

9/26/1975

OREGON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
COMMISSION MEETING
MATERIALS



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

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AGENDA

Public Meeting

Oregon Environmental Quality Commission

September 26, 1975

Oregon State University Marine Science Center, Newport, Oregon

(Located south end of Yaquina Bay Bridge)

10:00 a.m.

- A. Minutes of August 22, 1975 EQC Meeting
- B. August Program Activity Report
- C. Tax Credit Applications
- D. PUBLIC FORUM - The public is invited to discuss items of local public interest with EQC members
- E. Oregon CUP Awards - Recommendations of Applicant Screening Committee

11:00 a.m.

- F. PUBLIC HEARING - To consider adoption of Proposed Policy Pertaining to Log Handling in Oregon Waters
- G. VARIANCE REQUESTS
 - 1) Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos and Curry Counties - Request variance to continue open burning at solid waste disposal sites.
 - 2) Starner Bros. Lumber Co., Lostine - Request 5-year variance to operate Wigwam Waste Burner not in strict compliance with rules
 - 3) Permaneer Corp., White City - Request variance to particle board plant rules until July 1977
 - 4) Permaneer Corp., Dillard - Request extension of current variance to particle board plant rules until fall of 1977
 - 5) Freemont Lumber Company (sawmill), Lakeview - Request variance to operate wigwam waste burner without modification
- H. PROPOSED RULES ADOPTION
 - 1) Civil Penalties Schedule for violation of Noise Emission Standards
 - 2) Temporary Rule broadening exemptions to requirement that Surety Bonds be filed with DEQ prior to construction of certain types of Sewage Disposal Facilities
 - 3) Temporary Rule allowing fall open burning period for domestic yard cleanup material in Linn, Benton, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties
- I. AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING - to amend AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT RULES and INCREASE FEES
- J. Jackson County Petition re: Vista View Subdivision subsurface sewage disposal
- K. Field Burning - Status Report - Updated status report to be given orally

Note: Because of the uncertain time spans involved, the Commission reserves the right to deal with any item, except Item F, at any time in the meeting.

HMP

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND REGULAR MEETING
OF THE

OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

September 26, 1975

Pursuant to the required notice and publication, the seventy-second regular Commission meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, September 26 in the Oregon State University Marine Science Center at Newport, Oregon.

Commissioners present were as follows: Mr. Joe B. Richards, Chairman; Dr. Morris K. Crothers; and Dr. Grace S. Phinney.

Representing the Department were its Director, Mr. Loren (Bud) Kramer and several additional staff members including Mr. E.J. Weathersbee (Technical Programs), Mr. Harold L. Sawyer (Water Quality), and Mr. Frederick M. Bolton (Regional Operations). Also present was counsel to the Commission, Mr. Raymond Underwood.

MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 22, 1975 COMMISSION MEETING

It was MOVED by Commissioner Phinney, seconded by Commissioner Crothers, and carried by the favorable votes of all three Commissioners present that the minutes of the August 22, 1975 Commission meeting be approved as distributed.

There being only three Commissioners present, it was agreed that the requirement of a second to motions would be waived during the meeting.

AUGUST 1975 PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers and carried with the favorable votes of the three Commissioners present that the August, 1975 Departmental Program Activity Report receive approval as recommended by the Director.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

Commissioner Crothers requested unanimous consent to approve the Director's recommendations with regard to 26 Tax Credit Applications as set forth in the staff report (Agenda Item C).

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program drew the Commission's attention to Application T-602 (Weyerhaeuser Company, Cottage Grove) whose denial was recommended by the Director. Mr. Sawyer reported the Company's request that the application be withdrawn from Commission consideration. He informed Commissioner Richards that the Department was without objection to such withdrawal.

It was a matter of curiosity to Commissioner Phinney why the applicant would not be eligible for a credit going to the difference in cost between old equipment and new. Mr. Sawyer conjectured that the applicant might wish to pursue that possibility.

Mr. Frederick Skirvin of the Department's Air Quality Program informed the Commission that Application Number T-699 had included \$151,356 worth of equipment not currently in use for pollution control whose cost the applicant had agreed to delete from the application until such time as the equipment might be used.

Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the Director's recommendation be approved subject to the following amendments: Application T-602 be withdrawn from consideration and Application T-699 be reduced by the sum of \$151,356. Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, and Richards approved the motion.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, OREGON SECTION: ENGINEER OF THE YEAR AWARD

Members of the Commission recognized Mr. Kenneth Spies, head of the Department's Land Quality Program for his having been chosen as Engineer of the Year from among nominees submitted by the 800 member Oregon Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Commissioner Phinney noted the award was based on Mr. Spies' contributions to his profession and his pollution control leadership in Oregon.

PUBLIC FORUM

Mr. Kramer informed Commissioner Richards that staff members had prepared some remarks with regard to the Department's activities in Lincoln County.

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program addressed himself to the sewage disposal/water quality problems in Lincoln County. He reported that the Department had been busy for a number of years securing permanent solutions to the County's sewage disposal problem.

Mr. Sawyer pointed out that time-consuming steps, including the formation of public agencies to evaluate and plan sewage facilities and the engineering evaluation of alternatives, were involved. The most critical step presently subject to Department efforts was reported to be the securing of maximum federal funds to assist in construction of the desired facilities.

Over the last five years, Mr. Sawyer said, the steps necessary for provision of sewage facilities had become more difficult, due to new federal laws, regulations, court rulings, and new state laws. He cited the 75% federal grant and the State's comprehensive land use planning law as critical to the process.

While decisions on construction used to be based almost solely on technical/economic considerations, considerations of planning with regard to environmental and social factors were now necessary, he said, including the demonstration of each project's consistency with state land use planning goals. He said demonstration of consistency was not easily done due to the transitional nature of implementing the State's land use planning law.

While some would favor cessation of all projects until such time as each jurisdiction has an approved comprehensive land use plan, the Department, Mr. Sawyer informed, had adopted the view that projects now needed should go forward.

A source of contention to the Department and others was reported to be the potential requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prior to the federal government's grant of monies for a project found acceptable along every relevant dimension. This factor was said to be in play in Lincoln County and to be expected in other areas, though few projects had yet been delayed by the requirement of an EIS.

With regard to the Southwest Lincoln County Sanitary District (formed in October of 1973), Mr. Sawyer said the Department's thrust had been to use the limited federal funds available to sustain projects prepared for commencement of construction along with the use of the State loan funds for the preparation of facility plans. In April of 1974, the Department had reached agreement with the District, Mr. Sawyer recalled, only to encounter delay based on the District's inability to secure its loan in an acceptable manner. With the matter resolved in June of 74, he said, initial payments for the planning work were made in July of 1974. He recalled that in early 1975, with the study completed, new federal funding was available which would repay up to 75% of the monies spent. (It was noted that current federal requirements will not allow this for new projects). It was expected that a federal grant for the next step of the project would be accompanied by reimbursement for the initial step (planning the facility).

Grant priority lists in '74 and '75, Mr. Sawyer explained, had been oriented toward projects ready for construction, resulting in the exclusion of Southwest Lincoln County. The Priority List for FY '76, he noted however, included the District in a ranking assuring funding.

Plan elements for the District's project were completed in April of '75 for submission to DEQ and EPA, Mr. Sawyer informed, and were informally indicated as requiring of an EIS prior to the grant of federal funds.

In August 1975, EPA, he noted, had formally indicated its requirement of an EIS for the project, leading to the Department's decision to delay its formal approval of the plan elements and the beginning of the two-year federal reimbursement of monies spent on the initial planning, pending federal clearance of the project. Mr. Sawyer reported that the Department considers the plan approvable.

Bay to Bay Sanitary District, running from south of Yaquina Bay to Alsea Bay, was cited as in a position analogous to that of the Southwest Lincoln County District. EPA, it was reported, desires to perform a joint EIS for both District projects. Major delay in the Bay to Bay District (whose facility plan is nearing completion) might be in the offing, he conjectured.

Carmel-Foulweather Sanitary District (running from north of Agate Beach to and including Otter Rock) was said to be faced with the burden of serving the concentrated community in and around Otter Rock. The project, Mr. Sawyer recalled, had been certified to EPA for a facilities planning grant. He expressed the hope that completion of the facilities plan would not be followed by an EIS requirement.

Agate Beach was reported as desirous of forming a sanitary district in the hope of connecting to the north end of the Newport sewer system. Mr. Sawyer felt EPA concerns were diminished by the lack of new development that might be fostered by such a connection.

The Road's End Sanitary District in Lincoln City was said to be about to embark on the design of sewerage facilities. First, it was reported, the 35th Street pumping station would have to be improved to serve both Lincoln City and the Roads End District. Public hearings had preceded an EPA decision to declare that an EIS for the improvement grant is not required, Mr. Sawyer explained. Shortly, grants to complete the facilities plan for Roads End would be sought, he said.

In response to inquiry from Dr. Crothers, Mr. Sawyer explained that a Negative Declaration was required as a reaction to an applicant's environmental impact assessment if the EPA proposes not to require an EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. A Negative Declaration would be preceded, he explained, by the Notice of Intent to Issue, based on a determination that the applicant had adequately described the impact and the interests of the National Environmental Policy Act would be served without an EIS. Interested persons were free to challenge the Notice, he added.

Depot Bay and Gleneden were said to have experienced some of the most severe problems. These communities were reportedly now hooking up to a completed sewer which, in Mr. Sawyer's estimate, would eliminate some of the repeatedly documented problems.

Salishan was said to be petitioning the County for formation of a Sanitary District whose formation could be followed by negotiations with Gleneden and Depot Bay for use of their system and elimination of the discharge into Siletz Bay.

Another recently completed sewage treatment plant was said to be that at Yachats.

Mr. Sawyer denied a newspaper report that an eleven month extension granted Georgia Pacific for completion of certain facilities amounted to the Department's "backing down" from enforcement of its regulations. It was noted that the Company had proposed a system of in-plant waste treatment and reuse rather than the construction of treatment facilities, a bold proposal based on untried technology and aimed at results preferable to discharge. In light of the failure to accomplish this, the Company had

promptly proceeded with plans to construct a treatment facility, he said. The Department's grant of an extension of time, he explained, was based on the Company's elimination of all discharges from the pulp mill to Yaquina Bay, the use of an ocean outfall, and the Company's diligent pursuit of its current plants. Such an extension, Mr. Sawyer contended, was in keeping with the Department's long-standing policy of extending compliance schedules to good faith applicants based on circumstances beyond their control. Mr. Sawyer noted in passing that Georgia Pacific had been assessed one \$5,000 penalty.

Finally, Mr. Sawyer reported that odors in the area of Salishan and Siletz Bay had been investigated and attributed to the mud flats during low tide as opposed to the sewage treatment plant.

Mr. Jack Osborne of the Department's Subsurface Sewage Disposal responded to news articles in the Salem Capital Journal indicating Lincoln County officials would prefer subsurface sewage disposal regulation on a local level, as opposed to the Department level. Mr. Osborne explained that State law preempts local regulation in this field. He added that the Department has authority to enforce civil penalties or seek injunctive relief from violations. It was said to be the province of the local District Attorney to bring criminal actions from violations.

Mr. Osborne added that the Department could delegate authority to a county agency to issue notice of violation but not authority to ultimately enforce a civil penalty. It was legal counsel's opinion, Mr. Osborne reported, that statewide uniformity in subsurface sewage regulations was a legislative intent which preempts even those county ordinances more restrictive than the Department's rules.

Mr. Osborne disputed the notion that seepage pits had only recently been allowed by Commission rule. He recalled that seepage pits have been countenanced since at least 1959 and are currently allowed only where specifically approved by the Department (normally to be preceded by request of the county sanitarian and subsequent evaluation). It was added that the Department had allowed only five in Lincoln County of which two were based on prior approval of the county authority, and one on a need for repairs. All other applications had been turned down, he reported.

Mr. Osborne noted that Lincoln County had recently formed its own Utilities, Permits, and Resources Department authorized to regulate subsurface sewage on contract with the Department and independently of the County Health Department which was previously having some difficulty with subsurface sewage regulation. Mr. Lester Fultz, head of the new Department, with the help of two registered sanitarians was said to be running the program smoothly and in a manner for which the county commissioners, in Mr. Osborne's view, are to be commended.

Mr. Lester Fultz, Director of Lincoln County's Utilities, Permits, and Resources Department addressed the Commission concerning the operation of his department. He indicated that efforts to bring common sense to the interpretation of regulations had been drawn from his broad background in construction experience and his empathy for installers' and developers' problems as well as those of the citizen.

Referring to the EPA decision to require an EIS prior to funding of the Southwest Lincoln County Sanitary District sewer project, Mr. Fultz lamented the potential delay and charged that the District, in light of its commendable efforts to react to a blistering media campaign encouraging solution of its sewage disposal problems, had been treated unfairly. The reward for this commendable effort would be, in Mr. Fultz' view, only delay and increased costs due to a requirement not imposed on similar projects in the State.

It was Mr. Fultz' contention that pressure from within the Department was partially responsible for the EPA decision and he requested that the matter be reviewed and the EPA be requested to withdraw its requirement of an EIS.

Speaking in his capacity as a citizen of Oregon, Mr. Fultz argued that the project of the Cloverdale Sanitary District in Tillamook County has a cost of \$800,000, will support eighty connections, is in a community with an assessed valuation of only 1.5 million dollars, and is not justified in the light of the community's failure to pass a bond measure and habitation of low income families.

He questioned the Department's approval of an expensive treatment system where a more economical one would be available and suitable to the rural Cloverdale community. He called for an investigation of what appears to him to be a gross waste of public monies, and a callous disregard for the interests of the community on the part of the Department.

Mr. Fultz elaborated on his remarks for Commissioner Richards, stressing the widely varying demand for treatment (as much as ten times) in the community which, he felt, should be taken into consideration in designing a project. Mr. Fultz denied having predicted that completion of the Southwest Lincoln County and Bay to Bay projects would result in the entire area's resemblance to Lincoln City. It had been Commissioner Richards' conjecture that such a concern was appropriately addressed by an EIS. Mr. Fultz said the Southwest Lincoln County project had not been included with those predicating his prediction.

PUBLIC HEARING: PROPOSED POLICY PERTAINING TO LOG HANDLING IN OREGON WATERS

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program mentioned that the proposal had been modified for purpose of clarity and in response to public comments made in the August 22 Commission meeting.

The revised proposal, he reported, had been mailed to all known interested parties. A letter of response from the City of Toledo's City Manager was read which expressed the City Council's concern that a requirement that log storage operations be phased out in certain areas might not be preceded by the appropriate environmental evaluation of the alternatives. It was of major concern to the Council that present log storage in that area should not be exchanged for an increase in city logtruck traffic by some fifty daily trips. Such an eventuation would, in the Council's view, result in hazard, and unsightly storage areas.

In addition to the amendments suggested in the staff report, Mr. Sawyer suggested that the Commission might wish to assuage the concerns of the City of Toledo (as echoed in a phone call from Georgia Pacific) and add to the provision that a phaseout schedule be imposed where significant damage to aquatic life or water quality is evidenced at a storage site involving grounding of logs (item 3 of the Statement of General Policy). Suggested was that "unless specific authorization for continuance is granted by the Commission in consideration of environmental tradeoffs" might be added to the controversial sentence.

Commissioner Richards suggested that changes as follows might be in order:

1. Page 2 of the Proposal (IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM), opening paragraph, last line: Insert "or are likely to occur" between "exist" and "that will."
2. Page 2 of the Proposal, item 3, line 2: Delete "environmental tradeoffs" and insert "the impact of alternate methods upon the environment" in its place.
3. Page 2 of the Proposal (STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY), add new paragraph stating, "The Department does acknowledge that transportation and storage of logs is one of the appropriate uses of the public waters in the State under controlled conditions."
4. Page 3 of the Proposal (STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY), item 3, line 5: Delete "significant" and substitute "more than nominal." (Commissioner Richards found the word "significant" too weak possibly meaning of State or area-wide significance only).
5. Page 3, item 6: Add "considering market conditions and the quality of the water at the storage site." to the sentence.
6. Page 4: Add sentence reading essentially "Discontinuance of use for a period of five years shall be prima facie evidence of permanent termination."

With regard to suggestion number 5, Commissioner Richards stressed the need to retain water quality along with marketing conditions as a criterion for determining how long logs may be kept in storage in the water. His sixth suggestion, he said, was based on the number of cases where termination had occurred so long before cleanup that it was difficult to determine who had used the facilities and should bear the cost of cleanup.

It was the hope of Commissioner Richards that the policy would evolve into a definite but flexible one readily available to the industry and the public.

Mr. Harold Hartman of the Industrial Forestries Association commented on the proposal on behalf of the Association's log handling and storage

committee. He stressed his committee's interest in cooperation with the Department and requested that the statement of William B. Hagenstein before the Commission on August 22, 1975 be made part of the hearing record regarding log handling in public waters. He opined that most of the objections voiced previously had been addressed in the current Director's recommendation sufficiently to make the proposed policy a workable document. Mr. Hartman urged the Commission to consider the various geographic considerations which might be addressed by subsequent speakers.

