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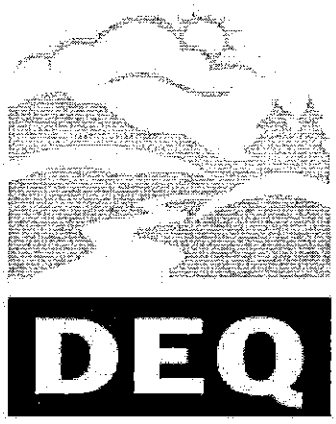
OREGON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMISSION MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality

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A G E N D A

OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

April 25, 1975

Conference Room A, Human Resources Building, 850 S.W. 35th, Corvallis, Oregon

10:00 a.m.

A. Minutes of March 28, 1975 Commission Meeting

B. March, 1975 Program Activity Report — MYLES

C. Tax Credit Applications — MYLES

D. Public Forum - This is an opportunity for any interested citizen to brief the Commission on any subject of environmental concern which is felt to warrant the Commission's attention

E. Proposed Criteria for Prioritizing Sewage Works Construction Needs for Construction Grant Purposes — SAWYER

F. Request for Variance: Cascade Locks Lumber Co., Hood River County, request permission for twice/year open burning of yard cleanup material and other non-salvageable wood wastes — BURKART

G. Request for Variance: Edward Hines Lumber Co., Bates, Grant County, request extension to operate existing boiler at Bates in non-compliance with particulate emission standards through December 31, 1975, pending completion of and transfer of operations to new sawmill at John Day — BURKART

H. Request for Authorization to Hold Public Hearing on Revisions to Rules on Subsurface Sewage and Nonwater-Carried Waste Disposal — CANNON

I. Cancellation of Hearing to Consider Adoption of Proposed Civil Penalties Schedule for Noise Control Violations

J. Washington Square Permit Modification Request (Under Indirect Source Rules) — SIMONS

K. Petition for Declaratory Ruling - Portland Chain Manufacturing Company (Two 350-ton presses near future noise sensitive property) — McSWAIN

L. Commission and Staff Discussion of Field Burning Legislation

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The Commission will breakfast and lunch at Nendel's Inn, 1550 N.W. 9th in Corvallis. Breakfast will be at 8:30 a.m. in the Blue Room, Salem

Pete

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

March 28, 1975

Pursuant to the required notice and publication, the sixty-seventh meeting of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission was called to order at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, March 28, 1975. The meeting was convened in Room 602, Multnomah County Courthouse, at 1021 S.W. 4th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Commissioners present included: Mr. B.A. McPhillips, Chairman; Dr. Morris Crothers; Dr. Grace S. Phinney; (Mrs.) Jacklyn L. Hallock; and Mr. Ronald M. Somers.

Department staff members present included Mr. Kessler R. Cannon, Director; Mr. Ronald L. Myles, Deputy Director; and three Assistant Directors: Mr. E.J. Weathersbee (Technical Programs), Mr. Kenneth H. Spies (Land Quality), Mr. Harold M. Patterson (Air Quality), and Mr. Harold L. Sawyer (Water Quality). Several additional staff members were present.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 28, 1975 COMMISSION MEETING

It was MOVED by Mrs. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Phinney and carried that the minutes of the February 28, 1975 EQC meeting be adopted as distributed.

PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT

It was MOVED by Mrs. Hallock, seconded by Dr. Phinney and carried that the Commission give confirming approval to the staff action on plans and permits for the month of February, 1975.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Directing the staff's attention to application #T-619, Chairman McPhillips inquired as to the current discharge from the Crown Zellerbach facility. Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Division, explained that the facility now discharges into the Columbia Slough but would be available for hookup on a currently planned phase of the Portland sewer system. Such hookup, he explained, could take place immediately upon installation of the sewer system. It was MOVED by Mr. Somers, seconded by Mrs. Hallock, and carried that the Department adopt the Director's recommendation to grant certificates to the five tax credit applicants on the agenda.

PROPOSED RULE-PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR PROCESSING OF AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Mr. John Kowalczyk of the Department's Northwest Regional Office noted that the proposed rule, if adopted in today's meeting, would affect the permit applications dealt with in Agenda Item E. Mr. Kowalczyk discussed the need for a rule to establish criteria for the processing of

permit applications on the basis of "complete for processing", and "commence construction," definitions. The rule, it was said, was needed to guide the Department in processing Air Contaminant Discharge Permit applications for facilities in airsheds of limited capacity. It was the staff's hope that local government officials, planning agencies, port commissions, and other responsible groups would review new potential air emission sources with the airshed limitations in mind. These parties, and not the Department, were said to have jurisdiction to consider socioeconomic desirability.

In response to inquiry by Mr. Somers, Mr. Kowalczyk opined that, absent an immediate rule, the Department might be without sufficient criteria to process current applications such as those of Pennwalt, Oregon Steel Mills, and Alumax. Mr. Kowalczyk pointed out to Dr. Phinney that the Department was without any rules which would specifically enable it to put a permit revocation clause in Air Contaminant Permits to deal with circumstances where diligent construction did not occur. Dr. Phinney noted that under the proposed rule the Department could revoke for failure to commence construction only after a hearing. Dr. Crothers agreed with the need for a rule but disagreed that the rule was needed on an emergency basis. He suggested that the word "promptly" be stricken from paragraph one and that paragraph two be deleted. He further suggested that paragraph three be amended to authorize the Director to conduct necessary hearings "in a timely fashion" to establish the priority criteria as a permanent rule of the Department. The result was a motion that the Commission find that failure to act will result in serious prejudice to the public interest for the specific reason that, without such a rule, equitable legal allocation of limited airshed capacity will be substantially impaired. The motion also provided that the Commission authorize the Director to conduct necessary hearings in a timely fashion to establish the priority criteria as a permanent rule of the Department. Responding to inquiry from Mr. Cannon and Mrs. Hallock, Mr. Kowalczyk conceded that the current permits being drafted could include a condition of revocation for failure to diligently commence construction. Mr. Kowalczyk added that he was doubtful whether such a condition could be enforced in the absence of a rule authorizing the Department to do so. Mr. Somers agreed with the need for a rule but expressed the view that concerned local government officials should be given further time to consider the impact of such a rule. He urged that, in the interim, permits being drafted should be drafted to provide for revocation for failure of diligent construction. Mr. Somers noted that it would be possible to hold a hearing, before a hearings officer if necessary, within twenty days after the requisite mailing and publication.

Mr. Roger Mellem of Multnomah County's Department of Environmental Services addressed the Commission with the County's wish that adoption of the rule be delayed in order to give the County time to consider the ramifications of the Proposed Rule and to prepare recommendations on it. Mr. Mellem noted that he was in agreement with the Commission in its desire to see the remaining airshed allocated on a wise, sound basis.

Mr. Clifford Hudsick of the Port of Portland also requested that the Commission delay action on the proposed rule for the reasons stated by Multnomah County's representative.

Mr. Cannon wished the record to show that the suggested delay would also serve the wishes of Mayor Goldschmidt of the City of Portland. The motion referred to above was seconded by Mr. Somers and carried by the Commission.

AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION-CASCADE ENERGY CO., RAINIER

Mr. John Kowalczyk presented the Director's recommendation that the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit before the Commission in its February 28, 1975 meeting be issued and that conditions be established in order for the Department to consider making future revisions in Cascade's allowable air emission rates. These conditions were that: 1) air quality deterioration limits applicable to the Rainier area not be exceeded (Federal Register, December 5, 1974, Volume 39, #235); 2) at least twelve consecutive months of plant-site meteorological data, with minimal data loss (less than 5%), be obtained for use in any revised impact modeling; 3) air quality impact models be used by Cascade in any future validated impact projections considered by the Department to give reasonably accurate projections of air quality impact in the vicinity of the plant site, particularly on the Rainier hillside; 4) sufficient tracer studies and monitoring be conducted while the plant is in operation to define actual air impact, should a controversy still exist as to the validity of the improved air impact modeling.

Mr. Somers MOVED that the permit be granted with an added condition that construction (meaning fabrication, erection, or installation of the facility) be commenced (meaning that the permittee has undertaken a continuous program of construction) no later than eighteen months from the present date. The motion was seconded by Dr. Phinney and carried.

OREGON STEEL MILLS-PROPOSED ACTION ON AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

Mr. Douglas Ober of the Department's Northwest Regional Office presented a staff report with the Director's recommendation that an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit be issued for the proposed Oregon Steel Mills expansion, subject to the applicant's meeting air emission requirements of the Department's Special Air Quality Maintenance Area Rule and the following:

1. An air permit be prepared and issued for the proposed O.S.M. expansion with air emission increases limited to a maximum 103 t/y particulate and 140 t/y SO_2.

2. A construction schedule be incorporated in the permit specifying construction to be commenced no later than 18 months after issuance of the permit or within 30 days of the date the Oregon P.U.C. lifts the present moratorium on new industrial gas commitments, whichever time occurs first.

3. The permit be considered for revocation after public hearing at any time prior to commencing construction that it appears an air permit application may have to be denied due to lack of available air emission allocations in the Portland Metro Special Air Quality Maintenance Area.

In response to Dr. Phinney's inquiry, Mr. Ober stated that emissions from the proposed expansion would not rise on a linear basis with increased production. He conceded, however, that SO_2 emissions were a problem which required further source testing at the site.

There being no one wishing to address the Commission on behalf of the permit applicant, Mr. Somers MOVED that the permit be granted as per the Director's recommendation. The motion was seconded by Dr. Crothers and carried.

PENNWALT CORPORATION PROPOSED ACTION ON AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT APPLICATION

Mr. Ober presented the Director's recommendation that the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit be issued for the proposed Pennwalt Corporation expansion, subject to the applicant's meeting of air emission requirements of the Department's Special Air Quality Maintenance Area Rule and the following:

1. An air permit be prepared and issued for the proposed Pennwalt expansion with emission increases limited to nine (9) tons per year of particulate and 127 tons per year of SO_2.

2. A construction schedule be incorporated in the permit specifying:

   a. Notification to be given to the Department by July 1, 1975 stating Pennwalt Corporation's decision relative to expanding the Portland Plant.

   b. Construction of the expansion to commence prior to November 1, 1975.

There being no one wishing to be heard on behalf of Pennwalt, Mr. Somers MOVED that the permit be granted as per the Director's recommendation. Mrs. Hallock seconded the motion and the Commission carried it.

Mr. William Hall of Tri-Met presented a status report to the Commission on the current progress and future goals of his organization. He reported that, contrary to Mr. McCarthy's projection to the Commission in October of 1974, Tri-Met had reached and exceeded its goal of a fifty percent increase in ridership by July 1, 1975. This had been accomplished, Mr. Hall reported, through good public response to the program, and through the formation of a program in alignment with what the people had requested. Last fall, Mr. Hall stated, the Tri-Met board had adopted five-year goals. These consisted of: 1) double daily ridership by 1979, 2) double percentage of downtown bus travelers, 3) better transportation alternatives for the

handicapped and elderly, 4) design of the Tri-Met system to support regional land use plans and local government planning efforts, 5) region-wide safe convenient, and efficient transit service and, 6) accomplishment of the aforestated goals with at least forty percent of the cost met from the fare box. Mr. Hall noted that, at present, in peak hours, the system was operating at 106 percent of its capacity, pointing up the urgent need for new buses. He stated that 100 buses were on order and were expected within a year. Commissioner Somers inquired of Mr. Hall as to whether or not achievement of his 1979 ridership goals would be accelerated by limited ingress and egress on the freeway. Mr. Hall responded that he was not sure what the acceleration would be but that, in his view, the people would have to begin riding the bus before there would be sufficient justification to provide exclusive lanes for buses such as that now proposed for the Banfield Freeway. Mr. Somers expressed dissatisfaction with the necessity of riding a Tri-Met bus to the downtown area in order to board a DART bus to reach the airport, noting this inconvenience resulted in increased private vehicle usage and a consonant parking problem at the airport. Mr. Hall noted that it was Tri-Met's plan, when more buses became available, to provide service to the airport from Oregon City.

Mr. Hall went on to detail the particulars of Tri-Met's plan activities with regard to the above goals. He cited the transit authority's plans to increase frequencies on lines that consistently run over capacity. He noted a need to give service to parts of the district which were in need of service. These included Clackamas County, Gresham, the new Kaiser Hospital, St. Johns, Estacada, Carver, Boring, Damascus, Gaston, Gales Creek, Banks, and Swan Island. It was contended that more people would ride the bus if awkward transfers were not required.

Plans were said to call for bus routes within one quarter mile of every home in the urban areas, and within one-half mile of every suburban home.

Mr. Hall mentioned Tri-Met's plans to install 715 shelters for the accommodation of passengers on rainy days, to provide a new system of information signs, to implement an aggressive marketing program, to provide more neighborhood park and ride lots, and to include at least five major park and ride lots in suburban communities. These would resemble the park and ride station at Beaverton, where 120 people could park, wait in a shelter, and take any of five lines in either direction. It was planned to run non-stop express service from these stations on exclusive lanes reserved for buses.

Tri-Met was hoping to increase off-peak ridership through improved service to capture riders other than the typical commuter. The board of Tri-Met, Mr. Hall stated, had approved a six part regional program for special transportation for the handicapped and elderly. Plans were said to be in the making for long range needs of the transit system. These included a new maintenance facility, a sub-station for storing buses, and street improvements. Alternative modes of transportation, such as trolley cars or monorails, were under investigation also, Hall reported.

Mr. Hall noted that, at the end of this fiscal year, the payroll tax would revert from .4% to .3%, leaving Tri-Met to face a revenue problem in nine or ten months. At the present program levels, Mr. Hall predicted, Tri-Met would run a deficit of 4.3 million dollars by the end of the next fiscal year. To accomplish the program outlined above, Mr. Hall estimated a cost of 35 million dollars more than could be raised under current taxing ordinances. The alternatives were either increased revenues through taxing measures, or major reductions in transit service. Mr. Hall stated that Tri-Met planned to conduct many public hearings in the near future to determine the presence or absence of public support for a good transit system.

Mr. Hall stressed that, without additional monies and the implementation of the new goals, it would be impossible for Tri-Met to meet its clean air goals within the EPA deadlines. In response to Mr. McPhillips' inquiry, Mr. Hall affirmed that the current legislative proposal for vehicle taxing would affect only vehicles registered within the Tri-Met district. It would be administered by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

VARIANCE REQUEST - BEAVER LUMBER CO., CLATSKANIE, OREGON

Mr. Paul Zilka of the Department's Northwest Regional Office presented the staff conclusions that Beaver Lumber Company's antiquated cedar sawmill near Clatskanie had a significant impact on the local economy, employed a wigwam burner to dispose of wood waste in a manner which was consistently in violation of the Department's opacity standards, had undertaken expensive modification of the burner without success, had no feasible alternative means of disposal, created emissions which had little environmental impact due to the location of the mill, and would be eligible to receive a variance from the Commission under the provisions of ORS 468.345. Mr. Zilka then presented the Director's recommendation that the applicant be granted a variance until March 28, 1976 under the conditions of continued operation of the wigwam burner in the "highest and best practicable" manner and submission of a written report sixty days prior to the expiration of the variance. The report would detail to the Department efforts made to reduce emissions, alternate means of disposal investigated and/or employed, and the status of the mill as related to future operation. In response to Dr. Phinney's inquiry, Mr. Zilka conceded that the company had, since 1970, continued to project a future of two to three years for the operation of the installation. Mr. Zilka opined that, as long as an adequate supply of salvage cedar logs existed to facilitate operation of the mill at a profit, the applicant would probably continue operation. Mr. McPhillips stated the mill's operation to have a history prior to 1970, a fact which he derived from his having financed the mill some years ago. Mr. McPhillips hastened to disclaim, however, any conflict of interests which would affect his ability to view the proposed variance with equanimity. Mr. Zilka, in answer to inquiry by Mr. Somers and Mr. McPhillips, pointed out that the feasibility of chipping the cedar and using it for hog fuel was impaired by the requisite substantial capital expenditure, the lack of space for the hog, the chipper, and the surge bins, and the company's inability to use more land around its plant. Mr. Somers noted that the mill was in such a remote area that its emissions were of little consequence. Particularly, it was noted, the emissions would not affect the Portland airshed.

Alluding to the 40 thousand dollars that had already been spent to improve the emissions of the wigwam burner without success, Mr. Somers inquired if the applicant had been victimized by poor technical advice. Mr. Zilka responded that the problem was the need for a fuel supply for an after burner, a need which at present was unfulfilled.

It was MOVED by Mr. Somers, seconded by Mrs. Hallock, and carried, that the Commission adopt the Director's recommendation to grant the variance.

STATUS REPORT - CURRENT DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETARY PROBLEM

At the suggestion of Mr. Somers, Mr. Cannon called upon Mr. Harold Sawyer, Director of the Department's Water Quality Division, to chronologize the events which precipitated current budget troubles. Mr. Sawyer recalled that, prior to 1969, the Department was known as the State Sanitary Authority and was a division of the State Board of Health. He stated that the 1969 Legislature had severed the Sanitary Authority from the Board of Health, renamed it the Department of Environmental Quality, and left it without any funding for administrative support services. To correct this problem, the Board of Health continued to supply the Department with services on an informal basis over the succeeding two years. It was not until 1971, Mr. Sawyer noted, that the Legislature provided the Department with funding for administrative support services.

In addition, it was recalled that the 1971 Legislature had assigned new programs to the Department and doubled its size, authorizing an increase from sixty-eight employees to one hundred and thirty-two employees.

The 1973 Legislature was said to have authorized an additional manpower increase to two hundred and seventy-seven positions, of which approximately two hundred forty-six were reported filled.

Principal new programs given to the agency by the Legislature since 1969 were listed as regulation of solid waste, subsurface sewage, and noise.

Mr. Sawyer then discussed some of the unusual happenings of 1973. Among these were the fact that the appropriations granted by the 1973 Legislature contained a line-item spending limitation by program. The budget was said to have been tied very tightly to organizational lines.

Mr. Sawyer noted that, after the 1973 session, the Department gained a new Director for the second time in two years and entered upon a major realignment effort. This realignment was accompanied by a change in the Department's accounting system, a change directed by Mr. O'Scannlain at the request of the Executive Department. It was stressed that this change in accounting occurred during the middle of the 1974 fiscal year, making it impossible for the agency to balance its books at the end of the fiscal year. Prior to this time, Mr. Sawyer recalled, the Department's accounting had been done with the Board of Health's computerized system. The requested

change was for the purpose of putting the Department's accounting system in alignment with the accounting system used by the Executive Department.

Mr. Sawyer added that the 1973 Legislative Session's election to remove considerable general funding (with the notion that it would be replaced by other sources) had a significant impact on the Department's present difficulty. Three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars was reported to have been removed with the expectancy of its replacement by increased federal air and water grants. In response to Mr. Somers' inquiry, Mr. Sawyer noted that the federal water grant was increased while the federal air grant was not increased, leaving a twenty thousand dollar shortage in that area at present. This shortage, it was reported, was not brought to the attention of the Emergency Board but was brought to the attention of the Legislature upon its reconvening. It was noted that the Special Legislative Session had finally authorized a fifty thousand dollar transfer, leaving a one hundred thousand dollar shortage of general fund support which, it was legislatively intended, would be retrieved through the motor vehicle inspection program fee system. An additional seventy thousand dollars was removed, Mr. Sawyer reported, in the hope that it could be made up through the Subsurface Sewage Disposal System fee schedule.

Mr. Sawyer turned to the Subsurface Sewage Legislation (SB 77) as a major source of the Department's quandry. The Legislature had, he said, handed the Department a January 1, 1974 deadline, after which no one could install or improve a septic tank without purchasing a permit from the Department. The supposition which proved erroneous was that within the time frame allowed the Department could have an operational permit program. He said the program was completely unfunded by the Legislature and was to be funded by the fees from the permits. This was said to have caused a dilemma whereby the Department could not initiate its program without expending revenue, and could not gain revenue without initiating the program. Monies requested by the agency to cover the "front end" costs of getting the program operational had not been forthcoming, Mr. Sawyer noted. Approximately one hundred and sixty five thousand dollars in start up costs were reported incurred after then Director O'Scannlain's election to institute the program by "borrowing" against revenues expected from the permit system.

Mr. Somers noted that perhaps, in retrospect, the Department would have been better advised to simply disregard the program until such time as appropriate funding could be obtained. This, he contended, would have created a legislative crisis wherein those proposing to improve or install septic tanks would require a permit which the Department would be unprepared to issue. Mr. Somers noted that all of this had transpired prior to the beginning of Mr. Cannon's tenure in March of 1974.

In response to Mrs. Hallock's question as to whether the Emergency Board would have had authority to authorize borrowing from other sources to initiate the program, Mr. Sawyer stated that he believed this could have been done and that at least two requests were prepared and later withdrawn at the request of legislative fiscal workers. These withdrawals

were based on uncertainty as to what dollar amounts of transfer should be sought and uncertainty flowing from the change in the Department's accounting system.

Mr. Somers noted that Mr. Stinson, a legislative fiscal officer, had told him that there was no way to settle the exact dollar figure of the agency's deficit until the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1975. Mr. Sawyer concurred in this conclusion.

Dr. Crothers wished it made clear for the interested public that the basic problem was the Department's having overspent approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in one category of funding. However, Dr. Crothers stressed, the Department had not used up its entire appropriation in another category and would be able to return to the general fund a substantial sum of the monies budgeted to it by the 1973 Legislature. Dr. Crothers pointed out that under the state budgeting system it was improper for the agency to transfer monies funded for one program to the use of another program. The Ways and Means Committee, he stated, was considering making the Department curtail activities to make up the three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, even though the Department was returning substantial sums of money allocated for other programs.

Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Somers noted that, by not filling authorized positions, the Department had eaten the inflationary costs of the last two years and saved substantial sums. Mr. Sawyer estimated savings from this category to have been approximately three hundred thousand dollars and noted that approximately three million dollars would be returned to the general fund from money appropriated to cover the net service costs of pollution control bonds.

In Mr. Somers' view, legislative refusal to permit the requested transfer of funds would result in the requirement that the agency make up the deficit through curtailment of program activities. Such a curtailment, he stressed, should be based on considered priorities and would involve problem situations. For example, he noted, increase in the sewage system permit fee would have a retarding effect on construction, an industry which the Legislature was currently trying to encourage. The funding of the vehicle emission inspection program was said to be dedicated funding, not amenable to any reduction in expenditure. To borrow from either the air or water program, Mr. Somers and Mr. Sawyer concurred, was to run the risk of losing federal matching funds in these areas, matching funds which exceeded one million dollars annually.

Mr. Somers urged the Commission and Director to set priorities in view of the possible program activity curtailment of the next biennium. Dr. Crothers stressed the need for the Commission to let the public know what services would not be performed if budgetary constraints were invoked.

Mr. McPhillips suggested that staff be directed to recommend priorities for the curtailment of activities for consideration by the Commission at its next meeting.

Mr. Somers, noting the sweeping legislative importance of the problem, suggested that the Commission seek legislative input into this decision. The question, he noted, was which legislators should be consulted.

Mr. Cannon stated that the staff had met some weeks ago to work out priorities to deal with the situation. Also, he stressed the importance of avoiding such dilemmas in the future. Henceforth, he urged, it would be imperative that the agency report to the Emergency Board any eventuality whereby lack of funding for administrative services to a program or lack of revenue from a fee schedule was causing a deficit to occur.

Mr. Somers urged that tentative priorities be drawn up as soon as possible and brought to the attention of legislators in Salem. Mr. Cannon suggested that April 10 would be a good time. Mr. Somers and the other Commissioners agreed that promptness was necessary and April 10 would be a good tentative date.

Mrs. Hallock suggested that Mr. Cannon convey to the Ways and Means Committee the possible program curtailment and the possible monetary effect of such curtailment in terms of federal grants prior to the Commission's meeting on the 10th, in order that the Ways and Means Committee could be afforded an opportunity to consider the curtailments in any action they might take prior to the tenth.

PUBLIC FORUM

Offered five minutes of the Commission's attention on any subject of relevance; no one came forward to address the Commission in the scheduled public forum.

The Honorable Neil Goldschmidt, Mayor of Portland, addressed the meeting, expressing satisfaction with the Commission's decision to delay action on the proposed rule for establishing of priority criteria for issuing Air Contaminant Discharge Permits in limited airsheds.

PUBLIC HEARING-PROPOSED RULES ON VEHICLE EMISSION CONTROL PERIODIC INSPECTION PROGRAM

Mr. Ron Householder, head of the Department's Vehicle Inspection Division, presented the staff report, summarizing as follows: Four public hearings on the Proposed Rule had previously been conducted. It was noted that the proposals under consideration called for the emission control inspection of light duty vehicles. Included were three quarter ton pickups and vans. The rules would neither apply to new vehicles nor motorcycles. They would call for no installation of pollution control equipment not originally on the vehicle model.

Mr. Householder noted that certain changes in the proposals had evolved from previous public hearings. Among these was a wording change designed to preclude used car dealers from being licensed as fleet operations. Added was a maximum pre-conditioning time at high idle in the test method section.

The rule was changed to permit installation of a late engine in an early chassis without also modifying the fuel tank system to include any evaporative control systems originally sold with the engine model year. The rules were altered to permit first-year enforcement tolerances of idle carbon monoxide limits and hydrocarbons standards. A section had been added to provide an administrative latitude for the handling of "oversight" situations which might arise and require action on an immediate basis.

The Department had declined to accept the viewpoint that subsections (3) and (4) of section 24-320 should be deleted to eliminate the requirement of inspection of the pollution control equipment during the testing procedure.

In response to inquiry by Mr. Somers, Mr. Householder pointed out that in the test procedure representations made by the vehicle owners, absent any suspicious circumstance, would normally receive credulity. This was with regard to ascertaining the age of the engine being tested.

Commissioner Somers questioned whether the Department had sufficient staff to test the requisite 550,000 vehicles in the Metropolitan Service District within the required one year time frame. Mr. Householder replied that the Department's plans included an increase of staff to meet this need. He noted that presently 22 inspectors were working for the Department. These inspectors, he added, would conduct over seventeen thousand tests during the current month.

Mr. John Vlastelicia, of the Oregon Operations Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in answer to Mr. Somers questions regarding the activities in the state of Washington, noted that the EPA does not currently promulgate Vehicle Emission Inspection Programs in Transportation Control Strategies. From this Mr. Vlastelicia inferred that no action, State or Federal, was being taken in Washington toward the implementation of such a program. Mr. Vlastelicia later clarified that EPA had initially promulgated Vehicle I & M provisions in Transportation Control Plans for more than twenty communities in the country where CO_2 violations were occurring and voluntary state/local action was inadequate; and this included Seattle and Spokane. It was said that Washington, as yet, had failed to implement the mandated programs. Mr. Vlastelicia understood that in Washington the EPA was encouraging state and local action such as that being taken by Oregon, but had not taken any enforcement procedures. Commissioner Somers recalled that he had read a United Press International article in the Oregon Journal which had reported Mr. John Biggs as apprehensive of a suit by EPA against the State of Washington for not implementing an inspection control program in the Seattle area.

Mr. Vlastelicia opined that the article was the result of a misimpression. He explained that there were alternatives for the control carbon monoxide emissions in metropolitan areas. One such alternative was said to be the Vehicle Emission Inspection Program concept. Other strategies were available. The EPA, Mr. Vlastelicia said, was urging that local authorities adopt any satisfactory alternative, be it periodic vehicle inspection or some other form of transportation control. Mr. Vlastelicia later indicated that the negotiations with Washington had not produced a compliance program to date and that EPA is now considering an enforcement decision.

Commissioner Somers noted that there was legal compulsion for the Commission to adopt measures to reduce the ambient air level of carbon monoxide.

Mr. Vlastelicia noted that EPA had promulgated Transportation Control Strategies for both Seattle and Spokane, an action which was not necessary in Portland due to local initiative. These strategies were in a state of negotiation and no enforcement action had been taken in Mr. Vlastelicia's understanding. The programs were said to have contained no Vehicle Emission Inspection provisions, having consisted of transportation control and parking restrictions. Mr. Vlastelicia added that a rider on the current EPA budget prevented implementation of the Agency's parking restriction plan prior to July 1 of 1975. He stated, however, that, in the long range picture, parking management and vehicle inspection would both be part of the overall effort to reduce carbon monoxide levels in the air.

Dr. Crothers requested that staff give a brief chronology of the events leading up to the current proposal. He added that he foresaw outcry from affected vehicle owners upon the implementation of these proposals. In answer, Mr. Householder recalled that in 1970 the Federal Clean Air Act required the EPA to set ambient air standards and required states to adopt Implementation Plans to meet them. In 1971, he added, EPA had set ambient air standards for carbon monoxide and criteria for acceptable Implementation Plans. Also in 1971, the Legislature had directed the Department of Environmental Quality to develop a periodic motor vehicle emission inspection program, a program which the Department proposed to the Commission and which the Commission considered in public hearings in Eugene, Medford, and Portland before presenting it to Governor McCall. In January of 1972, Mr. Householder stated, then Governor McCall had submitted Oregon's Implementation Plan to the EPA, a plan which contained provision for a periodic motor vehicle inspection program. Also included in this Implementation Plan were provisions for parking control and transportation strategies, such as improved mass transit.

Mrs. Hallock recalled that in the special legislative session of 1974 the session wherein the current statutes requiring a vehicle emission inspection program was adopted, it was understood by the Legislature that several alternatives existed and the Legislature chose the proposed program as the most desirable.

Mr. Somers pointed out that the provisions of ORS 468.365 to ORS 468.395, taken together, placed the Commission under legislative mandate in the matter of invoking an emission inspection program.

Commissioner Somers then turned his attention to the possibility that the Vehicle Emission Inspection Program, like the Subsurface Sewage Program, might have been insufficiently funded by the Legislature and might precipitate a problem similar to the one faced by former Director O'Scannlain with regard to the subsurface sewage permit system. Mr. Householder and Mr. Cannon explained that the voluntary program was not funded from the general fund, but was supported by funds from motor vehicle licensing. The funds were described as more than adequate to cover the costs of the voluntary program. Mr. Cannon assured the Commission that, on July 1, when the mandatory program commences and the program becomes fee supported, any deficit arising would be the subject of immediate notification to the Commission and the appropriate legislative authority. Mr. Cannon conceded that, as of July 1, 1975, the program would have no "seed" monies; but he noted that there would be an ongoing program, as had been developed through the voluntary phase with motor vehicle funds.

Dr. Crothers expressed his concern that a flood of protests upon the implementation of the mandatory program would result in the Legislature's reversal of its position. He questioned staff as to what would be the result of the elimination of the inspection program, a program which, he noted, was one of the basic elements in the overall implementation plan provision for reduction of carbon monoxide levels. Mr. Patterson addressed himself to the question, speculating that the Transportation Control Strategy would have to be revised with an eye to replacing the gains that would be lost if the Vehicle Inspection Program were relinquished. Mr. Vlastelicia noted that if the Vehicle Inspection Program was dropped and no alternative strategy to meet the overall standards was adopted, then conceivably the Environmental Protection Agency would be required to come in, hold hearings, and consider adding overlaying strategy to the remaining portion of the Implementation Plan with regard to the CO emissions. Mr. Vlastelicia cited the so-called daylight delivery ban (no downtown deliveries to businesses before 6:00 p.m.) and the possibility of limiting access to bridges, freeways, or problem areas as examples of such overlay strategy.

Mr. Somers questioned whether, in an extreme case, EPA would have authority to actually shut down a non-conforming freeway. Mr. Vlastelicia responded that the agency might have authority to do this, while noting that he did not foresee the agency undertaking such drastic measures where lesser measures would suffice. Dr. Crothers stated he would not be concerned about such a severe happenstance until an analagous enforcement procedure had taken place in New York City. Mr. Somers emphasized that the breadth of authority for enforcement was far more severe than the Emission Inspection Program in terms of potential inconvenience to the public. While it was Dr. Crothers opinion that there were those in the Legislature who wanted to repeal the program right now, Mrs. Hallock hastened to add that there were those in the Legislature who favored the program.

Mr. Patterson noted, by way of background, that in the original evolution of the transportation control strategy, a vast array of measures had been considered and found unacceptable to local citizens. The resulting Vehicle Emission Inspection Program had been agreed upon after a thorough public hearing process.

Mr. Somers stressed that, in addition to the DEQ, the Highway Division and the Department of Transportation bore some responsibility in the area of air quality. Mr. Patterson concurred in this.

Mrs. Hallock said that, as far as she could tell, the program in its voluntary stages was receiving good public acceptance. Mr. Householder concurred, noting that, despite a very cautious start up, the program had processed something on the order of fifty thousand cars. He cited the three main benefits of the voluntary program to be the opportunity for the Department to remove difficulties from its process, the opportunity for the public to get acquainted with the effects of the program on their vehicles, and the opportunity for the service industry to anticipate the initiation of the compulsive program. He stressed that the Department was a policing entity,

totally reliant upon the service industry for correction of any emissions problems. Mr. Householder noted his hope that those failing the test would take the inspection sheet with them to the garage. This sheet, he said, was the only aid that the Department could give the service industry in pinpointing defects. Mr. Householder lamented that the service industry had failed to purchase diagnostic equipment, or stock necessary pollution control parts in such degree as would be required after the compulsive program got under way. He felt that, from a business standpoint, the service industry was refusing to make the expenditures necessary until the demand was there. He hoped that the voluntary program had softened this predicament somewhat.

Mr. Cannon asked for Mr. Householder's response to a petition the Department had received in which it was expressed that the petitioners found it unfair for the Department to fail automobiles simply because factory installed pollution controls had been removed. Mr. Householder replied that cars were failed for this reason and noted that ORS 483.825 prohibited the removal or impairment of a pollution control device. Federal law, he noted, prohibited such activities by dealers. Mr. Cannon noted that the law, as enacted, negated the petitioners' contention that it is an infringement on their individual freedoms to force them to live with pollution control equipment. Mr. Householder noted that part of the disagreement arose from the fact that, without factory installed pollution control equipment, many cars could pass DEQ's test. He noted, however, that the factory installed pollution control equipment was designed to pass the EPA twenty-three minute test cycle, a cycle which consisted of testing not only at idle but at varying modes of engine operation. Mr. Householder concluded that a car with pollution equipment removed, though it might pass the DEQ test, might be an extremely high polluter at various modes of acceleration or deceleration. He also concluded that to permit removal of factory installed equipment were to relinquish all of the progress that had been made by manufacturers in abating pollution. It was staff's proposal that an under-the-hood check be made during the DEQ test for obvious removal or blockage of pollution control equipment.

Dr. Crothers, having had some rather probing questions, wished to correct any impression that he was disappointed with the program. He stated it to be a good program, one which was deserving of the Commission's support without falling back on the legislative mandate as an "excuse" for its adoption.

Dr. Phinney stated that she thought Dr. Crothers was perhaps overestimating the amount of public dissatisfaction that might result. She recalled that many similar efforts had been conducted in other areas of the country, and without any widespread or serious public outcry. At Mr. Cannon's request, Mr. Householder responded to a letter from General Motors Corporation recommending that the program be started up with the more relaxed interim standards used in the voluntary phase. The reason given by General Motors was fear that the service industry could not accommodate the reject volume, and that the result would be public resistance to the program.

Mr. Householder noted that the staff also was concerned with reject volume and its effect on the service industry, but suggested that, rather than revert to the interim standards, the Commission might elect to start the program up with a larger enforcement tolerance for the first year. The interim standards, he commented, contained imperfections whereby gross emitters among late model vehicles could pass the test. He added that reduction in the requirements for passage of the test would also result in reductions in the improvement of the air quality, the very reason for the inception of the program. In response to inquiry by Dr. Phinney, Mr. Householder stated that the staff preferred an approach of enforcement tolerance for the first year of the mandatory program, rather than an approach whereby a mere warning was given when pollution control devices had been subject to tampering or removal.

Mr. Householder explained that the federal requirements made upon manufacturers were only to reduce emissions to X number of grams per mile. They, in effect, had said, "Here is the emission limitation and the driving cycle. Meet these standards in any way you wish." The strategy used was said to have differed among differing manufacturers, resulting in some vehicles which, while able to pass the entire EPA driving cycle, produced high CO emissions at low idle. During the interim period Mr. Householder noted, it had been necessary to set this small group of vehicles aside from the rest, passing them if their emissions conformed with the manufacturers specifications at idle speed. The result, he said, was the concept of an "exempted list." This concept was problematic, in his view, both in its appearance of favoritism and in its application on the test site. Inspectors would not have to refer to a list very often, he reported, and would thus occasionally flunk a car for failure to consult the list. Moreover, these automobiles with a high manufacturer's recommended idle level CO emission, if permitted to operate without pollution abatement devices and to pass a more lenient idle level test, would be gross emitters at all modes of use. Rather than encountering these problems, Mr. Householder recommended the option of adopting an enforcement tolerance for the first year of operation.

Mr. Somers expressed concern that a major problem in gaining public acceptance of the program would be the waiting necessary for one to have one's vehicle tested. Mr. Householder responded that the voluntary program had developed an average test time of less than five minutes. He conceded, however, that at peak hours there might be waiting in line prior to the test. Mr. Householder and Mr. Somers agreed that, with 550,000 vehicles to be tested, 30% of these to be retested, and an eventual force of some eighty inspectors, the program was no small undertaking.

Mr. Robert Raser, a licensed professional engineer, addressed the Commission with his concern about the proposed program. He stressed that his stance was one of inquiry, not one of condemnation. Mr. Raser asked what the dollar figure was in terms of cost to the public per year for the mandatory program and received the reply that five thousand five hundred vehicles would have to be tested at a maximum fee of five dollars per vehicle upon passing the test. Mr. Householder added that the voluntary program had yielded statistics wherein more than half of the cars needing repair were corrected for ten dollars or less. The retest load was projected to be thirty percent.

Mr. Raser then asked what the expected improvement in air quality would be as a result of the program and received Mr. Patterson's answer that the Clean Air Implementation Plan projected a twenty percent improvement in ambient carbon monoxide content.

Noting that, in his view, there was no sound knowledge as to the cost or advantage of the proposed program, Mr. Raser cautioned that disastrous mistakes (such as the investment in catalytic purifiers) had been made on the federal level in the area of emission controls. Mr. Somers reminded him that there were gas mileage savings to be gleaned from the proper adjustment of the idle circuitry on an automobile carburetor, savings which would be a by-product of proper adjustment to pass the test. Mr. Raser noted that the federal test placed only 16% of its weight on the idle mode and that the California seven point mode test involved only 14% idle speed. He took this to be an indication that the federal government placed minimal value on measurement of idle emissions. Mr. Raser saw a conflict between this notion and the current proposal, one which he felt in the main, merely would require individuals to have the proper idle adjustment on their automobile. Mr. Somers stressed that adjustment of the idle screw was the cheapest, most efficient step in the control of vehicle emissions. Mr. Raser was apprehensive that most vehicle owners, despite the simplicity of this step, would take their automobile to a garage and have it done at an expense of ten dollars or more.

While he realized that it was infeasible to adopt a complex cycle such as the federal cycle, Mr. Raser questioned whether or not the Department should adopt at least a two mode test, one which involved testing the engine when the main carburetor circuitry was in use. Mr. Somers rejoined that repair of the main circuitry on a quadro-jet carburetor would entail a cost of at least a hundred and twenty five dollars, and asked Mr. Raser to consider the potential financial burden on vehicle owners from the need for such vehicle repairs. Mr. Raser acknowledged the potential financial impact but stressed that elimination of the most substantial carbon monoxide source would be the result of requiring main circuitry adjustment. Mr. Somers disagreed, recalling that expert testimony had indicated that, in downtown driving conditions, the average engine was at idle speed some 40% of the time. From this he concluded that idle speed was a significant factor in the overall CO emission problem. Mr. Raser reiterated his apprehension that the program, in terms of cost/benefit, might be too simple; lamented the program's failure to test for smoke emission at other than idle speeds; and urged the Commission to inform EPA and the Legislature if the mandated program was not sufficient. He agreed to submit to the Commission a written summary of his remarks.

Mr. Richard Deering was concerned that conflicting statistics, taken as a whole, did not support the conclusion that the automobile was contributing to pollution. He noted that he had read of an experience in the eastern part of the country wherein almost all of the people failed emission tests and were required to have their vehicles brought up to standard at a cost of thirty to fifty dollars apiece. It was ironic to Mr. Deering that the people were required to purchase pollution control equipment along with

the purchase of new automobiles only to turn around a year later and get expensive repairs because the devices had failed. Mr. Deering saw the discussion of pollution control as so much political rhetoric whose purpose was, through conspiracy, to gain political power and destroy America by stopping her transportation, tying up her bridges, closing her highways, and halting her train transport. Rather than requiring pollution control equipment, he thought the correct approach would be to legislatively require higher gas mileage from vehicles. He lamented the circumstance whereby he might be hauled into court on a misdemeanor charge and given a criminal record because of failure to care for his automobile. In support of his contention that this conspiracy existed, Mr. Deering alluded to the gas shortage of a year ago, a condition which he felt was contrived. He noted that in Europe, in his understanding, a saving of one-third was effectuated through the re-refining of used oil. This practice he felt was deterred by the United States Government through taxing devices. Dr. Crothers suggested that Mr. Deering might be exercising too much latitude in the subject matter of his address, reminding him that vehicle emissions were under discussion, not taxes or oil supplies. Mr. Deering concluded his remarks with a warning to the Commission that their freedoms as well as his were threatened by the conspiracy and an exhortation for abolition of the DEQ.

Mr. Somers, noting that no specific proposals for amendment of the Proposed Rules had been heard in addition to those already considered by staff, MOVED that the Proposed Rules be adopted as recommended by the Director. His motion was seconded by Mrs. Hallock and carried.

Mr. Somers assured Mr. Deering of his empathy with Mr. Deering's apprehension of encroaching government, but reminded him that this was a matter to be addressed to the Legislature, not the Commission.

RESOLUTION-ACQUISITION OF ALKALI LAKE SITE

Mr. Pat Wicks of the Department's Land Quality Division presented the Director's recommendation that the Commission adopt the Resolution for Acquisition of Alkali Lake Site and instruct the Department to dispose of the waste on the site and recover the costs of disposal from the principles of Chem-Waste.

Mrs. Hallock expressed the view that, given the Department's budgetary problems, the correct approach would be to instruct the Director to inform Senator Heard and the members of the Ways and Means Committee that the Commission was ready to move on this project but would await initiative from the Legislature.

Mr. Somers noted that to require legislative direction were to require enactment of a statute, an action which would place the Commission in a poor bargaining position. He and Mrs. Hallock agreed that legislative approval should be sought on a less formal basis. Mr. Somers stated his willingness to second a motion that Ways and Means Committee members be asked for approval on an informal basis.

PROPOSED RULES ON OPEN BURNING

Mr. Somers, in light of the fact that the Legislature and the Governor's Office were currently considering comprehensive legislation in the area of open burning in general, MOVED that Section 23.040(5)(a-d) be adopted along with the appropriate definitions in the Proposed Rule and that the adopted Section replace Section 28.015 of the current rules. This it was thought, would allow burning of domestic waste in spring cleanup activities and, at the same time, avoid any confusion which might result from action on the entire proposal in a manner inconsistent with the way the Legislature might choose to move. Mrs. Hallock, noting that the Governor's Office was about to recommend a bill dealing with land clearing, field burning, slash burning, and other aspects of the problem seconded the motion. It was then carried.

RESOLUTION-ACQUISITION OF ALKALI LAKE SITE (CONTINUATION)

Mr. George Ward addressed the Commission on this subject. Mr. Somers explained to him that it had been a fiscal dilemma which prompted the Commission's action to delay this resolution earlier in the day. Mr. Ward understood. He told the Commission of West Con, Inc. from Twin Falls, Idaho. This Corporation was said to have acquired an abandoned Titan missile site near Twin Falls, Idaho which had subsequently been cleared by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Idaho authorities for the dumping of all but nuclear waste and nerve gases. Consequently, Mr. Ward reported, West Con, Inc. was ready to enter into a bonded contract for complete removal of wastes at the Alkali Lake site, contingent upon obtaining clearance from the Department of Transportation for the transportation of the waste materials. Mr. Ward noted that his investigation had revealed West Con to be an experienced firm which would be able to perform under the terms of any such contract. The firm, he added, had been involved and would continue to be involved in land use research, investigating the long term possibilities of returning chemical waste to the soil. The Titan missile site was offered as a potential long-term storage site which could accommodate the needs of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. With regard to the Alkali Lake site, Mr. Ward reported West Con as in a position to contractually guarantee that the site would be left free of all traces of waste deposition with the exception of materials previously leeched into the soil.

Mr. Somers asked Mr. Ward what could be done about the soil contaminated at the site. Mr. Ward reported that a soil agronomist, Mr. Tom Hinsley, had conducted studies which were in need of further elaboration, but which tentatively indicated that the introduction of sludge, combined with the existing bacteria in the soil, could neutralize to a great extent the damage which had been done. West Con was reported to be in favor of continued study of this possibility.

Mr. Somers asked if Mr. Ward could supply the Commission and the Department with names and banking connections in order that West Con's financial solidarity could be investigated. Mr. Ward agreed that this should be done, noting that his investigation had only been into the technical proficiency of the firm. Mr. Somers thought a financial investigation was particularly warranted in light of the history of the present problem at Alkali Lake site, a history which had involved financial breakdown of the previous site occupant. Mr. Somers expressed interest also in learning of the proposed charges for use of West Con's dumping facility in general.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

of EQC

March 28, 1975

APPENDIX A

Water Quality Control - Water Quality Division (21)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-7-75	Springfield	S. 42nd St. San. Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-13-75	Hermiston	San. Sewer Projects S-3, S-4, S-5, S-6	Prov. Approval
2-13-75	Hermiston	Underwood Add. San. Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-14-75	Winchester Bay	C.O. #2 STP Project	Approved
2-14-75	Winston	Winston Shopping Center Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-14-75	BCVSA	Patio Village Subdn. Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-14-75	USA (Beaverton)	Cresmoor Lift Station By-pass	Prov. Approval
2-18-75	Metolius	C.O. #2 STP Contract	Approved
2-18-75	Rufus	C.O. #1 & #2 STP Contract	Approved
2-18-75	Wood Village	C.O. #4 thru #17 Int. Contract	Approved
2-19-75	Mult. County	Iverness STP - Sludge, Rec. Fac.	Prov. Approval
2-19-75	Corvallis	Mason Place Sewer Lateral	Prov. Approval
2-19-75	NTCSA	Sch. 1 - 3 C.O.; Sch. II - 2 C.O.	Approved
2-20-75	Salem (Willow Lake)	Addendum #1 - Sludge Truck Contr.	Approved
2-20-75	Winchester Bay	C.O. #1 STP Contract & C.O. #1 - Sewer Contract	Approved
2-20-75	Grants Pass	C.O. Nos. 1 - 10 STP Contract	Approved
2-21-75	Mult. County	Iverness Int. Unit 6-A	Prov. Approval
2-21-75	Reedsport	Reedsport Real Estate Prop. Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-21-75	Harbor S.D.	Sewerage System	Prov. Approval
2-24-75	Bend	St. Charles Hosp. San. Sewer	Prov. Approval
2-25-75	Rogue River	Cedar Rogue Apts. - Sewage Hold. Facilities	Prov. Approval

Water Quality Control - Water Quality Division - Industrial Projects (2)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-13-75	Bend	Brooks Scanlon, Bend Log Handling Plan	Approved
2-25-75	Gardiner	International Paper, Glue Re-circulation Facilities	Approved

Water Quality Control - Northwest Region (13)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-13-75	Portland	Central County San. Serv. Dist. - Revised - Argay Sq. N.E. 122nd S. of Sandy Blvd. - San. Sewere	Approved
2-19-75	Dayton	Palmer Add. San. Sewer System	Approved
2-19-75	Aloha	USA - Mathis-Sq. San. Sewers	Approved
2-19-75	Aloha	USA - Dinehanian-San. Sewer Ext.	Approved
2-19-75	Lake Oswego	Lake Grove Pharmacy-San. Sewer	Approved

Air Quality Control - Air Quality Division (cont.)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-10-75	Huntington	Ore. Portland Cement Prelim. plans for instal. of electrostatic precipitator for kiln #2	Approved
2-14-75	Baker	Baker Ready Mix-Plans for up-grading wer scrubber	Approved
2-18-75	Dillard	Ten Mile School boiler insta.	Approved
2-19-75	Roseburg	Umpqua Dairy Prod. Co. Boiler Ins.	Approved
2-27-75	Gardiner	International Paper Co. Alterna-tive non-condensible gas incinerator	Prov. Approval
2-27-75	Gardiner	International Paper Co. Lime Kiln scrubber	Prov. Approval
2-28-75	Gardiner	International Paper Co. Baghouse	Approved

Air Quality Control - Northwest Region (6)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-1-75	Portland	Cargill, Inc. Control of barge unloading & ship loading facilities	Approved
2-13-75	Portland	Chevron Asphalt Co. Crude oil storage tank	Approved
2-13-75	Portland	Martin Marietta Control of alumina loading into railroad cars	Approved
2-14-75	Portland	Georgia Pacific-Linnton-wood chip handling facilities-Replacement of pneumatic system	Approved
2-19-75	Portland	McCall Oil Co. 270,000 bbl. #6 fuel	Approved
2-26-75	Portland	Rhodia Chipman Div. Expanding formulation Facilities	Approved

Land Quality - Solid Waste Management Division (3)

Date	Location	Project	Action
2-25-75	Clatskanie	Chris Nielsen	Permit Issued
2-27-75	Portland	Macadam Processing Cntr. Trans-fer Station	Permit Issued
2-75	Yamhill	Fort Hill Lumber	Permit Issued

Robert W. Straub
GOVERNOR

B. A. McPHILLIPS
Chairman, McMinnville

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET • PORTLAND, ORE. 97205 • Telephone (503) 229-5696

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item B, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

March 1975 Program Activity Report

During the month of March, staff action on plans and permits was as follows:

WATER QUALITY

1. Domestic Sewage - 99

WATER QUALITY DIVISION - 60 (see Attachment One)

Approval was given to 8 plans.

Conditional Approval was given to 16 plans.

Issued were 23 NPDES Permits.

Pending are 13 plans.

NORTHWEST REGION - 39 (see Attachment Two)

Approval was given to 18 plans.

Forwarded to the Land Quality Division was 1 plan.

Issued were 8 NPDES Permits.

Pending are 12 permit applications

Contains
Recycled
Materials

2. Industrial Waste - 186

WATER QUALITY DIVISION - 87 (see Attachment Three)

Approval was given to 2 plans.

Issued were 82 NPDES Permits and 1 State Permit.

Pending are 2 plans.

NORTHWEST REGION - 99 (see Attachment Four)

Approval was given to 3 plans and 30 permits.

Pending are 5 plans and 61 permit applications.

AIR QUALITY

Total of reported actions - 739

AIR QUALITY DIVISION - 284 (see Attachment Five)

Approval was given to 2 Indirect Source plans and 5 Stationary Source plans.

Conditional Approval was given to 2 Stationary Source plans.

Issued were 36 Industrial Source permits.

Pending are 1 Indirect Source plan, 8 Stationary Source plans, 6 Indirect Source permit applications, and 224 Industrial Source permit applications.

NORTHWEST REGION - 455 (see Attachment Six)

Approval was given to 4 Stationary Source plans.

Issued were 9 permits.

Pending are 17 Stationary Source plans and 425 permit applications.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Total of reported actions - 139

LAND QUALITY DIVISION - 126 (see Attachment Seven)

Approval was given to 1 General Refuse plan and 1 amended General Refuse plan.

Conditional Approval was given to 1 General Refuse plan.

Issued were 5 permits and 1 amended permit.

Pending are 102 temporary permits, 4 renewal applications, 2 new site applications, and 9 plans.

NORTHWEST REGION - 13 (see Attachment Eight)

Approval was given to 2 General Refuse plans.

Issued was 1 Demolition Solid Wast Disposal permit.

Pending are applications for 5 General Refuse facilities, 3 Demolition Solid Waste Disposal facilities, and 2 Industrial Solid Waste Disposal facilities.

RECOMMENDATION

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission give confirming approval to the staff action on plans and permits for the month of March, 1975.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

Water Quality Plan Action

Month of March, 1975

Attachment One

Water Quality Control Division

Municipal Sewerage Projects:

(Plan Actions Completed - 26)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Tillamook	Cloverdale S. D. - 410 PE STP & Collection System including effluent filtration and disinfection	3-5-75	Prov. Approval
Tillamook	Bay City - Revised change order B-8 STP project	3-6-75	Approved
Jackson	Medford - Blackstone Subdivision Sewers	3-6-75	Prov. Approval
Grant	Prairie City - South Side Interceptor Sewer	3-7-75	Prov. Approval
Marion	Marion County - Labish Village Sewerage System	3-7-75	Prov. Approval
Clatsop	Warrenton - C.O. #3 East Warrenton Int.	3-7-75	Approved
Coos	North Bend - Holy Redeemer Subdivision Sewers	3-7-75	Prov. Approval
Coos	Eastside - C.O. #3 & 4 Pump Station Constr.	3-10-75	Approved
Tillamook	NTCSA - C.O. A-2 Sch. II & C.O. B-9 Sch. IV	3-10-75	Approved
Umatilla	Hermiston - Underwood Addn. Sewers (revised plans)	3-11-75	Prov. Approval
Multnomah	Multnomah County - Inverness Int. Units 6B & 6C	3-14-75	Prov. Approval
Clackamas	Milwaukie - C.O. #5, Milwaukie Int. Sewer Sch. I	3-18-75	Approved
Yamhill	Lafayette - C.O. #1, STP project	3-18-75	Approved
Coos	Eastside - C.O. #5, Pump STP Constr. STP 8.78 AC Lagoon	3-20-75	Approved
Jefferson	Culver - Sewers & STP	3-21-75	Prov. Approval
Jackson	BCVSA - C.O. #1 South Medford trunk	3-24-75	Approved
Washington	USA (Aloha) - 5 Equipment Bid Packages for the Phase III Aloha STP interm improvements	3-27-75	Prov. Approval
Clackamas	Clackamas S. D. #1 - Phase IV Interceptors	3-27-75	Prov. Approval
Clackamas	Lake Oswego - "G" Ave. Sewer Extension	3-27-75	Prov. Approval
Lincoln	Newport - Embarcadero Sewers	3-28-75	Prov. Approval
Harney	Hines - Chlorination & P.S. Modifications	3-31-75	Prov. Approval
Union	LaGrande - Reynolds Safety Rest Area Sewer	3-28-75	Prov. Approval
Douglas	North Umpqua S. D. - Main A & Lateral A-8.5 sewer extensions	3-31-75	Prov. Approval
Marion	Salem (Willow Lake) - Revised Sludge Hauling Vehicle Contract documents	3-31-75	Prov. Approval

Water Quality Permit Action

Month of March 1975

Water Quality Control Division

Municipal Sources:

Permits Issued - 23 NPDES

Location	Source		Date of Action	Action
Washington	Ramada Inns (Tualatin)	OR-002839-8	3-6-75	NPDES Issued
Josephine	City of Grants Pass	OR-002884-3	3-6-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	City of Eugene	OR-002620-4	3-7-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	Springfield Utility Bd.	OR-002632-8	3-7-75	NPDES Issued
Washington	City of Tualatin	OR-002864-9	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Panavista Imp. Dist.	OR-002896-7	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Taho Development Co. (Neskowin Lodge)	OR-002696-4	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Happy Valley Homes, Inc. (Happy Valley Mobile Park)	OR-002894-1	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Linn	Millersburg School District #32	OR-002806-1	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Benton	Riverview Heights Subd.	OR-002887-8	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Lincoln	Pixieland Corporation	OR-002710-3	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	City of Myrtle Creek (Sewage Treatment Plant)	OR-002866-5	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Curry	Port Orford-Langlois (Pacific High School)	OR-002871-1	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Klamath	South Suburban S.D.	OR-002387-6	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Marion	City of Salem (Willow)	OR-002640-9	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Washington	USA (Somerset West)	OR-002812-6	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Washington	USA (Oak Hills)	OR-002741-3	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	City of Roseburg	OR-002258-6	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Gov't Camp S. D.	OR-002779-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Linn	City of Albany	OR-002880-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	City of Winston	OR-002033-8	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Douglas High School	OR-002618-2	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Green Sanitary Dist.	OR-002879-7	3-31-75	NPDES Issued

Water Quality Plan Action

Month of March, 1975

(Actions Pending - 13)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Baker	Huntington - Disinfection Facilities	1-16-75	Revision required by letter (Dated January 27, 1975).
Curry	Harbor S. D. - Holly Lane Sewer	2-4-75	Held pending construction at Harbor S. D. System Response (Dated February 19, 1975).
Douglas	Spendthrift Mobile Park STP	2-14-75	Under review
Clackamas	Sandy - Preliminary plans for sludge equipment.	2-14-75	Under review
Marion	Salem - Iron Wood Estates Sanitary Sewers	3-21-75	Under review
Multnomah	Portland - N. E. 1st Avenue & N. E. Multnomah St. Sanitary Sewer	3-26-75	Under review
Lane	Veneta - Sewage Lagoon Expansion	3-24-75	Under review
Marion	Salem - Cross St. Sanitary Sewer Replacement	3-25-75	Under review
Marion	Salem - Fairway Ave. Apartments Sanitary Sewer	3-26-75	Under review
Marion	Woodburn - West Hayes St. Sanitary Sewer	3-26-75	Under review
Jefferson	Metolius - Lift Station	3-31-75	Under review
Lane	Oakridge -	3-31-75	Under review
Benton	Adair County Park Sanitary Sewers	3-31-75	Under review

Water Plan Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

Municipal Sewerage Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 18)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Tillamook	Garibaldi-Polly Ann Park - Sanitary Sewer	3/4/75	Approved
Clackamas	Oregon City-Library Road Sanitary Sewer.	3/4/75	Approved
Marion	Keizer-Sanitary District (Willow) West of Mistletoe - Loop sanitary sewer.	3/5/75	Approved
Washington	Somerset West (USA)-Rock Creek No. 10 - Sanitary sewer.	3/5/75	Approved
Marion	Mt. Angel-Cherry Street sanitary sewer.	3/7/75	Approved
Washington	Forest Grove-4th Avenue - L.I.D. No. 4 - Sanitary sewer.	3/7/75	Approved
Washington	Metzger (USA)-Argent Subdivision Sanitary sewer.	3/7/75	Approved
Yamhill	Dayton-Palmer Addition - Sanitary sewer - Addendum No. 1.	3/11/75	Approved
Marion	Salem (Wallace) Hope Avenue - Sanitary sewer.	3/11/75	Approved
Clackamas	Oregon City-Revised Library Road Sanitary sewer.	3/12/75	Approved
Multnomah	Wood Village-West Coast sanitary sewers - Schedule 2.	3/14/75	Approved
Yamhill	Dundee-Locust & 8th Streets - Sanitary sewer.	3/17/75	Approved
Marion	East Salem-Sewage and Drainage District No. 1(Willow) - Village East sanitary sewer system.	3/18/75	Approved
Washington	Aloha (USA)-Tom Moyer Enterprises Sanitary sewer system.	3/18/75	Approved
Clackamas	Lake Oswego-CID 165, G Avenue - Sanitary sewer extension.	3/27/75	Approved
Marion	Salem(Willow)-Hickory Street between Industrial Way & Val Park Road - Sanitary sewer system.	3/18/75	Approved
Marion	Salem(Willow)-Columbia Mill Work sanitary sewer - Near Anunsen Street and Salem Industrial Park.	3/24/75	Approved
Clackamas	Gladstone-Bill Morrow Development - Sanitary sewer.	3/19/75	Approved

(Plan Action Pending - 1)

Location	Source	Date Received	Status
Tillamook	Sand Lake Camp Ground-U.S.D.A. Forest Service - Proposal to install sand filtration unit, chlorinator, and subsurface sewage disposal field.	3/12/75	Referred to L.Q.D.

Industrial Waste Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 3)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Multnomah	Portland-Pennwalt Corp. - Outfall & Diffuser System Plans.	3/75	Approved
Clatsop	Astoria-Union Oil - Separator Facilities	3/17/75	Approved
Multnomah	Portland-Halton Tractor Corporation - Oil Water Separator Facilities.	3/12/75	Approved

(Plan Action Pending - 5)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Washington	Aloha-Intel Fab.IV Neutralization System (USA)	12/5/74	Received requested additional info. Tentative approval date 4/24/75.
Clackamas	Wilsonville-Joe Bernert Towing Company Gravel Plant - Recycling water and operation modification.	1/15/75	Requested submission of revised plans. Scheduled for receipt and evaluation in May 1975.
Clatsop	Astoria-Barbey Packing Company Wastewater screening process.	2/75	Requested information on flows and location of discharge.
Clackamas	Oregon City-Publishers Paper - Repulping and de-inking facilities	3/13/75	Tentative scheduled for approval in April
Clatsop	Gnat Creek Hatchery- Settling pond.	3/10/75	Tentative scheduled for approval in April.

Water Quality Permit Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

Municipal Sources

(Permits Issued - 8 NPDES; 0 State*)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Clackamas	Happy Valley Mobile Homes	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Washington	Oak Hills - USA	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-Panavista Home Imp. Dist.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Washington	Tualatin-Ramada Inn	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Washington	Somerset West - USA.	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Washington	Tualatin, City of	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Marion	Salem, City of - Willow Lake	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Neskowin - Taho Development	3/13/75	NPDES Issued

(Applications Pending - 12 NPDES and State*)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status
Tillamook	Pacific City S.D.	(No application)		No system installed.
Tillamook	Netarts-Oceanside	(No application)		No system installed.
Clatsop	Hammond	-	-	No system installed, awaiting Clatsop Plains Study.
Clatsop	Westport-Wauna	-	-	No System Installed.
Clatsop	Sundown San. Dist.	-	-	District under civil penalty. Permit will be drafted when this is resolved.
Yamhill	Sheridan-The Delphian Foundation	1/9/75	-	Expected issuance in May 1975
Marion	Mt. Angel	-	-	Expected issuance in April 1975.
Clackamas	Mt. Hood Golf Course	-	-	Expected issuance in April 1975.
Clackamas	Clackamas-Oak Acres Mobile Home Park	-	-	Expected issuance in May 1975.
Clackamas	Government Camp S.D.	-	-	Awaiting EPA approval, expected issuance in April 1975.
Clackamas	River Village Mobile Homes	-	-	On public notice until 4/7/75, will be issued in May.
Washington	Durham-USA	-	-	On public notice, expected issuance in April 1975.

Water Quality Permit Action

Month of March 1975

Water Quality Control Division

Industrial Sources:

Permits Issued - 82 NPDES; 1 State

Location	Source		Date of Action	Action
Multnomah	Texaco (Portland)	OR-000175-9	3-6-75	NPDES Issued
Columbia	Anadromous, Inc.	OR-002808-8	3-6-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Nordic Veneers, (Diamond Lake Blvd. Plant)	OR-002881-9	3-6-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Hanna Nickel Smelting	OR-000162-7	3-7-75	NPDES Issued
Linn	C-Z - Lebanon Mill	OR-000081-7	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Peterson Seafoods	OR-000169-4	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Point Adams Packing	OR-002367-1	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Curry	Tom Lazio Fish Company (Chetco Harbor Plant)	OR-002796-1	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Smith's Pacific Shrimp (Garibaldi)	OR-000203-8	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Rock Creek S & G	OR-002110-5	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Estacada Rock Prod.	OR-002128-8	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	PGE (Station L)	OR-002704-9	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Polk	Franklin Equip. (Sweed Division)	OR-002888-6	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Yamhill	Westnut Incorporation	OR-002889-4	3-11-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	McCormick & Baxter	OR-000003-5	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Marion	PP&L (Mill City Plant)	OR-000054-0	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	Brand S Corp. (Five Rivers Plant)	OR-000147-3	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Marion	Dole Company (Castle & Cooke Foods)	OR-000153-8	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Joe Bernert Towing	OR-000173-2	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Warrenton Crab, Inc.	OR-000193-7	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	American Can Co. (Plant #106 - Astoria)	OR-002797-9	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Mobil Oil Corp. (St. Helens Rd. Plant)	OR-000113-9	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Northwest Natl. Gas (St. Helens Rd. Facility)	OR-000116-3	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	NuWay Oil Company	OR-002890-8	3-13-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Willamette Egg Farms Non-discharge facility	OR-002670-1	3-5-75	State Issued
Linn	Lester Shingle Co.	OR-002661-1	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Benton	Alsea Lumber Company	OR-002898-3	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Lincoln	Bumble Bee Seafoods (Newport Plant)	OR-000013-2	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Lincoln	New England Fish Co. (Newport Plant)	OR-000038-8	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Lincoln	Point Adams Packing	OR-000087-6	3-17-75	NPDES Issued

Location	Source		Date of Action	Action
Douglas	City of Myrtle Creek (Water Treatment & Filtration)	OR-002886-0	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Georgia-Pacific Corp. (Johnson Log Pond Operation)	OR-002863-1	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Curry	U. S. Plywood (Gold Beach Division)	OR-000182-1	3-17-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	Eugene Water & Elect. (Hayden Bridge Filtration Plant)	OR-000064-7	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Phillips Petroleum Co.	OR-000191-1	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Benton	I. P. Miller Lumber	OR-002131-8	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	J. H. Baxter & Co.	OR-002191-1	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Coos Bay Timer Oper. (Kenstone Quarry Operations)	OR-002312-4	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Coos Bay Timber Oper. (Kenrock Quarry)	OR-002314-1	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Benton	Hull-Oakes Lumber Co.	OR-002849-5	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Josephine	Grants Pass I. D.	OR-002875-4	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Louisiana-Pacific	OR-002134-2	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Washington	Forest Grove Lumber	OR-002163-6	3-18-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Union Seafoods, Inc.	OR-000112-1	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Pacific Shrimp. Inc.	OR-000072-8	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Bumble Bee Seafoods (Hanthorne Cold Storage)	OR-000165-1	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Ocean Foods of Astoria	OR-000192-2	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	New England Fish Co. (Warrenton Plant)	OR-000037-0	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Bumble Bee Seafoods (Elmore Cannery)	OR-000164-3	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria Seafoods Co.	OR-000151-1	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Barbey Packing Corp.	OR-000194-5	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Dravon Medical, Inc.	OR-002853-3	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Lincoln	Fish Comm. of Oregon (Siletz River Salmon Hatchery)	OR-002715-4	3-25-75	NPDES Issued
Lane	The Murphy Co. (Florence Division)	OR-000212-7	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Curry	Fish Comm. of Oregon (Elk River Salmon Hatchery)	OR-002713-8	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Oregon Wildlife Comm. (Rock Creek Hatchery)	OR-002775-8	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Jackson	Oregon Wildlife Comm. (Cole M. Rivers Hatchery)	OR-002773-1	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Oregon Wildlife Comm. (Bandon Fish Hatchery)	OR-002772-3	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Jackson	Oregon Wildlife Comm. (Butte Falls Hatchery)	OR-002758-8	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Linn	Teledyne Wah Chang (Albany)	OR-000111-2	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Josephine	City of Grants Pass (Water Treatment Plant)	OR-002090-7	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Alpenrose Dairy	OR-002137-7	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	City of Sutherlin (Cooper Cr. Water Filtration Plant)	OR-002897-5	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	City of Sutherlin (Nonpareil Water Filtration Plant)	OR-002248-9	3-26-75	NPDES Issued

Location	Source		Date of Action	Action
Douglas	Oregon Water Corp. (Oakland Filter Plant)	OR-002867-3	3-26-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Fish Comm. of Oregon (Bonneville Salmon Hatchery)	OR-000222-4	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Owens-Illinois, Inc.	OR-000189-9	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Samuels Lumber Co.	OR-002228-4	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Miami Shingle & Shake	OR-002708-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Georgia Pacific Corp. (Linnton Woodchip Facility)	OR-000223-2	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Coos Bay-North Bend WB (Pony Creek Treatment Plant)	OR-002315-9	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Polk	Boise Cascade (Valsetz)	OR-000060-4	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Columbia	Boise Cascade Corp. (St. Helens Sawmill & Green Veneer)	OR-002733-2	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Polk	Boise Cascade Corp. (Independence Plywood Division)	OR-000059-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Linn	Willamette Ind., Inc. (Duraflake Company)	OR-000042-6	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Owyhee	South Board of Control (Owyhee Project)	OR-002672-7	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Columbia	Multnomah Plywood Corp.	OR-000155-4	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Pacific Carbide & Alloys	OR-000126-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Fibreboard Corp. (Round Prairie Operations)	OR-002302-7	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Coos	Hallmark Fisheries	OR-000200-3	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Jackson	M. C. Lininger & Sons (Ashland Operations)	OR-002902-5	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Douglas	Herbert Lumber Company	OR-002904-1	3-31-75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Olaf M. Oja Lumber Co.	OR-002915-7	3-31-75	NPDES Issued

Water Quality Plan Action

Month of March 1975

Industrial Waste Projects

(Plan Actions Completed - 2)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Douglas	I. P. Gardiner, Veneer Dryer Water Recycler	3/13/75	Approved
Clatsop	Union Oil, Astoria Terminal	3/10/75	Approved

(Action Pending - 2)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Lincoln	Georgia Pacific, Toledo		Approval Pending
Clatsop	Gnat Creek, Oregon Wildlife Waste Treatment Facilities	3/24/75	Approval Pending

(Plan Action Pending - 1)

Location	Source	Date Received	Status
Tillamook	Sand Lake Camp Ground-U.S.D.A. Forest Service - Proposal to install sand filtration unit, chlorinator, and subsurface sewage disposal field.	3/12/75	Referred to L.Q.D.

Industrial Waste Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 3)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Multnomah	Portland-Pennwalt Corp. - Outfall & Diffuser System Plans.	3/75	Approved
Clatsop	Astoria-Union Oil - Separator Facilities	3/17/75	Approved
Multnomah	Portland-Halton Tractor Corporation - Oil Water Separator Facilities.	3/12/75	Approved

(Plan Action Pending - 5)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Washington	Aloha-Intel Fab.IV Neutralization System (USA)	12/5/74	Received requested additional info. Tentative approval date 4/24/75.
Clackamas	Wilsonville-Joe Bernert Towing Company Gravel Plant - Recycling water and operation modification.	1/15/75	Requested submission of revised plans. Scheduled for receipt and evaluation in May 1975.
Clatsop	Astoria-Barbey Packing Company Wastewater screening process.	2/75	Requested information on flows and location of discharge.
Clackamas	Oregon City-Publishers Paper - Repulping and de-inking facilities	3/13/75	Tentative scheduled for approval in April
Clatsop	Gnat Creek Hatchery- Settling pond.	3/10/75	Tentative scheduled for approval in April.

Attachment Four

Northwestr Region - Water Quality

Industrial Sources

(Permits Issued - 30 NPDES; 0 State*)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Washington	Forest Grove-Forest Grove Lumber - Sawmill.	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Wilsonville - Joe Bernert Towing Sand & Gravel.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-Northwest Natural Gas - Terminal	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-Phillips Petroleum - Terminal	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Estacada-Estacada Rock Products - Sand and Gravel.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-Nuway Oil - Oil reclamation plant.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-PGE-L Station - Power generation plant.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Multnomah	Portland-McCormack & Baxter Creosoting Plant.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Columbia	Columbia City-Anadromous Fish Hatchery	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Clackamas	Clackamas-Dravon Medical - Sterilization Laboratory	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Astoria Seafood - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Barbey Packing - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Bumble Bee, Hawthorne Plant - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Bumble Bee, Elmore Plant - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Ocean Foods of Astoria - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Tillamook-Louisiana Pacific - Plywood plant.	3/18/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Warrenton-Pacific Shrimp - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Tillamook	Garibaldi-Smith's Pacific Shrimp Fish processor.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Warrenton-New England Fish - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Warrenton-Warrenton Crab - Fish processor.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Polk	Independence-Franklin Sweed - Equipment Company.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Marion	Mill City-Pacific Power & Light - Water treatment plant.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-Union Seafoods - Fish processor.	3/25/75	NPDES Issued
Yamhill	Dundee-Westnut, Inc. - Nut processor.	3/11/75	NPDES Issued
Clatsop	Astoria-American Can Co. - Can producer.	3/13/75	NPDES Issued

(Applications Pending - 61 NPDES; 0 State*)

(3 New Sources - See list below)

(58 Existing Sources - See footnote 1/)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Action
Multnomah	Portland-Columbia Independent Refinery - Oil refinery.	-	12/23/74	On public notice, expected issuance in May.
Columbia	Rainier-Cascade Energy - Oil refinery.	-	12/31/74	On public notice, expected issuance in May.
Columbia	Columbia City-Charter Oil - Oil refinery	-	12/14/74	On public notice, expected issuance in May.

1/ Footnote:

The 58 remaining applications are for existing sources that are operating on automatic extensions of existing permits or temporary permits. The majority of these permits are drafted and awaiting review and approvals with the expected issuance to be prior to June 30, 1975.

Air Quality Plan Action

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Indirect Sources:

Plan Action Completed - 3

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Multnomah	Argay Square 149 space shopping center	3/25/75	Review completed . Permit to be issued 4/25/75
Marion	Marion County Chemawa Lockhaven Road Section. A-95	3/5/75	Reviewed impact. Requested additional information.
Multnomah	Sommerwood 588 space residential development.	3/20/75	I.S. application reviewed for completeness. Permit to be issued April, 1975.

