September, 1968.

John D. Mosser
John D. Mosser, Chairman, Sanitary Authority
of the State of Oregon

ATTEST:

Kenneth H. Spies
Kenneth H. Spies, Secretary,
Sanitary Authority of the State of Oregon