He suggested that the policy contain a preamble stating log handling transportation and storage in public waters of Oregon are legitimate uses for transportation, navigation, and commerce, so far as it cannot be demonstrated to be detrimental to the public, health, safety, and economic welfare of the citizens of the State. Such a preamble, in Mr. Hartman's view, would set a proper tone for the policy and be in alignment with existing statutory policy statements. He encouraged the Commission to proceed to adopt the policy so that staff might begin to work with individual operators recognizing the unique aspects of each operation. This should be done, he said, with an eye to the physical, social, and economic aspects of the environment.

Commissioner Phinney and Mr. Hartman agreed that his suggested preamble might well take into account the environmental welfare of citizens also.

Mr. Clifford Shaw of the Bay Area Council on Environment and Trade cited his Association's award from the Oregon Lung Association for efforts to abate air pollution caused by non-water handling of logs. Noting his Association's past suggestions during the policy's draft stages, Mr. Shaw informed that two areas of the policy were still of major concern.

He argued for a preamble to the policy recognizing the legitimacy of log storing and handling in the public waters to insure that future Commission and staff members would not misinterpret the policy to the prejudice of interested parties.

With regard to item three of the STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY, it was contended by Mr. Shaw with reference to referring to the storage of logs where they might go aground during tidal change or low tide flow, that the requirement that such operations be phased out where there is evidence of significant damage poses an undue threat to operations in the Coos Bay area. He alluded to staff philosophy as indicated in the January, 1975 staff report as indicating that the measure of what is significant might be against an inappropriately pristine background. This danger, in Mr. Shaw's view, accentuates the need for a preamble as suggested.

Citing information obtained from four of six major wood products industries on the Coos Bay estuary, Mr. Shaw informed that disallowance of water storage would result in land storage of 136 million board feet per year, involving a capital outlay of 11.6 million dollars, annual operating costs of 1.1 million dollars, increased fuel usage totalling 750 thousand gallons per year, and 4.8 thousand tons of dry waste per year. In all likelihood, Mr. Shaw said, some or all of the mills would have to discontinue operation in the face of such costs.

Mr. Shaw reminded the Commission that the Coos Bay area currently suffers 12 to 17 percent unemployment.

It was his view that the social and economic dislocation to result from discontinuing water storage far outweighs the minor environmental gains to be had. He added that land use considerations weigh against allocation of large areas of the State's shorelands for land storage of logs.

Mr. Shaw recommended the addition of the words "provided that any phase-out problems shall not be implemented without full consideration of the environmental and economic tradeoffs" be added to the sentence prescribing an approved schedule for phaseout of grounding storage operations where significant damage to aquatic life or water quality is evidenced.

He contended that page 12 of the January 1975 staff report (attachment B) was inaccurate in reporting that, unknown to the Department, the Port of Coos Bay and local timber industries had received monies from the U.S. Economic Development Administration to study the economic and environmental impacts of alternates to water storage of logs. He stated that his association had applied for the money with full knowledge of the Department, adding that the Department had assisted in planning the study and had given EDA necessary approval of the study prior to the grant of monies.

Mr. Shaw informed Commissioner Crothers that the suggestion of Commissioner Richards with regard to the acknowledgement of log transportation and storage as a legitimate water use would serve his wishes on the issue.

Mr. Jerry Harper, Environmental Manager for Weyerhaeuser operations in Oregon, emphasized the points made by Mr. Shaw with regard to the basic legitimacy of log operations in the public waters and the environmental trade-offs relevant to any phaseout. He urged that these two matters be resolved and that the policy be adopted.

Mr. Harper was unable to give any figures as to the economic impact of the Weyerhaeuser conversions to dry land storage in two of its operations.

Mr. B.L. Higgins, Mayor of the city of North Bend, delivered his City Council's opposition to the basic premise that water handling or storage of logs is detrimental to the environment and to be prohibited for new wood product plants and phased out in many existing instances. He asked that the potential problems to Coos Bay and North Bend be considered by the Commission before adoption of the policy, listing them as follows:

1. Conversion to dry land storage and its attendant depletion of lands available for economic expansion and reforestation.
2. Redevelopment and development costs which would discourage new or replacement plant facilities.
3. Discontinued operation for plants unable to gain an exemption from phaseout requirements.

4. Aggravation of an already severe unemployment rate.
5. Additional truck traffic (50 truckloads per eliminated tugboat trip) and its impact on the community in terms of inadequate roads, scarce petroleum resources, noise pollution, and air pollution.

He urged a policy that would both recognize that state waters should be used for log storage and handling and require consideration of the economic and environmental consequences of alternatives.

Commissioner Crothers asked to what degree the suggestions of Commissioner Richards would serve the wishes of Mr. Higgins and learned that Mr. Higgins was satisfied with the suggestions.

Mr. Ernest Nemy representing the Coos-Curry-Douglas Economic Improvement Association alluded to the previous resolution of his Board of Directors and delivered a second resolution by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. The resolution called for a socio-economic impact study prior to public hearing on the policy.

It was argued in the resolution that a task force assigned by the Department of Environmental Quality and the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council was instructed to determine the impacts of revised log dumping and handling practices on both industry and the total environment. This was never accomplished by the task force, according to the resolution.

It was further argued that a study by Mr. Alec Jackson, a consultant, had yielded the conclusion that most alternatives would detract from environmental quality and adversely impact both the forest products industry and the regional economy.

It was resolved by the Executive Committee that a public hearing should be held on the socio-economic impacts statement sought by the Committee.

Mr. Nemy declined to evaluate the suggested amendments of Commissioner Richards, explaining to Commissioner Crothers that he was not authorized to do so.

Mr. Thomas Greif, an attorney representing the Columbia River Towboat Association, informed the Commission on behalf of Mr. Alex Parks, Executive Secretary of the Columbia River Towboat Association of the Association's concern that the policy might result in eventual elimination of log storage areas and waterborne log transportation. Consideration of the following was urged:

1. The history of dumping, storage, and transportation of logs in the Northwest. Mr. Greif's information was that now only 15 log dumping stations remain on the Columbia River as opposed to 150 some fifty years ago. In view of this, Mr. Greif argued that the environmental problems have already been greatly reduced.

2. The flow pattern of logs from harvest to entering the mill. What are the implications of changing this?
3. Whether all operations should be considered on a case by case basis. Mr. Greif conceded this point is mentioned in the draft policy and asked for further assurances.
4. Factors to be considered where environmental damage is proven, including economic impact of changes, pollution caused by alternate methods, and the impact of increased log traffic on the highway and street systems (he said all current shipments to Camas, if shipped by truck would bring a truck into Camas every twenty-three seconds and the same conditions in Coos Bay would bring a truck in every thirty seconds).
5. The total water acreage used for log storage as compared to the total available for all other uses.
6. The most beneficial use of the waterways for the public benefit.

Mr. Greif informed Commissioner Phinney that his figures regarding the reduction of log dumps along the Columbia were supplied by Captain Homer Shaver of Shaver Transportation Company. Mr. Greif was unable to supply figures on the total number of board feet handled but offered to supply them later.

Mr. Dale Snow of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife urged the Commission to adopt a stronger policy, criticizing the current proposal as weakened by redrafting, lacking in direction, and unspecific with regard to time frames.

Mr. Snow suggested a time frame be adopted for staff review of each problematic site with a three year ceiling on implementation of the final control program.

Addressing specific elements of the proposal, Mr. Snow recommended a time frame of three years for any control program to phase out existing operations unless otherwise approved by the Commission (STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY; item 2), three years for any phaseout of log storage involving grounding where a longer period is not Commission approved, (item 3), and one year for the length of storage of logs in the water unless exceptions are granted by the Department (item G).

Mr. Snow suggested the amendment of item three of the STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY as follows:

1. Line 5: Delete "damages to;" after "aquatic life," add "or potential for reestablishing aquatic life;" and after "and/or," insert "reduction to water quality."

Mr. Snow further recommended that all existing free-fall log dumps be phased out in one year.

He offered the assistance of his staff in planning and implementing the policy.

Mr. Snow informed Commissioner Richards that grounding of stored logs during low tide causes damage to aquatic life where clam beds or eelgrass are present. He estimated some areas where grounding occurs might suffer insignificant damage and urged a case by case review.

Mr. Bryan Johnson, Consulting Engineer to Kevin Murphy who operates a lumber mill on the Siuslaw estuary, applauded the proposed draft as one which would allow the staff to use their training and experience to arrive at correct decisions regarding implementation. Mr. Johnson estimated that staff would be heavily burdened in making the manifold evaluations with regard to phasing out estuarian storage areas where low water grounding occurs. He voiced his support for the proposal.

Mrs. Sandra Diedrich of the Coos-Curry Council of Governments cautioned that the policy, even with the "legitimate use" clause suggested by Commissioner Richards, would mandate alternatives to current practices when insufficient consideration has been given to the impact of such change, including its economic significance. She cited air pollution problems, energy use problems, and traffic circulation problems as attendant to the change to other methods.

On behalf of her Council, Mrs. Diedrich called for Commission review of the consequences in other areas of environmental concern prior to the adoption of any policy which would limit log storage and handling in the public waters. She urged the Commission to direct the Department to assess the environmental impacts of the alternatives to present practice.

Commissioner Crothers asked if Mrs. Diedrich subscribes to the proposition that all policy decisions should await an assessment of all the possible ramifications flowing from them. Mrs. Diedrich replied that this degree of evaluation was required of many public bodies, that she did not suggest it be followed in every case, and that it would be appropriate in the present case.

Commissioner Crothers contended that the wording suggested by Commissioner Richards adequately addresses the concern regarding the economic impact of alternatives.

Commissioner Richards acknowledged a letter from the Southwest Oregon Chapter of the Northwest Steelheaders Association urging ultimate termination of all water log handling and storage and siting damage in Coos Bay as a continuing problem. Commissioner Richards mentioned also a letter from the League of Women Voters of Coos County lamenting a lack of adequate notice prior to the meeting.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers that the record be left open for ten days for the Department to receive written comment on the policy in general and on Commissioner Richards' suggested amendments in particular and that the staff make Commissioner Richards' proposals available in written form for public study.

The General Manager of Astoria Plywood, Mr. Smokey Olson informed that he learned of the meeting only the previous evening and that his mill is entirely dependent on water handling and storage and without any alternative but shutdown. Commissioner Richards suggested that evidence of similar circumstances had been presented to the Commission and that the policy had been drafted with Mr. Olson's problem in mind.

Mr. Harold Sawyer explained that efforts had been made to inform all timber companies with a potential interest along with interested associations and members of a general mailing list. He added that Astoria Plywood might conceivably have been omitted from the mailing.

Commissioner Phinney wished those in attendance to know that voluminous suggestions from industry and the public had preceded the present hearing. While conceding that she and other public officials probably ought to know more about the actions they take, she cautioned that the proposal was not to be considered a one-sided draft on the part of staff.

Commissioner Crothers' motion carried with the support of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, and Richards.

OREGON CUP AWARDS

Mr. Jim Swenson, the Department's Public Information Officer informed the Commission that the Oregon CUP Award Screening Committee had voted to recommend renewal of the award to Publishers Paper Company, American Can Company for their Halsey plant, Willamina Lumber Company, ESCO Corporation, and Cascade Construction Company for their Abernethy plant.

It was MOVED by Dr. Crothers and carried with the favorable votes of all three Commissioners present that the recommendation be approved.

FIELD BURNING

Mr. Scott Freeburn, head of the Department's field burning program, reported to the Commission that as of September 20, 68% of allowable acreage had been burned in the North Willamette Valley and 77% of allowable acreage had been burned in the South Valley, amounting to 74% of total allowable acreage. Complaints, he reported, totalled about five hundred for the season with about half of them coming during one bad day. Mr. Freeburn predicted that about 90% of the total acreage to be burned had been burned due to the decision of many farmers not to burn acreage by reason of its having been greened by excessive summer rains, the desirability of sowing increased acreage to wheat, and the reluctance to pay \$3.00 per acre when unsatisfactory fire conditions might yield only marginal sanitation.

VARIANCE REQUESTS TO CONTINUE OPEN BURNING OF GARBAGE AT DISPOSAL SITES IN
CLATSOP, TILLAMOOK, LINCOLN, COOS, AND CURRY COUNTIES

Mr. Robert L. Brown of the Department's Solid Waste Management staff presented the staff report to the Commission, explaining that staff had worked with three of the counties involved to help them prepare their requests so as to permit this order of business to come before the Commission with all requests consolidated in one agenda item.

The conclusions of staff were that the Counties of Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos and Curry are now dependent on open burning to dispose of solid wastes, have no alternative short of an entire new program, can not immediately come into compliance with the Department's regulations, are working on a program including phasing out of open burning at the dump sites, and should be granted variances with the exception of sites at Coquille and Toledo.

With regard to these latter two sites, it was concluded that the Coquille site would be bothersome to neighbors and that the Coquille and Toledo sites were not necessary in that viable alternatives are present.

Granting of the variances, it was added, would not result in violation of applicable ambient air standards.

The Director's recommendation was as follows:

1. Variances be denied to continue or commence open burning at the following sites:

Toledo (Lincoln County) for the reason that an alternative disposal site is reasonably available.

Coquille (Coos County) because of uncertain acceptability to adjacent land owners and continued operation at the existing Fairview site may be reasonably available and should be pursued.

2. Variances to expire October 1, 1977, be granted from the Department's Solid Waste and Air Quality regulations to allow continued open burning at the following disposal sites:

Clatsop County	Seaside Cannon Beach
Tillamook County	Manzanita Tillamook Pacific City
Lincoln County	North Lincoln Waldport
Coos County	Myrtle Point Powers
Curry County	Brookings Nesika Beach

3. The Department immediately proceed with drafting and issuance of regular Solid Waste Disposal Permits for the disposal sites under variance with compliance schedules requiring maximum reasonable physical and operational upgrading in the interim and closure of each site on or before October 1, 1977.
4. Each county submit semi-annual status reports documenting the progress toward phasing out the dump sites given variances, said reports to become due March 1, 1976, October 1, 1976, and March 1, 1977.

Mr. Brown cited ORS 459.225 and ORS 468.345 as authority for the Commission to grant the variances requested. Seaside, North Lincoln, and Coquille were reported to be in Special Air Quality Control Areas. Mr. Brown cautioned that findings were required by statute and proposed a finding that strict compliance would result in closing of the site and no alternative facilities or alternative method is yet available.

Mr. Brown reported that on September 18, the Coos County Commissioners had met and, due to controversy, had postponed action on the conditional use permit which would be required to reopen the Coquille site. An official notice from the Bureau of Land Management was reported to require that Coos County close down its Fairview site (an alternative to the Coquille site) by October of 1976.

Finally, Mr. Brown advised that the State's Citizens' Solid Waste Advisory Committee had voted to support the Director's recommendation.

Mr. Larry Trumbull, Project Manager for the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Study recalled that the Study was commenced in the spring of 1973 with DEQ funds and that in early 1975 he was hired to coordinate information gathered and to formulate an interim program. He offered into the record four reports, required by the conditions of the funding: an "Interim Solid Waste Management Program" for each of the two counties and an "Interim Operating Plan for Disposal Sites" in each of the two counties.

The variances were termed a small but vital part of the interim plans which, Mr. Trumbull reported, had been assembled only after vast citizen input.

Mr. Trumbull assured the Commission that, where practicable, sites were being upgraded and the best landfill practices were being used. He reminded the Commission that the interim plan would cost twice as much as had been spent last year and would come during economic adversity for the Counties.

Mr. Eldred Henderson, Senior Sanitarian for Curry County noted that the Commissioners of his County were unable to attend and alluded to their letter requesting a variance.

Addressing himself to the current status of sites in Curry County, Mr. Henderson noted that since the first of the year one of four operating sites in Curry County had been closed down and incorporated into a transfer station (the Agnes site). The Port Orford site, he said, had been changed to a modified landfill with fencing, full time attendance, and coverage two to three times per week. Conditions at Gold Beach and Brookings prohibited burning, it was reported. Gold Beach, ten acres in area, was said to be almost full and subject to compulsory evacuation in one year and a half. This circumstance Mr. Henderson reported, necessitated minimum usage of the site. The Brookings

site was reported inadequate because of low remaining capacity and a contractual obligation requiring burning.

Efforts to find other areas were said to be in process despite the possibility of a joint recovery program with Coos County.

Mr. Henderson informed Commissioner Richards that he would support the recommendation for variances in his county.

Mr. Don Wisely owner of land contiguous to the Coquille site argued against its reopening on the grounds of an insufficient highway access to the site. He reported a dangerous highway curve, a common access road, and a narrow road with no turnarounds to the dump site. In addition, he argued against reopening because the County proposed only limited access hours and the imposition of fees.

The remarks that Mr. Wisely wished to make, he recalled, had been delivered to the Coos County Planning Commission also.

He regretted the lack of time for him to comment on the drainage and air problems to be expected and emphasized his belief that the County had given no consideration to other temporary sites.

Mr. Wisely informed Commissioner Crothers that he knew of no specific alternative sites but was sure some existed.

Mr. S. Tony Zarbono, former owner of the Wisely property, told the Commission that Mr. Trumbull had not contacted any of the citizens adjacent to the dump with regard to the decisions contemplated regarding it.

He added that, during his tenure on the Wisely property, the site had proven offensive to water quality in a creek which runs deep and wide during the winter and empties into the Coquille river after use as a water supply by grazing animals.

Mr. Zarbono argued that the County should be required to use the Fairview site which, he contended, would be open until November of 1976, only a month less than the tenure sought for the Coquille site. It was Mr. Zarbono's contention that reopening of the dump would be a backward step.