ADD TO PENDING

Air Quality Plan Action

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Direct, Stationary Sources:

Plan Action Completed - 7

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Coos	Coos Bay Georgia Pacific Corporation Proposal to run hardboard fume incinerator at 1000° F.	6	Conditionally approved subject to satisfactory inspection
Lincoln	Toledo Georgia Pacific Corporation Proposal to burn tires in hog fuel boiler.	10	Approved conditionally
Klamath	Klamath Falls Weyerhaeuser Co. Air/Air condenser for veneer dryer emission control.	10	Approved
Coos	North Bend Weyerhaeuser Co. Air/Air condenser for veneer dryer emission control.	10	Approved
Douglas	Dillard Round Prairie Lumber Co. New hogged fuel boiler.	24	Approved
Union	LaGrande Boise Cascade Corporation New baghouse for cyclones 16 and 17.	31	Approved
Union	LaGrande Boise Cascade Corporation New baghouse for cyclone 23.	31	Approved

Air Quality Plan Action

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Direct, Stationary Sources:

Actions Pending - 8

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Coos	Coos Bay Georgia Pacific Truck dumper facility	4/4/74	Under review
Douglas	Dillard Roseburg Lumber Company Particle pre-dryer	4/24/74	Under review
Deschutes	Bend Bend Millwork Cyclone collectors	8/10/74	Under review
Deschutes	Bend Northwood Corporation Spray booths	8/9/74	Under review
Grant	John Day Edward Hines Co. Hog fuel boiler	6/24/74	Under review
Douglas	Dillard Roseburg Lumber Co. Truck dump facility	5/26/74	Under review
Douglas	Roseburg Raintree Wood Products Cyclones	4/9/74	Waiting SWRO inspection
Klamath	Bly Weyerhaeuser Co. New boiler	1/6/75	Additional info requested

Air Quality Permit Action

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Indirect Sources:

Permits Issued - 0

Applications Pending - 6

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applic.	Date of Completed Applic.	Action
Multnomah	Sommerwood 588 space residential development	10/25/74	1/16/75	Permit notice issued. Proposed issuance date 4/14/75
Washington	Beaverton Hyland Hills 471 space shopping center	10/9/75	1/31/75	"
Washington	Somerset West 149 space commercial center	9/17/75	2/5/75	"
Multnomah	Portland Tri-Met 75 space bus parking facility	1/23/75	2/14/75	Permit notice issued. Proposed issuance date 4/2/75
Multnomah	Portland Columbia Independent Refinery 75 space parking facility	4/3/75	3/31/75	Proposed issuance date 4/15/75
Multnomah	Gresham Fred Meyer Shopping Center 875 space parking facility	3/4/75	4/4/75	Proposed permit issuance 4/7/75

Air Quality Permit Actions

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Industrial Sources

Permits Issued - 36

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Baker County	Baker, Ellingson Lumber Company (01-0003) Sawmill	3/26/75	Permit Issued
Coos County	Coquille, Coos County Highway Dept. (06-0002) Asphalt Plant	3/25/75	"
Coos County	Bandon, Rogge Lumber Sales, Inc. (06-0019) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Coos County	Bandon, Rogge Lumber Sales, Inc. (06-0057) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Curry County	Sixes, Rogge Lumber Sales, Inc. (08-0016) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Douglas County	Drain, Smith River Lumber (10-0028) Sawmill	3/3/75	"
Douglas County	Riddle, Mining Minerals Mfg. Co. (10-0066) Rockcrusher	3/3/75	"
Grant County	Prairie City, Delbert Taynton (12-0018) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Hood River County	Cascade Locks, Cascade Locks Lumber Co. (14-0005) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Hood River County	Cascade Locks, Gorge Lumber Co. (14-0010) Sawmill	3/3/75	"
Jackson County	White City, Cascade Wood Products (15-0005) Millwork	3/25/75	"
Jackson County	Central Point, Chaney Forest Products (15-0007) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Jackson County	Central Point, Double Dee Lumber Co. (15-0010) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Jackson County	Central Point, The Mt. Pitt Co. (15-0023) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Jackson County	Medford, Medford Moulding Co. (15-0037) Millwork	3/26/75	"

Air Quality Permit Actions

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Industrial Sources

Permits Issued (cont.)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Jackson County	Central Point, Steve Wilson Co. (15-0044) Sawmill	3/26/75	Permit Issued
Jackson County	White City, Oregon Cutstock & Moulding (15-0047) Millwork	3/26/75	"
Jackson County	White City, Alder Mfg., Inc. (15-0060) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Jackson County	Ashland, Bellview Moulding Mill (15-0070) Millwork	3/25/75	"
Josephine County	Grants Pass, Spaulding and Son, Inc. (17-0013) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Klamath County	Klamath Falls, Jeld-Wen, Inc. (18-0006) Sawmill, Millwork	3/25/75	"
Klamath County	Klamath Falls, Klamath Rock Products (18-0012) Asphalt Plant	3/25/75	"
Lake County	Lakeview, Louisiana Pacific Corp. (19-0002) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Lincoln County	Toledo, Publishers Forest Products Co. (21-0011) Sawmill	3/3/75	"
Lincoln County	Toledo, Guy Roberts Lumber Co. (21-0013) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Lincoln County	Newport, Paul Barber Hardwoods Co. (21-0020) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Lincoln County	Yachats, Dahl Lumber Company (21-0021) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Malheur County	Ontario, Monroc Inc. (23-0021) Rock crusher	3/26/75	"
Umatilla County	Pendleton, Hermiston Asphalt Products (30-0003) Asphalt Plant	3/25/75	"

Air Quality Permit Actions

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Industrial Sources

Permits Issued (cont.)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Umatilla County	Hermiston, E.S. Schnell & Co., Inc. (30-0071) Asphalt Plant	3/25/75	Permit Issued
Wallowa County	Joseph, Boise Cascade Corp. (32-0001) Sawmill	3/25/75	"
Wallowa County	Wallowa, Rogge Mills, Inc. (32-0011) Sawmill	3/26/75	"
Jackson County	White City, Olson Lawyer Timber Co. (15-0058) Charcoal Manufacturing	3/3/75	Permit Modified
Douglas County	Drain, Woolley Enterprises Inc. (10-0054) Plywood Manufacturing	3/3/75	"
Douglas County	Roseburg, Roseburg Lumber Co. (10-0063) Particleboard Mfg.	3/31/75	"
Lincoln County	Toledo, Georgia Pacific Corp. (21-0005) Kraft pulp and paper	3/31/75	"

Air Quality Permit Actions

Month of March, 1975

Air Quality Control Division

Industrial Sources

Permit Applications Pending (224)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
Baker County	Baker, Baker Ready Mix, (01-0028)	Prior to 7/1/74		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation from region office. est. Issue 6/15/75
Coos County	North Bend, Johnson Rock Products, (06-0009)	"		
Crook County	Prineville, Ochoco Ready Mix, (07-0011)	"		"
Curry County	Gold Beach, Pacific Ready Mix, (08-0021)	"		"
Curry County	Brookings, Ferry Creek Rock and Concrete, (08-0030)	"		"
Curry County	Brookings, South Coast Lumber Company (08-0008)	"		Public Notice Issued Est. Issue 5/1/75
Deschutes County	La Pine, Russell Industries (09-0031)	"		"
Deschutes County	Bend, Bend Ready Mix, (09-0038)	"		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation from region office. Est. Issue 6/15/75
Deschutes County	Redmond, Redmond Ready Mix, (09-0039)	"		
Deschutes County	Redmond, Deschutes Ready Mix (09-0052)	"		"
Deschutes County	Bend, Deschutes Ready Mix (09-0053)	"		"
Douglas County	Roseburg, Beaver State Ready Mix (10-0098)	"		"
Douglas County	Myrtle Creek, Tri City Ready Mix (10-0087)	"		"
Douglas County	Roseburg, Umpqua Ready Mix, (10-0086)	"		"
Douglas County	Roseburg, Jimelcrete (10-0095)	"		"

Attachment Five

Permit Applications Pending
(continued)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
Douglas County	Roseburg, PreMix Concrete Pipe, (10-0096)	Prior to 7/1/75		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation from region office.
Douglas County	Reedsport, Bohemia Umpqua Division, (10-0103)	"		Est. Issue 6/15/75
Douglas County	Reedsport, Schafer Lumber Co. (10-0069)	"		Public Notice Issued Est. Issue 5/1/75
Douglas County	Sutherlin, Roseburg Lumber Co. (10-0020)	3/75		Application received
Grant County	John Day, San Juan Lumber Co. (12-0004)	Prior to 7/1/74		Public Notice Issued Est. Issue 3/25/74
Hood County	Hood River, Hood River S & G & Ready Mix (14-0015)	"		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation. from region office.
Hood County	Cascade Locks, Hood River S & G & Ready Mix, (14-0016)	"		Est. Issue 6/15/75
Jackson County	Ashland, M. C. Lininger, (15-0071)	"		"
Jackson County	Rogue River, Pine Street Ready Mix, (15-0082)	"		"
Jackson County	Medford, Tru-Mix Leasing, (15-0090)	"		"
Jackson County	Central Point, M. C., Lininger, (15-0062)	"		"
Jefferson County	Madras, Deschutes Ready Mix (16-0018)	"		"
Josephine County	Grants Pass, Davidson Ready Mix, (17-0041)	"		"
Josephine County	Grants Pass, Cabax Mills - Lumber Div. (17-0005)	3/75		Est. Issue 5/1/75 Application received
Josephine County	Grants Pass, S, H & W Lumber Company (17-0014)	3/75		Est. Issue 6/1/75
Klamath County	Bly, Weyerhaeuser, (18-0037)	Prior to 7/1/74		Est. Issue 5/15/75
Klamath County	Klamath Falls, Klamath Ready Mix, (18-0042)	"		Est. Issue 6/15/75
Jackson County	White City, Eugene Burrill Lumber Co., (15-0011)	"		Est. Issue 3/25/74

Attachment Five

Permit Applications Pending
(continued)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
Lincoln County	Toledo, Georgia Pacific (21-0005) renewal	Prior to 7/1/74		Public Notice Issued Est. Issue 3/25/74
Malheur County	Nyssa, Oregon Concrete Products, (23-0014)	"		"
Malheur County	Ontario, R T P Concrete, (23-0015)	"		"
Malheur County	Ontario, Flynn S & G (23-0013)	"		"
Morrow County	Boardman, Ready Mix S & G (25-0014)	"		"
Umatilla County	Milton Freewater, Ready Mix S & G, (30-0057)	"		"
Umatilla County	Pendleton, Pendleton Ready Mix (30-0019)	"		"
Umatilla County	Pendleton, Central Cement, (30-0020)	"		"
Union County	Island City, R. D. Mac, (31-0010)	"		"
Wasco County	Tygh Valley, Tygh Valley S & G (33-0017)	"		"
Wasco County	The Dalles, The Dalles Concrete, (33-0019)	"		"
Portable	Bullards Sand & Gravel (37-0091) Asphalt Plant	2/20/75		To be issued by 6/1/75
Portable	Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. (37-0095)	2/26/75		To be issued by 5/1/75
Portable	State Wide, ACCO Contractors, (37-0055)	Prior to 7/1/74		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation from region office. Est. Issue 6/15/75
Portable	State Wide, Bi State Ready Mix, (37-0056)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Ready Mix S & G (37-0054)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., (37-0095)	"		"

Attachment Five

Permit Applications Pending
(continued)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
Portable	State Wide, Rogge River Paving Co., (37-0028)	Prior to 7/1/74		Est. Issue 5/1/74
Portable	State Wide, J. C. Compton Company (37-0044)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Oregon State Highway Division (37-0002)	"		"
Portable	Hood River, B & D Paving (37-0047) Asphalt Plant	"		Est. Issue 6/1/75
Portable	Pasco, L. W. Vail Co., Inc. (37-0076) Rockcrusher	"		"
Portable	Pasco, L. W. Vail Co., Inc. (37-0092)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, L. W. Vail Co., (37-0043)	"		Est. Issue 5/1/75
Portable	State Wide, Oregon State Highway Division (37-0004) renewal	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Babler Bros. Inc., (37-0094)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, L. W. Vail Inc., (37-0025) renewal	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Roseburg Paving, (37-0029) renewal	"		"
Portable	State Wide, ACCO Contractors, (37-0053)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Babler Bros. (37-0021) renewal	"		"
Portable	Redmond, Watson Asphalt & Paving Co., Inc. (37-0035)	3/75		Application received
Portable	Salem, State of Oregon - Highway Division (37-0098)	"		"
Portable	Yakima, Superior Asphalt & Concrete Co. (37-0097)	"		"
Portable	State Wide, Deschutes Readymix, S & G (37-0026)	Prior to 7/1/74		Est. Issue 5/1/75
Portable	State Wide, L. W. Vail Co. (37-0068)	"		"

Permit Applications Pending
(continued)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
Josephine County	Grants Pass, Gilbert Rock and Ready Mix, (17-0048)	Prior to 7/1/74		Permit prepared. Awaiting evaluation from region office. Est. Issue 6/15/75
Josephine County	Cave Junction, Mel Barlow (17-0051)	"		
Josephine County	Grants Pass, Gary L. Peterson, (17-0053)	"		"
Klamath County	Klamath Falls, Klamath Falls Concrete Products Industries, (18-0041)	"		"

Other Applications Pending - 152

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Status
State-wide (except Willamette Valley)		Prior to 10/1/74		Number of applications Pending.
	Furniture			4
	Shingle			1
	Sawmills			48
	Millwork			14
	Wood Products			1
	Rock Crushers			19
	Concrete			5
	Foundry			3
	Cement			1
	Hospitals			31
	Feed & Grain			11
	Boilers			12
	Incinerators			2

Air Quality Plan Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

Direct, Stationary Sources:

(Plan Action Completed - 4)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Clackamas	Clackamas-Hall Process Co. - Pipe coating & wrapping.	3/27/75	Approved
Multnomah	Portland-Simpson Timber/Chemical Division - Forced Evaporation System	3/13/75	Approved
Clackamas	Near Brightwood-Estacada Rock Products Control of truck loadout area.	3/27/75	Approved
Clackamas	Near Molalla-Estacada Rock Products Control of truck loadout area.	3/27/75	Approved

(Plan Action Pending - 17)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Multnomah	Portland-Port of Portland - Bulk loading facility.	6/12/74	Requested information on controls 7/22/74. (Info will be received when Port approves project funding which is expected by 6/1/75.)
Marion	Salem-Boise Cascade - New washers.	7/17/74	B.C. investigating available control methods as requested expect to complete about June 1975.
Marion	Salem-Boise Cascade - New digester.	7/17/74	Letter drafted, approval to be sent by 4/21/75.
Clackamas	Eagle Creek-Barton Sand & Gravel - Rock crusher.	7/31/74	Application withdrawn 3/17/75.
Clatsop	Wauna-Crown Zellerbach - Control TRS Emissions.	11/4/74	Processing, approval expected by 4/21/75.

Attachment Six

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Multnomah	Portland-Boeing of Portland - Scrubber for salt fume.	11/26/74	Company investigating alternate design. Requested status by 4/1/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Portland Willamette - Baghouse for brass smelting furnace.	2/3/75	Further inquiry was made regarding method of designing baghouse capacity. Expect to review and approve by 4/15/75.
Clackamas	Colton-Colton School District - Paint spray booth.	2/18/75	Reviewing info submitted Expected completion by 4/30/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Pacific Carbide & Alloy - Ducting cyclone exhaust to new baghouse.	2/3/75	Approval letter will be mailed by 4/7/75.
Clackamas	Milwaukie-Red, White & Blue Thrift Store - New Fumigation Chamber	3/6/75	Reviewing info submitted Expected completion date 4/21/75.
Multnomah	Portland-W. R. Grace Co. - Baghouse for vermiculite.	3/10/75	Reviewing baghouse specifications. Expected completion date 4/15/75.
Clatsop	Wauna-Crown Zellerbach - Control of foam tank.	2/19/75	Reviewing flow diagrams. Expected completion 4/30/75.
Clatsop	Wauna-Crown Zellerbach - Control of digester feeder.	2/19/75	Reviewing flow diagrams. Expected completion 4/30/75.
Clatsop	Wauna-Crown Zellerbach - Non-condensible gas incinerator.	2/19/75	Reviewing flow diagrams. Expected completion 4/30/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Trumbull Asphalt - New burner package for number two boiler.	3/17/75	Approval letter expected to be drafted prior to 4/21/75.

(Plan Action Pending - Continued)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Multnomah	Troutdale-Reynolds Metals Co. - Dry collection system for all five pot lines.	3/10/75	Assessing adequacy of control in complying with air quality and significant deterioration standards.
Multnomah	Portland-Turco Engineering Oil/gas boiler.	3/3/75	Reviewing info submitted. Project to be completed by 4/30/75.

Air Quality Permit Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

Direct, Stationary Sources:

(Permits Issued - 9)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Multnomah	Portland-Stauffer Chemical Company - Chemical manufacturing.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Beall Pipe & Tank Corp. - Pipe coating.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Company, Volney Felt Mill Division - Building board.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Precision Castparts Corp. - Steel castings.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Joslyn Mfg. and Supply Corp. - Mill work.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Specialty Woodworking Co., Inc. - Mill work.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Tillamook	Tillamook-Tillamook General Hospital - Boiler.	3/7/75	Permit issued
Multnomah	Portland-Columbia Independent Refinery, Inc. - Petroleum refinery.	3/12/75	Permit issued
Columbia	St. Helens-Charter Energy Company - Petroleum refinery.	3/12/75	Permit issued

(Applications Pending - 425)
(New Sources ----------13 See listing below)
(Existing Sources ----------144 See footnote 1/)
(Fuel Burning (Boiler) ----------268 See footnote 2/)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status
Clatsop	Warrenton-Amax Alum. - New aluminum reduction plant.	11/9/73	-	Awaiting fact findings from hearing to be held to consider designating of Young's Bay Area Special Problem Area. Hearing date not yet set.
Multnomah	Portland-Union Carbide #1 Furnace Product change.	11/21/73	-	Issued proposed permit 2/28/75. Expect issuing permit in April.
Clatsop	Astoria-Layton Funeral Home Cremation Incinerator	2/28/74	-	Emission data from similar unit indicated non-compliance. Letter sent 3/4/75 asking Layton if he wishes to cancel application.
Columbia	Rainier-Cascade Energy Inc. - Oil refinery.	4/31/74	-	Authorization to issue permit received at EQC meeting on 3/28/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Oregon Steel Mills, Rivergate - Pellet Metalizing.	7/18/74	-	Authorization to issue permit given by EQC on 3/28/75. Permit to be drafted by 4/15/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Resource Recovery Byproducts - Paper classifier.	11/1/74	-	Issued proposed permit 2/25/75. Expect to issue permit by end of April.
Multnomah	Portland-Pennwalt Corp. Expansion of chlorine caustic soda mfg.	11/4/74	-	Authorization to issue permit given by EQC on 3/28/75. Permit to be drafted by 4/15/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Zidell Explorations, Inc. - New secondary aluminum smelter.	11/12/74	-	Drafting proposed permit, expected date of mailing by 4/7/75.

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status
Multnomah	Portland-Kaiser Permanente Medical Center - Controlled atmosphere incinerator	11/22/74	-	Issued proposed permit 2/25/75. Final expected to be issued in April 1975.
Washington	Durham (USA)-Sludge incinerator, lime recalciner & steam boilers	12/31/74	-	Awaiting additional information on process & air pollution control equipment. USA has been notified on 3/24/75 that Dept. is still awaiting information.
Clackamas	Clackamas-Caffal Bros. Const. - Portable Rock Crusher.	1/20/75	-	Drafting proposed permit. Expected to be mailed by 4/17/75.
Columbia	Beaver-Kaufmann Chemical Corp. - Bulk solid materials handling facility.	2/25/75	-	Drafting proposed permit. Expected to be mailed by 4/30/75.
Multnomah	Portland-Koppers Co. - Pitch Mfg.	3/20/75	-	Permit being drafted. Expected issuance in May 1975.

Footnotes

1/ These permit applications are of existing sources that are operating on automatic extensions of existing permits or on temporary permits. Of this number approximately 1/2 are ready for final review, 1/4 are being typed and 1/4 are being drafted. All permits of existing sources are expected to be issued prior to June 30, 1975.

2/ All fuel burning (boiler) permits are final typed and are being processed for approval. Expected completion date of 5/1/75. These permits are all on existing sources and do not hinder their operation. (107 fuel burning permits were issued in March 1975.)

Solid Waste Plan Action

Month of March 1975

Solid Waste Management Division

General Refuse (garbage) Projects

(Plan action completed - 3)

Location	Report	Date of Action	Action
Curry County	Agness Landfill	3/14/75	Closure Plan Approval
Crook County	Riverside Ranch Transfer Station	3/14/75	Provisional Approval
Linn County	Holley Landfill	3/17/75	Closure Plan Amended

(Action Pending - 8)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Deschutes County	Southwest Landfill	10/10/75	Located on USFS property, awaiting USFS approval.
Umatilla County	Pendleton Landfill	10/15/75	More data requested.
Douglas County	Myrtle Creek Transfer Station	1/6/75	More data requested.
Klamath County	Lake Ewauna Landfill	1/30/75	In Process Action 4/75
Baker County	Baker Sanitary Landfill	1/31/75	In Process Action 4/75
Douglas County	Reedsport Landfill	2/18/75	In Process Action 4/75
Douglas County	Canyonville Landfill	3/18/75	In Process Action 4/75
Douglas County	Glide Transfer Station	3/27/75	In Process Action 4/75

Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 0)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action

(Action Pending - 0)

Location	Project	Date Received	Action

Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 0)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action

(Action Pending - 1)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status
Linn County	Western Kraft Corp.	12/19/74	In Process action 4/75

Sludge Disposal Projects

(Plan Action Completed - 0)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action

(Action Pending - 0)

Location	Project	Date Received	Status

Attachment Seven

SOLID WASTE PERMIT ACTION
Month of March 1975

Solid Waste Management Division

General Refuse (Garbage) Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 6)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Columbia Co.	Clatskanie Landfill existing site	3/26/75	Permit issued
Douglas Co.	Tiller Transfer Station new facility	3/5/75	Permit Issued
Lake Co.	Adel Landfill existing site	3/31/75	Permit amended
Lane Co.	Marcola Transfer Station new facility	3/14/75	Permit issued
Linn Co.	Sweet Home Transfer Station, new facility	3/14/75	Permit issued
Multnomah Co.	Macadam Processing Center, new facility (Tires)	3/3/75	Permit issued

(Applications pending - 102 temporary permits, 4 renewals and 2 new site applications)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Application	Date of Completed Application	Status
Douglas Co.	Camas Valley Landfill	6/12/72	2/30/74	Under Temp. permit Proposed reg. permit expected 4/75.
Gilliam Co.	Arlington Landfill	5/15/72	11/14/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to coordinate site upgrading. Proposed reg. permit expected 4/75.
Harney Co.	Burns Landfill	5/17/72	8/1/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to draft reg. permit by 5/75.
Umatilla Co.	Pilot Rock Landfill	5/17/72	8/14/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to Coordinate site closure as soon as possible. Proposed reg. permit expected 5/75.
Umatilla Co.	Weston Landfill	5/17/75	8/14/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to draft regular permit by 7/75.

Location	Source	Date of Initial Application	Date of Completed Application	Status
97 other sites with temporary permits (Incomplete applications)				Most awaiting completion of regional solid waste management plans. Regional staff to draft permits by 7/75 IF POSSIBLE.
Jackson Co.	Ashland Landfill	11/4/74	3/3/75	Renewal. Proposed new permit issued 3/14/75.
Jackson Co.	South Stage Landfill	11/4/74	3/3/75	Renewal. Proposed new permit issued 3/14/75
Jackson Co.	Prospect Landfill	3/7/75	3/7/75	Renewal. Regional staff drafting new permit for issuance in 4/75.
Marion Co.	Brown's Is. Landfill	12/15/74	12/15/74	Renewal. Regular permit expired 12/31/74. Permit extended by letter for indefinite period. Regional staff to draft proposed new permit as soon as possible.
Crook Co.	Riverside Ranch Transfer Station	3/3/74	3/3/74	Proposed new facility. Proposed permit issued 3/28/75.
Jefferson Co.	Culver Landfill	7/8/74	7/8/74	Proposed new facility. Proposed permit issued 8/9/74, but County uncertain whether or not to open site. County now asked to make a final decision as soon as possible.

Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 0)

(Applications Pending - 2)

Location	Source	Date of Application	Date of Completed Application	Status
Marion Co.	Salem Airport Landfill	6/20/72	8/14/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to draft reg. permit by 7/75.
Polk Co.	Fowler Demolition	8/8/72	8/14/74	Under temp. permit Regional staff to draft reg. permit by 7/75.

Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 1)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Benton Co.	I.P. Miller Lumber existing site	3/6/75	Permit issued

(Applications Pending - 11 temporaries, 1 new site application, 13 letter authorizations, 16 existing site applications with no action)

Location	Source	Date of Application	Date of Completed Application	Status
Benton Co.	Hobin Lumber Co.	6/21/73	6/29/73	Under temp. permit exp. 7/1/75. Regional staff to draft reg. permit as soon as possible.
Benton Co.	Paul Barber Hardwood	12/19/73	5/20/74	" " " "
Douglas Co.	Reedsport Mill	8/8/73	8/8/73	" " " "
Douglas Co.	Superior Lumber	6/20/73	7/12/73	" " " "
Josephine Co.	Josephine Co. Industrial Sludge Disposal Site	7/18/73	7/18/73	" " " "
Josephine Co.	Rough & Ready Lumber	6/25/73	7/13/73	" " " "
Lane Co.	Georgia-Pacific, Irving Rd. Eugene	6/22/73	6/22/73	" " " "
Lane Co.	Georgia-Pacific, Springfield	6/28/73	9/7/73	" " " "
Lane Co.	Hines Lumber	6/29/73	5/30/74	" " " "
Marion Co.	Green Veneer	6/1/73	7/3/73	" " " "
Multnomah Co.	Pacific Carbide	6/25/73	6/25/73	" " " "

Location	Source	Date of Application	Date of Completed Application	Action
Douglas Co.	Round Prairie	10/2/74	11/12/74	Proposed new facility will not be used until summer. Regional staff to draft reg. permit in 4/75
Benton Co.	Willamette Industries, Philomath	7/3/73	7/3/73	Letter Authorization issued with no exp. date. Regional staff to draft regular letter authorizaor permit as soon as possible.
Coos Co.	Coos Bay Plywood, Millington Flats	6/20/73	7/2/73	" " " "
Curry Co.	U. S. Plywood, Gold Beach	7/13/73	7/13/73	" " " "
Douglas Co.	D & D Lumber	6/29/73	6/29/73	" " " "
Douglas Co.	U. S. Plywood, Roseburg	7/13/73	7/13/73	" " " "
Hood River Co.	Champion Internat'l. Dee Site	7/13/73	7/13/73	" " " "
Hood River Co.	Champion Internat'l. Neal Creek Site	7/13/73	7/13/73	" " " "
Jackson Co.	Boise Cascade, Medford	7/2/73	7/2/73	" " " "
Lincoln Co.	Publishers Paper, Toledo	9/28/73	9/28/73	" " " "
Linn Co.	Bauman Lumber	6/19/73	6/19/73	" " " "
Linn Co.	Cedar Lumber	7/1//73	7/11/73	" " " "
Linn Co.	Dean Morris Lumber	6/28/73	6/28/73	" " " "
Linn Co.	Willamette Industries, Foster	7/5/73	7/5/73	" " " "

Location	Source	Date of Application	Date of Completed Application	Action
Baker Co.	Oregon-Portland Cement Co.	6/19/73	- - - - -	Existing site. Requested letter Authorization. Regional staff to respond as soon as possible.
Jackson Co.	Jackson Co. Park Dept. Wood Waste Disposal Site	1/12/74	- - - - -	" " " "
Coos Co.	Coos Head Timber	6/21/73	6/21/73	Existing site. Regional staff to investigate as soon as possible.
Coos Co.	International Paper, Gardiner	12/13/74	12/13/74	" " " "
Coos Co.	Roseburg Lumber, Coquille	7/18/73	8/30/73	" " " "
Coos Co.	Westbrook Pole & Piling	5/7/74	5/7/74	" " " "
Coos Co.	Weyerhaeuser, Allegany	6/21/73	4/12/74	" " " "
Coos Co.	Weyerhaeuser, Horse Flats	6/21/73	4/12/74	" " " "
Douglas Co.	L & H Lumber	6/20/74	6/20/74	" " " "
Douglas Co.	Roseburg Lumber Co. 5 mill sites	7/9/73	6/3/73	" " " " (5 applications)
Lincoln Co.	Georgia-Pacific, Toledo	7/2/73	3/14/73	" " " "
Linn Co.	Willamette Industries, Sweet Home	7/5/73	12/28/73	" " " "

Sludge Disposal Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 1)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Douglas Co.	Fugate Sludge Lagoon	3/20/75	Permit issued

(Applications Pending - 1)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Appli.	Date of Complated Application	Status
Linn Co.	Nored Sludge Lagoon	3/3/75	3/3/75	Renewal-Proposed new permit issued 3/24/75.

Solid Waste Plan Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

General Refuse (Garbage) Projects:

(Plan Action Completed - 2)

Location	Project	Date of Action	Action
Yamhill	Whiteson Sanitary Landfill - Interim Leachate Collection System	3/6/75	Approved
Yamhill	Delphian Foundation - Solid Waste Program	3/6/75	Approved

(Plan Action Pending - 0)

Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Projects

(Plan Action Completed - 0)
(Plan Action Pending - 0)

Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Projects

(Plan Action Completed - 0)
(Plan Action Pending - 0)

Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 0)

(Applications Pending - 2)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status
Marion	Green Veneer, Inc.	7/18/74	-	Operating with temporary permit. Permit to be issued prior to 6/30/75.
Multnomah	Pacific Carbide	9/5/74	-	Operating with temporary permit. Will be included in Water Quality permit to be issued prior to 6/30/75.

Solid Waste Permit Action

Month of March 1975

Northwest Region

General Refuse (Garbage) Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 0)

(Applications Pending - 5)

Location	Source	Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status 1/)
Clatsop	City of Astoria	4/23/73	-	Operating with
Clatsop	Cannon Beach	4/23/73	-	Operating with temporary permit.
Clatsop	Elsie-Clatsop County	4/23/73	-	Operating with temporary permit.
Clatsop	Seaside Sanitary Service	4/23/75	-	Operating with temporary permit.
Clatsop	Warrenton-Excel Service	4/23/73	-	Operating with temporary permit.

1/ The Clatsop-Tillamook Intergovernmental Council Solid Waste Plan has just been adopted and not yet implemented. Close out permits will be issued on the above prior to 6/30/75.

Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Facilities:

(Permits Issued - 1)

Location	Source	Date of Action	Action
Washington	Hillsboro Landfill	3/28/73	Permit Issued

(Applications Pending - 3)

Location		Date of Initial Applcn.	Date of Completed Applcn.	Status
Marion	Salem Airport - City of Salem	4/25/73	-	Operating with temporary permit 1/.
Multnomah	Hidden Valley Land Reclamation	10/11/73	-	Operating with temporary permit 2/.
Polk	John Fowler	3/16/73	-	Operating with temporary permit 1/.

1/ Permits to be issued prior to 6/30/75
2/ Awaiting MSD Study

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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The Dalles

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item C, April 25, 1975, EQC Meeting

Tax Credit Applications

Attached are review reports on seven (7) Tax Credit Applications. These applications and the recommendations of the Director are summarized on the attached table.

KESSLER R. CANNON

AHE
April 14, 1975

Attachments

Tax Credit Summary
Tax Credit Review Reports (7)

Contains Recycled Materials

Appl T-618

Date 3-26-75

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

Woodfold-Marco Mfg. Co.
P. O. Box 346
Forest Grove, OR 97116

The applicant owns and operates a plant at 19th and A streets in Forest Grove, Washington County, making doors and laminated cutting blocks.

2. Description of Facility

The facility described in this application is a small hogged fuel boiler which makes steam for comfort heating. It gathers the wood waste from throughout the plant and disposes of it by burning. The combustion and conveying systems are designed and operated to comply with the Department's emission regulations.

The facility was placed in operation in December 1974.

Facility cost: $38,139.57 (accountant's certification was provided for $36,787.88 spent by 12/15/74 and receipts for $1,351.69 additional spent by 4/7/75). Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% allocated to pollution control.

3. Evaluation of Application

The claimed facility was installed in response to requirements of the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority. The hand-fed wood furnace formerly used to burn wood waste could not comply with Air Pollution Regulations. The plans for the claimed facility were reviewed prior to construction and approved. The company considered alternatives such as total haul away (causing a solid waste problem) in conjunction with a new heating unit. Straight incineration was also considered.

The claimed facility is achieving its intended purpose and is in compliance with the Department's regulations. Besides destroying the wood waste, the boiler is releasing useful heat. Therefore, it is concluded that the system was installed and is operated 100% for pollution control and for converting wood waste into useful energy.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $38,139.57 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-618.

PBB:mh

The converted wigwam waste burner operates in a satisfactory manner and has reduced particulate emissions by an estimated 44.6 TPY and CO emissions by an estimated 108 TPY, vis-a-vis the unmodified unit.

4. Directors Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $30,410.00, with 80% or more of the cost allocated to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-625.

AFB:mh
March 28, 1975

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $128,558, with 80% or more allocable to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in T-630.

JAB:dh
April 7, 1975

Appl T-632

Date March 25, 1975

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

ESCO Corporation
Foundry Division
2141 N.W. 25th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97210

The applicant produces high alloy steel castings and conducts some heavy fabrication work at the above address.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to be a hooding and conveying system for the Large Shakeout Department. The system includes the large shakeout hood and attachments and the auxiliary return sand system, including booster fan, settling chamber, all associated ductwork, and four belt conveyor transfer hoods. The claimed facility ducts emissions from the Large Shakeout Department to an existing Wheelabrator Model 126-D baghouse. The baghouse is not part of the claimed facility.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation on November 15, 1971.

The claimed facility has an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Facility Cost: $29,844 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

Prior to the claimed facility a standard shakeout hood and filter baghouse existed. The baghouse was satisfactory, but the hooding system was inadequate. The claimed facility was installed to improve in-plant environment and as part of a compliance schedule approved by the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority (CWAPA).

The dust collected by the system is hauled to ESCO's sanitary landfill and has no salvage value.

It is concluded that the claimed facility was installed and is operated to control air pollution, and that 100% of its cost is allocable to pollution control.

Appl T-633

Date March 25, 1975

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

ESCO Corporation
Foundry Division
2141 N.W. 25th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97210

The applicant produces high alloy steel castings and conducts some heavy fabrication work at the above address.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to be a transportation system used to haul dust from the plant sites to ESCO's landfill. The system includes a 20,000 pound Lug Loader, 28 "ES" style Lug Loader containers, and miscellaneous metal work.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation on February 12, 1969.

The claimed facility has an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Certification is requested under the 1967 act with 60% being claimed as allocable to pollution control.

Facility Cost: $26,988 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

Prior to the claimed facility the fine dust from the collectors was hauled in dump trucks. Attempts to spray the load with water and to cover the load with canvas proved unsatisfactory. The claimed facility was installed to contain the dust in route to the disposal area.

With the load lugger system, the dust from ESCO's baghouses goes directly into eight cubic yard plastic bags placed in the containers. When the bag is full, the truck driver closes the bag and moves the container to ESCO's sanitary landfill. The dust has no salvage value.

It is concluded that the claimed facility was installed and is operated to control air pollution, and that 60% of its cost is allocable to pollution control.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Applicant	Appl. No.	Facility	Claimed Cost	% Allocable to Pollution Control	Director's Recommendation
Woodfold-Marco Mfg. Co.	T-618	Small hogged fuel boiler	$ 38,139.57	80% or more	Issue
Ronde Valley Lumber Company	T-625	Conversion of wigwam waste burner to a modified wigwam waste burner	30,410.00	80% or more	Issue
ESCO Corporation Foundry Division	T-630	Conveying and collection system for emissions from Electric Arc Furnace No. 5	128,558.00	80% or more	Issue
ESCO Corporation Foundry Division	T-631	Conveying system for emissions from powder burn facility	41,563.00	80% or more	Issue
ESCO Corporation Foundry Division	T-632	Hooding and conveying system for Large Shakeout Department	29,844.00	80% or more	Issue
ESCO Corporation Foundry Division	T-633	Transportation system used to haul dust from plant sites to company landfill	26,988.00	60% or more but less than 80%	Issue
ESCO Corporation Foundry Division	T-634	Conveying and collection system for emissions from No. 1 and No. 2 Main Floor Furnaces	464,841.00	80% or more	Issue

Appl T-625

Date March 27, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

Ronde Valley Lumber Company
Post Office Box 565
Union, OR 97883

The applicant operates a sawmill and planing mill at 876 West Arch Street, Union, Union County, Oregon.

2. Description of Facility

The facility claimed in this application is a conversion of their wigwam waste burner (WWB) to a modified wigwam waste burner. The conversion consisted of the following major components:

1. Igniter system
2. Automatic damper system
3. Underfire air system consisting of one low pressure and one high pressure blower
4. Four five-horsepower overfire blowers
5. Fuel pump
6. Honeywell electrical control system and panel

The subject conversion was completed and the modified WWB was put into operation in July, 1972.

Certification for tax is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% of the facility's cost claimed for pollution control.

The facility cost was $30,410.00 (accountant's cost certification was provided).

3. Application Evaluation

The conversion was performed in accordance with a Stipulation and Order initiated by the Department of Environmental Quality and with plans and specifications approved by the Department.

The modified wigwam waste burner was demonstrated to operate in compliance with OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-020.

Appl T-630

Date March 25, 1975

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

ESCO Corporation
Foundry Division
2141 N.W. 25th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97210

The applicant produces high alloy steel castings and conducts some heavy fabrication work at 2770 N.W. Yeon, Portland, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to be a conveying and collection system for emissions from electric arc furnace No. 5. The system includes: furnace hood, duct and damper system; tapping pit hood, duct and damper system; system auxiliary items such as tempering air and by-pass dampers and duct-work; and two Wheelabrator Fabric Filter baghouse Model 8R-DW-126D. (This baghouse supplements an existing Wheelabrator baghouse which is not claimed.)

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation on February 20, 1972.

The claimed facility has an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Facility Cost: $128,558 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Application

Prior to February 2, 1972, one baghouse ventilated electric arc furnace No. 5 at a rate of 30,000 CFM. The system was inadequate during portions of the cycle; in addition, high temperatures caused considerable problems with the bags, seriously impairing efficiency. The claimed facility was installed as part of a compliance schedule approved by the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority (CWAPA). The combined system ventilates furnace No. 5 at a rate of 60,000 CFM.

The dust collected by the claimed facility is hauled to ESCO's sanitary land-fill and has no salvage value.

It is concluded that the claimed facility was installed and is operated to control air pollution, and that 100% of its cost is allocable to pollution control.

Appl T-631

Date March 25, 1975

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

ESCO Corporation
Foundry Division
2141 N.W. 25th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97210

The applicant produces high alloy steel castings and some heavy fabrication work at the above address.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to be a conveying system for emission from the powder burn facility. The system includes two booths with power actuated lids and associated ductwork connecting the booths to two existing Wheelabrator 34R-126D baghouses. The two baghouses are not claimed since they previously existed on the Main Floor furnaces.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation on April 30, 1973.

The claimed facility has an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Facility Cost: $41,563 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

Prior to the claimed facility there was no collection on the powder burn facility. The dust was emitted in the building and carried out by roof fans. The claimed facility was installed as part of a compliance schedule approved by the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority (CWAPA).

The dust collected by the system is hauled to ESCO's sanitary landfill and has no slavage value.

It is concluded that the claimed facility was installed and is operated to control air pollution, and that 100% of its cost is allocable to pollution control.

4. Directors Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $41,563, with 80% or more allocable to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in T-631.

JAB:dh
April 7, 1975

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $29,844, with 80% or more allocable to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in T-632.

JAB:dh
April 7, 1975

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $26,988, with 60% or more and less than 80% allocable to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in T-633.

JAB:dh
April 3, 1975

Appl T-634

Date March 25, 1975

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

---

1. Applicant

ESCO Corporation
Foundry Division
2141 N.W. 25th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97210

The applicant produces high alloy steel castings and conducts some heavy fabrication work at the above address.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility is described to be a conveying and collection system for emissions from the No. 1 and No. 2 Main Floor furnaces. The system includes hoods, dampers, ductwork, supports, a Wheelabrator Fabric Filter baghouse model 72 RW 46-168, foundations, controls and miscellaneous electrical work.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation on November 20, 1972.

The claimed facility has an estimated useful life of 15 years.

Facility Cost: $464,841 (Accountant's certification was provided.)

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility was installed as part of a compliance program with the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority (CWAPA).

The dust collected by the claimed facility is hauled to ESCO's sanitary landfill and has no salvage value.

It is concluded that the claimed facility was installed and is operated to control air pollution, and that 100% of its cost is allocable to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of $464,841, with 80% or more allocable to pollution control, be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-634.

JAB:dh
April 7, 1975

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. E, April 25, 1975, EQC Meeting

Proposed Criteria for Prioritizing Sewage Works Construction Needs for Construction Grant Purposes for FY 76

Background

Public Law 92-500 authorizes 75% federal grants for construction of eligible sewerage facilities. This law and the implementing rules adopted by EPA require the state to adopt a criteria for prioritizing needs for grant funding consideration. This state priority criteria must then be approved by EPA. Following adoption and approval of the priority criteria, the state must annually develop a prioritized project list and adopt it following a public hearing.

DEQ has been operating under priority criteria approved by the EQC in 1973. Since that time, Federal rules, requirements and interpretations have been constantly changing. We have now reached a point where the priority criteria must be modified in order to get grant projects moving.

Federal regulations (CFR 40., Section 35.915) establish the areas of national concern which must be addressed in the priority critera, including "...the severity of pollution problems, the population affected, the need for preservation of high quality waters and national priorities as well as total funds available, project and treatment works sequence and additional factors established by the State...."

Attachment I contains the Department's proposed new priority criteria. Explanation and discussion of the components is as follows:

Discussion of Priority Criteria

1. Project Need

This classification identifies the various water pollution related conditions or situations for which a sewerage construction project is anticipated to be the best economic and environmentally appropriate solution.

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The categories within this classification are ranked to reflect national and state water pollution and water quality related public health priorities.

(a) Sewerage facilities required by the Mandatory Annexation legislation (ORS 222.) and the Drill Hole Elimination Regulations (OAR Chapter 340 Section 44-005 et seq.) occupy the highest place in the Needs category and are numerically assigned 1000 points. The need for sewerage facilities in each case is supported by specifically-identified problems for which strong regulatory actions have been taken by DEQ or the State Health Division pursuant to law.

The mandatory annexation law provides for a public health survey of problem areas, a certification of existence of a health hazard emergency, a forced annexation of the problem area to the adjacent city, and an order to the city to construct a sewage collection and interception facility to eliminate the public health hazard.

In 1969, the EQC found the practice of disposal of sewage into rock crevices through "drill holes", which is used in Central Oregon, to be a serious ground water pollution threat and adopted regulations requiring an orderly phase out of all drill holes by 1980. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (now EPA) supported the action of the Commission. Total sewerage systems must be constructed in several communities to achieve compliance with the regulations.

The Federal Act (PL 92-500) providing sewerage works grant authority to EPA allows the use of grant funds not only for "treatment works" as usually connoted, but also for sewage collection systems, stormwater collection and treatment systems, and other related collection and treatment facilities. To date, actual use of funds has been limited by DEQ (with EPA concurrence and approval) to sewage treatment plants, major interceptors and pumping stations, and plant outfall sewers. This was intended to make the best direct pollution abatement use of the limited grant funds which were available. This approach is still the best efficient overall use of the funds. However, it is highly desirable to be able to extend eligibility to sewage collection systems where such are required by Mandatory Annexation proceedings and regulations for elimination of drill hole sewage disposal in urban areas. Since such projects are of substantial water quality control and critical public health concern, and usually are hampered in implementation by inordinately high project costs, it is proposed that, in this category only, where it is specifically supported by appropriate

documentation, the sewage collection systems be included in the grant eligible project costs.

b. The next highest category of need involves those rivers and streams whose water quality is protected by Water Quality standards. Facilities necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards or eliminate a contribution to standards violation would be reason for applying 800 points to the project proposed. For example, water quality standards are presently exceeded in the South Umpqua, the Pudding, the John Day and the Tualatin Rivers during the dry weather, low-flow periods. This is attributable in part to the discharge of domestic waste waters and will be improved by providing a higher quality of effluent.

c. The third "Need" category, worth 700 points, relates to facilities required to comply with an effluent or minimum treatment requirement spelled out by regulation, permit, order or other specific directive. Such minimum standards are usually designed to protect high quality waters or prevent degradation of existing quality.

d. The fourth category of need, worth 600 points, is of considerable significance more because of its widespread occurrence than from its measurable instream pollution impact. This is the "Non-Point Source" discharge affecting ground and surface water. In many Oregon communities, the surface discharge from failing drainfield systems has definite health and water pollution ramifications. The occurrence of enteric organisms in ditches and drainage ways has the effect of threatening the health of entire communities, as well as impacting in stream water quality. High groundwater, constant subsurface disposal system leaching and uncovered drainage ditches in urbanizing areas combine to provide the potential for serious illness in a community if the problems remain ignored. The potential is particularly acute when shallow private water wells are utilized. These are often constructed without proper casing and well seals, and provide a passage for contaminated water to reach the shallow ground water aquifers. Thus, irreparable harm and water pollution can occur from this common problem. It has been difficult in the past to document the health hazard aspect of these problems to the satisfaction of EPA. By redefining the category to include documentable effect on surface or underground waters, it is hoped EPA's concerns can be satisfied.

e. A 400 point category has been designated to deal with those instances where water pollution abatement

is not an immediate concern, but where experience and technical information project an apparent future problem. This would relate to growing, unsewered communities in such areas as lakesides, flood plains, or rocky terrain.

2. Regulatory Emphasis

A second level classification for separating projects within a priority system involves the level of interest of the regulatory agencies involved. This allows a relative ranking of projects within a specific need category, and emphasizes those projects whose rapid progress is most urgently needed. These are shown below along with point designations for the sub-grouping.

a. Environmental Quality Commission Order or Regulation: 100 points

b. DEQ issued Permit: 90 points

c. Letter directive, preliminary planning approval or project authorization: 80 points

d. Other positive written response by the Department or Commission related to the desirability of the project: 50 points.

3. Stream Segment Ranking

As a result of the passage of PL 92-500, the federal government through EPA requires the state to submit an Annual Strategy for Water Quality Control activities and emphasis during the following fiscal year. A part of this strategy is a ranking of the stream segments based on:

a. Severity of pollution

b. Population affected

c. Need for preservation of high quality waters

d. National priorities.

Inasmuch as these are exactly the concerns outlined in the federal regulations for project priority assignments, the Stream Segment Ranking may be directly utilized in these criteria.

In 1973, DEQ identified and ranked 77 "stream segments" with highest point being number 1 and lowest point being number 77. The ranking reflected the best collective judgment of the Department of relative need for regulatory attention. The same ranking was used in 1974 and is proposed for use again this year. The ranking is attached as Attachment II. The point assignments for grant priority purposes will be in inverse order to

their relative standing, assigning projects on the highest stream a score of 77 points and those on the lowest 1 point.

4. Project Type

This general classification is essentially unchanged from previous years. Projects receiving 10 points include sewage treatment plants, plant outfalls, and such public sewer system rehabilitation as can be shown to have an obvious economic benefit by extending the effective life and performance of the sewage treatment plant.

Interceptor sewers, major pumping stations and pressure mains would be assigned 8 points, in keeping with the emphasis on sewage treatment plant construction.

Projects which incorporate both treatment works and interceptors would receive 10 points.

5. Step Status

The federal regulations make definite distinctions among the various phases of a project, delineating between the Facilities Plan (Step I), the preparation of plans and specifications (Step II), and construction (Step III). The funds are most urgently needed at this time for the orderly progression of projects through construction. The construction phase, being the most costly, is the most critical from the standpoint of cash flow, and cannot be deferred once under way. The importance of this step is underscored by assigning 3 points to construction as an intergroup separator. This will ensure that the project nearing construction would be funded before initiating planning of an otherwise equivalent project. Step I and Step II projects would receive 1 and 2 points, respectively.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It is the intent of the grant project prioritization system to provide a method for evaluating projects for federal funding such that all reasonable criteria of need are quantified. When developing a priority list of identified needs, it is impossible to assess the full impact of the alternatives and bring these factors into the evaluation and priority assignment. There could be some projects which will not progress beyond the Facilities Plan stage because the "no-build" option is the best economic and environmentally responsible alternative. Thus, a project could have priority for a Step I plan and cease to be a priority need as a result of the plan. However, once a Step II grant is received, and design of facilities is commenced, the project must maintain priority through the construction phase.

Thus, it is proposed that all projects receiving a Step II grant one year and not reaching the Step III phase the same year be placed at the top of the priority list for the next year in the same relative rank as the previous year.

Collection systems are proposed for funding where Mandatory Annexation Order or Drill Hole Elimination Regulations necessitate a project. It should be emphasized that such funding is anticipated to be applicable in FY 76 only, in view of the fact that sufficient funds will be available to accommodate the construction of necessary projects during that fiscal year. The situation will undoubtedly be different in FY 77, and it is foreseen that the Commission will wish to review this particular concept in detail next year before extending such eligibility.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the proposed priority ranking system be adopted by the Commission so that a priority list for $77.5 million of FY 76 construction grant money can be developed and presented at a hearing for adoption as required by federal rules.

KESSLER R. CANNON

HLS:rgn

4-18-75

ATTACHMENT I

Criteria for Priority Ranking of Sewerage Works Construction Needs for FY 76

I Purpose

The criteria and rules for application set forth herein shall be used to govern the priority ranking of identified sewerage works construction needs for construction grant funding pursuant to applicable state and federal law and regulations from July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976. The criteria and rules for application shall be reevaluated prior to June 30, 1976 to assess the necessity for changes based on availability of funds relative to needs.

II Definition

Applicable definitions from ORS Chapters 468 and 454 shall apply.

III Development and Adoption of Project Priority List

At least annually, and prior to the beginning of the fiscal year related to the available grant funds, the Department shall prepare a proposed project priority list pursuant to the criteria and rules for application set forth herein. As required by federal rules and after appropriate notice, a hearing shall be held on the proposed list. Following evaluation of testimony received and modification as necessary, the Commission shall adopt a project priority list which shall be the official Sewage Works Construction Grant Priority list of the State of Oregon. The adopted list may be revised at any time following appropriate notice and hearing.

IV Priority Criteria

Identified needs shall be ranked using a numerical point system.

Table A contains the schedule for points assignment within each of the five categories of:

a) Project Need
b) Regulatory Emphasis
c) Stream segment ranking
d) Project Type
e) Step Status

Except for projects receiving 1000 total points under the Project Need category, each need or project will be assigned appropriate points in each of five categories. The points for each project will then be added and sum therefrom will be the point total used for developing the project priority list. The project with the highest point total will be the highest priority project.

V Rules for Application of Criteria

A Assignment of Points

Points shall be assigned for each project based on best available data at the time of ranking for adoption of a list. In the event additional information justifies a change in point assignment, change in ranking shall be accomplished in accordance with B or C below.

B Additions or Elevation in Ranking

Projects may be added to the list or elevated in ranking at the discretion of the Director subject to the following procedure:

1. Points shall be assigned in accordance with Table A and the point total will determine the ranking of the project with respect to projects already on the list.

2. Sponsors of those projects which have fewer total points than the new or re-ranked project shall be notified of the proposed list modifications and a public hearing shall be scheduled with appropriate notice given for the purpose of receiving testimony on the list modifications.

3. Following the evaluation of testimony received, the Commission may adopt the modified list as under Section III.

C Deletion or Reduction in Ranking

Projects may be deleted from the list or reduced in ranking by the Director without public hearing either in the event of a project's receiving full funding, or by reassessment of point totals or basic project desirability. Sponsors of projects thus deleted or reduced in ranking shall be notified of the revised status of the project and may request a hearing before the Commission regarding the revised status. Such a hearing request must be made to the Director within 20 days following receipt of the notification of revised status and the Director shall schedule a hearing before the Commission within 60 days.

D Carryover of Projects to Subsequent Year Lists

1. All projects which have received a Step II or Step III grant in a given fiscal year and are not completed will automatically be placed at the top of the priority list for the next fiscal year in the same relative ranking as they appeared in the prior year in order to assure continuity and funding.

2. All projects which have not yet received any grant or have received only a Step I grant will be subject to reprioritization along with all new projects for the next year's list.

E Project Scheduling

Funds shall be reserved for each project for those phases that are scheduled for initiating within three months of the end of the fiscal year. Phases which will not be initiated within that time frame will be scheduled for funding from subsequent year funds. In the event of schedule slippage, the Department

may either reserve the funds for an additional three months or may allocate same to the next project on the list awaiting funds. The Department shall notify the applicant of its intent to take such action.

F Contingency Reserve

A minimum of 15% of each fiscal year's allocation of grant funds shall be set aside as a contingency reserve for grant increases and cost adjustments. A portion of the contingency reserve may be allocated to initiate new projects three months prior to the end of the fiscal year if it appears that the total reserve will not need to be maintained.

VI Elgibility for Funding

A Except as noted in B below, facilities eligible for grant assistance shall be limited to sewage treatment works, interceptor sewers, major pumping stations and pressure mains, and such public sewer system rehabilitation as can be shown to have an obvious cost effective benefit related directly to size, effective life or performance of the sewage treatment plant.

B For FY 76, collection systems shall be eligible for grant assistance where such systems are required to comply with a mandatory annexation order issued pursuant to ORS 222 or DEQ regulations requiring elimination of Waste Disposal Wells (OAR Chapter 340 Section 44-005 et seq). This elgibility of collection systems will not be extended beyond June 30, 1976 unless the Environmental Quality Commission finds that sufficient federal funds are available to permit extension without jeopardizing the construction program for essential treatment works and interceptor sewers.

HLS:ak
April 18, 1975

Table A

Project Priority Ranking Criteria for FY 76

Point Assignment	Point Categories
	Project Need
1000 Total*	Project necessary to comply with mandatory annexation order under ORS 222 or Waste Disposal Well Schedule under OAR Chapter 340, Section 44-005 et seq. (Includes sewage collection system, where appropriate).
	(*Points for regulatory emphasis, stream segment ranking, project type, and step status included in total.)
800	Project necessary to achieve compliance with in-stream Water Quality Standards contained in OAR Chapter 340 Division 4 Subdivision 1 or eliminate a contribution to standards violation.
700	Project necessary to comply with minimum waste treatment standards or effluent standards established by the Department of Environmental Quality or the Environmental Protection Agency.
600	Project needed to minimize or eliminate documented "non point source" contamination of groundwater or surface waters relating to subsurface sewage disposal system malfunction in known urban or urbanizing areas.
400	Project desirable for prevention of potential water pollution problems.
	Regulatory Emphasis
100	Environmental Quality Commission Order or Regulation.
90	NPDES or State Waste Discharge Permit.
80	Letter directive, preliminary planning approval or project authorization from the Department of Environmental Quality.
50	Other written statement of project desirability by DEQ or the Commission.
	Stream Segment Ranking
77 maximum	Streams ranked in inverse order to that shown in "Annual State Water Strategy - FY 75".
	Project Type
10	Sewage treatment plant projects including cost-effective sewer rehabilitation.
8	Interceptor sewers, major pumping stations and pressure mains.

Point Assignment	Point Categories
	Step Status
1	Step I - Facilities plan preparation.
2	Step II - Preparation of plans and specifications.
3	Step III - Project construction.

STREAM SEGMENT RANKING
from "Annual State Water Strategy -- FY 75"

Number	Name of Segment(*)
1	Tualatin River
2	Willamette River
3	Coos Bay
4	Deschutes River
5	South Umpqua River
6	Umpqua and North Umpqua River
7	Rogue River
8	Bear Creek
9	Columbia River
10	John Day River
11	Grande Ronde River
12	Sandy River
13	Skipanon River
14	Necanicum River
15	Neacoxie Creek
16	Nehalem River
17	Nehalem Bay
18	Wilson River
19	Trask River
20	Tillamook River
21	Tillamook Bay
22	Nestucca River

(*) Named segment includes tributaries thereto unless such tributaries are otherwise listed.

Number	Name of Segment
23	Netarts Bay
24	Siuslaw River
25	Chetco River and Chetco Cove
26	Coquille River
27	South Coquille River
28	Yaquina River
29	South Yamhill River
30	Mill Creek
31	North Yamhill River
32	Yamhill River
33	Pudding River
34	Molalla River
35	South Santiam River
36	Santiam and North Santiam River
37	Pacific Ocean
38	Coast Fork Willamette River
39	Middle Fork Willamette River
40	Clackamas River
41	McKenzie River
42	Rickreall Creek
43	Luckiamute River
44	Marys River
45	Calapooia River
46	Long Tom River
47	Columbia Slough

Number	Name of Segment
48	Hood River
49	Umatilla River
50	Klamath River
51	Sprague River
52	Lost River
53	Williamson River
54	Snake River
55	Silvies River
56	Salmon River
57	Alsea River
58	Lower Umpqua River
59	Lewis and Clark River
60	Klaskanine River
61	White River
62	Warm Springs River
63	Crooked River
64	Metolius River
65	Spring River
66	Fall River
67	Little Deschutes River
68	North Fork John Day River
69	South Fork John Day River
70	Walla Walla River
71	Powder River
72	Wallowa River

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET • PORTLAND, ORE. 97205 • Telephone (503) 229-5696

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. F, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

Variance Request - Cascade Locks Lumber Company
Hood River County, Oregon

Background:

Cascade Locks Lumber Company operates a sawmill and a planing mill at Cascade Locks, Oregon. The mill employs about 140 with an annual payroll of approximately $1,800,000. Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 14-0005 was issued to the company on March 20, 1975.

Cascade Locks Lumber Company demonstrated compliance with the conditions of its Air Contaminant Discharge Permit. The five hogged fuel steam boiler stacks were source tested and were shown to be operating in compliance. In addition, the mill cyclones were observed by Departmental personnal to be operating in compliance with visual emission limitations.

Analysis:

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 23-010(1a) prohibits open burning of solid waste relating to manufacturing processes. Cascade Locks Lumber Company accumulates non-salvageable wood waste, which consists principally of ground clean-up from spilled sawdust, chips and planer shavings and of lumber that contains nails, spikes and hardware.

The ground clean-up material is the residual from wood particle spillage and temporary storage, both of which are done on unprepared, open ground. The upper portion of the wood particle piles are reclaimed as useful material, but the portion at the bottom contains dirt and rock which are scooped up along with the wood waste. The dirt and rock prevent the wood waste from being processed in the hogged fuel boiler system.

Contains
Recycled
Materials

or strict compliance would result in substantial curtailment or closing down of the business, plant or operation."

Cascade Locks Lumber Company petitions the Environmental Quality Commission for a variance to open burn for a period of about 24 hours two times a year, generally once in the Spring and once in the Fall.

Summary and Conclusions:

Cascade Locks Lumber Company operates a sawmill and planing mill at Cascade Locks, Oregon, employing some 140 persons earning $1,800,000 annually. This facility has a significant impact on local economics.

1. Cascade Locks Lumber Company generates about 1500 cubic yards of non-salvageable waste every six months which must be hauled away or open burned since the disposal facilities at the mill site are inadequate.

2. Hauling the material to the closest disposal site near Odell would cost the company an estimated $18,000 per year and shorten the life of the disposal site which is presently estimated to be 2 years.

3. The company has indicated that it can reduce the volume of solid waste material by about 50% within the next year.

4. Open burning at this site will include only wood wastes. No smoke generating materials such as tires, rubber or plastics have or will be burned.

5. The requested variance is not expected to cause any violation of ambient air quality standards.

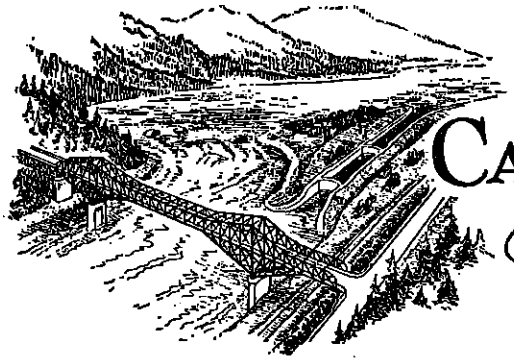
6. A two year variance would provide sufficient time for the company to reduce the amount of waste material and re-assess the economics of solid waste disposal upon completion of the Hood River County Solid Waste Management Plan currently being developed.

7. The granting of this variance by the Environmental Quality Commission would be allowable in accordance with ORS 468.345.

Director's Recommendation:

It is the Director's recommendation that a two year variance from Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 23-010(1a) be granted to Cascade Locks Lumber Company for the period May 1, 1975 through April 30, 1977 under the following conditions:

14-0005



CASCADE LOCKS LUMBER Co.

Manufacturers

CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON 97014

TELEPHONE
374-8444
AREA CODE 503

April 2, 1975

Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Control Division
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Attention: Mr. Al Burkart

Re: File No. 14-005
Open Burning Variance

Gentlemen:

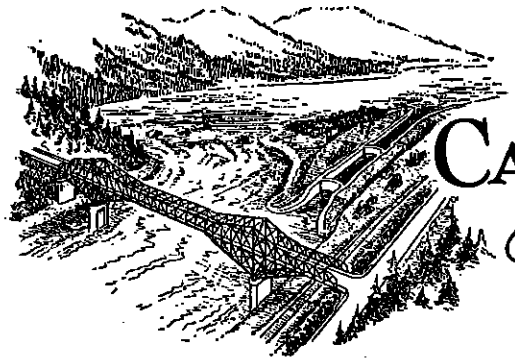
We have developed additional information concerning our request for a variance which will reinforce our original correspondence.

The cost to haul 3000 cu. yds. of waste material, at this time, to the Hood River County Dump would be $18,000./year including loading, hauling and the dump fee. This amount would provide an extreme hardship to an already difficult economic situation which could jeopardize the continued success of our operation. Our company is located near the town of Cascade Locks, Oregon; population 620. Our company employs 140 hourly people with an annual payroll of $1,800,000.

This waste material does represent some additional in-plant handling and dollars, and we do plan to reduce the volume of material which would have to be open burned. With additional in-plant equipment and controls improvement we feel that by next year we can reduce the volume to approx. 750 cu. yds. for each of two burns per year.

Cascade Locks Lumber Co.
Very Truly Yours,

Richard C. Newman
Administrative Assistant



CASCADE LOCKS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers

CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON 97014

TELEPHONE
374-8444
AREA CODE 503

February 26, 1975

Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Control Division
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Attention: Mr. Al Burkart

RE: File No. 14-0005
Open Burning Variance

Gentlemen:

During the course of operations we accumulate material such as broken bunks, pallets and used construction lumber which contains nails, spikes and hardware. Along with this we also accumulate wood residues from grounds and yard cleaning that contains rocks and dirt. These materials cannot be utilized in our conveying systems and must be disposed of by periodic burning.

We therefore request a variance from item G3 of our proposed 'Air Contaminant Discharge Permit' to allow us a Spring and a Fall open burn of 24 hours each for approximately 1500 cu. yds. of the materials listed above.

Very truly yours,
CASCADE LOCKS LUMBER CO.

Richard C. Newman
Administrative Assistant

RCN:mc

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1975
AIR QUALITY CONTROL

The wood waste lumber contains nails and other metallic hardware which prevents it from being processed in the hog.

Both of these materials, the ground clean-up and the waste lumber, are solid waste and amount to about 1500 cubic yards of loosely piled debris in a 6-month period. The solid waste disposal facilities at the mill are inadequate for this volume of material. A mill inspection visit on March 12, 1975, confirmed the content and volume of the wood waste pile (see attached mill inspection memo). No waste material other than wood products and dirt and rock were observed in the pile.

In his letter of April 2, 1975, Mr. Richard Newman indicated that within a year, by using additional equipment and improving control and processing, the volume of wood waste can be reduced by about one-half (copy of letter is attached).

In the past Cascade Locks Lumber Company has open-burned these solid waste materials since there is no wigwam waste burner or other incinerator at the mill. The company previously notified the Regional Forest Service Office prior to burning. When informed by the Department that open burning would be a violation of the State's air quality regulation, Cascade Locks Lumber applied for a variance to open burn.

An analysis of available solid waste disposal facilities in the area revealed that the closest site was the Hood River County landfill near Odell, 30 miles from the mill site; the next nearest location is in Wasco County. Analysis by Mr. Richard Newman indicated that it would cost the company about $18,000 a year in loading and hauling cost and dump fees to dispose of the wood waste material at the Odell landfill (see attached April 2, 1975 letter).

Mr. Ron Merry, Public Works Director of Hood River County, indicated that the anticipated longevity of the Odell landfill, under current usage patterns, is about two years. The additional burden of the Cascade Locks Lumber Company's wood waste would tax and shorten the life of facilities near Odell.

The use of the Odell landfill by Cascade Locks Lumber Company would be temporary, only for the anticipated two year life of the landfill operation. After that time alternate disposal facilities would be required and as these are anticipated to be located in Wasco County at a greater distance from the mill than the Odell landfill, additional transportation cost would be incurred.

Forasmuch as Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 468.345, 1974 Replacement Part, "Variances From Air Contaminant Rules and Regulations", paragraph (1) states:

> "The Environmental Quality Commission may grant specific variances which may be limited in time from the particular requirements of any rule, regulation or order... if it finds that special circumstances render strict compliance unreasonable, burdensome or impractical due to special conditions or cause;

1. The open burning will be conducted for periods of about 24 hours no more than twice a year, generally once in the Spring and once in the Fall.

2. The open burning shall be conducted only when atmospheric and weather conditions are favorable for such activity, in order to minimize air pollution and any potential fire and safety hazards involved.

3. The company shall notify the Central Regional Office of the Department in Bend (Phone 382-6446) on the day preceding each burn period.

4. Within the next year the company will obtain a maximum reduction in wood waste material with an objective of reducing the volume to approximately 750 cubic yards for each burn by installing additional in-plant equipment, improving controls, or both. The company shall submit an annual report of its progress in this effort by no later than July 1, 1976.

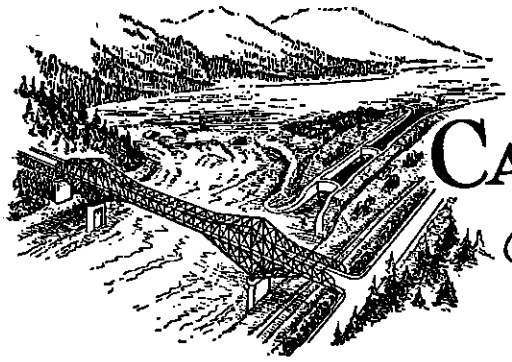
5. The company shall submit a written report to the Department sixty days prior to the expiration of the variance outlining alternate means of disposal investigated and/or to be employed.

6. This variance may be revoked if the Department determines that any of the above conditions are violated, or that the open burning causes local nusiance conditions. The Department will notify the Company in writing within seven days of the revocation, if revocation becomes necessary.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

AFB:h

Attachments: Mill Inspection Memo
April 2, 1975 letter from Cascade Locks
March 27, 1975 letter from Cascade Locks
February 26, 1975 letter from Cascade Locks



CASCADE LOCKS LUMBER Co.

Manufacturers

CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON 97014

TELEPHONE
374-8444
AREA CODE 503

March 27, 1975

Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Control Division
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205
Attention: Mr. Al Burkart

Re: File No. 14-0005
Open Burning Variance

Gentlemen;

During the course of our operations we accumulate material such as broken bunks, pattets and used construction lumber which contains nails, spikes and other hardware. Along with this we also accumulate wood residues from grounds and yard cleaning that contains dirt and rocks. We do not have nor do we know of any equipment that will successfully sort out the tramp rock and metal from the wood. To run this material through our present machines would wreck them in short order. Occasionally some smaller rocks and metal will get into our wood hog, chippers and air line feeders with disastorous results, resulting in production downtime and considerable repair. We, therefore, cannot place this material in our conveying and machinery system and have heretofore burned it by open burning on our plant site according to good burning practice.

Disposal of this material can also be accomplished by hauling it to the closest dump, the Hood River County Land Fill Site, 15 miles south of Hood River, 35 miles from our mill. We find that the cost of this operation would be prohibitive.

These Special Circumstances cited above render strict compliance unreasonable, burdensome and impractical. We therefore request a variance from item G3 of our Proposed Air Contaminant Discharge Permit to allow us a Spring and a Fall open burn of approx. 24 hours each for about 1500 cu. yds. of the materials listed above.

Very Truly Yours,

Richard C. Newman
Administrative Assistant

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: AQCD File No. 14-0005 Date: 4|15|75

From: Al Burkart

Subject: Mill Inspection, Cascade Locks Lumber Company

On 12 March 75 I traveled to the Cascade Locks Lumber Company to inspect the wood waste pile, as I am preparing the variance request for presentation to the EQC. I met with Mr. Dick Newman and later with Mr. Fred Sampson.

The wood waste pile consisted mainly of yard clean-up from sawdust, chip and planer shaving spills. The residue from a spill contains dirt and rock and cannot be returned to the system, nor can it be fed to the hogged fuel system because of the dirt and rock content; it therefore is placed on the burning pile. Most of the remainder consists of lumber that contains nails, spikes and other hardware which prevent it from being fed to the hog. I estimate that 2/3 to 3/4 of the material is yard clean-up, the remainder being lumber waste. A small fraction of the lumber (1 or 2% of the total) on the pile was new and appeared that it could be hogged. Mr. Newman didn't know how it got there. He said it was probably placed there as an expedient measure and that it wasn't company policy to put it there - certainly it was wasted resource, as it could have been hogged into chips.

I estimated the volume of the pile to be 1500 cubic yards. As reported by the company, only wood waste and some dirt and stone were in the pile. Slide transparencies of the burn pile were taken and are included in the company file. Cascade Locks Lumber is waiting for a variance to ignite the material.

There are two fire hydrants near the pile. During burn periods, hoses are set out as a safety precaution, according to Mr. Newman.

The hogged fuel steam boilers, including the smoke density meters, were also inspected. Boilers NOs. 3 and 4 were down for cleaning, so only the smoke from stacks No. 1, 2 and 5 was observed. A formal reading on the three stacks for 10 minutes showed all three to be operating in compliance.

AJB

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

8/9/74

Report of Visible Air Contaminants

Stack No.

Recorded Observations

Time	#1	#2	#3	3/4	Time	0	1/4	1/2	3/4
1209	0	0	5						
1210	0	0	5						
1211	0	0	5						
1212	0	0	0						
1213	0	0	5						
1214	0	0	5						
1215	0	0	0						
1216	0	0	5						
1217	0	0	5						
1218	0	0	5						
1219	0	0	5						

NAME Al Benkert

ADDRESS Portland

SOURCE H.F. Bird Stacks - Cascade Locks Lbr

DATE 3/12/75

Distance to Source ~~100~~ 500 ft

Direction to Source North

Wind Direction East

Wind Velocity Low

Cloud Cover Yes

Point of Observation - Describe location of reader-use reverse side to draw map.

Relative Humidity

Photographs by number

No. 5 (100%) Units

No. 4 (80%) Units

No. 3 (60%) Units

No. 2 (40%) Units

No. 1 (20%) Units

No. 0 (0%) Units

Total Units

Minutes of Observation

Minutes of Violation

Observer

Region

Copies provided to: Date

By personal contact ☐

Post Office ☐

Mail ☐

Letter ☐

☒ Opacity ☐ Ringelmann

9

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item G, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Edward Hines Lumber Company
Bates, Grant County, Oregon

Background:

The Edward Hines Lumber Company operates a sawmill at Bates, Oregon in eastern Grant County. The Bates operation is antiquated, and being replaced by a new sawmill under construction in John Day. When the new mill is completed, the work force will be transferred from the Bates operation to the John Day facility, and the Bates operation will be shut down permanently. The shutdown at Bates was scheduled to occur by May 30, 1975.

Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 was issued to the company for the Bates operation on June 28, 1974, with an expiration date of May 30, 1975.

In his letter to the Department dated March 19, 1975, Mr. Ernest P. Taylor, General Manager of Edward Hines Lumber Company, requests a variance to extend the permanent shutdown date of the Bates, Oregon operation to December 31, 1975 and to continue until this time the operation of the three hogged fuel steam boilers without the requirement to demonstrate compliance. In effect this request also extends the expiration date of the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit from May 30, 1975 to December 31, 1975.

The extension request is predicated upon delays in constructing and starting the new mill in John Day. Start-up was anticipated by July 1, 1975, but equipment delivery delays forced postponement until about September, 1975. After starting the John Day facility, the company will operate at Bates on a one-shift basis until the log inventory is processed, then the Bates operation will be permanently shut down. The company has indicated that the mill site will be cleared and that most or all of the homes will be relocated.

Contains
Recycled
Materials

Analyses:

Forasmuch as "The Environmental Quality Commission may grant specific variances which may be limited in time from the particular requirements of any rule, regulation or order....if it finds that special circumstances render strict compliance unreasonable, burdensome or impractical due to special conditions or cause; or strict compliance would result in substantial curtailment operation (ORS Chapter 468.345)," the Edward Hines Lumber Company petitions the Environmental Quality Commission for a variance from Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Sections 21-015(1), Visible Air Contaminant Limitations, and 21-020(1) Particulate Emission Limitations, to operate the three hogged fuel steam boilers at the Bates mill until December 31, 1975.

The Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (No. 12-0001) for the sawmill at Bates expires on May 30, 1975. In order to operate the mill beyond this date, the Permit must be re-issued. The company submitted the fees and requested renewal of the permit until December 31, 1975.

Until the new sawmill at John Day is placed into operation, it is necessary to operate the Bates mill in order:

1. To provide employment for the mill personnel;

2. To provide continuity in the company's lumber business; and

3. To maintain a cash flow for the company.

The reason cited for the postponement in the start-up of the John Day mill is equipment delivery delays, specifically a delay in the delivery of their hogged fuel steam boiler. It is not at all unusual to have equipment delivery delays of several weeks, which is the situation in this case (see March 19, 1975 letter, which is attached).

A major concern in re-issuing the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit is the status of the three hogged fuel boilers. The current Permit requires that the company demonstrate that the three boilers are capable of operating in compliance with the appropriate visible and particulate emission limitations, if the mill is to be operated after May 30, 1975. Due to the anticipated shutdown of the Bates operation, source testing to demonstrate compliance was not performed.

The boilers at the Bates operation are old and they do not have any emission control equipment.

The Bates operation and the surrounding mill town lie in an isolated area and little effect on the regional air quality is anticipated, if the boilers are operated an additional four to seven months.

Conclusions:

1. The Hines Lumber Company operates a sawmill at Bates, Oregon, which will be shutdown and eventually dismantled upon completion of a new sawmill at John Day. The company's operation are major sources of employment in the John Day area.

2. Continued operation of the Bates mill for four to seven months will allow the company to maintain both employment for its personnel and continuity of its lumber operation.

3. The discontinued operation of the Bates sawmill was accepted by the Department in lieu of compliance demonstration when the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit was issued on June 28, 1974. The additional four to seven months operation will not change the Department's position.

4. The granting of this variance by the Environmental Quality Commission would be allowable in accordance with ORS 468.345.

5. If a variance is granted, Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 must be renewed with an expiration date of December 31, 1975 and other appropriate modifications reflecting that action.

Recommendation:

It is the Director's recommendation that Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 be renewed and a seven month variance, June 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975, from OAR Chapter 340, Sections 21-020 and 21-015(1), be granted to Edward Hines Lumber Company at Bates. The issued permit shall expire December 31, 1975.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

AFB:h

Attachment -
Letter dated 3/19/75 from Hines

ESTABLISHED 1892

HINES PRECISION PRODUCTS

EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.

GRANT COUNTY DIVISION • JOHN DAY, OREGON 97845

AREA CODE 503 575-0581

March 19, 1975

State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Attention: Mr. Fritz Skirvin
Air Quality Control Division

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1975
AIR QUALITY CONTROL

Re: Air Contaminant Discharge Permit
No. 12-0001, Application No. 0180

Gentlemen:

On May 16, 1973, Mr. Paul Ehinger, Senior Vice President of Edward Hines Lumber Co., submitted original Application No. 0180 to the Department of Environmental Quality for an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit to cover emissions from our hog fuel boilers and sawmill operation at Bates, Oregon. Following review by the Department and public hearings, Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 was issued and forwarded to my attention with Mr. Kessler Cannon's letter of June 26, 1974. This Permit was issued with a tentative time limit based on the Department's knowledge our Company intended to shut down the Bates, Oregon operation as soon as its new John Day mill went into operation, then expected to take place about May 30, 1975.

Condition No. G12 of said Permit states that "application for a modification or renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 60 days prior to permit expiration date." My purpose in calling you today was to discuss this in light of the fact that delays in delivery of boiler and electric equipment have occurred which will delay start of the John Day mill beyond its originally scheduled startup date of July 1, 1975, thus necessitating continued operation at Bates beyond the May 30, 1975 Permit deadline. As discussed, we wish to continue Bates operation only long enough to complete the John Day facility, operate it through a normal breakin period and finally cleanup remaining fuel and debris at Bates after moving our mill crews to the John Day facility. In our view, a final termination date of December 31, 1975 will cover all contingencies except for eventual dismantling and razing of mill buildings at some future date when the economic climate is better in the forest products industry.

In view of the above, please consider this a formal request to extend the final termination date of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 from May 30, 1975 until December 31, 1975. In support of our application, we hereby attest to the following facts and submit the following information:

1. There have been no changes in operating procedures, emissions or in the three (3) hog fuel boilers and other equipment used at our Bates, Oregon sawmill since our original Application No. 0180 was submitted to the Department on May 16, 1973. We further anticipate no such changes.

2. The Edward Hines Lumber Co. has no intention of continuing operation at its Bates, Oregon sawmill, which is the subject of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001, once it has moved its Grant County, Oregon sawmill operation to the facility being completed at John Day and cleaned up the Bates premises. Although this move should finally take place in third quarter 1975, I believe both the Department and we feel a deadline of December 31, 1975 is more fitting to take care of any possible further delay in machinery erection or breakin at John Day.

3. Delays in delivery of our Kipper Engineering package boiler from Seattle, and electric motor control centers from Cutler-Hammer, Inc., will delay any possible startup of the John Day mill to the first half of July 1975 on the most optimistic projection. This could easily be delayed 2-4 more weeks due to supplier delays now being encountered by the principal contractors. We are currently informed by Kipper to expect shipping of the boiler from Seattle about April 15, which should put it into operation on the John Day site the first half of July, following rail movement and 10 week on-site erection. The last motor control centers are expected to be shipped by Cutler-Hammer about June 1, which should place them in operation at John Day about July 1. These are delays over which we and others in the industry have little control. Once the boiler and motor control centers are operational, we then expect to operate the John Day mill as well as the Bates mill on a single shift basis through a 4-6 week breakin period at John Day, which eventually extends anticipated startup time to September 1975. Under the circumstances, we believe our request for extension of the Bates Permit deadline from May 30 to December 31, 1975 is warranted.

4. In addition to our request for an extension of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001 from a final termination date of May 30, 1975 until December 31, 1975, we respectfully request a variance and relief from Complying with Provision 3, Performance Standards and Emission Limits, On Page 2 of said Permit. This states "permittee shall not operate this mill facility after May 30, 1975 unless all emission sources are demonstrated to the Department to be in compliance with Condition No. 1 of this permit prior to this date." We feel you will agree it would be an undue hardship, if not impossible, to attempt to comply with the expected emission standards in our Bates boilers at this date in the short period of time we have requested an extension for, the more so since the delay has been caused by late delivery of efficient and acceptable equipment for the John Day mill, equipment meant to replace the obsolete Bates boilers in the first place.

5. Per your instructions, we are submitting herewith our Check No. 24885 in the amount of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars, to cover review of our request for an extension of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 12-0001, as well as the variance we have requested in Item 4, above.

If you have any question regarding this matter, we will be glad to answer it on request.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.
Grant County Division

Ernest P. Taylor
General Manager

EPT/kdm

Enclosure

cc: Paul Ehinger

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item H, April 25, 1975, EQC Meeting

Permission to Hold Public Hearing on Revisions to Rules on Subsurface Sewage and Nonwater-Carried Waste Disposal

Background

Approximately one year ago the Director appointed a sixteen (16) member Citizens' Task Force on Subsurface Sewage Disposal. This Task Force has met regularly and held statewide hearings in keeping with the charge to review the permanent rules on subsurface sewage and nonwater-carried waste disposal. Based upon testimony received and recommendations made by knowledgeable persons in the field, a number of rule changes are being proposed by the CTF. These proposed changes have been reviewed by sanitarians and others working directly with the rules; and they are in agreement that changes are in order.

Although there are a great number of proposed changes, the majority are housekeeping in nature. The following proposed changes are particularly significant and worthy of note:

1) Definition - "Gray water" This definition recognizes the differences in sewage from toilets versus kitchen wastes, etc., with the intent of allowing different methods of disposal under certain circumstances. The result is construction standards for gray water disposal sumps and conditions under which they may be used.

2) Definition - "unstable landform" This definition attempts to establish the fact that it is hazardous to construct on unstable land subject to slippage and requires setbacks for the disposal system from such areas.

3) Definition - "effective sidewall" The change in this definition will provide some additional flexibility in the rules. This will be especially important where land area is a problem.

Contains Recycled Materials

4) Definition - "temporarily abandoned well" The intention here is to recognize that a well, even though not in use, can serve as an access point for sewage contamination of underlying ground water bodies to which it may be connected. Appropriate setbacks are therefore required.

5) Daily sewage flow chart - Mobile home parks lowered from 375 gal/unit/day to 250 gal/unit/day. This is in keeping with figures most often used nationally.

6) Setbacks from intermittent streams lowered from 100 feet to 50 feet. It is felt that 50 feet will provide adequate protection for such streams.

7) Cesspools and seepage pits would be allowed only in counties of 350,000 population or greater (Multnomah County) and not for new subdivisions.

8) Permit requirements would not apply to pit privies used for temporary farm labor.

9) New general requirement (71-012) - discharge of sewage or septic tank effluent on surface of ground or into water of the state is prohibited. This is designed to clarify that such practices are unlawful. Requested by Department of Justice.

10) "Prior Approval" - Deadline dates changed from July 1, 1975, to make application to July 1, 1976. From July 1, 1976, to make installation to July 1, 1977.

11) New subdivision 4. Provides for methods to test new or experimental systems.

Conclusion

Rule changes are necessary in order to provide an equitable and workable set of standards for subsurface sewage disposal.

Recommendation

It is recommended by the Director that the Commission authorize the holding of a public hearing before a hearings officer on the proposed rule changes, such hearing to be held at the earliest possible date.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

TJO:cl

4/9/75

Attachment: Proposed Revised Rules

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO
OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES CHAPTER 340
DIVISION 7

SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subdivision 1 Standards for Subsurface Sewage and Nonwater-Carried Waste Disposal

Subdivision 2 Fees for Permits, Licenses and Evaluation Reports

Subdivision 3 Subsurface Sewage Disposal Permit Appeals Board

Subdivision 4 Experimental Facilities for Sewage Disposal

NOTE: [Delete]
Add

DIVISION 7

SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Subdivision 1

STANDARDS FOR SUBSURFACE SEWAGE AND NONWATER-CARRIED WASTE DISPOSAL

[ED. NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, sections 71-005 through 71-045 of this chapter of the Oregon Administrative Rules Compilation were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission, March 22, 1974, and filed with the Secretary of State March 28, 1974, as DEQ 68. Effective 4-26-74. Supersedes temporary rules filed 10-5-73 as DEQ 57(T), amended 11-23-73 and 1-3-74 by DEQ 59(T) and 64(T), and temporary rules filed 2-1-74 as DEQ 65(T) as amended 3-4-74 by DEQ 67(T).]

71-005 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. These rules, adopted pursuant to the provisions of [Chapter 835, Oregon Laws 1973] ORS 454.605 through 454.745 prescribe the requirements for the construction, operation and maintenance of subsurface sewage disposal systems and nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities and establish procedures for regulation of such activities. They are for the purpose of restoring and maintaining the quality of the public waters and of protecting the public health and general welfare of the people of the State of Oregon.

71-010 DEFINITIONS. As used in these rules, unless otherwise required by context:

(1) "Absorption facility" means a system of open-jointed or perforated piping, alternate distribution units, or other seepage systems for receiving the flow from septic tanks or other treatment [units] and designed to distribute effluent for [absorption by the soil within the unsaturated zone and above any temporarily]

facilities

oxidation and absorption by the soil within the zone of aeration. (See Diagrams 5A and 5B.)

[perched ground water.]

(2) "Authorized Representative" means the staff of the Department of Environmental Quality or of the local unit of go nment performing duties for and under agreement with the Department of Environmental Quality.

(3) "Automatic Siphon" means a hydraulic device designed to rapidly discharge the contents of a dosing tank between predetermined water or sewage levels.

(4) "Availability of sewerage system" means an existing sewerage system that:

(a) Has adequate collection system capacity to serve the intended connection;

(b) Has adequate treatment capacity to serve the intended connection;

(c) Has, at the time of proposed connection, a waste discharge permit issued by the Department and is in fact operating in compliance with the permit; and with which a physical connection can reasonably be made within the appropriate limitations for distance to a sewerage system as set forth in ~~section~~ 71-015(5).

(5) [(4)] "Bedroom" means any portion of a dwelling which is so designed as to furnish the minimum isolation necessary for use as a sleeping area and includes, but is not limited to, a den, study, sewing room, sleeping loft or enclosed porch.

(6) [(5)] "Building sewer" means that part of the system of drainage piping which conveys sewage into a septic tank, cesspool or other treatment [unit] that begins five feet outside the building or structure within which the sewage originates.

facility

(See Diagrams 5A and 5B)

(7) [(6)] "Cast-iron" means standard weight cast-iron soil pipe.

(8) [(7)] "Cesspool" means a receptacle which receives the discharge of sewage from a building and which is so designed and constructed as to allow separation of solids from the liquid, digestion of organic matter during a period of detention, and to allow the liquids to seep into a minimum of five (5) feet deep continuous stratum of coarse grain material through perforations in the side wall of the receptacle.

(See Diagrams 14A and 14B)

(9) [(8)] "Chemical toilet" means any device used for the retention and/or treatment of human waste which is dependent upon the addition of organic or non-organic chemicals other than water for that retention and/or holding. It also means portable toilets which are intended to be emptied into water-carried sewage disposal facilities or into trailer holding tank dump stations.

(10) [(9)] "Coarse grain materials" means those materials with fifty (50) per cent by weight retained on a ten (10) mesh sieve [(2) millimeters diameter) and less than ten (10) per cent passing a two hundred (200) mesh sieve [(0.074) millimeters diameter).

(two

(seventy-four thousandths

(11) [( )] "Commission" means the Environmental Quality Commission.

(12) [(11)] "Construction" includes installation, alteration, repair or extension.

(13) [(12)] "Curtain drain" means [any ground water interceptor or drainage system that is gravel backfilled and provides adequate drainage.] a type of ground water interceptor introduced upslope from a disposal field to interrupt and divert the course of sha w ground water or surface water from the absorption facility and may be required to be installed as a condition for approval of a subsurface sewage disposal system.

A curtain drain, where required is considered an integral part of the subsurface sewage disposal system. (See Diagram 6).

(15) [(13)] "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(16) [(14)] "Director" means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

(14) "Cut-manmade" means a land surface resulting from mechanical land shaping operations where one or more impervious or restrictive layers intercept the cut surface and where the modified slope is greater than five (5) percent or any other man formed slopes in excess of twenty-five (25) percent which do not intersect one or more impervious or restrictive layers. (See Diagrams 2A and 2B)

(17) [(15)] "Disposal area" means the entire area used for underground dispersion of the liquid portion of sewage. It may consist of a seepage pit or of a disposal field or of a combination of the two. It may also consist of a cesspool or transpiration system.

(18) [(16)] "Disposal field" means a system of disposal trenches or a seepage trench or system of seepage trenches.

(19) [(17)] "Disposal trench" means a ditch or trench with vertical sides and substantially flat bottom with a minimum of twelve (12) inches of clean, coarse filter material into which a single distribution line has been laid, the trench then being backfilled with a minimum of [twelve (12)] six (6) inches of soil. (See Diagrams 5A, 5B, 6 and 7)

(20) [(18)] "Distribution box" means a watertight structure which receives septic tank effluent and distributes it [to two or more pipelines leading to a disposal area.] concurrently into two (2) or more header pipes leading to the disposal area. (See Diagrams 8A, 9 and 10A)

(21) [(19)] "Distribution pipe" [means an open-jointed or perforated pipe used in the dispersion of septic tank or other treatment [unit] effluent into disposal trenches or seepage trenches.] or lateral pipe" facility (See Diagrams 8A, 8B, 8C, 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, 13, and 15B)

(24) (20) "Dosing tank" means a watertight receptacle placed between a settling or septic tank and a distribution box or disposal area, and equipped with an automatic siphon or pump designed to discharge treated effluent intermittently to a disposal field in amounts proportioned to the area of the field and to provide a rest period between such discharges.

(22) "Distribution unit" means a distribution box, dosing tank, diversion valve or box, header pipe, or other means of transmitting septic tank or other treatment unit effluent from the effluent sewer to the distribution pipes. (See Diagram 5A)

(23) "Diversion valve" means a water tight structure which receives septic tank or other treatment facility effluent through one (1) inlet and distributes it to two (2) outlets, only one of which is utilized at a given time. (See Diagram 13)

(25) [(21)] "Dwelling" means any structure, building, or any portion thereof which is used, intended, or designed to be occupied for human living purposes including, but not limited to, houses, houseboats, boathouses, mobile homes, hotels, motels, and apartments.

or other treatment facility

(26) [(22)] "Effective sidewall" means the sidewall area within a disposal trench [from six (6) inches below the distribution pipe to a level two (2) inches above the distribution pipe, or the sidewall area within a seepage trench from the bottom of the seepage trench to a level two (2) inches above the distribution pipe.]

or a seepage trench from the bottom of the trench to a level two (2) inches above the distribution pipe, or the sidewall area of any cesspool, seepage pit, unsealed earth pit privy, or gray water waste disposal sump seepage chamber. (See Diagrams 6, 7, 11A, 11B, 14A, and 14B)

(27) [(23)] "Effluent lift pump" means a pump used to lift septic tank or other treatment [unit] effluent to a disposal area at a higher elevation than the septic tank or treatment [unit.]

facility

facility

(28) [(24)] "Effluent sewer" means that part of the system of drainage piping that conveys treated sewage from a septic tank or other treatment [unit] into an absorption facility.

facility

(See Diagrams 5A, 5B, 13, 14A and 14B)

(32) [(25)] "Filter material" means clean, crushed stone or washed gravel ranging from three quarters (3/4) to two and one-half (2-1/2) inches in size.

(See Diagram 7)

(29) "Escarpment" means any naturally occurring slope greater than twenty-five (25) percent which extends vertically six (6) feet or more as measured from toe to top, and which is characterized by a long cliff or steep slope which separates two (2) or more comparatively level or gently sloping surfaces, and may intercept one or more restrictive or impervious layers. (See Diagrams 3A and 3B)

(30) "Evaluation Reports" means a statement in writing from the local contract agent or regional Department representative which states that at least one site with replacement area has been found on each lot or parcel which meets the criteria outlined for sewage disposal in these or other Department Rules, or that no suitable site has been found.

(31) "Evapotranspiration system" means the combination of a septic tank or other treatment facility and effluent sewer and a disposal bed designed to distribute the major portion of effluent for evaporation into the atmosphere and for transpiration by specifically selected and located vegetation

(34) [(26)] "Grade" means the rate of fall or drop in inches per foot or percentage of fall of a pipe.

(33) "Governmental unit" means the state or any county, municipality or political subdivision, or any agency thereof.

(35) "Gray water" means any household sewage other than toilet wastes and includes, but is not limited to, shower and bath waste water, kitchen waste water and laundry wastes.

(36) "Gray water waste disposal sump" means a series of approved receptacles designed to receive gray water for absorption into the soil. (See Diagrams 15A and 15B)

(37) "Ground water interceptor" means any natural or artificial ground water drainage system including agricultural drain tile, cut banks, and ditches.

(38) [(27)] "Ground water, perched" means unconfined ground water separated from an underlying body of ground water by an unsaturated zone. Its water table is a perched water table. It is held up by a restrictive or impervious layer. Perched ground water may be either permanent, where recharge is frequent enough to maintain a saturated zone above the perching bed, or temporary, where intermittent recharge is not great or frequent enough to prevent the perched water from disappearing from time to time as a result of drainage over the edge of or through the perching bed.]

a restrictive layer or impervious layer, its water table is a perched water table and the perched ground water is either permanent where recharge is frequent enough to maintain a saturated zone above the perching bed, or temporary, where intermittent recharge is not great or frequent enough to prevent perched water from disappearing from time to time, but is sufficient to cause the presence of perched water for a continuous period of greater than t (2) weeks per year. (See Diagram 1)

(41) [(28)] "Impervious layer" means a layer which prevents water or root penetration. In addition, it shall be defined as having a soil permeability of less than .06 inches per hour as outlined in the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, OR-Soils-1, for that particular soil series.

(39) "Header pipe" means a tight jointed part of the sewage drainage conduit which receives septic tank effluent from the distribution box or effluent sewer and conveys it to the disposal area. (See Diagrams 5A, 5B, 14A, and 14B)

(42) [(29)] "Individual water supply" means a source of water and a distribution system which serves a single residence or user for the purpose of supplying water for drinking, culinary, or household uses and which is not a public water supply system.

(40) "Headwall" means a steep slope at the head or upper end of a land slump block or unstable landform. (See Diagrams 4A and 4B)

(See Diagram 1)

(43) [(30)] "Industrial waste" means any liquid, gaseous, radioactive, or solid waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business, or from the development or recovery of any natural resources.

(44) [(31)] "Intermittent stream" means any [watercourse] that continuously flows water for a period of greater than two months in any one year, but not continuously for that year.

(45) [(32)] "Invert" is the lowest portion of the internal cross section of a pipe or fitting.

(46) [(33)] "Multiple compartment tank" means a settling or septic tank containing more than one settling compartment or chamber in series.

(47) [(34)] "Nonwater-carried [sewage] disposal facility" includes, but is not limited to, pit privies, vault privies, [and] chemical toilets[.]

(48) [(35)] "Occupant" means any person living or sleeping in a dwelling.

(49) [(36)] "Owner" means any person who alone, or jointly, or severally with others (a) has legal title to any lot, dwelling, or dwelling unit, or (b) has care, charge, or control of any real property as agent, executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, trustee, leasee, or guardian of the estate of the holder of legal title, or (c) is the contract purchaser of real property. Each such person as described in (b) and (c) above, thus representing the holder of legal title, is bound to comply with the provisions of these minimum standards as if he were the owner.

(50) [(37)] "Permit" means the written permit issued by the Director or his authorized representative bearing the signature of the Director or the signature of the authorized representative, which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to construct, install, alter, repair, or extend a subsurface disposal system or nonwater-carried waste disposal facility.

(51) [(38)] "Person" includes individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, public and municipal corporations, political sub-[of, and the Federal Government and any agencies thereof.]

surface public water or ground water interceptor.

(See Diagrams 7 and 12)

(See Diagram 12)

waste

and gray water disposal sumps.

(52) "Prior approval" means a written approval prior to January 1, 1974 for a specific lot, as provided in section 71-015 (8).

(53) "Prior construction permit" means a subsurface sewage disposal permit issued prior to January 1, 1974 by a county that had an ordinance requiring permits for subsurface sewage disposal for a specific lot or means a building permit issued prior to January 1, 1974 by a county that had an ordinance that required the approval of a subsurface sewage disposal system in accordance with state rules before the building permit was issued, as provided in section 71-015(8).

(54) [(39)] "Privy" means a structure used for the disposal of human waste without the aid of water. It consists of a shelter built above a pit or vault in the ground into which the human waste falls.

(55) [(40)] "Public health hazard" means a condition whereby there are sufficient types and amounts of biological, chemical, or physical, including radiological, agents relating to water or sewage which are likely to cause human illness, disorders, or disability. These include, but are not limited to, pathogenic viruses, bacteria, parasites, toxic chemicals and radioactive isotopes. A malfunctioning or surfacing subsurface sewage disposal system constitutes a public health hazard.

(56) [(41)] "Public waters" means lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon, and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.

(57) [(42)] "Restrictive layer" means a layer in the soil that because of its structure or low porosity does not allow water entering from above to pass through as rapidly as it accumulates. During some part of every year, a restrictive layer will have temporarily perched ground water accumulated above it. In addition, a restrictive layer has a soil permeability rating of [(0.2)] inches per hour to [(.06)] inches per hour as outlined in the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, OR-Soils-1, for that particular soil series.

(58) (43) "Saturated zone" means that part of the water-bearing material in which all voids, large and small, are filled with water under pressure greater than atmospheric, as defined by the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Diagram 1)

(60) (44) "Scum" means a mass of sewage solids floating at the surface of sewage which is buoyed up by entrained gas, grease, or other substances.

two tenths

six hundredths

(See Diagram 1)

(59) "Sanitary drainage system" means that part of the system of drainage piping that conveys untreated sewage from a building or structure to a septic tank or other treatment facility, service lateral at the curb or in the street or alley, or other disposal terminal holding human or domestic sewage. The sanitary drainage system consists of a building drain or building drain and building sewer. (See Diagrams 5A, 5B, 14 nd 14B)

(61) [(45)] "Seepage area" means the effective sidewall of a disposal trench, seepage trench, or that portion of a seepage pit through which the sewage seeps into the soil.

gray water waste disposal sump seepage chamber,

(62) [(46)] "Seepage pit" [means] a type of absorption facility which is a covered pit with open-jointed lining through which septic tank or other treatment unit effluent will seep into a minimum of five (5) feet deep continuous stratum of coarse grain material.]

is

facility effluent may seep or leach into surrounding ground. (See Diagrams 14A and 14B)

(63) [(47)] "Seepage trench" means a ditch or trench that [is more than thirty-six (36) inches deep and has vertical sides, a substantially flat bottom, and is filled with clean, coarse filter material into which a single distribution line has been laid, the trench then being backfilled with a minimum of twelve (12) inches of soil.]

has more than six (6) inches filter material below the outside invert of the distribution pipe; vertical sides; and a substantially flat bottom into which a single distribution line has been laid.

(64) (48) "Self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facility" includes, but is not limited to, vault privies, chemical toilets, combustion toilets, recirculating toilets, and portable toilets, in which all waste is contained in a watertight receptacle.

(65) [(49)] "Septic tank" means a watertight receptacle which receives the discharge of sewage from a [building sewer and which is so designed and constructed as to allow separation of solids from the liquid, digestion of organic matter during a period of detention, and to allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through an absorption facility.]

sanitary drainage system

separate solids from liquids, digest organic matter during a period of detention and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through an absorption facility. (See Diagrams 5A, 5B, and 12)

(66) [(50)] "Septic tank effluent" means partially treated sewage which is discharged from a septic tank.

(67) [(51)] "Sewage" means the water-carried human and animal wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such ground-water infiltration, surface waters, or industrial waste as may be present.

(68) [(52)] "Sewage disposal service" means:

(a) The construction of subsurface sewage disposal systems or any part thereof.

(b) The pumping out or cleaning of subsurface sewage disposal systems or nonwater-carried [sewage] disposal facilities. — waste

(c) The disposal of materials derived from the pumping out or cleaning of subsurface sewage disposal systems or nonwater-carried [sewage] disposal facilities. — waste

(d) Grading, excavating and earth-moving work connected with the operations described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, except streets, highways, dams, airports or other heavy construction projects and except earth-moving work performed under the supervision of a builder or contractor in connection with and at the time of the construction of a building or structure.

(e) The construction of drain and sewage lines from five feet outside a building or structure to the service lateral at the curb or in the street or alley or other disposal terminal holding human or domestic sewage.

(69) [(53)] "Slope" means the rate of fall or drop in feet per one hundred (100) feet of the ground surface. It is expressed as percent of grade.

(70) [(54)] "Soil permeability" means that quality of the soil that enables it to transmit water or air, as outlined in the United States Department of Agriculture Handbook, Number 18, entitled Soil Survey Manual.

(71) [(55)] "Soil separate" means the size of soil particles according to [the following chart:] — Table 1.

(72) [(56)] "Soil texture" means the amount of each soil separate in a soil mixture. F' ld methods for judging the texture o. a soil consist of forming a cast of soil, both dry and moist, in the hand and pressing a ball of moist soil between thumb and finger. The major textural classifications are defined as follows:

(a) Sand: Individual grains can be seen and felt readily. Squeezed in the hand when dry, this soil will fall apart when the pressure is released. Squeezed when moist, it will form a cast that will hold its shape when the pressure is released, but will crumble when touched.

(b) Sandy loam: Consists largely of sand, but has enough silt and clay present to give it a small amount of stability. Individual sand grains can be readily seen and felt. Squeezed in the hand when dry, this soil will readily fall apart when the pressure is released. Squeezed when moist, it forms a cast that will not only hold its shape when the pressure is released, but will withstand careful handling without breaking. The stability of the moist cast differentiates this soil from sand.

c) Loam: Consists of an even mixture of sand and of silt and a small amount of clay. It is easily crumbled when dry and has a slightly gritty yet fairly smooth feel. It is slightly plastic. Squeezed in the hand when dry, it will form a cast that will withstand careful handling. The cast formed of moist soil can be freely handled without breaking.

(d) Silt loam: Consists of a moderate amount of fine grades of sand, a small amount of clay, and a large quantity of silt particles. Lumps in a dry, undisturbed state appear quite cloddy, but they can be pulverized readily; the soil then feels soft and floury. When wet, silt loam runs together and puddles. Either dry or moist, casts can be handled freely without breaking. When a ball of moist soil is pressed between thumb and finger, it will not press out into a smooth, unbroken ribbon, but will have a broken appearance.

(e) Clay loam: Consists of an even mixture of sand, silt, and clay, which breaks into clods or lumps when dry. When a ball of moist soil is pressed between the thumb and finger, it will form a thin ribbon that will readily break, barely sustaining its own weight. The moist soil is plastic and will form a cast that will withstand considerable handling.

(f) Silty clay loam: Consists of a moderate amount of clay, a large amount of silt, and a small amount of sand. It breaks into moderately hard clods or lumps when dry. When moist, a thin ribbon or [1/8-]inch wire can be formed between thumb and finger that will sustain its weight and will withstand gentle movement. one-eighth (1/8)

(g) Silty clay: Consists of even amounts of silt and clay and very small amounts of sand. It breaks into hard clods or lumps when dry. When moist, a thin ribbon or [1/8-]inch or less sized wire formed between thumb and finger will withstand considerable movement and deformation. one-eighth (1/8)

(h) Clay: Consists of large amounts of clay and moderate to small amounts of silt and sand. It breaks into very hard clods or lumps when dry. When moist, a thin, long ribbon or [1/16-]inch wire can be molded with ease. Fingerprints will show on the soil, and a dull to bright polish is made on the soil by a shovel. one-sixteenth (1/16)

These and other soil textural characteristics are also defined as shown in the United States Department of Agriculture textural classification chart which is hereby adopted as part of these regulations. This textural classification chart is based on the Standard Pipette Analysis as defined in the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey Investigations Report No. 1. [(see page 77)]

[(See Table 2)]

facility

(See Diagrams 5A and 5B)

(73) [(57)] "Subsurface sewage disposal" means the physical, chemical or bacteriological breakdown and aerobic treatment of sewage in the unsaturated zone of the soil above any temporarily perched ground water body, and preceded by anaerobic bacterial breakdown within a septic tank or other treatment facility.

(74) [(58)] "Subsurface sewage disposal system" means the combination of a building sewer and cesspool or a building sewer, septic tank, or other treatment [unit] and effluent sewer and absorption facility.

(75) "Temporarily abandoned well" means any well closed by a watertight cap or seal which is removed from production for a period of time.

to sufficient size and depth

thorough

(See Diagram 1)

(76) [(59)] "Test pit" means an open pit dug to permit examination of the soil to evaluate its suitability for subsurface sewage disposal.

[(60) "Transpiration system" means the combination of a building sewer, septic tank, or other treatment unit and effluent sewer and an effluent disposal system used in soils not suitable for an absorption facility and designed to distribute effluent for transpiration by specifically located vegetation.]

(77) [(61)] "Unsaturated zone" means the zone between the land surface and the water table. This zone contains liquid water under less than atmospheric pressure. In parts of the zone, interstices, particularly the small ones, may be temporarily or permanently filled with water.

(78) "Unstable landforms" means areas showing evidence of mass downslope movement such as debris flows, landslides, rockfalls, and hummocky hillslopes with undrained depressions upslope. Unstable landforms may exhibit slip surfaces roughly parallel to the hillside; landslide scars and curving debris ridges; fences, trees and telephone poles which appear tilted, tree trunks which bend uniformly as they enter the ground. (See Diagrams 4A, 4B, and 4C)

(79) [(62)] "Water table" means that surface in an unconfined water body at which the pressure is atmospheric. It is defined by the levels at which water stands in wells that penetrate the water body just far enough to hold standing water. In wells which penetrate to greater depths, the water level will stand above or below the water table if an upward or downward component of ground-water flow exists.

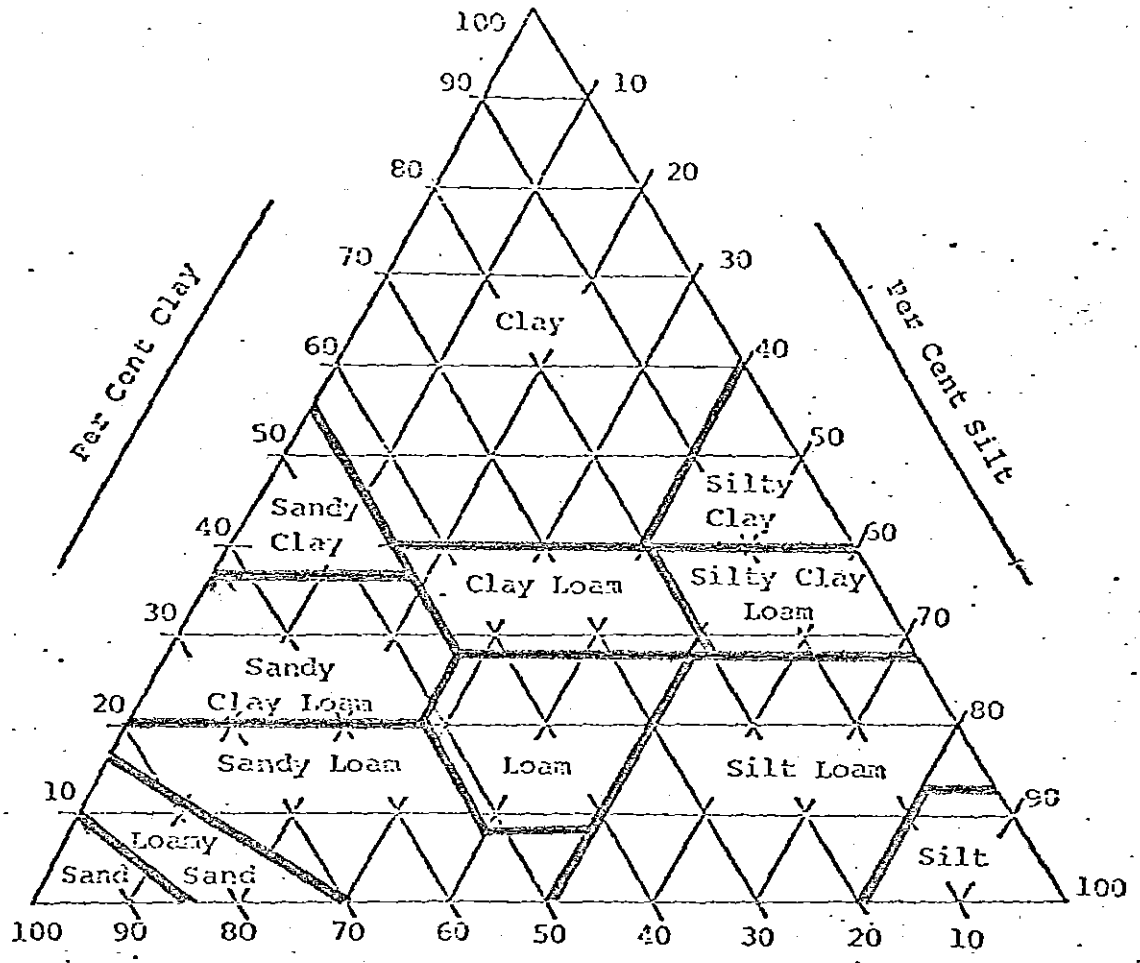
Water table levels fluctuate throughout the year in response to changes in recharge and discharge. A water table is permanent if the underlying ground water is present year-round, or temporary if the ground water disappears for a period of time each year. (See Diagram 1)

(80) "Zone of aeration" means the unsaturated zone that occurs below the ground surface and the point at which the upper limit of the water table exists. (See Diagram 1)

Clay		.001 .002
Silt	Sieve sizes	.003 .004 .006 .008 .01 .03 .04
Very fine sand	270 200	.06 .08
Fine sand.	140	.1
Medium sand	60 40	.2 .3 .4
Coarse sand	20	.6 .8 1.0
Very coarse sand	10	2.0
Fine gravel	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10
Coarse gravel	$\frac{3}{4}$	20 30 40 60
Cobbles	3	80

USDA SOIL CLASSIFICATION SIZES OF SOIL SEPARATES

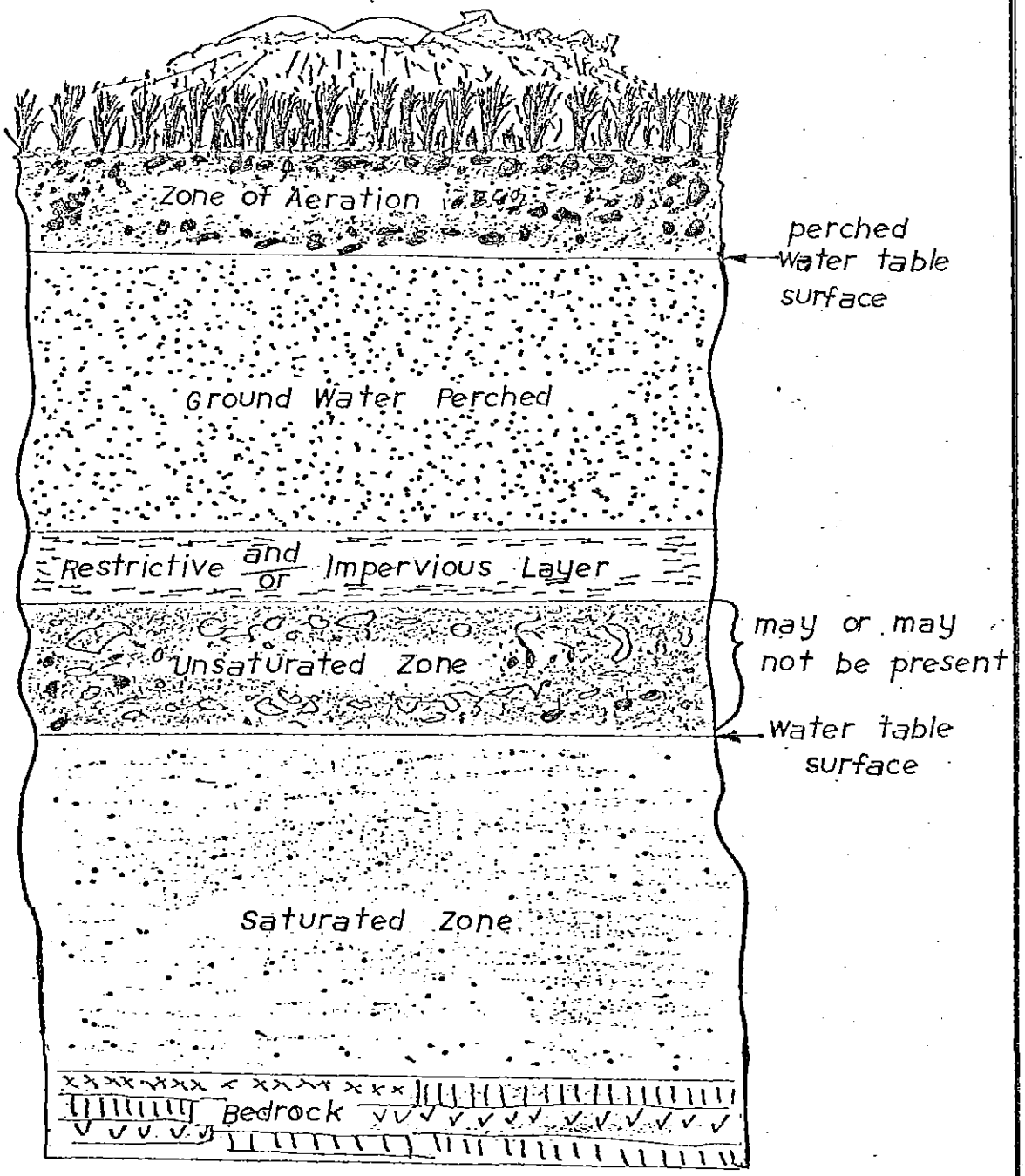
Table I
Illustrates Definition (71)



SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION CHART

Table 2

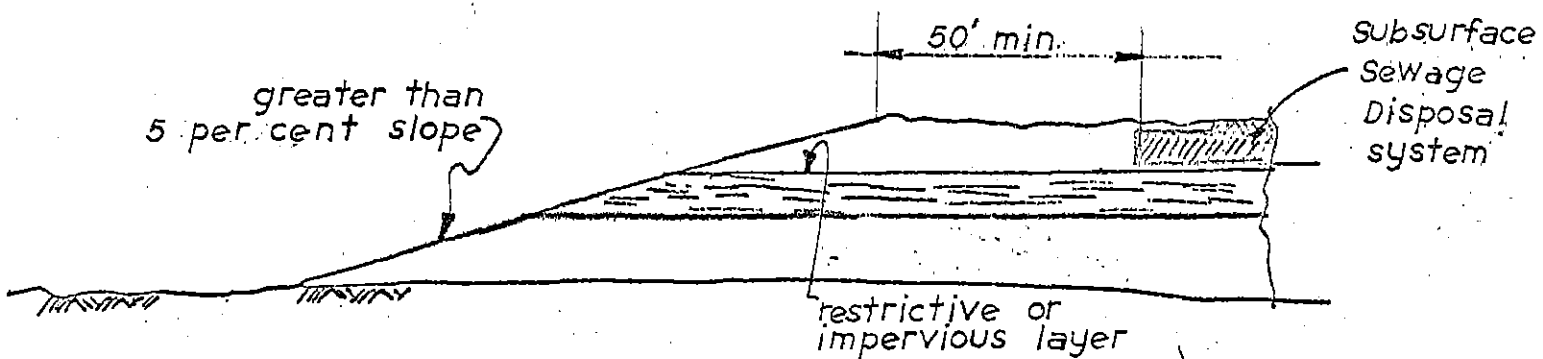
Illustrates Definition (72)



IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF A SOIL COLUMN

Illustrates Definitions (37), (40), (56), (58), (77), (79) & (80)

Diagram I

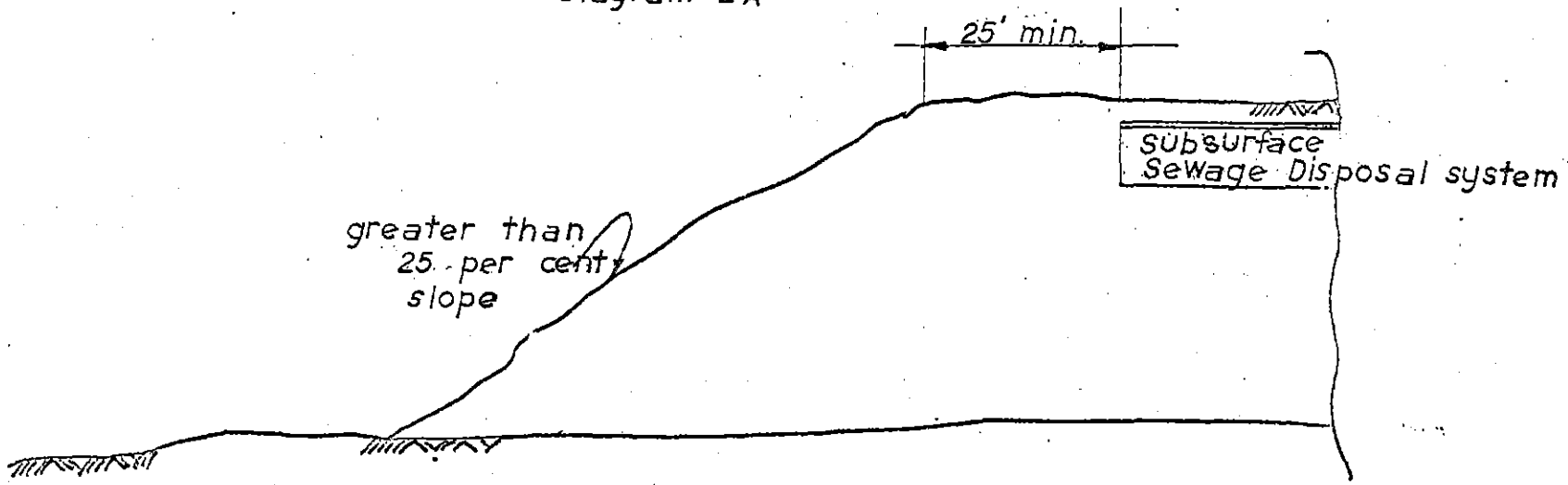


IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF A CUT - MANMADE

(Showing Restrictive or Impervious layer)

Illustrates Definitions (14),(40) and (56);(71-020)(2)(e)1

Diagram 2A



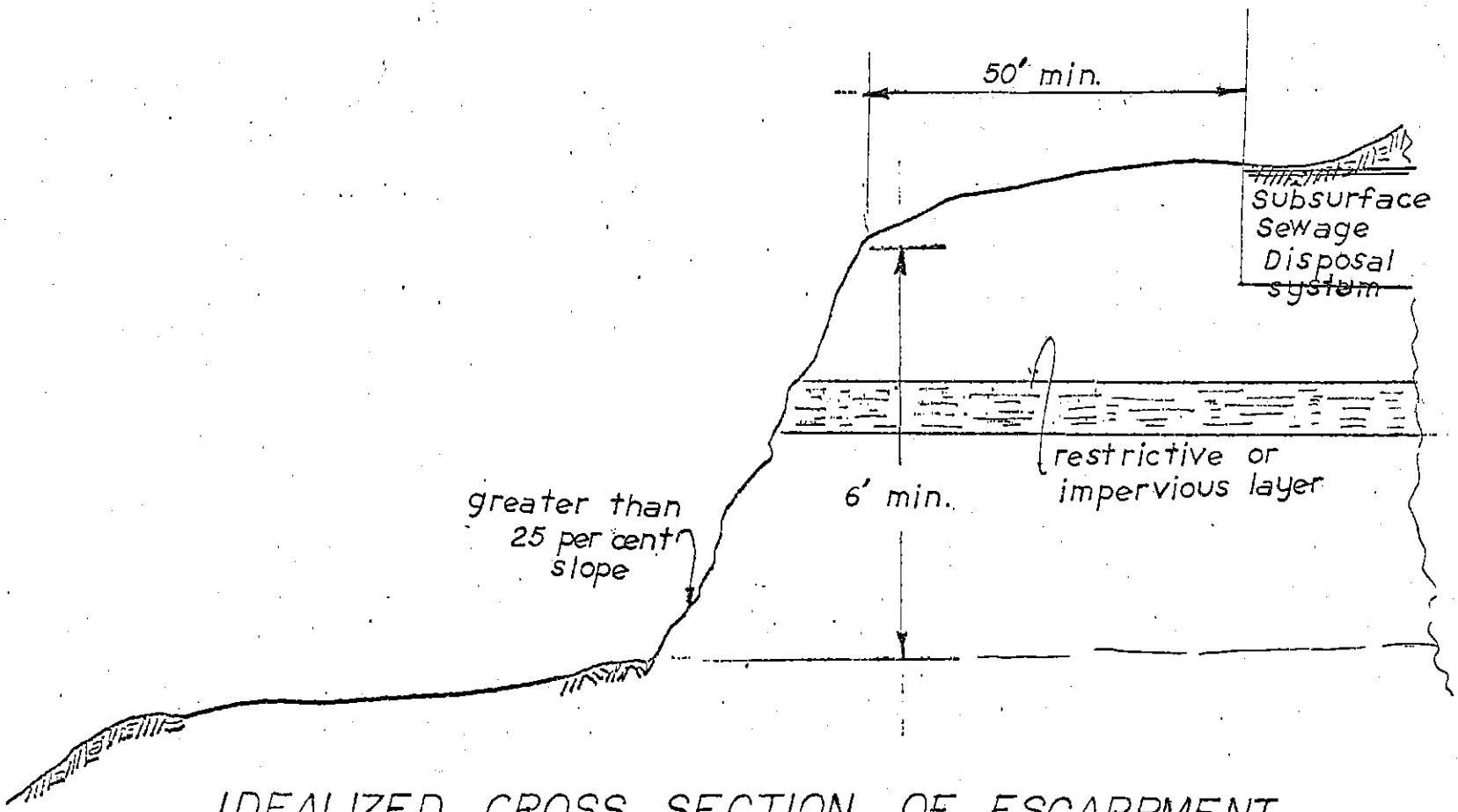
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF A CUT-MANMADE

(without Restrictive or Impervious layer)

Illustrates Definition (14);(71-020)(2)(e)2

Diagram 2B

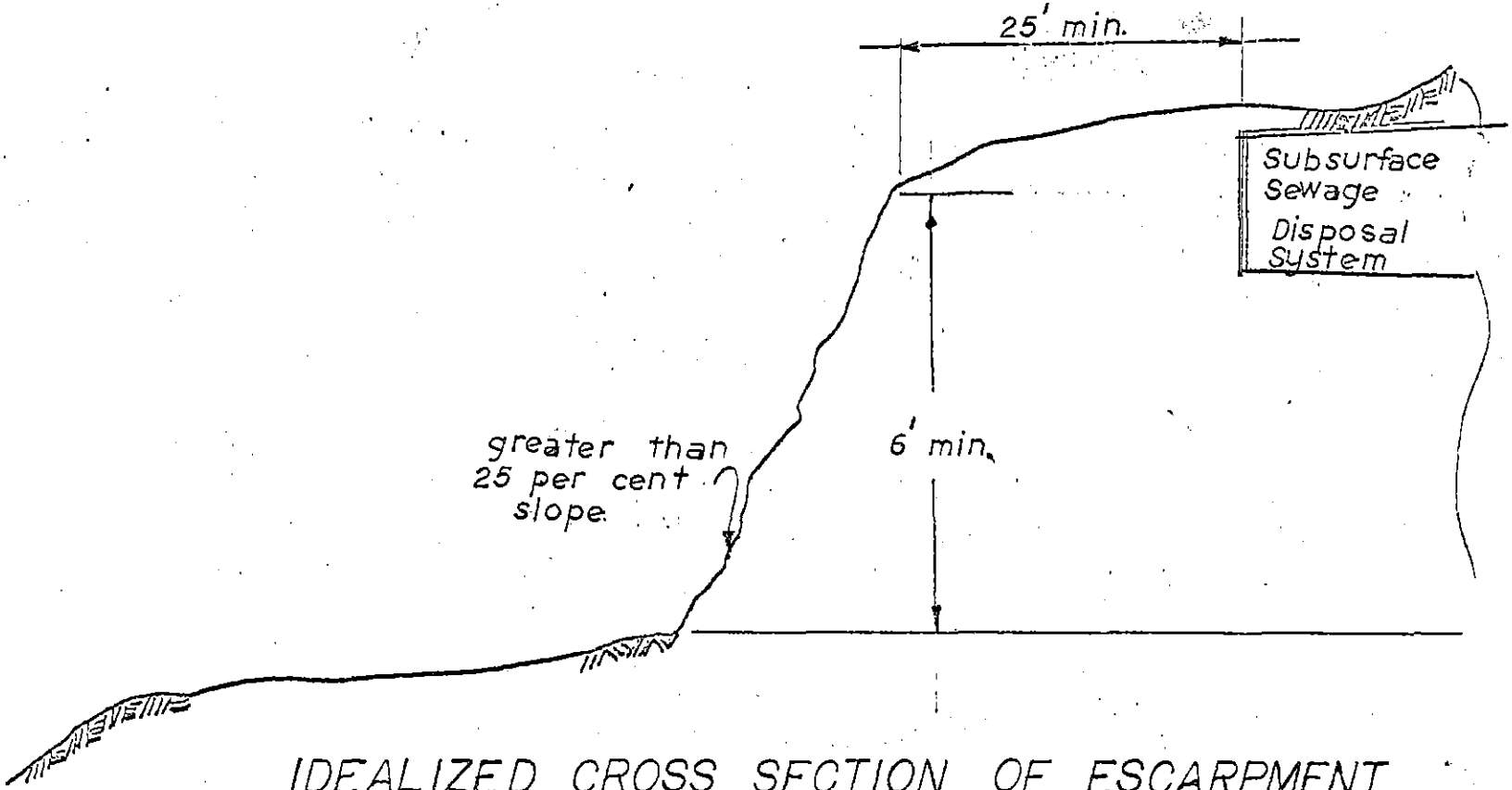
Note: Not to scale



IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF ESCARPMENT

(Showing Restrictive or Impervious layer)
Illustrates Definitions (29), (40) and (56); (71-020) (2)(g) 1
Diagram 3A

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



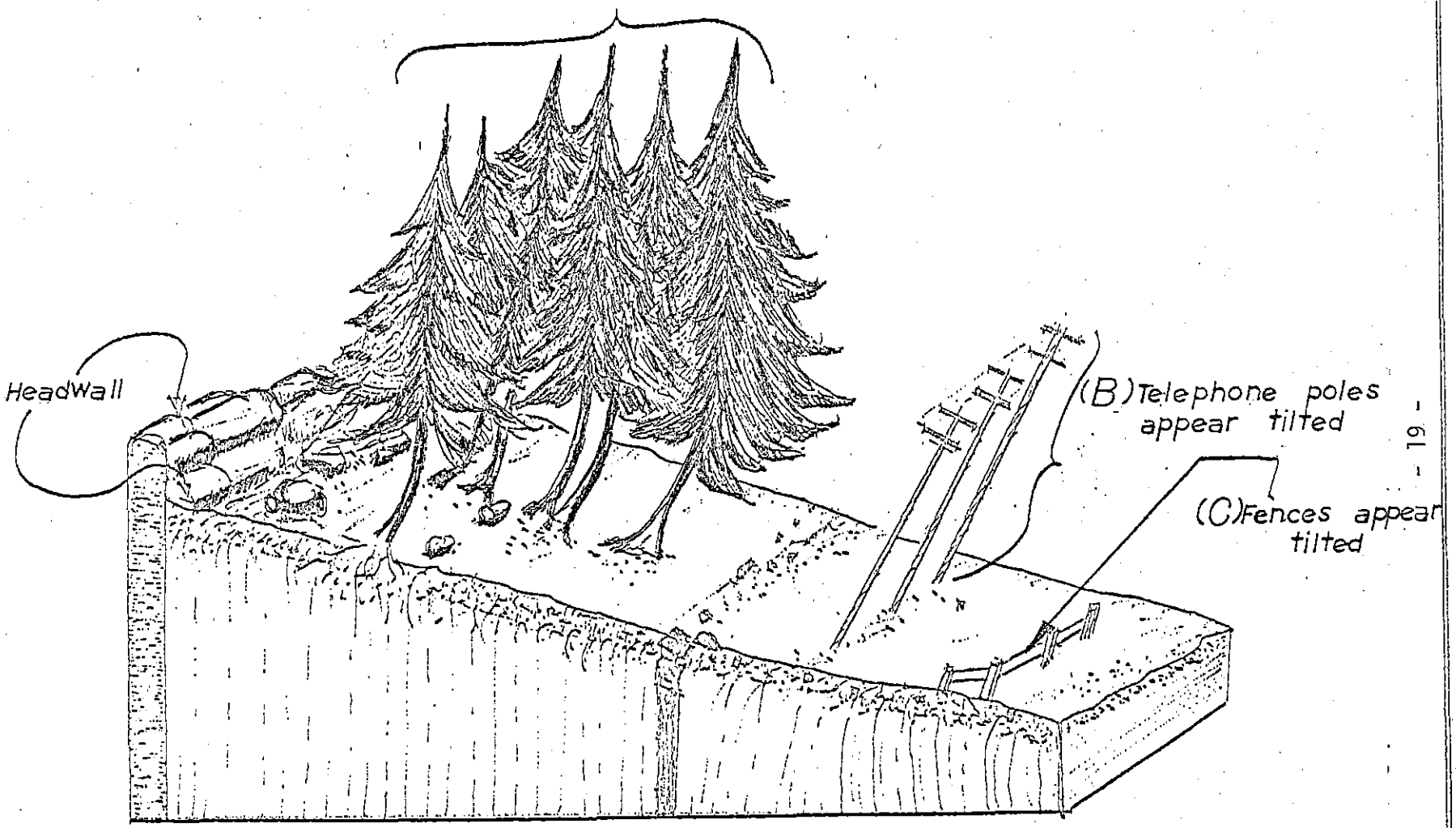
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF ESCARPMENT

(Without Restrictive or Impervious layer)

Illustrates Definition (29); (71 020)(2)(g) 2,

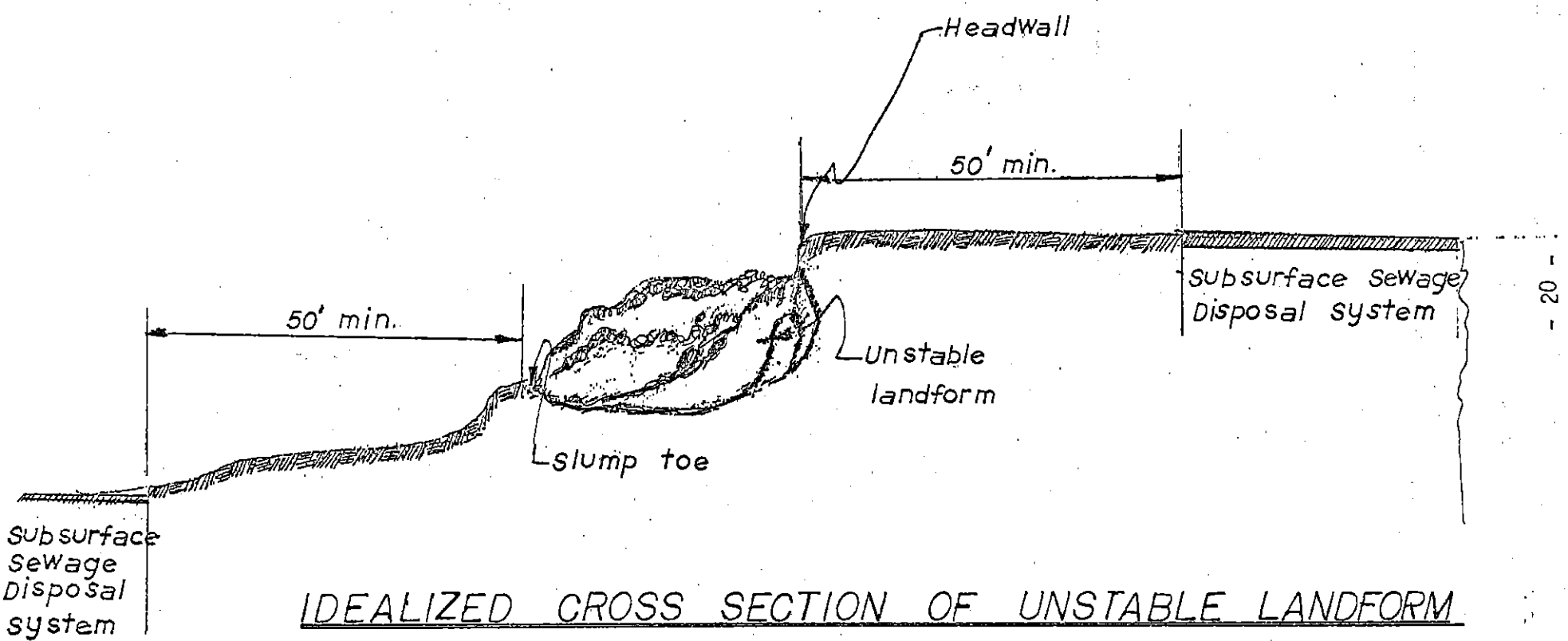
Diagram 3B

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF UNSTABLE LANDFORM

Illustrates Definitions (39) and (78); (71-020)(2)(f)
Diagram 4A



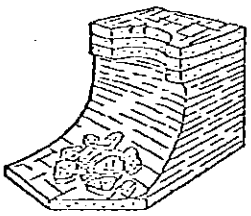
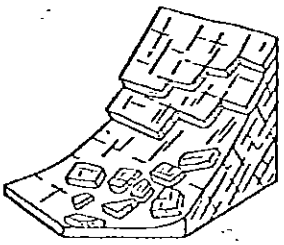
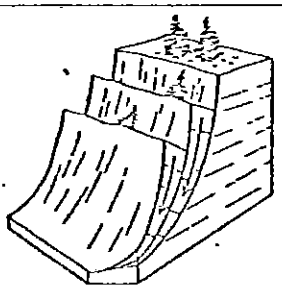
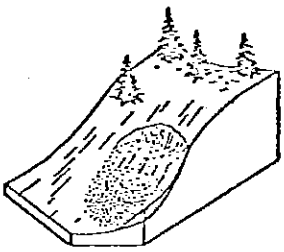
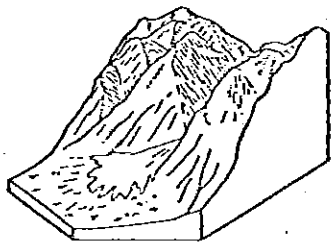
- 20 -

IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF UNSTABLE LANDFORM

Illustrates Definitions (39) and (78); (71-020)(2)(f)

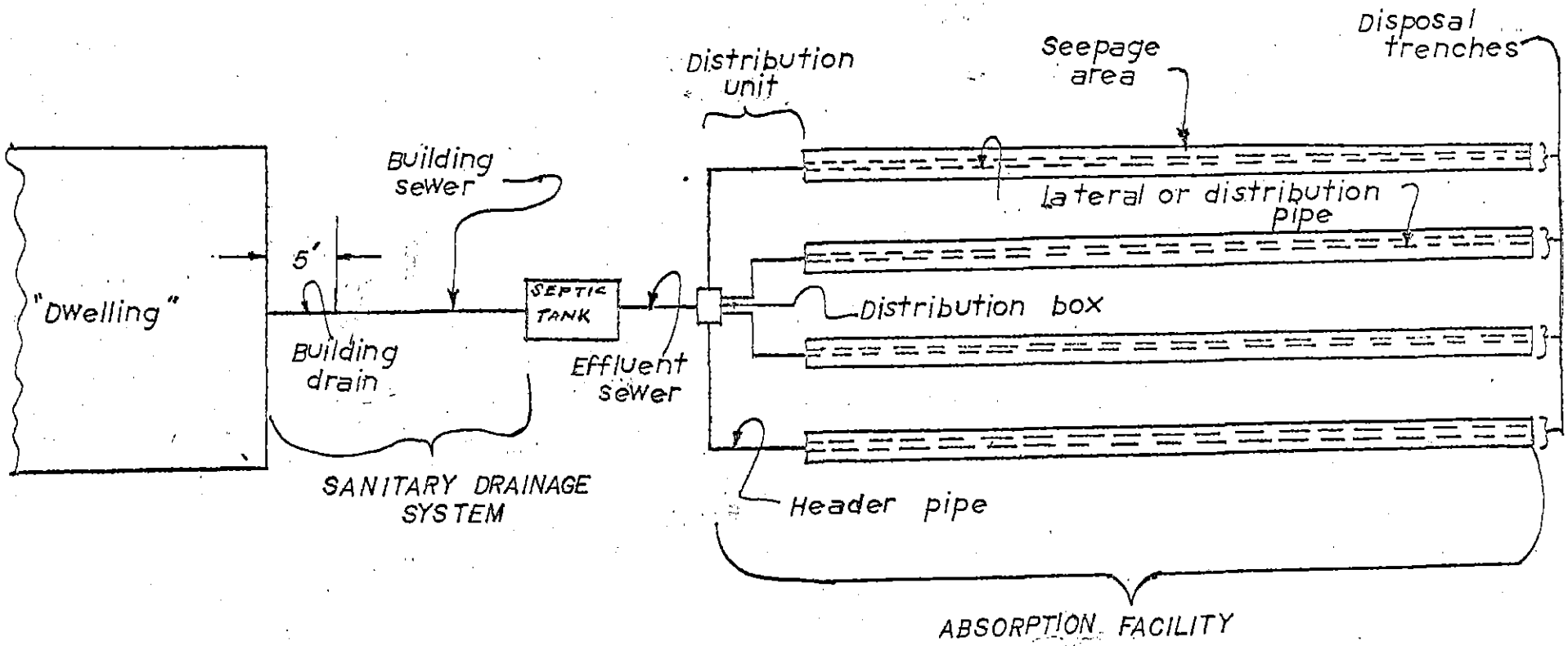
Diagram 4B

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

Process	Definition and Characteristics	Illustration
Rockfall and debris fall	*The rapid descent of a rock mass, vertically from a cliff or by leaps down a slope. The chief means by which taluses are maintained.*	
Rockslide and debris slide	*The rapid, sliding descent of a rock mass down a slope. Commonly forms heaps and confused, irregular masses of rubble.*	
Slump	*The downward slipping of a coherent body of rock or regolith along a curved surface of rupture. The original surface of the slumped mass, and any flat-lying planes in it, become rotated as they slide downward. The movement creates a scarp facing downslope.*	
Debris flow	*The rapid downslope plastic flow of a mass of debris. Commonly forms an apronlike or tonguelike area, with a very irregular surface. In some cases begins with slump at head, and concentric ridges and transverse furrows in surface of the tonguelike part.*	
Variety: *Mudflow*	*A debris flow in which the consistency of the substance is that of mud; generally contains a large proportion of fine particles, and a large amount of water.*	

IDEALIZED ILLUSTRATION OF UNSTABLE LANDFORMS

Illustrates Definition (78); (71-020)(2)(f)
Diagram 4c



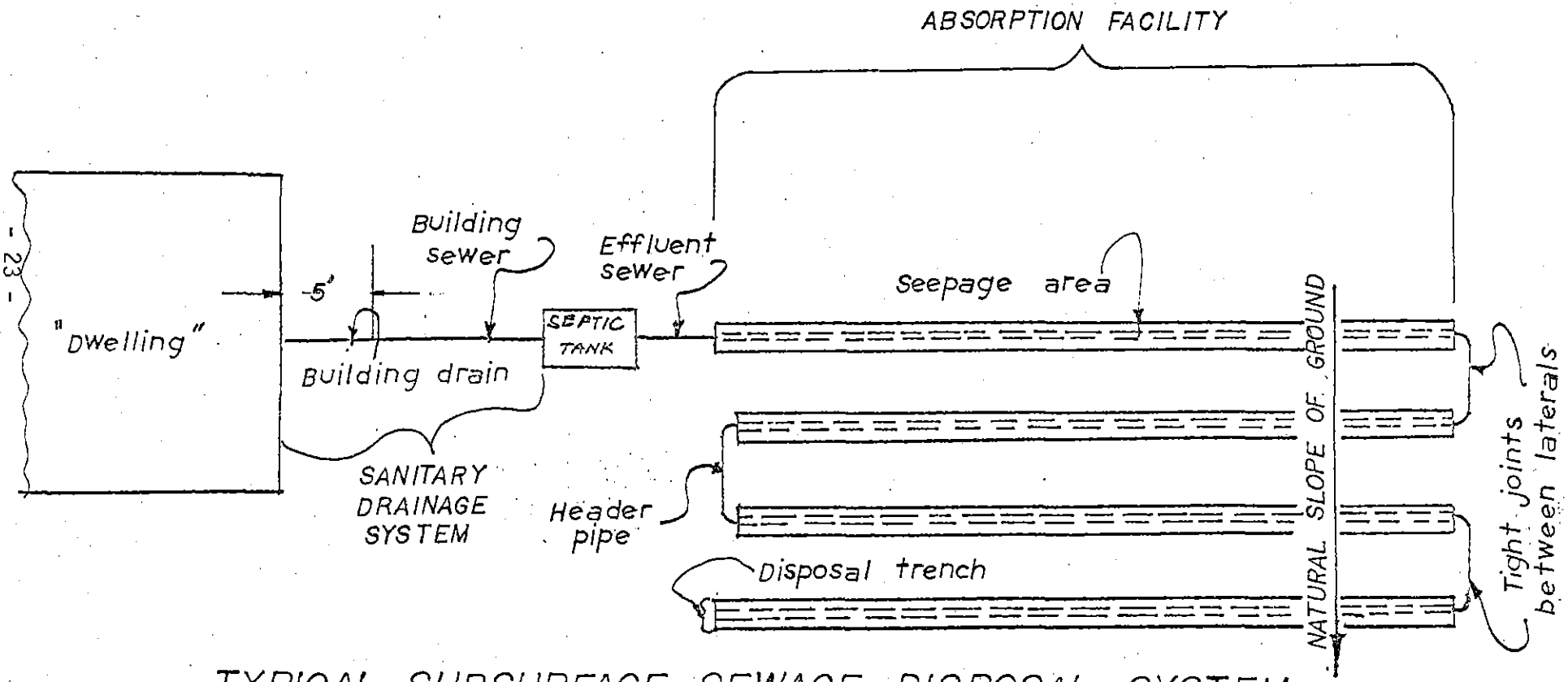
TYPICAL SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

(Showing Equal Distribution System)

Illustrates Difinitions (1),(6),(19),(20),(21),(22),(25),(28),(57),(60),(64)& (74)

Diagram 5A

Note: Not to Scale



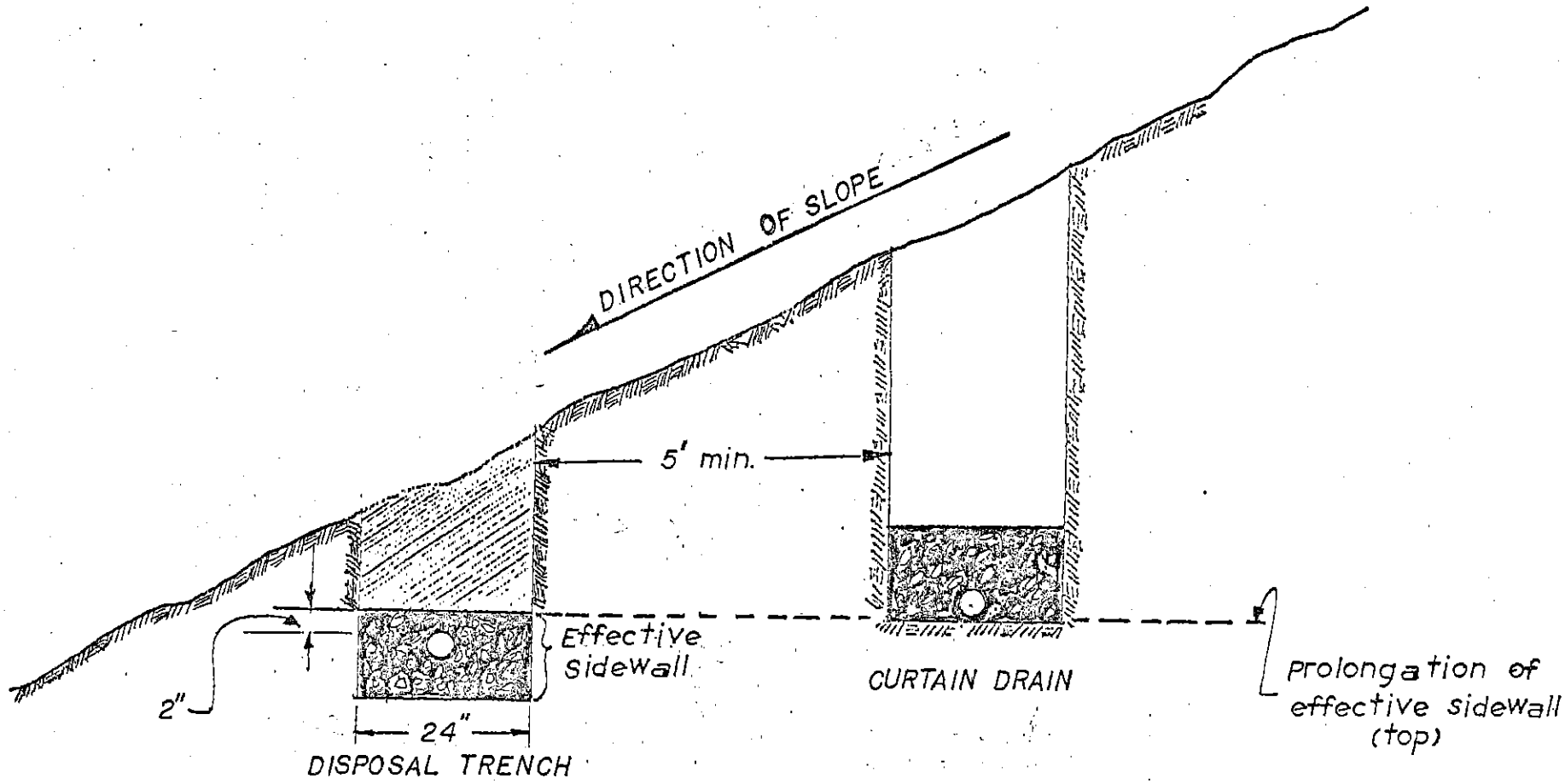
TYPICAL SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

(Showing Serial Distribution System)

Illustrates Definitions (1), (6), (19), (21), (25), (28), (38), (57), (60), (61), (64) & (74)

Diagram 5B

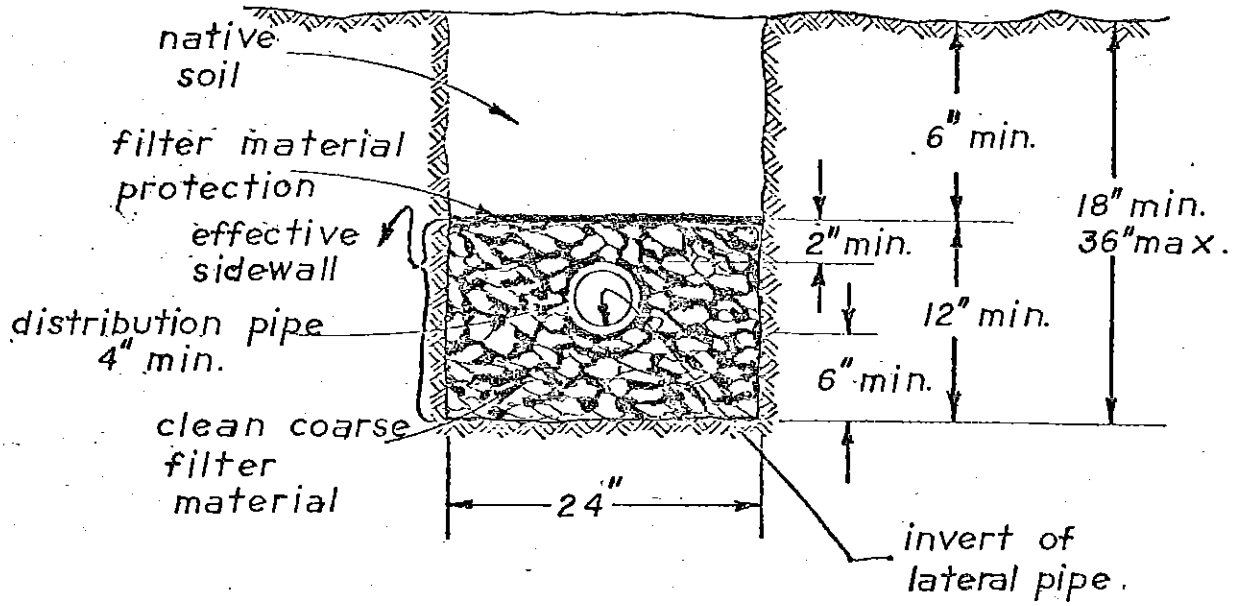
Note: Not to Scale



CURTAIN DRAIN

(Showing Relationship to Effective Sidewall)
Illustrates Definitions (13),(19) and (26)
Diagram

Note: Not, Scale



DISPOSAL TRENCH CROSS SECTION

Illustrates Definitions (19), (21), (26), (32) and (44), (71-020) (4), (F), (C), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J) (K) and (L)

Diagram 7

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

71-012 GENERAL REQUIREMENT. Discharge of sewage or septic tank effluent onto the surface of the ground or into the waters of the State of Oregon is prohibited. All sewage shall be treated and disposed of in a manner approved by the Department.

71-015 PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OR DENIAL OF PERMITS. (1) Application for permits shall be made on the Department's approved application forms. All application forms must be completed in full, signed by the applicant or his legally authorized representative and accompanied by the required non-refundable permit application fee and the specified number of copies of all required exhibits.

(2) An application, which is incomplete or incorrect, unsigned, or which does not contain the required exhibits (clearly identified) will not be accepted by the Director or his authorized representative for filing and will be returned to the applicant for completion within twenty (20) days of receipt.

(3) Following the receipt of a completed application for a permit and specified permit application fee the Director or his authorized representative shall make a determination as to whether or not the proposed construction will be in accordance with the rules of the Environmental Quality Commission, and within twenty (20) days after the date of such receipt shall either issue or deny the permit, unless weather conditions or distance and unavailability of transportation prevent the issuance or denial within twenty (20) days, in which case the Director or his authorized representative shall notify the applicant of the reason for the delay and shall issue or deny the permit within sixty (60) days of such notification. If the determination referred to above cannot be made within the time limits specified because of frozen ground conditions or seasonal variations in the liquid water level, the application shall be denied until such time as the required determination can be made by the Director or his authorized representative.

(4) The Director or his authorized representative shall issue a permit only if he finds that the proposed construction shall be in accordance with the rules of the Environmental Quality Commission and shall issue a permit only to a person licensed by the Department to perform sewage disposal services, or to an owner or contract purchaser in possession of the land. Notwithstanding that the proposed construction would be in accordance with all other rules of the Environmental Quality Commission, the Director or his authorized representative shall not issue a permit if he finds such construction would violate any ordinance or regulation enacted or promulgated by a constitutive local governmental agency having jurisdiction over the subject real property.

(5) The Director or his authorized representative shall not issue a permit if a community or area-wide sewerage system is available which will have adequate capacity to serve the proposed s age discharge and which is being, or at the time of connection will be, operated and maintained in compliance with the provisions of a waste discharge permit issued by the Department.

(a) A community or area-wide sewerage system shall be deemed available if its nearest connection point from the line of the property on which is located the nearest building to be connected is or will be:

(A) For a proposed single family dwelling, or other establishment with a projected sewage flow of not more than (300) gallons per day, (300) feet or less.

three hundred

three hundred

(B) For a proposed subdivision or group of two (2) to five (5) single family dwellings, or equivalent in projected sewage flow, not more than (200) feet multiplied by the number of dwellings or equivalents.

two hundred

(C) For a proposed subdivision or group of six (6) to ten (10) single family dwellings, or equivalent, not more than (1000) feet plus (150) feet multiplied by the number of dwellings or equivalents exceed- i five (5).

one thousand

one hundred fifty

(D) For a proposed subdivision or group of eleven (11) to twenty (20) single family dwellings, or equivalent, not more than (1,750) feet plus (100) feet multiplied by the number of dwellings or equivalents exceeding ten (10).

one thousand seven hundred fifty

one hundred

(E) For a proposed subdivision or group of twenty-one (21) to fifty (50) single family dwellings, or equivalent, not more than (2,750) feet plus (50) feet multiplied by the number of dwellings or equivalents exceeding twenty (20).

two thousand seven hundred fifty

fifty

(b) For a proposed subdivision or other development with more than (50) single family dwellings, or equivalent, the Department shall make a case-by-case determination of the availability of a community or area-wide sewerage system.

fifty

(6) A permit for construction of a subsurface sewage disposal system [designed to serve five (5) or more single family dwelling units or any other establishment with a projected sewage flow]

c systems designed for a five (5) or more family dwelling or to serve any other dwelling or dwellings or establishment projected to have

[of]more than (1200) gallons per day shall not be issued until:

(a) Plans and specifications for the proposed subsurface sewage disposal system have been reviewed and approved by the Department. In such review the Department shall consider the recommendations of the Director's authorized representative, but in no event shall approval be granted if the Department has evidence of non-conformance of such proposed system with applicable local land-use planning, zoning, and building requirements.

(b) The person proposing to construct such a system has filed with the Department, pursuant to the provisions of ORS 454.425, [as amended by Section 196 of Chapter 835, Oregon Laws 1973,] a surety bond of a sum required by the Commission, not to exceed the sum of [$25,000] The bond shall be executed in favor of the State of Oregon and shall be approved as to form by the Attorney General.

(7) A permit issued pursuant to these rules shall be effective for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

(8) Prior Construction Permits or Approvals. All permits or written approvals involving site evaluations issued prior to January 1, 1974 shall be accepted under these rules as valid for construction of a subsurface sewage disposal system providing they expressly authorize use of such facilities for an individual lot or for a specific lot within a subdivision; they were issued by a representative of a state or local agency authorized by law to grant such approval; and they were issued in accordance with all rules in effect at the time. No person having a valid prior permit or approval meeting the above requirements shall commence construction of a subsurface sewage disposal system until he has made application for a construction permit required by ORS 454.655, has paid the permit fee required by ORS 454.745 and has received a construction permit from the Department. Construction shall conform as nearly as possible with the current rules of the Commission. Before operating or using the system the permittee shall ob-

one thousand two hundred

twenty five thousand dollars

of sewage flow

tain a "Certificate of Satisfactory Completion" as required by ORS 454.665. If it is not possible for construction to be in full compliance with the current rules of the Commission the Certificate of Satisfactory Completion must contain a statement notifying the permittee or owner that the system is substandard and therefore, may not operate satisfactorily and that if it fails and necessary repair cannot be made in accordance with current rules of the Commission the system may have to be abandoned.

Application for construction permits under this rule shall be made prior to July 1, [1975] and construction shall be completed by July 1, [1976]. All permits and written approvals issued prior to January 1, 1974 shall expire on July 1, [1975.]

(9) Procedure for Disposal System Abandonment.

(a) When a sewerage system becomes available and the building sewer has been connected thereto, or when the source of sewage has been eliminated, the Director or his authorized representative may require that the owner or controller of the property have the septic tank, seepage pit, or cesspool cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or other material specified by the Director or his authorized representative.

(b) No permit or authorization for connection to a sewerage system shall issue, nor shall any permit for construction or installation of a replacement septic tank, seepage pit, or cesspool issue, until the owner or controller of the property has made binding commitments to comply with any conditions regarding abandonment of the existing septic tank, seepage pit, or cesspool required by the Director or his authorized representative under authority of subsection (9)(a) of this section.

Hist: Amended 6-26-74 by DEQ 73(T) Effective 6-26-74.

Subsurface Construction Permit and

1976

1977

1976. An expired prior construction permit shall be renewed upon request up to July 1, 1976, upon payment of the proper fee, provided it meets all other provisions of this subsection.

or other treatment facility

or other treatment facility

or other treatment facility

71-020 SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS. All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) General Standards.

(a) Public Waters or Health Hazard - If, in the judgment of the Director or his authorized representative, the installation of a subsurface sewage disposal system would cause degradation of the quality of any public waters of the state, or would create a public health hazard, he shall not authorize the installation of the system.

(b) Capacity - The system shall have adequate capacity to properly dispose of the maximum daily sewage flow. The quantity of sewage shall be determined by the Director or his authorized representative based on the greater of the figures listed in Columns 1 and 2 of [the following table:]

Table 3 or other valid information that may show different flows.

(c) Maintenance - All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be maintained so as not to create a public health hazard or cause degradation of the quality of any public waters.

(d) Repairs - If in the judgment of the Director or his authorized representative, a subsurface sewage disposal system is creating a public health hazard or is causing degradation of the quality of public waters of the state, the system shall be repaired.

(e) Prohibited Flows - No cooling water, air conditioning water, ground water, oil, or roof drainage shall be discharged to any subsurface sewage disposal system.

(f) Pipe Materials and Construction - Standards required [to be met for pipes] used for subsurface [disposal systems including the building sewer, the effluent sewer, and the distribution pipes] in the absorption facility or [transpiration] system are found in Appendix E. All [pipes] used in subsurface sewage disposal systems shall comply with the standards set forth in Appendix E which by this reference are incorporated herein.

sewage

header pipe,

evapotranspiration

(g) The effluent sewer shall extend at least five (5) feet beyond a septic tank or other treatment facility before connecting to any distribution unit or distribution pipe.

Table 3
Quantities of Sewage Flows

Type of Establishment	Column 1 Gallons Per Day	Column 2 Minimum Gallons Per Establishment Per Day
Airports	5 (per passenger)	150
Bathhouses and swimming pools	10 (per person)	300
Camps: (4 persons per campsite, where applicable)		
Campground with central comfort stations	35 (per person)	700
With flush toilets, no showers	25 (per person)	500
Construction camps (semi-permanent)	50 (per person)	1000
Day camps (no meals served)	15 (per person)	300
Resort camps (night and day) with limited plumbing	50 (per person)	1000
Luxury camps	100 (per person)	2000
Churches	5 (per seat)	150
Country clubs	100 (per resident member)	2000
Country clubs	25 (per non-resident member present)	---
Dwellings:		
Boarding houses	100 (per bedroom)	600
Additional for non-resident boarders	10 (per person)	---
Multiple family dwellings (apartments)	150 (per bedroom)	600
Rooming houses	80 (per bedroom)	500
Single-family dwellings	150 (per bedroom)	300
Factories (exclusive of industrial wastes, with shower facilities)	35 (per person per shift)	300
Factories (exclusive of industrial wastes, without shower facilities)	15 (per person per shift)	150
Hospitals	250 (per bed space)	2500
Hotels with private baths	120 (per room)	600
Hotels without private baths	100 (per room)	500
Institutions other than hospitals	125 (per bed space)	1250
Laundries, self-service	500 (per machine)	2500
Mobile home parks	250 [375] (per space)	750
Motels with bath, toilet, and kitchen wastes	100 (per bedroom)	500
Hotels	80 (per bedroom)	400
Picnic Parks (toilet wastes only)	5 (per picnicker)	150

Quantities of Sewage Flows

Type of Establishment	Column 1 Gallons Per Day	Column 2 Minimum Gallons Per Establishment Per Day
Picnic Parks (with bathhouses, showers and flush toilets)	10 (per picnicker)	300
Restaurants (toilet and kitchen wastes)	40 (per seat)	800
Restaurants (single-service with toilet)	2 (per customer)	300
Restaurants (additional for bars and lounges)	10 (per seat)	--
Schools: (30 persons per classroom)		
Boarding	100 (per person)	3000
Day, without gyms, cafeterias or showers	15 (per person)	450
Day, with gyms, cafeterias and showers	25 (per person)	750
Day, with cafeteria, but without gyms or showers	20 (per person)	600
Service stations	10 (per vehicle served)	500
Swimming pools and bathhouses	10 (per person)	300
Theaters:		
Movie	5 (per seat)	300
Drive-in	20 (per car space)	1000
Travel trailer parks (without individual water and sewer hookups)	50 (per space)	300
Travel trailer parks (with individual water and sewer hookups)	100 (per space)	500
Workers:		
Construction (at semi-permanent camps)	50 (per person)	300
Day, at schools and offices	15 (per shift)	150

[DELETE PAGE]

(2) Minimum Separation Distances - Septic tanks and all other treatment units and all portions of any subsurface sewage disposal area, including the replacement area, shall not be installed closer than the following distances from items below: (see footnote 1)

	Sewage Disposal Area	Septic Tanks and Other Treatment Units
(a) Ground water supplies including wells and springs	100 ft.	50 ft.
(b) Property Line (see footnotes 2,3)		
(A) When adjacent to property served by a community water supply	10 ft.	10 ft.
(B) When adjacent to property which is or may be served by individual or public water supply (except on property line abutting public street)	25 ft.	10 ft.
(c) Down gradient surface public waters or intermittent streams including groundwater interceptors and cut banks or ditches which intercept groundwater (see footnotes 4,7)	100 ft.	50 ft.
(d) Water mains or service lines	10 ft.	10 ft.
(e) Foundation lines of any building including garages and outbuildings (see footnote 5)	10 ft.	5 ft.
(f) Top of down-gradient cut banks, except where intercepting ground water (see footnote 6)	25 ft.	

71-020 (2) Minimum Separation Distances - Septic tanks and all other treatment [units] facilities distribution units and any effective side wall, including the replacement area, shall not be installed closer than the following distance from items below:	SEWAGE DISPOSAL AREA	SEPTIC TANKS, OTHER TREATMENT [UNITS] facilities AND DISTRIBUTION UNITS
(a) Ground water supplies, excluding springs. (Including temporarily abandoned wells)	100'	50'
(b) Springs		
1. Upslope from effective side wall	50'	50'
2. Downslope from effective side wall	100'	50'
(c) Intermittant streams, including all ground water interceptors, agricultural draintile, cuts-manmade and ditches, except curtain drains	50'	50'
1. Curtain drains upslope from effective side wall (see footnote 2)	5'	5'
2. Curtain drains downslope from effective side wall	50'	50'
(d) Surface public water, excluding intermittant streams, ground water interceptors, agricultural draintile, cuts-manmade and ditches (see footnotes 4 & 7)		
1. Upslope from effective side wall	50'	50'
2. Downslope from effective side wall	100'	50'
(e) Top of downslope cuts-manmade		
1. Which intersect one or more impervious or restrictive layers	50'	50'
2. Which do not intersect one or more impervious or restrictive layers, except where intercepting ground water	25'	10'
(f) Unstable land forms	50'	50'
(g) Escarpments	25'	10'
1. Which intersect one or more impervious or restrictive layers.	50'	10'
2. Which do not intersect one or more impervious or restrictive layers	25'	10'
(h) Property line (see footnote 2 & 3)		
1. When adjacent to property served by a community water supply	10'	10'
2. When adjacent to property served by an individual or public water supply	25'	10'
(i) Water mains or service lines	10'	10'
(j) Foundation lines of any building including garages and out buildings (see footnote 5)	10'	[10'] 5'

2. Curtain drains located upslope from any portion of a subsurface sewage disposal system shall extend no lower than the top of the effective sidewall and shall be located as close to the five (5) foot minimum from the absorption facility as possible. If the restrictive layer is within the acceptable limit for a disposal area as defined in these rules, a curtain drain may be used to interrupt and/or drain perched liquid water.

in the judgment of the Department or contracting agent

Footnotes:

1. Greater separation distances will be required if the disposal system will adversely affect the quality of any public waters of the state.

3. [2.] Where more than one lot or parcel is served by a common subsurface disposal system, no property setbacks will be required from the common property line, providing the minimum separation distance between wells and subsurface sewage disposal systems can be maintained.

4. [3.] Community and public water supplies are as defined in Sections 167 and 168 of Chapter 835, Oregon Laws 1973.

5. [4.] Set back from streams shall be measured from bank drop-off or mean yearly high water mark[,] whichever provides the greatest separation distance.

6. [5.] Septic tanks and other treatment [units] shall be kept as close to the minimum separation distance from the foundation as feasible to minimize opportunity for clogging of the building sewer.

facilities

[6. The sewage disposal system shall be set back not less than five (5) feet for each one (1) foot of elevation of the cut bank, except that the minimum set back in all cases shall be 25 feet and the maximum set back required is 100 feet.]

7. In subdivisions or lots approved by the appropriate governing body prior to May 1, 1973 with a minimum set back from surface public waters of (50) feet, the Department will consider and may approve installation of a subsurface system with a set back of not less than (50) feet.

fifty

fifty

8. Where water lines and building or effluent sewer lines cross, separation distances shall be as required in the State Plumbing Code.

(3) Replacement Area -

(a) Except as provided in Subsections (b), (c), and (d) below all lots on which a subsurface sewage disposal system is to be installed must have at least sufficient suitable disposal area for a full replacement disposal area which meets all of the requirements of the rules contained herein, and which shall be installed in the event of disposal system failure. The replacement area shall be kept vacant, free of development, traffic or soil modification. The Director or his authorized representative may require additional area to allow for anticipated expansion of commercial establishments.