Commissioner Richards asked if he understood correctly that the variance request went to burning only and that reopening without burning would not require a variance.

Mr. Zarbono, in the light of Commissioner Richard's inquiry, wished the Commission to be aware that, aside from the burning question, the City of Coquille had been under long-standing orders to cover and seed the site and had not done so. The only interest the City had taken, he argued, was to recoup the salvage value of old car bodies in the dump.

Mr. Kramer informed that the use of a landfill with or without burning would be a Commission concern.

Mr. Eddie Waldrop, Coos County Commissioner, delivered a resolution of his Commission in support of the Solid Waste Plan as developed by the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Planning Council. The resolution, he reported, had been adopted at a September 25 emergency meeting. It was based on Findings by the Board of Commissioners that implementation of the plan is imperative to the citizens of Coos County and that the Variances requested of the Environmental Quality Commission are imperative. The Coos County Board of Commissioners, Mr. Waldrop informed, had adopted a motion in support of the Variance requests for the Powers, Myrtle Point, and Coquille sites.

Mr. Waldrop offered to the record a letter from the United States Bureau of Land Management (owners of the Fairview site) which constituted written notice to Coos County that the Fairview site would have to be relinquished as a landfill by November 26, 1976, or sooner and could not be expanded in the interim.

Mrs. Irene Johnson, Coos County Commissioner, pointed out that the interim Solid Waste Management Plan had been adopted after extensive conference with the Department staff and requires the attention of the Environmental Quality Commission because it provides for open burning on three landfill sites as stated by Commissioner Waldrop. She formally requested the reopening of the Coquille site and allowance of open burning there and at the Powers and Myrtle Point sites. She said the decision to request variances had been preceded by consideration of all aspects of the problem. The expense of operating the Fairview site to a desirable level was said to be prohibitive. Commissioner Johnson noted that a long range program was well underway and improvements in all phases of Solid Waste Management had been accomplished, including full time attendance, required covering practices, and the cleanup and closing of several small dumps.

Commissioner Crothers inquired about the expense of operating the Fairview site. Commissioner Johnson was unaware of the exact figures but offered the contention that the soil and wind problems were too expensive to pursue and that the Bureau of Land Management might evict the County sooner than November of 1976.

Mr. Tom Weldon, of the City of Coquille, presented a letter from Mayor Bryan of the City of Coquille urging acceptance of the interim plan based on the need for a readily accessible dump site for the 8,000 residents of the Coquille-Fairview area. Three advantages of reopening the Coquille site were offered: It is close to the population centers. It will result in reduced transportation costs for garbage collectors. It will save the City the expense of closing the site because the County would close it upon completion of the interim plan. It was estimated that closing the site in conformance with Departmental requirements would cost \$32,000, a sum almost prohibitive to the City. The City's public works crew was said to be unable to do the job and the National Guard was reportedly indifferent to the project.

Mr. Weldon as a representative of the Board of Directors of the Coquille Chamber of Commerce, cited a letter from the President of the Chamber to Mr. John Mingus of the Coos County Solid Waste Advisory Committee in support of the interim plan.

Responding to earlier remarks, Mr. Weldon contended that alternatives to the plan to reopen the Coquille site had been thoroughly investigated by the Department, the Committee, and private consultants. Mr. Weldon assured that the County Highway Department would correct the road deficiencies. He also gave assurance that disposal practices, in contrast to what had gone before, would be tightly controlled modern practices and would result in diminished water pollution.

In response to inquiry by Commissioner Richards, Mr. Weldon reported that the site would serve about 8,000 people and that he had no position with regard to the staff's suggestion that gate fees might serve the financial needs of the Fairview Site.

Mrs. Sandra Diedrich of the Coos-Curry Council of Governments, offered her Council's support of the interim plan, including the open burning variances. Her support, she said, was based on the admirable citizen participation and intergovernmental cooperation which had preceded the plan.

Mr. John Mingus, Chairman of the Coos County Solid Waste Advisory Committee, argued strongly for the variances. He recalled that the policy of the Department, as set forth in its administrative rules had been pursued actively for almost four years by his Committee and the affected governmental units. By 1983, it was reported, 90% recovery of solid waste was hoped for under the program. To do this, Mr. Mingus argued, the variances are necessary. With the variances, he reported, the Menasha plan could be invoked to achieve 90% recovery by use of a recovery plant to provide fuel for expanded boiler capacity at the Menasha Plant. Menasha, he cautioned, requires immediate assurance that the recovery plant will be available. Thus, it was argued, delay might mean defeat of the long range goal. It was contended that federal regulation could, at any time, result in the termination of activities at the Fairview site. He argued that a variance for Coquille is essential and that it would be followed by professional operation and cleanup at County expense.

The alternative to the long range plan, he argued would be opening the Bandon Site and requiring all residents to use it, an alternative which, Mr. Mingus predicted, would result in unauthorized, random dumping counter to the policies of the Department.

Asked to specify the reasons why reopening the Coquille site would be essential to the long range program, Mr. Mingus told Commissioner Phinney that the Department had required that the variances (including a variance for the Coquille site) be acquired as a condition of the Department's approval of the interim plan. This approval, he argued, was essential to successful dealings with Menasha regarding the proposed recovery plant.

Mr. Mingus further informed Commissioner Phinney that unavailability of both the Coquille and Fairview sites would result in a chain reaction in which the Myrtle Point and Shingle Slough Sites would rapidly be filled, resulting in use of Bandon Site by former users of Fairview, Myrtle Point, and Shingle Slough.

Mr. Mingus reiterated Menasha's impatience for assurances of a fuel supply. He recalled that a previous opportunity to implement the Menasha plan had gone by the boards due to market conditions.

Commissioner Crothers asked Mr. Mingus for the date when hauling to the Coquille site could be assuredly terminated. The reply was preceded by reiteration of the preceding statements made by Mr. Mingus with regard to Departmental approval of the interim plan and the anxieties of Menasha management. Mr. Mingus added as an inducement to the Commission his offer of solicitude for the cares of Mr. Wisely.

Mr. Mingus declined Commissioner Richard's invitation of an estimate of the cost of running Coquille as a landfill on the ground that there was no plan to do so. The soonest possible evacuation of Coquille was said to be his goal.

Mr. Trumbull, asked for a cost figure on both Coquille and Fairview, demurred that neither site has soils suitable for operation as a sanitary landfill.

Mr. Ernest A. Schmidt, of the Department's Solid Waste Program, was unaware of any requirement that the variance be granted for approval of the interim plan. He added that some type of acceptable site for the Coquille area was requisite to approval and that operation of the Coquille site to fill this need would require open burning. He noted that operation of the Fairview site would require upgrading if that alternative were chosen. It was the staff's position that use of the remaining capacity of the Fairview site was more acceptable than reopening Coquille, he explained.

Commissioner Phinney was told that the regional plan calls for a transfer station which could hopefully supplant Fairview and serve during the interim between exhaustion of Fairview and the inception of the recovery plant. Transfer to Bandon would be accomplished in the meantime, Mr. Schmidt reported. He conceded that a major transfer facility would be required to serve the 8,000 people involved.

Mr. Schmidt declined to change the staff's recommendation in light of the letter from BLM and stated the Fairview site should be used as long as possible. In default of an acceptable alternative prior to closing of the Fairview site, he noted, staff would reconsider recommending an open burning operation at Coquille.

He told Dr. Crothers that approval of the interim plan could occur with or without the Coquille site and was unable to explain Mr. Mingus' understanding to the contrary.

Mr. Trumbull offered clarification to the Commission regarding information which the Commission had sought in vain. In response to Commissioner Richards' request for Mr. Trumbull's understanding as to whether or not the Coquille site was essential to interim plan approval, Mr. Trumbull noted that the plan to use the Coquille site called for \$100,000 more than was currently in the County budget. The cost of operating Fairview, he reported, would be prohibitive in light of the improvements that would be required. Mr. Trumbull

again declined Commissioner Richards' request for cost figures. He reiterated Fairview's inadequacy as a modified landfill. Mr. Trumbull did volunteer the information that, whatever the cost, it covered weekly or bi-weekly visits to the site by two men and a bulldozer.

He offered further that, aside from three months worth of contrived capacity, the Fairview site was now filled to the maximum allowed by its current Departmental permit.

Commissioner Richards succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Trumbull an estimate that, with the required improvement, and excluding the costs of hauling, Fairview could be operated for \$1.40 per yard or about \$14.00 per ton. No one present was able to assist with further cost information pertaining to either Fairview or Coquille.

Mr. Mingus, reiterating his earlier statements in part, informed Commissioner Crothers that the origin of his understanding that staff would not approve the interim plan without a variance for the Coquille site had been a staff member from North Bend. Commissioner Crothers assured Mr. Mingus that the staff was not authorized to speak for the Commission in this matter.

Mr. Schmidt informed the Commission that staff had never discussed with officials from Coos County the expense involved in operating Fairview at Bureau of Land Management standards, an expense which now seemed, in his view, to be the principal concern of the County.

Mr. Paul Brookhyser, of the Lincoln County Solid Waste Advisory Committee voiced his Committee's support of the three variances requested for his county. He took issue with the staff's recommendation that a variance for the Toledo site should not be granted because Agate Beach was a reasonable alternative. In Mr. Brookhyser's view, burning at the Toledo site affects no residents and is desirable to eliminate the site's inhabitation by scavenging animals which, in turn, might pose a health hazard to residents. He conceded that the burning was of concern from a standpoint of fire hazard in the nearby forest but argued that cut back of the forest and the maintenance of acceptable fire prevention practices would be less expensive than hauling the waste 11 miles to Agate Beach and paying a fee to use Agate Beach. The cost, he reported, would have to be borne entirely by the 6,000 residents now using the Toledo site.

In response to inquiry by Commissioner Crothers, Mr. Schmidt estimated that, regardless of the variance request, approval of the interim plan for Coos County could be forthcoming within two weeks. He noted, however, that the County was, in his understanding, unsure of its ability to proceed with an interim plan involving the upgraded use of Fairview due to cost considerations.

It was Commissioner Phinney's understanding that the following of staff's recommendation would not prejudice the County's right to resubmit a variance request for the Coquille site when sufficient information is assembled to answer the unresolved concerns of the Commissioners.

Mr. Kramer agreed, adding that, as yet, the County did not have the necessary zoning permit and could not proceed even if the Commission granted a variance today.

Mr. Mingus suggested that, if the Commission could do no more, it might at least grant a variance conditioned on the County's obtaining approval of operating the Coquille site from the staff, the adjacent property owner, the planning commission, and any other appropriate sources.

Mr. Schmidt said staff would have no objection to such a proposal.

Mr. Richards found merit in Mr. Mingus' suggestion in that it would afford to the adjacent property owners an opportunity to protect themselves and compel the county to bear the cost of its own pollution through adequate safeguards to protect the neighbors.

Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the variance for the Toledo site to permit open burning there for one year be granted, conditioned upon the approval of the Coos County Planning Commission and the approval of the owner of the property adjoining the Coquille site. The motion was carried with the support of Commissioners Crothers, Phinney and Richards.

Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the Director's recommendation as amended by the previous motion be adopted. The motion carried with the support of all three Commissioners present.

In addition to the motion with regard to the Toledo site, the Commission action denied a variance to continue or commence open burning at the Toledo solid waste disposal site in Lincoln County for the reason that an alternative disposal site is reasonably available, and granted variances to expire October 1, 1977 from the Department's Solid Waste and Air Quality regulations to allow continued open burning at the following disposal sites:

Clatsop County	Seaside and Cannon Beach
Tillamook County	Manzanita, Tillamook, and Pacific City
Lincoln County	North Lincoln and Waldport
Coos County	Myrtle Point and Powers
Curry County	Brookings and Nesika Beach

In addition, the Commission provided that the Department immediately proceed with drafting and issuance of regular Solid Waste Disposal Permits for the disposal sites under variance with compliance schedules requiring maximum reasonable physical and operational upgrading in the interim and closure of each site on or before October 1, 1977 (with the exception of the Toledo site which was granted a one year variance). The recommendation provided further that each county submit semi-annual status reports documenting the progress toward phasing out the dump sites given variances, said reports to become due March 1, 1976, October 1, 1976 and March 1, 1977.

VARIANCE REQUEST: STARNER LUMBER COMPANY, LOSTINE, WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON

Mr. Frederic Skirvin of the Department's Air Quality Program presented the staff report. He reported the applicant's small plant to be near Lostine, Oregon, in operation to serve the local community with lumber products; and operated by three persons. The variance was sought, he informed, for a small wigwam burner with an 18" underfire blower which is not modified in accord with Departmental requirements. Operation with continuous fuel feed to the burner was concluded to be impractical, though the only fashion in which the burner would operate in compliance with the visible emissions limitations.

It was further concluded that operation with an intermittent feed system was causing no violation of ambient standards.

The variance could issue, he reported, due to the impractical nature of imposing strict requirements of OAR chapter 340, section 25-020(1) and (2), and pursuant to ORS 468.345.

It was the Director's recommendation that a five year variance from Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-015 (1), 25-020(1) and (2), and 25-025 (1) (2) and (3) be granted to Starner Lumber Company for the period September 1, 1975, through September 1, 1980; under the following conditions:

1. The flow of waste wood material to the burner will be conveyed to the wigwam burner in a continuous manner as much as practicable.
2. The underfire fan will be operated whenever the wigwam burner is being used.
3. Non wood waste materials will not be disposed of in the wigwam waste burner.
4. Wood wastes shall be sold as much as practicable whenever markets exist.
5. The operation of the wigwam burner shall cease if other methods of disposal become available.
6. This variance may be revoked if the Department determines that any of the above conditions are violated, or that the operation of the wigwam burner causes local nuisance conditions.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Phinney that the Director's recommendation be approved with the exceptions that the variance would run for only three years and commence on September 26, 1975. The motion, supported by Commissioners Phinney, Richards, and Crothers, carried.

VARIANCE REQUEST: PERMANEER CORPORATION, WHITE CITY AND DILLARD

Mr. Frederic Skirvin of the Department's Air Quality Control Program presented the staff report wherein it was explained that the applicant's source was now idle but, when operating, emits some 265 pounds per hour of particulates, 205 pounds per hour over the applicable standards which are achievable through available technology. The variance request submitted by the applicant was described as lacking in a comprehensive compliance attainment program. Mr. Skirvin added that the White City and Medford areas are non-attainment areas with regard to particulates and that the applicant's source, when operating, is the major emitter of particulates in the area. He reminded the Commission that a variance was being requested in an area where the Commission might soon be asked to consider a revised control strategy for particulates.

It was the Director's recommendation that (1) the Environmental Quality Commission deny the current variance request by the Permaneer Corporation which requests an extension of all compliance dates in Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 15-0027 for the White City plant.

(2) The Commission reconsider a variance request when such variance request is submitted with a control strategy, including the five (5) increments of progress for each source, i.e.,

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS FOR COMPLIANCE ATTAINMENT PROGRAM

1. By no later than _____ * the permittee will submit a final control strategy, including detailed plans and specifications, to the Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval.
2. By no later than _____ * the permittee will issue purchase orders for the major components of emission control equipment and/or for process modification work.
3. By no later than _____ * the permittee will initiate the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification work.
4. By no later than _____ * the permittee will complete the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification work.
5. By no later than _____ * the permittee will demonstrate that the _____ ** is capable of operating in compliance with the applicable Air Quality Rules and Standards.

* Date to be supplied by company.

** Indicate air pollution sources.

Mr. Skirvin informed the Commission of the presence of Larry Anderson and Mr. Lowell Fronick, representatives of the applicant.

Mr. Larry Anderson, chief engineer for the Western Division of Permaneer's Building Materials Department explained that the request for a variance had been made due to the source's financial posture. He indicated willingness to pursue the financial status of his company in executive session before the Commission, stating that materials placed before the Commission were of confidential nature.

It was impossible, due to the present financial picture of the applicant, he said, for Permaneer to commit itself to definite dates with regard to the five increments of progress sought by the staff.

In response to Commissioner Crother's inquiry, Mr. Anderson estimated current stock value to be 1 and 3/8. Commissioner Crothers received Mr. Anderson's concurrence that this figure was down from 10 and expressed his credulity for the allegation of financial difficulty.

Mr. Skirvin explained that, though the current permit does not expire until June of 1978, the applicant would be subject to civil penalties if he tried to start up again without a variance. He indicated that the company would be willing to develop dates using best available figures on the understanding that they might well have to ask for an extension.

Commissioner Richards felt some time estimates would be appropriate even if they later prove inadequate and requiring of revision. Commissioner Crothers agreed, as did Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson noted that the White City and Dillard plants are in identical circumstances and cautioned that dates for compliance for both would be highly speculative.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers, and carried that the matter of Permaneer's variance requests for plants at Dillard and White City be tabled until the next Commission Meeting. The motion was carried with the support of all three Commissioners present.

RULE ADOPTION: CIVIL PENALTIES SCHEDULE FOR VIOLATION OF NOISE STANDARDS

Mr. Fred Bolton of the Department's Regional Operations program recalled objection to the wording of Section (2) of the proposal in an August 22 Commission Hearing on the matter and noted that the word "threatens" had been replaced by "will probably cause." Also as a result of the hearing, the word "substantially" was placed in front of "contributes to," he added. Since the hearing, he reported, a letter from the Oregon Motorcycle Dealers Association was received. The Association had recommended the civil penalty proposal not be adopted prior to a period of public education on the standards.