(b) In an area under the control of a city or other legal entity authorized to construct, operate and maintain a community or area-wide sewerage system, a surface sewage disposal system may be installed without a replacement disposal area provided the application for permit includes a copy of a legal commitment from the city or other legal entity that within five (5) years from the date of the application such city or other legal entity will extend to the property covered by the application a community or area-wide sewerage system meeting the requirements of the Commission, and provided further that the proposed subsurface sewage disposal system will otherwise comply with the requirements of these rules.

(c) A redundant disposal field system satisfying the minimum standards set forth in Appendix C of these rules may be installed for single family dwellings on lots and parcels for which the deeds or sales contracts had been recorded or a subdivision plat or partitioning approved prior to January 1, 1974.

A redundant disposal field system shall not be approved where sufficient potential drainfield area exists on the lot or parcel to meet the requirements of subsection (3)(a) of this section. Whenever the installation of a redundant disposal field system is approved, the installation of both the main system and the redundant system shall be completed, except for covering, prior to the inspection required by [Section 214, Chapter 835, Oregon Laws 1973.] ORS 454.665.

(d) On a lot or parcel for which a deed or sales contract had been recorded or a subdivision plat or partitioning approved by the appropriate governing body prior to January 1, 1974, a subsurface sewage disposal system may, with prior approval of the Director, be installed without either a replacement disposal area or redundant disposal field system, provided all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The size of the lot is not sufficient to provide space for a replacement area.

(B) The lot is located within an area designated in a city or county plan for future sewer service.

(C) Water supply will be by a community water system.

(D) The soil in the lot has a textural classification which has been substantiated by a soil scientist's report and which requires a minimum side wall seepage area of not more than [150] square

using either disposal trenches, or seepage trenches

one hundred-fifty (150)

feet per (150) gallon daily waste flow and otherwise complies with the requirements pertaining to depth to restrictive layer and to temporarily perched groundwater.

one hundred fifty

(E) The lot has adequate space for a full initial drainfield as required by these rules for the particular soil classification, and the subsurface sewage disposal system will otherwise meet all requirements of these rules.

(4) Multiple Service - Where a water-carried subsurface sewage disposal system will serve more than one (1) lot or parcel, such a system shall be under the control of a city or other legal entity which has been formed in compliance with Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 450 or 451.

(5) Property Line Crossed - No sewage disposal system or part thereof shall cross any property line unless a recorded utility easement is secured which permits installation, maintenance, repair or replacement of the proposed construction. This easement must accommodate the entire proposed subsurface sewage disposal system, including set backs, which lies beyond the property line.

71-025 SEPTIC TANKS. All septic tanks shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Required liquid capacity of the first compartment of septic tanks shall be at least (750) gallons for flows up to (500) gallons per day; shall be equal to at least one and one-half (1-1/2) days' sewage flow for flows between (500) and (1500) gallons per day; and shall be equal to (1125) gallons plus seventy-five (75) percent of the daily sewage flow for flows greater than (1500) gallons per day. Additional volume may be required by the Director or his authorized representative for industrial wastes or other special wastes. The quantity of daily sewage flow shall be estimated by the Director or his authorized representative using the daily sewage flow chart under the rule section on Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems.

seven hundred fifty
five hundred
five hundred
one thousand five hundred
one thousand one hundred twenty-five
one thousand five hundred

(2) Minimum Liquid Capacity - Septic tanks shall be sized according to Subsection (1) above except that in no case shall a septic tank have a liquid capacity less than indicated in the following:

(a) Single Family Dwellings:

Number of Bedrooms	Required Minimum Capacity in Gallons	Recommended Liquid Capacity in Gallons
1	750	1200
2	750	1200
3	900	1200
4*	1000	1200

*For each additional bedroom, add (250) [gal.] to tank capacity.

two hundred fifty

gallons

Minimum liquid capacities of septic tanks for structures and establishments not listed shall be determined by the Director or his authorized representative.

[Delete Page]

(b) Establishments Other Than Single-Family Dwellings

Type of Establishment	Septic Tank Minimum Liquid Capacity In Gallons
Airports	750
Bathhouses and swimming pools	2000
Camps:	
Campground with central comfort stations	2000
With flush toilets, no showers	1200
Construction camps (semi-permanent)	2000
Day camps (no meals served)	1200
Resort camps (night and day) with limited plumbing	2000
Luxury camps	3000
Churches	750
Country clubs	3000
Dwellings:	
Boarding houses	2000
Multiple family dwellings (apartments)	2000
Rooming houses	2000
Factories (exclusive of industrial wastes, with shower facilities)	1200
Factories (exclusive of industrial wastes, without shower facilities)	750
Hospitals	5000
Hotels with private baths	2000
Hotels without private baths	2000
Institutions other than hospitals	3000
Laundries, self-service	3000
Mobile home parks	3000
Motels with bath, toilet, and kitchen wastes	2000
Picnic parks (toilet wastes only)	1200
Picnic parks (with bathhouses, showers and flush toilets)	2000
Restuarants (toilet and kitchen wastes)	3000
Restuarants (single-service with toilet)	1200
Schools:	
Boarding	3500
Day, without gyms, cafeterias or showers	1200
Day, with cafeteria, but without gyms or showers	2000
Service stations	2000
Swimming pools and bathhouses	2000
Theaters:	
Movie	1200
Drive-in	2000
Travel trailer parks (without individual water and sewer hookups)	2000
Travel trailer parks (with individual water and sewer hookups)	2000
Workers:	
Construction (at semi-permanent camps)	1200
Day, at schools and offices	750

(3) Installation -

(a) Septic tanks installed with more than eighteen (18) inches of soil cover shall [have a manhole provided for access to the tank.] be provided with an access manhole brought to finish grade. The access manhole shall be sufficiently sized to accommodate tank pumping and servicing.

(b) No septic tank shall be installed in such a manner that the sewage flow from one building drain or building sewer is divided with one portion being discharged to a second tank.

(c) Septic tanks that are installed in a road or driveway or otherwise are subject to vehicular traffic shall be constructed in accordance with Diagram [1,] 12, Appendix A, which by this reference is incorporated herein.

(d) Septic tanks shall be installed on a level, stable base that will not settle.

(e) Septic tanks shall be installed in a location so as to be accessible for servicing and cleaning.

(f) Backfill around and over the septic tank shall be placed in such a manner as to prevent damage to the tank or connected pipes.

(g) No septic tank shall be covered by concrete or asphalt surfaces unless provisions are made for access in accordance with these rules.

(h) Where practicable the sewage flow from any establishment shall be consolidated into one septic tank.

(4) Construction - The construction of septic tanks shall comply with the minimum standards set forth in Appendix A.

71-030 DISPOSAL AREAS. (1) Disposal Trenches - No disposal trench shall be installed where any of the following conditions are present except as provided in subsection (2) below:

NOTE: Measurements are to be taken on the downhill side of the test pit.

(a) An impervious layer is less than thirty-six (36) inches below the surface of the ground or less than twelve (12) inches below the bottom [of the] disposal trench.

point

point

effective sidewall of the

(b) A restrictive layer is less than thirty (30) inches below the surface of the ground or less than six (6) inches below the bottom [of the] disposal trench.

effective sidewall of the

highest level attained by a permanent water table or permanently perched water table will be within four (4) feet of the bottom point of the effective sidewall of the disposal trench,

(c) An area where the [seasonal high water table (saturated zone) is within six (6) feet of the natural ground surface,] except in defined areas where the Department has determined that degradation of ground water supplies or health hazards would not be caused, or an area where temporarily perched groundwater would come into contact with the disposal trench.] Water table levels may be predicted during periods of dry weather utilizing one of the following criteria:

(A) Where water movement is laterally restricted, mottling consisting of various shades of gray and red specks, splotches, and/or tongues throughout the soil [and] caused by alternated saturation and desiccation, or dark[black]highly organic [soils, may be found at the liquid water level.]

layers or grayish low chroma layers may be found at the highest seasonal level of the water table.

Some soils including but not limited to certain salt affected soils and low iron bearing soils may not show signs of mottling even though they become saturated under laterally restrictive conditions for extended periods of time.

(B) Where water movement is laterally unrestricted/[as evidenced by the lack of mottling, the liquid water level predictions] where possible shall be based on past observations by the Director or his authorized representative. If such observations have not been made, or are not conclusive, application for a permit shall be denied until appropriate observations can be[made.]

and mottling is not evident predictions of the highest seasonal level of the water table,

performed as prescribed in subsection (1) (c) (C) of this section.

(C) Where the Department or its authorized representatives require, water level investigations shall be performed during:

(i) The winter months where mottling is present, and exact confirmation of water level is desired, or where water levels are expected, and no mottling is present or where parent material or other factors may be causing mottling.

(ii) July, August, and September in irrigated areas where elevated ground water levels are expected or where parent materials or other factors may be causing mottling.

(iii) Periods of runoff in artificially drained areas which may be subject to influence from runoff.

(d) An area where the highest level attained by a temporarily perched water table would be less than twenty-four (24) inches or would cause temporarily perched ground water to come in contact with the absorption facility's effective sidewall. Water table levels may be predicted during periods of dry weather utilizing criteria set forth in subsections (1) (c) (A) (B) and (C) of this section.

(e)

[(d)] Slopes exceeding these maximum

(A) Where restrictive layers are encountered:

Depth to Restrictive Layer	Maximum Slope Allowed
Greater than 48 inches	25%
Between 36 and 48 inches	18%
Between 30 and 36 inches	12%

(B) Where impervious layers are encountered:

Depth to Impervious Layer	Maximum Slope Allowed
Greater than 72 inches	25%
Between 54 and 72 inches	18%
Between 36 and 54 inches	12%

(f) [(e)] Where coarse grain material is located within thirty-six (36) inches of the natural ground surface and the installation and utilization of a disposal trench would cause degradation of the quality of public waters.

A minimum separation distance of eighteen (18) inches shall be maintained between coarse grained materials and the bottom of the trench.

(g) [(f)] An area where an accumulation of surface water will occur for a period of two (2) consecutive weeks or longer.

Note: Any site filled or modified must meet all provisions of these rules prior to and after filling or modification.

(h) [(g)] An area that has been filled or the soil has been modified, except in subdivisions or lots approved by the appropriate governing body prior to January 1, 1974, lots or parcels in rural zoning classifications designated by the county and approved by the Department, or individual lots for repair of existing systems, provided in the case of the aforesaid subdivisions or lots approved prior to January 1, 1974 the native soil and fill material shall consist of [poorly] structured soils such as sand, sandy loam or loamy sand.

weakly

(j) [(h)] An area that will be covered by asphalt or concrete, or where vehicular traffic will be allowed to drive over the field after installation.

(i) On unstable landforms or areas influenced by unstable landforms.

(k) [(i)] An area subjected to excessive saturation due to, but not limited to, artificial drainage of ground surfaces, driveways, roads, and building roof drains. [NOTE: Curtain Drains. If the restrictive layer is within the acceptable limits for a disposal area as defined in these rules, a curtain drain may be used to intercept and/or drain a perched liquid water. However, a curtain drain shall be used only on ground with a minimum slope of five (5) percent, and shall be located at least twenty (20) feet up-gradient from the nearest disposal area, and at least one hundred (100) feet down-gradient from any other disposal area or potential disposal area.]

(2) Rural Areas - For single family dwellings proposed to be constructed in certain rural zoning classifications designated by the county and approved by the Department, the installation of a disposal trench shall be considered and may be allowed where the soil profile depth to

or other equivalent sewage flow uses permitted by the zone

an impervious layer is less than [36"], where the soil profile depth to a restrictive layer is less than thirty (30) inches, [where the seasonal highwater table (saturated zone) is less than six (6) feet of the natural ground surface, where the topographical slope is greater than [25%,] where coarse grain materials [are] less than thirty-six (36) inches of the natural ground surface, or where the proposed disposal area has been filled, provided a public health hazard would not be created, and the installation would not cause degradation of the public waters of the state and if requiring strict compliance with the foregoing measurement or modification limitations would, in the judgment of the Department, be unreasonable, burdensome or impractical due to special physical conditions or cause. Any permit proposed to be issued under these conditions by any authorized representative other than the Department's staff shall receive the prior written concurrence of the Department.

thirty-six (36) inches

where temporarily perched water would be within twenty-four (24) inches of ground surface or would come into contact with the disposal trench, where permanently perched ground water or the permanent water table would be less than four (4) feet below the bottom of the absorption facility's effective sidewall,

twenty-five (25) percent,

would be less than eighteen (18) inches from the bottom of the disposal trench or

(3) Minimum Seepage Area - All disposal fields shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The bottom of the disposal trench or seepage trench shall not be calculated as seepage area. Only the trench effective sidewall area shall be calculated as seepage area. The amount of effective sidewall area required for each disposal field shall be determined by consideration of soil characteristics, including texture and levels of restrictive layers, observed and anticipated perched ground water levels, topographical and climatological features.

(b) Where restrictive layers are encountered, [the following chart] shall be used to determine the minimum effective sidewall area. (Note: This [chart] shall not be used to determine soil suitability for disposal area installation.)

Table 5

table

(c) Where observed or projected liquid water is encountered, [the following chart] shall be used to determine the minimum effective sidewall area. (Note: this [chart] shall not be used to determine soil suitability for disposal area installation.)

Table 6

table

7)

(4) Minimum Installation Requirements for Disposal Trenches (See Diagram [1])-

(a) Excavations - The bottom of each disposal trench shall be parallel with the grade of the [tile] When the subsoil within the level of the disposal trench is wet, the disposal trench sidewalls shall be raked or hand finished to insure permeability.

(b) Filter material - No material of less than three quarters (3/4) inch in diameter shall be allowed in the disposal trench. The filter material shall extend the full width of the disposal trench or seepage trench, shall not be less than six (6) inches deep beneath the bottom of the distribution pipes, and shall extend at least two (2) inches above the top of the distribution pipes. The filter material shall be covered with untreated building paper, or a minimum of six (6) inches of straw, or other material approved by the Department before the trench is backfilled with earth. In sandy soils which can be expected to enter the filter material even many years after installation, the filter material may be covered with plastic or tar paper.

(c) Trench backfill - The disposal trench shall be backfilled with earth that is free from stones larger than ten (10) inches in diameter, frozen clumps of earth, masonry, stumps, or waste construction materials. Backfill shall be carefully placed to prevent damage to the piping and to the installation.

distribution pipe.

nor larger than two and one-half (2-1/2) inches

(e) [(d)]Distribution pipes shall have a minimum diameter of four (4) inches and shall be laid true to line and grade. The distribution pipe may consist of perforated bituminized-fiber, perforated plastic, or vitrified clay pipe or cement tile laid with loose joints. A description of the approved materials and the construction requirements is found below.

[(A) The lines between each of the field lateral lines and the distribution box shall be constructed with watertight joints and shall be bedded on undisturbed soil. No open-jointed or perforated distribution line shall be within four (4) feet of a distribution box. The trenches shall not be constructed to allow septic tank effluent to flow backwards from the field laterals to undermine the distribution box and septic tank.]

(A) (B) Distribution pipes in disposal trenches - All disposal trenches shall have a distribution pipe of at least four (4) inch diameter centered in the middle of the ditch. The pipe installation shall conform with the following requirements unless otherwise approved by the Department:

(i) Plastic pipe [shall] may be installed with the aid of grade boards or stakes which have been installed before any filter material is placed in the ditch, and there shall be no less than six (6) inches of filter material under every portion of the pipe.

(ii) Concrete tile shall be laid with one-[fourth] quarter (1/4) inch open joints. The top one-half (1/2) of these joints must be protected by individual strips or a capping strip of either treated building paper or tar paper. Suitable tile connecters, spacers, collars, or clips may be used. The tile must be laid on a grade board at least six (6) inches high and one (1) inch wide. This grade board must run the total length of the seepage trench and must remain in place after backfilling. If used in soils with a pH of less than six (6.0) Special-Quality pipe as defined in ASTM C 412-65 shall be installed.

(iii) Vitrified clay drain tile shall be installed in the same manner as concrete pipe as in subsection (4)(d)(B)(ii) of this section.

(d) Header pipe shall be watertight, have a minimum diameter of four (4) inches, and shall be bedded on undisturbed earth. Trenches shall not be constructed to allow septic tank effluent to flow backwards from the distribution pipe to undermine the distribution box, the septic tank or other treatment facility, or any portion of the distribution unit. Where distribution boxes are used, header pipe shall extend at least four (4) feet beyond the box before entering the disposal area.

(iv) Bituminized fiber pipe [shall] may be installed with the aid of grade boards or stakes which have been installed before any filter material is placed in the ditch, and there may be no less than six [6] inches of filter material under every portion of the pipe.

(v) No disposal pipe shall be installed which does not comply with the standards in Appendix E, which by this reference are incorporated herein.

(f) (e) Disposal trenches shall be constructed in accordance with the standard dimensions listed in the following table:

(A) Minimum lines per field using equal distribution system - [(2)] two

(B) Maximum length per trench - [(125) feet] one hundred twenty-five

(C) Minimum diameter of distribution lines - [(4) inches] four

(D) Maximum grade of distribution lines - [(2) inch drop in every (125) feet] two

one hundred twenty-five

(E) Minimum bottom width of trench - [(24) inches] twenty-four

(F) Minimum depth of trench - [24] eighteen (18) inches, except in serial trenches, the minimum depth shall be twenty-four (24) inches

(G) Maximum depth of trench - [(36) inches] thirty-six

(H) Minimum depth of backfill over filter material - [12] six (6)

(I) Minimum distance of undisturbed earth between disposal trenches - [(8) feet*] eight

(J) Minimum depth of filter material under [4 inch tile - (6) inches] distribution pipe - Six

(K) Minimum total depth of filter material - [(12) inches] twelve

(L) [Maximum depth of filter material over distribution pipe - (2) inches] Depth two

*Note: In redundant disposal systems, this dimension applies to disposal trenches designed to operate simultaneously.

(5) Seepage pits, cesspools, and transpiration Systems.] evapotranspiration systems, and gray water waste disposal sumps.

[(a) Seepage pits, cesspools, and transpiration systems shall not be used for the subsurface disposal of sewage except where specifically approved by the Department. Any permit for a seepage pit or cesspool proposed to be issued by any authorized representative other than Department's staff shall receive the prior written concurrence of the Department.]

(a) Evapotranspiration systems and gray water waste disposal sumps shall not be used for the subsurface disposal of sewage, except where specifically approved by the Department. Seepage pits and cesspools shall not be used, except in those counties of three hundred fifty thousand (350,000) population or greater. No new land partitioning or subdivision shall be made based on the use of seepage pits and cesspools. Any permit for a seepage pit, cesspool, evapotranspiration system, or gray water waste disposal sump proposed to be issued by any authorized representative other than the Department's staff shall receive the prior written concurrence of the Department.

Consideration shall not be given for the installation of seepage pits and cesspools when any of the following conditions are present:

(A) Where the perched water table or water table (saturated zone) is closer than sixteen (16) feet to the surface of the ground during any season of the year.

(B) Where a community water supply is not available.

(C) Where clean, coarse gravel or other equally porous material does not occur in a continuous ~~(5)~~ five-foot-deep stratum within twelve (12) feet of the surface of the ground.

(D) In limestone areas.

(E) Where an impervious layer overlays the gravel stratum.

(F) Other areas where, in the judgment of the Department, deep disposal of septic tank effluent may jeopardize the quality of any domestic water supply or any other waters of the State.

~~(b)~~ Maximum depth of seepage pits shall be 35 feet below ground surface.

~~(c)~~ Depth of cesspool or seepage pits shall terminate at least four (4) feet above the perched water table or seasonal high water table (saturated zone).

(d) In campgrounds or other public use areas, gray water waste disposal sumps shall be identified as "sink waste disposal" by placard or sign in letters not less than three (3) inches in height and in a color contrasting with the background.

(e) Gray water waste disposal sumps (see Appendix D and Diagrams ~~1~~ 15A and 15B) may be utilized for gray water waste disposal in limited use areas such as recreation parks, isolated individual camp sites, seasonal dwellings, or construction sites which do not have running water piped into the units. Such facilities may be used only where soil conditions are approved for such use by the Department. Gray water from dwellings and other structures which have piped in running water shall be disposed of in subsurface sewage disposal systems consisting of septic tanks and disposal trenches or other facilities approved by the Department.

(f) ~~[(b)]~~ Standards required to be met for seepage pit, ~~[and]~~ cesspool, construction and gray water waste disposal sump are found in Appendix D.

(6) Seepage Trenches.

(a) Seepage trenches may be used in

Note: Cesspools and seepage pits shall not be pumped or cleaned to facilitate reuse.

areas where the unsaturated zone is sufficiently deep and where degradation of the quality of any public waters would not result. Any permit for a seepage trench proposed to be issued by any authorized representative other than the Department's staff shall receive the prior written concurrence of the Department.

[(b) Seepage trench construction shall be the same as for disposal trenches except that the maximum depth may exceed thirty-six (36) inches.]

(7) Repair of Disposal Areas.

(a) In repairing a failing disposal system consideration may be given to the installation of a disposal trench where the soil profile depth is less than thirty-six (36) inches to an impervious layer [where the soil profile depth is less than thirty (30) inches to a restrictive layer], where the seasonal high water table (saturated zone) is less than six (6) feet of the natural ground surface], where the topographical slope is greater than twenty-five percent (25), where coarse grain materials are less than thirty-six (36) inches of the natural ground surface, where the proposed disposal area has been filled, and where the minimum separation distance cannot be maintained, if requiring strict compliance with the foregoing measurement or modification limitation would in the judgment of the Director or his authorized representative result in unreasonable closure for use or occupancy of any buildings.

(b) If the repair of a failing subsurface disposal trench system requires the installation of additional sidewall seepage area, then the total effective sidewall seepage area, where feasible, shall comply with these rules. In no such case shall a repair consist of the addition of disposal trench equivalent to less than fifty percent (50) of the effective sidewall area in the original installation.

(c) In constructing a disposal trench repair, where practicable, a serial distribution technique shall be used with an overflow pipe or drop-box used to divert the effluent to the repair system and allowing the failing system time to recover before the effluent diverts back to the original disposal area.

Seepage trenches may not be used in an area where disposal trenches can be utilized.

Areas considered for seepage trench construction shall meet all conditions required by subsection (1) of this section.

(b) Seepage trench dimensions shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Length of seepage trench} = \frac{(4)(\text{Length of disposal trench})}{3 + (2)(D)}$$

Where D= depth of filter material below distribution pipe in feet

where permanently perched groundwater or the permanent water table would come within four (4) feet of the absorption facility's effective sidewall, where temporarily perched water is within twenty-four (24) inches of ground surface or is in contact with the effective sidewall,

MINIMUM SIDEWALL SEEPAGE AREA IN SQUARE FEET PER (150) GALLONS DAILY WASTE FLOW DETERMINED FROM TYPE OF SOIL VERSUS DEPTH OF RESTRICTIVE LAYER.

ONE HUNDRED ; TY

DEPTH TO RESTRICTIVE LAYER	SANDY LOAM / SAND	LOAM	SILT LOAM	CLAY LOAM	SILTY CLAY LOAM	SILTY CLAY	CLAY*
30"	150	180	250	275	300	330	NOT ACCEPTABLE
36"	125	150	180	250	275	300	
42"	125	150	180	200	275	300	
48"	125	150	180	200	275	300	
54"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
60"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
66"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
72" or more	100	100	125	150	180	250	

Soil Type at the Depth of Disposal Trench

*Clays that have a low or moderate shrink-swell potential combined with a moderate or strong structure according to the SCS OR-1 for that type of soil shall be permitted with a soil rating of (330) square feet per (150) gallons daily waste flow.

three hundred thirty

one hundred fifty

TABLE 5

MINIMUM SIDEWALL SEEPAGE AREA IN SQUARE FEET PER (150) GALLONS DAILY WASTE FLOW DETERMINED FROM TYPE OF SOIL VERSUS DEPTH TO WATER DURING THE HIGHEST PERIOD OF A YEAR.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY

DEPTH TO TEMPORARILY PERCHED GROUNDWATER	SANDY LOAM / SAND	LOAM	SILT LOAM	CLAY LOAM	SILTY CLAY LOAM	SILTY CLAY	CLAY
24"	150	180	250	275	300	330	NOT ACCEPTABLE
30"	125	150	180	250	275	300	
36"	125	150	180	250	275	300	
42"	125	150	180	250	275	300	
48"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
54"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
60"	100	125	150	180	250	275	
66" or more	100	100	125	150	180	250	

Soil Type at the Depth of Disposal Trench

TABLE 6

71-035 DISTRIBUTION TECHNIQUES. (1) Distribution System Design - Disposal trenches shall be constructed according to one of the following methods or other techniques approved by the Department depending on the slope of the ground surface:

(a) Loop System (Diagrams [1A and 1B]) 8A, 8B, and 8C)

(A) The loop system shall be used on level ground only. All [lines] and headers shall be level with no drop throughout their length. laterals

(B) A distribution box may receive the effluent sewer and [shall divert the flow of sewage into a header for each lateral in the disposal facility.] In lieu of a distribution box, a series of "tees" laid on an even grade may be used. concurrently divert the flow into header pipe for each lateral of the absorption facility.

(C) [The disposal] trenches shall be interconnected at the farthest point from the [distribution box] by "tees" connecting an additional disposal trench which shall run at right angles to the other trenches. Disposal effluent sewer or header pipe

(D) The elevation of all disposal trenches shall be the same.

(b) Equal Distribution System [(Diagram 2).] (Diagrams 10A and 10B).

(A) The equal distribution system shall be used on level ground only.

(B) A distribution box [shall receive the effluent sewer and shall divert the flow of sewage into a header for each lateral in the disposal facility.] may receive the effluent sewer and concurrently divert the flow into header pipe for each lateral of the absorption facility.

(c) Serial System (Diagrams [3A and 3B).] 11A and 11B).

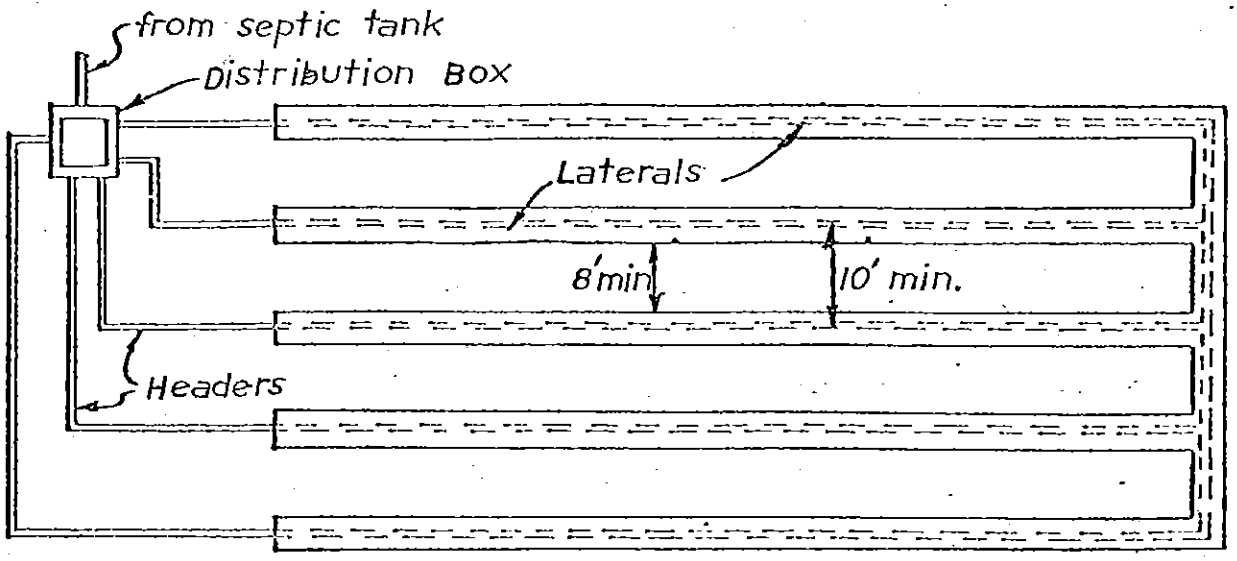
(A) The Serial System shall be used on sloping ground. The bottom of each trench and its distribution line shall be level.

(B) One overflow pipe or one set of drop-boxes per line shall be used to divert the effluent to the succeeding trench at such time as each fills.

(2) Distribution Boxes.

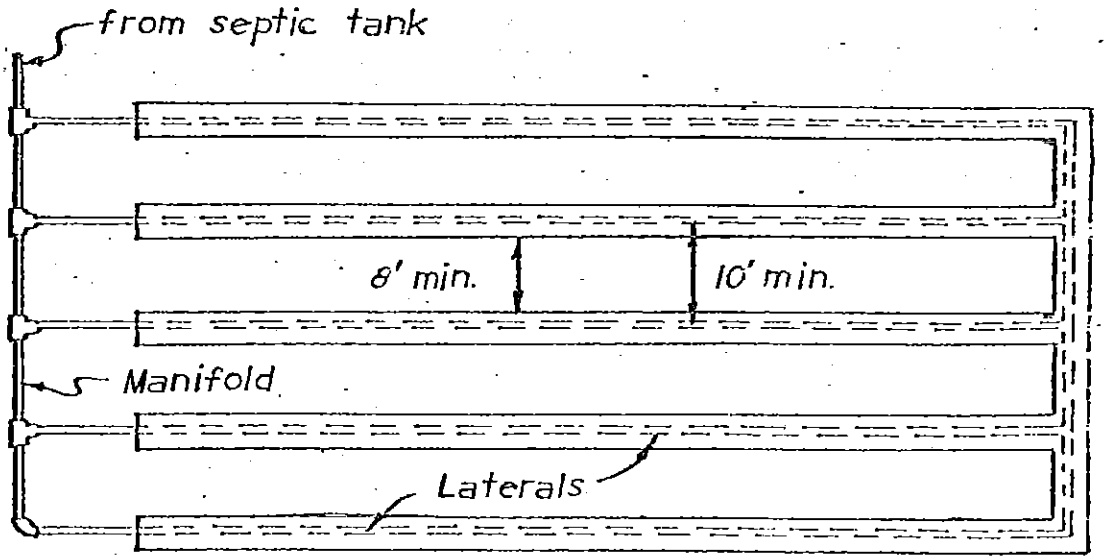
(a) Construction. Construction of distribution boxes shall comply with the minimum standards set forth in Appendix B.

(b) Foundation. All distribution boxes shall be bedded on undisturbed earth as shown in Diagram [4.] 9.



LOOP SYSTEM with Distribution Box

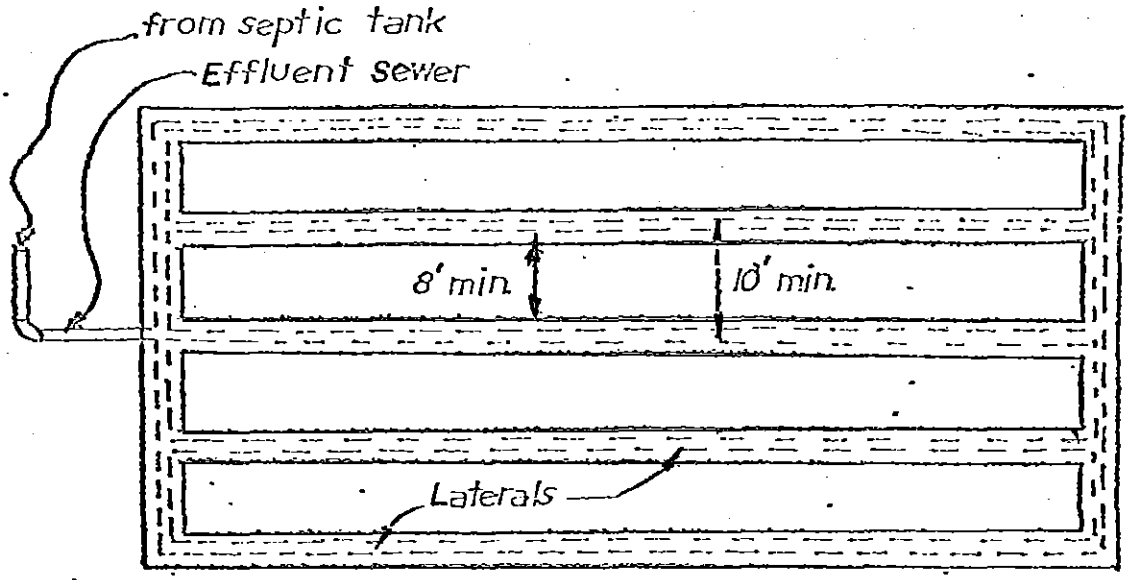
Diagram 8A



LOOP SYSTEM with Manifold

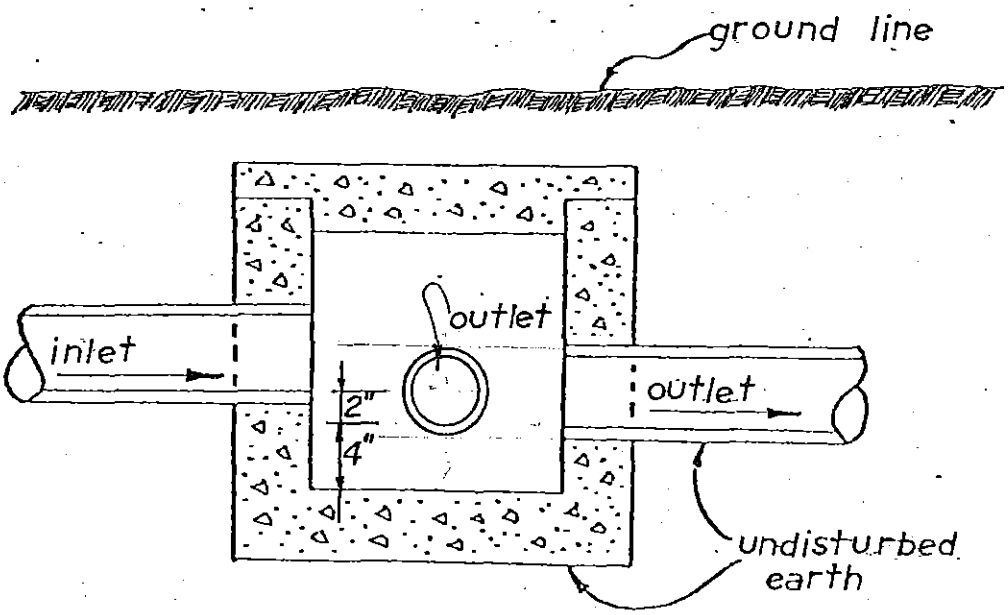
Diagram 8B

Note: Not to Scale



LOOP SYSTEM without Header Manifold or Distribution Box

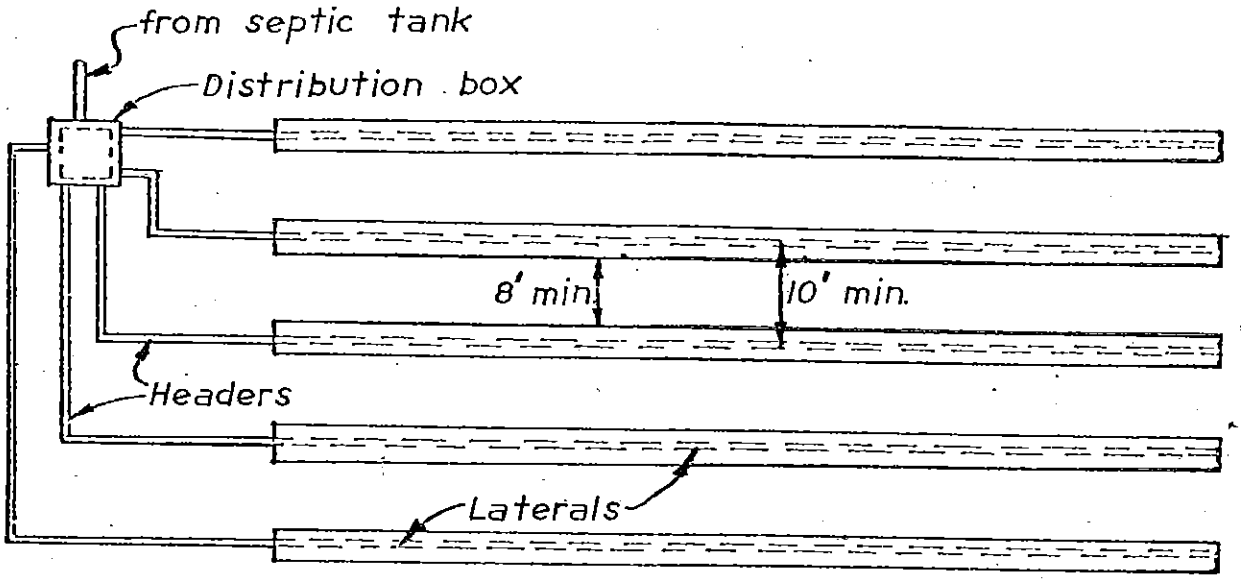
Diagram 8C



DISTRIBUTION BOX CROSS SECTION

(As shown in diagrams 5A 8A and 10A)
Specification detail pp. 68 & 69
Diagram 9

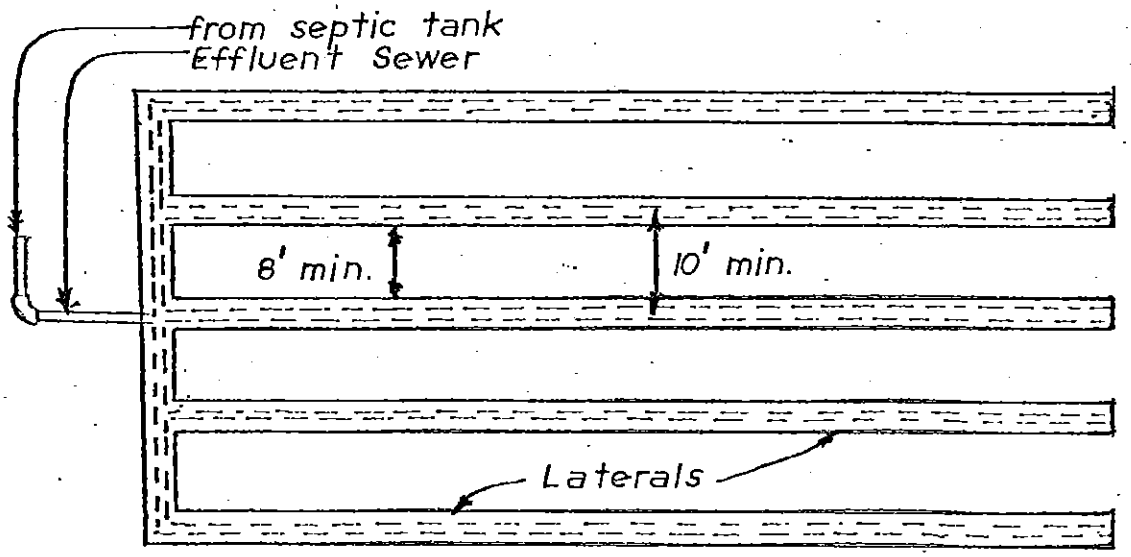
NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



EQUAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

(With Distribution Box)

Diagram 10A

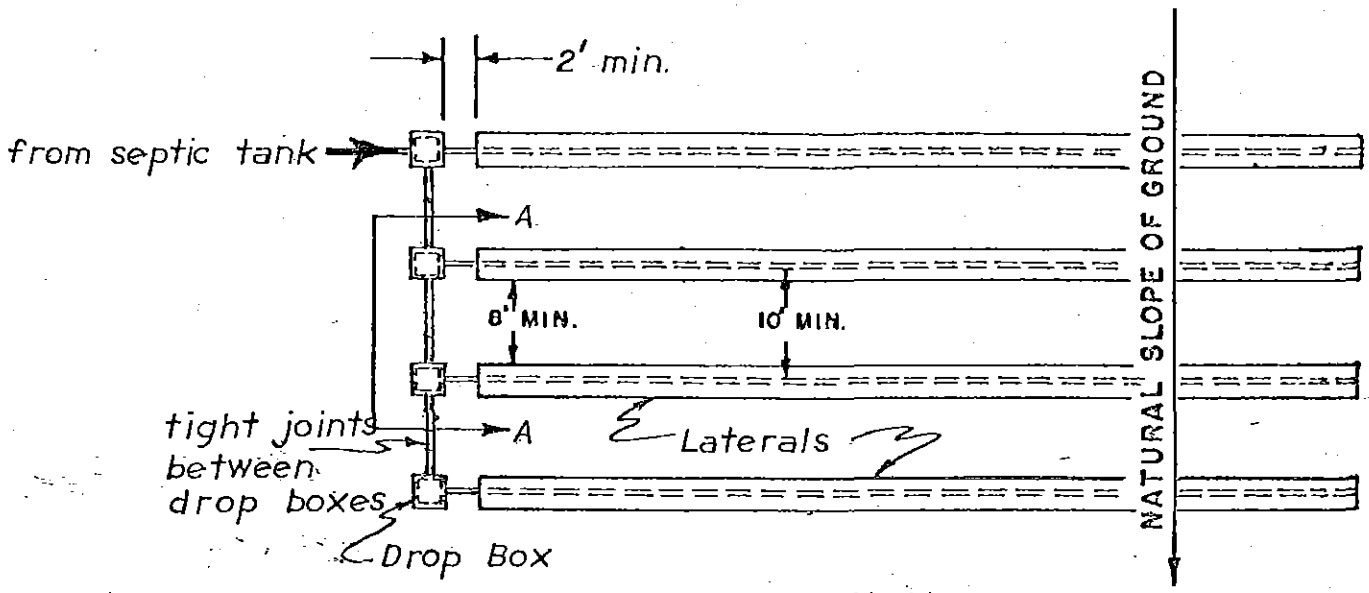


EQUAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

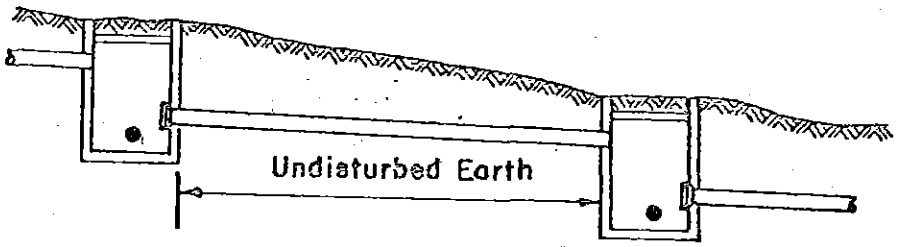
(Without Distribution Box)

Diagram 10B

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



PLAN VIEW

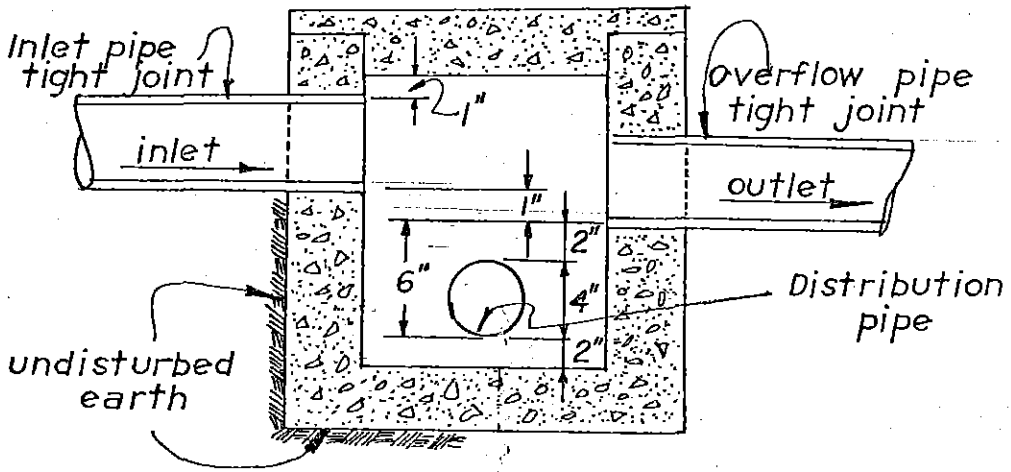


SECTION A-A

SERIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

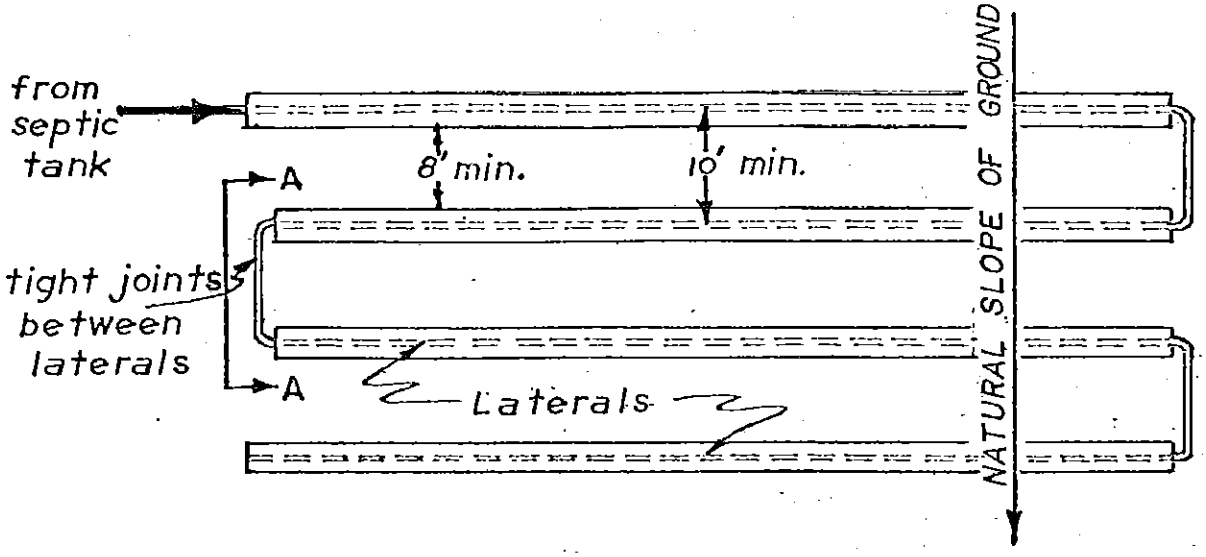
(With Drop Box)

Diagram IIA

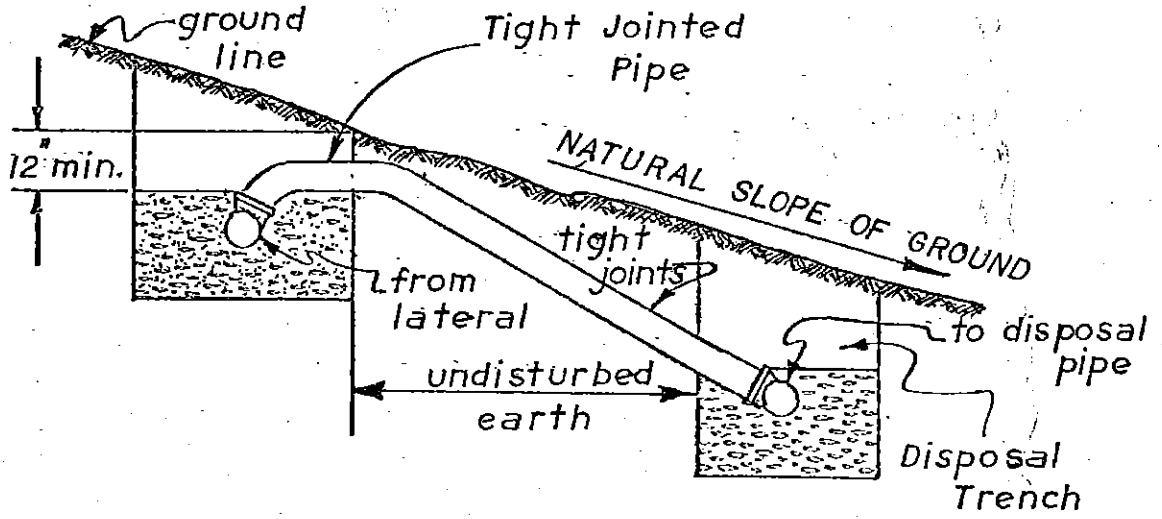


DROP BOX CROSS SECTION

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A

SERIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

(Without Drop Box)

Diagram IIB

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

/1-040 NONWATER-CARRIED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES. (1) All nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) No nonwater-carried waste disposal facility shall be installed without prior permit of the Director or his authorized representative[.]

, except temporary use pit privies used on farms for farm labor shall be exempt from permit requirements.

(b) No nonwater-carried waste disposal facility shall be used for dwellings having a water supply connection. The Director or his authorized representative may allow the use of nonwater waste disposal facilities for temporary or limited usages, such as recreation parks, isolated individual camp sites, labor camps, places of employment, or on construction sites, if all liquid wastes can be handled in a manner to prevent a public health hazard and to protect the public waters of the state.

(c) No water-carried sewage shall be placed in nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities.

[DELETE]

(d) Separation Distances - No nonwater-carried disposal facilities shall be installed closer than the following distances from the items below:

	Self-contained Nonwater-carried Waste Disposal Facility	Unsealed Earth Pit Type Privies
Groundwater supplies including wells, springs and cisterns	50 ft.	100 ft.
Surface Public Waters or Intermittent Stream	50 ft.	100 ft.
Property Line	25 ft.	25 ft.

Gray Water Waste Disposal Sump Seepage Chambers and Disposal Trenches

(d) Separation Distances - No nonwater-carried disposal facility shall be installed closer than the following distances from the items below:

	Self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facility	Unsealed Earth Type Privies, Upslope from disposal area	Downslope from disposal area
Groundwater supplies excluding springs and cisterns	50'	100'	100'
Springs and cisterns	50'	50'	100'
Surface public waters, excluding intermittent streams	50'	50'	100'
Intermittent streams	50'	50'	50'
Property line	25'	25'	25'

Table 7

(e) Maintenance. All nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities shall be maintained in a manner to prevent the occurrence of a public health hazard or to prevent degradation of the quality of public waters.

contents

No nonwater-carried waste disposal facility shall be discharged into a storm sewer or into any waters of the state.

(f) A building housing any nonwater-carried waste disposal facility shall be firmly anchored and rigidly constructed.

(g) All nonwater-carried waste disposal facilites shall be constructed in accordance to the requirements given in Appendix F, which by this reference are incorporated herein.

(2) Unsealed Earth Pit Type Privy. All unsealed earth pit type privies shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The water table or temporarily perched ground water shall not be closer than four (4) feet below the maximum depth of the privy.

(b) The privy shall be located and constructed in a manner to eliminate the entrance of surface water into the pit, either as runoff or as flood water.

(c) When the pit becomes filled to within sixteen (16) inches of the ground surface, a new pit shall be excavated and the old one shall be backfilled with at least two (2) feet of earth.

(3) Self-Contained Nonwater-Carried Waste Disposal Facilities.

(a) The contents of a self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facility shall not be permitted to overflow onto the surface of the ground or otherwise cause a public health hazard or adversely affect public waters.

(b) Standards required to be met for the construction of self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities are found in Appendix F, which by this reference are incorporated herein.

(c) All buildings housing self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities shall be constructed according to the standards for unsealed earth pit type privies in these rules.

[7-043 SEWAGE DISPOSAL SERVICE.]

(1) License Required. No person shall construct or pump out or clean subsurface sewage disposal systems or pump out or clean nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities without first obtaining a license from the Department.

(2) Misuse of License. No person operating a sewage disposal service shall permit anyone to operate under his license, except an employee who is paid a wage by the licensed person and is working under the supervision of said licensed and bonded person. No person shall:

(a) Display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any license, knowing it to be fictitious or to have been cancelled, revoked, suspended, or fraudulently altered.

(b) Fail or refuse to surrender to the Department, upon demand, any license which has been suspended, cancelled or revoked.

(c) Use a false name or give a false or fictitious address in any application for any such license, or any renewal or duplicate thereof, or knowingly give a false age, or make a false statement, or knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

(3) Revocation of License. When a license which had been issued by the Department is revoked, cancelled, or expired, the operator shall remove from display the license and, on trucks, all identifying labels which were furnished by the Department.

A sewage disposal service shall not be considered for re-licensure for a period of at least one (1) year after revocation of its license.

(4) Minimum specifications for pumping equipment. [] All pumping equipment shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Tanks and other containers used for the conveyance of the contents of [cesspools,] septic tanks, or privies shall have a liquid capacity of at least (550) gallons, be of watertight metal construction, fully enclosed, strong enough for all conditions of operation, and shall be provided with suitable covers so that there will be no spillage.

(c) [(b)] The tank truck shall be equipped with either a vacuum or other type of pump which will not allow any seepage from the diaphragm or other packing glands and which will be self priming.

(d) [(c)] Sewage hose on trucks shall be thoroughly drained, capped, and stored in

, including equipment used for chemical toil
cleaning purposes.

or other treatment facilities, holding tanks o
five hundred fifty vaults,
Such tanks and other containers may also be us
for the conveyance of the contents of chemical
toilets.

fifty

(b) Tanks and other containers exclusively used for the conveyance of the contents of those chemical toilets not exceeding (50) gallon capacit shall have a liquid capacity of at least (1) gallons, be of watertight metal construction, fully enclosed, strong enough for all conditions of operation and shall be provided with suitable covers so that there will be no spillage.

one hundred fifty

such a manner that the contents will not create a health hazard or nuisance.

(e) [(d)] The discharge nozzle shall be so located that there is no flow or drip onto any portion of the truck.

(f) [(e)] The discharge nozzle shall be [threaded and shall be capped when not in use.] provided with either a camlock quick coupling or threaded screw cap. The nozzle shall be sealed by threaded cap or quick coupling when not in use.

(g) [(f)] Spreader gates on tank shall be prohibited.

(h) [(g)] Each truck shall at all times be supplied with a pressurized wash water tank, disinfectant, and implements needed for cleanup purposes.

(i) [(h)] Pumping equipment shall not be used for any other purpose.

(j) Chemical toilet cleaning equipment shall not be used for any other purpose.

(5) Equipment Operation and Maintenance.

(a) When in use, pumping equipment shall be so operated that a health hazard or a nuisance will not be created.

(b) When not in use and parked, all such equipment shall be covered or protected so that an odor or nuisance will not be caused.

(c) Equipment shall be maintained in a reasonably clean condition at all times.

(6) Personnel Responsibilities. The person or persons doing the actual [cesspool,] septic tank[,] or privy cleaning operation shall avoid spilling, pumping, or [pumping the contents of the said cesspool,] septic tank[,] or privy in the immediate vicinity of the operation or the highway when transporting the contents for dumping. Any accidental spillage on the ground around the operation shall be cleaned up by the operator and disinfected in such a manner as to render it harmless to humans and animals.

or vault or other treatment facility, holding tank, chemical toilet

or vault or other treatment facility, holding tank, chemical toilet

(7) Trucks-Identification. The licensee must display by attached decal, placard, or sign on each side of every tank truck cab, in letters not less than three (3) inches in height and in a color contrasting with the background, the name or duly adopted assumed business name of the license holder as listed on the license and also the business address. Labels issued by the Department for each current license period shall be displayed at all times at the front, rear, and on each

side of the "motor vehicle" as defined by the United States Department of Transportation Regulations, Title 49 U.S.C.

[(8) Disposal of Privy, Chemical Toilet, Cesspools and Septic Tank Contents. Every person licensed by the Department to engage in the pumping out and cleaning out of cesspools and septic tanks and privies, chemical toilets and other non-water carried waste sludges or in the transportation of domestic or industrial sludges from same, shall:]

(a) Discharge no part of the contents upon the surface of the ground unless specifically authorized by the Department in writing.

(b) Dispose of such pumpings only in disposal facilities or treatment facilities authorized by the Department and operating under permits issued by the Department. Disposal [can] be conducted at other locations and by approved methods in which written authorization has been obtained from the Department.

[(c) Effectively monitor the pumping and disposal operations, maintain records of data required by the Department, submit the required data to the Department quarterly unless otherwise agreed to by the Department. Data collected shall be submitted to the Department on forms provided by the Department and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:]

(A) Source of all material pumped on each occurrence, including name and address of source.

(B) Specific type of material pumped on each occurrence.

(C) Quantity of material pumped on each occurrence.

(D) Name and location of authorized disposal site, operating under permit or authorization of the Department, where pumpings were deposited on each occurrence.

(E) Quantity of material deposited on each occurrence.

(e) [(d)] Transport the contents in a manner that will not create a nuisance or health hazard.

(8) Disposal of septic tank or other tre ment facility, holding tank, chemical toile privy, and other water and nonwater-c rried waste sludges. Every person licensed y th Department to engage in the pumping out and cleaning out, transporting, and disposal of the contents of septic tanks or other treat ment facilities, holding tanks, chemical toilets, privies and other water and nonwat carried waste sludges shall:

may

(c) Possess at all times during pumping, transport, or disposal of waste contents fr septic tanks or other treatment facilities, holding tanks, chemical toilets, privies an other water and nonwater-carried waste slud origin-destination receipt for sewage ispo services rendered, completed on forms approved by the Department.

(d) Maintain on file origin-destination receipts and data summary forms, provided b the Department, pertaining to the monitorin of pumping, transport and disposal operatio The licensee shall submit summary data form to the Department quarterly unless otherwis agreed by the Department. Summary data for information required by the Department shal include, but not be limited to:

APPENDIX A

Standards for
Septic Tank Construction

[I.] Septic tanks may have single or multiple compartments which shall be constructed in the following manner:

LIQUID DEPTH

I. [A.][Liquid Depth.] The liquid depth of any septic tank or compartment thereof shall not be less than thirty (30) inches. A liquid depth of greater than seventy-two (72) inches shall not be considered in determining liquid capacity. The tank may be oval, circular, rectangular, or square in plan, provided the distance between the inlet and outlet of the tank is at least equal to the liquid depth of the tank.

COMPARTMENTS

II. [B.][Compartments]

A. [1.] No compartment of any tank shall have an inside horizontal dimension of less than twenty-four (24) inches, nor a liquid depth of greater than seventy-two (72) inches.

B. [2.] No tank shall have [[an] excess of] in four (4) compartments.

[3.] The second compartment shall have a minimum liquid capacity at least equal to one-third [of the capacity of the] (1/3) first compartment.

MATERIALS

III. [C.][Materials]

A. [1.] Septic tanks shall be of watertight construction below the liquid level and either of concrete or of not less than fourteen (14) gauge steel for [(750)] seven hundred fifty gallon tanks and twelve (12) gauge steel for tanks larger than [(750)] seven hundred fifty gallons or of other material approved by the Department. When steel is used it shall be covered inside and out with asphalt or other protective coatings, meeting U.S. Department of Commerce Commerical Standards CS 177-62, effective January 1962, Sections 5.3.1 through 5.3.4.4. as shown in Appendix G, or other coatings of equal performance approved by the Department. Precast concrete tanks shall have a minimum wall, compartment, and bottom thickness of two and one-half (2-1/2) inches, and shall be adequately reinforced.

B. [2.] Cast-in-place concrete tanks, precast concrete tanks, and steel tanks shall

be constructed and reinforced to withstand all loads imposed upon the walls and bottom, and a live load of not less than 500 pounds per square foot on the tank top. The top of the cast-in-place and precast concrete tanks shall be at least four (4) inches thick.

NOTE: Diagram 11 shows recommended sidewall thickness, bottom thickness, and reinforcement for cast-in-place tanks as well as for septic tanks that are installed beneath a road or driveway.

C. [3.] Where concrete block tanks are permitted by the Director or his authorized representative, the tanks shall be constructed of heavy-weight concrete block, eight (8) inch minimum thickness, laid on a four (4) inch poured foundation slab. The mortared joints shall be well filled. All block holes or cells shall be filled with mortar or concrete. "k" webbing shall be installed at every third row of block. No. (3) re-bar shall be installed vertically in every block. The interior of the tank shall be surfaced with two (2) one-quarter (1/4) inch thick coats of Portland cement-sand plaster or waterproof asphalt emulsion. If any portion of the tank is installed below the water table level, the outside of the tank shall be surfaced in a similar manner. The first row of blocks shall be keyed or doweled to the concrete foundation.

D. [4.] The Department shall review and approve specific specifications and manufacturers of tanks of other materials, and when such specific approval is granted, the Director or his authorized representative shall allow the installation of such tanks.

E. [5.] The inlet and outlet connection shall be located at opposite ends of the tank, shall be cast-iron soil pipe, or other materials approved by the Department which show equal performance, at least four (4) inches in diameter, and shall extend below and above the liquid level as required in this section.

F. [6.] The invert of the inlet shall be not less than one (1) inch and preferably three (3) inches above the invert of the outlet line.

G. [7.] The inlet pipe shall be a [long turn] elbow extending at least six (6) inches below the liquid level and be of cast-

. All septic tank covers shall be capable of supporting an earth load of not less than three hundred (300) pounds per square foot when the maximum coverage does not exceed three (3) feet.

12

three

ninety (90) degree

iron or other material approved by the Department. The cast-iron elbow shall be attached to a steel tank by a rubber or synthetic rubber ring seal and compression plate, or in some other manner approved by the Department.

H. [8.] The outlet pipe of the tank shall be a "tee" extending below the liquid level to a distance equal to forty (40) percent of the liquid depth and at least six (6) inches above the liquid in order to provide scum storage. The tee shall be of cast-iron or other material approved by the Department. A cast-iron "tee" shall be attached to a steel tank by a rubber or synthetic rubber ring seal and compression plate, or in some manner approved by the Department.

Liquid Depth in Septic Tank	Depth of Outlet "tee" Below Flow Line
4 feet	19 inches
5 feet	24 inches
6 feet	29 inches

The opening between compartments shall be four (4) inches by twelve (12) inches, or its equivalent. The bottom of the opening shall be at the same level as the total depth of the outlet "tee".

I. [9.] At least ten (10) percent of the inside volume of the tank shall be above the liquid level to provide scum storage.

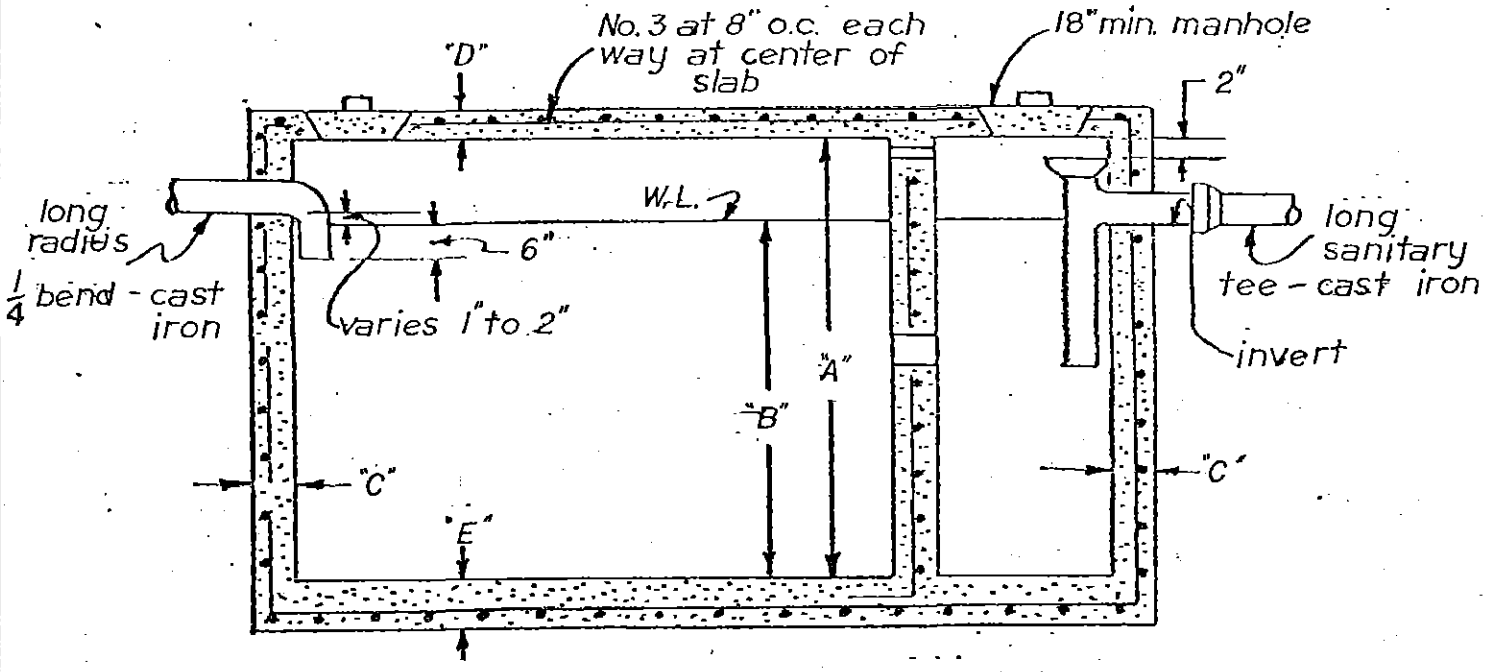
J. [10] Ventilation shall be provided through the outlet connection by means of at least a two (2) inch space between the underside of the top of the tank and the top of the "tee" fitting. Ventilation between compartments shall be provided by a hole or space at least one (1) inch in diameter in the compartment divider wall one (1) inch below the top of the tank.

K. [11.] All prefabricated or precast septic tanks shall have markings on the uppermost face of the tank when installed for use which indicate the total liquid capacity of the tank and either the manufacturer's name or the number which has been assigned by the Department.

L. [12.] In a single compartment tank access shall be provided by a manhole, not less than [fourteen (14) inches square or equivalent, placed over the inlet. In a multiple compartment tank one access manhole, not less than fourteen (14) inches square or equivalent,] shall be provided in each compartment.

M. [13.] Each manufacturer of septic tanks shall certify in writing to the Department that the septic tanks to be distributed for use within the State of Oregon will comply with all requirements of this section.

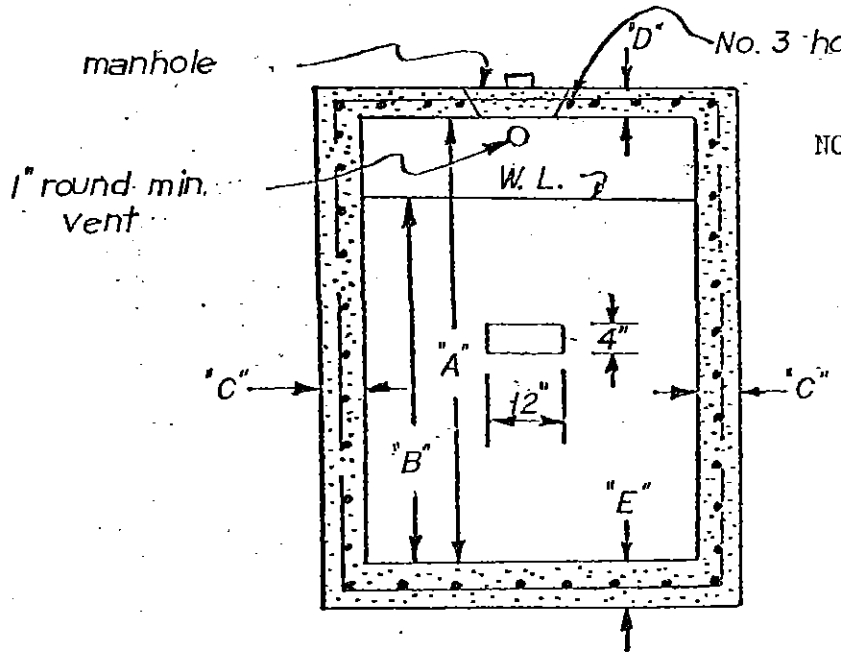
eighteen (18) inches across its shortest dimension. In a multiple compartment tank one access manhole, not less than eighteen (18) inches across its shortest dimension.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

NOTE:

1. Top slab ("D") shall be six inches minimum when used for driveways.
2. Consult a Registered Professional Engineer for design and supervision of construction when single axle load exceeds six thousand lbs.



NOTE: Two compartment tank as shown is optional. One compartment tank is minimum requirement.

CROSS SECTION

SEPTIC TANK DETAILS
Diagram 12

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

No. Bedrooms	Total Working Capacity (Gals.)	Total Working Capacity (Cu. Ft.)	Total Depth	Liquid Depth	Conc. Thickness			First Compartment				Second Compartment				Concrete (Cu. Yds.)
					Walls	Top	Bottom	Working Cap. (Gals.)	Working Cap. (Cu. Ft.)	Length	Width	Working Cap. (Gals.)	Cap. (Cu. Ft.)	Length	Width	
			A	B	C	D	E									
1	1000	133	5'-0"	4'-0"	6"	4"	6"	750	100	6'-0"	4'-0"	250	33	2'-0"	4'-0"	3.20
2	1000	133	5'-0"	4'-0"	6"	4"	6"	750	100	6'-0"	4'-0"	250	33	2'-0"	4'-0"	3.20
3	1200	160	5'-0"	4'-0"	6"	4"	6"	900	120	6'-8"	4'-6"	300	40	2'-6"	4'-6"	3.56
4	1333	177	5'-6"	4'-6"	8"	5"	6"	1000	133	6'-8"	4'-6"	333	44	2'-6"	4'-6"	4.68
5	1667	233	6'-0"	5'-0"	8"	5"	6"	1250	167	6'-8"	5'-0"	417	46	2'-6"	5'-0"	5.61

SEPTIC TANK SPECIFICATIONS

Table 8

APPENDIX B

Standards
for
Dosing Tanks,
Effluent Lift Pumps,
[and]
Distribution Boxes, Diversion Valves, and Drop Boxes

I. DOSING TANKS

A. Siphons and Pumps. Siphons and pumps shall be of the alternating type when the total volume of waste to be disposed of exceeds [(5,000)] five thousand gallons per day. They shall operate automatically and shall discharge to separate disposal areas of equal size.

B. Capacity. Dosing tanks shall have a capacity equal to the volume required to cover the disposal area being dosed to a depth of not less than one-[fourth] quarter (1/4) inch nor more than two (2) inches within fifteen (15) minutes.

C. Foundation. Dosing tanks shall be constructed on a level stable base that will not settle.

D. Inlet and Outlet. The inlet shall be above maximum water elevation in the tank. The outlet shall conform with the requirements of the manufacturer of the dosing tank siphon.

E. Manholes. Manholes shall be installed to provide access and to facilitate repair or adjustment of the siphon or pump in all dosing tanks. Manholes shall be brought up to ground surface.

II. EFFLUENT LIFT PUMPS

A. Pump

1. Pumps shall be capable of passing a [3/4] three-quarters (3/4) inch solid sphere and shall have a minimum [1-1/4] one and one-quarter (1-1/4) inch discharge.

2. Pumps may be oil filled submersible pumps or vertically-mounted column pumps.

3. Impellers shall be of cast-iron, bronze or other corrosion-resistant metals.

4. Level control shall be by mercury float switch.

B. Pressure Line

1. A gate valve shall be installed in the pressure line and a check valve shall be installed between the pump and the

gate valve.

2. The pressure line shall be constructed of piping material of a bursting pressure of at least [100] psi and shall be of corrosion-resistant material. — one hundred (100)

3. The pressure line shall be bedded in [3-]inches of sand or pea gravel. — three (3)

4. The discharge of the pressure line shall be baffled or otherwise controlled to ensure even distribution of effluent to the drain lines.

C. Pump Sump

1. The sump shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material of sufficient strength to withstand the soil pressures related to the depth of the sump.

2. [Capacity] of the sump shall be no less than [50] gallons. — Total capacity — fifty

3. Sumps shall be provided with a maintenance access manhole at the ground surface or above and of at least [22-]inch diameter with a durable cover. — twenty-two (22)

III. DISTRIBUTION BOXES

A. Outlet elevations. The invert elevation of all outlets shall be the same, and shall be at least two (2) inches below the inlet[.] — invert.

B. Sump. The distribution box shall be provided with a sump extending four (4) inches below the bottom of the outlet pipe.

C. Size. The minimum inside horizontal dimensions measured at the bottom of the box shall be eight (8) inches and the box shall have a minimum inside bottom surface area of [160] square inches. No distribution box shall be installed with a top [surface area greater than the bottom] surface area. — one hundred sixty (160) — outside — outside

D. Construction. Distribution boxes shall be constructed of concrete or other durable material approved by the Department. They shall be watertight and designed to accommodate the necessary distribution laterals.

E. Cover. Distribution boxes shall show the manufacturer's name and address on the top, and all manufacturers shall state, in writing, to the Department that the products to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will meet all of the requirements of this section.

ADD PAGE

IV. DIVERSION VALVES

A. Construction. Diversion valves shall be of durable material approved by the Department, shall be corrosion-resistant, and shall be watertight and designed to accommodate the inlet and outlet pipes. and of a design

B. Cover. Diversion valves shall show the manufacturer's name and address on the top, and all manufacturers shall state, in writing, to the Department that the products to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will meet all of the requirements of this section.

C. Installation. The top of diversion valves shall be brought to finished grade to provide access to diversion mechanism. Access to diversion mechanism shall be protected from promiscuous tampering.

V. DROP BOXES

A. Sump. The drop box shall be provided with a sump extending a minimum of two (2) inches below the invert of the distribution pipe.

B. Invert Elevations. The invert of the overflow pipe shall be six (6) inches above the invert of the distribution pipe. The invert of the inlet shall be a minimum of one (1) inch above the invert of the overflow pipe and a minimum of nine (9) inches above the floor of the drop box.

C. Size. Drop boxes shall be large enough to accommodate the necessary distribution pipes.

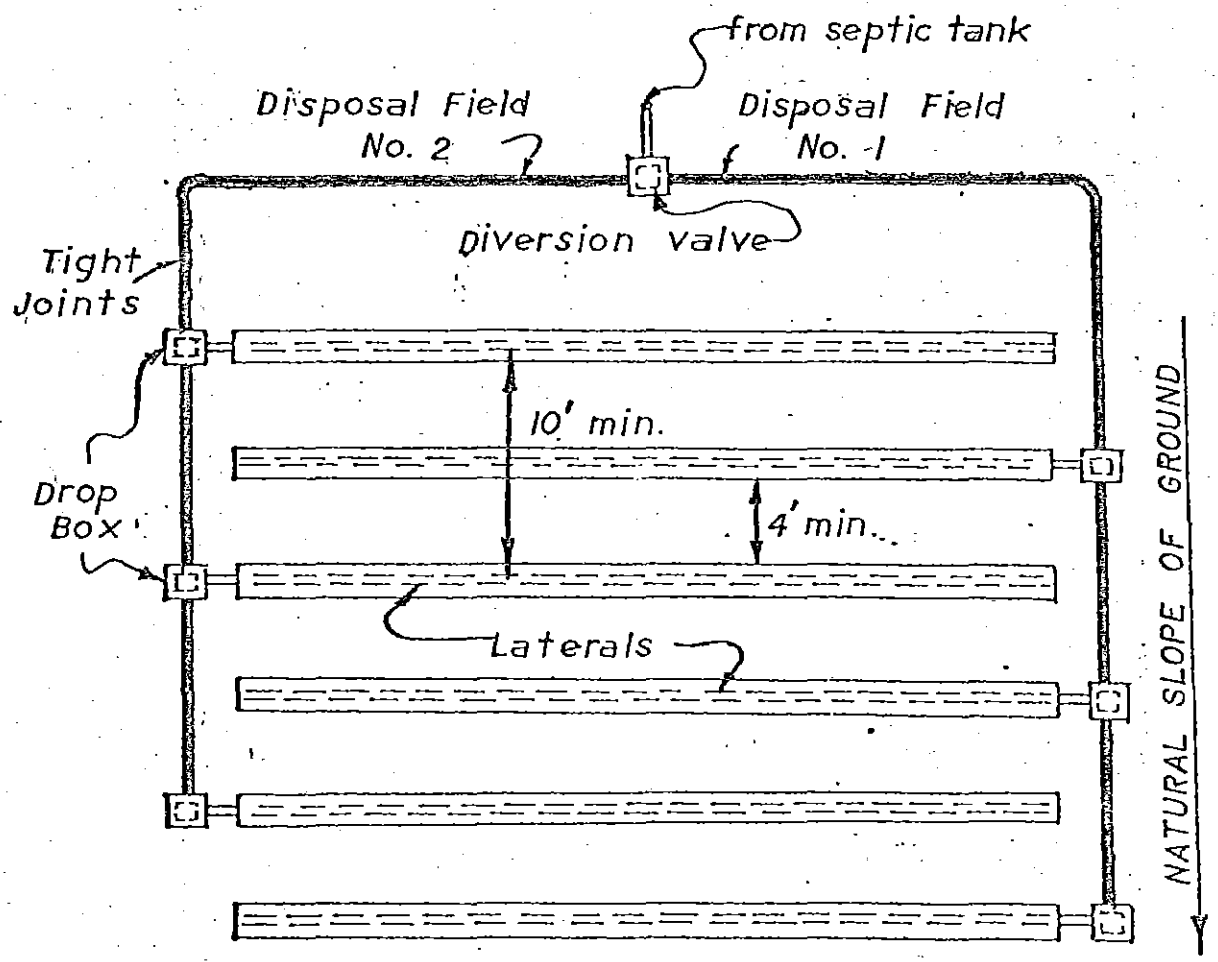
D. Construction. Drop boxes shall be constructed of concrete or other durable material approved by the Department. They shall be watertight.

E. Cover. Drop boxes shall show the manufacturer's name and address on the top. And all manufacturers shall state, in writing, to the Department that the products to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will meet all of the requirements of this section.

APPENDIX C

Redundant Disposal
Field System

A redundant disposal system shall contain two (2) complete disposal fields, the effective sidewall area of each one of which shall be adequate for the establishment served. There shall be a minimum separation of ten (10) feet between the adjacent sidewall of any two disposal trenches designed to operate simultaneously, and a minimum of four (4) feet of undisturbed earth separating the adjacent sidewalls of any two adjoining disposal trenches. Disposal trenches shall be laid out as in Diagram 13, so that the disposal trenches of each system alternate with the disposal trenches of the other system, and no two adjoining disposal trenches are designed to operate simultaneously. If a failure occurs in the original system, e.g., disposal field 1 in Diagram 13, the effluent shall be diverted away from the original to the repair system, e.g., disposal field 2 in Diagram 13.



REDUNDANT DISPOSAL FIELD SYSTEM

Diagram 13

APPENDIX D

Construction of

Standards for Seepage Pits, [and] Cesspools, and Gray Water Waste Disposal

I. [CONSTRUCTION] SEEPAGE PITS OR CESSPOOLS

A. The liquid capacity of a seepage pit or cesspool shall be at least equal to the calculated volume of the required septic tank capacity for the dwelling or establishment served.

B. The minimum inside diameter of the lining shall be four (4) feet.

C. Two or more seepage pits shall be separated from each other by a distance equal to twelve (12) feet of undisturbed earth.

Whenever a pit with inside diameter greater than four (4) feet is used, pits shall be separated by a distance equal to three (3) times the diameter of the largest pit. For pits over twenty (20) feet in depth, the minimum space between pits shall be twenty (20) feet.