A letter from the Oregon Environmental Council was cited as in support of the proposal and containing argument from staff attorney Mr. Roy Hemmingway that the proposal is both statutorily supported and necessary to an effective program.

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission adopt the proposed amendment to the civil penalty schedule for violation of noise emission standards.

Mr. Raymond Underwood was asked to comment on the necessity of punishing sources which substantially contribute to the excesses mentioned in Section (2) when the proposal would also punish a source which causes such excess. It was Commissioner Richards' concern that "substantially contributes to" might be indistinguishable from "causes."

Commissioner Richards explained that, as a matter of law, a cause far removed from the result would not constitute that degree of causality necessary to impose liability, i.e. proximate cause.

Commissioner Crothers asked if the words "substantially contributes to" would apply to an emission which is violative only in conjunction with a background of ambient noise.

Mr. Underwood felt the result of the proposal would relieve the Department from having to prove a given source causes the violation if it can be shown that the source was at least a substantial contributor.

He noted that there would have to be a violation of some substantive rule prior to any penalty being imposed for a violation which would "probably cause..." This was in response to Commissioner Richards' concern that no one should incur liability simply because they might do something in the future. Commissioner Crothers estimated that the origin of the language lies in other regulations where certain acts are prohibited because they might pollute the water.

Mr. Jack Weathersbee, Assistant Director in charge of the Department's Technical Programs, noted that some substantive rules prohibit tampering with noise abatement equipment, such as mufflers. Mr. Underwood stressed that, to result in liability based on probable future results, such tampering would already have to be a violation of some regulation.

Mr. Thomas Donaca expressed his satisfaction with Commission's indication on August 22, 1975 that the civil penalty provision be invoked only after cooperative efforts to achieve compliance have failed. He added that this policy would relieve, somewhat, the burden on staff. The Program, he contended, had not been funded adequately by the legislature.

Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the Director's recommendation be followed. The motion carried with the favorable votes of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, and Richards.

RULE ADOPTION: PROPOSED RULE BROADENING THE EXEMPTIONS FROM REQUIREMENT OF A SURETY BOND PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program presented the staff report, recommending adoption, as a temporary rule, of the proposed amendments to OAR Chapter 340, sections 15-010 and 15-015, dealing with the requirement of a surety bond before construction of facilities for the collection, treatment, or disposal of sewage and the exemptions therefrom.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Phinney that the Commission accept the Director's recommendation. The motion was carried with the favorable votes of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, and Richards. The Director's recommendation was as follows:

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission:

- (1) Enter a finding that failure to act promptly in this matter will result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interest of parties concerned for the specific reason stated in the report.
- (2) Adopt as a temporary rule to be filed promptly with the Secretary of State to become effective upon filing the proposed amendments contained in Attachment A, and authorize a public hearing to be held as soon as possible for the purpose of adopting them as a permanent rule within 120 days thereafter.

RULE ADOPTION: TEMPORARY RULE TO ALLOW FALL OPEN YARD BURNING IN LINN, BENTON, MARION, POLK AND YAMHILL COUNTIES

Mr. Frederic Skirvin of the Department's Air Quality Program presented the staff report recommending that the Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority's open burning rules be amended temporarily to permit fall burning of yard cleaning debris in the five counties of the Mid Willamette Valley. It was noted that such an action would relieve the strained capabilities of solid waste disposal operations in the counties affected and would permit open burning during the same period as now permitted for the Portland area under the Commission's rules.

Support from the Commissions of the several counties, certain municipalities, from some solid waste management organizations, and fire marshals was cited by Mr. Skirvin. While the fire chief of Woodburn supports the rule, he said, the proposed burning period was criticized as too late in the year.

Commissioner Crothers was informed that choice of a burning period other than the one allowed in the Portland area had previously resulted in confusion from conflicting radio broadcasts regarding burning days.

It was added that the staff intends to review the rules in detail and possibly return to the Commission with a proposal for a permanent rule specifying an earlier burning period to take better advantage of the weather.

Commissioner Phinney cited the conflicting views of fire officials from Yamhill and Marion Counties. The former preferred a late, wet burning period for fire control and the latter wanted an early, dry period to enhance burning efforts.

Mr. Kramer noted that adoption of a period conflicting with that provided for Portland might result in increased confusion in that the Department would now announce burning periods for both areas, whereas the Mid Willamette Valley Authority had previously been the source of the rule for the mid valley.

On the understanding that the Department would reconsider imposing earlier dates for both the mid Valley and Portland areas, Commissioner Crothers MOVED that the Director's recommendation be approved. The motion carried with the support of all three Commissioners in attendance.

The Director's recommendation was that the Commission:

1. Adopt as a temporary rule, the proposed amendment which is attached as a part of the report, to be made a part of the MWVAPA rules and regulations, section 33-005 (1) (a), and
2. Make a finding that failure to act promptly in adopting the proposed amendment would result in serious prejudice to the public interest for the specific reason that such failure to act would substantially impair the Fall open burning period as proposed in the amendment, and would result in conditions detrimental to existing solid waste disposal sites and acceptable disposal methods.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON FEE SCHEDULE FOR AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMITS

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission authorize a public hearing on the revision of the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit fee schedule and permit regulations on a date to be determined by the Director after the staff has met with industrial representatives and a final proposed rule is available.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers and carried by Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, and Richards that the Director's recommendation be adopted.

PETITION FOR REVIEW OF SUBSURFACE SEWAGE REGULATION REGARDING VISTA VIEW
SUBDIVISION IN JACKSON COUNTY

Mr. Jack Osborne of the Subsurface sewage program informed the Commission that Vista View subdivision contains forty lots of which twenty-six remain vacant. Two of the vacant lots were said to have a well and septic tank installed while eight of them were reported to be owned by a developer. With regard to the petition as filed by the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, the Director's recommendation was that the Commission deny the petition while advising the Board of Commissioners that the subdivider may request a contested case hearing which, if he prevails on the merits, would be dispositive of the dispute with regard to all the vacant lots. It was added that the Board of Commissioners should be advised that the "prior approvals" rule had been thoroughly considered by the Commission and the Citizen's Task Force on Subsurface Sewage and that the Commission deems it unwise to amend the rule as requested. Finally, it was recommended the Board of Commissioners be reminded that any party aggrieved by an order might still apply for a variance from the Commission's regulations.

A MOTION by Commissioner Crothers that the Director's recommendation be accepted carried with the support of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers and Richards.

Commissioner Richards noted that the question of whether the Commission exceeded its authority in reducing the acreage allowable for field burning was not before the Commission since the Legislative Counsel Committee's findings in this regard had been communicated to the Commission only through media reports.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST MEETING
OF THE
OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

August 22, 1975

Pursuant to the required notice and publication, the seventy-first meeting of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission was called to order at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, August 22, 1975. The meeting was convened in Room 602 of the Multnomah County Courthouse, 1021 S.W. 4th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

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

Department staff members present included: Mr. Loren (Bud) Kramer, Director; Assistant Directors Mr. E.J. Weathersbee (Technical Programs), Mr. Harold L. Sawyer (Water Quality), Mr. Kenneth H. Spies (Land Quality), Mr. Harold M. Patterson (Air Quality), Mr. Frederick M. Bolton (Regional Operations); and several additional staff members. Also present was counsel to the Commission, Mr. Raymond Underwood.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE 27, JULY 10, AND JULY 15 COMMISSION MEETINGS

It was MOVED by Dr. Crothers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock and unanimously agreed that the Commission approve the minutes for the June 27, July 10, and July 15 Commission meetings with page 18 of the July 10 minutes amended to reflect in Commission Finding (a) insufficient numbers of workable machines that can reasonably be made available to sanitize the acreage beyond 1,000 acres.

JUNE AND JULY PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORTS

Addressing himself to page 24 of the June 1975 Program Activity Report, Commissioner Richards asked if two veneer dryers approved for Milwaukie and Elgin would meet the 10% opacity requirement for emissions at the stack. He received an affirmative answer from Mr. Harold Patterson. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock, and unanimously agreed that the Commission give confirming approval to the June and July Program Activity Reports as distributed in the staff reports.

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers, seconded by Commissioner Somers, and carried that the Commission approve 9 tax credit applications as recommended by the Director and set forth in distributions to the Commission. The applications were numbered as follows: T-581, T-637, T-664, T-665, T-666, T-668, T-674, T-675, and T-676. Voting in favor of the motion were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards.

PETITION TO AMEND NOISE STANDARDS FOR 1976 AND FUTURE DIESEL VEHICLES

Addressing himself to a petition by Freightliner to amend or repeal OAR Chapter 340, sections 35-025 and 35-030 (dealing with noise emission standards for new and in use diesel vehicles), Mr. John Hector of the Department's Noise Control Section noted that the City of Portland, the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Oregon Environmental Council, and the Environmental Protection Agency had all given written comment on the petition. The petitioner's arguments were substantially as follows:

1. Reducing allowable noise emissions below those proposed in the petition will have no appreciable effect on the noise heard by the public.
2. The increased cost of operating a vehicle meeting the regulations is disproportionate to any public interest.
3. The increased initial cost of a vehicle meeting the regulations is also disproportionate to any public benefit.
4. The increased costs will be passed on to the consumer.
5. Oregon rules will be preempted by the Federal EPA rules.
6. An effective enforcement program should be implemented.

Based on the above arguments, petitioner wished to see the 1976 model year standards for new and in use vehicles relaxed. He proposed that the required 83 dBA standard for 1976 model year diesels be deleted so as to leave in force the current 86 dBA standard.

The conclusions in the staff report were as follows:

1. Trucks must be manufactured to progressively stricter noise standards to eliminate the serious impact of truck noise to Oregon's citizens.
2. High benefits to cost are realized in the initial purchase and operation of trucks manufactured to meet the 83 dBA and 80 dBA noise standards.
3. These rules are energy efficient, in that fuel savings of over 1300 gallons per truck per year will be realized in the operation of trucks meeting both the 83 dBA and 80 dBA standards.
4. The Oregon rules are consistent with current regulations of other environmentally progressive states. Oregon's present in use truck rule is identical to the EPA rule. The recently proposed EPA rules for new trucks are also consistent with present Oregon rules.

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission deny the petition to amend OAR Chapter 340, sections 35-025 and 35-030 pertaining to noise regulations for new and in use trucks and buses. It was the Director's recommendation also that the Commission formalize this action with a written order to be served on the petitioner.

Mr. Hector explained to Commissioner Crothers that the staff's contention that the devices used to meet the rules would be energy efficient flowed in large measure from the use of demand actuated fans. These fans, he reported, were not in use approximately 98% of the time and, during this time, saved the 10 to 15 horse power required to drive them.

Mr. Ray Murphy of Freightliner Corporation addressed the Commission. Mr. Murphy expressed his respectful disagreement with the conclusions set forth in the staff report. He requested that his petition be amended to reflect "ORS 467.010", instead of ORS "471.010" on line 3 of page 4. Commissioner Richards agreed that the petition would be regarded as so amended.

Mr. Murphy explained to the Commission that current regulations would require a 3 dBA incremental improvement in noise emissions for both new and in use vehicles in 1976 and again in 1979. His petition, he noted, called for the amendment of current regulations to delete these incremental increases and maintain the standards for new and in use vehicles as they are now.

Mr. Murphy reiterated the contentions set forth in his petition (as listed above), stressing the inflationary aspect of further noise emission limitations and the benefits to be derived from vigorous enforcement of the standards presently in effect. He turned the Commission's attention to a graph wherein he had plotted the present noise requirements on a vertical axis against the overall sounds made by a typical tractor and trailer at 55 miles per hour on the horizontal axis. The results, according to this graph, would be a 1.56 dBA reduction in overall noise corresponding to a 3 dBA reduction (from 86 to 83) in the tractor noise to meet departmental regulations. It was stressed that even 3 dBA was scarcely perceptible to the human ear and that 1.56 dBA in incremental reduction would be undiscernible.

Mr. Murphy contended that the average truck was operated in excess of 50 miles per hour some 80% of the time and in excess of 45 miles per hour some 95% of the time. He concluded that the reduction required by current regulations would, during the vast majority of truck operation time, result in no discernible improvement for those affected by the highway noise.

Mr. Murphy then turned to figures indicating that the noise control equipment required to meet increments of noise reduction would increase the average truck's weight by 285 pounds, increasing the cost of shipment for general freight up to \$70 per year per truck and the cost for shipment of bulk commodities up to \$445 per year per truck. These last figures, he conceded, were contrary to the figures reached by EPA. He defended the figures, however, as figures developed during Freightliner's Quiet Truck Program as conducted under contract with the Department of Transportation. He added that the primary noise generator on vehicles at highway speeds was the tire, a component which, in his opinion, the truck manufacturer could do nothing about.

Mr. Murphy then addressed the Commission on the subject of the increased initial cost for noise control equipment which would be necessitated by current regulations. He cited figures concluding that the average cost per vehicle for Freightliner vehicles would be \$458. Based on 1974 registration of new Freightliners, he added, this would come to approximately \$400,000 for Oregon truck buyers who buy Freightliner trucks during the coming year. Finally, he estimated that \$3 million would be paid annually by all Oregon truck buyers, and ultimately the public, for compliance with the Department's 83 dBA noise limit.

Mr. Murphy turned himself to the various conclusions in the staff report. With regard to the conclusion that progressively stricter noise limitations should be imposed on trucks, Mr. Murphy contended that this was based on data indicating that tire noise will decrease in the future. He cited the conclusion of Mr. Harry Close of the Office of Noise Abatement of the Federal Department of Transportation. Mr. Close's conclusion was that EPA's assumption in this regard was incorrect and that no known or expected tire technology could produce the assumed level of 77 dBA at 50 feet under conditions of nominal speed, load, road surface, and weather. A joint SAE/DOT Committee had concluded that no such technology was available or could be expected in the future, Mr. Murphy added. Mr. Murphy contended that there was no sense in reducing the noise output from the power configuration of trucks only to have tire noise obviate any benefits gained.

The staff's conclusion with regard to the cost/benefit aspect of the initial purchase and operation of trucks manufactured to meet the dBA level was criticized as based on EPA figures which had been seriously discredited, particularly by the Council on Wage and Price Stability. It was Mr. Murphy's contention that no conclusions should be based on this EPA study.

With regard to the demand actuated fan, Mr. Murphy contended that the supposed 13 hundred gallons per year per truck to be saved by this device should not be counted as a benefit derived from noise reduction technology. First, he stated, current Department test procedures required the fan to be on during noise tests. Second, he contended, the demand actuated fan, like radial tires and windshields, were devices to be used for their fuel saving alone, regardless of noise reduction to be attributed to them.

Mr. Murphy took issue with the conclusion that Oregon's rules are consistent with those of other progressive states. He pointed out that California, by a two-thirds majority in both houses, had restored the 86 dBA level only to have its action vetoed by the governor. Florida, Mr. Murphy reported, having enacted an 83 dBA standard, had repealed it and returned to the 86 dBA standard to bring her rules into alignment with proposed EPA regulations.

Mr. Murphy concluded that the best avenue to reduce noise problems is to strictly enforce current standards. He stated this to be the best way to get optimal public benefit for the cost involved.

Mr. Murphy conceded to Commissioner Hallock that, since a majority of persons live away from the freeways, the major impact on people would tend to occur during the low percentage of truck operation which involves speeds of 35 miles per hour and under. Mr. Murphy had explained that tire noise did not begin to dominate total noise emissions until speeds of 35 miles per hour and up. He explained that other noises emitted principally from the engine. Mr. Murphy added that he would be happy if the area near his home were subject to enforcement of existing standards not only as they relate to vehicles using diesel engines, but also as they relate to cars and motorcycles.

Commissioner Somers inquired as to why diesel manufacturers did not use the inexpensive noise suppression matting placed along the cowling in planes, snowmobiles and other equipment. Mr. Murphy responded that Freightliner employed the use of tunnel liners and other methods to reduce cabin noise in both conventional and cab over engine trucks. It was his recollection that the requirements for noise limitation inside the cab seldom varied more than one or two dBA's of the requirements applicable outside the cab. Commissioner Somers inquired if the use of fenders on the rear of the tractors would tend to suppress tire noise. Mr. Murphy responded that use of fenders had been shown to involve accumulations of snow and ice and interference with cooling of the brake drums. Mr. Tom Hutton of Freightliner added that research had demonstrated tire/road interface to be the principal source of tire noise. This, he concluded, left little possibility that the use of fenders would bring significant noise attenuation.

Commissioner Crothers asked why it was that the use of demand actuated fans, quoted as a major technique for suppression of noise at lower truck speeds, was not of benefit to the manufacturers in passing current tests. Mr. Murphy's reply was that the EPA, California, and, to his knowledge, the Department did not stipulate in the test procedures that the testing might be done with the fan off.

Commissioner Somers asked if the stack, the use of lower engine gears, and operation with the shutters open were three of the major factors in truck noise at low speeds. Mr. Murphy replied that exhaust, shell noise from the exhaust pipe, the fan, and the engine itself were the major contributors under 35 miles per hour. Of these, he added, the engine and the fan (averaging about 83 dBA apiece and adding logarithmically to 86 dBA) were the two most difficult sources. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hutton explained that, while noise in the cab might increase when the shutters were open, noise heard outside the truck decreased because with the shutters open the fan was operated with less power, causing less turbulence.

Commissioner Richards inquired as to why the two-thirds majority vote in both California houses to return to the 86 dBA standard was not a sufficient majority to override the governor's veto. Mr. Murphy explained that under California law a bill passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses, if endorsed by the governor, goes into effect immediately rather

than after the 60 day period. Since this bill had been introduced after January 1975, he added, it was sought to go into effect immediately and to apply to the 1976 calendar year. Mr. Murphy speculated that there was an override movement under way in the California legislature with regard to the governor's veto.

Mr. Murphy concurred in Commissioner Richard's understanding that the federal regulations applied to vehicles weighing 10,000 pounds or over and used in interstate commerce. He reported that Freightliner made no trucks under 10,000 pounds in weight and made most of their trucks in the class 8 vehicle designation, weighing 33,000 pounds and over. He assured Commissioner Somers that the 6,725 new vehicle registrations given in his figures represented new vehicles, and included no used vehicles brought into the state to be registered for the first time. He reported to Commissioner Crothers that the cost of a new class 8 Freightliner truck would run between 28,000 and 40,000 plus dollars. Commissioner Richards was told that approximately 17% of Freightliner's production was sold in Oregon.

Commissioner Crothers inquired of Mr. Hector as to why Freightliner was not allowed to take the tests with the fan off if a demand actuated fan was, in fact, off 90% of the time. Mr. Hector replied, to his recollection, the test procedure called for a normal operation configuration. He added that the Department had not been contacted by Freightliner for an interpretation of whether normal operation configuration included the fan off, but would be willing to look at a petition to amend the testing procedures.

Mr. Murphy was asked if it would help if the tests were taken with the fan off where demand actuated fans were used. His reply was that this would help in many instances, but be of no avail in some instances where engines had operating levels exceeding 83 dB. He added that 95% would be a good estimate of the time during which a demand actuated fan would not be running.

Mr. Murphy expressed the concern that Oregon's testing procedures were patterned after California's testing procedures and California required that the fan be on during testing period. He stated that he felt (absent a specific provision that the fan be off during testing) the onus was on the manufacturer to manufacture the trucks so as to pass with the fan operating.

Commissioner Richards asked for Mr. Hector's response to Mr. Murphy's estimate that an increment of 3 dB was scarcely perceptible to the human ear. Mr. Hector stated that 2 to 3 dB was scarcely perceptible. He added, however, that the present level of 86 dBA was not considered protective by the Department. The increment from 86 to 83, he stated, was only one step. The accumulation of all of the increments over the time scale could be expected to make significant and perceivable differences in sound levels, he explained.

Mr. James Lee of the Oregon Environmental Council's noise staff, noting that OEC had responded to the petition by letter, went on record as supportive of the staff's response to the petition.

Commissioner Richards asked whether fairness required that the petition receive some action in the present meeting, in view of the fact that the manufacturers affected were now seeking certification for 1976 models. Mr. Hector said yes, noting that all manufacturers were being reminded that it was time to seek certification of their '76 models.

Commissioner Crothers stated himself troubled by the question of whether or not the testing procedures would actually call for operation with the fan on. Mr. Hector stated that the testing procedures, in calling for normal operation conditions, would lend themselves to departmental interpretation. He stated himself to be in agreement with an interpretation that the fan be off during testing.

Commissioner Somers contended that the petition could be acted upon independently of the problem with interpretation of testing criteria. He suggested that the Commission respond to the petition to change the standards and table the matter of interpretation of testing procedures until such time as Mr. Hector could review them and report back to the Commission on this problem.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers and seconded by Commissioner Hallock that the Director's recommendation as set forth in the staff report be adopted, denying the petition and setting forth the specific findings upon which said denial is based. The motion received a favorable vote from Commissioners Phinney, Hallock and Somers; with Commissioners Richards and Crothers voting against it. The motion carried.

TEMPORARY RULE ON PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

This subject was dropped from the agenda pursuant to the Director's recommendation and subsequent to requests by several parties for additional time to study the problem of Prevention of Significant Deterioration. Among those requesting that the matter be delayed were Multnomah County Commissioner Gordon and the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group.

PROCESS OF APPEAL FROM ADVERSE JUDICIAL DECISION IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Commissioner Somers, in order to raise the issue for discussion, MOVED that an adverse decision against the Department in the "Bay River" case from Lincoln County Circuit Court be processed in its appeal as filed last Monday in the Court of Appeals. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hallock.

Mr. Raymond Underwood, Counsel to the Commission, advised the Commission to process the appeal on the grounds that several administrative questions of considerable significance were left unresolved in the Circuit Court.

Commissioner Somers asked if the Commission members felt further background discussion in the matter was warranted. It was Commissioner Richards' reply that the Commission had been advised that several issues remained unresolved, including the question of exhaustion of administrative rules. He added that the Commission had been advised of the potential expense involved in processing the appeal and concluded that no further discussion

appeared necessary. The motion carried. Voting in favor were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock and Richards. Commissioner Somers voted against the motion.

RULE ADOPTION: NEW STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCES

Mr. John Kowalczyk of the Department's Air Quality Program presented the staff report, summarizing it and giving the conclusions and Director's recommendation. The conclusions of staff were:

1. That the proposed Department rule relating to new source performance standards has been modified within practical limits to take into account testimony received at the July 7, 1975 Public Hearing.
2. That adoption of the proposed rule as modified should allow EPA to delegate responsibility for administration of Federal New Source Performance Standards to the State of Oregon.

It was the Director's recommendation that the proposed rule be adopted. The proposed rule was tentatively numbered OAR, Chapter 340, sections 25-000.10, 25-000.20, 25-000.30, 25-000.40, 25-000.50, 25-000.60, 25-000.70, 25-000.80 and 25-000.90.

Mr. Thomas Guilbert addressed the Commission with his recommendation that only sections 25-000.10 through 25-000.60 be adopted with the deletion of the words "Subpart A" from the first line of section 25-000.60. This deletion, he added, would result in the adoption by reference of the performance standards set forth in the proposed section 25-000.70. He added that subsections (1) and (2) of 25-000.60 should be deleted also. These latter subsections, Mr. Guilbert contended, were merely explanations for the adoption of the section and, by their nature, inappropriate for inclusion in a regulation.

Mr. Guilbert suggested that specific adoption of the present federal standards (as included in section 25-000.70 of the proposal) would result in confusion. Persons reading the Oregon Administrative Rules, he contended, might be reading standards which had been superseded since the adoption of the state rule. Since federal rules preempt, he cautioned, persons reading the Administrative Rules might be misled into the notion that the state rule involves the latest federal standard. Mr. Guilbert went on to suggest that the federal rule ought to be adopted as amended by reference, leading readers of the Administrative Rules to seek out the latest federal rule and obviating the necessity for repeated state rule-making activities to coincide with each federal change.

Commissioner Somers and Mr. Underwood both expressed reservations about the Commission's authority to adopt all future amendments to the federal regulations by reference, and thus attempt to delegate the Commission's rule-making authority to another body.

Mr. Guilbert felt these reservations ill-founded for the reason that, in his interpretation of the Clean Air Act, the Commission was compelled to adopt standards at least as strict as federal standards. Mr. Guilbert added that the proposed section 25-000.30 made it clear that the federal numbers were minimums and that as technology warranted the Department, under the current proposal, could require more stringent standards than those applied federally.

Commissioner Richards asked Mr. Guilbert if his disagreement with the proposed section 25-000.70 was not resolved by the proposed section 25.000.90 which provides that where standards differ the stricter shall apply. Mr. Guilbert's response was that section 25-000.90 was an adequate proposal and one which rendered 25-000.70 all the more redundant.

Commissioner Phinney inquired what, in Mr. Guilbert's view, would be the practical difficulty with the adoption of the rule as proposed, redundant though it might be. The reply was that Mr. Guilbert foresaw difficulties in that some attorneys might not seek beyond the State Administrative Rules for preemptive federal standards and the specification of numbers might foster litigation over whether that specification should be taken as an indication that the numbers represent highest and best practical treatment. This latter concern, Mr. Guilbert conceded, while running counter to the specific provisions on the Clean Air Act and the regulations themselves, still would be a point of possible judicial contention.

Mr. Underwood suggested that, despite the preemptive nature of federal standards, state administrative procedure required that the Commission go through with the cumbersome process of amending its rule to coincide with each future preemption. In response to inquiry from Dr. Crothers, Mr. Underwood agreed that standing to enforce the Commission's regulations in state courts was one of the principal aspects involved in proper exercise of the Commission's rule-making authority, an authority which he read to work independently of the Clean Air Act.

Commissioner Phinney questioned whether the proposal, as an editing matter, should have included definitions of the Department and the Commission.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney, and carried that the Director's recommendation be adopted. Voting in favor of the motion were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers, and Richards.

RULE ADOPTION: EMISSIONS STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR CONTAMINANTS

Mr. Ray Johnson of the Department's Air Quality Program summarized the staff report and presented the conclusion that the proposed rule (designated as OAR Chapter 340, sections 25-450 through 25-480), if adopted, would fulfill all requirements for delegation by the Environmental Protection Agency of authority to the Department to regulate the subject sources of contamination.

It was the recommendation of the Director that the proposed rules, Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Contaminants, be adopted by the Commission to become a part of Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340, Division 2, Subdivision 5, sections 25-450 through 25-480.

Commissioner Phinney inquired if the exemption of outside asbestos storage areas from the definition of an asbestos mill (section 25-465) left a hiatus in regulatory authority. Mr. Johnson's reply was that EPA had included this exemption in their proposals in the belief that they could not, by this avenue, obtain jurisdiction over emissions coming from asbestos stored outside buildings. He added, however, that roadway and fugitive emission requirements would cover the problem of outside storage in certain cases.

Thinking in terms of past problems with abandoned sites, Mrs. Phinney asked Mr. Johnson if he saw a need for a provision that operators of sources releasing hazardous air contaminants be bonded against the eventuation that they might abandon the operation and leave a pollution problem behind. Mr. Johnson responded that one asbestos mine and perhaps all of the mercury using operations in this state have long since been abandoned. With regard to the few existing sources to be covered by the rules, he felt the bonding would not be needed. Mr. Underwood and Commissioner Somers questioned whether the Commission would have the statutory authority to include a bonding requirement in its rule-making activities with regard to these sources.

Commissioner Hallock referred to Mr. Guilbert's letter of August 19, wherein it was suggested that the entire section 25-455 of the proposal (containing definitions) be displaced by a short paragraph providing that the Director not permit the emission of any hazardous contaminant in quantities exceeding standards for "hazardous air pollutants" under the federal Clean Air Act as amended from time to time or regulations promulgated thereunder. Commissioner Hallock asked for Mr. Johnson's reaction to this suggestion. Mr. Johnson replied that there was some question as to the state's ability to adopt federal regulations by reference and enforce them in court, and opined that the use of adequate definitions was considered a benefit to permittees, helping them to understand the rules.

In response to Commissioner Somers' inquiry, Mr. Johnson stated that the list of hazardous air contaminants was not complete and that the EPA would probably add to this list in the future. He stated it would be possible to compile a list for the Commission of those contaminants considered by the Department to be hazardous and appropriately brought under regulation.

Mr. Underwood concurred that the rule would be clearer with the definitions left in, and concurred with Mr. Johnson's view that the testing procedures were better left out of the rule insofar as they are cumbersome and lengthy.

Mr. Thomas Guilbert criticized the proposal on grounds parallel to those addressed to the proposed rule for new source performance standards. He added a criticism of the current proposal in its failure to specifically

permit the Department, where circumstances warrant, to apply a more vigorous standard than the numerical standard set forth. Mr. Guilbert added that air quality jargon employed a convention of reference whereby sources are subject to "limitations" and ambient air concentrations are subject to "standards". He suggested that where the rule uses "standards" the term "emissions limitations" be substituted so as to afford clarity of interpretation in the context of accepted jargon.

He suggested to Commissioner Somers that section 25-460 as proposed might be interpreted merely to require, for example, that an asbestos plant might be relieved by the current proposals from the duty to conform to SO₂ emission standards.

Commissioners Richards, Somers, Hallock, and Phinney discussed with Mr. Guilbert and Mr. Underwood possible language which could be adopted to meet Mr. Guilbert's concerns. It was generally concurred that language paralleling that used in proposed section 25-000.60 with the appropriate substitutions would be acceptable if placed at the end of the proposed section 25-450 of the proposal dealing with hazardous air pollutants.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers that the Director's recommendation be approved with amendments to section 250450 as follows: Add to the section: "It is hereby declared the policy of the Department that the standards applied to permittees contained herein are to be minimum standards and, as technology advances and conditions warrant, the Department or regional authority's rules require or permit, more stringent standards shall be applied. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Crothers. Mr. Harold Patterson asked if the word "operators" could be substituted for the word "permittees" insofar as some sources affected by the rule might not be under permit. Mr. Somers agreed to amend his motion accordingly. A vote was taken on Commissioner Somers' motion. Those in favor were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards. The motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING: CIVIL PENALTIES FOR NOISE VIOLATIONS

Mr. Fred Bolton presented a staff report on behalf of the Department. He explained that the Department was proposing rules which would impose civil penalties for noise violations after the same fashion now employed in the case of other types of violations. The rules proposed divided noise violations into three categories ranging from serious violations (violating an order of the Commission or Department) to lesser violations. (Failure to submit required plans or premature commencement of construction were cited as examples here). Mr. Bolton summarized written testimony already submitted for the record by Mr. L.W. Newbry (July 30, 1975) and Mr. Thomas C. Donaca (August 8, 1975).

One of Mr. Donaca's suggestions had been to incorporate in the rule provision for voluntary compliance, prior to the imposition of any civil penalty. In response to this suggestion, Mr. Bolton assured Commissioner Crothers that, as had been the case heretofore, departmental policy in the area of civil penalties (including noise violations) would continue to be the seeking of voluntary compliance prior to the imposition of any civil penalty except in cases of emergency.

Commissioner Somers expressed apprehension that the language "contributes to or threatens" contained in subsection (2) of the proposal might be too broad. He cited as an example the case of a riverguide whose patrons might become boisterous and violate noise standards for wilderness areas. Mr. Somers asked if the mere embarking on a trip down river would constitute a violation in the face of the possibility that the patrons might become unruly while the guide was engaged in his commercial activity in the wilderness area. It was Mr. Somers' concern that such broad language might "threaten people out of business." He felt this was particularly so in the area of noise enforcement since noise violations are measured against the background ambient noise level. In such cases, a source which would not otherwise violate the standards might transgress because it would be measured in conjunction with background sources.

Mr. Underwood noted that the subject language parallels the language used in the civil penalty provisions for air and water violations. He suggested that an improvement in the language might be "substantially causes, contributes to or will probably cause," instead of "which causes, contributes to, or threatens."

It was Commissioner Somers' contention that it was more difficult for the operator of a source to judge its effect on noise levels than on air or water quality. This, he felt, might be justification for different language in the area of noise-standard enforcement.

Mr. Underwood noted that a possibility might be to eliminate the words "contributes to, or threatens:" from subsection (2). He added that none of the substantive noise rules contained such language and such a provision would not be inconsistent with substantive noise level requirements.

Commissioner Somers asked Mr. Bolton if it would be appropriate to redraft the proposal eliminating the word "Director" and replacing it with the word "Commission," deleting the words "or Department" in (1), and deleting (2) and (3). Mr. Bolton noted that the Commission was not always accessible to the degree necessary for an effective noise enforcement program. He predicted that requiring the Commission to invoke civil penalties in every case would result in an awkward enforcement procedure. It was added that each civil penalty was reviewable by the Commission through the hearings process. On the other hand, Mr. Bolton contended, the Director is guided by Commission policy and could be expected to employ the civil penalty schedule in a manner consistent with the Commission's wishes.

Commissioner Somers said his suggestion did not flow from any doubt as to the ability of the Director to take appropriate action. His concern was, on the other hand, based on the apprehension to industry the existence of such a regulation might cause. He noted that the Legislature had contemplated eliminating the entire noise control program in its last session.

This had resulted, he said, from much testimony indicating that, in light of the new technology and limited measuring capabilities, industry found noise regulations more threatening than other areas of environmental control. Commissioner Hallock disagreed that the Legislature was dissatisfied with the noise program in general. She stated that, while there might be the feeling that some types of industry should be exempt, it was her understanding that the Legislature supported the general concept of noise control and wished the program to be conducted effectively. Commissioner Somers agreed that the Legislature wanted a noise control program. He felt, however, that the legislative intent was for the program, in its initial stages, to stress cooperation rather than enforcement.

Mr. Bolton noted that the Department had a limited budget and could conduct enforcement activities with regard to relatively few noise sources. He added, however, that the staff would be in a very tenuous position trying to gain compliance with standards whose violation would not be followed by enforcement action.

Commissioner Phinney stated that, in her opinion, the Department Director had never been too free handed in the imposition of civil penalties and could be trusted to continue exercising good judgment.

In response to Commissioner Crothers' inquiry, Mr. Bolton reported that since the inception of the civil penalties provisions in other areas (1972), the Department had imposed approximately 20 civil penalties.

Commissioner Crothers expressed his opinion that to gain effective cooperation, the staff should be equipped with a civil penalty option.