D. Maximum depth of seepage pits and cesspools shall be thirty-five (35) feet below the ground surface.

E. [D.] The seepage pit or cesspool shall be lined with stone, fired clay brick, building tile, adequately reinforced perforated precast concrete rings at least two and one-half (2-1/2) inches thick, or other materials approved by the Department. A six (6) inch space shall be required between the lining of the pit and the soil, and it shall be backfilled with clean, coarse [rock.] filter material.

F. [E.] The inlet pipe of the seepage pit or cesspool shall be an elbow [which extends downward a minimum of twelve (12) inches.] constructed of cast iron or other material approved by the Department.

G. Pits shall be covered with reinforced concrete tops equivalent in strength to septic tank covers required under Appendix A, III, B.

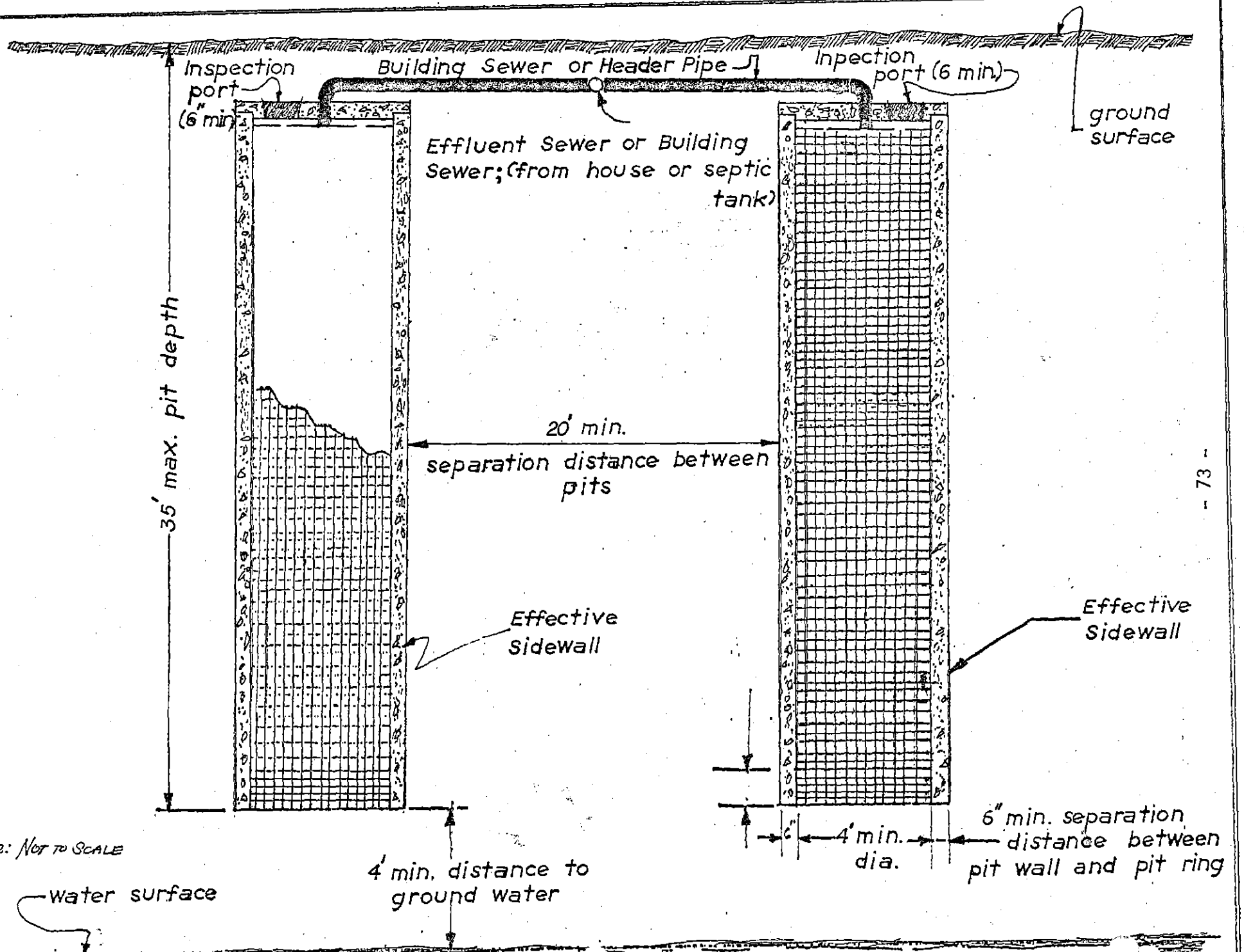
H. An inspection port, not less than six (6) inches across its shortest dimension shall provide access at the top of the seepage pit over the inlet. (See Diagrams 14A and 14B)

I. Connecting building and/or effluent sewer lines shall be laid on a firm bed of undisturbed earth throughout their length.

J. When multiple pits are used, or in the event new pits are added to an existing system, they should be connected in parallel.

II. GRAY WATER WASTE DISPOSAL SUMPS

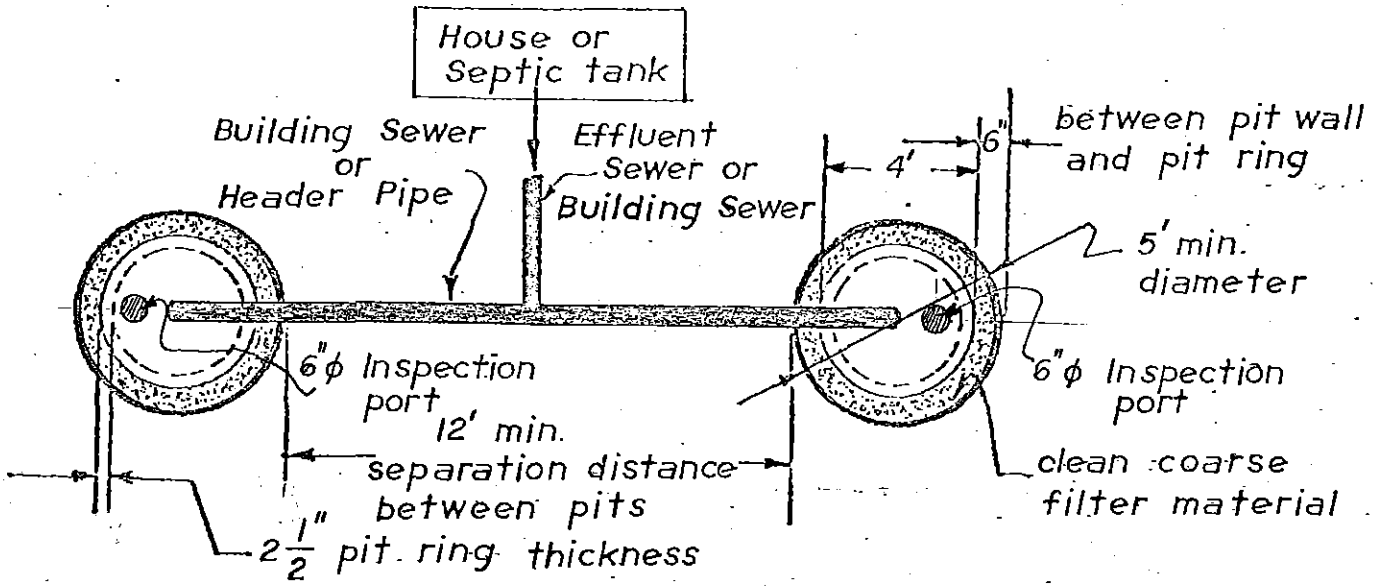
A. A gray water waste disposal sump shall consist of a receiving chamber, settling chamber, and either a seepage chamber or disposal trench. Gray water waste disposal sumps shall be constructed of materials approved by the Department. (See Diagrams 15A and 15B)



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION: PARALLEL PIT OR CESSPOLS

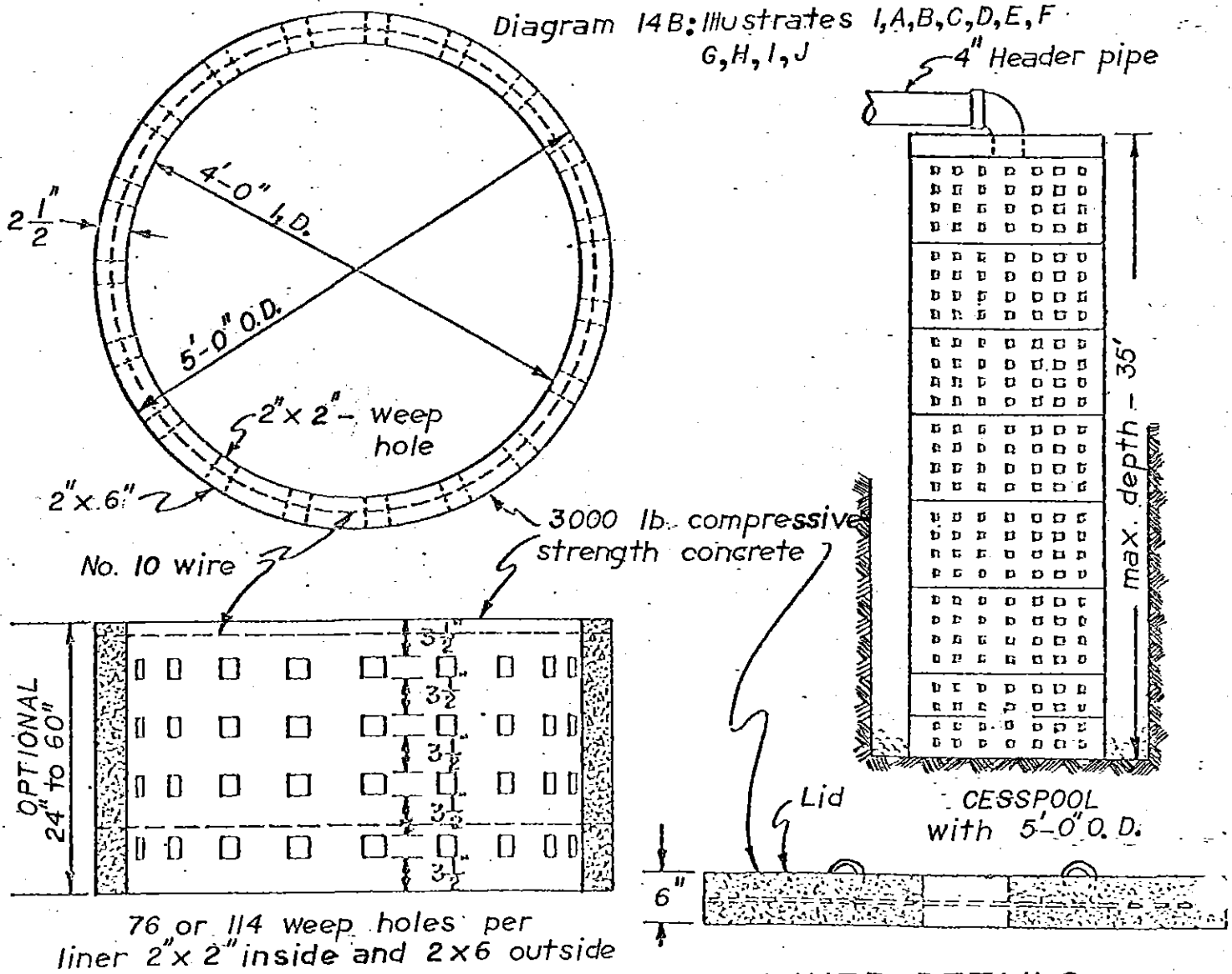
Diagram 14A: Illustrates 1,(A),(B),(C),(D),(E),(F),(G),(H),(I),(J)

- 73 -



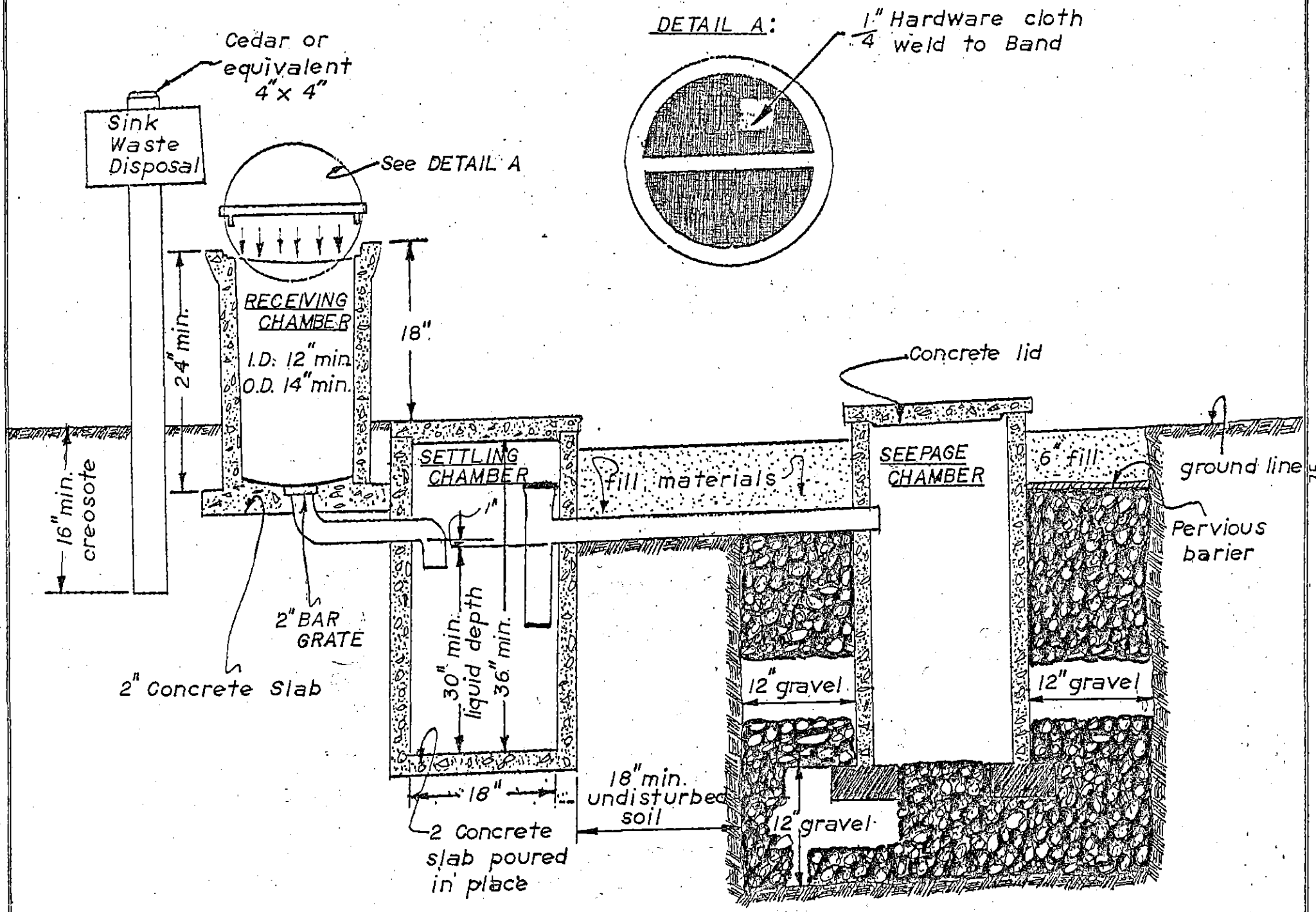
TYPICAL TOPVIEW PARALLEL SEEPAGE PITS OR CESSPOOLS

Diagram 14B: Illustrates I,A,B,C,D,E,F G,H,I,J



Note: Not to Scale

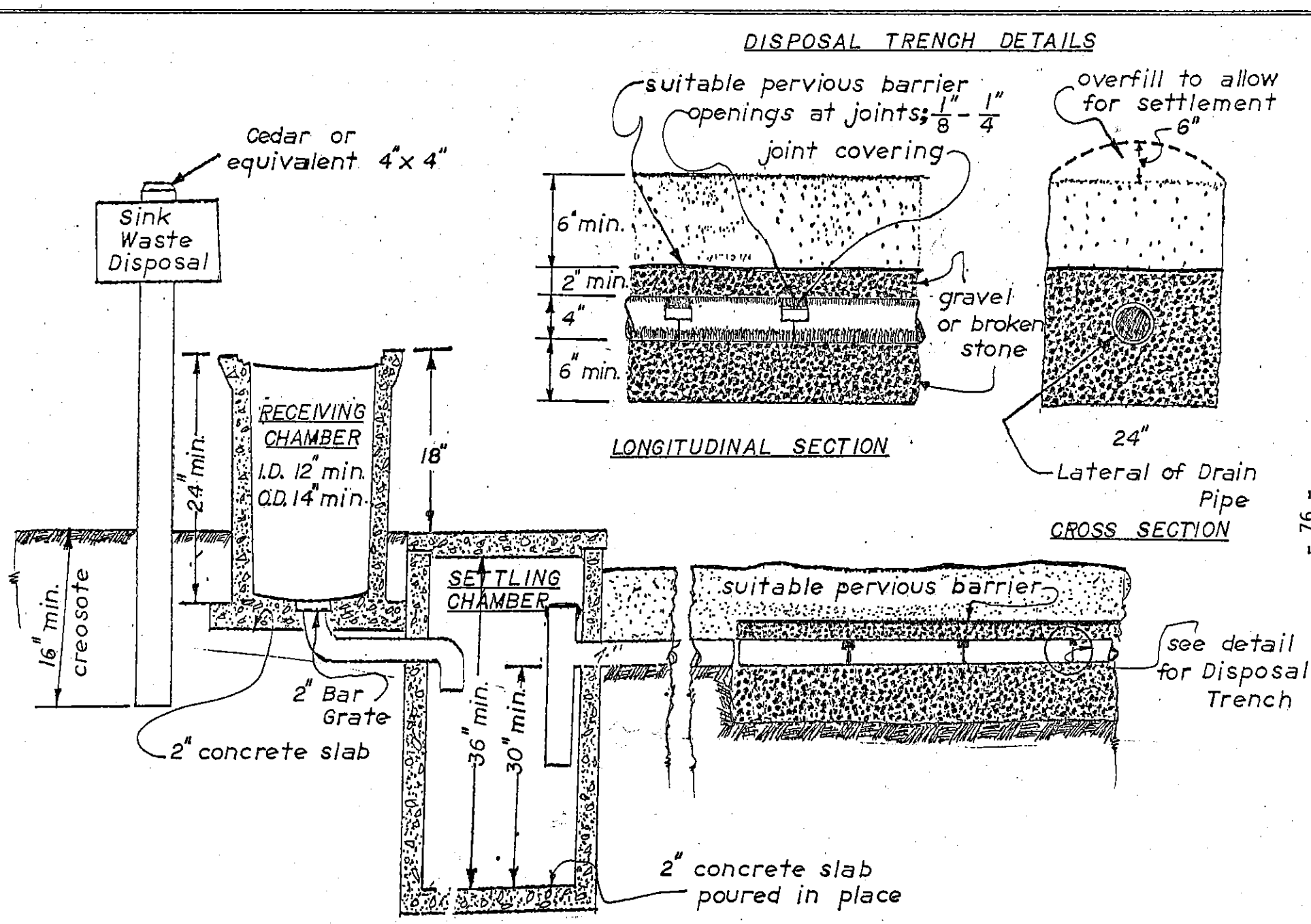
PRE CAST CONCRETE LINER DETAILS



EXAMPLE: GRAY WATER WASTE DISPOSAL SUMP; (using Seepage Chamber)

Diagram 15A

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE



- 76 -

EXAMPLE GRAY WATER WASTE DISPOSAL SUMP (Using Disposal Trench)

Diagram 15B

- 76 -

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

APPENDIX E

Standards for
Pipe Materials and Construction

I. BUILDING SEWER AND EFFLUENT SEWER

A. The building sewer and effluent sewer shall be constructed with materials in conformance to building sewer standards in the Oregon State Plumbing Laws and administrative Rules.

II. DISTRIBUTION PIPE AND HEADER

A. Plastic Pipe

1. Styrene-rubber plastics used for distribution and header pipe and fittings shall meet ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) Specification D 2852-72 and Sections 5.5 and 7.8 of Commercial Standard 228-61, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, which are designated Appendix H and I respectively, and by this reference are made a part of these regulations. Pipe and fittings shall also pass a deflection test withstanding three hundred-fifty (350) pounds/foot without cracking by using the method found in ASTM 2412. In addition to the markings required by ASTM 2852-72, each manufacturer of styrene-rubber plastic pipe shall state, in writing, to the Department that he certifies that the pipe to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will comply with all requirements of this section.

2. Polyethylene distribution and header pipe in ten (10) foot lengths of which pipe and fittings shall meet Commercial Standard 228-61, published by the Department of Commerce, which is designated Appendix I and by this reference is made a part of these regulations. Pipe and fittings shall also pass a deflection test withstanding three hundred-fifty (350) pounds per foot without cracking by using the method found in ASTM 2412. Each length of pipe and each fitting shall be marked with the nominal size, the manufacturer's name or trademark, or other symbol which clearly identifies the manufacturer and the Commercial Standard number above. Markings on pipe shall be located on the

uppermost surface when properly installed and at intervals of not greater than [10] feet. In addition to the markings required above, each manufacturer of polyethylene pipe shall state, in writing, to the Department that he certifies that the pipe to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will comply with all requirements of this section.

ten (10)

3. The two types of plastic pipe described above shall have two (2) rows of holes spaced one hundred twenty (120) degrees apart and sixty (60) degrees on either side of a center line. [A line of contrasting color shall be provided on the outside of the pipe the full length along the line furthest away and parallel to the two rows of perforations.] The holes of each row shall be not more than five (5) inches on center and shall have a minimum diameter of one-half (1/2) inch.

For distribution pipe, a line of contrasting color shall be provided on the outside of the pipe along the line furthest away and parallel to the two (2) rows of perforations. Markings, consisting of durable ink, shall cover at least fifty (50) percent of the pipe. Markings may consist of a solid line, letters, or a combination of the two. Intervals between markings shall not exceed twelve (12) inches.

B. Concrete tile in twelve (12) inch lengths which meets ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) Specification C 412-65 which is designated Appendix J and by this reference is made a part of these regulations. [Tile used as part of an absorption facility shall bear the ASTM number above and some identification as to which quality standard it meets (Standard-Quality, Extra-Quality, or Special-Quality). In addition to the markings required above,] Each manufacturer of concrete tile shall state in writing to the Department that he certifies that the pipe to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon will comply with all of the requirements of this section.

C. Vitrified clay drain tile in twelve (12) inch lengths that meets ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) Specification C 4-62 which is designated Appendix K and by this reference is made a part of these regulations. Tile used as part of an absorption facility shall bear the ASTM number above and some identification as to which quality standard it meets (Standard, Extra-Quality, Heavy-Duty). In addition to the markings required above, each manufacturer of clay tile shall state, in writing, to the Department that he certifies that the pipe to be distributed for use in absorption

facilities within the State of Oregon shall comply with all of the requirements of this section.

D. Bituminized fiber of which both solid pipe and fittings must meet ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) Specification D 1861-69 which is designated Appendix M and by this reference is made a part of these regulations. Perforated bituminized fiber pipe shall meet ASTM Specification D 2312-73 which is designated Appendix L and by this reference is made a part of these regulations. Each length of pipe and each fitting shall be marked with the nominal size, the manufacturer's name or trademark, or other symbol which clearly identifies the manufacturer and the appropriate ASTM standard number above. Markings on pipe shall be spaced at intervals not greater than two (2) feet. In addition to the markings required above, each manufacturer of bituminized pipe shall state, in writing, to the Department that he certifies that the pipe to be distributed for use in absorption facilities within the State of Oregon shall comply with all requirements of this section. In addition, all bituminized pipe that is to be installed as part of an absorption facility shall comply with the following requirements:

The pipe shall have two rows of holes spaced one hundred twenty (120) degrees apart and sixty (60) degrees on either side of a center line. [A line of contrasting color shall be provided on the outside of the pipe the full length along the line furthest away and parallel to the two rows of perforation.] The holes of each row shall not be more than five (5) inches on center and shall have a minimum diameter of one-half (1/2) inch.

For distribution pipe, a line of contrasting color shall be provided on the outside of the pipe along the line furthest away and parallel to the two (2) rows of perforations. Markings, consisting of durable ink, shall cover at least fifty (50) percent of the pipe. Markings may consist of a solid line, letters, or a combination of the two. Intervals between markings shall not exceed twelve (12) inches.

APPENDIX F

Standards for
Nonwater-Carried Waste Disposal
Facility Construction

I. UNSEALED EARTH PIT [TYPE PRIVY] S FOR PRIVIES

A. The pit shall be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to prevent rapid deterioration, provide adequate capacity, and facilitate maintenance in a satisfactory manner under ordinary conditions of usage.

B. The pit and seat area shall be vented by a flue or vent pipe having an inside diameter of not less than four (4) inches.

C. The pit shall provide a capacity of fifty (50) cubic feet for each seat installed in the privy building and shall be at least five (5) feet deep. The area within sixteen (16) inches of the surface grade shall not be counted as part of the fifty (50) cubic-foot capacity.

D. Pit cribbing shall fit firmly and be in uniform contact with the earth walls on all sides, and shall rise at least six (6) inches above the original ground line and descend to the full depth of the pit. However, pit cribbing below the soil line may be omitted in rock formations.

E. An earth plateau shall be constructed level with the top of the pit cribbing, and extend horizontally for a distance of at least eighteen (18) inches from sloping of the original ground level.

II. PRIVY BUILDINGS, INCLUDING PORTABLE SHELTERS

A. [F.] A building housing any nonwater-carried waste disposal facility should be firmly anchored and rigidly constructed in the following manner. It shall be free from hostile surface features, such as exposed nail points, sharp edges, rough or broken boards, etc., and shall provide privacy and protection from the elements. It shall be provided with vents equal in area to at least one-fifth (1/5) of the floor area or a minimum of three (3) square feet. Ventilation shall be equally divided between the bottom half of the room and top half of the room.

1. The building shall be of fly-tight construction, doors shall be self-closing, and all vents shall be screened with six-

teen (16) mesh screen of durable material. The vent shall extend twelve (12) inches above the roof.

2. The seat shall be so spaced as to provide a minimum clear space of twenty-four (24) inches between each seat in multiple-unit installations, and shall provide twelve (12) inches clear space from the seat opening to each side wall in single and multiple units.

3. The seat riser shall have an inside clearance of not less than twenty-one (21) inches from the front wall of the privy building.

4. The seat opening shall be covered with an attached, movable toilet seat and lid that can be raised to allow sanitary use as a urinal.

5. The floor and riser shall be built of impervious material or tongue and groove lumber, and in a manner to deny access of insects.

6. The seat top shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 16 inches above the floor.

[II. SELF-CONTAINED NONWATER-CARRIED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

A. Vault Privies

1. All vault privies shall have vaults ar receptacles which are watertight of a minimum capacity of three hundred fifty (350) gallons or, in place of employment, 100 gallons per seat, and shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, plastic, metal, or other material of equal durability which has been approved by the Department.

2. The addition to the vault of caustic chemicals or disinfectants is required at frequent intervals to prevent bacterial decomposition and resulting odors.

B. Chemical Toilets

1. All wastes are held within the body of the toilet for removal when filled to capacity.

2. Receptacles for caustic shall be durable and corrosion proof, and provide a minimum capacity of 100 gallons per seat.

C. Portable Toilet Specifications.

1. A portable toilet may be made up of the seat and its treatment unit to be installed in a structure, or it may be made up of an entire prefabricated, skid-mounted, or otherwise portable structure containing a seat or treatment units with seat.

2. No pit, tank, or other subsurface structure shall be construed as part of a portable toilet.

a. Portable privies must be installed over a pit conforming to the requirements of this section, or a manhole that is part of a sanitary or combined waste water disposal system.

b. No portable toilet shall discharge into a storm sewer or into any waters of the state.

3. An airtight seal shall be provided between the structure base of any pit, receptacle, or manhole over which it is placed.

4. A portable toilet shall be provided with facilities, requisite to its construction, for the removal of chemicals, ash, or residue. All surfaces subject to soiling shall be readily accessible and easily cleaned.]

ADD PAGE

II. SELF-CONTAINED NONWATER-CARRIED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

A. General Standards. All self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities shall comply with the following requirements:

1. All self-contained facilities shall have watertight chambers and receptacles constructed of reinforced concrete, plastic, fiberglass, metal, or other material, of acceptable durability and corrosion resistance, approved by the Department, and shall be designed to facilitate removal of wastes.

2. Wastes shall be stored in the appropriate chamber or receptacle of the facility until removal for final disposal elsewhere. Wastes shall be removed from the chamber or receptacle whenever necessary to prevent overflow.

3. Caustic chemicals, disinfectants and deodorants shall be added to approved waste storage chambers and receptacles at [sufficiently] frequent intervals to prevent bacterial decomposition and to control odors.

4. Chemicals containing heavy metals, including, but not limited to copper, cadmium, and zinc, shall not be [added to waste retention chambers and receptacles or otherwise be used in the operation of self-contained nonwater-carried toilets.] used in self-contained nonwater-carried waste disposal facilities.

5. All surfaces subject to soiling shall be easily cleanable and readily accessible.

B. Subsurface Non-Portable [Retention] and [Recycling] Chemical Vault Privies. Flush / Non flush

1. Maximum capacity of chambers and receptacles shall be of [(350)] three hundred fifty gallons or, in places of employment, [(100)] one hundred gallons per seat.

C. Above Ground Non-portable [retention] and [Recycling] Chemical Toilets. Flush / Non flush

1. Chambers and receptacles shall provide a minimum capacity of [(50)] fifty gallons per seat.

2. Toilet Identification. The licensee must display by attached decal, placard, or sign in letters not less than three (3) inches in height and in a color contrasting with the background, the name or duly adopted assumed business name of the license holder as listed on the license.

3. Toilets shall be skid-mounted.

D. Above Ground Portable [Retention] and [Recycling] Chemical Toilets

1. No pit, tank or other subsurface structure shall be construed as a part of a portable toilet.

[2. Portable toilets may be used in marine and air craft, recreational vehicles and trains.]

2. Portable toilets may be skid- or roller-mounted.

E. Other Above Ground Portable and Non-portable Toilets

1. All portable and non-portable toilets not dependent on the use of chemical disinfectants and deodorants shall be so designed and provided with facilities necessary to facilitate removal of ash or other wastes.

Non flush

Flush

Subdivision 2

FEES FOR PERMITS, LICENSES AND EVALUATION REPORTS

[ED. NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, sections [72-005] through [72-025] of this chapter of the Oregon Administrative Rules Compilation were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission, June 21, 1974, and filed with the Secretary of State June 26, 1974, as DEQ 74. Effective 7-25-74. Supersedes temporary rules filed and effective 4-2-74 as DEQ 70 (T).]

72-010
72-030

[72-005] DEFINITIONS. The definitions contained in ORS 454.605 shall apply as applicable.

72-010

[72-010] FEES FOR PERMITS AND LICENSES. (1) The following nonrefundable fees are required to accompany applications for permits and licenses issued under ORS 454.655 and 454.695:

72-015

Subsurface Sewage Disposal System	Fee
New Construction Installation Permit	($ 50) fifty dollars
Alteration, Repair or Extension Permit	($ 15) fifteen dollars
Sewage [Disosal] Service Business License	Disposal ($100) one hundred dollars

(2) No governmental unit shall be required to pay the fees prescribed in section (1) above.

(3) Each fee received pursuant to [section 1, Chapter 30, Oregon Laws 1974] and rules of the Environmental Quality Commission adopted pursuant thereto, for a report of evaluation of site suitability or method or adequacy of a new subsurface sewage disposal system, shall be deducted from the amount of the ($50) fee otherwise required for the subsequent issuance of a permit for the installation

ORS 454.755

fifty dollars

or construction of the new system for which the site evaluation was conducted, provided its findings are still valid or another evaluation study is not considered necessary.

[72-015]APPLICATION FOR EVALUATION REPORT. (1) An application may be made to the Department by any person, pursuant to the provisions of [section 1, Chapter 30, Oregon Laws 1974,] for an evaluation report of a method of sewage disposal required pursuant to [sections 2a and 16, Chapter 1, Oregon Laws 1974,] of a site suitability for subsurface sewage disposal system, or part thereof, pursuant to ORS 454.655, or of the adequacy of a sewage disposal system required prior to the approval of a plat of a subdivision pursuant to ORS 92.090 [as amended by section 3, Chapter 74, Oregon Laws 1974.]

(2) Each application shall be in writing in a form prescribed by the Department, shall be accompanied by the nonrefundable fee specified in section [72-020,] shall be completed in full, and shall be signed by the applicant or his legally authorized representative.

(3) Applications which are obviously incomplete, unsigned, or which do not contain the required exhibits will not be accepted by the Department and will be returned to the applicant for completion.

(4) If the Department determines that additional information is needed it will promptly request the needed information from the applicant. The application will not be considered complete for processing until the requested information is received. The application will be considered to be withdrawn if the applicant fails to submit the requested information within (90) days of the request.

(5) Applications which are complete will be processed by the Department and a statement will be furnished to the applicant indicating whether or not the proposed method of sewage disposal for each individual lot, parcel or unit is approved by the Department, and listing any condition or limitations placed on such approval, including but not limited to, lo-

72-020

ORS 454.665 and 454.755,

ORS 92.325 and 92.445

72-025,

ninety

cation or capacity of the proposed sewage disposal system. In addition to the evaluation report the Department, upon request by a County or City, may also indicate approval of the proposed method of sewage disposal by signing a subdivision plat.

or authorized representative

[72-020] FEES FOR EVALUATION REPORTS. (1) The following nonrefundable fees are required to accompany applications for evaluation reports submitted pursuant to [section 1, Chapter 30, Oregon Laws 1974:]

72-025

ORS 454.755:

Method	Fee
Sewerage system ten dollars	($ 5) - first lot ($10) - maximum (two or more lots)
Subsurface sewage disposal (site suitability)	($25) - per lot

five dollars

(2)

twenty-five dollars

(2) No governmental unit shall be required to pay the fees prescribed in section (1) above.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the conduct of an evaluation and issuance of a report requested by any person on any repair, alteration or extension of an existing subsurface sewage disposal system or part thereof.

An approved evaluation report shall terminate upon application for a permit to construct and shall become a part of the application. If conditions on subject or adjacent properties have been altered in any manner which would prohibit issuance of a permit the evaluation report shall be considered null and void. The above condition shall be stated on the approved evaluation form at the time of issuance. Technical rule changes will not invalidate any evaluation report issued pursuant to this Section.

[72-025] EVALUATION REPORTS FOR PARTITIONING OF THREE LOTS OR LESS. At the discretion of the Department, evaluation reports for partitioning of three (3) lots or less may be completed and the fees retained by the owner of the sewerage system involved or by the county under agreement with the Department pursuant to ORS 454.725.

72-030

Subdivision 3

SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL PERMIT APPEALS BOARD

[ED. NOTE: Unless otherwise specified, sections 73-005 through 73-015 of this chapter of the Oregon Administrative Rules Compilation were adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission, June 21, 1974, and filed with the Secretary of State June 26, 1974, as DEQ 74. Effective 7-25-74. Supersedes temporary rules filed and effective 4-2-74 as DEQ 70(T).]

[73-005] REQUEST BY COUNTY. If a county desires to have a subsurface sewage disposal permit appeals board established, its governing body shall submit in writing to the Director a request that such a board be established and may submit nominations for members of such a board.

[73-010] BOARD MEMBERS. (1) If the Director elects to create an appeals board for a county, he shall appoint five (5) persons to the board, each of whom shall serve for 4 years from the date of appointment, except that 2 of the membe appointed initially shall serve for 2 years from the date of appointment. A member shall be eligible for reappointment to the board.

(2) Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum which shall be necessary for the board to take any action.

An Appeals Board will not be created in a county whose governing body does not express a desire for such a board.

73-020

[73-015] REVIEW PROCEDURES. Procedures for board review of appeals as authorized by [section 4, Chapter 30, Oregon Laws 1974,] shall include the following:

(1) An appeal may be made by filing with the board an appeal application in a form prescribed by the board[.]

(2) The board may require such additional information as it deems necessary.

(3) The board shall act upon any such application promptly after receiving the application and all additional information required by the board and after a hearing thereof held by the board followi reasonable notice of the hearing given to all parties known to the board to be interested. Any such actions shall be in the form of a written order of the board.

within sixty (60) days after date of denial.

73-025

73-015

ORS 454.785

Subdivision 4

EXPERIMENTAL FACILITIES FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL

74-005 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. The Commission acknowledges the need for progress in technology and design which will further the development of efficient sewage treatment and disposal . Any person may petition the Department for an experimental sewage disposal facility installation permit.

74-015 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. Requirements for issuance of an experimental sewage disposal facility installation permit shall include the following:

(1) An application, design specifications and plans including any available laboratory or field test data shall be submitted for approval. Applications shall be made in a form prescribed by the Department and shall contain such information as the Department considers necessary to determine eligibility for installation as an experimental sewage disposal facil- i . Application fees shall be as provided in ORS 454.745.

(2) The permit shall provide at least the following conditions:

(a) Method and manner of facility installation and operation.

(b) Method, manner and duration of necessary field test performance to produce required data.

(c) Prompt submission of test results to the Department.

(d) Determination prior to permit issuance of test costs to the applicant and the Department.

(e) Evidence satisfactory to the Department, provided by the applicant prior to permit issuance, that the designer shall have:

(A) Warranted to the applicant the proper design, installation and operation of the facility.

(B) Agreed in said warranty to remove, repair or modify the facility if installation or operation is determined by the Department to be unsatisfactory within the test period stipulated.

74-020 REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITY. If the Department finds that the installation or operation of the experimental sewage disposal facility is unsatisfactory, the permittee upon notification by the Department shall promptly repair or modify the experimental sewage disposal facility in a manner acceptable to the Department or replace it with another facility acceptable to the Department.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO : Environmental Quality Commission

FROM : Director

SUBJECT : Agenda Item I, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

Cancellation of Hearing to Consider Adoption of Proposed Civil Penalties Schedule for Noise Control Violations

A Public Hearing to consider amending the rules pertaining to Civil Penalties in regard to Noise Control was scheduled for the Klamath Falls Environmental Quality Commission Meeting on April 25, 1975. Legal Notice had been given in the Secretary of State's Bulletin in March 1975. With the change in location of that meeting to Corvallis, this hearing had to be cancelled.

Presently in the 1975 Legislature there is a bill (HB 2029) which clearly allows imposing Civil Penalties for violations of the Noise Control Statutes and Regulations. The Commission would be in a better position to adopt a Civil Penalty Schedule on Noise if this Bill is approved by the Legislature.

It is the intention, unless otherwise requested by the Commission, to schedule the public hearing either in July or August, 1975, rather than attempting to do this in May or June, in order to consider new legislation and program priorities of the Commission and the Department.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

FMB:bw
April 11, 1975

Contains Recycled Materials

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. J, April 25, 1975, EQC Meeting.

Proposed Transit Service Modifications to Washington Square Shopping Center

Background

At the June 29, 1973, and September 21, 1973, EQC meetings, the Commission approved a total of 5,000 parking spaces for the Washington Square Shopping Center. As part of the parking space approvals, a set of conditions related to transit service improvements, both short and long terms were set forth in approval letters of July 9, 1973 and October 30, 1973 (Attachments "A" and "B"). In addition, other transit improvement conditions were incorporated in the Department's parking approval letter of December 6, 1974, related to reduction of need for temporary parking during future Christmas seasons (Attachment "C").

Since April 1974, Washington Square has been operating three bus lines ("London Bus System") following the routes and schedules as delineated in Attachment "D". Tri-Met, as per agreement with Washington Square and DEQ, has been providing service to Washington Square since April 1974 as shown in Attachment "E". In January, 1975, Tri-Met added a fourth line, the Lake Oswego-Sunset line (#78), which provides direct and frequent service between Washington Square and some of its major market areas.

While Tri-Met's service to the Square has resulted in a significant increase in ridership since the initiation of service (from approximately 3000 passengers per week to 5,000 passengers per week), Washington Square's London Bus Service has not proven nearly as successful. According to statistics provided to the Department by representatives of Washington Square and Tri-Met, the London Bus System has had an average occupancy rate (ratio of number of riders to seats) of 13% (April 1974 through March 1975) as compared to an average off-peak occupancy rate for the Tri-Met lines of 40% and a peak hour rate of more than 100%.

Contains Recycled Materials

Discussion

While several factors can be attributed to the Washington Square bus system's failure to attract riders, it is the Department's opinion that the changes necessary to increase the probability for significant increases in ridership are not within the capabilities of the present operator. In addition, it is questionable as to whether or not an experienced transit operator such as Tri-Met would be able to significantly improve ridership on the London buses due to inherent difficulties in operating that type of vehicle in many parts of its service area.

As a consequence of their experience with their London Buses, Washington Square is requesting that their service be terminated by May 15, 1975, in return for which they have agreed to participate in a comprehensive transit improvement program with Tri-Met. As detailed in this section of the report, the proposed modifications to existing transit service represents a major breakthrough in the marketing and operation of public transit to a major shopping center.

In response to Washington Square's request to terminate its London bus service, the Department staff met with representatives of Tri-Met and Washington Square to review and evaluate the impact of transit service to the shopping center during the past year. The Department after analyzing all the data related to the operation and scheduling of existing transit service to Washington Square concluded that continuation of transit services is essential, but not necessarily in its present form. The Department requested that Tri-Met and Washington Square jointly agree upon a new Transit Improvement Program which would result in:

a) Increased transit ridership to and from Washington Square,

b) Reducing the need for increased parking,

c) Provide relief from the seasonal parking crunch, and

d) Reduce traffic congestion and air pollution on adjacent arterial roads in the area.

On April 11, 1975, the Department received a letter from Washington Square ("Attachment "F") stating they had reached agreement with Tri-Met for a comprehensive Transit Improvement Program. The proposed program contains the following major elements:

a) Tri-Met/Washington Square Marketing Project

b) Construction of a Transit Station at Washington Square - to be completed by September 1, 1975, which will result in the removal of approximately 34 parking spaces.

c) Several improvements in existing Tri-Met service to Washington Square to be initiated by September 1, 1975 and rerouting of the Tualatin Acres-Tigard (#43) line to Washington Square by June 1976.

Details related to objectives, work programs, subsidies and implementation dates for each of the above elements are contained in Attachments "F" and "G".

As proposed, the joint Washington Square/Tri-Met Transit Improvement Program would be for a two year period beginning May 1975, with an agreement to review and evaluate the program and subsidies at the end of the first year. This agreement would be consistent with the condition that Washington Square in conjunction with Tri-Met and Washington County develop a long-term transit and land-Use plan for East Washington County. Washington Square's commitment toward this goal is reflected in Attachment "H".

Conclusion

The initiation of the proposed Transit Improvement Program for Washington Square represents a significant improvement in the marketing and operation of transit services far over the existing situation. As indicated in Mr. McCarthy's letter of April 11, 1975 (Attachment "F") it is expected that the implementation of the proposed program will result in 150% increase in transit ridership to and from Washington Square.

Since Washington Square represents one of the largest vehicle trip generators in the entire Portland metropolitan area and subsequently is one of the largest single generators of mobile source emissions in the region, it is essential that every effort be made to encourage the use of public transit to insure air quality standards that are achieved and maintained on both a regional and local scale.

Director's Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the Director that the Commission require and approve the proposed Transit Incentive Program with the following conditions:

a) That Washington Square be allowed to terminate its "London Bus System" on or after May 15, 1975.

b) That all other conditions related to (1) the submission of quarterly reports on parking lot occupancy and transit ridership, (2) reduction of parking spaces as related to transit patronage, (3) the development of long-term land use and transit plans for East Washington County, and (4) reducing the need for temporary parking during peak seasonal periods remain in effect. (Refer to Attachments "A", "B", and "C" for details.)

c) That any substantial change in the proposed Transit Improvement Program will have to be approved by the Department.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

Attachments

CAS/4/17/75

Attachment A

5359

October 30, 1973

Mr. Frank A. Orrico, President
Winmar Pacific, Inc.
505 Madison Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Proposed Washington Square Shopping Center 3369 space parking facility expansion

Dear Mr. Orrico:

At the September 21, 1973 meeting of the Environmental Quality Commission, the Commission considered your June 15, 1973 application to construct 3369 additional parking spaces at the Washington Square Shopping Center.

The Commission authorized the Director to approve an appropriate number of additional parking spaces as soon as an acceptable transit program could be worked out with Tri-Met to serve Washington Square. At the October 8, 1973 meeting of the Tri-Met Board of Directors, Tri-Met agreed to serve Washington Square with the following bus lines:

1. Aloha/Beaverton/Progress line (#56) beginning in November, 1973.
2. Greenburg line (#45) beginning in November, 1973.
3. Maplewood line (#46) beginning in March, 1974.

Extension of the Maplewood line was approved on the condition that Winmar Pacific, Inc. provide up to $25,000 in operating expenses for the first year of operation.

The Department has determined that Tri-Met's agreement to extend these three lines to Washington Square in conjunction with Winmar Pacific's agreement to provide up to $25,000 of the operating expenses for the Maplewood line and to expand its promotion program for its own bus system to include the three Tri-Met lines is an acceptable Tri-Met transit program for the first year of operation of Washington Square. However, the Department will expect Tri-Met to implement the remaining recommendations contained in the transportation consultant's report ("A Transit Plan for

Washington Square" by Alan M. Voorhees and Associates) including the extension of the Tualatin Acres line (#43) and inauguration of the Lake Oswego-Beaverton line by early 1975.

Accordingly, the Department is approving the construction of 5000 total parking spaces (3003 additional) at Washington Square for the next nine months. At the end of the nine month period, the 5000 parking spaces will be reviewed in relation to the transit patronage and the Washington Square lines and adjusted up or down according to the parking reduction ratio of 5 spaces per 40 persons using transit daily to Washington Square. The starting point for these reductions will be 5500 parking spaces, as previously agreed, which is equivalent to 5 spaces per 1000 square feet of gross leasable area at Washington Square.

This approval is subject to the conditions imposed by the Commission on September 21, 1973 and contained in the Department's staff report to the Commission of that same date. Attached is a copy of that report.

If you have any questions, please contact M. J. Downs of our Air Quality Control Division.

Very truly yours,

DIARMUID F. O'SCANNLAIN
Director

Original Signed By
Ron L. Myles

OCT 31 1973

Ron L. Myles
Deputy Director

MJD:h

cc: NWRO
Washington Co. Planning Comm.
Tri-Met

Attachment B

July 9, 1973

Mr. Frank Orrico, President
Winmar Pacific, Inc.
505 Madison Street
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Mr. Orrico:

At the June 29, 1973, meeting of the Environmental Quality Commission, the Commission considered the June 15, 1973, application of Washington Square, Inc. to construct a 1,997-space parking facility at Washington Square Shopping Center.

The Commission granted approval for Washington Square, Inc. to commence construction of the 1,997-space parking facility according to the plans and specifications submitted by the applicant, with the following conditions:

1. Those portions of the paved area identified in the plans and specifications not specifically identified for parking be prohibited from use by any vehicle other than construction vehicles.

2. The number of spaces available for parking be reduced in direct proportion to increasing transit patronage to Washington Square Shopping Center.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

DIARMUID F. O'SCANNLAIN
Director

E. J. Weathersbee
Deputy Director

MJD
MJD:c
cc: Washington County
Planning Commission
District Office

Attachment C

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET • PORTLAND, ORE. 97205 • Telephone (503) 229-5359

TOM McCALL
GOVERNOR

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

December 6, 1974

Mr. Mervin L. Blum
General Manager
Washington Square
9585 S. W. Washington Square Road
Portland, OR 97223

Re: Temporary Employee Parking Facilities for Washington Square

Dear Mr. Blum:

The Department has reviewed your request for two additional temporary parking facilities for the employees of Washington Square Shopping Center.

It is our understanding that the locations and capacity of the requested temporary parking facilities are:

a. On a lot located at the Southwest corner of Southwest Hall Boulevard and Greenburg Road with a maximum capacity of 50 parking spaces.

b. On a road leading into Koll Industrial Park from Southwest Hall Boulevard located approximately 2,000 feet west of the intersection of Southwest Hall Boulevard and Scholls Ferry Road with a maximum capacity of 250 parking spaces.

Based on the information provided to the Department in your letter of November 29, 1974, we are notifying you of approval for temporary utilization of the above two parking facilities subject to the following conditions:

1. That necessary traffic control measures be taken to ensure that only employees park on the facilities.

2. That the temporary parking facilities will not be utilized after December 29, 1974.

3. That negotiations be initiated with Tri-Met to modify existing and/or provide new transit services to Washington Square to avoid the need for additional temporary facilities

during future Christmas shopping seasons. The Department shall be kept informed of these negotiations on at least a quarterly annual basis until a mutually agreeable arrangement is made between Tri-Met and Washington Square.

4. That the approved parking capacities of the two temporary parking facilities shall be reduced upon receipt of evidence by the Department that modified and/or new transit service can be provided to Washington Square to eliminate the need for additional temporary parking facilities during December 1974.

If you have any further questions on this matter, please contact Carl Simons of Air Quality Control Division.

Cordially,

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

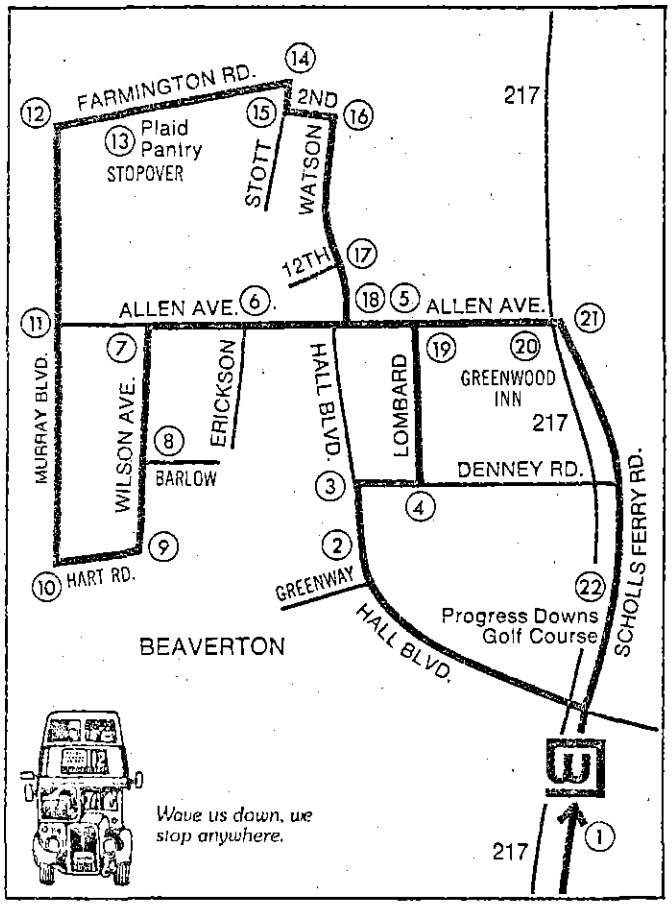
Ron L. Myles
Deputy Director

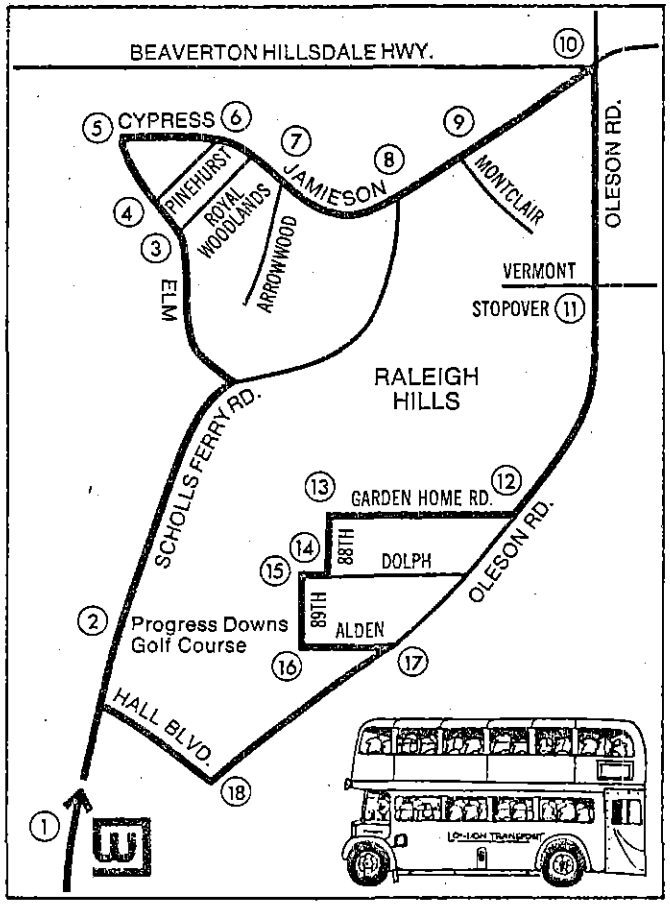
CAS:mh

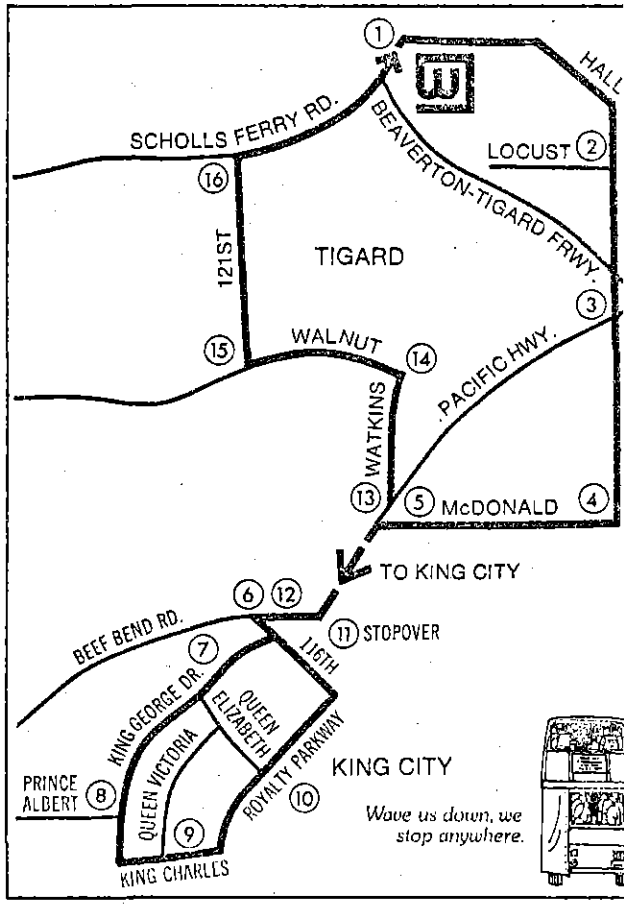
cc: William Hall, Tri-Met
Washington County Planning Director
NWRO

Washington Square London Double-Decker Bus Schedules

Buses depart on the hour from Washington Square 9:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday through Friday only.
These schedules are adjustable depending on traffic conditions, number of pickups, and unavoidable delays.
Please allow for pickup adjustment time for these reasons.







Beaverton

1. Depart Washington Square	:00
2. Greenway & Hall Blvd.	:06
3. Hall Blvd. & Denney Road	:08
4. Denney Road & Lombard	:09
5. Lombard & Allen Avenue	:10
6. Allen Avenue & Erickson	:12
7. Allen Avenue & Wilson	:13
8. Wilson & Barlow Road	:15
9. Wilson & Hart	:16
10. Hart & Murray Blvd.	:17
11. Murray Blvd. & Allen Avenue	:19
12. Murray Blvd. & Farmington Road	:21
13. Farmington Road & 139th (Plaid Pantry)	:22
Leave Farmington Road & 139th (Plaid Pantry)	:30
14. Farmington Road & Stott Street	:31
15. Stott Street & Second Street	:32
16. Second Street & Watson	:33
17. Watson & 12th	:34
18. Hall Blvd. & Allen Avenue	:35
19. Allen Avenue & Lombard	:36
20. Allen Avenue & Hwy. 217 (Greenwood Inn)	:39
21. Allen Avenue & Scholls Ferry Road	:40
22. Progress Downs Golf Course	:41
Arrive Washington Square	:43

Raleigh Hills

1. Depart Washington Square	:00
2. Progress Downs Golf Course	:02
3. Elm & Royal Woodlands	:07
4. Elm & Pinehurst	:08
5. Elm & Cypress	:09
6. Pinehurst & Jamieson	:10
7. Jamieson & Arrowwood	:12
8. Jamieson & Scholls Ferry Road	:14
9. Scholls Ferry Road & Montclair Drive	:15
10. Oleson Road & Beaverton-Hillsdale Hwy.	:17
11. Oleson Road & Vermont	:18
Leave Oleson Road & Vermont	:27
12. Oleson & Garden Home Road	:29
13. Garden Home Road & 88th	:30
14. 88th & Dolph Street	:31
15. Dolph Street & 89th	:31
16. 89th & Alden	:32
17. Alden & Oleson Road	:34
18. Oleson Road & Hall Blvd.	:36
Arrive Washington Square	:42

Tigard & King City

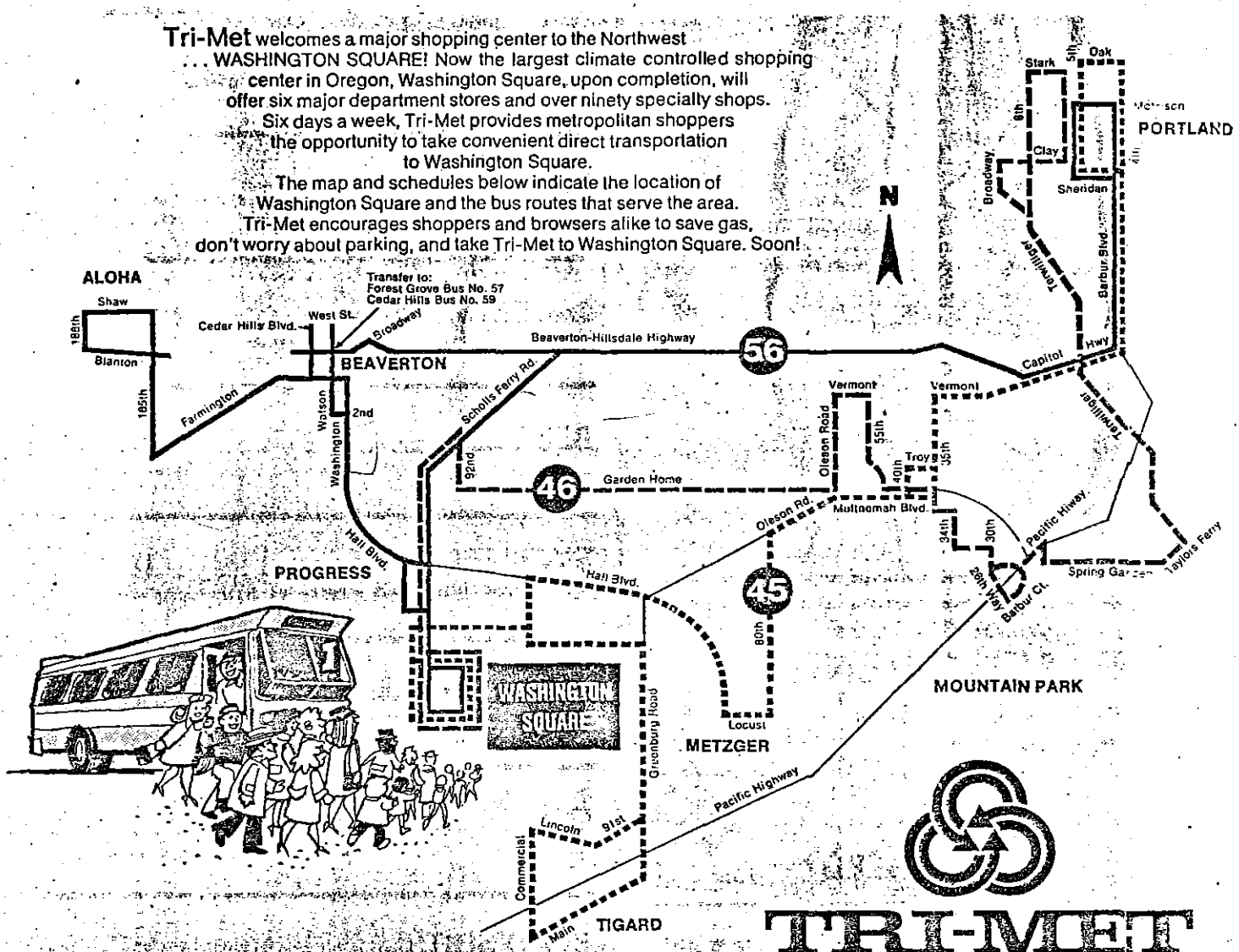
1. Depart Washington Square	:00
2. Hall Blvd. & Locust Street	:07
3. Hall Blvd. & Pacific Hwy.	:08
4. Hall Blvd. & McDonald	:12
5. McDonald & Pacific Hwy.	:15
6. Beef Bend Road & 116th	:17
7. King George Drive & Queen Elizabeth Street	:18
8. King George Drive & Prince Albert Street	:20
9. King Charles Avenue & Queen Victoria Place	:21
10. Royalty Parkway & Queen Elizabeth Street	:22
11. 116th & Crown Drive	:23
Leave 116th & Crown Drive	:30
12. Beef Bend Road & Pacific Hwy.	:31
13. Pacific Hwy. & Watkins	:35
14. Watkins & Walnut Street	:38
15. Walnut Street & 121st Avenue	:40
16. 121st & Scholls Ferry Road	:43
Arrive Washington Square	:46

Attachment D

Tickets must be purchased at the Information Bus Ticket Booth
—East Mall, Washington Square—
25¢ OUTBOUND, FREE INBOUND TO WASHINGTON SQUARE
(25¢ if passenger does not ride all the way to Washington Square.)

Tri-Met welcomes a major shopping center to the Northwest . . . WASHINGTON SQUARE! Now the largest climate controlled shopping center in Oregon, Washington Square, upon completion, will offer six major department stores and over ninety specialty shops. Six days a week, Tri-Met provides metropolitan shoppers the opportunity to take convenient direct transportation to Washington Square.

The map and schedules below indicate the location of Washington Square and the bus routes that serve the area. Tri-Met encourages shoppers and browsers alike to save gas, don't worry about parking, and take Tri-Met to Washington Square. Soon!



TRI-MET

For information call 233-3511

45	WEEKDAYS			SATURDAYS	
FROM PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
7:08	9:53	2:33	5:53	7:08	1:48
7:33	10:33	3:13	6:18	7:48	2:28
7:58	11:13	3:53	6:48	8:28	3:08
8:23	11:53	4:23	7:18	9:08	3:48
8:43	12:33	4:53		9:48	4:28
9:03	1:13	5:23		10:28	5:08
9:23	1:53	5:38		11:08	5:48
				11:48	6:28
				12:28	7:08
				1:08	
TO PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
5:52	8:07	12:00	3:37	5:55	12:35
6:17	8:40	12:40	4:07	6:35	1:15
6:42	9:20	1:20	4:37	7:15	1:53
7:07	10:00	2:00	5:02	7:55	2:35
7:27	10:40	2:40	5:34	8:35	3:15
7:47	11:20	3:07	6:05	9:15	3:53
				9:55	4:35
				10:35	5:15
				11:15	5:53
				11:53	

46	WEEKDAYS			SATURDAYS	
FROM PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
7:21	11:04	2:34	6:04	7:51	2:29
7:51	11:34	3:04	6:34	8:34	3:09
8:29	12:04	3:34	7:04	9:09	3:49
8:59	12:34	4:04	7:34	9:43	4:29
9:34	1:04	4:34	8:04	10:29	5:09
10:04	1:34	5:04		11:09	5:54
10:34	2:04	5:34		11:49	6:34
				12:29	7:19
				1:09	7:49
				1:49	
TO PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
5:49	9:27	12:57	4:27	6:23	12:53
6:19	9:57	1:27	4:57	6:56	1:33
6:51	10:27	1:57	5:27	7:31	2:13
7:21	10:57	2:27	5:57	8:06	2:53
7:57	11:27	2:57	6:27	8:53	3:33
8:27	11:57	3:27	6:57	9:33	4:18
8:57	12:27	3:57		10:13	4:58
				10:53	5:43
				11:33	6:13
				12:13	6:57

56	WEEKDAYS			SATURDAYS	
FROM PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
7:54	10:19	3:19	6:09	7:44	1:44
6:19	11:19	4:11	6:49	8:44	2:44
8:35	12:19	4:49		9:44	3:44
8:58	1:19	5:09		10:44	4:44
9:24	2:19	5:42		11:44	5:49
				12:44	7:19
TO PORTLAND CITY CENTER					
6:40	8:15	11:45	3:45	7:10	1:10
7:00	8:45	12:45	4:45	8:10	2:10
7:20	9:45	1:45	5:15	9:10	3:10
7:40	10:45	2:45	6:15	10:10	4:10
				11:10	5:15
				12:10	6:15

Attachment F

WASHINGTON SQUARE

9585 S.W. Washington Square Rd., Portland, Oregon 97223 503-639-8860

April 11, 1975

Mr. Carl A. Simons, Supervisor
Air Quality Maintenance
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Re: Washington Square/Tri-Met
Transit Program

Dear Mr. Simons:

Further to my letter of April 3, 1975, we have concluded meetings with the representatives of Tri-Met toward reaching agreement on participation in public transportation services for Washington Square. Presented herewith are the following:

A. Tri-Met letter of April 11, 1975, to Winmar Pacific with enclosures re:

   1. Tri-Met/Washington Square Marketing Project

   2. Construction of a Transit Station

   3. Improved Transit Service

B. Report by Dr. Edward L. Grubb dated April 5, 1975, entitled "Attitudes Toward and Use of Tri-Met Services by the Shoppers of Washington Square."

C. Washington Square bus system ridership data for the twelve months April 1974 through March 1975.

It is our firm position that our operation of the Washington Square bus system has not even minimally affected the use of private vehicle transportation by the patrons of Washington Square. Any increase in our bus ridership during certain months as might be discerned from an evaluation of Exhibit C is wholly attributable to public school vacations and the uniqueness and attractiveness of the bus system to tourists and entertainment seekers. We, therefore, again take the position that by operating the bus line for one year (April 1974 through March 1975) we have fulfilled our obligation and undertaking as agreed to in Winmar's letter of August 31, 1973, to the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.

We are willing to participate in a public transportation program for Washington Square in a supportive role only as evidenced by enclosures 1, 2, and 3 of the attached letter from Tri-Met. The programs outlined in enclosures 1, 2, and 3 are in concert with and supportive of Tri-Met's short-range and long-range planning.

With the submission of the joint Washington Square/Tri-Met plan for a two-year period beginning May 1975, with an agreement to separately and jointly review and evaluate the subsidy at the end of the first year, we fully intend to cease operation of the Washington Square bus system effective upon an announcement of same to the bus ridership public of Washington Square. This notification of cessation of Washington Square bus services will be implemented through notice to all media and by a direct mailer piece to every resident who is, has been, or would be potentially affected by the termination of the operation of the Washington Square bus system. We anticipate that this will occur no later than the middle of May 1975. We trust that this matter will be included as an agenda item for the Environmental Quality Commission meeting to be held on April 25, 1975.

Very truly yours,

Franklin N. Lonsbery

Franklin N. Lonsbery
Senior Vice President

FNL:jsc

Enclosures

cc: Mr. F. A. Orrico
Mr. M. L. Blum
Tri-Met

TRI-COUNTY
METROPOLITAN
TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT
OF OREGON

TRI-MET

PACIFIC BUILDING
520 S.W. YAMHILL STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 233-8373

APR 1975
RECEIVED
DEQ
AQCD

April 11, 1975

Mr. Frank Lonsbery
Winmar Pacific, Inc.
505 Madison Street
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear Mr. Lonsbery:

This letter and the attached detailed program represents Tri-Met's understanding of our proposed program to provide transit incentives for Washington Square during the next two years. Subsequent to approval by the Department of Environmental Quality of the following proposal, Tri-Met and Winmar Pacific will enter a formal transit incentive agreement.

The proposal has been developed by Tri-Met staff and by representatives of Washington Square. Tri-Met participation in the proposed program has been approved by the General Manager; however, Tri-Met's participation is subject to approval by the Tri-Met Board of Directors. The General Manager will strongly recommend that the Board of Directors approve the program at their May 5, 1975 meeting.

Tri-Met is extremely optimistic about the potential for successfully further increasing transit ridership to Washington Square. The proposed agreement will be a fine example of mutual efforts by a major regional retail center and Tri-Met to provide for a reduction of air pollution and wasted energy by increasing the percentage of trips to the center made by transit.

The proposed program consists of three elements: a marketing project, construction of a transit station, and improved and increased transit service to Washington Square. The proposed program reflects lessons learned during the previous transit incentive program for Washington Square, and our mutual desire to improve upon the successes in that initial program.

The Previous Program

Tri-Met's cooperation with Washington Square dates back to the summer and fall of 1973. Initial negotiations between Winmar Pacific, Inc., the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and Tri-Met resulted in the identification of a program which addressed allowable parking spaces and a transit program. The transit program identified tasks to be accomplished by both Tri-Met and Winmar Pacific. Tri-Met agreed to extend the Beaverton/Progress line (#56), Greenburg line (#45) and the

Maplewood line (#46) to Washington Square. The additional operating costs involved in extending the Maplewood line were to be subsidized by Winmar Pacific. Winmar, as its portion of the program, was to operate its own bus system as designed in a July 1973 consultant report, and to expand its promotion program for both its own and Tri-Met's service into the Square.

Tri-Met's service into the Square has resulted in steadily increasing ridership since it was initiated. Ridership to and from the Square, which averaged approximately 3,000 per week in July of 1974, has increased to over 5,000 per week. The service has been improved with additional weekday and Sunday service on the Beaverton/Progress line and the addition of the Lake Oswego-Sunset line (#78) in January of 1975. The new line provides direct and frequent service between the Square and some of its major service areas not previously served. The area served by Tri-Met within 30 minutes coincides closely with the areas identified as being the origin of the majority of the Washington Square shoppers. In addition to the above improvements, the implementation of the $.35 flat fare and the $13 monthly pass have made travel by bus much more attractive in suburban areas such as those surrounding Washington Square. A recent study conducted for Washington Square indicated 4.4% of the persons shopping at the Square had arrived by Tri-Met, although over 17% had used Tri-Met to get to the Square at some time.

Washington Square's double-decker bus system has not been successful in terms of ridership attracted.

The Proposed Transit Incentive Program

With the impending increase in store facilities at the Square (Penneys, etc.) and the probability of continued parking restrictions designed to reduce congestion/pollution and encourage use of transit, the need to further increase transit ridership to the Square is critical. Tri-Met, with the assistance of Washington Square, will attempt to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Increase transit ridership to and from Washington Square, from 4.0% to 10% during the next two years, thereby:

    a. Reducing the need for increased parking.

    b. Providing relief from the seasonal parking crunch.

    c. Reducing congestion and pollution on and adjacent to major arterials in the area.

2. Improve efficiency of transit operations within the Washington Square area, thereby:

   a. Making the use of transit to and from the Square more attractive.

   b. Reinforcing the role of Washington Square as a major transfer point.

   c. Reducing congestion, auto/bus/pedestrian conflicts and operating delays, thereby reducing costs.

The transit incentive program will consist of a joint marketing project, construction of a transit station and improvements in transit service. Tri-Met and Washington Square will accomplish the program objectives by providing services, funding, and other special responsibilities according to the attached, more detailed proposals.

Tri-Met believes that the proposed two-year transit incentive program will have a major, positive impact on air quality in the Washington Square area. We trust that the Department of Environmental Quality will also agree and approve the proposal.

We will assist your application to the Department of Environmental Quality in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Stephen R. McCarthy
Assistant General Manager

SRM/dh
Attachments
cc: Carl Simons, DEQ

April 10, 1975
tachment 1

TRI-MET/WASHINGTON SQUARE MARKETING PROJECT

(Two-Year Period)

OBJECTIVES:

1. To keep bus information in front of all possible users of Tri-Met service to Washington Square, not only to increase Tri-Met ridership but also increase patronage of Washington Square. Utilizing all media will insure broadest possible coverage throughout market area (print, electronic and direct mail).

2. To keep all Washington Square patrons aware of extensive Tri-Met service by providing route and schedule information, selling tickets and passes, and providing adequate locations where this information can be obtained.

3. To persuade current car drivers to utilize Tri-Met service to and from Washington Square.

THE PROGRAM:

1. Advertising

   a. Newspaper

Tri-Met Participation	Wash. Sq. Participation
Tri-Met will produce all mechanicals for inclusion in Washington Square print media ads and other publications developed, printed and distributed by Washington Square.	Place ½-page of Tri-Met route and schedule information in Washington Square tabloids. For any Washington Square ad, ¼-page or larger in any suburban paper, devote ¼ of the page to Tri-Met information. All ads smaller than ¼ page would be accompanied by an appropriate size Tri-Met snipe.

B. Radio / Television

Tri-Met Participation	Wash. Sq. Participation
Tri-Met to produce copy points for inclusion in all Washington Square Merchants' Association electronic media advertising co-op programs.	Washington Square will, on a monthly basis, either provide five 10-second TV inclusions or ten 20-second radio inclusions which will be devoted to Tri-Met information.

Timing: Immediate..

C. Direct Mail

Tri-Met Participation	Wash. Sq. Participation
Tri-Met will design, publish and deliver mailer to Washington Square.	Washington Square will address, sort, and mail the piece to all residents within a 3-block area of existing Washington Square double-decker routes. Approximate mailing: 15,000.

2. Informational Projects

A. Transit Regional Route Schematic

Tri-Met Participation	Wash. Sq. Participation
Tri-Met to produce the mechanical.	Washington Square to print and continuously supply for distribution to patrons, information centers and tenants. Initial minimum printing shall be 25,000.

B. Graphic Display & Information Display

Tri-Met Participation	Wash. Sq. Participation
Tri-Met will provide schedules, system maps, Fun Fare brochures, etc. for information center. Tri-Met will provide personnel training on bus routes, schedules, locations, etc. Tri-Met will also design necessary super graphics.	Washington Square will provide appropriate housing for a major graphics display in a prominent location suitable to Tri-Met and Washington Square and display all information material provided. The information desk will sell tickets and monthly

Wash. Sq. Participation (Continued)

passes. Washington Square will also provide suitable space for Tri-Met graphics and information at satellite center locators at each entrance to Washington Square.

3. On-Going, System-Wide Tri-Met Projects

A. On-Bus Advertising

1) Tri-Met to promote bus routes through interior advertising space to Washington Square and other business areas.

B. How To Ride

1) This program will be designed to make it easy for the person who has never ridden to understand how to do it. The emphasis is on simplicity. The campaign should be aimed at making the first time riders' trips not only easy, but fun.

PROJECTS:

a) Develop and distribute literature.

b) Advertise utilizing appropriate media -- print, radio, TV, direct mail, etc. (Simple, single theme, repetition.)

C. Shop By Bus

1) Develop entirely new program to encourage use of bus to shop (program will tie in with off-peak promotion.)

a) Design routes to serve major shopping areas; develop regionally oriented schedule/map to focus on small towns and shopping areas.

b) Better graphics -- big map; improved bus stop signs (super graphics), improved locations, at shopping areas -- with schedule and route information.

c) Develop and install kiosk information center at major traffic points in centers which sell tickets, with phone (free: evaluate), bus maps and schedules, etc. Possibility of grant application to finance this.

d) Renovate Shop-By-Bus program; evaluate the following as possibilities:

(1) Eliminate need for a transfer.

(2) Wholesale the tickets.

(3) Drop the 10% rebate for advertising.

(4) Develop co-op promotion program for Christmas shopping for Christmas, 1975, with Lloyd Center, Washington Mquare, etc. Washington Square should include Tri-Met in all promotions to alleviate their parking/traffic problems.

D. Special Fare Programs

1) Designed to keep our riding public aware of what we are doing and what Tri-Met has to offer.

a) Riders' Digest: produce once a month; color to indicate changed issue; feature a route every issue; "other news about Tri-Met" -- ridership, new park-and-rides, mall progress, etc. Encourage citizen response, with one issue being a survey with prepaid return postage.

4. Transportation Committee

A. To keep employees and the general public informed of transit information which brings more people to Washington Square, Tri-Met's employer contact representative has to be able to reach each business. A mailing list of all businesses with a contact name will be provided.

B. Initially a Transportation Meeting shall be held with all tenants to demonstrate what transit services are available. . .conducted by the employer contact representative.

1) Existing bus service.

2) CARPOOL matching service.

3) Schedules.

4) Route maps.

5) Sales of tickets and monthly passes.

6) Advantages of utilization and promotion.

7) Location of information on the mall.

C. A transit kit can be prepared for each store according to size including bus schedules, route maps, CARPOOL application forms, and general transit information.

D. Each business should appoint a Transportation Coordinator preferably a full-time employee.

1) Contact can be maintained by mail to update information.

2) Occasional meetings may be called for special projects.

CONSTRUCTION OF A TRANSIT STATION

Tri-Met has determined that a transit station and improved bus circulation is required at Washington Square. Improved capability of bus access and egress are critical to continued transit service improvements. Tri-Met has identified a preference for operations out of the east side of the Square. Washington Square representatives have stated a strong preference for continued operation out of the west side of the Square, feeling necessary changes can be made to facilitate transit operations.

Based upon the above, Tri-Met has agreed to develop a preliminary set of plans for design of the west-side transit station. The plans are to contain the following elements previously agreed upon:

Establishment of an exclusive bus area at the location of the existing bus stop, by:

- Removal of parking on the aisle presently used by the buses.
- Revision of the sidewalks, curbing and possibly landscaping.
- Provision of shelters (two or three).
- Restriping and signing to identify bus zone.

Tri-Met will provide the required signing at the shelters to provide adequate route and schedule information.

Washington Square will fund the physical changes required for implementation of the plans.

IMPROVED TRANSIT SERVICE

In order to pursue a program which will improve transit service to Washington Square, a series of route improvements have been suggested for implementation during the next two years.

The improvements center on Washington Square, but cost for the entire line must be covered. With Tri-Met's current financial situation and service criteria the proposed improvements would not be of a high priority. Therefore, Tri-Met needs to have assurance that 40 percent of cost will be covered by farebox revenue and by an operating subsidy provided by Washington Square.

The Washington Square contribution has been calculated by estimating the total cost of each year's service improvements, determining 40 percent of that total, and subtracting estimated farebox revenue. The two-year Washington Square contribution is:

$ 19,085.20	First Year
46,976.48	Second Year
$ 66,061.68	Total

or

$ 33,030.84	Per Year for Two Years

The first year's improvements will consist of improving service on three lines that now serve Washington Square:

	Total Cost	Estimated Farebox
#78	$ 34,892	$ 4,541
#~~78~~45	39,079	7,095
#46	15,352	5,008
	$ 89,323	$ 16,644

The Calculation:

$ 89,323.00	(Total Cost)
x .40%	(40 percent)
$ 35,729.00	
- 16,644.00	(Farebox)
$ 19,085.20	(Washington Square)

The second year's improvements will consist of continuation of the first year program and rerouting of line #43 to serve Washington Square:

	Total Cost	Estimated Farebox
3 above	$ 89,323	$ 16,644
#43	90,719	15,598
	$180,042	$ 32,242

The Calculation:

$198,046.20	(Total cost + 10% inflation)
x .40%	(40 percent)
$ 79,218.48	
- 32,242.00	(Farebox)
$ 46,976.48	(Washington Square)

The success of the transit improvements and the level of Washington Square's contribution will be reviewed at the end of the first year.

ATTACHMENT "G"

IMPLEMENTATION DATES FOR TRANSIT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR WASHINGTON SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER

	ELEMENT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE
A.	Tri-Met/Washington Square Marketing Project	Start marketing program previous to termination of "London Bus Service"
B.	Transit Station	Construction to be completed by September 1, 1975
C.	Transit Service Improvements	
	1. Line #45 (Greenburg) - One hour evening service to be extended to 10:00 p.m. on weekdays. Last bus on Saturdays to be after 6:00 p.m. Sunday service to be added on a one hour basis between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.	Start September 1, 1975
	2. Line #46 (Maplewood) - Extend weekday night service to 10:00 p.m. on a minimum of one hour headways. Extend Saturday service to 10:00 p.m.	Start September 1, 1975
	3. Line #78 (Sunset/Lake Oswego) - Start one hour Saturday service (8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and Sunday service (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.)	Start September 1, 1975
	4. Line #43 (Tualatin Acres/Tigard) - Reroute through Washington Square. Night and Saturday service to be extended to 10:00 p.m. and Sunday service to be provided between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.	Start June 1, 1976

Attachment H

WASHINGTON SQUARE

9585 S.W. Washington Square Rd., Portland, Oregon 97223 503-639-8860

April 14, 1975

Mr. Carl A. Simons, Supervisor
Air Quality Maintenance
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Simons:

In reply to your question regarding long-term planning for Washington County, the enclosed material (32 newspaper stories dated from March 7, 1974, through April 2, 1975) should answer any questions as to the current status of land use and transportation planning both in the Washington Square area and the county as a whole.

As we stated at our earlier meeting with you, we try to keep current on planning in the county. The enclosed press clippings tell us as much as we know about the planning in the county except directly relating to county approval for our present project. We have kept in constant touch with Allen Jones, citizen chairman of the Citizen Planning Organization #4 (Washington Square area). He has promised to let us know of any developments within the CPO, of any meetings taking place, and has also promised to let us know when he will need any additional information from Washington Square to assist in his committee planning process. As we have not heard from Mr. Jones in recent weeks, we assume, by reading newspaper accounts, that his CPO may not be visibly active at the moment.

If the enclosed material is insufficient for your needs, please inform us immediately; we will attempt to provide you with other material we might have available.

By reading the most recent newspaper clippings on the Planning Department of Washington County, especially in the Community Press story of April 2 quoting the interim director, McDaniel, we read that prior to taking the interim head post he lost his principal planner and a senior planner and that he feels like "coming aboard a sinking ship." That would indicate, in our opinion, that a certain amount of time will be required prior to a comprehensive plan being developed and approved.

We re-affirm our commitment to cooperate and participate in long-range transportation planning in Washington County, whether it be with Washington County and associated approved groups, the Columbia Region Association of Governments, Tri-Met, or other bodies seriously directing their attention to transportation matters in Washington County in general and the Washington Square area in particular.

We trust you will realize and appreciate that any role we play in long-range planning must of necessity be contributory and ancillary to the primary thrust proffered by agencies such as the aforementioned.

Monday we talked to Bob Post, planner at Tri-Met; and he stated he has given you some material directly related to short-term and long-term transportation planning in Washington County. We hope that Bob's material and the enclosed material will give you the additional information you requested at our Friday, April 11, meeting.

Very truly yours,

Franklin N. Lonsbery

Franklin N. Lonsbery
Senior Vice President

FNL:jsc

Enclosures (32)

cc: Mervin L. Blum
Scott Sorensen

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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The Dalles

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item K, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

Petition for a Declaratory Ruling - Portland Chain Manufacturing Company, a Division of Webster Industries, Inc.

Background

Attached are pertinent statutory and regulatory materials which are dispositive in the matter of this Petition, the first such petition entertained by the Commission.

Discussion

On March 26 Petitioner filed with the Commission his PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING (attached) setting forth his use of two 350 ton presses in his place of business and setting forth the intent of a third party to construct noise sensitive buildings on nearby property. Petitioner also states that the noise from his presses is often masked by noise from traffic on a nearby highway. He seeks a declaratory ruling that his noise source is governed only by such of our rules as deal with impulse sounds; that he be granted a variance by the Commission; and that the Commission give the Department policy instruction to grant Petitioner an exception.

Absent is a description of the level of Petitioner's noise source and its frequency of occurrence.

Petitioner's allegations indicate that his source is now on-going and that the proposed noise sensitive property is to be located according to a specific plan and in a specific location.

Petitioner feels that a favorable ruling would insulate him from complaints when the noise sensitive property is put into use.

Contains
Recycled
Materials

As the governing law and regulation indicates, the question of whether the Commission issues a ruling is entirely within the Commission's discretion. Therefore, it is felt appropriate to inform the Commission of the Department's predilection in this matter in order that it may receive consideration when the Commission deliberates.

Should the Commission elect to grant Petitioner a ruling, a hearing preceded by notice to all known interested parties would be necessary. A place of hearing close to Portland would be desirable.

Conclusions

1. Petitioner may request a Variance from the Commission and/or an exception from the Department, setting forth in particularity the results of measurement of his source at the appropriate location, whether or not substantial curtailment or shut down is his only alternative, and other relevant facts. Apparently all the relevant facts are based on existing conditions which are susceptible of measurement.

2. The Department feels Petitioner's proper avenue of procedure is to request a variance and/or an exception based on actual data gathered through measurement of existing conditions. A declaratory ruling is felt to be inappropriate where other alternatives are available.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission respectfully decline to grant Petitioner a Declaratory Ruling in this matter.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

PWM:vt
4/15/75
Attachment

ORS 183.410 Agency determination of applicability of rule or statute to petitioner; effect; judicial review. On petition of any interested person, any agency may in its discretion issue a declaratory ruling with respect to the applicability to any person, property, or state of facts or any rule or statute enforceable by it. A declaratory ruling is binding between the agency and the petitioner on the state of facts alleged, unless it is altered or set aside by a court. However, the agency may, where the ruling is adverse to the petitioner, review the ruling and alter it if requested by the petitioner. Binding rulings provided by this section are subject to review in the Court of Appeals in the manner provided in ORS 183.480 for the review of orders in contested cases. The Attorney General shall prescribe by rule the form for such petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration and disposition. The petitioner shall have the right to submit briefs and present oral argument to any declaratory ruling proceeding held pursuant to this section.

OAR Chapter 340, Section 11-060 INSTITUTION OF PROCEEDINGS FOR DECLARATORY RULINGS. On petition of any interested person, the Commission may, at its discretion, issue a declaratory ruling with respect to the applicability to any person, property or state of facts of any statute or rule enforceable by the Commission.

Section 35-015(10) "Impulse Sound" means either a single pressure peak or a single burst (multiple pressure peaks) for a duration of less than one second as measured on a peak unweighted sound pressure measuring instrument.

Section 35-015(19) "Noise Sensitive Property" means real property on which people normally sleep, attend schools, churches, and public libraries....

Section 35-035(3)(b) The appropriate measurement point used shall be that point on the NOISE SENSITIVE PROPERTY (i) or (ii) whichever is further from the noise source:

(i) 25 feet toward the noise source from that point on the noise sensitive building nearest the noise source,

(ii) At that point on the noise sensitive property line nearest the noise source.

Section 35-035(1)(e) Impulse Sound - Notwithstanding the noise rule in Tables G through I, no person shall cause or permit the operation of an industrial or commercial noise source which emits an IMPULSIVE SOUND in air, as measured at the appropriate measurement point, which has a peak sound pressure level in excess of 100 dB during the hours of 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. and 80 dB between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., except as otherwise provided in these rules.

Section 35-010 EXCEPTIONS. Upon written request from the owner or controller of a noise source, the Department may authorize exceptions as specifically listed in these rules.

In establishing exceptions, the Department shall consider the protection of health, safety and welfare of Oregon citizens as well as the feasibility and cost of noise abatement; the past, present and future patterns of land use; the relative timing of land use changes and other legal constraints. For those exceptions which it authorizes the Department shall specify the times during which the noise rules can be exceeded and the quantity and quality of the noise generated, and when appropriate shall specify the increments of progress of the noise source toward meeting the noise rules.

Section 35-035(6) Exceptions: - Upon written request from the owner or controller of the industrial or commercial noise source the Department may authorize exceptions to the rules pursuant to section 35-035(1) for ... (b) Industrial or commercial facilities previously established in areas of new development of noise sensitive property. (c) Those industrial or commercial noise sources whose statistical noise levels at the appropriate measurement point are exceeded by any noise source external to the industrial or commercial noise source in question...

Section 35-100 VARIANCES. (1) Conditions for Granting. The Commission may grant specific variances from the particular requirements of any rule, regulation or order to such specific persons or class of persons or such specific noise source upon such conditions as it may deem necessary to protect the public health and welfare, if it finds that strict compliance with such rule, regulation or order is inappropriate because of conditions beyond the control of the persons granted such variance or because of special circumstances which would render strict compliance unreasonable or impractical due to special physical conditions or cause, or because strict compliance would result in substantial curtailment or closing down of a business, plant or operation, or because no other alternative facility or method of handling is yet available. Such variances may be limited in time.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item K, April 25, 1975 EQC Meeting

Petition for a Declaratory Ruling - Portland Chain Manufacturing Company, a Division of Webster Industries, Inc.

Background

ORS 183.410 Agency determination of applicability of rule or statute to petitioner; effect; judicial review. On petition of any interested person, any agency may in its discretion issue a declaratory ruling with respect to the applicability to any person, property, or stateof facts or any rule or statute enforceable by it. A declaratory ruling is binding between the agency and the petitioner on the state of facts alleged, unless it is altered or set aside by a court. However, the agency may, where the ruling is adverse to the petitioner, review the ruling and alter it if requested by the petitioner. Binding rulings provided by this section are subject to review in the Court of Appeals in the manner provided in ORS 183.480 for the review of orders in contested cases. The Attorney General shall prescribe by rule the form for such petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration and disposition. The petitioner shall have the right to submit briefs and present oral argument to any declaratory ruling proceeding held pursuant to this section.

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Contains Recycled Materials

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Discussion

On March 26 Petitioner filed with the Commission his PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING (attached) setting forth his use of two 350 ton presses in his place of business and setting forth the intent of a third party to construct noise sensitive buildings on nearby property. Petitioner also states that the noise from his presses is often masked by noise from traffic on a nearby highway. He seeks a declaratory ruling that his noise source is governed only by such of our rules as deal with impulse sounds; that he be granted a variance by the Commission; and that the Commission give the Department policy instruction to grant Petitioner an exception.

Absent is a description of the level of petitioner's noise source and its frequency of occurance.

Petitioner's allegations indicate that his source is now ongoing and that the proposed noise sensitive property is to be located according to a specific plan and in a specific location.

Petitioner feels that a favorable ruling would insulate him from complaints when the noise sensitive property is put into use.

As the governing law and regulation indicates, the question of whether the Commission issues a ruling is entirely within the Commission's discretion. Therefore, it is felt appropriate to inform the Commission of the Department's predilection in this matter in order that it may receive consideration when the Commission deliberates.

Should the Commission elect to grant Petitioner a ruling, a hearing preceded by notice to all known interested parties would be necessary. A place of hearing close to Portland would be desirable..

Conclusions

1. It does not appear that Petitioner's problem is hypothetical in nature. Apparently all the relevant facts are based on existing conditions which are susceptible of measurement.

2. Petitioner may request a Variance from the Commission and/or an exception from the Department, setting forth in particularity the results of measurement of his source at the appropriate location, whether or not substantial curtailment or shut down is his only alternative, and other relevant facts.

3. The Department feels Petitioner's proper avenue of procedure is to request a variance and/or an exeption based on actual data gathered through measurement of existing conditions. A declaratory ruling is felt to be inappropriate where other alternatives are available.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission respectfully decline to grant Petitioner a Declaratory Ruling in this matter.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

PWM/me

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KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item L, April 25, 1975, EQC Meeting

Field Burning Legislation

Background

The staff over the last several months has been requested by various committees and individuals to provide information, either written or oral, on the field burning issue and the impact of associated proposed legislation (HB2560 and SB311). Attached is a copy of all written information provided by the staff on the two bills (Appendix I), and a copy of SB311 and HB2560 (Appendix II).

Discussion

The following is an outline of the hearings attended by the staff at the request of the committee or individual:

SB311

February 13, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, K. R. Cannon, H. M. Patterson, and Gary Young (Environmental Protection Agency-EPA).

Topic - K. R. Cannon presented testimony relating to current legislation, federal involvement, and the relationship of the field burning program to the State's Implementation Plan. H. M. Patterson presented an outline of the smoke management program under the existing law and the problems associated with that program. Gary Young covered EPA's position.

March 5, 1975 - Conference meeting, L. D. Brannock, H. M. Patterson, Dave Deardorff.

Topic - Discussed general contents of SB311 and provided Mr. Deardorff with the tables from the 1974 field burning report and explained the problem relative to the constitutional problem relating to "combustible material." Mr. Deardorff requested that the staff appear at the March 6, 1975, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resource Hearing on SB311.

March 6, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, L. D. Brannock, H. M. Patterson.

Topic - Presented the tables from the 1974 field burning report with written and oral explanation. No other testimony was taken (see attachment).

March 18, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, L. D. Brannock, R. L. Vogt.

Topic - Presented the breakdown of cereal grain acreages, and answered questions on the fiscal impact of SB311. Bill Rose testified and Senator Betty Roberts presented her amendments to SB311.

March 20, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, L. D. Brannock, R. L. Vogt.

Topic - The staff was asked to testify but was not called to the stand. The total hearing was devoted to the presentation of a new draft of Senator Betty Roberts' proposed amendments.

March 21, 1975 - Telephone conversation, L. D. Brannock, Dave Deardorff.

Topic - Presented staff comments on the mechanics of Senator Betty Roberts' draft bill before the final revision was drafted.

March 24, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, L. D. Brannock, R. L. Vogt.

Topic - Senator Jason Boe presented his comments on SB311. No other testimony was received.

March 25, 1975 - Committee Hearing on SB311, L. D. Brannock.

Topic - The Committee discussed final amendments to the bill and ordered final typing for engrossment. No testimony was received.

HB2560

March 25, 1975 - Conference meeting in Janet McLennon's office, H. M. Patterson, R. L. Vogt, Janet McLennon, Wayne Wolfe, and other Executive Department staff.

Topic - Discussed how the DEQ would operate under HB2560 (permit issuance, fee collection, acreage allocation, and enforcement), and the fiscal impact of the bill. A flow chart with an explanatory memo was mailed April 3, 1975, as agreed (see attachment).

KESSLER R. CANNON

RLV:ahe
April 24, 1975

Attachments:
Appendix I
Appendix II

APPENDIX I

DEQ STAFF PRESENTATIONS ON FIELD BURNING

1. 3/6/75. Brief explanation of 1974 tables and data presented to Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee at the request of Senator Thorne. SB 311.

2. 3/18/75. Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee re hearing outline, including cereal acreages burned. SB 311.

3. 3/20/75.

   a. Staff comments on first redraft by Senator Betty Roberts. SB 311.

   b. Areas of statutory concern. SB 311.

   c. Projected smoke management budget. SB 311, (does not cover exactly same items as budget proposed for HB 2650).

4. 3/13/75.

   Memo to Director re HB 2560 with attached memo to Sam Aikin.

5. 3/31/75. Memo to Wayne Wolfe on HB 2560.

6. 4/3/75. Memo to Wayne Wolfe on HB 2560.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF 1974 TABLES AND DATA

Figure 1

Figure 1 presents a pictorial display of field burning accomplished during the season. It can be referred to to obtain a general concept of the burning activity. The low level of activity from August 24 through September 2 and from September 15 through September 25 is noteworthy because it was not associated with wet rainy conditions associated with such low level burning activity during the past seasons. During these periods atmospheric ventilation was generally poor and burning was allowed only under very limited conditions where smoke ventilation was assured. Grower compliance during these periods of general prohibition is indicated by the burned acreage records.

Table 1

This is the main tabulation of acreages burned and the effects on air quality as measured by visibility at Eugene and Salem airports. Previous reports included a tabulation of airport observations of smoke not restricting to vision, but was omitted this year because it indicated little more than the general ubiquitious nature of smoke in our environment.

Four days during the summer were significantly affected by field burning smoke in Eugene. These days were August 14, 20, 23 and September 3. The complaints on these days and the one day following account for 884 of the total 1196 complaints received this year - thus 74% of the complaints could be associated with those 4 smoky days in Eugene. At least 92% of all complaints received this year originated from the Eugene area.

Table II

The significance of Table II is that it shows the gross seasonal variation or comparison of authorized burning (days and quotas). In general, it could be assumed that the number of suitable days for burning would be accompanied with a parallel number of allowed quotas and amount of burning. It would be inferred then that the number of available burning days would also parallel the seasonal meteorology relating to suitable days.

It was stated above that the large majority of public complaints came from Eugene as can be verified by a glance at the following table. (Note: most of the complaints tabulated by the DEQ originate from the Eugene area.)

Field Burning Complaint Summary

	Year						
Complaints tabulated by:	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Dept. of Environmental Quality	11	1645	366	113	93	46	35
Mid-Willamette Valley APA	6	88	186	81	50	48	57
Lane Regional APA	127	3409	1241	591	226	494	1104
Totals	144	5142	1733	785	369	588	1196

It will be noted that the year of minimum complaint frequency, 1972, was also the year of maximum quota availability during August and September. Years of minimum quota frequency tend to be years of maximum complaint frequency, for instance 1970 and 1974. Public complaints are not presented as an accurate or scientific measure of program success or failure because they are subject to many other influences such as news media coverage and statements by various

public officials, general interest groups and politicians. The complaint frequency does appear to somewhat parallel the seasonal meteorological suitability for burning, however.

The point to be made is that the seasonal variation exists independently of any smoke management program, and has a critical influence on any program's success or failure. This is a fact we are forced to live with. There can be no guarantees given to either side in such an issue.

Eugene cannot be guaranteed field smoke (slash smoke, industrial smoke, or any other type of smoke) won't be seen, and the grass grower cannot be guaranteed of sufficient opportunity to burn his fields. No such guarantees have been given and none such can be reasonably required. Eugene and the rest of the valley may suffer high pollution days whether field burning is involved or not.

Table III

The 1974 Basic and Priority quotas are listed for each fire district in the valley involved with field burning. The quota totals for North and South Valley indicate that under normal conditions one South quota will result in 8550 regular acres burned in the South and 975 priority acres could be burned in the North. In addition 900 regular acres could be burned in eastern Marion County. In other words, one South quota could involve a total of 10,425 acres.

One North quota, under normal circumstances, could result in 3575 regular acres burned in the north counties and 2025 priority acres burned in the south counties.

The total of registered and burned acres show a slight increase over the last several years.

ACRES OPEN BURNED IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Burned acreage	315,000	225,000	252,000	260,000	270,000	262,000	282,741
Registered acres	-	-	-	286,000	277,000	279,000	298,968

The increase cannot be claimed to be indication of actual fact. Each year of the program has seen an improvement of reporting, so most of the increase may be accounted for by more complete accounting. Whether the fact that 1974 was legally the last year allowed for burning caused increased registration is not known. The last large burning day was October 9, which is about a month later than usual. On the other hand, burning during the normal season was restricted so much that several fire districts reported that some of their farmers probably worked up their fields without burning, but they had not applied for a fee refund. It is probable that a number of acres in this category are included in the burned acreage totals above.

Table IV

The observations for smokiness in Salem and Eugene are based on Weather Bureau records at the airports in Salem and Eugene. As indicated, the smoky day is defined as a day in which any observation of visibility is equal to or less than 6 miles where the restriction is due to smoke or haze alone. 1974 in total does not appear to be significantly different than years of recent history.

There was an increase in number of smoky days and hours in Eugene however where visibility was restricted, due to smoke, to equal or less than three miles. It is this greater occurrence during 1974 of visibility on the low end of the scale which is concluded to have resulted in major increase of complaints.

Table V

Table V is an attempt to objectively analyze each occurrence of a smoky day throughout the season and judge whether field burning was significantly responsible for that smoky occurrence, based upon staff experience. The total shows that 1974 was at least as good or better than previous years for which this analysis was made.

When smoky problems of the more severe nature occur in Eugene, it is almost invariably the South acres burned when north winds are blowing, which produce the problem. Twice during 1974, north winds occurred after regular acreage burning was authorized in the South Valley. These occurrences were August 20 and September 3, and accounted for the largest portion of public complaints.

Figure A-1

1974 DAILY FIELD BURNING TOTALS AND RAINFALL

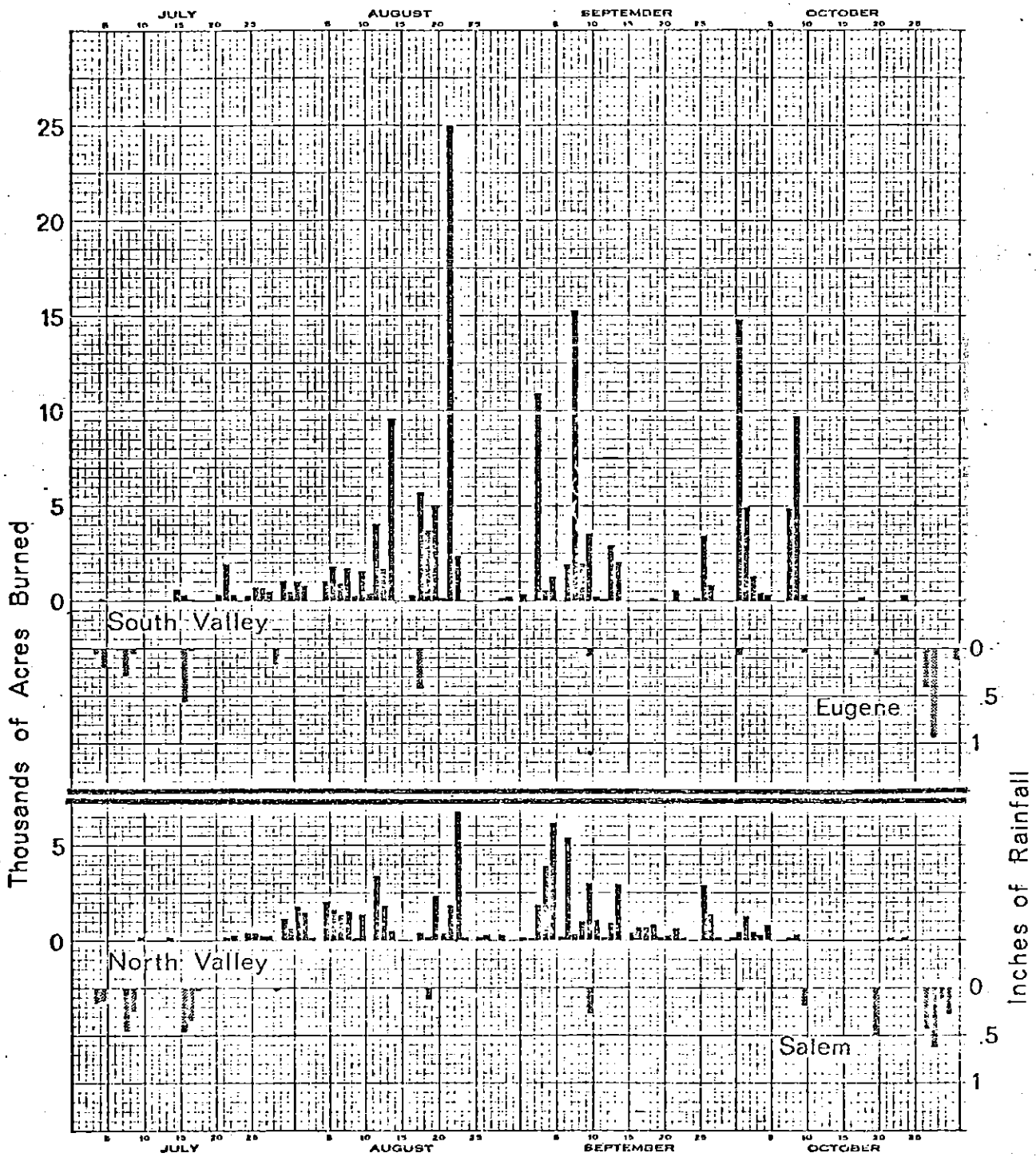

TABLE A-I

1974 DAILY FIELD BURNING SUMMARY AND AIR QUALITY DATA

Explanation:

The data in Table I has been organized to facilitate visual comparison of observations from Eugene and Salem Airports. The average daytime visibility and minimum daytime visibility (excluding fog or precipitation cases) are listed for comparison with the number of smoky observations and smoke restrictions to visibility. Comparison with the analysis presented in Table A-V will further characterize specific smoky periods and their relationship to field burning.

Column Contents:

Column	Description
1	Date
2.	Daily agricultural burning classification advisory and number of quotas released. Symbols used have the following meaning: P = Prohibition conditions. P* = Burning prohibited by State Fire Marshal because of high fire danger. N = Marginal conditions, Northerly winds. S = Marginal conditions, Southerly winds. NS = Indicates quotas issued for both North & South conditions. Numerals are the number of quotas released under N or S classification. "/" separates AM and PM classifications where a difference exists. If a second "/" appears, it denotes a change in the classification made during the afternoon. "Spec." indicates limited burning ever allowed in specific fire districts. This burning was done under carefully monitored conditions to assure smoke would not accumulate.
3	Acres reported burned as indicated.
4	Complaints tabulated by date.
5 to 16	Apply to Eugene or Salem Airport weather station.
5 & 11	Recorded rainfall in inches at weather station. (T means trace)
6 & 12.	Average hourly daytime visibility
7 & 13	Lowest daytime visibility when visibility was <u>not</u> restricted by fog or precipitation.
8, 9, 10 14, 15 & 16	Number of hours during the day (24 hours) where visibility was restricted to values given by smoke only.

TABLE A-1 (Cont.)

1974 Daily Field Burning Summary and Air Quality Data

(Acres Burned and Observations of Smoke and Visibility)

July 1974

					EUGENE DATA						SALEM DATA					
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date - July, 1974	Burning Advisory and Number of Quotas (AM) / (PM)	Acres Burned		Total Complaints	Recorded Precipitation at Eugene Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only	Recorded Precipitation at Salem Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only
		South Valley	North Valley													
1	N-1					30.2	12				T	28.8	15			
2	N-1					41.8	12					46.2	15			
3	N-1					35.3	12	1				58.3	15			
4	N-1				.06	50.2	12				.17	27.1	30			
5	N-1	38			.19	16.9	8				.13	15.8	10			
6	N-1					33.8	15					33.8	15			
7	N-1				.02	30.2	12				T	45.4	15			
8	N-1				.29	11.8	7				.45	22.4	15			
9	S-1				.05	31.8	10				.23	27.9	15			
10	NS-1		66			29.8	12					29.2	15			
11	NS-1				T	45.2	12				T	37.1	15			
12	N-1					57.7	12					33.3	10			
13	N-1					27.9	15					31.2	15			
14	S-1		76			61.3	20					60.4	15			
15	S-1	548		1		55.2	12					35.4	15			
16	S-1	289			.56	36.0	70				.47	19.0	30			
17	NS-1	25			.02	21.8	12				.33	8.8	7			
18	NS-1				T	20.2	12				.01	15.6	12			
19	N-1					34.8	12				T	35.4	15			
20	N-1					37.9	15					42.1	15			
21	S-1	353				54.3	12					48.8	15			
22	S-1	1929	.83			57.7	12					33.0	15			
23	N-1	248	212			34.5	12					59.8	30			
24	P					32.2	12					26.2	15			
25	P/N-1	209	465			34.3	12					35.7	15			
26	P/N-1	701	332			27.7	12					19.6	15			
27	P/N-1	621	399			27.1	20					30.2	15			
28	P/N-1	488	253	1		22.7	12					28.3	20			
29	P	175			.18	25.2	10				.01	29.6	15			
30	P/N-1	1041	1135	2		29.3	12					19.6	15			
31	P/N-1	514	614			28.2	12					33.3	15			

TABLE A-1 (Cont.)

1974 Daily Field Burning Summary and Air Quality Data

(Acres Burned and Observations of Smoke and Visibility)

August 1974

1	2	3		4	EUGENE DATA						SALEM DATA					
		Acres Burned			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date - August, 1974	Burning Advisory and Number of Quotas (AM) / (PM)	South Valley	North Valley	Total Complaints	Recorded Precipitation at Eugene Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only	Recorded Precipitation at Salem Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only
1	N-1/*N-1	1053	1730	5		22.2	12					20.8	15			
2	N-1	787	1511	3		23.5	12					35.8	15			
3	P		100			20.6	12					15.4	15			
4	P					22.2	12					32.1	15			
5	N-1	1091	2099	2		51.4	12					31.7	15			
6	P/N-1	1756	1632	12		41.	12					27.5	15			
7	N-1	914	1449			35.2	12					27.5	15			
8	P/N-1	1678	1503	15		23.8	12					32.1	15			
9	P		6	1		24.8	12					24.2	10	1		
10	P/N-1	1544	1462	1		45.6	12					39.2	15			
11	P	347				46.0	12					29.2	15			
12	N-2	4036	3475	2		33.9	12					34.2	15			
13	N-1	1589	1796	12		19.2	12				T	10.0	10			
14	P/S-1	9526	520	46		10.9	5	2				17.9	15			
15	P			26		14.1	7					10.6	7			
16	P			9		20.1	7	2				21.7	15			
17	P	262				15.5	12					18.8	15			
18	P/S-1	5660	410		.42	18.2	5					40.8	15			
19	P/S-1	3655	73	1	T	20.8	12					14.2	10			
20	P/N-1 S-½/P	4922	2246	88		16.8	2	3	3		.11	30.0	15			
21	P	45	347	31		15.8	8					27.5	15			
22	P/S-2	25091	1890	12		24.5	12					27.5	15			
23	P/N-1/P	2414	6698	33		43.2	6	1				19.3	7			
24	P		69	2		30.8	12					46.7	15			
25	P					20.8	12					51.2	15			
26	P		28	1		21.2	12					35.0	10			
27	P		124	1		24.5	12					12.5	10			
28	P			1	T	23.6	12					12.2	10			
29	P	36	138		T	19.4	12					11.7	10			
30	P	150			T	14.2	10					9.8	7			
31	P					11.6	7					10.4	10			

TABLE A-1 (Cont.)

1974 Daily Field Burning Summary and Air Quality Data

(Acres Burned and Observations of Smoke and Visibility)

September 1974

					EUGENE DATA						SALEM DATA					
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date - September, 1974	Burning Advisory and Number of Quotas (AM) / (PM)	Acres Burned		Total Complaints	Recorded Precipitation at Eugene Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only	Recorded Precipitation at Salem Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only
		South Valley	North Valley													
1	P	350	71		T	13.2	4	1				5.4	4	8		
2	P		48	2		16.6	10					14.6	10			
3	P/S-1/P	10351	1818	561	T	6.8	1 ½	7	6			14.2	10			
4	P/N-1	518	3364	97		15.5	8				T	13.8	10			
5	P/N-2	1204	1044	21		26.1	12					30.0	10	1		
6	P		206	20		16.8	8	1				13.2	7	3		
7	P/N-3	1871	5447			19.4	7					9.0	7	3		
8	S-1/P	15115	391	11	T	32.0	12				T	10.5	3/4	4	3	2
9	P/NS-1	1974	909	7	.09	19.1	10				.28	19.2	10	1		
10	P/N-1	3534	2993	39		25.1	12					23.3	15			
11	P/N-1 (Spec)	263	1037	3		17.9	7					35.0	15			
12	P	18	89	4		40.9	12					53.3	15			
13	P/N-1 (Spec)	2959	955	2		29.6	12					57.1	15			
14	P/N-3	2003	2040	1		29.6	12					42.5	15			
15	P					25.3	12					15.4	10	1		
16	P/N-1 (Spec)		338	6		12.2	7					10.5	5	1		
17	P/N-1 (Spec)		596	4		8.6	7	1				7.6	4	4		
18	P/N-1 (Spec)		530	2		10.3	6	6	3			12.4	6	5		
19	P/N-1 (Spec)	75	760	6		12.2	8					20.1	6	8		
20	*P		20	6		13.5	12					15.8	10			
21	*P		152			14.2	12					20.8	15			
22	P/N-1	547	593	15		11.4	10					12.9	10			
23	P		15	4		14.2	12					16.7	15			
24	P			17		13.8	12					17.9	15			
25	P	45		4		20.5	12					12.5	10			
26	P/N-2	3419	2085	4		18.4	12					30.8	15			
27	P/N-1	793	1326	6		15.7	12					27.9	10			
28	P		18			16.5	12					45.0	15			
29	P					23.6	10					15.6	7	3	2	
30	P		4	8		21.0	10					25.4	15			

TABLE A-1 (Cont.)

1974 Daily Field Burning Summary and Air Quality Data

(Acres Burned and Observations of Smoke and Visibility)

October 1974

					EUGENE DATA						SALEM DATA					
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date - October, 1974	Burning Advisory and Number of Quotas (AM) / (PM)	Acres Burned		Total Complaints	Recorded Precipitation at Eugene Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only	Recorded Precipitation at Salem Airport, (inches)	Average Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM	Minimum Visibility (miles) 10 AM - 9 PM (excluding fog or precipitation cases)	Number of Hours Visibility ≤6 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤3 mi. due to smoke only	Number of Hours Visibility ≤1 mi. due to smoke only
		South Valley	North Valley													
1	P/S-1	14692	490	5		17.2	12					21.7	10			
2	P/N-2	4975	1202	1	.07	22.4	8				.02	26.7	15			
3	P/N-1	1218	488	13		18.8	10					22.5	10	1		
4	P/N-1	438	311			35.0	12					26.2	15			
5	P/N-1	260	715	3		24.9	12					17.5	15			
6	P					25.5	12					40.8	15			
7	P			1		18.0	12					49.6	15			
8	P/S-1	8953	25			15.5	12					22.5	20			
9	P N-1 / S-3	9903	152	2		13.4	10					12.0	7			
10	P	253			.03	19.5	8	3			.19	8.4	7	1		
11	P			2		11.9	5	1				9.9	4	2		
12	P					13.9	10					18.3	3			
13	P					11.4	4	2				14.4	7			
14	P			1		13.5	5	1				11.6	3	2	1	
15	P					11.0	5	4	2			11.3	5	6		
16	P					10.6	8					11.0	5	8		
17	P			2		10.1	7					10.8	4	4		
18	P	38				10.4	7					8.0	6	8		
19	P					14.4	8					10.0	10			
20	P				.05	18.6	12				.49	13.2	10			
21	P/N-1					17.8	7					7.5	7			
22	P		23			11.2	7	2				13.6	7			
23	P					12.5	8					20.8	15			
24	P/N-1	200	23			10.1	8					16.7	10	1		
25	S-1					16.9	12					13.4	8			
26	S-1			1		13.6	10				T	7.7	4	7		
27	S-1				.40	5.7	8				.43	11.6	10			
28	P/NS-1			3	.93	8.7	10				.62	7.2	10			
29	NS-1					14	12					20.6	7			
30	P				T	6.6	3	4	2		.11	6.1	4	3		
31	P/NS-1			2	.11	11.0	8				.29	15.5	4	5		

TABLE A-11

BURNING DAYS AVAILABLE AND QUOTAS AUTHORIZED

	Year	July 15-31 Days	July 15-31 Quotas	August Days	August Quotas	September Days	September Quotas	October 1-15 Days	October 1-15 Quotas	Totals Days	Totals Quotas
North Valley	1970	9½	10	12	13	7	12	4	4	32½	39
	1971	5	5	8½	12	10½	22	1½	3	25½	42
	1972	4	7	8½	21	8	12	5	5	25½	45
	1973	10	11	16	25	11	12	2	3	39	51
	1974	11	11	12	13	9	15	5	6	37	45
South Valley	1970	3½	7	6	9	3½	6	2	2	15	24
	1971	½	1	6	16½	4	11	1	2	11½	30½
	1972	0	0	4	12	7	15	5	5	16	32
	1973	1	2	5	6	6	7	0	0	12	15
	1974	6	6	5	5½	3	3	3	5	17	16½

The quotas were designed such that 33 basic quotas in the North Valley and 22 basic quotas in the South Valley were required to accomplish the burning of perennial and annual grass fields, assuming 100% utilization. Prohibition days or days with significant amounts of rain were generally not considered to be available for burning.

Table A-III

FIRE DISTRICT BURNING QUOTAS AND REPORTED ACREAGES

1974 SEASON

County/Fire District North Valley Counties	Quota Basic	 Priority	Reported Registered Acreage	Acres Burned
Clackamas County				
Canby RFPD	50	50	198	198
Clackamas County #54	50	0	865	865
Clackamas - Marion FPA	50	0	3101	3101
Estacada RFPD	75	0	2649	2627
Molalla RFPD	50	0	600	598
Monitor RFPD	50	0	1231	1200 est.
Scotts Mills RFPD	50	0	638	638
Total	375	50	9282	9227
Marion County				
Aumsville RFPD	50	0	1389	1344
Aurora-Donald RFPD	50	50	1481	1400 est.
Drakes Crossing RFPD	50	0	899	899
Hubbard RFPD	50	0	513	513 est.
Jefferson RFPD	225	50	5908	5908
Marion County #1	100	50	4110	3900 est.
Marion County Unprotected	50	50	1700	1500 est.
Mt. Angel RFPD	50	0	540	540 est.
St. Paul RFPD	125	0	4691	4429
Salem City	50	50	1756	1656
Silverton RFPD	300	0	9277	9100
Stayton RFPD	150	0	4472	4454
Sublimity RFPD	250	0	7885	7827
Turner RFPD	50	50	1440	1440
Woodburn RFPD	125	50	4575	4500 est.
Total	1675	350	50636	49410

Table A-III (continued)

FIRE DISTRICT BURNING QUOTAS AND REPORTED ACREAGES

1974 SEASON

County/Fire District North Valley Counties	Quota Basic	 Priority	Reported Registered Acreage	Acres Burned
Polk County				
Polk County Non-District	50	0	628	523
Southeast Rural Polk	400	50	16782	15000 est.
Southwest Rural Polk	125	50	4025	3889
Total	575	100	21435	19412
Washington County				
Cornelius RFPD	50	50	141	141
Forest Grove RFPD	50	0	732	732
Forest Grove, State Forestry	50	0	24	24
Hillsboro	50	50	20	20
Washington County FPD #1	50	50	417	417
Washington County FPD #2	50	50	1536	1501
Total	300	200	2870	2835
Yamhill County				
Amity RFPD	125	50	4229	4229
Carlton RFPD	50	50	596	596
Dayton RFPD	50	50	2014	2014
Dundee RFPD	50		20	20
McMinnville RFPD	150	75	4515	4485
Newberg RFPD	50	0	420	381
Sheridan RFPD	75	50	3899	3700 est.
Yamhill RFPD	50	0	400	400
Total	600	275	16093	15825
North Valley Total	3575	975	100316	96709

Table A-III (continued)

FIRE DISTRICT BURNING QUOTAS AND REPORTED ACREAGES

1974 SEASON

County/Fire District South Valley Counties	Quota Basic	Quota Priority	Reported Registered Acreage	Acres Burned
Benton County				
County Non-District & Adair	350	175	9119	9000 est.
Corvallis RFPD	175	125	3557	3400 est.
Monroe RFPD	325	50	7700	7000 est.
Philomath RFPD	125	100	2681	2681
Western Oregon FPD	100	50	1935	1869
Total	1075	500	24992	23950
Lane County				
Coburg RFPD	175	50	3930	3685
Creswell RFPD	75	100	1400	1400
Eugene RFPD (Zumwalt RFPD)	50	50	724	724
Junction City RFPD	325	50	7236	6902
Lane County Non-District	100	50	1638	1638
Lane County RFPD #1	350	50	7039	6339
Santa Clara RFPD	50	50	117	117
Thurston-Waterville	50	50	82	82
West Lane FPD	50	0	435	435
Total	1225	450	22601	21322
Linn County				
Albany RFPD (inc. N. Albany, Palestine, Co. Unprotected Areas)	625	125	15767	14000 est.
Brownsville RFPD	750	50	16891	15473
Halsey-Shedd RFPD	2050	200	46914	44442
Harrisburg RFPD	1350	50	31387	29000 est.
Lebanon RFPD	325	325	12881	11645
Lyons RFPD	50	0	787	787
Scio RFPD	175	0	5739	5400 est.
Tangent RFPD	925	325	20693	20013
Total	6250	1075	151059	140760
South Valley Total	8550	2025	198652	186032
All Valley Total	--	--	298968	282741

TABLE A-IV

SMOKINESS IN SALEM AND EUGENE

	SALEM							EUGENE						
Year -	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74
JULY														
Smoky Days	3	6	4	4	2	0	0	3	5	3	3	0	1	1
Smoky Hours														
Visibility 6 mi. or less	10	8	8	16	5	0	0	10	12	8	12	0	2	1
Visibility 3 mi. or less	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0
Visibility 1 mi. or less	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
AUGUST														
Smoky Days	5	10	10	5	8	7	1	4	11	7	4	7	3	4
Smoky Hours														
Visibility 6 mi. or less	11	16	53	14	27	27	1	15	40	14	8	14	12	8
Visibility 3 mi. or less	0	3	16	2	7	7	0	8	30	3	3	2	0	3
Visibility 1 mi. or less	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
SEPTEMBER														
Smoky Days	15	8	6	6	9	3	12	17	9	6	3	6	7	5
Smoky Hours														
Visibility 6 mi. or less	92	66	50	19	31	14	42	170	51	35	9	23	17	16
Visibility 3 mi. or less	18	16	10	1	8	0	5	62	42	1	1	0	0	9
Visibility 1 mi. or less	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
OCTOBER														
Smoky Days	11	13	10	11	16	7	12	16	15	10	3	19	9	7
Smoky Hours														
Visibility 6 mi. or less	53	85	65	59	113	29	48	67	39	47	5	87	40	17
Visibility 3 mi. or less	5	35	16	8	31	9	1	50	25	3	0	7	5	4
Visibility 1 mi. or less	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0
SEASON TOTAL SMOKY DAYS	34	32	30	26	35	17	25	40	40	26	13	32	20	17

Note: Smoky days are those days showing a restriction to visibility at the airport by smoke only, haze only, or smoke and haze on one or more hourly observations.

Smoky hours are those hourly observations showing restrictions to visibility by smoke only, haze only, or smoke and haze.

Smoke or haze is listed as restricting visibility when it reduces prevailing visibility to six miles or less.

TABLE A-V

Smoky Periods, 1974

EUGENE AIRPORT						SALEM AIRPORT					
DATE	TIME PERIOD BEGAN (24 hr. clock)	DURATION OF PERIOD (hours)	MINIMUM VISIBILITY (miles)	SMOKE JUDGED CONTRIBUTED BY FIELD BURNING		DATE	TIME PERIOD BEGAN (24 hr. clock)	DURATION OF PERIOD (hours)	MINIMUM VISIBILITY (miles)	SMOKE JUDGED CONTRIBUTED BY FIELD BURNING	
				YES	NO					YES	NO
7/3	0700	1	6		X						
						8/9	0800	1	6		X
8/14	1800	2	5	X							
8/16	0800	3	5		X						
8/20	1635	4 1/2	2	X							
8/23	1700	1	6	X							
9/1	0900	3	2		X	9/1	1200	10	4		X
9/3	1330	8	1 1/2	X							
						9/5	0700	1	5	X	
9/6	0900	1	6		X	9/6	0735	6	5	X	
9/7						9/7	0700	5	3		X
9/8						9/8	1000	7	3/4	X	
9/9						9/9	2200	1	4	X	
9/15						9/15	0800	2	4		X
9/16						9/16	1000	2	5		X
9/17	0700	7	6		X	9/17	0800	4	4		X
9/18	0600	6	3		X	9/18	0900	5	5		X
9/19						9/19	0700	8	4		X
9/29						9/29	0700	4	3		X
TOTAL				4	6					4	9
	1973 Totals			5	4					5	5
	1972 Totals			5	8					7	12
	1971 Totals			7	3					6	9

Explanation: Smoky periods identified by visibilities of six miles or less in Table I are listed for the months of July, August and September. A judgement that smoke was not related to field burning was made only if the situation was unequivocal. Questionable or uncertain cases were attributed to field burning.

Month July 1974

Field Burning | Slash Burning | Ambient

Date	Burning Class July '74	Number South Acres Burned	Number North Acres Burned	Tons Slash Burned NW	Tons Slash Burned NE	Tons Slash Burned SW	Tons Slash Burned SE	Tons Slash Burned Far South	Hours of Reduced Visibility Eugene ≤6 ≤3	Hours of Reduced Visibility Salem ≤6 ≤3	Total Complaints	Cottage Grove 2009001	Eugene Airport 2000033	Eugene City Hall 2018032	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2018035
1	N-1												24		37
2	N-1				1734	2142							30		73
3	N-1				6184	2438			1				32		80
4	N-1				1541	1100						22	14	35	29
5	N-1	38											10		26
6	N-1			80	1360								25		27
7	N-1												16		24
8	N-1				807			200					18		41
9	S-1				527								11		26
10	NS-1		10		777							20	10	49	32
11	NS-1				1401								11		
12	N-1				1454								21		49
13	N-1				819								23		42
14	S-1		76										15		30
15	S-1	548			777	240					1		19		29
16	S-1	289			6743							36	36	48	
17	NS-1	25			783								14		44
18	NS-1				1538		4								38
19	N-1														54
20	N-1				2541								27		45
21	S-1	353											19		26
22	S-1	1929	83		6987		4					38	30	85	45
23	N-1	248	212	1040	2654	181	4								66
24	P			4250	3857	3168							48		93
25	P/N-1	289	465	1350	4110								62		97
26	P/N-1	701	382	2250		4290							80		113
27	P/N-1	621	399	660		9273							87		101
28	P/N-1	488	253	4030	4000	1054					1	59	45	104	79
29	P	175											36		63
30	P/N-1	1041	1105	4960	1150	3704				1	2		58		101
31	P/N-1	514	614	1950	4000	12181				2			85		122
		7259	3599	20540	54574	44771	12	200							

Notes: 1. Federal primary standard 260 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
Federal secondary standard 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.

2. State ambient air standard. 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
100 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than 15% of samples collected.

Ambient / Particulate Measurements (ug/M^3) (

12-hour Sample

24-hour Samples (See Notes 1 & 2)

(See Note 3)

Eugene City Hall 2010	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2018035	Springfield City Shops 2033035	Springfield Library 2033037	Junction City 2024004	Lebanon 2214002	Corvallis OSU 0204006	Albany 2202001	Dallas 2704002	Salem State St. 2438020	Woodburn 2456003	McMinnville 3617001	Beaverton Library 3410101	Hillsboro Library 3434002	Halsey Central Linn High School 2208001	Salem State St. 2438020	Lebanon 2214002
	37		42													
	73		68													
	80		85													
35	29	48	45	22	29	10	32	16	22	20	15	.25	28			
	26		23													
	27		31													
	24		31													
	41		51													
	26		55													
49	32	77	51	29	20	12	19	17	28	10	19	22	14			
	49		67													
	42		62													
	30		37													
	29		50													
48		149	84	44	67	19	34	36	45	30	23	29	32			
	44		48													
	38		38													
	54		45													
	45		72													
	26		43													
85	45	107	87		60	18	42	30	31	34	27	35	49	111	56	
	66		68											39	60	113
	93		96											241	55	116
	97		125											119	69	66
	113		100											99	96	147
	101		108											107	87	119
104	79	101	93	.58		52	60	42	59	65	30	45	96	63	62	93
	63		92											69	71	90
	101		110											104	83	
	122		145											80	87	114

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3. There are no ambient air standards for 12-hour samples.

Month Aug. '75

Slash Burning

Date	Burning Class Aug. '24	Number South Acres Burned	Number North Acres Burned	Tons Slash Burned NW	Tons Slash Burned NE	Tons Slash Burned SW	Tons Slash Burned SE	Tons Slash Burned Far South	Hours of Reduced Visibility Eugene ≤6 ≤3	Salem ≤6 ≤3	Total Complaints	Cottage Grove 2009001	Eugene Airport 2000033	Eugene City Hall 2018032	Eugene Commerce Bldg 2018035
1	N-1/*N-1	1053	1730		1800						5		64		127
2	N-1	787	1511								3		62		107
3	P		100									80	66	103	86
4	P														60
5	N-1	1091	2009	6480	10400	4100					2				98
6	P/N-1	1756	1632								12		43		75
7	N-1	914	1449			4100							39		76
8	P/N-1	1678	1503		3000						15		65		91
9	P		6							1	1	83	67	190	124
10	P/N-1	1544	1462		5350						1		54		
11	P	347											27		38
12	N-2	4036	3475	2680	9650	1900					2		31		61
13	N-1	1589	1796	300	5552	3159					12		51		93
14	P/S-1	9526	520	3600	327				2		46		79		108
15	P			7980	1823						26	89	58	64	98
16	P			3700	11203				2		9		50		89
17	P	262			201								30		46
18	P/S-1	5660	410	5280									25		26
19	P/S-1	3655	73								1		15		33
20	N-1 P/S-1/P	4922	2246		259				3	3	88		56		83
21	P	45	347	900	485	2800			1	1	31	80	60	121	102
22	P/S-2	25091	1890	660	138	390					12		48		58
23	P/N-1/P	2414	6698		3870				1		33		59		80
24	P		69		75						2		61		106
25	P												45		66
26	P		28	2700	15935	860					1		92		151
27	P		124	5505							1	54	80	140	120
28	P			3040							1		30		55
29	P	36	138										30		38
30	P	150											23		44
31	P												47		55
		66556	29216	42825	70269	17309	0	0							

Notes: 1. Federal primary standard 260 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
Federal secondary standard 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.

2. State ambient air standard. 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
100 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than 15% of samples collected.

Ambient Air Particulate Measurements (ug/M^3)

24-hour Samples (See Notes 1 & 2)

Eugene City 2018(	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2018035	Springfield City Shops 2033035	Springfield Library 2033037	Junction City 2024004	Lebanon 2214002	Corvallis OSU 0204006	Albany 2202001	Dallas 2704002	Salem State St. 2438020	Woodburn 2455003	McMinnville 3617001	Beaverton Library 3410101	Hillsboro Library 3434002
	127		145										
	107		101										
103	86	55	89	69	85	37	57	56	71	71	59	49	74
	60		60										
	98		92										
	75		62										
	76		64										
	91		92										
190	124	198	134	87	59		53	53	74	79	47	53	85
			86										
	38		40										
	61		77										
	93		125										
	108		135										
64	98	55	136	84	109	36	74	72	93	57	50	54	88
	89		115										
	46		59										
	26		27										
	33		48										
	83		95										
121	102	157	106	67	87	42	60	40	62	66	60	76	83
	58		80										
	80		85										
	106		110										
	66		62										
	151		146									65	
140	120	171	138	110	115		90	50	97	108	105		156
	55		80			50							
	38		59										
	44		58										
	55		72										

12-hour Samples (See Note 3)

Hatsey Central Linn High School 2208001	Salem State St. 2438020	Lebanon 2214002
114	67	109
127	95	133
152	71	115
57	60	86
76	69	109
71	67	91
76	39	78
64	72	94
88	83	130
73	62	91
34	47	55
72	62	96
65	60	95
113	60	137
115	93	121
142	71	127
65	45	94
44	42	220
37	44	68
103	49	71
72	52	94
189	59	
112		118
	60	79
	36	66
	96	141
192	117	150
172	104	203
126	84	
130	85	95
126	102	93

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3. There are no ambient air standards for 12-hour samples.

Month Sept. '74

	Field Burning			Slash Burning									Ambient			
Date	Burning Class Sept. '74	Number South Acres Burned	Number North Acres Burned	Tons Slash Burned NW	Tons Slash Burned NE	Tons Slash Burned SW	Tons Slash Burned SE	Tons Slash Burned Far South	Hours of Reduced Visibility Eugene ≤6	Eugene ≤3	Salem ≤6	Salem ≤3	Total Complaints	Cottage Grove 2009001	Eugene Airport 2000033	Eugene City Hall 2018032	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2010035
1	P	350	71						1		8						
2	P	48											2	46	65	93	80
3	P/S-1/P	10851	1818	2000					7	6			561		119		123
4	P/N-1	518	3864	900	10	1840							97		112		128
5	P/N-2	1204	6044	5300	10						1		21		92		134
6	P		206	2460	17				1		3		20		118		153
7	P/N-3	1871	5447	5200							3				109		98
8	S-1/P	15115	291		10		40				4	3	11	25	35	31	21
9	P/NS-1	1974	909		887 3/4	150	40				1		7		31		33
10	P/N-1	3534	2993		2662 3/4								39		47		59
11	P/N-1 Spec.	263	1087	2650									3		89		96
12	P	18	69	2350									4		114		95
13	P/N-1 Spec.	2959	955										2		597		140
14	P/N-3	2000	2840										1	54	306	108	84
15	P										1				107		77
16	P/N-1 Spec.		338	880							1		6		203		172
17	P/N-1 Spec.		596						1		4		4		177		199
18	P/N-1 Spec.		538		34000				6	3	5		2		176		187
19	P/N-1 Spec.	75	760	2000							8		6		175		196
20	*P		20										6	102	188	258	207
21	*P		152												124		167
22	P/N-1	547	593										15		74		111
23	P		15										4		181		194
24	P												17		174		230
25	P	45											4		71		152
26	P/N-2	3419	2985										4	80	58	129	119
27	P/N-1	793	1326										6		107		170
28	P		18												157		161
29	P										3	2			218		79
30	P	45526	4 33987	23740	375975	1990	80	0					8		151		143

Notes: 1. Federal primary standard 260 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
Federal secondary standard 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.

2. State ambient air standard. 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
100 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than 15% of samples collected.

Ambient Air Particulate Measurements (ug/M^3)

24-hour Samples (See Notes 1 & 2)

Eugene City Hall 2018032	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2018035	Springfield City Shops 2033035	Springfield Library 2033037	Junction City 2024004	Lebanon 2214002	Corvallis OSU 0204006	Albany 2202001	Dallas 2704002	Salem State St. 2438020	Woodburn 2456003	McMinnville 3617001	Beaverton Library 3410101	Hillsboro Library 3434002
93	80	102	97	81	138	90	159	157	151	91	170	109	165
	123		146										
	128		138										
	134		163										
	153		190										
	98		106										
31	21	65	26	27	50	19	57	30	82	72	30	50	81
	33		42										
	59		63										
	96		70										
	95		67										
	140		121										
108	84	123	109	95	121	65	82	62	80	74	58	67	160
	77		94										
	172		197										
	199		197										
	187		200										
	196		241										
258	207		229	156	168	113	126	99	107	106	117	96	218
	167		190										
	111		149										
	194		208										
	230		233										
	152		177										
129	119	163	120	87	110	51	71	68	66	78	71	73	
	170		165										
	161		126										
	79		100										
	143												

12-hour Samples (See Note 3)

Walsey Central Linn High School 2209001	Salem State St. 2438020	Lebanon 2214002
144	323	185
122	113	181
179	87	
138	77	115
131	78	141
183	85	197
169	79	177
84	117	74
90	57	60
150	47	64
525	66	97
211	80	60
246	87	151
453	65	146
141	92	
317	126	166
307	134	185
271	102	145
312	126	230
226	113	218
360	106	238
192	85	177
241	130	185
263	121	224
	114	248
162	81	139
	84	
196	74	125
80	78	103
172	117	163

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3. There are no ambient air standards for 12-hour samples.

Month Oct. 197

Field Burning — Slash Burning

Ambien

Date	Burning Class Oct. '7	Number South Acres Burned	Number North Acres Burned	Tons Slash Burned NW	Tons Slash Burned NE	Tons Slash Burned SW	Tons Slash Burned SE	Tons Slash Burned Far South	Hours of Reduced Visibility Eugene §6 §3	Salem §6 §3	Total Complaints	Cottage Grove 2009001	Eugene Airport 2000033	Eugene City Hall 2018032	Eugene C merce Bl 2018035
1	P/S-1	14692	490	168							5		126		131
2	P/H-2	4975	1202	25		1650						26	74	84	79
3	P/H-1	1218	489	25						1	13		79		99
4	P/H-1	438	311										72		91
5	P/H-1	260	715								3		82		112
6	P												97		106
7	P										1		167		207
8	P/S-1	4953	25									70	119	174	152
9	P/S-1	9903	152	2200							2		55		103
10	P	253		50					3	1			79		67
11	P			20					1	2	2		73		108
12	P												73		101
13	P								2				68		95
14	P			1200					1	2. 1	1	95	194	196	161
15	P			4070	10				4 2	6					
16	P					2485				8					
17	P									4	2				
18	P	38								8					
19	P														
20	P											30	34	42	36
21	P/H-1			75	605		75								
22	P		23	5000	500		10375		2						
23	P			5130	4										
24	P/H-1	200	23	4200			400			1					
25	S-1														
26	S-1									7	1	86	82	80	87
27	S-1							2064							
28	P/HS-1			800	14000	1970		1000			3				
29	HS-1			281	35218	11005	3255	76870							
30	P			6170	1124	18915	15655	83190	4 2	3					
31	P/HS-1			900	63505	14240	49140	162563		5	2				
		36930	3429	30314	114966	50265	78900	325637							

Notes: 1. Federal primary standard 260 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
Federal secondary standard 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.

2. State ambient air standard. 150 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than once per year.
100 $\mu g/M^3$ not more than 15% of samples collected.

Ambient Air Particulate Measurements (ug/M^3)

24-hour Samples (See Notes 1 & 2) — 12-hour Samples (See Note 3)

[illegible]	Eugene City 201	Eugene Commerce Bldg. 2018035	Springfield City Shops 2033035	Springfield Library 2033037	Junction City 2024004	Lebanon 2214002	Corvallis OSU 0204006	Albany 2202001	Dallas 2704002	Salem State St. 2439020	Woodburn 2456003	McMinnville 3617001	Beaverton Library 3410101	Hillsboro Library 3434002	Halsey Central Linn High School 2202001	Salem State St. 2439020	Leban[illegible] 22140[illegible]
25		131		144											240	105	241
74	84	79	84	80	78	60	35	53	35	41	30	40		93	135	39	72
73		99		118											87	61	113
72		91		114											80	60	105
82		112		107											89	84	
57		106		114											84	81	112
67		207		213		110									150	144	168
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	299	228	[illegible]	[illegible]
55		103		126											147	119	47
79		67		82											154	55	98
73		108		101											81	76	109
73		101		129											76	63	133
68		95		97											58	61	
194	196	161		166	125	113	73	83	60	102	89	79	79	322	122		166
															217		187
															179	116	219
															214	140	
															158	134	262
															132	116	140
34	42	36	43	30	29	29	21	22	22	31	19	24	38	38	22	29	13
															48	58	106
															67	82	138
																98	149
															81	83	160
															78	103	112
02	80	87	79	88	77	74	26	74	65	75	62	77	135	145	70	66	95
															19	42	32
															25	28	25
															33	59	73
															72	68	114
															30	69	54

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3. There are no ambient air standards for 12-hour samples.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION

SENATE AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
March 18, 1975

Subject Outline: - Senate Bill 311

1. Cereal acreage burned 1974.

2. EQC Rule needs revision to comply with new law.

   a. Burning permit procedures

   b. Civil penalty authority

   c. Violation citing

   d. Revise permit laws.

3. Smoke Management Program.

   a. Coordinator:

      Supervise and coordinate field staff activities. Dispatch to problem spots.

      Evaluate and give public response to complaints.

      Maintain information on daily and seasonal burning and program progress to provide decision base to Program Meteorologist.

   b. Field Inspectors (6 - 8)

      Become the expert on fields to be burned and potential problem areas in localized areas of responsibility in the Valley.

      Surveillance of daily burning.

      Liaison as necessary between fire chiefs and seed growers.

      Assist in controlling improper burning methods.

      Assist in enforcement.

   c. Enforcement Officer (2)

      General surveillance.

      Called to problem areas identified by field inspector to issue civil penalty notices as required.

d. Skywatch operation expanded to increased hours.

e. All of above radio equipped.

f. New weather stations and information gathering.

g. Meetings with State Forester and Seed Council.

PERSONAL SERVICES

8	Environmental Technicials 1		
	4 months @ $648/mo.	$ 20,736	
	OPE @ 15% on above	3,110	$ 23,846
1	Program Executive 3 @ $1224/mo.	4,896	
	OPE @ 15% on above	734	5,630
	Total Personal Services		$ 29,476

SERVICES & SUPPLIES

8	Intermediate size autos		
	Base rate $110/mo.	$ 3,520	
	3000 miles per mo. over minimum	10,560	$ 14,080
Aerial Surveillance			
	5 hours daily at $50/hour	250	
	120 days		30,000
	Total Services & Supplies		$ 44,080

CAPITAL OUTLAY

8	Mobile radio units installed in autos above	$ 7,000
	Improvement in existing radio communications network	38,000
	Total Capital Outlay	$ 45,000

Total Direct Costs - Other Funds	$ 118,556
Add: Indirect Costs @ 38.72%	16,865
	$ 135,421

County and Fire District		Cereal Acres Burned in 1974
BENTON:		
Co. Non.		507
Corvallis		177
Monroe		560
Philomath		70
Western		0
	Total	1,314
CLACKAMAS:		
Canby		38
Clackamas 54		0
Clackamas Marion		0
Estacada		0
Molalla		214
Monitor		212
Scotts Mills		0
	Total	464
LANE:		
Coburg		0
Junction City		250?
Lane Non.		90
Lane No. 1		375
West Lane		0
	Total	715
LINN:		
Albany		1,730
Brownsville		497
Halsey-Shedd		658
Harrisburg		0
Lebanon		1,219
Scio		70
Tangent		188
Lyons		0
	Total	4,362

County and Fire District		Cereal Acres Burned in 1974
MARION:		
Aumsville		0
Aurora Donald		48
Drakes		50
Hubbard		117
Jefferson		835
Marion No. 1		796
Mt. Angel		173
St. Paul		1,316
Salem		800?
Silverton		793.6
Stayton		
Sublimity		53
Turner		0
Woodburn		221
	Total	5,202
POLK:		
Polk-Non.		0
S.E. Rural		500
S.W. Rural		775
	Total	1,275
WASHINGTON:		
Cornelius		118
Forest Grove		518
Wash. No. 1		417
Wash. No. 2		578
Hillsboro		20
	Total	1,651
YAMHILL:		
Amity		2,000
Carlton		425
Dayton		245
Dundee		20
McMinnville		1,455
Newberg		350
Sheridan		2,456
Yamhill		
	Total	6,951

DEQ STAFF COMMENTS RELATING TO BETTY ROBERTS' BILL PROPOSAL TO THE SENATE AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Section 2

ORS 468.460 (1). The language used pertaining to grass and grain crops and other burning is the same as that used in ORS 468.450 and needs clarification in light of ORS 468.290.

ORS 468.460 (2) requires the Commission to adopt rules providing for a phased reduction. However, further on in the draft ORS 468.475, on pages 5 and 6 appear to dictate what that phased reduction would be. Is that the intent?

ORS 468.460 (3) prohibits regional air quality control authorities from the regulation of field burning. Would this also apply to civil penalty actions?

Section 3

ORS 468.465 (1). Cereal grain burning is listed as being authorized only in connection with fall legumes and perennial grasses. Is it intended to limit to only those crops, or should certain other minor seed crops also be considered, such as sugarbeet seed? Also, positive identification of each field is needed such as giving the tax lot, or range, township and section numbers. This may be either part of the statute or possibly could be contained in implementing OAR.

ORS 468.465 (2). Department staff requirements for inspecting burned cereal fields would probably require at least one full time individual if spot checking were permitted in lieu of 100% coverage as indicated in the bill proposal.

ORS 468.465 (3). This is the only mention of specific civil penalty authority by the Department and is limited to violations of planting

restrictions of burned cereal acreages. Expanded civil penalty authority is needed if this is the legislature's desire.

Section 4.

ORS 468.470 (1). The last sentence in sub paragraph 1 was added by the 1974 special session and relates to the constitutional question of the definition of combustible material. This action was not effective in solving the problem because it fails to answer the constitutional objection. In passing it might be noted that in this case no one ever questioned whether grass stubble fields were combustible or not.

ORS 468.470 (4). The phrase "As long as the Committee is in existence" appears to be inappropriate because sub paragraph 3 gives the Committee an indefinite life period.

This paragraph gives the Committee the job of establishing operating standards for equipment but does not stipulate that they need to comply with any EQC standards. The Committee only consults with the Department. We feel the need of a stronger Department position than that of a consultant. An equal partner in the establishment of standards would appear to be appropriate. Also, does this section provide for a continuing series of certified alternatives resulting from subsequent development after the initial certification?

The frequency with which the Committee is to report to the Commission appears to be excessive. It would be recommended that the maximum of two reports yearly are all that would be necessary. These would be once in the fall to review the season accomplishments and again in the spring to review season plans and goals. It also appears that the Committee may be burdened with so many reporting requirements as to make their job

difficult and their function less effective. It is noted that they report and make recommendations to Ways and Means. They have Senate and House of Representative advisory membership, and they are reporting also to the EQC.

Section 4a.

ORS 468.475. The definition of "permit area" is unclear. It is suggested that if fire districts are intended, the usage is inappropriate because the wide ranging size of fire districts and the disparity of crop types from one fire district to another, makes application of the phased reduction appear to be unnecessarily arbitrary. Also, it is noted that one effect of the phased reduction of acreages is a phased reduction in available smoke management funds, but there is no indication that there is intended to be a phased reduction in smoke management activities. There needs to be maintenance of smoke management funds.

One might additionally question whether the indicated phased reduction is going to be consistent with available straw removal and field sanitation equipment.

Section 5.

ORS 468.480 (1). It is suggested that wording requiring registration of fields early in the season and timely submission of funds be included.

ORS 468.480 (2). We feel there needs to be a definition of areas of responsibility for the use of smoke management funds utilized by the Department and the Seed Council. It would be a preliminary recommendation that the Department utilization of funds be directed towards providing regulatory and enforcement staff augmentation required for smoke management, and that the Seed Council retain their previous involvement in information gathering and dissemination responsibilities.

ORS 468.480 (3). Again, the timely submission of fee receipts would be a desirable stipulation.

What follows is not related to the bill proposal, however, there have been several suggestions in various areas of the legislature for controlling the burning on the basis of agronomic needs. If the Department will be expected to make this kind of determination, it is anticipated that additional staff requirements will need to be filled by someone with an agronomy/horticultural/plant pathology type of experience.

Also, there have been discussions relating to offering economic incentives and benefits to those grass fields which have been sanitized by machine. The requirements of smoke management would indicate that the machines should be used first in those areas which are most smoke sensitive. It would seem that this would give an inappropriate economic advantage to those fields which might be considered to create the most problem.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Areas of Statutory Concern

1. Fire Permits Required

ORS 476.380 (1), 477.515, 477.530 and 478.960 require fire permits to be obtained for open burning in all areas of the state. ORS 477.515 and 477.530 require fire permits for areas within forest protection districts and federal grazing districts. ORS 476.380 and 478.960 require fire permits for areas outside and within rural fire protection districts.

The language requiring fire permits for burning "any combustible material" contained in ORS 478.960 has been declared unconstitutional as "overbroad and standardless" by the Oregon Court of Appeals. The affected language is identical to that contained in ORS 476.380. The effect of this decision makes the statute inoperative in its requirement of a burning permit. This defect is considered serious because it renders the fire districts powerless to enforce regulations requiring fire permits. Field burning is an activity in this category. The statutes (ORS 476.380 and 478.960) must be changed to correct this defect.

2. Control of Agricultural Burning

ORS 468.450 is the legislative authority under which the Department issues the daily burning classification for agricultural burning. This section was formerly ORS 449.840 and was completely separate from the field burning legislation which it is now associated with. The section sets priorities for allowing the burning of (1) perennial grass (2) annual grass (3) cereal grain and (4) all other burning. It is the fourth priority of burning which has been interpreted by the Department as providing authority to control such things as the burning of orchard prunings and agricultural land clearing.

ORS 468.290 exempts agricultural operations except for field burning from the application of air pollution laws. From the staff's point of view it appears there may be a conflict between the two statutes.

On the basis of ORS 468.450 we have operated a burning program 365 days a year for the control of agricultural burning by allowing burning on marginal days. This has been a generally acceptable and successful program. People generally understand the desirability of prohibiting burning on poor ventilation days. We feel, however, that there needs to be some clarification of that authority in ORS 468.290 if that is the legislative intent. It might be desirable to indicate it is not intended to permanently shut off burning opportunity, but only to prohibit it during periods of poor ventilation in accordance with ORS 468.450.

3. Civil Penalties

If civil penalties are contemplated as a means of enforcement by the Department, it is the staff feeling that specific enabling legislation needs to be provided. The constraints of ORS 468.125 requiring notice could be cumbersome particularly if the violation notice is to be issued after the evidence is gone, i.e., after the fire is out or after a burned cereal field is replanted to something other than that allowed by statute or rule.

MAR 20 1975

SMOKE MANAGEMENT BUDGET

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Personnel Services

Field Inspectors (4) (90 days - $5/hour)	$14,400
OPE at 15% on above	2,160
Program Manager (1) (Full time at $1224/mo - ES 3)	14,688
OPE at 15% on above	2,203
Enforcement Personnel (2) (3 mo. at $1164/mo - PE 2)	6,984
OPE at 15% on above	1,048
TOTAL PERSONNEL	41,483

Services and Supplies

Vehicles: 4 Inspection; 2 Enforcement	
Base $110/mo - 3 mo.	1,980
3000 mi/mo over base	5,940
Mobile Radio Units (6)	6,000
Base Station Radio	1,000
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	14,920
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TOTAL	$56,403

SEED COUNCIL

Personnel

Fire Marshal	$ 1,000

Capital Outlay

Antenna Amplifier (12V-1¼W-25W)	1,500
Receiver for 4488 for burning crews at $80/unit	1,600
Theodolite and Supplies	3,500
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 7,600

Seed Council (continued)

Services and Supplies

Aircraft (2½ hr/day - 60 days - $40/hr)	$ 6,000
Telephone, radio, newspaper, code-a-phone	7,000
TOTAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES	$13,000
SEED COUNCIL TOTAL	$20,600
TOTAL DEQ AND SEED COUNCIL	$76,153

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Kessler R. Cannon

Date: March 13, 1975

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: HB 2560 - Field Burning

The attached two memorandums summarize 1) comments on the proposed legislation, and 2) fiscal impact.

The fiscal impact is influenced by the requirement to issue permits under the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Law. In addition to the statutory time limit, each denial or limitation would be subject to appeal under the administrative procedures. If appeals are requested, additional staff time of the hearings officer would be required (which is not included).

I feel strongly that a plant pathologist will be necessary to provide that technical data for the decision making process for both the Department and EQC.

HMP

Attachments - Memo 3-13-75
2-3-75

HMP:h

DEQ 4

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Sam Aikin through KRC

Date: March 13, 1975

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: HB 2560 Field Burning

The staff has completed an initial evaluation of HB 2560 relating to field burning per your telephone request.

The Division has received copies of the Governor's recommended budget and in accordance with the December 16, 1974 request to the Budget Division $135,421 per year or $270,842 for the biennium was included relative to field burning. This fiscal amount was for an extended field burning program in the Willamette Valley under the surveillance of DEQ. It essentially moved the Smoke Management Program in the field with 8 Environmental Technicians and a Program Executive for four and three month periods. This impact discussion is in addition to that program.

The review and evaluation of HB 2560 raises several questions covered by the memorandum of March 3, 1975 reviewing HB 2560 which may have fiscal impact. The proposed legislation adds new responsibilities that are assigned and occur in a different time frame. Some of these are as follows:

1. Permit Issuance: DEQ would be responsible for issuing burning permits both from a management standpoint and for perennials for fire hazard. This impact assessment does not include the latter function, as it duplicates fire permit agencies and appears to require staffing equivalent to fire district, ie. at greater than 30 locations. Impact would be significant.

2. Timing of Permit Issuance: Registration is required on or before March 1. It must be concluded permits will be applied for at the same time. DEQ is required to issue permits within 60 days of application. This requires a new high manpower requirement to issue permits under ACDP statutes and DEQ rules within that time frame.

3. Number of Permits: Based upon 50,000 acres being open burned in permit units averaging 50 acres by 500 growers; 500 permits would be issued. It is estimated that perhaps 800 applications will be received.

4. Commission Responsibilities: The Commission may by rule or order allocate permits; judge a showing of "necessity" to increase maximum acreage; find "extreme hardship" and "irreparable damage" to land, etc. which are new expertise functions.

Fiscal Impact:

Based on the foregoing and in addition to previously submitted impacts covering July through October:

March through June for items (1) - (3) above and year around for (4):

Personnel:

8 Environmental Technicians 1	
4 months at $648/mo.	$20,736
1 Program Executive	
4 months at $1224/mo.	4,896
1 Secretary 3	
12 months at $587/mo.	7,044
1 Plant Pathologist	
12 months at $1415/mo.	16,980
	49,656
OPE at 15%	7,448
	57,104

Services and Supply:

11 at $3000/year/person (Includes Mag Tape at $300/mo)	33,000

Capital Outlay:

Office furniture - $650 x 11	7,150	
TOTAL	$97,254	
Indirect Cost at 38.7%	37,637	
	$134,891	per year
	$269,782	per biennium

cc;RLV/LDB

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Kessler R. Cannon

Date: March 3, 1975

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: HB 2560, pertaining to field burning

The staff has completed a review of the above proposed legislation and has the following comments:

Section 2

Other sections of the Bill include perennial, annual and delete cereal.

If it is intended rule making cover both perennial and annual, Section 2 should include annual, ie. line 9.

This proposal puts DEQ responsible for issuing fire permits for perennial and air contaminant permits. The Department is not staffed to determine fire hazard conditions in areas of the Valley, prior to each days burning.

Section 3 (not effective until 1-1-76, see Section 12)

Subsection (1) gives the DEQ only control authority specifically authorized by this Act.

Subsection (2) gives the DEQ only control authority specifically authorized by this Act.

Control of standards for certified alternative agricultural equipment is limited to the Field Burning Committee (after consultation with the DEQ) as long as the Committee is in existence. Who establishes standards for equipment after that time?

The Department, based on current information, is concerned that a particulate problem could arise if a sufficient number of burners operated at one time under poor ventilation conditions. They believe it should have jurisdiction over burners at that time in the event air quality problems arise.

Section 4 - (Applicable after burner certified by Committee)

Subsection (1) - Does not allow Commission to adopt rules relating to grain crops or other burning.

Does this mean grain crops or other burning are exempted from EQC restrictions?

Subsection (2) - Grain crops were deleted. Does this mean such crops cannot be controlled, or a phased reduced.

The Department also questions the wording in line 18 "for a phased reduction" when by Section 6 of this Act, burning limits are established.

Subsection (3) - The striking of grain crops in line 25 makes it appear Regional Authorities may control burning of grain crops.

Section 5

Subsection (1) - It is concluded that this section continues the smoke management program, ie. classification of days for field burning, issuance of fire permits, etc. because Section 2 is not effective until 1-1-76.

Page 3, line 33. It is understood that this sentence serves no useful purpose as ORS 476.38 and 478.960, which are the fire permit issuing statutes do not define "combustible material".

Vague Burning Regulations Held to Infringe on Fire Amendment Rights (State of Oregon, Appellant, vs. Ervin E. Hayes, Respondent, Court of Appeals, OR. App., 520 P. 2d 465.)

Subsection (2) "Phased reduction" language does not seem applicable in view of statutory phasing in Section 6.

Section 6

Subsection (1) - Limits burning to 150,000 acres, but really leaves decision to the EQC by adding language "except by rule or order of the Commission."

Subsection (2) - Limits burning to 50,000.... Same comment as Subsection (1).

Subsection (3) - Commission by rule or order can determine priority of burning. It appears to the Department that lines 13 and 14 essentially will open up hearings relative to show of "necessity" similar to that being conducted by legislature now.

Subsection (4), line 15, "burned" - should be replaced with 'open burned". Line 17 "burning" replaced with "open burning". Same comment for lines 3, 6 and 14.

Subsection (5), line 18, "burned" should be replaced with "open burned". The Department does not have a good definition of "extreme hardship" and/or "irreparable damage". Should not the language be upon finding of a "potential irreparable damage", otherwise if it is irreparable, why burn it?

Line 21 - It should be clarified as to intent, ie. any one field or acreage not more than.... Perhaps if in line 21, first word, "acreage" were changed to land it would be more clear. Beginning on line 20, it would read.....the open burning of specific land....

The Department concludes that if an alternative method is developed and available, this subsection will probably not cause difficulty. If an alternative is not developed, perennial open burning will still be limited by this section.

Subsection (6) - The Department believes that the requirements for issuance of a permit 60 days after receipt of application may be overly restrictive and impractical in that registration occurs in March and fields normally are not burned until early July. This will require a high manpower requirement for a short period of time to issue permits.

It is recommended that if statutory times are established, that a date for filing permit applications be established and an allowance be made for 90 days for permit issuance.

This comment is based upon 50,000 acres being open burned, in units of 50 acres, by 500 growers or permittees, with one permit per grower. It may be that the Department may receive 800 grower permit applications.

For the 1975 Season, the May 1 decision date may be impractical in terms of time constraints.

Section 7 (1)(a).

The comment relative to 60 days issuance of permit in Subsection 6 previously may require a date change.

After January 1, 1976, the Department issues permits for open burning (and for perennial and for fire hazard) yet the language is such that registration continues with fire permit issuing agent. Is it intended that growers intending to open burn register with the fire permit people and also apply for a permit with the Department?

Subsection (1)(b) - The language should be clarified as to legislative intent.

After the effective date of Act:

(1) The fields are registered with Fire Permit Agents
(2) The Executive Department collects fees, and
(3) After 1-1-76 the DEQ issues permits

Subsection (1)(c) - It is concluded that the Executive Department refunds fees, accepts affidavit relative to straw removal. The Department estimate of impact on the Department does include manpower for this.

Subsection (2) - This section could be clarified. In accordance with Subsection (1)(b), the Executive Department will collect fees. This subsection reads as if fire permit agencies were collecting fees.

Section 9

It might be anticipated that additional staff may be needed to handle appeal hearings from civil penalty assessments, if the Department is given authority to levy penalties.

Section 10

After abolishing the Committee, who establishes standards for mobile field burners? The Committee is the only one authorized by this Act.

cc: Ray Underwood
LDB thru RLV

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Wayne Wolfe through KHS, KC

Date: March 31, 1975

From: HMP

Subject: HB2560 Field Burning, Fiscal Impact

Following a meeting in Janet McLennan's office on March 25, 1975, you requested the complete cost of the Field Burning program including DEQ & Smoke Management (by Seed Council). The attachment is that detail and is summarized as follows:

Personal Services		$184,990
Services & Supply		68,480
Capital OUtlay		23,300
76 Mobile Radio	6,000	
Base Radio	1,000	
Weather	7,000	
Mobile	2,000	
Desks, Misc.	2,300	
Antenna Amplif	5,000	
Receiver		
Total		$276,770

HMP:mh
Att.