Mr. James Lee of the Oregon Environmental Council, addressed the Commission. He stated the Council to be in support of the staff's proposed rule on civil penalties for noise violations. In his opinion, the proposal was a fair one and was needed. Mr. Lee added that enforcement of noise standards for commercial operations in wilderness areas should be taken as seriously as other aspects of noise control.

Commissioner Hallock said she supported the Director's authority to impose civil penalties because she felt the Commission could not function efficiently in such a task. Chairman Richards agreed, stating that the Commission should confine itself to policy making and appellate functions.

Commissioners Phinney and Crothers agreed that it might be well for the Commission to state as a matter of policy the intention that the Director impose civil penalties sparingly and only after voluntary compliance has proved not to be forthcoming. Commissioner Crothers was of the view that this statement should be reduced to writing.

Commissioners Hallock, Richards and Phinney agreed that the language in Subsection (2), "contributes to, or threatens," should be modified. Commissioner Phinney stated the diction was perhaps the problem and offered alternate

suggestions. She cautioned, however, that she supported the drafting of a rule which would allow the staff to take preventive measures as well as abatement measures. Commissioner Richards agreed.

Commissioner Somers suggested that the Commission discussion so far had given ample notification to the Director of the Commission's wishes with regard to imposing civil penalties. He felt that the Commission might go ahead and act on the rule presently. It was his view that the language "contributes to, or threatens," should be removed entirely.

Mr. Underwood stated that "or probably cause," was a term with which the courts would be comfortable and which would provide for the preventive measures of concern to Dr. Phinney.

Expressing his view that the staff should not concern itself with activities which merely threaten a noise violation, Commissioner Somers MOVED that the proposal be adopted with the words "contributes to or threatens," deleted from paragraph (2). His motion died for lack of a second.

Mr. Bob Robertson, Medford attorney, addressed the Commission with his concern that the aggrieved party be granted every possible right to hearing prior to the imposition of civil penalties. He noted that a growing number of people were becoming weary of governmental intervention in their lives. Commissioners Somers and Richards explained to Mr. Robertson that any penalty assessed by the Director would be subject to hearing before the Commission and that in such hearing, the Department would bear the burden of proof that its action had been correctly taken. Commissioner Somers suggested that Mr. Robertson be provided with a copy of the agency's rules governing the hearing process in order that he might review them and decide if he would petition for amendment of them in any fashion.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers and seconded by Commissioner Crothers that the matter of rule adoption of a civil penalty schedule for noise violations be tabled until the next regular Commission meeting with the record to be held open for an additional ten days for comment. The motion, receiving the favorable votes of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards, carried.

VARIANCE EXTENSION REQUEST: UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Jack Payne of the Department's Air Quality Program presented the staff report.

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission find that strict compliance with Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 340, Section 22-010(2) is presently not feasible and that the Commission grant Union Oil Company of California and its distributors and users of residual fuel oil an extension of their present variance from the Department Rules,

OAR Chapter 340, Section 22-010(2) pertaining to sulfur content of residual fuel oil until December 31, 1975 subject to the following conditions:

1. The maximum sulfur content of the residual fuel oil to be sold, distributed or used will not be more than 2.5% sulfur by weight.
2. Union Oil shall continue to submit to the Department a report containing sulfur analysis and quantity of each shipment of residual fuel oil sold or distributed in the state on a quarterly basis.
3. After January 1, 1976, all residual fuel oil delivered in the State of Oregon by Union Oil Company shall comply with OAR Chapter 340, Section 22-010.
4. Union Oil and its customers shall be exempted from the December 31, 1975 termination of this variance extension for the length of time necessary to use up their individual supplies of residual fuel oil contained within the State of Oregon and received from Union Oil prior to January 1, 1976.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers and seconded by Commissioner Hallock that the Director's recommendation be approved. The motion was carried. Voting in favor of the motion were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards.

STAFF REPORT: FIELD BURNING PROGRAM

Mr. Scott Freeburn, head of the Field Burning Program addressed the Commission. He reported that approximately a third of the allocated acreage had been burned to date. Twenty-seven percent of the total allocation in the north valley and thirty-three percent of the total allocation in the south valley had been burned, he specified. The program was approximately one quota behind in the south valley, he explained. He felt progress was generally in alignment with that of previous years.

In response to inquiry by Commissioner Somers, Mr. Freeburn reported that approximately 135 complaints had been received of which approximately 100 were from Eugene. He added that, despite the complaints, the season had progressed quite well with regard to avoiding smoke over Eugene. He reported one bad day over Salem had resulted in 28 complaints from that area. Some 20,000 acres had been burned on that day, he stated.

On two occasions, Mr. Freeburn noted, slash burning operations had caused undesirable smoke conditions over Corvallis and Salem. Commissioner Phinney said that, on the occasion involving Corvallis, inquiry to the Corvallis fire department yielded the explanation that field burning was at fault. Mr. Freeburn acknowledged there had been some difficulty in communications in this respect. Corrective measures had been taken in regard to this problem, he stated.

Noting that long range weather forecasts were only marginally useful to his program, Mr. Freeburn expressed to Commissioner Richards his hope that favorable weather would allow some burning in October and, ultimately, the burning of all allocated acreage.

RULE ADOPTION: RULES REGARDING SUBSURFACE AND ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, INCLUDING NONWATER-CARRIED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

It was the decision of the Commission to defer consideration of a petition for relief from the Jackson County Board of Commissioners until such time as discussion and action on the current proposals was undertaken.

Mr. Jack Osborne of the Department's Land Quality Program presented the staff report. It was staff's conclusion that the proposed revision and additions had evolved from several different avenues of comment and evaluation, including proposals by the Citizens Task Force, a report by Brown and Caldwell, testimony taken at several public hearings throughout the State and review by professional staff. The staff further concluded that 1975 Oregon Laws, Chapter 167 mandated the adoption of standards to be applied to the installation of alternative systems and graywater waste facilities at today's meeting. Finally, it was concluded that failure to act promptly would result in serious prejudice to the public interest and the interest of parties involved for specified reasons.

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission enter a finding regarding failure to act promptly for the reasons set forth in the staff report and adopt the proposals as temporary rules to be filed with the Secretary of State and become effective September 1, 1975 and to continue as permanent rules after being published by the Secretary of State in the Administrative Rules Bulletin. It was noted Attachment A of the staff report contained corrections of errata whose adoption was recommended also. Further, Mr. Osborne stressed, many proposed changes in the rule as placed before the Commission had evolved from the recent public hearings held throughout the State.

Mr. Osborne was unable to report whether septic tank approvals granted by the Health Division prior to the Commission's jurisdiction over subsurface sewage contained expiration dates on them. Mr. Osborne suggested, in some circumstances, the Health Division had operated under temporary rules whose life would have been only 120 days. It was a possibility, in his view, that certain approvals, under such temporary rules, might lapse. He added that, in his understanding, specific approvals granted prior to Commission jurisdiction would have been granted under Health Division rules and also under county ordinances. Mr. Osborne reported to Commissioner Hallock that he was unaware of any time limit which had been imposed on "feasibility statements" as granted prior to Commission jurisdiction.

Commissioner Somers asked for the staff's reaction to the possibility that proposed section 71-015(8) (dealing with prior approvals) might be amended to provide that permits could be based on prior approvals, if, in a timely fashion, the owner of the subject property filed in the deed

records a restrictive covenant concisely reporting that the permit was based on a prior approval and warning that the system might fail. Such a process, Commissioner Somers felt, would serve as constructive notice to prospective buyers and/or lenders. Removal of the restrictive covenant, he suggested, might be allowed upon the owner's demonstration of compliance with all existing rules for installation. This amendment could be accompanied by a provision that, as in the case of any other system, a failing system would have to either be repaired or abandoned. He suggested the section, as amended, could be mailed to each of the title companies and lenders in the State to insure their awareness of the situation with regard to these approvals.

Mr. Osborne responded that Mr. Somers' suggestion would not meet the demands of many large developers who would find such a proposal unacceptable in terms of both financing and conforming to federal HUD regulations. Mr. Osborne added that Commissioner Somers' proposal and the current prior approval rule both were subject to doubts as to their protection to the buyer and the general public. Accommodation of the seller would tend, in his view, to inure to the detriment of over-anxious buyers and/or the public in general.

Commissioner Somers recognized Mr. Osborne's concerns but stated that, in his opinion, these had to be balanced against the equities in favor of persons who had obtained governmental approval for installations which now would not be honored under current rules. He added that, basically, adherence to existing rules was merely considered assurance of the relative longevity of a system which would ultimately fail in any event. The problem, in his view, might be one of merely determining what should be the relative life of a system. Even a noncomplying system, he suggested, still has a certain chance of functioning properly. In the event of failure, he added, it was still the Department's option to compel repair or abandonment of the system to protect the public health and waters. In the interim, Commissioner Somers stressed, those whose title was clouded by a restrictive covenant going to the system could remove such cloud by attempting to install a complying system, through the variance procedure or otherwise.

Commissioner Crothers suggested that the rule be drafted so as to provide for the expiration of prior approvals where no permit application had been filed by September 1 of 1975 and provide for their renewal if and when the owner should come forward and agree to place in the deed of conveyance a warning that approval was granted under previous rules and there was a significant risk the system might fail. This, in his view, might reduce substantially the number of prior approvals which the Department would have to review between the present and 1980 (or whatever cutoff date might be chosen).

Mr. Osborne agreed with Commissioner Phinney that a proposal such as that of Dr. Crothers might still leave unnotified a buyer proposing to purchase property adjacent to the property subject to prior approval. It was noted that not all septic tank difficulties affected only the lot wherein the system was installed.

Mr. James Allison, a member of the Citizens Task Force and of the Oregon Landowners Association, addressed the Commission. Mr. Allison expressed general support of the proposals before the Commission and added his hope that any errors or omissions which might occur in such a voluminous proposal will be corrected through a piecemeal process in the future, rather than a year and a half long revision effort such as had preceded the present proposals.

Asking for clarification of the rules, Mr. Allison inquired as to whether definition (46) on page 7 and the "Rural Areas" provisions on page 51, taken together, meant that a person in a rural area could apply for a permit if, during the '75-'76 winter season, test holes on his property showed no perched water table lasting for a period of 14 days or more within less than 24 inches of the surface.

Mr. Osborne replied that Mr. Allison's understanding was correct. He stated that not only in rural areas, but in all areas, the test hole would have to show a water table perched within the 24 inches of the surface for more than 2 weeks to disqualify the lot. He added that the 2-week period was chosen because soils scientists feel that at least 2 weeks of perched water is necessary to leave evidence of the water table in the form of mottling.

Addressing himself to the "prior approvals" issue, Mr. Allison stated that the task force, in the majority, was troubled by an arbitrary cutoff date for acceptance of applications based on prior approvals. He noted there was indication that, in some counties, there was no record of land owners holding prior approvals. Mr. Allison recommended that the cutoff date be extended until July of 1976 and that, in the interim, the Department undertake to notify as many affected owners as possible. One suggested manner of notifying all property owners was placing a "stuffer" in each tax statement mailed by the various county assessors.

Mr. Allison suggested the provision of a \$75 fee for each site evaluation might be tempered to provide that, where the site evaluations involve a subdivision and the inspections can be made for the entire subdivision by the sanitarian in one trip, the fee should be \$75 for the first lot and \$25 for each additional lot. He cited an instance wherein a subdivider had paid some \$1200 in site evaluation fees which involved only one inspection trip for the entire subdivision.

Mr. Allison conceded to Commissioner Crothers that, unless something was done in the interim, an extension of the prior approvals cutoff date by one year would only bring the same problem back to the Commission after the time was spent. He held out hope, however, that, in the interim, a better approach could be devised, such as notification to all approval holders.

Dr. Wallace Baldinger of the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition (District 2) addressed the Commission with his request that he be permitted to install, on an experimental basis, a Clivus Multrum nonwater-carried waste disposal system in his home at Salishan. Dr. Baldinger reported that

the home office of Clivus Multrum USA in Cambridge, Massachusetts, after reviewing plans of the house at Salishan, had concluded that a Clivus Multrum could be installed there with little difficulty. Six units currently available in the State of Oregon, he reported, would facilitate immediate installation upon approval by the Department or Commission. Experimentation would take at least two years, in Dr. Baldinger's estimation, because this period was required for the evolution of the final humus product.

Noting that the Department's representatives had continually stated themselves interested in data on the Clivus Multrum, Dr. Baldinger offered for the record several documents regarding the Clivus and pointed out to the Commission that an experimental unit in his home would provide additional data on the system. The documents pointed out, among other things, the inadequacy in our present flush toilet, the broad acceptance by public health officials of the Clivus system, and some prices and specifications for the Clivus Multrum.

Dr. Baldinger called to the Commission's attention disclaimer language contained in the company's purchase agreement form. The company was unable to guarantee product performance due to the relatively few systems in use in the United States. In connection with this, Dr. Baldinger alluded to testimony given in a previous public hearing wherein it was found objectionable for the designer of an experimental system to be required to warrant the design. This, Dr. Baldinger agreed, was a contradiction in logic.

Commissioner Richards pointed out to Dr. Baldinger that Mr. Osborne had just completed an evaluation of Dr. Baldinger's application and, though Commissioner Richards had not yet seen it, it was his understanding that the evaluation was a favorable one.

Mr. Jack Osborne reported to the Commission that a Director-appointed committee, consisting of a soils scientist, a sanitarian and an engineer, had undertaken development of an experimental program whose completion was expected by mid September. The committee had looked specifically at Dr. Baldinger's proposal, it was reported, and concluded that it was meritorious and could be approved upon the completion of the experimental program plan.

Mr. G. Edward Barnes of the Oregon State Health Division addressed the Commission on the subject of the proposed rules as they relate to prevention of groundwater pollution such as recently occurred at Crater Lake National Park. Mr. Barnes reported that, within 40 minutes, fluorescein dye had made its way from the point of backup in the sewer system at Crater Lake to Munson Springs, an elevation 2,000 feet below the sewer. Within an hour and twenty minutes of the introduction of the dye, he added, its presence was discovered in collection boxes buried as deep as twenty feet below the surface at Munson Springs. It was Mr. Barnes' understanding that the proposed rules would permit watertables as little as six feet below the surface where a disposal field would lie and, with regard to rural areas and certain regional areas, permit underlying layers of pumice or fractured basalt as shallow as six inches below the disposal trench. Noting that fecal coliforms and streptococci had made their way through the 20-foot layer to the collection boxes at Crater Lake, Mr. Barnes urged

reconsideration of the rules with regard to required depth of groundwater in the porous soil formations of the State, particularly over the regional water table in the Bend-Klamath Falls area of Eastern Oregon.

Mr. Barnes explained to Commissioner Crothers that, while a septic system was not involved at Crater Lake, suspended solids which are part of septic tank effluent had been carried through the fractured basalt and pumice underlay with great speed. Mr. Barnes added his opinion that the soil at Crater Lake would probably contain evidence of contamination for many years to come.

Mr. Barnes suggested to Commissioner Richards that the rural area rule, and the geographic region rules (pages 51 and 59 respectively), be deleted from the proposal until staff has time to reevaluate approval of systems installed with only a six inch buffer between the disposal trench and porous soils.

Commissioner Somers suggested that, where appropriate, a land owner might introduce additional top soil prior to digging his disposal trench.

Mr. Osborne explained that, while he still entertained some skepticism about the protection to be afforded in areas of porous soil formations, the rules did propose a 4-foot minimum separation between the disposal trench and the watertable, a separation which was double that previously required by the Health Division. He added that the 6-inch separation distance to which Mr. Barnes alluded was the minimum distance between the bottom of the disposal trench and an impervious layer (region rule A). Finally, Mr. Osborne pointed out that the sanitarian could refuse a permit where he considered the 4-foot separation from the watertable to be insufficient protection against health hazard. (page 38 of the proposals). Mr. Osborne assured Commissioner Richards that the rules contained adequate provision for the sanitarian to reject applications which were viewed as potentially hazardous to health.

The Commission discussed the desirability of adopting a rule regarding prior approvals in the present meeting (in view of the September 1, 1975 expiration date imposed by the current rules). Commissioner Somers suggested that section 71-0015(8) might have added to it the following language: "However, an expired prior construction permit may be renewed after September 1, 1975 until September 1, 1980; provided the permittee or his assignee record in the deed records of the county in which the affected real estate is located a restrictive covenant which reads in part: 'Warning - the following described real property situated in the county of _____, state of Oregon: (real estate description) is not suitable for a subsurface sewage disposal system under current Department of Environmental Quality rules and any system so installed may fail.' The aforesaid restrictive covenant must be recorded prior to September 1, 1976 to be effective and may be removed from the deed records by a compliance certificate issued by the Department after September 1, 1975 showing the proposed system meets all current regulations."

Commissioner Crothers suggested that the language also provides that construction must be completed by September 1, 1980. Commissioner Somers acquiesced in his suggestion and MOVED that the proposed rules be adopted with the amending language suggested.

Mr. Allison pointed out that the suggested language would bring relief only to permit holders, to the exclusion of those holding so-called "feasibility statements" as previously issued by the Health Department. Commissioner Crothers pointed out that, technical language aside, it was his intent that relief be given to this latter category also.