HB 2560 FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATE 3/31/75

FY 76

SMOKE MANAGEMENT BUDGET

Personnel Services

*	Enforcement - 6 inspectors (3 mo. at $1164/mo. - PE 2)	$20,952	
*	Program Manager (12 mo. at $1224/mo. - ES 3)	14,688	
*	Secretary (6 mo. at $587/mo. - Sec. 3)	3,522	
		39,162	
	OPE at 15%	5,874	
	Subtotal (DEQ)	$45,036	
***	Fire chiefs @ 15¢/ac registered (260,000 ac)	39,000	
**	State Fire Marshall (weekends and after hours)	1,000	
	Personnel Services Subtotal		$85,036

Services and Supplies

*	Vehicles: 6 Enforcement		
	Base $110/mo. - 3 mo.	1,980	
	3000 mi/mo over base	5,940	
*	Mobile Radio Units (6)	6,000	
*	Base Station Radio	1,000	
	Subtotal (DEQ)	14,920	
**	Communications (district radios)	7,000	
**	Telephone, radio, newspaper, code-a-phone	7,000	
**	Weather data acquisition		
	Theodolite & accessories	3,500	
	Aircraft plotter	3,500	
	Contract surface observations & pibals	1,000	
**	Aircraft	6,000	
**	Other	5,000	
	Services and Supplies Subtotal		50,920
	Total FY 76 Budget		$135,956

FY 77

Permit System

Personnel Services

*	Enforcement - 8 Inspectors (3 mo. at $1164/mo - PE 2)	$27,963	
*	Program manager (12 mo. at $1415/mo)	16,980	
*	Secretary (12 mo. at $587/mo. Sec. 3)	7,044	
		51,960	
	* OPE at 15%	7,794	
	Subtotal (DEQ)	59,954	
***	Fire chiefs @ 15¢/ac registered (260,000 ac)	39,000	
**	State Fire Marshall (weekends and after hours)	1,000	
	Personnel Services Subtotal		99,954

Services and Supplies

*	Vehicles: 8 Enforcement (Base $110/mo - 3 mo.)	2,640	
	3000 mi/mo over base	7,920	
*	Mobile Radio Units (2)	2,000	
*	2 desks, chairs, misc. supplies	2,300	
	Subtotal (DEQ)	14,860	
**	Communications (district radios)	7,000	
**	Telephone, radio, newspaper, code-a-phone	7,000	
**	Weather data acquisition observations	1,000	
**	Aircraft	6,000	
**	Other	5,000	
	Services and Supplies Subtotal		40,860
	Total FY 77 Budget		140,814
	FY 76-77		$276,770

* DEQ item
** Seed Council item
*** Executive Department item

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Wayne Wolfe thru KRC, KHS Date: April 3, 1975

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: HB 2560 - Field Burning Action Flow Chart

R. L. Vogt and I met with Janet McLennan, you and other Executive Department staff on March 25, 1975 to discuss possible procedures for the issuance of field burning permits and the implementation of the field burning control and enforcement programs as required by HB 2560. From the meeting it was concluded that there were no significant modifications proposed and that it would be helpful if the Department outlined the permit process. The attached three sheet flow chart outlines the requirements specified in the Bill.

The flow chart is made up in three sections:

1. Registration through Permit Issuance
2. Burning Control and Enforcement
3. Fee Disbursement

Numbered circles guide lines of action flow between sections. The ORS and Section references refer to the language contained in HB 2560 and provide the basis for the indicated action flow. An asterisk indicates that the Bill is not specific in the action flow or procedure.

In general, the staff comments on HB 2560 expressed in the staff memo of March 3, 1975 (copy attached) are applicable. In addition it is noted that no provision has been made for late registration and the March 1 date appears to limit any changes or action by the EQC under 468.475 including hardship action under 468.475(5). Note the May 1 date in 468.475 (6).

The staff is also preparing a flow chart indicating proposed changes to minimize fee transferral, ie. specifically allow the fire district not to collect the fee (or the grower to pay the fee) until the burning permits have been issued to the fire district by the Department. The fire district could collect the fee before issuing the permit.

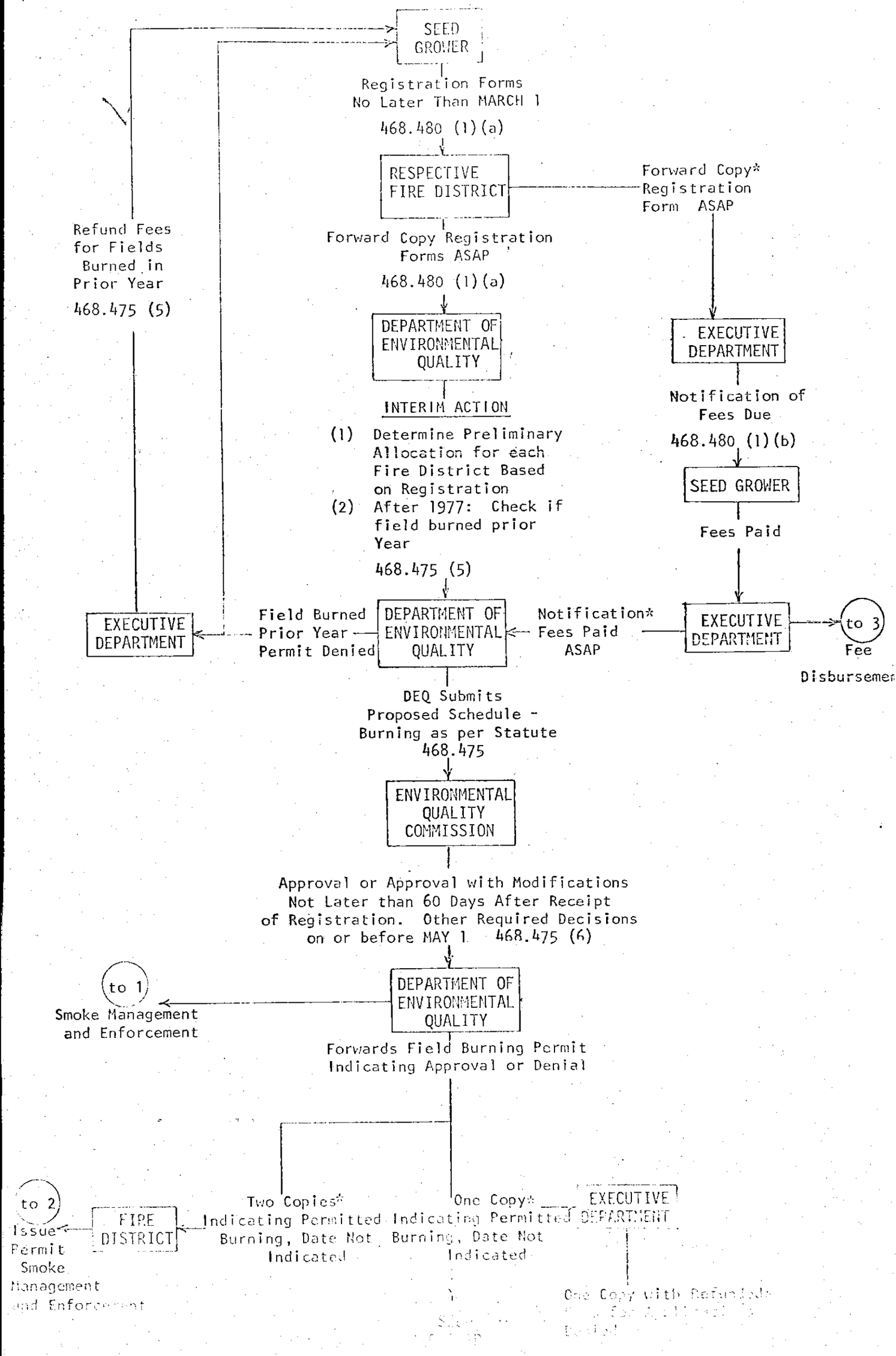
Attachments

DEQ 4

Forwards Field Burning Permit

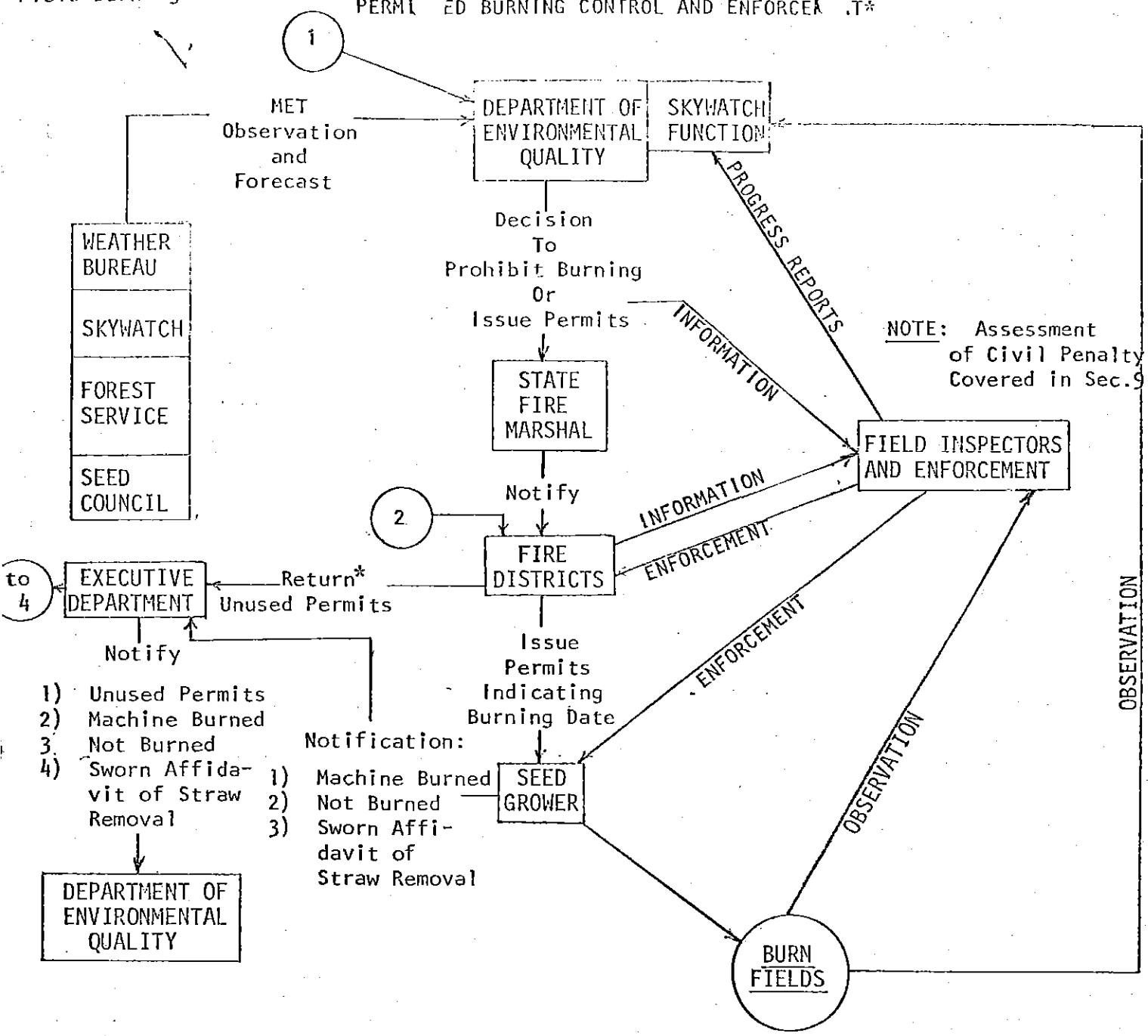
HB 2560
Field Burning

REGISTRATION THROUGH PERMIT ISSUANCE

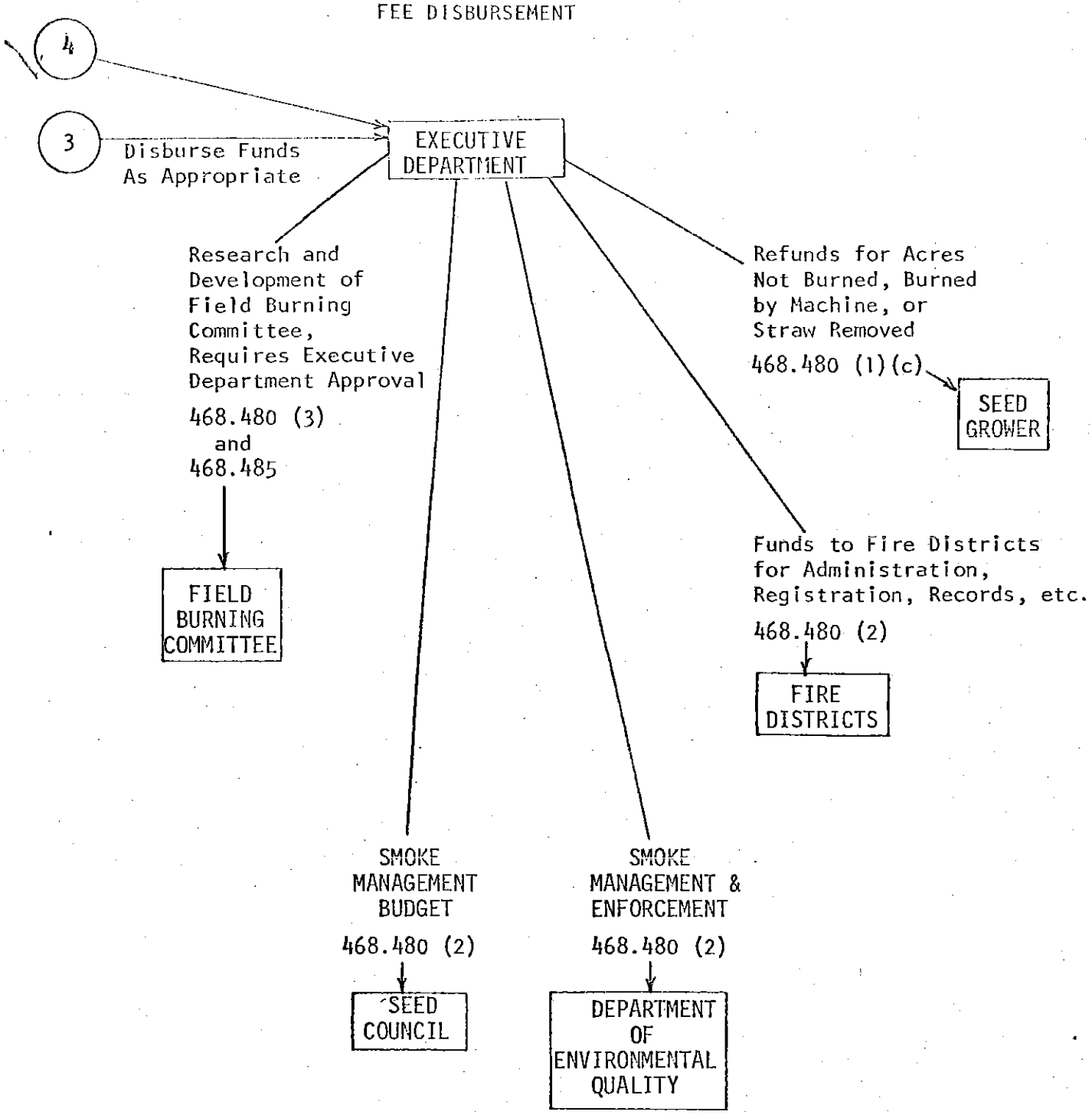


HB 2560
Field Burning

PERMITTED BURNING CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT*



FEE DISBURSEMENT



*Procedures Not Specified in HB 2560

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Kessler R. Cannon

Date: March 3, 1975

From: H. M. Patterson

Subject: HB 2560, pertaining to field burning

The staff has completed a review of the above proposed legislation and has the following comments:

Section 2

Other sections of the Bill include perennial, annual and delete cereal.

If it is intended rule making cover both perennial and annual, Section 2 should include annual, ie. line 9.

This proposal puts DEQ responsible for issuing fire permits for perennial and air contaminant permits. The Department is not staffed to determine fire hazard conditions in areas of the Valley, prior to each days burning.

Section 3 (not effective until 1-1-76, see Section 12)

Subsection (1) gives the DEQ only control authority specifically authorized by this Act.

Subsection (2) gives the DEQ only control authority specifically authorized by this Act.

Control of standards for certified alternative agricultural equipment is limited to the Field Burning Committee (after consultation with the DEQ) as long as the Committee is in existence. Who establishes standards for equipment after that time?

The Department, based on current information, is concerned that a particulate problem could arise if a sufficient number of burners operated at one time under poor ventilation conditions. They believe it should have jurisdiction over burners at that time in the event air quality problems arise.

Section 4 - (Applicable after burner certified by Committee)

Subsection (1) - Does not allow Commission to adopt rules relating to grain crops or other burning.

Does this mean grain crops or other burning are exempted from EQC restrictions?

Subsection (2) - Grain crops were deleted. Does this mean such crops cannot be controlled, or a phased reduced.

The Department also questions the wording in line 18 "for a phased reduction" when by Section 6 of this Act, burning limits are established.

Subsection (3) - The striking of grain crops in line 25 makes it appear Regional Authorities may control burning of grain crops.

Section 5

Subsection (1) - It is concluded that this section continues the smoke management program, ie. classification of days for field burning, issuance of fire permits, etc. because Section 2 is not effective until 1-1-76.

Page 3, line 33. It is understood that this sentence serves no useful purpose as ORS 476.38 and 478.960, which are the fire permit issuing statutes do not define "combustible material".

Vague Burning Regulations Held to Infringe on Fire Amendment Rights (State of Oregon, Appellant, vs. Ervin E. Hayes, Respondent, Court of Appeals, OR. App., 520 P. 2d 465.)

Subsection (2) "Phased reduction" language does not seem applicable in view of statutory phasing in Section 6.

Section 6

Subsection (1) - Limits burning to 150,000 acres, but really leaves decision to the EQC by adding language "except by rule or order of the Commission."

Subsection (2) - Limits burning to 50,000.... Same comment as Subsection (1).

Subsection (3) - Commission by rule or order can determine priority of burning. It appears to the Department that lines 13 and 14 essentially will open up hearings relative to show of "necessity" similar to that being conducted by legislature now.

Subsection (4), line 15, "burned" - should be replaced with 'bpen burned". Line 17 "burning" replaced with "open burning". Same comment for lines 3, 6 and 14.

Subsection (5), line 18, "burned" should be replaced with "open burned". The Department does not have a good definition of "extreme hardship" and/or "irreparable damage". Should not the language be upon finding of a "potential irreparable damage", otherwise if it is irreparable, why burn it?

Line 21 - It should be clarified as to intent, ie. any one field or acreage not more than.... Perhaps if in line 21, first word, "acreage" were changed to land it would be more clear. Beginning on line 20, it would read.....the open burning of specific.....

The Department concludes that if an alternative method is developed and available, this subsection will probably not cause difficulty. If an alternative is not developed, perennial open burning will still be limited by this section.

Subsection (6) - The Department believes that the requirements for issuance of a permit 60 days after receipt of application may be overly restrictive and impractical in that registration occurs in March and fields normally are not burned until early July. This will require a high manpower requirement for a short period of time to issue permits.

It is recommended that if statutory times are established, that a date for filing permit applications be established and an allowance be made for 90 days for permit issuance.

This comment is based upon 50,000 acres being open burned, in units of 50 acres, by 500 growers or permittees, with one permit per grower. It may be that the Department may receive 800 grower permit applications.

For the 1975 Season, the May 1 decision date may be impractical in terms of time constraints.

Section 7 (1)(a).

The comment relative to 60 days issuance of permit in Subsection 6 previously may require a date change.

After January 1, 1976, the Department issues permits for open burning (and for perennial and for fire hazard) yet the language is such that registration continues with fire permit issuing agent. Is it intended that growers intending to open burn register with the fire permit people and also apply for a permit with the Department?

Subsection (1)(b) - The language should be clarified as to legislative intent.

After the effective date of Act:

(1) The fields are registered with Fire Permit Agents
(2) The Executive Department collects fees, and
(3) After 1-1-76 the DEQ issues permits

Subsection (1)(c) - It is concluded that the Executive Department refunds fees, accepts affidavit relative to straw removal. The Department estimate of impact on the Department does include manpower for this.

Subsection (2) - This section could be clarified. In accordance with Subsection (1)(b), the Executive Department will collect fees. This subsection reads as if fire permit agencies were collecting fees.

Section 9

It might be anticipated that additional staff may be needed to handle appeal hearings from civil penalty assessments, if the Department is given authority to levy penalties.

Section 10

After abolishing the Committee, who establishes standards for mobile field burners? The Committee is the only one authorized by this Act.

cc: Ray Underwood
LDB thru RLV

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR) BY SOURCE CATEGORY

LANE COUNTY

TOTAL PARTICULATES

SOURCE CATEGORY	TONS/YEAR	% of TOTAL
A. FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES:		
1. RESIDENTIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	142	.70
2. COMMERCIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,235	6.20
3. INDUSTRIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	6,637	33.10
TOTAL FUEL COMBUSTION	8,015	40.00
B. PROCESS LOSS SOURCES:		
1. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
2. FOOD/AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES	8	
3. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	69	.3
4. MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	265	1.3
5. PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
6. WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	6,797	33.9
7. OTHER INDUSTRIES	51	.3
TOTAL PROCESS LOSS	7,193	35.9
C. TRANSPORTATION SOURCES:		
1. MOTOR VEHICLES	87	.4
2. OFF-HIGHWAY FUEL USE	455	2.3
TOTAL TRANSPORTAION	542	2.7
D. SOLID WASTE SOURCES:		
1. INCINERATION	30	.2
2. OPEN BURNING	431	2.1
3. WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS	508	2.5
TOTAL SOLID WASTE	969	4.8
E. MISCELLANEOUS AREA SOURCES:		
1. FIELD BURNING	585	2.9
2. FOREST FIRES	391	1.9
3. SLASH BURNING	2320	11.6
4. OTHER	37	.2
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	~~1,013~~ 3333	16.6
SUMMARY BY SOURCE CLASS:		
1. AREA SOURCES	~~2,279~~ 4599	22.9
2. POINT SOURCES	15,454	77.1
TOTAL OF ALL SOURCES	~~17,733~~ 20,053	100%

TOTAL

AS OF 01/02/79

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR) BY SOURCE CATEGORY

LANE COUNTY

SULFUR OXIDES

SOURCE CATEGORY	TONS/YEAR	% of TOTAL
A. FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES:		
1. RESIDENTIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,250	29.6
2. COMMERCIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	329	7.8
3. INDUSTRIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,337	31.6
TOTAL FUEL COMBUSTION	2,916	69.0
B. PROCESS LOSS SOURCES:		
1. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
2. FOOD/AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES	0	
3. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
4. MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	0	
5. PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
6. WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	350	8.3
7. OTHER INDUSTRIES	0	
TOTAL PROCESS LOSS	350	8.3
C. TRANSPORTATION SOURCES:		
1. MOTOR VEHICLES	22	.5
2. OFF-HIGHWAY FUEL USE	909	21.5
TOTAL TRANSPORTAION	931	22.0
D. SOLID WASTE SOURCES:		
1. INCINERATION	0	
2. OPEN BURNING	26	.7
3. WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS	1	
TOTAL SOLID WASTE	28	.7
E. MISCELLANEOUS AREA SOURCES:		
1. FIELD BURNING	0	
2. FOREST FIRES	0	
3. SLASH BURNING	0	
4. OTHER	0	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	0	
SUMMARY BY SOURCE CLASS:		
1. AREA SOURCES	3,341	79.0
2. POINT SOURCES	885	20.9
TOTAL OF ALL SOURCES	4227	99.9%

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR) BY SOURCE CATEGORY

LANE COUNTY

CARBON MONOXIDE

SOURCE CATEGORY	TONS/YEAR	% of TOTAL
A. FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES:		
1. RESIDENTIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	14	
2. COMMERCIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	154	.4
3. INDUSTRIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,214	3.0
TOTAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,383	3.4
B. PROCESS LOSS SOURCES:		
1. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	476	1.2
2. FOOD/AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES	0	
3. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	315	.8
4. MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	0	
5. PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
6. WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	186	.5
7. OTHER INDUSTRIES	0	
TOTAL PROCESS LOSS	977	2.4
C. TRANSPORTATION SOURCES:		
1. MOTOR VEHICLES	9,020	22.1
2. OFF-HIGHWAY FUEL USE	2,331	5.7
TOTAL TRANSPORTAION	11,351	27.8
D. SOLID WASTE SOURCES:		
1. INCINERATION	16	
2. OPEN BURNING	2,290	5.6
3. WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS	1,705	4.2
TOTAL SOLID WASTE	4,011	9.8
E. MISCELLANEOUS AREA SOURCES:		
1. FIELD BURNING	3,690	9.0
2. FOREST FIRES	2,780	6.8
3. SLASH BURNING	16,500	40.4
4. OTHER	132	.4
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	~~23,702~~ ~~6,602~~	56.6
SUMMARY BY SOURCE CLASS:	36,767	90.1
1. AREA SOURCES	~~28,267~~	9.9
2. POINT SOURCES	4,058	
TOTAL OF ALL SOURCES	~~40,825~~ ~~24,325~~	100%

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR) BY SOURCE CATEGORY

LANE COUNTY

TOTAL ORGANICS

SOURCE CATEGORY	TONS/YEAR	% of TOTAL
A. FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES:		
1. RESIDENTIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	55	.3
2. COMMERCIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	257	1.6
3. INDUSTRIAL FUEL COMBUSTION	1,814	11.2
TOTAL FUEL COMBUSTION	2,126	13.1
B. PROCESS LOSS SOURCES:		
1. CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	805	5.0
2. FOOD/AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES	0	
3. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	1	
4. MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	0	
5. PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	0	
6. WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	679	4.2
7. OTHER INDUSTRIES	0	
TOTAL PROCESS LOSS	1,486	9.2
C. TRANSPORTATION SOURCES:		
1. MOTOR VEHICLES	1,510	9.3
2. OFF-HIGHWAY FUEL USE	1,215	7.5
TOTAL TRANSPORTAION	2,725	16.8
D. SOLID WASTE SOURCES:		
1. INCINERATION	20	.1
2. OPEN BURNING	808	5.0
3. WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS	108	.7
TOTAL SOLID WASTE	937	5.8
E. MISCELLANEOUS AREA SOURCES:		
1. FIELD BURNING	439	2.7
2. FOREST FIRES	521	3.2
3. SLASH BURNING	3090	19.0
4. OTHER	4,926	30.3
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	~~8,976~~ 5,886	55.2
SUMMARY BY SOURCE CLASS:		
1. AREA SOURCES	12,683 ~~9,593~~	78.0
2. POINT SOURCES	3,568	22.0
TOTAL OF ALL SOURCES	~~76,257~~ ~~13,161~~	100%

AS OF 8/27/71

A-ENGROSSED

Senate Bill 311

Ordered by the Senate March 31
(Including Amendments by Senate March 31)

Sponsored by Senators GROENER, THORNE, POWELL, Representatives BYERS, BUNN, GROENER, JONES, LINDQUIST, WALDEN

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

[*Includes as permissible use of funds by Oregon Field Burning Committee methods of straw utilization and disposal. Eliminates fixed dates for ending various types of open field burning. Requires Environmental Quality Commission to adopt rule for emergency burning of fields when insect or disease epidemic certified by Dean of Agriculture School at Oregon State University. Adds as advisory members of committee two Senators and two Representatives. Specifically subjects committee members to public ethics law. Increases acreage burning fee to $1.75 per acre. Allows use of up to 50 cents per acre for smoke management. Requires Executive Department to pay over to committee amount equal to $1 per acre for acreage on which fee paid by grower. Appropriates $450,000 from General Fund to Executive Department to pay biennial costs. Authorizes committee to seek, obtain and assign patent rights on equipment developed by committee.*]

Requires field burning, instead of being banned after January 1, 1975, to be phased down to 35 percent of acreage burned in 1974 by 1978. Permits Governor to allow exceptions in case of extreme hardship or other specified conditions.

Requires Environmental Quality Commission, in making rules governing field burning, to consult with certain other agencies.

Requires person seeking permit for field burning to submit statement that acreage to be burned will be planted to seed crops other than cereal grains which require burning. Permits contrary planting in case of crop failure.

Creates Oregon Field Sanitation Committee to replace present field burning committee. Prescribes membership and duties of committee. Authorizes committee to assist persons wishing to use alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization by assisting in purchase and lease at low cost.

Continued on page 2

NOTE: Matter in **bold face** in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with **SECTION.**

Continued from page 1

Creates Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation. Prescribes membership and duties.

Increases burning fee to $2 per acre in 1976, $3 per acre in 1977 and $4 per acre in 1978 and thereafter. Establishes special fee of $1 per acre in 1975 and 1976 for acreage sanitized by any means. Establishes smoke management fee to be prescribed by committee not to exceed 50 cents per acre burned. Requires registration of number of acres burned. Prescribes late registration fee.

Provides civil penalties.

Makes related changes.

Declares emergency.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to field burning; creating new provisions; amending ORS 468.140, 468.455, 468.460, 468.465, 468.470, 468.475, 468.480 and 468.485; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. ORS 468.455 is amended to read:

468.455. In a concerted effort by agricultural interests and the public to overcome problems of air pollution, it is the purpose of ORS 468.455 to 468.485, 476.380 and 478.960 to [*phase out open field burning in the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460 when a feasible alternative method of field sanitation becomes available, to fix a specified date for termination of open field burning and, further, to encourage stabilized acreage until feasible alternative methods of field sanitation become available*] **provide incentives for development of alternatives to open field burning, to phase out open field burning as feasible alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal become available, and to reduce open-burned acreage each year in the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460.**

Section 2. ORS 468.460 is amended to read:

468.460. After [*an*] alternative **methods** [*method*] of field sanitation [*is*] **and straw utilization and disposal are** certified under ORS 468.470, and become [*s*] available as provided in subsection [*(2)*] (4) of ORS 468.470:

(1) In such areas of the state and for such periods of time as it considers necessary to carry out the policy of ORS 468.280, the commission by rule may prohibit, restrict or limit classes, types and extent and amount of burning for perennial grass seed crops, annual grass seed crops, grain crops and other burning.

(2) In addition to but not in lieu of **the provisions of ORS 468.475 and of** any other rule adopted under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall adopt rules for Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn, Benton and Lane Counties, which provide for a **more rapid** phased reduction by certain permit areas, depending on particular local air quality conditions **and soil characteristics**, of the extent, type or amount of open field burning or perennial grass seed crops, annual grass seed crops

and grain crops after [*an*] alternative [*method is*] **methods are certified** under ORS 468.470.

(3) In promulgating rules pursuant to subsections (1)and (2) of this section, the commission shall consult with the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization Commission, the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, the Oregon State University Extension Service and other interested agencies.

[*(3)*] **(4)** No regional air quality control authority shall have authority to regulate burning of perennial grass seed crops, annual grass seed crops and grain crops.

Section 3. ORS 468.465 is amended to read:

468.465. **(1)** Permits under ORS 476.380 and 478.960 for open field burning of cereal grain crops shall be issued in the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460 only if the person seeking the permit submits to the issuing authority a signed statement under oath or affirmation that the acreage to be burned will be planted to **seed crops other than cereal grains which require flame sanitation for proper cultivation.** [*fall legumes or perennial grasses. However, no open field burning of cereal crops shall be permitted in the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460 after January 1, 1975.*]

(2) The department shall inspect cereal grain crop acreage burned pursuant to subsection (1) of this section after planting in the following spring to determine compliance with subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any person planting contrary to the restrictions of subsection (1) of this section shall be assessed by the department a civil penalty of $25 for each acre planted contrary to the restrictions. Any fines collected by the department pursuant to this subsectioin shall be used by the department for a smoke management program in cooperation with the Oregon Seed Council and for administration of this section.

(4) Any person planting seed crops after burning cereal grain crops pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may apply to the department for permission to plant contrary to the restrictions of subsection (1) of this section if the seed crop fails to grow. The department may allow planting contrary to the restrictions of subsection (1) of this section if the crop

failure occurred by reasons other than the negligence or intentional act of the person planting the crop or one under his control.

Section 4. ORS 468.470 is amended to read:

468.470. [*(1) Except as provided in ORS 468.475, open field burning of perennial grass seed crops and annual grass seed crops shall be subject to regulation under ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960 only until a committee described in subsection (3) of this section certifies the availability of a successful, feasible alternative to open field burning in sufficient quantity to sanitize grass fields. For the purposes of ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960, annual grass seed crops, perennial grass seed crops and grain or grass stubble shall be considered to be combustible material.*]

[*(2) As such alternative methods become available in quantity sufficient to allow phased reduction in burning, the commission may begin to phase out in proportion to such availability the burning described in ORS 468.460.*]

[*(3) The committee shall consist of two members representing agriculture appointed by the Director of Agriculture from a list of five nominees submitted by the Oregon Seed Council, two members representing the public appointed by the director of the department and a fifth member appointed by the Governor. Members shall be persons knowledgeable concerning agricultural practices and air quality control practices which are the subject of ORS 468.455 to 468.485.*]

[*(4) In addition to its other duties under this section, the committee shall monitor the programs for development of feasible alternative methods of field sanitation, shall make recommendations for the research and development of such methods to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means during the legislative session or to the Emergency Board during interim periods and, after consultation with the department, shall establish standards under which certified alternatives are to operate as long as the committee is in existence.*

[*(5) In exercising its duties under subsections (1) and (4) of this section, the committee shall certify alternatives and establish standards only after public hearing at which interested persons are afforded an opportunity to be heard and for which notice is given in a manner reasonably*

calculated to notify interested persons of the time, place and subject of the hearing.]

(1) The Oregon Field Sanitation Committee is established and for the purposes of this 1975 Act shall be referred to as the "committee." The committee shall consist of two members representing agriculture appointed by the Director of Agriculture from a list of five nominees submitted by the Oregon Seed Council, two members representing the public appointed by the director of the department and a fifth member appointed by the Governor. Members shall be persons knowledgeable concerning agricultural practices and air quality control practices which are the subject of ORS 468.455 to 468.485.

(2) The committee shall assume the duties and responsibilities formerly held by the field burning committtee established pursuant to section 4, chapter 563, Oregon Laws 1971 (regular session). Members of the field burning committee shall be the members of the field sanitation committee until their terms expire pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The term of office of each member of the committee is four years, but a member may be removed for cause. By lot, the committee shall select three of its members whose terms expire on December 31, 1976. The remaining members' terms shall expire on December 31, 1978.

(4) The committee shall:

(a) Monitor and conduct programs for development of feasible alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal;

(b) Make recommendations for research and development of alternative methods to the Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation created by section 7 of this 1975 Act;

(c) After consulting with the department and the Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation, certify alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal and establish agricultural standards under which certified alternatives are to operate;

(d) Report to the Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation four times each year on progress made in discovering and utilizing alternatives to open field burning;

(e) Distribute all data engendered by the committee for public use;

(f) As soon as alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal are certified, provide assistance to persons wishing to obtain the use of such methods and, in so doing, assist in purchasing, purchase and lease to users at low cost, or otherwise subsidize and promote extensive use of certified methods; and

(g) Receive and disburse funds, including but not limited to, acreage burning receipts, voluntary contributions from within and outside this state, grants and gifts.

(5) The committee may:

(a) Enter into contracts with public and private agencies to carry out the purposes of smoke management and development and demonstration of alternatives to agricultural open field burning;

(b) Apply for and obtain patents in the name of the State of Oregon and assign such rights therein as the committee considers appropriate; and

(c) Employ such personnel as is required to carry out the duties assigned to it.

SECTION 5. Sections 6 to 11 and 16 of this Act are added to and made a part of ORS 468.455 to 468.485.

SECTION 6. In exercising its duties under subsection (4) of ORS 468.470, the committee shall certify alternatives and establish agricultural standards only after public hearing at which interested persons are afforded an opportunity to be heard and for which notice is given in a manner reasonably calculated to notify interested persons of the time, place and subject of the hearing. A majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum for certifying alternatives and establishing standards.

SECTION 7. (1) The Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation is established as a joint committee of the Legislative Assembly. The task force shall select an executive secretary who shall serve at the pleasure of the task force and under its direction.

(2) The task force shall consist of three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and two members of the Senate appointed by the President.

(3) The task force has a continuing existence and may meet, act, and

conduct its business during sessions of the Legislative Assembly or any recess thereof, and in the interim period between sessions.

(4) The term of a member shall expire upon the convening of the Legislative Assembly in regular session next following the commencement of the member's term. When a vacancy occurs in the membership of the task force in the interim between sessions, until such vacancy is filled, the membership of the task force shall be deemed not to include the vacant position for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present and a quorum is the majority of the remaining members.

(5) Members of the task force shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred or paid in the performance of their duties as members of the task force committee, such reimbursement to be made from funds appropriated for such purposes, after submission of approved voucher claims.

(6) The task force shall select a chairman. The chairman may, in addition to his other authorized duties, approve voucher claims.

(7) Action of the task force shall be taken only upon the affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the task force committee.

SECTION 8. The Joint Legislative Task Force on Field Sanitation shall:

(1) Advise the Oregon Field Sanitation Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to certification of alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal;

(2) Review the activity and progress of the Oregon Field Sanitation Committee in fulfilling the goals set for it by this 1975 Act; and

(3) Study and make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly on matters related to field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal.

SECTION 9. The commission shall establish emission standards for certified alternative methods to open field burning.

SECTION 10. The department, in coordinating efforts under this 1975 Act, shall:

(1) Enforce all field burning rules adopted by the commission and all related statutes;

(2) Monitor and prevent unlawful field burning; and

(3) Aid fire districts in carrying out their responsibilities for administering field sanitation programs.

SECTION 11. For the purposes of ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960, "combustible material" means annual grass seed crops, perennial grass seed crops and grain or grass stubble.

Section 12. ORS 468.475 is amended to read:

468.475. [*After January 1, 1975, no person shall open-burn or cause to be open-burned in the counties specified in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460, perenniel grass seed crops used for grass seed production or annual grass seed crops used for grass seed production.*]

(1) The total acreage allowed to be open burned in the counties specified in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460 pursuant to permits issued under ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960 shall be reduced each year according to the following schedule:

(a) In 1975, no more than 80 percent of the total acreage burned in 1974 may be burned;

(b) In 1976, no more than 65 percent of the total acreage burned in 1974 may be burned;

(c) In 1977, no more than 50 percent of the total acreage burned in 1974 may be burned; and

(d) In 1978 and each year thereafter, no more than 35 percent of the total acreage burned in 1974 may be burned.

(2) The committee shall allocate burnable acreage in the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460 after consultation with the department. Priority shall be given to use of available alternatives to open field burning in Lane County and priority areas in the other counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460.

(3) The Governor, upon a finding of extreme hardship, disease outbreak, insect infestation or irreparable damage to the land, may by order permit open burning of more acreage than allowed by subsection (1) of this section. Upon a finding of extreme danger to public health or safety, the Governor may order temporary cessation of all open field burning in any area of the counties listed in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460.

Section 13. ORS 468.480 is amended to read:

468.480. (1) (a) Until [*and*] alternative [*method is*] methods are certified under ORS 468.470 [*, or until January 1, 1975, whichever occurs first,*] the county court, board of county commissioners or the fire chief or his designated representative shall collect a fee, except as provided in paragraph [*(b)*] **(d)** of this subsection, prior to issuing any permit for the open burning of perennial or annual grass seed crops, or grain crops under ORS 476.380 or 478.960. The amount of the fee shall be determined by the committee established pursuant to ORS 468.470 and shall not exceed $1 per acre of crop burned **in 1975, $2 per acre in 1976, $3 per acre in 1977, and $4 per acre in 1978 and thereafter**.

(b) The collecting officer shall also collect a special fee in 1975 and 1976 of $1 per acre sanitized by any means in 1975 and 1976 prior to issuing a permit under ORS 476.380 or 478.960. The special fee shall be deposited in a separate fund to be used by the committee for administration and research and development of straw utilization and disposal methods.

(c) In addition to the fees required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, any person who applies for a permit to sanitize a field using any means where stubble is burned shall pay a smoke management fee. The amount of the fee shall be determined by the committee established pursuant to ORS 468.470 and shall not exceed 50 cents per acre burned. The smoke management fee shall be deposited in a separate fund to be used for a smoke management program which shall be conducted by the Oregon Seed Council in cooperation with the department.

[*(b)*] **(d)** The fee required by paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not be collected where efficient burning of stubble is accomplished with equipment using auxiliary fuel or a mobile field sanitizer which equipment or sanitizer has been approved by the committee and the department for field sanitizing purposes.

(2) The collecting officer shall retain such portion of the acreage fees received pursuant to **paragraph (a) of** subsection (1) of this section as is sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, in consultation with the collecting officers, to cover the cost of and to be used solely for the purpose of administering a program of registration of fields to be burned, collection

of fees, issuance of permits, keeping of records and other matters directly related to agricultural open field burning. [*Ten cents of the acreage fee shall be deposited in a separate fund to be used for a smoke management program which shall be conducted by the Oregon Seed Council in cooperation with the department.*]

(3) The collecting officer shall cause the balance of acreage fees received pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section to be credited to the account of the committee established under ORS 468.470 for **research and development of field sanitation methods and committee administraion** [*use as provided in ORS 468.485*].

(4) Nothing in this section relieves any person from the requirements of obtaining a burning permit in accordance with ORS 476.380 and 478.960.

(5) Thirty days after the effective date of this 1975 Act, and on or before April 1 of each year thereafter, any person requiring a permit pursuant to ORS 476.380 and 478.960 shall register with the collecting agency the number of acres to be burned during the year and shall pay to the collecting agency one-half of the fees required by paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section. The balance of fees due shall be paid no later than July 1 of each year. Any person registering after the dates set forth in this subsection shall pay an additional fee of $1 per acre registered if the late registration is due to the fault of the late registrant or one under his control. Late registration must be approved by the committee. The committee may refund any fees paid for acreage for which a fee is not required or which is certified by the collecting agency as not sanitized by any method.

Section 14. ORS 468.485 is amended to read:

468.485. **(1) To the extent funds are available, there shall be paid by the Executive Department to the committee established under ORS 468.470 an amount equal to $1 per acre of the amount collected under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 468.480 to be used by the committee for the purposes set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of ORS 468.470. Payments by the Executive Department under this subsection shall be made quarterly. Payments shall equal $1 per acre for each acre for which payment was received under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 468.480 during the**

preceding quarter. The first quarterly payment shall be made October 1, 1975.

(2) All moneys [*from acreage fees*] **collected under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 468.480** and under [*section 2, chapter 578, Oregon Laws 1973,*] **subsection (1) of this section** received by the committee established pursuant to ORS 468.470 shall be segregated from other funds and used solely for [*smoke management and*] development and demonstration of alternatives to agricultural open field burning. [*The committee may enter into contracts with public and private agencies to carry out the purposes of this section. The committee shall give first priority to the development of and demonstration of the feasibility of a mobile field incinerator.*]

Section 15. ORS 468.140 is amended to read:

468.140. (1) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any of the following shall incur a civil penalty for each day of violation in the amount prescribed by the schedule adopted under ORS 468.130:

(a) The terms of conditions of any permit required or authorized by law and issued by the department or a regional air quality control authority.

(b) Any provision of ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.315 to 454.355, 454.405 to 454.425, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.745 and this chapter.

(c) Any rule or standard or order of the commission adopted or issued pursuant to ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.315 to 454.355, 454.405 to 454.425, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.745 and this chapter.

(d) Any rule or standard or order of a regional authority adopted or issued under authority of subsection (1) of ORS 468.535.

(2) Each day of violation under subsection (1) of this section constitutes a separate offense.

(3) (a) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who intentionally or negligently causes or permits the discharge of oil into the waters of the state shall incur a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of $20,000 for each violation.

(b) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates the terms or conditions of a permit authorizing waste discharge into the waters of the state or violates any law, rule, order or standard in ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.315 to 454.355, 454.405 to 454.425, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.745 and this chapter relating to water pollution shall incur a civil penalty not to exceed the amount of $10,000 for each day of violation.

(4) Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to violations of motor vehicle emission standards.

(5) Notwithstanding the limits of subsection (1) of ORS 468.130 and in addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who intentionally or negligently causes or permits open field burning contrary to the provisions of ORS 468.450, 468.455 to 468.485, 476.380 and 478.960 shall be assessed by the department a civil penalty of at least $20 but not more than $40 for each acre so burned. Any fines collected by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the department for a smoke management program in cooperation with the Oregon Seed Council and the administration of this subsection.

SECTION 16. After alternative methods for field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal are certified by the committee, "pollution control facility" as defined in ORS 468.155 shall include the certified alternative methods of field sanitation and straw utilization and disposal and persons purchasing and utilizing such methods shall be eligible for the benefits allowed by ORS 468.155 to 468.190.

SECTION 17. This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act takes effect on its passage.

House Bill 2560

By order of the Speaker (at the request of the Governor)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Revises laws relating to open field burning to transfer after January 1, 1976, the permit issuing function to Department of Environmental Quality. Requires fires set for weed abatement to be set by public agencies rather than under authority thereof. Limits field burning authorizations to grass seed crops rather than grass and grain crops. Requires appointment of legislators as advisory members of field burning committee. Imposes acreage limitation. Limits field burning to once in any two-year period for specific acreage. Authorizes Environmental Quality Commission to allow certain burning during 1975 and 1976. After 1976 prohibits burning except in hardship cases. Requires grower to register acreage intended for burning. Increases acreage burning fees each year to 1977. Authorizes refunds where acreage not burned or where equipment used or where straw removed prior to burning. Revises financial administration of committee. Authorizes civil penalty. Continues committee until January 1977.

Declares emergency.

Special Committee on Field Burning

NOTE: Matter in bold face in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted; complete new sections begin with SECTION.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to field burning; creating new provisions; amending section 14, chapter 563, Oregon Laws 1971, ORS 468.290, 468.460, 468.470, 468.475, 468.480 and 468.485; appropriating money; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS 468.455 to 468.485.

SECTION 2. On and after January 1, 1976, permits for open burning of perennial grass seed crops shall be issued only by the Department of Environmental Quality which shall require such permits pursuant to ORS 468.310 and subject to the fee prescribed in ORS 468.480. The permit described in this section is in lieu of and not in addition to the permit required under ORS 476.380 or 478.960.

Section 3. ORS 468.290 is amended to read:

468.290. Except as provided in this section and in ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960, the air pollution laws contained in ORS 448.305, 454.010 to 454.040, 454.205 to 454.255, 454.315 to 454.355, 454.405 to 454.425, 454.505 to 454.535, 454.605 to 454.745 and this chapter do not apply to:

(1) Agricultural operations and the growing or harvesting of crops and the raising of fowls or animals, except field burning which shall be subject to regulation [*under this section, ORS 468.455 to 468.485, 476.380, 476.990, 478.960 and 478.990*] **pursuant to this 1975 Act;**

(2) Use of equipment in agricultural operations in the growth of crops or the raising of fowls or animals, except field burning which shall be subject to regulation [*under this section, ORS 468.455 to 468.485, 476.380, 476.990, 478.960 and 478.990*] **pursuant to this 1975 Act;**

(3) Barbecue equipment used in connection with any residence;

(4) Agricultural land clearing operations or land grading;

(5) Heating equipment in or used in connection with residences used exclusively as dwellings for not more than four families;

(6) Fires set [*or permitted*] by any public agency when such fire is set [*or permitted*] *in* the performance of its official duty for the purpose of weed abatement, prevention or elimination of a fire hazard, or instruction

of employes in the methods of fire fighting, which in the opinoin of the agency is necessary; or

(7) Fires set pursuant to permit for the purpose of instruction of employes of private industrial concerns in methods of fire fighting, or for civil defense instruction.

Section 4. ORS 468.460 is amended to read:

468.460. After an alternative method of field sanitation is certified under ORS 468.470, and becomes available as provided in subsection (2) of ORS 468.470:

(1) In such areas of the state and for such periods of time as it considers necessary to carry out the policy of ORS 468.280, the commission by rule may prohibit, restrict or limit classes, types and extent and amount of burning for perennial grass seed crops [,] or annual grass seed crops [, *grain crops and other burning*] .

(2) In addition to but not in lieu of any other rule adopted under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall adopt rules for Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn, Benton and Lane Counties, which provide for a phased reduction by certain permit areas, depending on particular local air quality conditions, of the extent, type or amount of open field burning of perennial grass seed crops [,] or annual grass seed crops [*and grain crops*] after an alternnative method is certified under ORS 468.470.

(3) No regional air quality control authority shall have authority to regulate burning of perennial grass seed crops [,] or annual grass seed crops [*and grain crops*].

Section 5. ORS 468.470 is amended to read:

468.470. (1) Except as provided in ORS 468.475, open field burning of perennial grass seed crops and annual grass seed crops shall be subject to regulation under ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960 only until a committee described in subsection (3) of this section certifies the availability of a successful, feasible alternative to open field burning in sufficient quantity to sanitize grass fields or except as provided in section 2 of this 1975 Act. For the purposes of ORS 468.450, 476.380 and 478.960, annual grass seed

crops, perennial grass seed crops and grain or grass stubble shall be considered to be combustible material.

(2) As such alternative methods become available in quantity sufficient to allow phased reduction in burning, the commission may begin to phase out in proportion to such availability the burning described in ORS 468.460.

(3) The committee shall consist of two members representing agriculture appointed by the Director of Agriculture from a list of five nominees submitted by the Oregon Seed Council, two members representing the public appointed by the director of the department and a fifth member appointed by the Governor. Members shall be persons knowledgeable concerning agricultural practices and air quality control practices which are the subject of ORS 468.455 to 468.485. **The President of the Senate shall appoint two Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two Representatives to serve as advisory members without vote.**

(4) In addition to its other duties under this section, the committee shall monitor the programs for development of feasible alternative methods of field sanitation, shall make recommendations for the research and development of such methods to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means during the legislative session or to the Emergency Board during interim periods and, after consultation with the department, shall establish standards under which certified alternatives are to operate as long as the committee is in existence.

(5) In exercising its duties under subsections (1) and (4) of this section, the committee shall certify alternatives and establish standards only after public hearing at which interested persons are afforded an opportunity to be heard and for which notice is given in a manner reasonably calculated to notify interested persons of the time, place and subject of the hearing.

Section 6. ORS 468.475 is amended to read:

468.475. [*After January 1, 1975,*] No person shall open-burn or cause to be open-burned in the counties specified in subsection (2) of ORS 468.460, perennial grass seed crops used for grass seed production or annual

grass seed crops used for grass seed production [.], except as authorized in the following manner:

(1) During 1975, no more than 150,000 acres may be burned pursuant to permits issued pursuant to ORS 468.450, 468.480, 476.380 and 478.960, except by rule or order of the commission.

(2) During 1976, no more than 50,000 acres may be burned pursuant to permits issued under ORS 468.310, except by rule or order of the commission.

(3) In the event of the registration of more than 150,000 acres for open burning during 1975, or more than 50,000 acres for open burning in 1976, the commission may by rule or order allocate permits to acreage based upon the date of registration, proportional share, or any reasonable classification; or may upon a showing of necessity increase the maximum acres as specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section permitted to be burned.

(4) After January 1, 1977, no acres may be burned, except by rule or order of the commission; but in no event may the commission permit the burning of more than 50,000 acres in any one year; and

(5) After January 1, 1978, no acres may be burned by rule of the commission. The commission, upon a finding of extreme hardship, and irreparable damage to the land, may by order permit the open burning of specific acreage, but not more than once in any two-year period.

(6) The commission shall act on any application for a permit under this section within 60 days of receipt. Such other decisions as may be required under this section must be made by the commission on or before May 1.

Section 7. ORS 468.480 is amended to read:

468.480. (1) (a) On or before March 1 of each year, the grower of a grass seed crop shall register with the county court or board of county commissioners or the fire chief or his designated representative the number of acres to be burned in the remainder of the year. Copies of the registration form shall be forwarded to the department. The required registration must be made before a permit shall be issued under this section or ORS 476.380 or 478.960 or, after January 1, 1976, under section 2 of this 1975 Act.

[*(a)*] (b) [*Until an alternative method is certified under ORS 468.470, or until January 1, 1975, whichever occurs first,*] The county court, board of county commissioners or the fire chief or his designated representative or, after the effective date of this 1975 Act, the Executive Department shall collect a fee, except as provided in paragraph [*(b)*] (c) of this subsection, prior to issuing any permit for the open burning of perennial or annual grass seed crops [*, or grain crops*] under ORS 476.380 or 478.960 or after January 1, 1976, under section 2 of this Act. The amount of the fee shall be [*determined by the committee established pursuant to ORS 468.470 and shall not exceed $1*] $4 in 1975, $6 in 1976 and $12 in 1977 or any year thereafter per acre of crop burned.

[*(b)*] (c) The fee required by paragraph [*(a)*] (b) of this subsection [*shall not be collected*] shall be refunded for any acreage where efficient burning of stubble is accomplished with equipment using auxiliary fuel or a mobile field sanitizer which equipment or sanitizer has been approved by the committee and the department for field sanitizing purposes or for any acreage not burned. Fifty percent of the fee shall be refunded upon sworn affidavit of the grower that the straw was removed from the acreage prior to burning.

(2) The collecting officer shall retain such portion of the acreage fees received pursuant to subsection (1) of this section as is sufficient, in the judgment of the [*committee*] Executive Department, in consultation with the collecting officers, to cover the cost of and to be used solely for the purpose of administering a program of registration of [*fields*] acreage to be burned, collection of fees, issuance of permits, keeping of records and other matters directly related to agricultural open field burning. [*Ten*] Fifty cents of the acreage fee shall be deposited in a separate fund to be used for a smoke management program which shall be conducted by the department in cooperation with the Oregon Seed Council [*in cooperation with the department*] and other affected agencies.

(3) The collecting officer shall cause the balance of acreage fees received pursuant to subsection (1) of this section to be deposited in the State Treasury to be credited to the account of the committee established under ORS 468.470 for use as provided in ORS 468.465.

(4) Nothing in this section relieves any person from the requirements of obtaining a burning permit in accordance with ORS 476.380, [*and*] 478.960 or section 2 of this 1975 Act.

Section 8. ORS 468.485 is amended to read:

468.485. All moneys from acreage fees and under section 2, chapter 578, Oregon Laws 1973, received by the committee established pursuant to ORS 468.470 shall after refunds authorized by paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of ORS 468.480 are made be segregated from other funds and used solely for smoke management and development and demonstration of alternatives to agricultural open field burning. Subject to approval of the Executive Department, the committee may enter into contracts with public and private agencies to carry out the purposes of this section. The committee shall give first priority to the development of and demonstration of the feasibility of a mobile field incinerator.

SECTION 9. (1) Any person who violates the requirements of any permit required for open field burning shall be subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed $——— for each day of violation.

(2) Any civil penalty authorized by subsection (1) of this section shall be imposed and may be collected in the manner set forth in ORS 468.135.

Section 10. Section 14, chapter 563, Oregon Laws 1971 (regular session), as amended by section 1, chapter 578, Oregon Laws 1973, is amended to read:

Sec. 14. The committee established under ORS 449.937 is abolished [*July 1, 1975*] **January 1, 1977**, or when it makes the certification described in subsection (1) of ORS 449.937, whichever occurs first.

SECTION 11. The amendment to ORS 468.290 by section 3 of this Act is operative January 1, 1976.

SECTION 12. This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act takes effect on its passage.

LEE JOHNSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SALEM, OREGON 97310

TELEPHONE: (503) 378-4400

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
APR 17 1975
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 11, 1975

Mr. B. A. McPhillips, Chairman
Environmental Quality Commission
P.O. Box 571
McMinnville, Oregon 97128

Dear Mr. McPhillips

It has come to my attention that a member of the Environmental Quality Commission recently undertook settlement negotiations on behalf of the Commission with a lawyer representing a private party to an administrative proceeding pending before the Commission. This was done without the benefit of prior legal advice to the Commission by Mr. Underwood. I suggest that this is a very poor and risky practice and should not be continued.

I am aware that the Commission, in an economy effort, discontinued the practice of having its legal counsel attend its meetings, and, therefore, its legal counsel was not present at the Commission meeting being held at the time of such settlement negotiations. Nonetheless, I believe that the prior advice of legal counsel could and should have been sought by the Commission. A member of the Commission, even if a lawyer, is not, under Oregon law, to provide legal advice or legal services to the Commission.

Furthermore, in this particular proceeding, the counsel for the private party was aware that prior to that time the Department of Environmental Quality was being represented by an Assistant Attorney General. The private lawyer thus is placed in a difficult ethical situation by having a member of the Commission contact him rather than being contacted through regular counsel. The Canons of Ethics specifically provides that it is unethical for a lwayer to communicate directly with a party to the proceedings if he is aware that the party is being represented by counsel. Canon 7, Disciplinary Rule DR 7-104.

I think this problem would have been avoided if the regular counsel to the Commission was in attendance at the meeting. As I have stated many times, this office has always regarded your

Commission as one of our most important clients because of the vital policy matters with which you are concerned and the delicate legal questions which often arise. I recognize that the Commission faces a difficult budget problem but we do think that it may be an unwise economic measure to cease the practice of having counsel at your Commission meetings. In view of the temporary nature of this economic problem, we are willing to set a maximum charge of five hours of legal counsel time for each Commission meeting as a means of alleviating your budget problem.

I would hope that the Commission would be in a position to reconsider its previous decision regarding attendance of counsel at your meetings. In any event, I hope we can avoid the specific problem mentioned herein.

If you have any questions, please advise.

Sincerely

LEE JOHNSON
Attorney General

cj

RONALD M. SOMERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
106 E. FOURTH STREET
THE DALLES, OREGON
97058

JOHN E. UFFELMAN
ASSOCIATE

P. O. BOX 618
PHONE 296-2181

April 22, 1975

Mr. B. A. McPhillips
P. O. Box 571
McMinnville, Oregon 97128

Dear Barney:

The other day is a sterling example of why Senate Bill 93 should be passed. As you know I have never attempted to substitute my judgment for that of counsel to the Commission and it has been my opinion for some time, both publicly and privately that the Department of Environmental Quality is entitled to be represented by adequate trial counsel independent of the Attorney General's office. Zidell Explorations is a minor example of the problems we can run into. As we all know, that is a case in which as a result of the oil spill, generated by the Princeton partially sinking, the Department was assessed a civil penalty of $20,000, the maximum that could be assessed when the company had spent somewhere between $250,000 and $500,000 cleaning up the oil spill.

In reviewing the transcript, there were some problems in the case. It also appears, according to what Kess tells us that the Department spent over $4,000 in attorney fees to the Attorney General's office and what Lee Johnson complains of is that we should rely on the Attorney General's office opinion in advising what the outcome of the case should be when in fact they are one of the attorneys representing the Respondent in the appeal, to-wit, the Department.

You will well remember what happened that morning at breakfast which breakfast time was published. It was indicated to the Director that prior to the time this matter came on regularly for hearing that the case should be settled. The Director contacted our two attorneys and their advice to the Director was "have the staff prepare the Order and after the decision is rendered we will negotiate an appeal". That is deliberate countermanding of the

Department's recommendations to settle a costly lawsuit. That is a deliberate infusion of the Attorney General's opinion, in fact if Mr. Johnson had treated my lawsuit which I am sure he has, he would realize it is a common practice in the State of Oregon for a Judge to advise the parties that a case is to be settled which is exactly what occured in this case and the records so indicate.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Underwood who has appeared at our meetings and is one of the most ethical attorneys I have experienced, but Mr. Underwood wasn't handling this case and Mr. Underwood did not handle the trial of the lawsuit in Lincoln County, which in my opinion, suffered greatly in tactical supervision.

It is my recommendation that we all recommend to the Senate and the House Judiciary the immediate passage of Senate Bill 93 and avoid any further recriminations from Mr. Johnson's policy decisions at the Commission affairs.

Very truly yours,

Ronald M. Somers

RMS:mz

cc: Kess Cannon
Kenneth Spies
Morris Crothers
Jacklyn Hallock
Grace Phinney

cc: Senate Judiciary Committee

cc: House Judiciary Committee

cc: Lee Johnson

DAVIES, BIGGS, STRAYER, STOEL AND BOLEY
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IRVING W. POTTER
ROBERT A. STOUT
THOMAS G. P. GUILBERT

April 22, 1975

Mr. Barney A. McPhillips
P.O. Box 571
McMinnville, Oregon 97128

Dear Barney:

This Friday, April 25, the Environmental Quality Commission will decide whether or not to schedule a hearing on the petition of our client, Portland Chain Manufacturing Company, for a declaratory ruling on the applicability of the Department of Environmental Quality's noise regulations. Your decision is scheduled as agenda item no. K for the meeting in Corvallis. I respectfully request that I be given an opportunity to be heard by the Commission prior to your making a decision on this matter, and further request that the matter be taken up as soon after 11:00 a.m. as is practicable. If you foresee any difficulties in granting my request, I should appreciate your notifying me by telephone. I may be reached during business hours at 224-3380.

I look forward to seeing you again at Corvallis.

Very truly yours,

Tom

Thomas Guilbert

TG:jg
cc: Dr. Morris K. Crothers
Dr. Grace S. Phinney
Mrs. Jacklyn L. Hallock
Ronald M. Sommers, Esq.
Mr. Kessler R. Cannon

HOME ADDRESS
WILLIAM McCOY
6650 N. AMHERST STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97203

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

COMMITTEES
MEMBER:
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS
TRANSPORTATION
WAYS AND MEANS

OREGON STATE SENATE

SALEM, OREGON
97310

April 9, 1975

Mr. Kessler R. Cannon, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Kess:

Last weekend in Portland, I met with several constituents who expressed great concern about the future livability of North Portland with a refinery at Rivergate. A major problem appears to be that there has been no continuing form of overall refinery siting discussion.

I think it would be appropriate if the DEQ and the EQC rescinded the air discharge permit pending a round of information or background meetings in the community on what the effects of a refinery will be and then an integrated hearing on both direct and indirect air and water discharge impacts. This would be in lieu of an environmental impact statement such as federal agencies require. Regarding oil spills, I have not seen any details, but reading of experiences elsewhere bothers me. The applicant should provide reasonable detail to assure that all precautions will be taken.

I am all for the construction jobs a refinery would bring us, but in the long run, the job benefit (50-100 new employees) might not balance the problems a refinery can bring.

Please comment on the feasibility of this idea and discuss it with EQC members. If there is applicant data I am not aware of or other controlling factors, please let me know.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM McCOY
Senator

WM/lf
cc: Governor Straub
Senator Ted Hallock
Ronald M. Somers
Jackie Hallock
Morris Crothers, M.D.
Grace Finney
Barney McPhillips

JOINT STATEMENT OF RICHARD HAMILTON AND JOSEPH CASEY
TO THE OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
APRIL 25, 1975, CORVALLIS, OREGON.
SUBJECT: SUGGESTIONS FOR REGULATING NON-WATERBORNE WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, AND THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CLIVUS COMPOSTING WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM

BACKGROUND:

We are co-authors of THE COMPLETE HOME PLUMBER, scheduled to be published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. next year. One of us is a professional writer with a law degree; the other is a plumbing contractor in Eugene with substantial practical experience. We started out with the usual assumptions about the rightness of the flush toilet. Research on our book, though, has shown us that waste disposal and good sanitation do not depend on waste being carried away by water. There are, in fact, times when sound policy would dictate that water NOT be used for human fecal matter, but that alternate systems be developed and encouraged. What follows is information we think relevant to the Commission's task of making regulations for non-waterborne waste systems.

I. We think that it ought to be a matter of policy to encourage environmentally sound waste systems that pay back to Nature what Nature has given us. Human waste

is a potentially valuable source of energy, but instead of using it properly, we have developed systems that dilute fecal matter 98 times with water, transport it through miles of sewage pipe to energy-consuming treatment plants, then either flush the nutrients into the rivers or take them out to sea. The expense is terrific.

The fact is that human fecal matter contains soil nutrients that cannot be replaced by chemical fertilizers. The 1973 edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica lists 16 elements known to be essential for plant growth; chemical fertilizers generally replace no more than three of these. It is a well-developed and long-standing policy of conservation of human waste that has enabled China to maintain consistently high levels of productivity and soil fertility for over 30 centuries. One square mile of manured farm land in China can support over 1700 persons; in contrast, one square mile of American farmland supports about 100 persons, and it is a common experience for American farmers to burn out two or three farms in 30 years.

With a very few exceptions, we are doing just what the Romans did, and we will pay the same price if we do not change our ideas and practices about human waste. The Romans built vast sewer systems connected to flush toilets and flushing public latrines--they were the first civilization to do so--and washed all their waste into the Tiber.

What happened was that all the countryside around the city became infertile because all the soil nutrients had been robbed from the earth and sent down the drains. They imported produce from Sicily, Sardinia, and North Africa and rendered those lands sterile, too, by the time of the decline of the empire. Malaria became epidemic because the river had been blocked up and swamps had formed, and soon after, the Vandals came.

It seems as if we all have a deeply ingrained belief that our own body wastes are filled with disease, too horrifying to mention, something to be gotten rid of as quickly as possible and not thought of again. It may be that we have gone so far overboard that the greatest danger we now face is not filth, but rather sterility. There is no quicker way to take the life, for example, out of the soil, than to refuse to recycle. The motto of Edwin Chadwick, a great 19th century sanitary reformer was: "The rainfall to the river, the sewage to the soil." We can do no better than that.

II. The energy lost by the use of flush toilets exclusively is hard to calculate exactly. Energy loss is inevitable when you're fighting with Nature rather than cooperating. It occurs in several ways.

1. There is direct energy loss in the soil nutrients washed away. On the average, humans produce 1200 grams

of urine and 110 grams of fecal matter each day; in dry weight, 55 grams and 27 grams. Of the total 82 grams, 13 grams are Nitrogen, 2.2 grams Potassium, and 1.5 grams Phosphorus, plus at least 13 other elements, in smaller quantities. It adds up: per million of population, over a year, it comes to 10,400,000 pounds of Nitrogen, 1,800,000 pounds of Potassium, and 1,200,000 pounds of Phosphorus, enough to fertilize all the food eaten by those million people.

2. Each person uses about 10,000 gallons of water per annum flushing the toilet. Each flush is 5 gallons. A community of 100,000 uses about one billion gallons of water each year to flush the toilet. That water has been through a purification plant, which costs money. It has to go through a treatment plant on the other end, which costs again.

Until now, the flush toilet has been the best solution to the problem. Western civilization has practically eliminated waterborne epidemics of typhoid and other diseases that tore through the last century, but at a great and mostly hidden expense. We would like to bring to the attention of the Commission the fact that there is now a practical replacement for the flush toilet: it is called the Clivus Multrum Organic Waste Treatment System. It comes from Sweden, and it has been approved for use in several countries, by WHO, and by the State of Maine. It solves the problem of saving waste

matter by rendering it into fine, dry, odorless humus suitable for use as fertilizer. We are including a pamphlet explaining the system.

III. Now we turn to some of the practical questions involved in putting the Clivus Multrum into use here in Oregon. These questions arise because, where the Clivus Multrum is in use, the only waste water that goes into the drains is from bath, kitchen, washing machine and dishwasher. This water is called grey water. It is different in quality from sewage, and should be treated differently. As we understand the situation, approval of these systems has been held off until a satisfactory method of handling grey water has been developed.

We don't have all the answers at this time. We do have several suggestions to make, and we are involved in developing more information, which we would like to offer to the Commission as it comes. We have retained a consulting sanitary engineer to work up a proposed grey water system for conditions in Oregon. We have contacted the State of Maine and the Army Corps of Engineers, both of which have experience with grey water systems, and will pass on to the Commission the material we get from them.

Our experience in the plumbing business is that from 35 to 40% of the water use in an average single-

family dwelling is for flushing the toilet. This figure is supported by the Oregon Plumbing Code and by Contractor Magazine, a leading trade journal. Since this large amount of water is not going down the drain, the indications are that--for installations that would require a septic tank and drainage field--it will be possible to reduce the size of the tank and the field by about 35 to 40%, perhaps even more. It is also likely that many areas that are marginally not approvable for septic systems can be approved, due to the reduced flow and the entirely different character of the waste water.

We recognize, also, that there is legitimate concern about kitchen and washing machine waste that may contain phosphates from detergents. Detergent phosphates are known to be the major cause of algae blooming in drainage fields, causing deterioration of the system. In our book, we strongly recommend that consumers not use them at all when they are on a septic system because of the harm they do to the system by destroying the bacterial action. If they cannot be banned, which would be the best solution from the standpoint of public policy, they must be taken into account in the development of appropriate systems; people may use them anyway, and there's no way to prevent them.

We think that to require a full septic system where the Clivus Multrum is in use would be an unnecessary disincentive to its use, and would defeat one of the main advantages of the system, which is that it can permit building in formerly marginal areas. We recognize that Oregon has high levels of soil saturation. We recognize that each situation will be different. But all situations with the Clivus have one thing in common: there is no fecal matter in the waste water. The main problem with drainage fields is that the high levels of saturation prevent the soil from straining the particulate matter--the human waste--from the water. Without the fecal matter, it is an entirely different story.

In conclusion, we think that the biggest advantage of the Clivus Multrum system(in addition to saving water, saving energy spent in double water treatment, and saving valuable fertilizers) is that it gives governmental authority to permit home construction in areas unsuitable for farming. At present, we are reaching a point where there is little more available land for building except our fertile farmland. Urban sprawl is in danger of gobbling up some of the most productive agricultural land in the country, land we are going to need more and more in coming years.for food production.

By Sam Love

An idea in need of rethinking: the flush toilet

Makers used to decorate chamber pots with images of archenemies. In this case, target is Napoleon.

Our present system is a major contributor to environmental decay and a waste of resources, but new ideas are proliferating

The Reverend Henry Moule's hellfire and brimstone sermons failed to make much of a mark on history, but his tinkering will never be forgotten in the annals of human sanitation. His most successful invention was the earth closet. Constructed by him in 1860, it consisted of nothing more than a wooden seat over a bucket and a hopper filled with dry earth, charcoal or ashes. The user simply pulled a handle to release a layer of earth from the hopper into the bucket. The container could be emptied at intervals.

Mr. Moule's original earth closet is a rather austere piece of household furniture, but later innovators loaded it with accessories. For example, a device could be added that released the earth each time a user rose from the seat. But the automatic earth release met with some opposition: "In sick rooms," according to one account, "this method of distribution of earth may be found objectionable, as more or less vibration follows the rising, and this is apt to disturb the nerves of a patient."

While sanitary historians may recognize Henry Moule's contribution, he is no longer a household word. Certainly he is not as well known as Thomas Crapper, the father of the flush toilet. In fact, while folk history is good to him, I am convinced he is a myth created by British author Wallace Reyburn, who wrote an amusing biography of him in 1969 entitled *Flushed with Pride*. Although the book and the history seem to be a complete figment of the author's imagination, many libraries, including the Library of Congress, file their bibliographical cards for the book as if it were a serious historical treatise on the origin of the water closet.

Who actually invented the water closet is a mystery; its origins go far back in history. One of the earliest indoor bathrooms has been found by archaeologists on Crete. According to the bathroom history *Clean and Decent* by Lawrence Wright, the great palace of King Minos at Knossos included a water-supply system of terra-cotta pipes that some have judged superior to modern parallel pipes. One of the Knossos latrines appears to have sported a wooden seat and may have worked much like a modern flush toilet. Cities in the Indus Valley between 2500 and 1500 B.C. also had indoor bathrooms flushed with water. The waste was carried to street drains via brick-lined pits similar to modern septic tanks. Except for the briefly used water closet of Elizabethan times, such engineering did not appear in England until the middle of the 18th century.

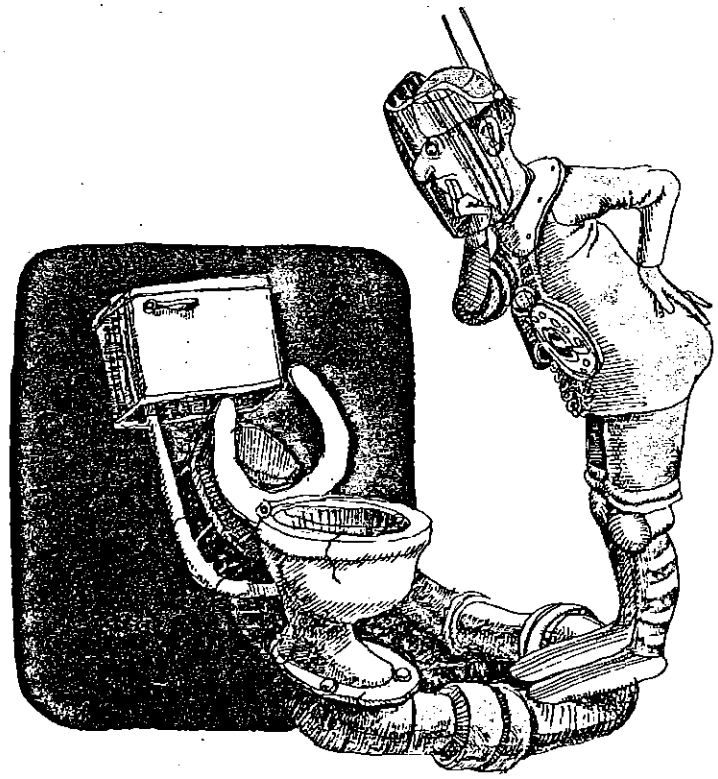
Generally, the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe were dominated by the pan closet or the jerry pot. By 1800 many were elaborate, even to the extent of placing portraits of archenemies (Napoleon was a big hit in England) in the target area. After use, the pots were either emptied or concealed in commodes.

At first the contents of the urban jerry pots were collected by nearby farmers who were delighted to get nitrogen-rich organic fertilizer. But as London and other cities grew, the journey became uneconomical

A coordinator of Earth Day in 1970 and formerly the editor of Environmental Action *and a book* Earth Tool Kit, *Sam Love is an environmental consultant.*

Illustrations by John Huehnergarth

Flush toilets: a passing idea



Future archaeologists might well misinterpret today's plumbing as a centralized food-distribution system.

and the waste was generally dumped in larger communal cesspits or in the nearest river. Today's modern sanitary system, with its maze of underground pipes, pumps and treatment techniques, is a direct descendant of the communal and private cesspits and open sewers which emptied into rivers. For centuries, water as a waste-removal vehicle functioned adequately from the urban resident's standpoint. Ecologically, the price may have been high, but urban users found it convenient because it allowed them to simply flush wastes and forget them. Only those people living downstream might be forced to question the wisdom of such a system.

Now, though, as cities grow larger and rivers become more saturated, increasing numbers of people are finding themselves living downstream. In area after area, urban growth is creating major water problems which are becoming front-page news stories. For example, Virginia's Fairfax County, a suburb of Washington, has been forced to declare a moratorium throughout most of the county on residential and commercial sewer applications.

A major villain in each case is the flush toilet. Of all home water users, the flush toilet is the biggest single consumer: The average North American family annually uses 35,200 gallons for toilet flushing.

In addition to water costs, the economic costs of the flush toilet and centralized waste treatment are rising. Currently, the investment in the utilities infrastructure in Western countries is around $500-$600 per person. This contrasts sharply with a country such as Tanzania, which in 1969 could spend only $8 per urban inhabitant. Thus, because of costs, the "modern" sanitary system, which Westerners now take for granted, is out of reach to most of the world's population. Reportedly, 70 percent of the human race does not even have piped water. The World Health Organization estimated in 1972 that only 8 percent of urban families in developing countries of Asia and Africa had access to a sanitary sewage system.

Moreover, energy costs of large centralized sewage-treatment systems are staggering. While the professional literature is slim in this area, one estimate is that, at full capacity, a 309 million-gallons-a-day waste-treatment system, such as that being built now for the Washington, D.C., area, will consume as much as 900,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, 500 tons of chemicals and 45,000 gallons of fuel oil daily. Some environmental groups, however, consider this estimate to be a low one and point out that, in any case, burning the sewage to produce 400 dry tons of sludge each day will create a major air pollution problem. Thus, even if the water required for the flush-toilet system were available in abundance, the growing scarcity of the other resources that support such a system is beginning to impose limits.

Already the flush-toilet, central waste-treatment system is in trouble. One response from toilet manufacturers was to begin marketing a "water-saver closet," which uses one-third less water than many older models now in use. Although major manufacturers have had water savers available for several years, an industry source says that these toilets account for no more than five percent of those installed today. He attributes the lack of sales to public apathy concerning

One new toilet design, which freezes wastes for later removal, had disadvantages to be worked out.

water problems and the slightly higher price of the water savers.

Even with water savers, however, many of the flush toilet's basic problems still exist, so some people in the field are actively pushing alternative methods of human waste disposal both on a public and a private level. Dr. John R. Sheaffer, a resource manager with the Chicago firm of Bauer, Sheaffer and Lear, contends that one possibility is simply to use the nutrient-rich sewage, after deodorizing and disinfecting it, to irrigate agricultural lands and let the water filter through the soil and into an "under drainage" system where purity can be monitored. The soil naturally cleanses the liquid wastes, except during freezing winter months, when the sewage can be stored for spraying on fields later.

Dr. Sheaffer's system has been tried in communities and found to work successfully. Bakersfield, California, and Abilene, Texas, are among larger cities that rely on land treatment of sewage. These systems use far less energy and chemicals than the advanced waste-treatment system, which tries to restore the waste water to its original quality. Michigan's Muskegon County recently put into operation a large (28-million-gallons-a-day) system using Dr. Sheaffer's "living filter" principle.

Among its advantages is the fact that the land treatment system lets man work with nature, not against it. But its critics are quick to point out that land treatment requires large areas of land, a commodity that is also in short supply around large metropolitan areas. There is also concern among health officials that such systems might not screen out potentially harmful viruses, bacteria and industrial chemicals. Dr. Sheaffer's answer is that the water in projects he has worked with has always met pure-water specifications. In addition, the drainage system prevents salt build-up and waterlogging of soil.

For all its promise in cities that already have the plumbing, access to agricultural land and abundant water, land-treatment schemes fall short of meeting criticism that challenges the centralized waste-treatment approach with all of its piping, rights-of-way, energy use, water waste and control regulations.

One critic of the centralized flush-it-and-pass-it-on system, Berkeley architect Sim Van der Ryn, has imagined how future archaeologists, sifting through the material remains of our present culture hundreds of years from now, will interpret the curiously shaped ceramic bowl in each house, hooked up through miles of pipe to a central factory of tanks, stirrers, cookers and ponds, emptying into a river, lake or ocean. According to Van der Ryn their report might read:

> By early in the twentieth century, urban earthlings had devised a highly ingenious food production system whereby algae were cultivated in large centralized farms and piped directly into a ceramic food receptacle in each home.

A search for alternatives

The difficult challenge is to find a workable alternative. In a publication entitled "Stop the Five Gallon Flush!" the Minimum Cost Housing Group at McGill University's School of Architecture in Montreal examined systems from around the world that are designed for home use, and catalogued 52 of them from 11 countries. In their evaluation, the group steered clear of thinking of the modern flush toilet as "advanced," compared to a technology such as the pit latrine. As the researchers point out, "under certain conditions the latter is ecologically sound, cheap and quite safe."

What they found is a tribute to human ingenuity. For example, you can purchase a toilet from a Norwegian company for about $400 which uses an attached freezer to solidify the wastes so that there is no smell and no bacterial action. The toilet does require electricity, but no water or chemicals. The wastes are stored in a biodegradable plastic bag which can later be composted. At first the toilet suffered from a slight technological problem: The refrigerated air not only froze the waste, but it also chilled the seat, in turn

chilling consumer interest. Now, however, freeze toilets stream warm air from the refrigeration unit's compressor over the seat to keep it warm.

If the freeze toilet doesn't light consumer fires, there are a variety of toilets that go to the other extreme; they incinerate the wastes with natural gas and/or electric heat. A Swedish design, the Pactor 101, utilizes the versatility of plastic to collect waste in a tube which is sealed by heat after each use to form a link in a large plastic "sausage." The chain is then stored in a removable plastic bag until it is discarded, along with other nonbiodegradable industrial age byproducts, somewhere in the great "away."

The World Health Organization, with headquarters in Geneva, has another, more ecological, approach: It offers plans for constructing a small-scale plant that can recover methane gas from human and animal wastes. The gas can be used for cooking, heating or for power. Critical to the operation of such a unit is an abundance of manure so that animals, which produce larger quantities of manure than people, are essential to this approach. Horses and cows produce about 10 to 16 tons of waste per year, whereas humans add only 30 to 60 pounds per capita in the same time period. What humans lack in quantity, they make up in quality; our waste is rich in nitrogen and phosphorous, needed for biological digestion and methane production from materials such as cellulose, which have a high carbon content. The World Health Organization points out that a ton of manure can yield 65 to 90 cubic yards of gas per digestion cycle, depending upon the temperature. A cycle can be from 1 to 12 months. The initial costs of such systems are comparatively high, but operation and maintenance are insignificant.

For those without the necessary animals to support a methane toilet, the Swedes, who are undoubtedly emerging as the leaders in the world's alternative-toilet development race, have come up with another design which uses virtually nothing as a transport medium, thus eliminating the problems created by moving wastes with large volumes of water. This toilet, manufactured by Sweden's Electrolux Company, utilizes a vacuum pipe to move wastes. Invented in the 1950s, it has been applied successfully in a number of different scales of operation, including railroad cars, a camp site with 83 toilets and a small community of 273 homes. The advantages of the system are that it requires only a small amount of water, less waste is created which has to be stored and removed, and smaller pipes can be used. Although cheaper to operate than a conventional system, its initial costs are high: A one-toilet installation costs about $1,200.

Other countries have also developed interesting designs which rely upon water, utilizing it much more efficiently. A Japanese model, made by Toto Ltd., takes the bold step of mating the standard washbasin with the standard toilet. The result is a freestanding unit which uses water from the sink, mounted on the top of the toilet tank, for flushing. The saving on water from this integration is around 25 percent. In addi-

A freestanding Japanese model saves water by mating a standard washbasin with a standard water closet.

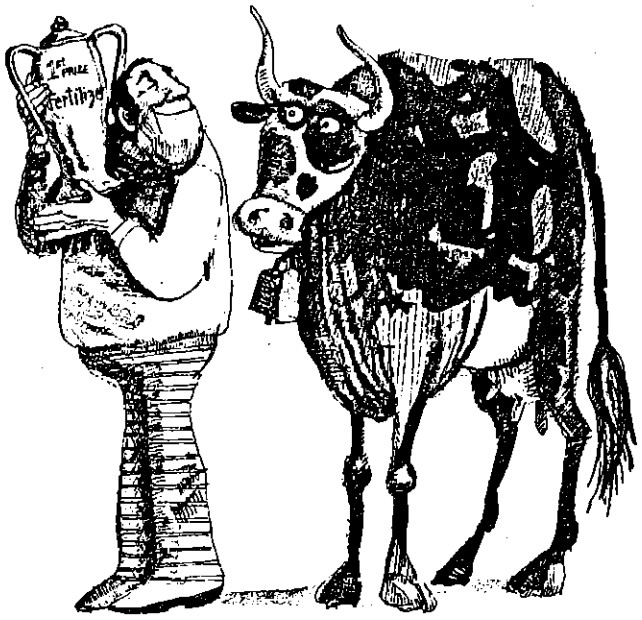
tion, there are also savings in cost and space, since the two bathroom fixtures occupy the space normally required by one. The Minimum Cost Housing Group at McGill University has modified this design and cast it in sulfur concrete, an extremely cheap material, so that these toilets can be made for about $50. An English modification, marketed by Ideal-Standard Ltd. for less than $20 each, allows a person to selectively flush the toilet. The tank releases either one or two gallons depending upon the requirements. Uruguay has produced a flexible toilet tank which functions on the principle of the punching bag. It has virtually no moving parts and is activated when the user depresses a plastic cistern by hand so that water can flow into the downpipe. This gives the user control over the amount of water released.

Even these ingenious approaches to waste removal have their drawbacks, because they are either too expensive for much of the world's population, or use too much energy or water. But after a careful search for toilet alternatives, another approach to the waste problem is beginning to interest increasing numbers of people—composting.

The principle of using human waste or night soil as fertilizer has been known and utilized in some cultures for centuries, although it has been little used in the West. In the late 1930s Rikard Lindstrom, a Swedish art teacher, began experimenting with a toilet that would compost human waste for use on his garden. He was also motivated to work on the system out of concern for the sewage contamination of the Baltic bay near his home. The product of his work is the Clivus Multrum, a toilet which successfully composts wastes without water, electricity or chemicals. The name comes from *clivus,* which is Latin for "inclining," and *multrum,* which is Swedish for "composting room."

How the Clivus works

The device itself is a fiber glass container about nine feet long, three feet wide and five feet high. It contains three compartments, a top one for human waste, a middle one for vegetable scraps and other organic refuse, and a lower one which holds the finished compost. A vent pipe at the top of the composting chamber allows odors and gas to exhaust out the top of the house. The early Clivuses had to be installed in basements directly underneath the bathroom and garbage chutes, but a later model utilizes a screw transport to move wastes so that the toilets and composting chamber can be mounted at the same level. It also allows multiple toilets to be connected to the same Clivus. The Clivus is odorless, thanks to a unique design which utilizes the heat created by composting organic matter. The heated air in the chamber rises through the vent pipe, thereby creating a downdraft at the toilet stool and garbage chute. It is strong enough to pull the flame of a match downward when held over the toilet.



What human waste lacks in quantity, compared to cows, it makes up in quality, being rich in nitrogen.

To get the composting process started, the bottom of the container must be lined with organic material such as peat, garden soil and grass clippings. After the initial loading the process continues indefinitely, producing several buckets of humus per year per person. The newly formed rich soil in the bottom chamber can be removed about once a year, after a startup period of about two years.

In Sweden and Norway more than a thousand Clivuses are in operation, and it has been given the blessings of the Swedish Ministry of Health. Some communities in Sweden even give Clivus owners a tax rebate because they reduce the cost of municipal services such as sewage and garbage collection. Extensive tests by Swedish health authorities have found that no harmful bacteria, viruses or parasites can withstand the year or so of heat and bacterial action produced by the composting process. Although tests indicate that the end product of the Clivus process is perfectly safe for garden use, *Organic Gardening and Farming* magazine recommends, as an extra safety precaution, that it not be used on edible root crops. It can be used on other plants.

The composting toilet is getting widespread use in Scandinavia, but only a few have been sold in the United States. A firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Clivus Multrum USA, Inc., has acquired a franchise

for the system and is now producing them in a plant in Maine. Although costs are still high at about $1,500 per installation, this is expected to come down with mass production. Experiments are also under way to fabricate the toilet out of cheaper materials.

The state of Maine has recently rewritten its plumbing code to permit the installation of composting toilets. Some health authorities in other states are also allowing them to be installed experimentally.

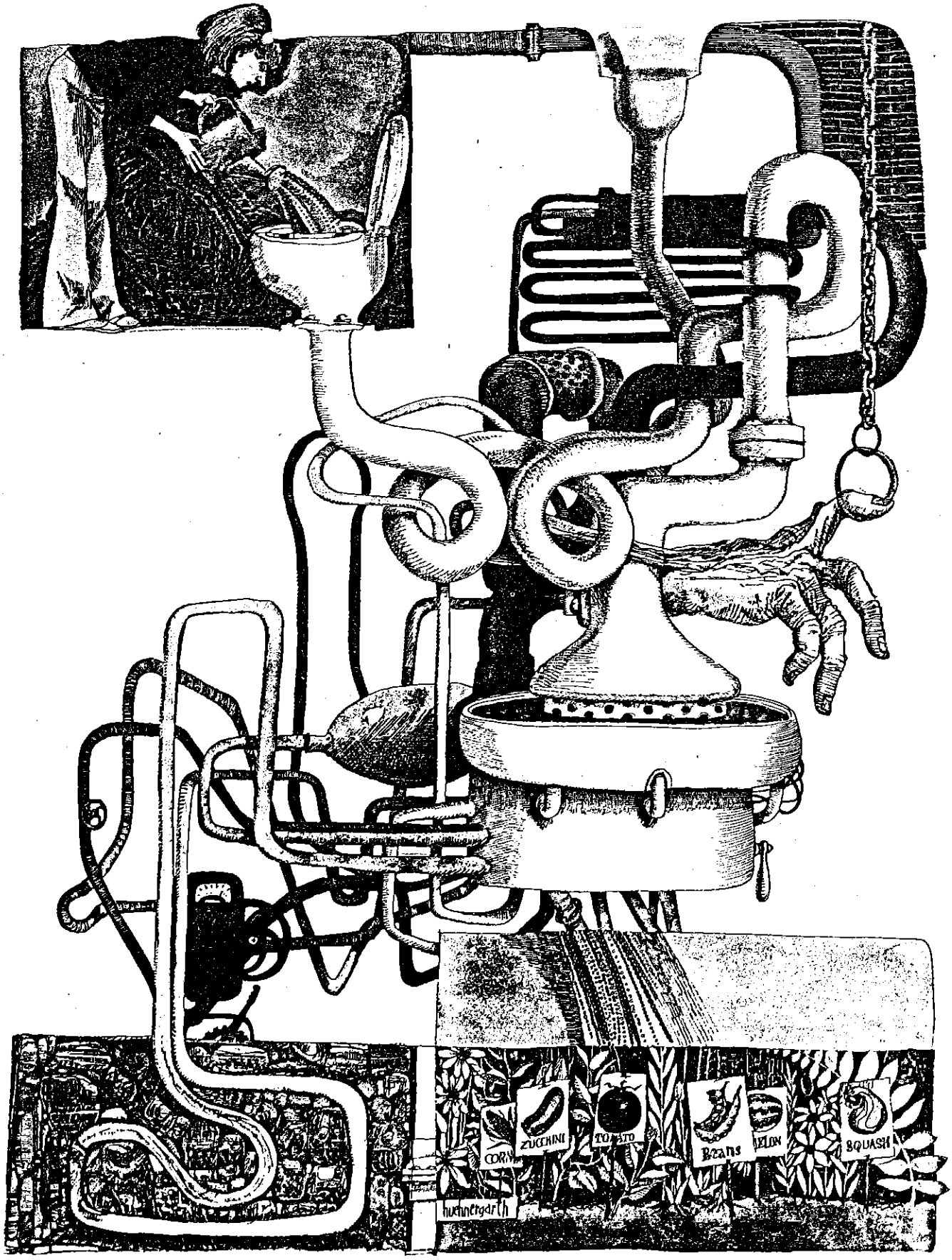
Established and backed by Abby Rockefeller, the company she has created is staffed by people who promote the toilet with all the fervor that her ancestors used to sell Americans on Standard Oil. "I look at it this way," says Bob Pacheco, the installations director who, if possible, personally visits the site of each installation. "I don't like the idea of turning the oceans and rivers into open sewers. Every Clivus I install in a family dwelling could mean 40,000 gallons less sewage for Boston harbor or another body of water."

The Clivus can handle all human waste, including urine, plus table scraps and other organic material such as the contents of the vacuum cleaner bag, but it cannot handle too much water. As a result the "gray water" produced by washing dishes or hands must go into a conventional system. But Miss Rockefeller thinks she can solve that problem. Her next project is a greenhouse adjacent to her conventional frame house in Cambridge that will utilize waste water to grow plants. She has installed a Clivus in her house and reports no trouble after more than a year of operation. To get the composting process going, she dumped into her Clivus all the organic wastes from a neighborhood restaurant. She has also added earthworms and other creatures to see if they can tolerate the heat and speed of the decomposition process.

The initial costs may appear prohibitively expensive, yet it is already competitive in areas where steep sewer hookup fees are required for conventional toilets. As mass production and alternative materials bring the Clivus' price down, it will be even more attractive. In addition, a group that Sim Van der Ryn works with in California, the Farallones Institute, is experimenting with ways people may build their own composting toilet. Their initial model can be built for less than $100 out of concrete blocks.

Some may view the composting toilet as simply a throwback to the outhouses of the past and reject it, but that would be shortsighted. Its time appears near at hand, as "No swimming, fishing or boating" signs pop up with increasing frequency on the banks of our rivers. With no connections to external networks, no moving mechanical parts, and its useful by-product, the composting toilet is a beautifully simple piece of technology of which a society could be proud.

Many benefits would accrue if we used our heads instead of using our rivers as the great "away."



There are ways—some less complex than above—
to design toilets that serve more than one purpose.

STATE OF OREGON

ROUTE SLIP

Date 4-29-75

TO: Peter McSwain
Ernest Schmidt

FROM:

CHECK

___ Approval	___ Investigate
___ Necessary Action	___ Confer
___ Prepare Reply	___ Per Telephone Conversation
___ For My Signature	X For Your Information
___ Your Signature	___ As Requested
___ Comment	___ Note and File
___ Initial and Return	___ Return With More Details

COMMENTS:

This article, from the Smithsonian May, 1975, elaborates on the Clivus Multrum disposal system discussed at the 4-25-75 EQC mtg.

81-125-1569

unfavorable environment (from their point of view) in the Multrum which destroys them.

28. **How much compost is produced?**
Theoretically, if all oxidizable (decomposable) material were oxidized, and the Multrum were used as the only toilet and kitchen waste depository, about 80 pounds of humus would be produced per person per year. But because use is bound to be in some ways irregular (people work during the day and go on vacations), it will be more on the order of one to two buckets per person per year.

29. **What are the fertilizing qualities of the end product?**
Roughly the same as other organic fertilizers — high in humus, all major nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium) and in all trace elements that were present in the wastes. An analysis made in Finland on compost from a Multrum showed the N-P-K (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) ratio to be 20-12-14.

30. **Does it produce methane?**
No. Only anaerobic decomposition produces methane. The Multrum is an aerobic process (i.e., decomposition is effected by microorganisms which need oxygen).

31. **Can it be used in urban areas in multi-story dwellings?**
At the present stage of development there are design limitations (the necessity of vertical chutes to toilet and garbage depository) which make use in multi-story buildings inconvenient. However, it could be installed quite conveniently in 2-story apartment houses in urban areas. It is expected, furthermore, that design changes will be made to accommodate it to multi-story dwellings.

32 **Can it be attached to a second story toilet?**
Yes, although the rather large diameter of the chute must be considered when designing the house with this arrangement in mind. It also may be that it would be necessary to install an exhaust fan in such a set-up due to the lesser distance between air outlet and toilet.

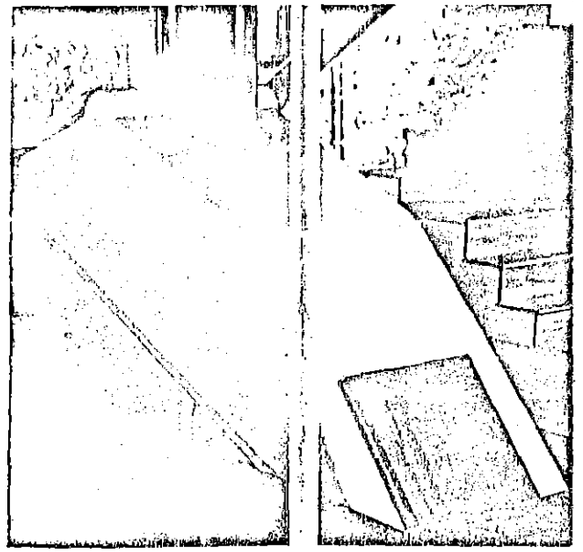
33. **Can the tank be set in ground that is habitually or seasonally wet?**
Yes. The container is impervious to water, but it should be placed on a drained surface to prevent a flooded basement from floating the tank.

34. **Can the Multrum be installed at high altitudes?**
Yes, but cold winter weather combined with continuous use may necessitate supplementary heat and/or insulation to maintain an adequate rate of decomposition. Because water evaporates more easily at high altitudes, if such conditions permit, some extra liquid may be added to maintain optimal humidity.

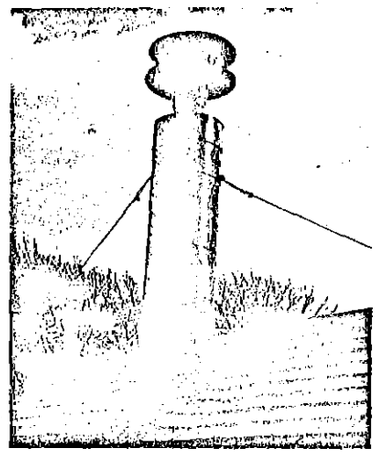
35. **How about the desert?**
As with very cold climates, if the Multrum is installed in desert areas, it should be insulated to protect the process from the great fluctuations in temperature occurring between day and night in order to maintain an even rate of decomposition.

36. **What is the difference between the Multrum and an outhouse?**
1) The Multrum is a waste treatment system which is most frequently placed *in* the house.
2) There are no odors escaping into the house from the Multrum.
3) Decomposition in the Multrum is *aerobic*; anaerobic in an outhouse. This means that the decomposition is more complete and even the odors which escape through the vent are unlike the powerful ones produced by an outhouse.
4) The valuable nutrients contained in the waste materials are not lost through leaching.
5) There is no polluting of subsurface water through leaching.

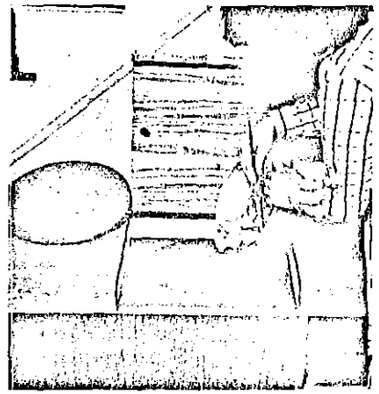
37. **What is to be done with the washwater, given that it is not treated in the Multrum?**
The bath, dish and wash water from households (sometimes called "grey water") is to be distinguished from ordinary sewage, which contains toilet wastes, in several respects. The most important difference is that it is low in nitrogen which makes it easier to treat in two important ways: 1) It is oxidized (broken down from organic or unstable to inorganic and stable matter) considerably faster than regular sewage. This is due to the relative absence of organic matter in wash water as compared to sewage. 2) It doesn't give rise to hazardous concentrations of nitrates in the ground water which is often the case with septic tank effluent (sewage), which is infiltrated into the ground. From a theoretical point of view, then, grey water could be safely infiltrated into the top soil without causing damage to ground water, provided that the soil below the infiltration pipes is permeable and porous, and provided the distance between the leaching pipes and the water table is at least 4'. Also, because the use of the Multrum saves up to 50% of a household's water, a leaching field could be correspondingly reduced.



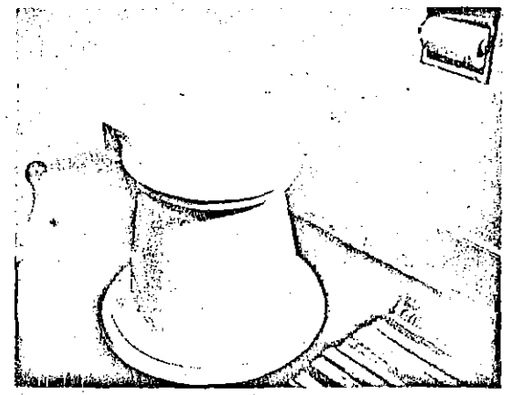
Container



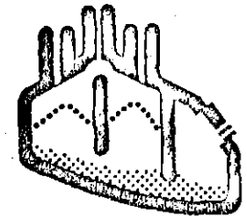
Ventilator Cap



Garbage Inlet



Toilet



CLIVUS MULTRUM:

ORGANIC WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Richard Hamilton

free public planning service

1. **Why doesn't it smell?**
A natural draft, like that in a chimney, causes a suction effect at the vent opening above the roof which in turn causes all air to be drawn down either the garbage or the toilet opening when the lid is open. As a consequence the toilet room and kitchen are ventilated by Multrum and kept free of odors at all times.

2. **Don't the chutes and toilet stool get soiled and produce odors?**
The stool is wider at the base, and connects to a 16" tube leading to the container. Soiling is infrequent simply due to the large diameter of the stool and chute and cannot be a problem from the point of view of odor, due to the continuous downward draft into the container when the toilet cover is open.

3. **Could not odors occur in the house when there are downdrafts?**
Yes, but it would be a rare occurrence with a properly installed vent. For those who want insurance against the infrequent possibility of an odor coming in the house when either toilet or garbage lids are open caused by a downdraft, the use of an exhaust fan is advisable.

4. **What happens if it fills up?**
If used with reasonable consideration to the recommended numbers of people per Multrum as well as to the effect of certain conditions (ambient temperatures, humidity, etc.) it will not fill up. The process is continuous with regard to both the decomposition and the slow glacier-like movement of the mass towards the removal chamber. The container is designed so that the rate of input regulates the rate of motion towards the storage chamber (i.e., the heavier the mass is the faster it moves). The process does, in fact, work best when the container is nearly full during continuous use.

5. **Would any odor coming from the vent above the roof be offensive or constitute air pollution?**
Aerobic decomposition does not produce noxious gases (carbon dioxide and water vapor are the main waste products of the micro-organisms in this process). There is, consequently, less odor from the Multrum vent than from the plumbing vents on most houses.

6. **What if something valuable falls down either chute? Can it be recovered?**
Access ports have been provided in the sides of the container for this purpose. It might be noted that nothing is ever really lost in the Multrum; that everything is retrievable either sooner or later, and if it is inorganic (e.g. spoons and forks) it will hardly show any effects of the process.

7. **Could not insects and rodents be a problem?**
As the air inlet and outlet above the roof are both screened, and the toilet and garbage lids are always closed except when being used, they should not be a problem. Moreover, the only place from which any odor escapes and which might therefore attract such creatures is the vent outlet above the roof. The only precaution that must be taken is to avoid leaving exposed food wastes around before depositing them in the garbage chute, lest flies have a chance to lay their eggs and in this way be introduced into the tank. If the garbage inlet can be installed in the kitchen counter, it is less likely that this will happen.

8. **Can the Multrum ever go out of comission?**
The Multrum is an environment which supports a great variety of living creatures essential to the process. These have specific environmental requirements which must be considered. If substantial quantities of disinfectants, drain cleaner or fumigants (i.e. poisons) are introduced, the number of organisms that carry on decomposition can be reduced to the point where the process will cease. Flooding or limiting the entry of air into the Multrum will shift the aerobic action to the undesirable anaerobic for as long as these conditions persist.

9. **Does it use any water at all?**
Conventional toilets use water to transport the wastes to a central treatment plant (if not a river, lake or ocean). As the Multrum is the "treatment plant" and is located in the house directly under or close to the toilet, there is no need for water to perform this function. Wastes enter the Multrum from the toilet or kitchen refuse opening directly by gravity through vertical chutes. Any water used in connection with the Multrum is for cleaning purposes only, and for this very small amounts are needed.

10. **How much water is saved when a Multrum is used instead of a flush toilet?**
An average family of four uses 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of fresh water to flush toilets alone, per year. Use of the Multrum permits a saving of all this water, which generally accounts for 40 to 50% of the total water used in the home.

11. **What can be put into the Multrum?**
Besides urine and excrement, toilet paper, kleenex, tampax, kotex, disposable diapers (not the plastic part) and similar bathroom wastes can go in the toilet. Practically all organic kitchen and household wastes which could be a potential odor problem can go in the garbage chute. These include cooking liquids, paper towels, grease and fat, dust pan and vacuum cleaner refuse, vegetable and meat scraps and peelings, and even bones and eggshells, although these are mineralized calcium and are acted on chemically rather than bacteriologically. Some large bones will emerge incompletely deteriorated but, nevertheless, will help rather than harm the process because of their calcium contribution. The occasional newspaper used for litter for puppies or kittens may, if torn up a bit, also be included.

12. **What should not be put in the Multrum?**
Cans, glass, plastic, chemicals (including such things as saniflush and other "sanitary" agents) or large amounts of liquid of any kind. Nor should any large quantities of dry or bulky organic wastes such as cardboard boxes or newspapers which can easily be disposed of hygenically by other means be included. Also, any materials which could get hung up on the air ducts and impede the settling of the mass such as straw, hay or newspapers should be either shredded before being put in or not be put in at all. Absolutely no paints or other toxic substances which might damage plants on which the humus is used should be put in.

13. **How many people can use it?**
It is difficult to calculate precise usage parameters due to the enormous variety of combinations of influential factors (e.g. temperature, humidity, nature of material introduced). However, it is known that roughly six people can use the standard Multrum (9' long) without the addition of a mid-section, on a full-time basis. For each mid-section added, up to four more people can use it. If use is intermittent or seasonal, of course more people could use it.

14. **Does it have to be in continuous, year-round use to work?**
The dimensions of the container as well as the nature of the process are such that it can take large fluctuations in use. All waste materials bring with them the microorganisms which effect their own destruction. Even if there is no input for long periods of time enough organisms will have survived so that, in combination with those introduced with the fresh wastes, the population will quickly increase.

15. **Is the addition of kitchen garbage necessary?**
Yes, the addition of kitchen garbage (or some other material high in cellulose such as leaves, sawdust, shredded hay or straw) is necessary. The high cellulose content of these materials provides a source of carbon, one of the cell-building materials necessary for growth of the organisms. These materials absorb and enable the conversion of the nitrogen in the urine to a stable form which is usable to plants. Also, as pathogenic (disease-producing) organisms, along with other predators, are consumed by the cellulose decomposers, the presence of material high in cellulose helps to ensure that the final product will be safe in this respect.

16. **Must the toilet chute invariably be connected to the upper end of the tank, and the garbage chute to the middle chamber?**
Yes. The reason for this is that the microorganisms which consume cellulose (of which the garbage is largely composed) need nitrogen in order to do so. There is relatively little nitrogen in the garbage but a great deal in the urine. But nitrogen in the urine is in a form which cannot be used by the cellulose-consuming organisms. Necessary transformation takes place as the urine passes through the soil-like layer along the bottom of the container. It is then drawn up into the waste mass of garbage by capillary action as nitrate which the bacteria can use. If the positions of garbage and toilet wastes were reversed, the garbage-eating microorganisms would not get the benefit of the nitrogen from the urine which would drain directly into the removal chamber.

17. **Is the process in the Multrum sensitive to variations and/or extremes in temperature?**
The microorganisms which do the work in the Multrum are quite flexible with respect to temperature. Although they function best at approximately human body temperature, if the temperatures go lower their activity will slow down until they are finally dormant, only to resume activity when it warms up again. If temperatures go higher than the optimal range used for this group of microorganisms, some may die, but there will always be enough left (unless, of course, the entire mass is subjected to intense and prolonged heat, which would sterilize it) to multiply rapidly again when temperatures are suitable.

18. **Does the container need to be heated?**
If the Multrum is being used by a large number of people and/or ambient temperatures are low, it may be necessary to add a small amount of heat in order to keep the rate of decomposition equal to the rate of input.

19. **Is an exhaust fan necessary?**
Ordinarily, no, but if for some reason it is impossible to install the vent pipe correctly, or if one wants to insure against the infrequent possibility of odor caused by downdrafts, it may be necessary.

20. **How high does the vent stack have to be?**
This depends on the conditions of site and installation, but 20 feet above the toilet or garbage opening, whichever is higher, is generally adequate to insure a continuous natural draft. Where the draft is insufficient, and cannot be sufficiently improved by increasing the vent height or where less height is preferred, draft strength can be enhanced by a small exhaust fan installed in the vent pipe.

21. **Does the Multrum have to be insulated?**
This depends on a combination of rate of use and ambient temperatures. In cold climates where it is exposed to low winter temperatures (e.g. in unheated basements or outdoors) and where use is regular and heavy, insulation will help conserve the heat generated by the activity of the microorganisms, thus helping to maintain a constant and adequate rate of decomposition.

22. **Could the heat generated in the Multrum affect the temperature of a basement?**
Probably not, for it gives off very little heat as the outer edges of the waste mass function as insulation for the warm, actively decomposing interior part. Also, the heat generated by the process is used to evaporate the liquid and to enhance the draft.

23. **How often does the Multrum have to be emptied?**
The excrement and garbage chambers are never emptied. But after the finished compost begins to appear in the storage chamber (two to four years after start-up), some can be removed whenever needed. Frequency and quantity are dependent on the use characteristics of the household. In any case, the Multrum is never emptied, and only the surplus is removed from the storage chamber, which is large enough to store up to ten years' worth of compost from an average family (4-6) before removal of any material is necessary.

24. **Is the end product (humus) free of germs, disease-producing organisms?**
The final product is as free of pathogenic organisms as any good garden soil. That is to say, whatever pathogens can survive the competition of ordinary soil bacteria, as well as the unfavorable climate, may be present in the humus produced by the Multrum. Very few pathogenic organisms are able to survive these conditions.

25. **What about viruses — are they destroyed by the process?**
Such viruses as hepatitis, which find water to be a better medium for their existence than soil, should die sooner in the Multrum than, for example, in a sewage treatment plant. Any viruses which can survive extended periods of time in ordinary soil conditions could be present in the humus from the Multrum.

26. **Is the end product safe to use in gardens?**
Research and experience in Sweden suggest that it is. Further research is being done in the United States to confirm that it is free of pathogenic organisms which could be transmitted through vegetables which have used nutrients in the Multrum compost. Furthermore, since no industrial waste products (heavy metals, toxic chemicals, etc.) which are always present in sewage treatment plants are introduced to the Multrum, the end product will be correspondingly free of these materials. It should be noted, however, that the compost from the Multrum is highly concentrated as far as such nutrients as nitrogen are concerned, and should be used sparingly or in solution.

27. **Does the heap produce temperatures high enough to kill harmful bacteria and other pathogenic organisms?**
No. The process in the Multrum produces temperatures up to 90°F., which is not high enough to kill most pathogenic organisms (which, after all, live in the human body at 98.6°F.). It is not the heat in this process, but the long period of detention (2-4 years) during which these organisms are subjected to competition, predation from other organisms and the generally

State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: EQC & Director

Date:

From: Peter McSwain

Subject: Amendment of Proposed Minutes

Mr. Vlastelicia suggests that the Proposed Minutes of the March 28, 1975 EQC Meeting would more accurately reflect his testimony if amended as follows:

1. Delete the Heading and first paragraph of page 19.

2. After the second sentence of his testimony (fifth paragraph) on page 11, insert:

> Mr. Vlastelicia late clarified that EPA had initially promulgated Vehicle I & M provisions in Transportation Control Plans for more than twenty communities in the country where CO_2 violations were occurring and voluntary state/ local action was inadequate; and this included Seattle and Spokane. It was said that Washington, as yet, had failed to implement the mandated programs.

3. Add to the next paragraph (paragraph six):

> Mr. Vlastelicia later indicated that the negotiations with Washington had not produced a compliance program to date and that EPA is now considering an enforcement decision.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

OF THE

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

April 25, 1975

Pursuant to the required notice and publication, the sixty-eighth meeting of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission was called to order at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, April 25, 1975. The meeting was convened in Conference Room A, Human Resources Building, 850 S.W. 35th, Corvallis, Oregon.

Commissioners present included: Mr. B.A. McPhillips, Chairman; Dr. Morris Crothers; Dr. Grace S. Phinney; (Mrs.) Jacklyn L. Hallock; and Mr. Ronald M. Somers.

Department staff members present included Mr. Kessler R. Cannon, Director; Mr. Ronald L. Myles, Deputy Director; Mr. Harold M. Patterson (Air Quality); and Mr. Harold L. Sawyer (Water Quality). Several additional staff members were present.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH 28, 1975 COMMISSION MEETING

Chairman McPhillips reported a suggestion that the minutes be amended to more accurately reflect testimony given by Mr. John Vlastelicia during the March 28 meeting. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock, and carried that the proposed minutes be amended as suggested (the suggestion having been set forth in writing before each Commissioner).

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers and seconded by Commissioner Crothers that ".5%," appearing on page six of the proposed minutes be changed to ".3%,". The motion was carried. The Commission then adopted the minutes as amended.

MARCH 1975 PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT

Mr. Ronald Myles, on behalf of the Department, presented the Program Activity Report.

Commissioner Somers, addressing himself to Attachment Five of the report, dealing with the month of March 1975, inquired as to the specific problems behind those permit applications dating back to 1974 whose resolution was not expected until June of 1975. Mr. Harold Patterson explained that the remaining work was subject to a "catch-up" operation and that many of the permits proposed had been sent to regional offices with an invitation for their comment. Mr. Patterson noted that the permits and the comments thereon were now being received by the Air Quality Division and he expected to be able to act on a great number of permits shortly. Mr. Patterson assured Commissioner Somers that the permits were requested in all cases for existing sources now operating

on temporary permits. Commissioner Somers pointed out that his understanding in that case was that the Department was not holding up any industrial operation due to its time schedule for processing the permit workload. In response to inquiry from Commissioner Somers, Mr. Patterson stated that there were no major permit applications recently received other than that of Alumax.

Commissioner Phinney inquired of Mr. Patterson concerning the conditional approval granted Georgia Pacific at Toledo to burn tires in its hog fuel burner. Mr. Patterson explained that this was a novel, experimental permit which would allow supervised addition of rubber to the hog fuel and require periodic submission of data from the applicant to enable the Department to evaluate the process. Commissioners Somers and McPhillips, along with Mr. Cannon, recalled that Oregon-Washington Plywood had tried a similar process and failed due to the incapacity of older boilers to accept the heat. Mr. Patterson pointed out that Georgia Pacific had done some minimal experimental work in this area previous to the present proposal.

Commissioner Somers was told that the April Program Activity Report would reflect Alumax's withdrawal of its permit application for the Warrenton site (formerly desired for the location of an aluminum plant). Commissioner Crothers wished to point out that he viewed the program activity report as the most complete ever given to the Commission and as one which reflects both the vast workload of the Department and the successful Departmental effort to catch up. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock, and carried that the Commission approve staff action on plans and permits for the month of March 1975.

Commissioner Somers concurred with Commissioner Crother's commendation to the staff on this month's program activity report. (See attachment for program activity report specifics).

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney, and carried that the Commission approve seven tax credit applications as recommended by the Director and set forth in distributions to the Commission. The applications were numbered as follows: T-618, T-625, T-630, T-631, T-632, T-633 and T-634.

PUBLIC FORUM

Mr. Joseph Casey and Mr. Richard Hamilton addressed the Commission on the subject of non-waterborne waste disposal facilities. Mr. Casey informed the Commission that he and Mr. Hamilton were unaffiliated researchers who had co-authored a book dealing with the subject. Mr. Casey questioned the assumption that sound sanitation requires the flush toilet. He asserted that, in some cases, the reverse is true; that sound policy requires that water not be used.

Mr. Casey decried the practice whereby the useful aspects of fecal matter were ignored in a system which dilutes fecal matter ninety-eight times with water, carries it through miles of sewer lines, and disposes of it with expensive, energy consuming treatment plants. He pointed out that conventional fertilizers replace only three of sixteen necessary soil nutrients. Properly treated human waste would replace all sixteen of these nutrients - nutrients which he declared to be essential for agriculture. It was Mr. Casey's contention that the decline and fall of the Roman Empire (notwithstanding the view of Edward Gibbon) might be laid at the door of sophisticated but wasteful sewerage construction. Mr. Casey attributed the successful yield per acre on Chinese farm lands to efficient management of human waste, a management which included its return to the soil. Mr. Casey cited the motto of Sir Edwin Chadwick, a great nineteenth century English sanitarian, "the rainfall to the river, the sewage to the soil."

Mr. Casey stated that it was difficult to calculate the energy loss resulting from present use of the flush toilet. He went on to state that a primary loss of energy was involved in the simple flushing away of materials which should be returned to the soil. He stated that, per million population, more than ten million four hundred thousand pounds per year of nitrogen was lost. Annual potassium and phosphorous losses per million population were said to be in the millions of pounds also. Mr. Hamilton then addressed the Commission, describing what he thought was a desirable alternative to the flush toilet. Mr. Hamilton informed the Commission that approximately ten thousand gallons of water per year were flushed down the average flush toilet by the average person. This water, he noted, had been through a purification plant and was destined for a treatment plant, both of which operations were costly. He stated that western civilization's elimination of waterborne diseases, such as typhoid, had been accomplished at a hidden expense which should now be recognized.

The Commission's attention was called to the Clivis Multrum (inclined compost) organic waste treatment system, a system which did not involve the use of water. The system was reported to have been in use for some thirteen years in Sweden and to have received the endorsement of several health organizations, including the World Health Organization. The Clivis Multrum was said to solve the problem of waste disposal by rendering it a fine, odorless humus which was suitable for use as a fertilizer.

Mr. Hamilton cited the regulation of grey water (household effluents other than those of the flush toilet) to be the central problem involved in approval of the Clivis system. The Clivis system would not handle grey water, and other means of disposal were needed for this aspect of the problem. Mr. Hamilton reported that he and Mr. Casey had retained a consulting sanitary engineer to work up a proposal for regulation of grey water to be placed before the Commission. Also, he stated, the state of Maine had been consulted for information regarding their regulation of grey water and their use of the Clivis system. Mr. Hamilton predicted that use of the Clivis system would have a thirty to forty percent reduction in the size of septic tanks and drainage fields needed to handle grey water.

Also, he opined, many areas not now approved for septic tank installation might become acceptable for installation of a system to deal only with grey water effluents, effluents which were said to pose different and lesser problems than the conventional septic tank system is designed to meet.

In response to questioning by Commissioner Somers, Mr. Hamilton pointed out that he was not a dealer for the Clivis system but knew the Oregon dealer. To Mr. Hamilton's knowledge, there was one system which had been delivered in Oregon but was not yet installed.

Commissioner Somers asked what was necessary to start the system up. Mr. Hamilton explained that the system was what might be called an inclined compost, consisting of a fiberglass container whose bottom was overlayed with ten to twelve centimeters of peat moss, two to three centimeters of soil, and two centimeters of leaves. The container is separated into compartments, one compartment for human waste, and a second compartment for papers, wrappers, and other appropriate items of trash. Aerobic digestion was said to be the result of the interaction of bacteria in the waste, trash, and soil. The end product, the humus, was said to be virtually odorless and safe from health hazard.

Commissioner Somers was told that the market price of the Clivis system was approximately thirteen hundred dollars at present, as sold by manufacturers in Maine.

Chairman McPhillips was told that the system was small enough to be installed in existing homes with some excavation in appropriate cases. It was conceded that a second story dwelling would pose problems.

Mr. Hamilton lamented poor land use planning which resulted from the need for septic tank approval. The present circumstances, he opined, led to the consistent building of houses on arable land. In the absence of the "septic tank impediment," people would be free to build houses in hilly areas, leaving the useful farmland agricultural purposes.

Commissioner Somers was informed that this system's odor was controlled by convection through a ventilating system which led to a twenty-foot stack. The draft is initiated by heat generated in the decomposing waste and circulated through a vent system which would not involve waste of heat in the dwelling.

Commissioner Phinney was told that the digestion process was rapid enough to abate any problem of compaction in the system. The humus accumulation was said to equal approximately one bucket per person per year. The tank was said to need emptying on an annual basis beginning two to four years after installation.

Mr. Hamilton was unable to inform Commissioner Somers if the system had been tried in boat houses.

Mr. Cannon noted that Maine legislation approving the system had been recent and that staff was in correspondence with officials in Maine to investigate the benefits of the system.

Commissioner Somers suggested that Mr. Casey and Mr. Hamilton contact different members of the Department's staff toward the end of conducting a public hearing on the issue of Departmental approval of the Clivis Multrum system under its rules.

Mr. Hamilton commended government in Oregon for its responsiveness to matters such as the one in discussion.

Commissioner Somers warned of the severe consequences involving home owners whose lots were not approved for conventional disposal facilities when experimental measures failed, noting that the Department then had no choice but to close down faulty disposal systems. He noted that the Water Quality Division spent ninety-five to one hundred million dollars yearly in correcting failing systems.

The Commission thanked Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Casey for what was termed a very interesting and refreshing dissertation.

Mr. Orrin Halsten of the Bridgeton-Philoma Citizens Association addressed the Commission with his objection to the assessment on his property proposed as a result of the Gertz-Schmeer sewer system. Mr. Halsten reported that his land, valued at sixty-five thousand dollars, was the subject of a proposed fifty thousand dollar assessment. He added that the land had been "zoned down" making it useless for subdivision.

Commissioner Somers was told by Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Division that the prioritizing system for sewage works construction needs (Agenda Item E) would call for seventy-five percent federal funding of projects ordered after forced annexation; such as was the Gertz-Schmeer project. Mr. Sawyer noted, however, that a seventy-five percent EPA grant applied to the pump station and interceptor portions of the Gertz-Schmeer project still left extremely high property assessments in the offing for residents of the affected area.

Mr. Henry Buehner, attorney for the Bridgeton-Philoma Citizens Association, testified against the Gertz-Schmeer project, condemning it as an overly expensive, inefficient design, which, in Mr. Buehner's view, would work an undue and unnecessary hardship on the affected residents. He stated that the Bridgeton-Philoma Citizens Association consisted of approximately two hundred residents, approximately fifty percent of those residing in the area. He stated that a suit seeking injunction against the project was filed in federal court. A gentlemen's agreement was reported in existence whereby the project would not go forward for some thirty days. Mr. Buehner, after meeting with EPA officials and examining the file on the Gertz-Schmeer project, concluded that the proposed

prioritizing of sewage construction grants would be a start in the right direction. What was needed, he contended, was a thorough revision of the statutory and regulatory guidelines in the area of forced annexation and sewage construction. In the unique situation of the affected flood plain, Mr. Buehner opined, traditional planning methods had proved inadequate. A gravity flow system, in a down zoned area such as the present one, Mr. Buehner objected, works an intolerable economic hardship on the residents due to the sparcity of land use. Colonel Ostelmeyer, head of the Peninsula Drainage District #2, was reported in agreement with Mr. Buehner. The plan, Mr. Buehner stated, did not make provision for hookup to the house-boats along the river. There was reportedly no provision for connections running over the dike to existing laterals.

In response to Commissioner Somer's inquiry, Mr. Buehner stated that some of the residences involved had been located in the Gertz-Schmeer area for as long as fifty years. Mr. Buehner stated that, while the Department did not draw project plans, the plans were approved by the Department as drawn. Mr. Buehner said the affected area was east of I-5, between I-5 and the airport. Mr. Buehner stated that the present plan involved installation of materials some twenty-two feet under the ground on the flood plain, a project which, it was feared, would involve an OSHA problem. He argued that an alternate plan was needed.

Mr. Sawyer confirmed Mr. Buehner's understanding with regard to Department approval, reporting that it was the duty of the Department to review the plans as drawn by the city of Portland. In its review, the Department was to grant approval if it found that the proposal would, in fact, solve a health problem designated by the Board of Health. Commissioner Somers and Mr. Sawyer noted that no other plan was proposed, and that the Commission's inquiry was limited to the question of whether the system would solve the health problem. Whether the plan was the best of all those possible was not seen as a Commission issue.

Commissioner Crothers asked Mr. Buehner if he had any suggestions for alternative solutions. Mr. Buehner responded that the Seattle office of the EPA had promised to present alternative plans for consideration. Mr. Buehner called the Commission's attention to the need for condemnation of some of the homes in the area as a consideration to be included in proper overall planning.

In response to Chairman McPhillips' inquiry, Mr. Buehner stated that he had not discussed his dissatisfaction with officials of the city of Portland, noting that he and Councilwoman McCready of the city of Portland were not on speaking terms.

Mr. Buehner contended that, from his study of the problem, eighty to ninety percent of the health hazard could be alleviated without installing a sewer. He noted that facilities such as the Delta Park Raceway involved use of thousands of non-residents who would not have to bear a proportionate share of the cost. This installation was cited as a facility which should be required to solve its own problem with an individual package plant.

Commissioner Somers warned that, if the Commission should act to halt the project, whatever plan was eventually implemented would bear a price tag swollen by interim inflation.

Mr. Buehner reported his survey had indicated, in at least fifty percent of the assessments involved, proposed assessments exceeding the value of the property assessed. He stated this to be the result of the election to install a highly expensive gravity flow sewer system on property zoned for sparse usage.

Commissioner Somers stated that an unacceptable alternative would be to rezone the property, permitting additional subdivision (encouraged by the availability of a sewer) and the erection of more houses beneath frequent low altitude aircraft flights.

Mr. Sawyer reported to the Commission that the Gertz-Schmeer project had been in its initial stages for several years while zoning and planning problems were resolved. Hearings had been conducted with regard to environmental assessment in connection with the application for an EPA grant, it was reported. At this point, Mr. Sawyer stated, the project had reached a construction stage, and the Department's work in connection with the project's planning had been essentially completed.

Mr. Sawyer and Commissioner Somers concurred that current legislation did not afford the Commission the power to use additional state funds to further assist property owners in the Gertz-Schmeer area. Commissioner Somers stated he would write a letter in support of any pending legislation which would be compatible with his desire to seek additional funding conditioned on repayment by the property owner where subdivision occurs in the future. This might be done through covenants running with the land, he speculated. Relief should be limited to those property owners whose injudicious election to build residences on unsuitable land had occurred ten to fifteen years ago. In more recent years, he stated, zoning and land use expertise had become widespread and sophisticated enough to put people on warning that they should not build dwellings on property such as that in the Gertz-Schmeer area.

Mr. Max Runyon, a resident of the Gertz-Schmeer area, reported to the Commission that he had been in communication with legislators over two bills. One, a deferred payment plan, was introduced by Senator Otto, he stated. Under this alternative, it was explained, the assessment would be deferred during the tenure of the current owner. Beneficiaries of this deferment would be those enjoying annual income less than a maximum which had not yet been decided. Under this plan, Mr. Runyon noted, the retired property owners (reported to be considerable in number) would not be able to afford the interest on the deferred payment in many cases. Their estates would thus be consumed.

Mr. Runyon stated the problem had involved a misrepresentation by the Port of Portland wherein the latter had promised three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars to assist in the project, projecting an average assessment of twelve to eighteen hundred dollars per owner. The three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars was forthcoming, he reported; but the projection of the average assessment had been totally inadequate. The money had been conditioned for use only in areas zoned farm or forest, and for owners whose assessment was in excess of the one hundred and twenty percent Bancroft Bonding Act limitation. In the interim, Mr. Runyon reported, the city of Portland had been busy increasing valuations of the affected property, rendering infrequent the case whereby the assessment exceeded Bancroft bonding limitations, even though the assessments proved to be well in excess of the predicted amounts. Mr. Runyon decried the increased land valuation as a mystery in light of the moratorium on building which was imposed four and a half years ago during annexation. The City of Portland had not, Mr. Runyon noted, adhered to its time schedule for imposing assessments.

Commissioner Somers urged the residents to file a hasty appeal, should they find their assessments unsuitable, reminding them that May 1 was the deadline for filing.

Mr. Runyon then called to the Commission's attention a newspaper article wherein Mr. Crutcher, City Manager of Sweet Home, reported the Foster-Midway Project as having been financed totally with federal funds, twenty-five percent from HUD and seventy-five percent from EPA. Mr. Runyon asked why such an option had not been available for the Gertz-Schmeer project. Mr. Sawyer noted that the Foster-Midway Project had not proceeded as far as the Gertz-Schmeer Project, and stated that he did not think the EPA grant had been approved. Beyond this, no one present was able to confirm or deny the newspaper report's accuracy.

Commissioner Crothers, noting that the subject matter would be dealt with when the Commission reached Agenda Item E, urged that the presentation proceed in a more orderly fashion. He stated that the meat of the problem was simply the installation of a sewer serving large sized lots. In such a case, he noted, the footage of sewer per assessed owner was great, resulting in a large assessment. In this case, the moratorium on further building left the owners unavailed of the traditional option of subdivision. Sewers on a flood plain, however, Commissioner Crothers noted, posed no particular problem. He mentioned that the entire city of New Orleans was below a flood plain and served by sewers.

Mr. Runyon stated he had read the staff report for Agenda Item E and still retained concern that, even with seventy-five percent federal funding, some property owners still faced exhorbitant assessments. He conceded that the answer would have to come from the Legislature and stated his willingness to work with Mr. Cannon in support of any proposal the Department might endorse. He noted, however, that he was employed full time and did not have time to lobby excessively for the needed legislation. He argued that the

Department of Environmental Quality, having approved the City's plan, should accept some responsibility for the problem. In answer to inquiry by Dr. Crothers, Mr. Runyon cited ORS 222.850 as authority requiring that annexation be followed by a solution to the health hazard. Mr. Runyon argued that the plan did not solve the health hazard, left out several businesses, left out several homes, and provided no connectors going to the houseboats. The Department's certification of this faulty plan, in Mr. Runyon's view, was inappropriate. The houseboat residents, Mr. Runyon stated, were unable to get a commitment in writing from the city of Portland allowing them to hook on to the sewer after its construction. This was happening despite the clear inclusion of the houseboats in the definition of the health hazard, Mr. Runyon contended.

In response to Commissioner Somers, Mr. Runyon reported that the houseboats were approximately twelve hundred yards away from the trunk line and requiring of private easements to connect to the trunk line. He said the airport would not be hooked on to the sewer and was now disposing its waste through the Inverness Treatment Plant on 122nd Street, an installation operated by Multnomah County. He cited four houses, two businesses, and the City's Delta Park as examples of areas within the defined health hazard which would not receive hookup. Because of the assessments, Mr. Runyon reported, School District #1 was threatening to withdraw their school from the assessed area, the district having been assessed some ninety-thousand dollars. Tri-Met was also attempting to withdraw bus service, he added.

Mrs. Mildred Jones, a resident of the affected area, addressed the Commission. She stated that she had lived in the area for thirty-four years, was in fear of low flying aircraft in the area, and in need of a solution to this problem as well as the problem of expensive sewer service. She commended Mr. Runyon, reporting him to be working to relieve the problems in the area despite his full time employment at night. She argued that the entire sewer project and annexation had been unconstitutional.

Commissioner Somers requested that a spokesman for the Bridgeton-Philoma Citizens Association state for the Commission exactly what the Association would have the Commission do toward remedying the problem. Mr. Runyon replied that the first request would be for the Commission to do an Environmental Impact Statement and include a "no build" recommendation. Included in the "no build" part he said, would be an economic impact statement. Mr. Runyon said the Citizens Association felt that ten percent of property valuation would be an equitable amount to pay.

In response to Commissioner Crothers' inquiry, Mr. Runyon and Mr. Cannon noted the city of Portland had down zoned the area and the zoning was for the purpose of avoiding further construction in an area of low altitude aircraft travel.

Commissioner Somers speculated that, should the Commission bring the project to a halt, federal officials might view this action with disappointment and would hesitate to fund similar future projects. Mr. Cannon pointed out that hardship funds in the presently proposed budget, if approved by the Legislature, could afford the Department an opportunity to assist the Citizens Association. Mr. Sawyer and Commissioner Somers concurred that, even without EPA funds, the City would have authority to go forward with the project. Mr. Sawyer stated he was not sure what would be the effect if the Department withdrew its approval. Commissioner Crothers noted that the hardship funding presently under legislative review could reduce the maximum payment for any property owner to about twelve to thirteen hundred dollars. He noted that, since the project was stopped for one month, it might be best to await the legislative action.

Mr. Buehner, noting that the EPA had advised him and his group to appear before the Commission, suggested that the Commission adopt a resolution viewing the project with alarm. This action, he contended, might bring the problem into focus in the Legislature and other governmental circles. In particular, he opined, the EPA would take deep interest since they were the "bankers" of this project. He reported that, at this point, the EPA was greatly concerned with the failure to plan hookups for the boathouses.

Commissioner Hallock asked if the Citizens' Association backed the proposed prioritizing system, Agenda Item E, and received an affirmative answer.

Commissioner Somers again expressed apprehension that any precipitous action by the Commission might jeopardize the ninety-three million dollars in federally funded sewer projects now proposed. Mr. Sawyer stated his unwillingness to second guess EPA as to their reaction, but added that he did not foresee serious problems. Mr. Buehner pointed out that the Code of Federal Regulations contained emergency provisions which were intended to apply to situations such as the present.

Upon inquiry by Commissioner Phinney, Mr. Sawyer expressed surprise on learning that the City did not plan to hook up houseboats. Commissioner Phinney pointed out that, if the problem were one of health hazard solution rather than funding, the Commission might have the jurisdiction to interfere. Commissioner Somers expressed disappointment on hearing that the boundaries of the health hazard area might have been drawn inappropriately so as to leave some residents out.

Commissioner Crothers stated his view that the Commission should not take action at this time, but should await further information about the problem. Commissioner Somers, however, contending that it was appropriate to make a motion during the Public Forum portion of the agenda, MOVED that the Commission go on record as viewing with alarm the Gertz-Schmeer project #WPC-ORE326 and WSFOR-10-16-1000 and recommended that the Department once again review the plan. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hallock and carried.

At Commissioner McPhillips' request, Mr. Cannon explained that any Environmental Impact Statement would have to come from the federal agency involved in the project, in this case the EPA. He further pointed out that such an Impact Statement would have to cover the economic aspects of the project and would have to evaluate the "no build" alternative.

PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZING SEWAGE WORKS CONSTRUCTION NEEDS FOR CONSTRUCTION GRANT PURPOSES FOR FY76

Mr. Harold Sawyer presented the staff report, pointing out that the federal requirements for criteria for prioritizing needs had been served by the Department; but that changes in federal rules and their interpretation had rendered a revision in priority criteria necessary in order to get grant projects moving. Mr. Sawyer explained that the proposal involved quantification of competing projects by assigning a relative point spread as follows within five categories: The first category was that of project need. Mandatory annexation problems under ORS 222 and drill hole elimination problems under OAR Chapter 340 Section 44-005 would occupy the highest priority in this first category. Next, in their respective orders, would come streams protected by water quality standards, projects needed to end violation, specifically directed minimum treatment requirements, and abatement of non-point source problems. The second category would be that of regulatory emphasis. It would assign, on a descending scale, points for projects required by order or regulation of the Environmental Quality Commission, Departmental permit, letter directives, preliminary planning approval, project authorization, or other positive written response. The third category would be stream segment ranking as had been conducted already by the Department. A fourth category would be project type, stressing sewage treatment plants, plant outfall projects incorporating both treatment works and interceptors, and such public sewer system rehabilitation as would have economic benefit to the community. Secondary emphasis would be given interceptor sewers, major pumping stations, and pressure mains. The fifth category would be step status, emphasizing the stage in which the project stands.

Mr. Sawyer noted that the considerations involved in assigning high priority to mandatory annexation and drill hole elimination projects were their vast complexity and heavy expense. Mr. Sawyer conceded that the stream segment ranking was an area that lacked precise definition, and one wherein the Department had proceeded somewhat subjectively. He noted, with regard to the step status, that unfortunate current federal emphasis was on solution of existing problems (to the exclusion of preventive measures for foreseeable problems). Under present federal law, he said it was extremely hard to obtain funding for preventive projects. He added that planning had gotten far ahead of construction, creating a need to proceed with constructing those projects already planned.

Commissioner Phinney asked what weight would be given downstream uses in the proposed prioritizing criteria. Mr. Sawyer replied that emphasis on downstream uses was incorporated into the beneficial uses

aspect of water quality standard adoption. Water quality standards, where not being attained, weighed heavily in the project need category, he said. For example, he noted, use of downstream waters for domestic water supply would place the waters on a relatively high level of priority. Mr. Sawyer was unable to speculate on the number of jobs which would result from seventy-seven and a half million dollars in federal grant monies. He noted however, that this year's monies would approximately double the amount spent previously, having a vast effect on planning, design, engineering, and construction industry.

Commissioner Somers expressed apprehension that the stream segment ranking might be misinterpreted by land use planners and others. He opined that the Commission might well adopt the proposal with the caveat that stream segment ranking was for purposes of construction grant monies only. Mr. Sawyer explained that, technically, the ranking was required to serve other aspects of PL 92-500 and the regulations implementing that act. He stated that a caveat limiting the ranking to those purposes only would give less difficulty.

Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the Commission authorize a public hearing on the proposed prioritizing criteria. His motion was seconded by Commissioner Phinney and carried.

Commissioner Hallock questioned whether the motion might be out of order in that the proposal was for adoption by the Commission without hearing. She questioned whether going to hearing involved halting projects. Mr. Sawyer explained that a hearing would not halt projects; that an eventual hearing on the prioritized projects would be necessary; but that he did not feel a hearing would be appropriate on the proposed system for prioritizing. Mr. Cannon concurred in Mr. Sawyer's explanation. Mr. Sawyer reported that staff had considered adoption of the system for prioritizing as a temporary rule; but had decided it was best to proceed with the actual ranking and conduct a hearing which would both consider the list and inherently deal with the system of ranking also.

Commissioner Somers MOVED that the Commission amend its motion to state that the Commission approves the system for prioritizing as proposed and approves it for future public hearing. Commissioner Crothers concurred, stating this to be aligned with the intent of his motion. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hallock and carried.

AGENDA ITEMS F-I, VARIANCE REQUESTS AND INTENT TO HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON NOISE CONTROL CIVIL PENALTIES

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock and carried that the Commission adopt the Director's recommendation with regard to agenda items F through I. Adopted were the following recommendations:

1) That a two-year variance of Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 23-010(1)(a) be granted to Cascade Locks Lumber for the period May 1, 1975 through April 30, 1977 under conditions as set forth in the staff report. 2) That Air Contaminant Discharge Permit #12-0001 be renewed and a seven-month variance, June 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975 from OAR Chapter 340, Sections 21-020 and 21-015 (1), be granted to Edward Hines Lumber Company at Bates (present permit to expire December 31, 1975). 3) That the Commission authorize a public hearing before a hearings officer for the proposed rule amendments dealing with subsurface sewage regulations. 4) That a public hearing on the noise control civil penalties schedule be conducted in July or August of 1975.

PROPOSED TRANSIT SERVICE MODIFICATIONS TO WASHINGTON SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER

Mr. Carl Simons of the Air Quality Division presented the staff report to the Commission. As was set forth in the staff report, the operation of the "London Bus" system, a condition to the five thousand parking spaces at Washington Square approved by the Commission, had been unsuccessful. It was the staff's opinion that Washington Square should be allowed to terminate its London Bus service, conditioned on its agreement to join with Tri-Met in a new transit improvement program toward the ends of 1) increased transit ridership to and from Washington Square, 2) reduced need for parking, 3) relief from seasonal parking problems, and 4) reduced traffic congestion and air pollution on adjacent arterials. It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission require and approve the proposed transit incentive program with the following conditions: 1) That Washington Square be allowed to terminate its "London Bus system" on or after May 15, 1975. 2) That all conditions relating to quarterly reports, reduction of parking spaces, development of long term land use and transit plans, and reduction of temporary parking during peak seasonal periods remain in effect. 3) That any substantial change in the proposed transit improvement program require approval of the Department.

Washington Square representatives present did not wish to be heard. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock and carried that the Director's recommendation be approved.

PETITION FOR A DECLARATORY RULING - PORTLAND CHAIN MANUFACTURING CO., A DIVISION OF WEBSTER INDUSTRIES, INC.

Mr. Peter McSwain, on behalf of the Department, presented the Director's recommendation that the Commission respectfully decline to grant Petitioner's request for a declaratory ruling. In response to inquiry by Commissioner Somers, Mr. McSwain explained that staff was not opposed to the granting of a variance and/or exception. It was the format of a petition for a declaratory ruling to which the staff was reported in disagreement with the Petitioner. It was staff's position that Departmental rules governing hearings for declaratory rulings contenanced only oral arguments, indicating that a declaratory ruling granted through this channel would be limited to an assumed fact situation. In the instant case, it was argued, Petitioner was able to provide actual data gathered at the site and allow

staff to review this data in an informal setting, as in the case with all variances requests before the Commission. Mr. McSwain added his opinion that the granting of a variance was usually a non-coercive matter and, therefore, a declaratory order per se.

Mr. Tom Guilbert, counsel for Petitioner, addressed the Commission, concurring with Mr. McSwain that the present request of the Commission was to set a hearing and not to rule on a variance request. Mr. Guilbert asked the Commission, should it not grant the requested hearing, to construe the petition as one for a variance and/or an exception as well as a petition for a declaratory ruling. He explained to the Commission that Petitioner's request for a declaratory ruling was based in part on what he saw to be some confusion in the Department's rules. This confusion, he feared, would result in rules governing variance hearings before the Department being invoked; whereas authorization for a variance such as that requested was vested in the Commission under the noise rules. He added that, since the walls of the homes on the proposed noise sensitive property were not yet built, the facts upon which a variance might be granted had not yet come into play. Part of Petitioner's request was aimed at obtaining a ruling as to whether or not the rules could be invoked prior to the construction for the noise sensitive property. Mr. Guilbert asked that Petitioner be informed as soon as possible whether or not he could have an exception or a variance since he would, in the absence of exception or variance, be required to search for a new site.

Commissioner Somers inquired if, after the construction of the noise sensitive property, Petitioner would, in fact, be in violation when operating his two three hundred and fifty ton presses. Mr. Guilbert replied that this was a very serious possibility; that some measurements had been taken; and that the Department's Mr. John Hector had informed Petitioner that the most limiting of the noise regulations applicable to Petitioner's operation might be those governing impulse sounds. Mr. Guilbert added that his petition did not contain specific measurement with regard to the source for the reason that measurement of impulse noise was beyond the capability of his consultant, and within the capabilities of the Department. He noted that he did not wish the data to become a matter of public record, usable against the petitioner in any future nuisance action. Mr. Guilbert stated that measurements had been taken and that he would be willing to provide the data from these measurements to the staff upon their request. He stated his belief that, with regard to those regulations not dealing with impulse sound, his client's source was very close to the limitations prescribed by the rule. Mr. Guilbert stated that his client sought an interpretation of the rules as applied to his source to see which of the three dimensions of noise regulation would apply: dBA measurement, one third octave band measurement, and impulse sound measurement.

Commissioner Somers inquired whether Petitioner would be satisfied if the Commission authorized a hearing to determine whether or not the Department should grant an exception to the Petitioner. Mr. Guilbert replied that such a hearing would be satisfactory. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers

seconded by Commissioner Hallock, and carried that the Commission decline to grant Petitioner a declaratory ruling and that the Commission instruct the Department to conduct a hearing to determine if (based on information supplied by the Petitioner and interested parties) Petitioner should be authorized an exception based on OAR Chapter 340, Section 35-035(6). Discussion on the intent of the motion revealed that the hearing was to be before a hearing officer.

DISCUSSION OF FIELD BURNING LEGISLATION

Mr. Dick Vogt, of the Department's Air Quality Division, noted that the Commission had been provided with a staff report dealing with all of the legislative hearings attended by staff members.

Commissioner Somers, noting that the Commission was in agreement that its duty was to implement whatever legislation might be passed, inquired of Mr. Vogt whether federal restrictions would make it necessary, if field burning were extended in the Willamette Valley for two years, to impose restrictions in some other area or category of emission in order to make up the loss. Mr. Vogt opined that this would be necessary. It was noted that the forest products industry and other industry in the valley would be affected. It was Commissioner Somers' understanding that a situation might arise whereby the Environmental Protection Agency could step in and prevent the issuance of any further permits in the area. Mr. Cannon concurred, explaining that the 1971 Implementation Plan was understood by the EPA to be the State's plan to meet the national standards. Alteration of the Plan, Mr. Cannon believed, would require remedial action by either the State or the Federal Government to restore any loss to air quality resulting from relaxed field burning standards.

Commissioner Crothers contended that the process of federal intervention was a slow one, not to be regarded as an emergency situation. He cited, as an example, the delay with regard to control of taxi cab emissions in New York City, a delay which he predicted would continue for several years.

Commissioner Somers concurred; but added that it was the responsibility of the State to comply with federal standards where possible.

Commissioner McPhillips pointed out that legislation permitting extended field burning could, in effect, be repealed by federal intervention and federal prohibitions of field burning. Commissioner Somers stated that he doubted if the EPA would act in direct contravention of State legislative provisions.

Commissioner Phinney stated there had been a misunderstanding as to staff's position in the legislative hearings. She asked Mr. Vogt if staff had actually endorsed any of the legislative proposals under

consideration and she received a negative answer. Commissioner Phinney said it was important to note that staff had merely offered the Legislature technical advice, and had not taken a position on any of the current bills. Commissioner Somers said that the staff had been involuntarily involved in a political football game, a circumstance which was not entirely fair to them. He added that the Department's role was to carry out legislation, not to create it. Mr. Cannon noted that staff could not appear before the Legislature as individuals, but would always wear the "hat" of the Department. Nevertheless, he said, he did not understand staff to have taken a position on any legislation. He stated the Department to be willing to carry out whatever might be the legislative mandate. He added, however, that considerations with regard to federal primary and secondary standards had been the subject of caution to the Legislature. This caution, he stated, had included the advice that any relaxation in field burning regulations be accompanied by increased restriction on some other category of emission.

Commissioner McPhillips voiced his skepticism that any improvement in the Willamette Valley airshed could occur as long as field burning continued on the scale it is presently conducted.

Commissioner Somers asked why burning of stubble from cereal grain fields was continuing. Chairman McPhillips opined that many of the farmers took advantage of the permission to burn grass stubble in order to burn cereal grain stubble. Commissioner Crothers conjectured that many misused the requirement that they file an affidavit of intent to replant with grass or crimson clover.

Commissioner Somers warned that he would be opposed to embarking on a program of supervising field burning with insufficient funds, a situation which he felt would lead to budgetary problems similar to those experienced with regard to subsurface sewage permit administration. Mr. Cannon assured the Commission that the Department would be very leery of embarking upon such a program under those conditions. Commissioner Hallock noted that one current proposal would have adequate funding built into it. Chairman McPhillips asked if its implementation would require the borrowing of funds from another program. Mr. Vogt questioned whether there would be enough funds to conduct the entire permit issuing proposal under discussion.

Commissioner Somers expressed the view that any extension of field burning ought to be accompanied by provision of a Class A misdemeanor for improper field burning, and that the State Police ought to be directed to enforce the prohibitions. He questioned the sagacity of hiring for two month periods thirty-five state employees to drive about inspecting field burning. He noted that another two hundred people were being added to the State Police Department, a department which already had mobile units circulating in the area. Mr. Cannon stated that there was a problem involved with actually following the permittee to the field to determine, with expert knowledge, if the burning was within the limitations of the permit with regard to seed of an appropriate nature. Chairman McPhillips added

that, with the workload the State Police face, they would not find time to enforce such a law unless specifically directed to do so. Commissioner Somers opined that, once legislation was enacted, it would be within the prerogative of the Governor's Office to invoke vigorous police enforcement.

Commissioner Crothers noted that, despite its intentions to the contrary, the Commission was tending to take a position on the issues.

Commissioners Somers and Phinney decried the tendency of the Legislature to interpret each comment by staff in hearings to be the position of the Commission and/or the Department. This they felt put staff in an unfair position and was an erroneous weighing of testimony.

There being no further discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

of EQC

April 25, 1975

APPENDIX A

Water Quality Control - Water Quality Division (26)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-5-75	Tillamook	Cloverdale S.D. - 410 PE STP & Coll. System incl. effluent filtration & disinfection	Prov. Approval
3-6-75	Tillamook	Bay City - Rev. change order B-8 proj.	Approved
3-6-75	Jackson	Medford - Blackstone Sub. Sewers	Prov. Approval
3-7-75	Grant	Prairie City - S. Side Intercptr. Sew.	Prov. Approval
3-7-75	Marion	Marion Co. - Labish Village Sewerage System	Prov. Approval
3-7-75	Clatsop	Warrenton - C.O. #3 E. Warrenton Int.	Approved
3-7-75	Coos	North Bend - Holy Redeemer Subdv. Sew.	Prov. Approval
3-10-75	Coos	Eastside - C.O. #3 & 4 Pump St. Cnst.	Approved
3-10-75	Tillamook	NTCSA - C.O.A-2 Sch. II&C.O. B-9 Sch.IV	Approved
3-11-75	Umatilla	Hermiston - Underwood Addn. Sewers (revised plans)	Prov. Approval
3-14-75	Multnomah	Mult. Co. - Inverness Int. Units 6B & 6C	Prov. Approval
3-18-75	Clackamas	Milwaukie - C.O. #5, Milwaukie Int. Sewer Sch. I	Approved
3-18-75	Yamhill	Lafayette - C.O. #1, STP project	Approved
3-20-75	Coos	Eastside - C.O. #5, Pump STP Const. STP 8.78 AC Lagoon	Approved
3-21-75	Jefferson	Culver - Sewers & STP	Prov. Approval
3-24-75	Jackson	BCVSA - C.O. #1 S. Medford trunk	Approved
3-27-75	Washington	USA (Aloha) - 5 Equipment Bid Pkgs. for the Phase III Aloha STP interm improvements	Prov. Approval
3-27-75	Clackamas	Clackamas S.D. #1 - Phase IV Intcptrs.	Prov. Approval
3-27-75	Clackamas	Lake Oswego - "G" Ave. Sewer Ext.	Prov. Approval
3-28-75	Lincoln	Newport - Embarcadero Sewers	Prov. Approval
3-28-75	Union	LaGrande - Reynolds Safety Rest Area Sewer	Prov. Approval
3-31-75	Harney	Hines - Chlorination & P.S. Modifications.	Prov. Approval
3-31-75	Douglas	North Umpqua S.D. - Main A & Lateral A-8.5 sewer extensions	
3-31-75	Marion	Salem (Willow Lake) - Rev. Sludge Hauling Vehicle Contract documents	Prov. Approval

Water Quality Control - Water Quality Division - Industrial Projects (2)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-10-75	Clatsop	Union Oil, Astoria Terminal	Approved
3-13-75	Douglas	I. P. Gardiner, Veneer Dryer Water Recycler	Approved

Water Quality Control - Northwest Region (18)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-4-75	Tillamook	Garibaldi - Polly Ann Park - San. Sew.	Approved
3-4-75	Clackamas	Oregon City- Library Rd. San Sewer	Approved
3-5-75	Marion	Keizer-Sanitary Dist. (Willow) West of Mistletoe - Loop San. Sewer	Approved
3-5-75	Washington	Somerset West (USA) - Rock Creek No. 10 San. Sewer	Approved
3-7-75	Marion	Mt. Angel-Cherry St. San. Sewer	Approved
3-7-75	Washington	Forest Grove - 4th Ave. - L.I.D. No. 4 San. Sewer	Approved
3-7-75	Washington	Metzger (USA) - Argent Subdv. San. Sew.	Approved
3-11-75	Yamhill	Dayton-Palmer Addn. San. Sew. Adden. No.1	Approved
3-11-75	Marion	Salem (Wallace) Hope Ave. - San. Sewer	Approved
3-12-75	Clackamas	Oregon City-Rev. Library Rd. San. Sew.	Approved
3-14-75	Multnomah	Wood Village-West Coast San. Sewers Schedule 2	Approved
3-17-75	Yamhill	Dundee-Locust & 8th St. San. Sewer	Approved
3-18-75	Marion	East Salem-Sewage & Drainage Dist. No.1 (Willow) - Village East San. Sew. System	Approved
3-18-75	Washington	Aloha (USA)- Tom Moyer Enterprises San. Sewer System	Approved
3-18-75	Marion	Salem (Willow)-Hickory St. Between Industrial Way & Val Park Rd.- San. Sewer System	Approved
3-19-75	Clackamas	Gladstone-Bill Morrow Dvlpmt. - San. Sew.	Approved
3-24-75	Marion	Salem (Willow)- Columbia Mill Work San. Sewer - Near Anunsen St.	Approved
3-27-75	Clackamas	Lake Oswego-CID 165, G Ave. - San. Sew. Extension	Approved

Water Quality Control - Northwest Region - Industrial Projects (3)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-75	Multnomah	Portland-Pennwalt Corp. - Outfall & Diffuser System Plans.	Approved
3-12-75	Multnomah	Portland-Halton Tractor Corp. - Oil Water Separator Facilities	Approved
3-17-75	Clatsop	Astoria - Union Oil - Separator Fac.	Approved

Air Quality Control - Air Quality Division (7)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-6-75	Coos	Coos Bay - Georgia Pacific Corp. Proposal to run hardboard fume incinerator at 1000 F.	Contitionally approved subject to satisfactory inspection
3-10-75	Lincoln	Toledo - Georgia Pacific Corp. Proposal to burn tires in hog fuel boiler	Approved Conditionally
3-10-75	Klamath	Klamath Falls - Weyerhaeuser Co. Air/Air condenser for veneer dryer emission control	Approved
3-10-75	Coos	North Bend - Weyerhaeuser Co. Air/Air condenser for veneer dryer emission control	Approved
3-24-75	Douglas	Dillard-Round Prairie Lumber Co. New hogged fuel boiler	Approved
3-31-75	Union	LaGrande - Boise Cascade Corp. New baghouse for cyclones 16 & 17	Approved
3-31-75	Union	LaGrande - Boise Cascade Corp. New baghouse for cyclone 23	Approved

Air Quality Control - Air Quality Division - Industrial Sources (36)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-3-75	Douglas	Drain - Smith River Lumber (10-0028) Sawmill	Permit Issued
3-3-75	Douglas	Riddle - Mining Minerals Mfg. Co. (10-0066) Rockcrusher	"
3-3-75	Hood River	Cascade Locks - Gorge Lumber Co. (21-0011) Sawmill	"
3-3-75	Lincoln	Toledo - Publishers Forest Prod. Co. (21-0011) Sawmill	"
3-3-75	Jackson	White City - Olson Lawyer Timber Co. (15-0058) Charcoal Manufacturing	Permit Modified
3-3-75	Douglas	Drain - Woolley Enterprises, Inc. (10-0054) Plywood Manufacturing	"
3-25-75	Coos	Coquille - Coos Co. Highway Dept. (06-0002) Asphalt Plant	Permit Issued
3-25-75	Jackson	White City - Cascade Wood Products (15-0005) Millwork	"
3-25-75	Jackson	Central Point - Double Dee Lumber Co. (15-0010) Sawmill	"
3-25-75	Jackson	Ashland - Bellview Moulding Mill (15-0070) Millwork	"
3-25-75	Klamath	Klamath Falls - Jeld-Wen, Inc. (18-0006) Sawmill, Millwork	"
3-25-75	Klamath	Klamath Falls - Klamath Rock Products (18-0012) Asphalt Plant	"
3-25-75	Lake	Lakeview - Louisiana Pacific Corp. (19-0002) Sawmill	"

Air Quality Control - Air Quality Division - Industrial Sources (cont.)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-25-75	Lincoln	Toledo - Guy Roberts Lumber Co. (21-0013) Sawmill	Permit Issued
3-25-75	Lincoln	Newport - Paul Barber Hardwoods Co. (21-0020) Sawmill	"
3-25-75	Lincoln	Yachats - Dahl Lumber Company (21-0021) Sawmill	"
3- 5-	Umatilla	Pendleton - Hermiston Asphalt Products (30-0003) Asphalt Plant	"
3-25-75	Umatilla	Hermiston - E.S. Schnell & Co., Inc. (30-0071) Asphalt Plant	"
3-25-75	Wallowa	Joseph - Boise Cascade Corp. (32-0001) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Coos	Bandon - Rogge Lumber Sales, Inc. (06-0019) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Coos	Bandon - Rogge Lumber Sales, Inc. (06-0057) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Curry	Sixes - Rogge Lumber Sales, In. (08-0016) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Hood River	Cascade Locks - Cascade Locks Lumber Co. (14-0005) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Jackson	Central Point - Chaney Forest Products (15-0007) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Jackson	Central Point - The Mt. Pitt Co. (15-0023) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Jackson	Medford - Medford Moulding Co. (15-0037) Millwork	"
3-26-75	Jackson	Central Point - Steve Wilson Co. (15-0044) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Jackson	White City - Oregon Cutstock & Moulding (15-0047) Millwork	"
3-26-75	Jackson	White City, Alder Mfg., Inc. (15-0060) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Josephine	Grants Pass - Spaulding & Son, Inc. (17-0013) Sawmill	"
3-26-75	Malheur	Ontario - Monroc Inc. (23-0021) Rock Crusher	"
3-26-75	Wallowa	Wallowa - Rogge Mills, Inc. (32-0011) Sawmill	"
3-31-75	Douglas	Roseburg - Roseburg Lumber Co. (10-0063) Particleboard Mfg.	Permit Modified
3-31-75	Lincoln	Toledo - Georgia Pacific Corp. (21-0005) Kraft pulp and paper	"

Air Quality Control - Northwest Region (4)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-13-75	Multnomah	Portland - Simpson Timber/Chemical Division-Forced Evap. System	Approved
3-27-75	Clackamas	Clackamas-Hall Process Co. - Pipe coating & wrapping	Approved
3-27-75	Clackamas	Near Brightwood-Estacada Rock Prod. Control of truck loadout area	Approved
3-27-75	Clackamas	Near Molalla-Estacada Rock Products Control of truck loadout area	Approved

Land Quality - Solid Waste Management Division (2)

Date	Location	Project	Action
3-6-75	Yamhill	Whiteson Sanitary Landfill Interim Leachate Collection System	Approved
3-6-75	Yamhill	Delphian Foundation - Solid Waste Program	Approved
3-3-75	Multnomah	Macadam Processing Center, new facility (Tires)	Permit Issued
3-5-75	Douglas	Tiller Transfer St. new facility	Permit Issued
3-14-75	Lane	Marcola Transfer St. new facility	Permit Issued
3-14-75	Linn	Sweet Home Transfer St. new Facility	Permit Issued
3-26-75	Columbia	Clatskanie Landfill existing site	Permit Issued
3-31-75	Lake	Adel Land fill existing site	Permit Amended

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Robert W. Straub
GOVERNOR

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PROPOSED STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE
FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Department of Environmental Quality is considering the adoption of proposed Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources to be made a part of Oregon Administrative Rules, Sections 25-000.10 through 25-000.90. These standards are proposed to be adopted to provide emission limitations for new or modified sources as follows: Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generators, Incinerators, Portland Cement Plants, Nitric Acid Plants, Sulphuric Acid Plants,Asphalt Concrete Plants, Petroleum Refineries, Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids, Secondary Lead Smelters, Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants, Iron and Steel Plants, and Sewage Treatment Plants. Federal regulations pertaining to sources of emissions of these contaminants are currently being enforced in Oregon by the Environmental Protection Agency. Adoption of the proposed Rules will permit delegation of authority over these sources from the Federal government to the State.

Copies of the proposed regulations may be obtained upon request from the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the Assistant Director, Air Quality Control Division, 1234 S.W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon 97205.

Any interested person desiring to submit any written documents, views or data on this matter may do so by forwarding them to the office of the Assistant Director, Air Quality Control Division, 1234 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon 97205, or may appear and submit his material, or be heard orally at 3:30 p.m. on the 7th day of July, 1975, in the fifth floor conference room of the Department of Environmental Quality, Terminal Sales Building, 1234 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon 97205.

Peter W. McSwain has been designated as Hearings Officer.

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

PBB: 6/2/75

Contains Recycled Materials

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