Commissioner Hallock told Mr. Allison that she would favor retention of the September 1, 1975 deadline for permit applications with an extension of the time permitted for construction to be completed under applications filed within the deadline. She argued that one September was no more or less arbitrary than another for this purpose and that the public had been put on notice in the July Commission meeting where the deadline was previously extended to its present time. She added, with Mr. Osborne's concurrence, that after September 1, 1975 persons excluded under the prior approvals rule would have some recourse by the variance procedure to be adopted presently.

In response to discussion by Commissioners Hallock and Somers regarding the feasibility of notifying each property owner by personal mail, Mr. Allison pointed out that the Citizens Task Force had pondered the inclusion of a stuffer in tax statements (thus eliminating any postage cost) to be mailed by the county tax assessors to selected areas. Areas such as the entire city of Portland, he noted, would be inappropriately broad.

The Commissioners agreed that the current deadline on prior approvals made it desirable for the Commission to adopt a provision with precise language today. There was declared a brief recess so that staff and counsel might discuss desirable draft alternatives.

Upon reconvening, Commissioner Crothers withdrew his second and Commissioner Somers withdrew his motion as previously stated. It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers that the proposals of the Department be adopted with the first paragraph on page 34 (the last paragraph of proposed section 71-015(8)) amended as follows:

Line 2: Delete "September 1, 1975" and substitute "July 1, 1976."

Line 3: Delete "September 1, 1976" and substitute "July 1, 1980."

Line 4: Delete "September 1, 1975" and substitute "July 1, 1976."

Line 5: Delete "September 1, 1975" and substitute "July 1, 1976."

The motion was seconded by Commissioner Crothers.

The Commission first took a vote on the amending language proposed by Commissioner Somers. The proposal carried with Commissioners Crothers, Somers, and Richards voting in favor. Commissioners Phinney and Hallock voted against the proposal.

The Commission next voted on the adoption of the entire rule proposal as amended by the previous vote. The motion to adopt the proposed rules, revisions to Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Division 7, Sub-surface and Alternative Sewage Disposal, carried with Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards voting in favor of the motion.

Commissioner Richards explained his favorable vote as having been based on concern with commitments that were made in the past while tempered with skepticism about its environmental advisability. He cautioned that he would not be prone to any further extension of the deadline for prior approvals.

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT: CONSTRUCTION FUNDING FROM STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BONDS

Mr. Ernie Schmidt of the Department's Land Quality Program presented the staff report. It was contended MSD had sufficient population base and authority to insure that user fees would be forthcoming from its proposed solid waste disposal project and that the solid waste disposal revenues would be clearly sufficient to cover operational costs and repay public funds as long as MSD remained a politically stable organization. Based on these conclusions, it was the Director's recommendation that MSD be allowed to give a pledge of user fees as security for the loan of approximately 9.2 million dollars in state pollution control bond funds subject to the submittal by MSD and subsequent approval by the Department of a detailed fee schedule, revenue forecast and necessary implementing ordinances and agreements.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers and seconded by Commissioner Hallock that the Director's recommendation be approved.

Mr. Roger Emmons of the Oregon Sanitary Services Institute addressed the Commission. He asked a question which he said had been asked by members of the Ways and Means Committee: Should Pollution Control Bond funds be used to finance resource recovery in Oregon? It was Mr. Emmons' contention that statewide endorsement of such a policy would cost some 40 million dollars. If this was not desirable on a statewide basis, he asked, why give preference to MSD?

Mr. Emmons suggested that if Pollution Control Bond funds were appropriate for this use that the counties were a more stable entity to secure the loan. In support of this contention he noted that MSD had been rejected by many voters when it was first instituted and that the notion of giving MSD a revenue base had been rejected by a majority of voters.

Mr. Emmons pointed out that counties which are in need of funds for solid waste operations have specific legislative authority to issue revenue bonds to secure loans for facilities which they would own or sell. Further, he contended, the cost to the counties for elections and general obligation bond issues are relatively higher than costs to MSD.

It was Mr. Emmons' recommendation that, if the Commission were to decide in favor of the Director's recommendation, this decision should encompass extension of the same benefits to counties also.

Mr. Emmons said Mr. Gordon Fultz of the Association of Oregon Counties was inquisitive as to what security would be required when the counties approach the Commission for moneys in similar projects.

Mr. Emmons' contention was that MSD had made the success of its project contingent in part on markets for the recovered waste. Mr. Emmons argued that a market for the recovered waste had never been shown to exist.

It was Mr. Emmons' recollection that MSD had made a commitment to the Emergency Board to seek a local source of revenue for funding of MSD staff.

Mr. Emmons cautioned that when the matter again comes to the Emergency Board, Representative Akeson might be expected again to recommend that MSD return to the people for basic voter approval.

Turning to MSD figures on consumer impact, Mr. Emmons questioned the 29% estimate of price increase and noted that his industry had projected higher figures.

Finally, Mr. Emmons urged the Commission to look at this matter once again when the final plan comes back for approval.

Commissioner Somers raised the question of whether a pledge of user fees to secure the loan in issue did not require, as a prerequisite, voter approval of such a revenue commitment. It was the understanding of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Herbert C. Hardy (counsel for MSD) that no vote would be required insofar as the pledge of user fees would not constitute a general obligation bond measure. Mr. Emmons added that counties were empowered to initiate revenue bonding without voter approval by specific statutory authority.

Commissioner Somers raised the question of what would be the Commission's recourse if MSD should default upon its obligation. It was Mr. Hardy's understanding that in such a pass the Commission could levy upon all of the assets of the Metropolitan Service District's solid waste project, including accounts receivable. This option, in Mr. Hardy's view, had been specifically opened by constitutional amendment and by specific legislation during each session since 1969. It was Mr. Underwood's recollection that an earlier opinion issued by the Attorney General's office had held the present statutory authority adequate in default of MSD's commitment for the Commission to collect user fees from persons using MSD solid waste facilities. Mr. Underwood added that, without voter approval, a tax could not be imposed to repay any defaulted obligation. Mr. Hardy added that, prior to the grant of construction funds, MSD would be required to return to the Emergency Board and assure them that contractual agreements and user fee schedules were conducted on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Hardy stressed that the original intent of constitutional amendment in this area had been to relieve the district from the requirement of a bonding measure. He pointed out that 200 million dollars in state bonds for pollution control facilities had been provided on the reasoning that the statewide bonding operation would result in the lowest cost and interest. It was contended by Mr. Hardy that the suggestion that the Service District initiate a bonding measure to secure its loan of moneys from the statewide bonding measure would add an additional layer of cost to the public and fly in the face of the logic which had preceded the pollution control bond legislation.

While agreeing that counties have authority to initiate revenue bonding measures, Mr. Hardy contended that an intercounty problem should be approached through the use of a Metropolitan Service District as provided by statute.

Mr. Hardy explained to Commissioner Crothers that 30% of the project moneys would be granted outright and that 70% would have to be repaid out of the user fees.

The Commission voted on the motion as stated by Commissioner Somers and the motion carried. Voting in favor were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards.

PETITION FOR RELIEF: FROM JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REGARDING CERTAIN PERMIT ACTIVITIES FOR SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Commissioner Richards invited advice from staff as to its position with regard to a Petition for Relief filed with the Commission by the Jackson County Board of Commissioners. Requested were three forms of relief:

- (1) That septic tank construction permits be granted with regard to three specific lots within a 40-lot subdivision.
- (2) That a hearings officer be appointed to review the agency's administrative actions with regard to the applications for permits to install subsurface systems in the subdivision.
- (3) That the Commission relinquish its requirement that prior permits or approvals for lots located within subdivisions, to be acceptable under OAR Chapter 340, section 71-015(8), must be approvals for specific lots within a subdivision.

It was Mr. Underwood's position that, in taking action on section 71-015(8) previously in the meeting, the Commission had elected to deny the third request for relief. With regard to the first request for relief, Mr. Underwood's understanding was that all administrative remedies had been exhausted with regard to the three subsurface system installation permits sought and that it would be inappropriate to grant the permits. Mr. Underwood saw no particular need to conduct a special hearing to look into the history of the agency's action with regard to the subdivision in question. The agency's action, in his view, had consisted merely of a good faith interpretation of the Commission's rules which would not, in turn, allow the agency to grant the desired permits.

Commissioner Somers inquired if granting the second request might, in some fashion, relieve the petitioners of the burden of paying a \$150 filing fee to apply for a variance. It was Mr. Underwood's reply that the hearing sought would not so avail the petitioners and that the variance application fee would have to be paid if variances were the object of the petition.

Mr. Kramer predicted for the benefit of Commissioner Crothers that little could be done by the staff which had not already been done to satisfy the petitioners. It was Mr. Kramer's understanding that there was sufficient indication that the lots in issue would not satisfy the existing rules with regard to installation of subsurface sewage systems.

Mr. Ken Spies of the Department's Land Quality Program briefed the Commission on the history of the subdivision in question. The subdivision was a 40 lot subdivision in which Jackson County had conducted some 25 percolation tests approximately three years ago. Of the 25 percolation tests, Jackson County found 24 satisfactory and informed the developer of this. Subsequent thereto, the Department's present rule regarding prior approvals and requiring that they be addressed to specific lots within a subdivision was invoked. Jackson County then wrote a letter to the developer and informed him that the lots in his subdivision would qualify as acceptable prior approvals under the new rule. As time went on lots were sold and some 10 homes were built.

Presently, in Mr. Spies' understanding, another home was under construction. Recently, he reported, the developer had sold three additional lots whose applications for installation of a subsurface system had been refused. It was these three lots to which the petition addressed itself specifically, Mr. Spies stated.

Asked for his recommendation to the Commission on the petition, Mr. Spies stated that he did not see how the permits sought could be granted unless the Commission saw fit to amend the "specific lot" requirement in the present prior approval rule. To do this, he added, could not fall within the purview of his recommendation insofar as it would leave open the possibility of installation of subsurface systems on lots which might never have been specifically evaluated and which might not qualify for the installation of such a system. It was Mr. Spies' experience that, in practically every large subdivision, a few lots were not suitable for the installation of subsurface systems. For this reason he argued that approval of subdivisions on a blanket basis is an inappropriate approach. Mr. Spies agreed with Mr. Underwood's recommendation that all three requests in the petition be denied by the Commission.

Commissioner Somers expressed concern over the fact that the letter which declared the prior approval to be acceptable under the new rule for the entire subdivision had been written by a Jackson County employee who was then acting as the Department's agent. It was Commissioner Somers' estimate that other litigation pending in Jackson County might well be affected by the outcome of the Commission's response to the petition on such a fact situation.

Mr. Underwood agreed that other pending litigation did involve similar factual history, but was doubtful that the Commission's discretionary treatment of the petition before it would bind the Commission in its review of litigation.

It was questioned by Commissioners Somers and Richards whether it would be permissible or advisable to defer action on the petition until such time as the county might be heard on the matter and the facts developed further. Mr. Underwood pointed out that the hearing sought through the petition was not a contested case hearing or a procedure formally embraced by statute or regulation requiring Commission action within a given time frame. On this basis he felt it would be appropriate for the Commission to defer action if it so wished.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers and seconded by Commissioner Phinney that the Commission defer action on the petition until its next monthly meeting in order to afford the Director opportunity to pursue any possibilities of resolving the matter. The motion carried with the favorable votes of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers, and Richards.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEARING: RE RULES ON MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZAROUS WASTES

Mr. Pat Wicks of the Department's Land Quality Program presented the staff report, concluding that the rules were necessary for effecting proper disposal of environmentally hazardous wastes.

It was the Director's recommendation that a public hearing be held to receive public and expert testimony concerning the proposed rules on the management of environmentally hazardous wastes. It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers and seconded by Commissioner Phinney that the Commission authorize a public hearing before a hearings officer at a place and time to be determined by the Director to receive public and expert testimony concerning the proposed rules. The motion carried with Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, and Richards voting favorably thereon. Commissioner Somers abstained from the vote.

POLICY ADOPTION: LOG HANDLING IN OREGON WATERS

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program presented the staff report. Mr. Sawyer recalled that in June of 1974 the Environmental Quality Commission, meeting in Coos Bay, had considered a program relative to log handling in public waters. Public testimony in that meeting had resulted in the Commission decision to delay action on the report. It was the recollection of staff that the intention was for staff to conduct meetings with the timber industry representatives to discuss the program and gain industry comment thereon. The Department had since revised the report and proposed program and devised a policy to clarify the intention of the Department and incorporate the latest available information. Mr. Sawyer reported that a recent letter from the Bay Area Council on Environment and Trade mentioned a Commission commitment to conduct a public hearing prior to the adoption of a policy regarding log handling. While the tapes of the matter had not been monitored, Mr. Sawyer reported, the minutes of the subject meeting did indicate that the Commission, by motion, had agreed to set the matter over for public hearing.

Mr. Sawyer noted that many meetings had been conducted with the timber industry, particularly with the Industrial Foresters Association, and that the Department was not proposing that the Commission here adopt regulations. Only policy guidelines were sought for the Department.

Recently, Mr. Sawyer stated, the Coos-Curry-Douglas Economic Development Commission had adopted a resolution calling upon the Commission to conduct a public hearing and draft a socioeconomic impact statement prior to the adoption of any policy in this matter.

Noting that it was staff's intention to use the policy in conjunction with the permit process to evaluate each problem on a case by case basis and that permit applicants would be protected by their right to comment on proposed permits and to request a hearing if dissatisfied with the permit as issued, Mr. Sawyer recommended on behalf of the Director that the implementation program and a statement of general policy set forth in Attachment A of the staff report be adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission to guide the Department and the timber industry in resolving water quality problems resulting from log handling in Oregon's public waters.

Mr. Sawyer explained that the Department had been operating along guidelines similar to those contained in Attachment A for years. Statements by former Governor McCall and by the Commission had, he reported, in their interpretation, lent a good deal of confusion to the question of the Department's goals with regard to log handling. This confusion, Mr. Sawyer stated, made it appropriate to reduce the policy to writing and seek the Commission's approval.

Commissioner Crothers asked if any progress had been made on the [Brooks-Scanlon] problem in Bend. Mr. Sawyer stated that he understood progress had been made but would be unable to specify exactly how much.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Crothers and seconded by Commissioner Phinney that the Director's recommendation be approved.

Commissioner Phinney expressed concern that the Commission should fulfill any promise it may have made to conduct a public hearing prior to policy adoption.

In light of Commissioner Phinney's suggestion, Commissioner Crothers amended his motion to state that the policy should be adopted as a guide and the matter should be set for a public hearing before the Commission at a time to be designated by the Director.

Mr. Oliver Fick, Regional Environmental Coordinator for International Paper Company, addressed the Commission. Mr. Fick suggested that wherever the word "permit" appears in the rules the term "state permit" should be substituted. He contended this would avoid the possible interpretation of "permit" as an NPDES permit which involves federal bureaucracy. Mr. Fick further suggested the term "new wood processing plants" should be specifically defined so as to point out which modification of existing operations would

fall within the purview of this term. The term "freefall log dumps" troubled Mr. Fick insofar as he was unable to determine if this would include ramps. It was questioned by Mr. Fick whether the term "wood products" included leachate, etc., or merely solid wood products. Mr. Fick added that, in his understanding, federal regulations with regard to NPDES permit issuance went only to point sources. It was Mr. Fick's contention that log handling operations were nonpoint source activities. "Termination of a log storage handling or dumping site" also troubled Mr. Fick in its definition. It was questioned whether termination was of a permanent nature or would include temporary shut down due to market conditions or the completion of a logging operation.

Mr. Fick called for socioeconomic and environmental impact studies on dry versus wet operations prior to the curtailment of any existing waterborne log handling operations. Estimating that virtually all log handling operations in coastal waters involved temporary grounding of the logs during tidal changes, Mr. Fick asked reconsideration of the goal of phasing out log handling involving grounding. Finally, Mr. Fick felt it would be beneficial to have a public hearing in the matter of the log handling.

Mr. W.D. Hagenstein of the Industrial Foresters Association stated his organization to represent more than 400 plants in Western Oregon and Washington and more than 200 logging operations employing some 90,000 persons in both states. Mr. Hagenstein estimated that forestry industry supports 43% of the population of the state. He noted that wood processing requires less energy consumption than any of the materials competing with wood for purposes of construction, packaging or communication. He pointed out that the forestry management results in the timber industry's being one of the principal renewable sources in the state. Mr. Hagenstein cited his organization's long history of consultation and cooperation with the Department in solving problems involving the handling, transportation or storage of logs.

Mr. Hagenstein suggested that the policy in issue contain a preamble recognizing the legitimacy and appropriateness of using the public waters for transportation and storage of logs. He criticized any policy statement which generally attributed detrimental effects to log handling in the waters. He contended that some situations have detrimental effects while other situations involve no measurable adverse effects. In Mr. Hagenstein's view, proceeding on the assumption that a given operation caused no detriment until the reverse was proven would be an appropriate philosophical approach in environmental matters.

It was questioned whether a goal of phasing out any given type of operation was an appropriate subject for a policy statement. Such a goal, in Mr. Hagenstein's view, would tend to prejudice the employees of the Department in dealing with operations covered by the goal. Mr. Hagenstein suggested that any phasing out of handling operations involving grounding should be proceeded by a public hearing in the locale of the operation to ascertain whether dry handling operations would bring about more environmental adversity than had the grounding. Citing statistics given him by the State Board of Lands, Mr. Hagenstein reported that 44,567 estuarian acres could be used for log handling operations involving grounding. Only 1.66% of the estuarian acreage referred to above now involve operations

where grounding occurs, he reported. Mr. Hagenstein questioned the wisdom of requiring that log inventories be kept in the water for no more than one year without specific approval by the Department. Such a policy, he said, was unnecessary in light of the incentive for operators to keep the logs in the water for as short a time as possible and infeasible in many instances due to the unpredictable and sporadic market conditions which govern the length of time log inventories remain stored in the water.

Mr. Hagenstein commended the staff for its cooperation with the industry in developing the policy and emphasized the importance of Mr. Sawyer's intentions to meet problems on a case by case basis. Mr. Hagenstein filed with the Commission written comment from Coos Head Timber Company and Al Pearce Lumber Company, both of the Coos County area. In response to inquiry by Commissioner Richards, Mr. Hagenstein stated that his organization would not favor a public hearing on the policy in general, but would request that public hearings be conducted on grounding phaseout issues as they may come up.

Mr. Matthew Gould, Corporate Director of Energy and Environment for Georgia-Pacific Corporation, expressed general support of Mr. Hagenstein's comments. Mr. Gould lamented his failure to receive the policy statement sooner than he had and requested additional time to review the document and comment to the Commission prior to its final action.

Mr. Sawyer explained to Commissioner Richards that the Department had relied generally upon the Industrial Foresters Association to distribute information about the log handling policy to its constituents.

Commissioner Richards inquired if the document was, in fact, the result of a joint effort by both industry and the Department and received Mr. Sawyer's answer that this such the case, particularly over the last year. Mr. Glen Carter of the Department's Water Quality Program assured Commissioner Somers that Georgia-Pacific had been represented on the committee with which the Department had been negotiating, and had participated in the drafting of the proposed policy.

Mr. Gould rejoined that, while Georgia-Pacific had been represented during negotiations, none of his staff had seen the final document placed before the Commission prior to today's meeting. He assured Commissioner Richards that the document, as mailed to the Commission a week ago, was significantly different than any document Georgia-Pacific had received before today's meeting. Expressing his concern that any promise to conduct a public hearing should be fulfilled and that members of the industry given short notice should be given additional time to comment, Commissioner Somers MOVED to amend the motion on the floor to defer action on the log handling policy until such time as a public hearing could be conducted. The motion was seconded by Dr. Crothers with his assurance that the proposed policy was sound and would undoubtedly be supported by the Commission and the industry in concept. The motion carried with the support of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, Somers and Richards.

Mr. Bryan Johnson, Registered Professional Engineer, addressed the Commission with his opinion that the policy in issue was not needed at all. The policy, in his view, represented an unnecessary overlay to already burdensome rules and regulations and inferred authority where, under duly enacted regulations, none exists. He cited General Policy Statement Number Eight (requiring plan approval prior to construction) as an instance where the policy goes beyond actual authority vested in the Department by its regulations. Mr. Johnson further recommended that the Department take a simple two permit approach, dealing with problems which fall under the jurisdiction of the federal NPDES permit system in accord with the regulations appertaining thereto, and dealing with other problems on a separate basis.

Mr. Ted Nelson of Weyerhaeuser expressed support of Mr. Hagenstein's testimony. He took issue with the Statement of General Policy's finding that, where logs go aground during tidal changes or flow fluctuations, they are a detriment to bottom dwelling aquatic life. This, he said, established a premature premise for the implementation of General Policy Statement Number Three which provides that, where evidence of damage to aquatic life exists, log storage operations where logs go aground would be phased out. The phaseout policy with regard to operations where logs go aground, Mr. Nelson reported, threatens some 57% of the 95 acres of water storage facilities used by his organization. Their replacement with dry handling capabilities would cost some four and one-half million dollars in capital outlay, he said. Mr. Nelson cited increased operating cost and fuel consumption as problems involved with changing over to dry operations. He suggested that the language to which he referred be softened and that any major phaseout of storage operations involving grounding be proceeded by public hearings. If this were done, he stated, his organization would not support a public hearing prior to the adoption of the policy.

Mr. Don Lee Davidson, President of Davidson Industries, cited a study his company had undertaken with regard to water quality in the Siuslaw adjacent to his Mapleton plant. He said it indicates that from September of 1974 to July of 1975 water quality standards were being met. He expressed the hope that this study would help the staff in evaluating his objections to the permit conditions currently proposed for his plant by the Department.

Mr. Davidson praised the General Summary of Problems, paragraph Number Seven. Calling for the evaluation of each operation on its own merits was, he said, the best wording in the entire policy.

Mr. Davidson stated that the operation to which he had referred would not avail itself of a dry land storage facility. In light of this, he questioned the propriety of the proposal to require a permit applicant to evaluate alternatives and submit a program and time schedule for meeting specific objectives if the word "alternatives" meant the dry land storage alternative to water operations. It was Mr. Davidson's contention that the mill on the Siuslaw was located in a narrow canyon and had no room around it for cold deck storage operations. In Mr. Davidson's view, water operations were necessary for the survival of this mill.

With regard to Statement of General Policy Number Two, Mr. Davidson questioned whether the controls should be implemented so as to insure that water quality standards are met at all times. It was Mr. Davidson's contention that the word "all" was too strong a word. He reported that, of 158 tests conducted near his Siuslaw plant, substantial compliance had been indicated while a few tests had indicated noncompliance.

With regard to the phaseout of storage facilities where logs go aground during tidal changes, Mr. Davidson stated that his operation could keep the logs afloat at low tide by moving them further out into the river channel. This he reported, would result in interference with the river channel, a tradeoff which might be less desirable than allowing the logs to go aground.

Mr. Davidson found the one-year limitation on the storage of logs in the water to be inappropriate as both impractical in light of current market conditions and of marginal value given that logs leach most during their first 30 days in the water.

Finally, Mr. Davidson questioned whether inventories of logs on hand should be submitted to the Department on a monthly basis. He reported to Commissioner Crothers that his operation kept a quarterly inventory which would have to be augmented in reporting to the Department with information regarding the location of the logs. It was Mr. Davidson's conjecture that the proposed monthly reporting requirement simply means increased paper work of no value to the permittee or the staff.

RULE ADOPTION RE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS TO CONSTRUCT ARTIFICIAL FISHERY REEFS

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality Program presented the staff report wherein it was concluded that the Department of Fish and Wildlife should be allowed to complete construction of an experimental, artificial, fishery-enhancement reef with the use of automobile tires. Such construction would have to be preceded by a chain of agency approvals, beginning with a Department permit and ending with a permit from the Corps of Engineers, he explained. The proposed rule was necessary immediately in order to make maximum use of the current construction season by allowing the Department to issue the required permit, he added.

It was the Director's recommendation that the Commission act as follows:

- (1) Enter a finding that failure to act promptly will result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interest of the parties involved for the specific reason that unless the proposed temporary rule is adopted to allow the prompt issuance of a permit, the construction of the experimental reef in Tillamook Bay will be delayed until the summer of 1976.
- (2) Adopt the proposed temporary rule amendment to become effective immediately upon the effective date of SB 944.
- (3) Instruct the Department to initiate the requisite public notice and hearing procedures toward the possible adoption of the proposed rule on a permanent basis.

The Director's recommendation was amended to include a further recommendation that proposed section 46-015(1) be changed as follows:

In the first sentence, substitute the word "bodies" for the word "shells."

It was MOVED by Commissioner Hallock, seconded by Commissioner Crothers, and carried that the Director's recommendation be adopted as amended. The motion received the favorable votes of Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, and Richards, with Commissioner Somers abstaining.

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL GRANT MONIES FOR STEP ONE AND STEP TWO PHASES OF PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED ON THE SEWERAGE WORKS CONSTRUCTION GRANT PROJECTS PRIORITY LIST

Mr. Harold Sawyer explained to the Commission that federal regulations permit the allocation of up to 10% of the State's total funding to Step One (project planning) and Step Two (preparation of engineering plans and specifications) operations for certain projects not included on the priority list for the fiscal year in issue. Based on this federal regulation, and at the urging of the Environmental Protection Agency, it was the staff's recommendation that the Commission approve the setting aside of \$500,000 from the contingency fund to be allocated by the Director to Step One and Step Two activities for projects found to be appropriate.

Commissioner Phinney mused as to whether this would result in a priority list for projects not included on the priority list. Commissioner Hallock MOVED to adopt the staff's recommendation as delivered by Mr. Sawyer. The motion, seconded by Commissioner Phinney, carried. Voting in favor were Commissioners Phinney, Crothers, Hallock, and Richards. The vote was taken in the absence of Commissioner Somers.

There being no further business before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned.



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

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Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item B, September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting
August 1975 Program Activity Report

Discussion

Attached is the August 1975 Program Activity Report.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission give confirming approval to the Department's plan/permit action for August 1975.

LOREN KRAMER
Director

PWM:vt
9/15/75
Attached



Contains
Recycled
Materials

Department of Environmental Quality
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Plan & Permit Actions

August, 1975

<u>Water Quality Program:</u>	<u>Page</u>
101 Plan Actions Completed	1
24 Plan Actions Pending	8
25 Permit Actions Completed	10
166 Permit Actions Pending	12
 <u>Air Quality Program:</u>	
21 Plan Actions Completed	16
15 Plan Actions Pending	18
78 Permit Actions Completed	20
245 Permit Actions Pending	26
 <u>Land Quality Program:</u>	
14 Plan Actions Completed	30
14 Plan Actions Pending	32
22 Permit Actions Completed	34
124 Permit Actions Pending	36

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Industrial Waste Sources - 25</u>			
Douglas	Douglas County Parks Fish Cleaning Station	7/15/75	Plans withdrawn.
Philomath Benton	Hobin Lumber Co. - Log Deck Debris Control - Preliminary Plans	7/24/75	Approved
Lincoln	Eckman Creek Quarries Wash Water Control	8/1/75	Approved
Tillamook	Reichold Energy Corp. - Gas Test Hole Drilling Cuttings & Mud	8/1/75	Approved
Springfield Lane	Weyerhaeuser - Evaporator Conden- sate System & Expansion	8/3/75	Approved
Sweet Home Linn	Water Treatment Plant Settling Pond	8/8/75	Approved
Cornelius Washington	Mr. Stephen Vandehey Animal Waste	8/8/75	Approved
Riddle Douglas	Roseburg Lumber Co. Veneer Dryer Wash Down Water-Elimination from Log Pond	8/11/75	Approved
Beaverton Washington	Mr. Albert Rupprecht Animal Waste	8/12/75	Approved
Riddle Douglas	Herbert Lumber - Diversion Storm Water	8/13/75	Approved
Dee Hood River	U. S. Plywood Champion International - Process Water Reuse	8/14/75	Approved
Gardiner Douglas	International Paper Co. Gardiner Paper Mill - Preliminary Report for Upgrading System	8/15/75	Approved
Lake Oswego Clackamas	Oregon Portland Cement Waste Water Treatment	8/15/75	Approved

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101-con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Albany Benton	Silverton Farms Animal Waste	8/17/75	Approved
Estacada Clackamas	Park Lumber (Crown Zellerbach) Yark Drainage Diversion System	8/18/75	Approved
Eugene Lane	Green Bros. Meat Packing Aerobic Lagoon	8/19/75	Approved
St. Helens Columbia	Kaiser Gypsum Process Water Recirculation System	8/19/75	Approved
Eagle Creek Clackamas	Barton Sand & Gravel Aggregate Washing Recirculation Preliminary Plans	8/19/75	Approved
Albany Benton	Silver Dome Farms Animal Waste	8/19/75	Approved
Tillamook Tillamook	Glenger Dairy Animal Waste	8/22/75	Approved
North Plains Washington	Permapost - Waste Water Collection & Evaporation System	8/26/75	Not Approved
Bay City Tillamook	Vandershure Dairy Animal Waste	8/28/75	Approved
Drain Douglas	Woolley Enterprises - Drain Plywood Division Plant Drainage System	8/27/75	Not Approved
Grants Pass Josephine	Timply - Resin Tank Containment	8/28/75	Approved
Toledo Lincoln	Georgia Pacific - Scrubber, Water Recirculation System	8/29/75	Transferred to Air Quality

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Municipal Sewerage Projects - 76</u>			
Umatilla Umatilla	McNary Townsite Div. 5 Sewers	8/4/75	Provisional Approval
Hillsboro Washington	Sewell Station - Ph. 1 Subdn. Sewers	8/6/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Addendum #1 - Contr. 11 STP Project	8/7/75	Approved
Florence Lane	C.O. #3 North Florence Sewer	8/7/75	Approved
Oak Lodge S.D. Clackamas	Hardrock Estates Sewers	8/7/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Aloha) Washington	Heritage Village No's. II & III Public Sewers	8/7/75	Provisional Approval
Roseburg Douglas	S.W. Military Ave. Sewer	8/7/75	Provisional Approval
NTCSA Tillamook	C.O. #B-11, Sch. IV Sewerage Project	8/8/75	Approved
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Addenda No's. 1 & 2 to Contract 11 STP Project	8/11/75	Approved
Sublimity Marion	C.O. #S1 & 2 to Schedules	8/11/75	Approved
Woodburn Marion	Van Liew Park Sewers	8/11/75	Provisional Approval
Charleston SD Coos	Sewerage System	8/12/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Contract No's. 12A & 12B. Also Addendum #1 STP Project	8/12/75	Provisional Approval
Hillsboro Washington	Chantree Lane No. 2 Sewers	8/12/75	Provisional Approval
	Val Park No. 2 Sewers	8/12/75	Provisional Approval
	Juniper Heights Sewers	8/12/75	Provisional Approval

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Brookings Curry	Memory Lane Pumping Station Additions	8/13/75	Provisional Approval
Eugene Lane	Somerset Hills III Sewers	8/13/75	Provisional Approval
Portland Multnomah	C.O. # 4 for Pressure Outfall for Columbia Blvd. STP	8/13/75	Approved
Portland Multnomah	C.O. # 11 for Secondary Treatment at Columbia Blvd.	8/13/75	Approved
Jordan Valley Malheur	C.O. #1 for STP & Sewerage System	8/13/75	Approved
Long Creek Grant	Sewerage System & STP 4.5 Ac. 2-Cell Lagoon with Land Irr.	8/13/75	Provisional Approval
North Bend Coos	Airport Lane Sewer	8/13/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Fanno) Washington	Greenway VI Sewers (A)	8/15/75	Provisional Approval
Portland Multnomah	C.O. # 3 & 5 for Pressure Outfall for Columbia Blvd. STP	8/15/75	Approved
Hermiston Umatilla	Standard Ave. Sewer	8/15/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Tigard) Washington	Summerfield Phase III Sewers	8/15/75	Provisional Approval
N. Roseburg SD Douglas	Garden Hills No. 2 Sewers	8/15/75	Provisional Approval
Corvallis Benton	John Harman Subdivision Sewers	8/15/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Contract 13	8/18/75	Provisional Approval
Eagle Point Jackson	Shasta Ave. Sewer	8/18/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Addendum # 2 Contracts 12A & B STP Project	8/19/75	Approved

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Myrtle Creek Douglas	Villa Nueva Addition Sewers	8/19/75	Provisional Approval
Madras Jefferson	C.O. #2, Sch. P & C.O. # 2, Sch. T	8/19/75	Approved
BCVSA Jackson	Reichhold Chemical Plant San.Sewer	8/19/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	C.O. # 1 - Contr. 1 STP Project	8/20/75	Approved
Eugene Lane	10th Addn. to Nob Hill Sewer	8/21/75	Provisional Approval
	Hawkins Lane Sewers	8/21/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Fanno) Washington	Greenway VI Subdivision Sewers (B)	8/21/75	Provisional Approval
Milwaukie Clackamas	The Grove Phase II Sewers	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
Wilsonville Clackamas	5th St. & Magnolia Ave. Sewer Ext.	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
Philomath Benton	Ash Brook Estates - 2nd Addition Sewers	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
Portland Multnomah	(Columbia Blvd.) S.W. Humphrey Park Rd. Sewer	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
Lebanon Linn	Harmony St. Sewer	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
Gold Beach Curry	Myrtle Acres Sewer	8/22/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Aloha) Washington	S.W. 186th Ave. Sewer	8/25/75	Provisional Approval
	Shadow Wood #4 Subdn. Sewers	8/25/75	Provisional Approval
	Lee Wood Subdn. Sewers	8/25/75	Provisional Approval

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
BCVSA Jackson	C.O. #2, Sch. A - West Medford Trk.	8/25/75	Approved
USA (Metzger) Washington	S.W. 87th & Garden Home Rd. Sewer	8/25/75	Provisional Approval
Vernonia Columbia	Bridge St. Sewer	8/25/75	Provisional Approval
Salem Marion	(Willow Lake) Wiltsey Rd., S.E. Sewer	8/26/75	Provisional Approval
Salem Polk	(Wallace Rd.) Beaumonts Second Addn. Sewers	8/26/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Metzger) Washington	S.W. 83rd St. Sewer	8/26/75	Provisional Approval
Bend Deschutes	C.O. #1 Grit Facilities Proj.	8/27/75	Approved
Ashland Jackson	C.O. #4 - STP Proj.	8/27/75	Approved
Corvallis Benton	Ironwood Subdn. Sewers	8/27/75	Provisional Approval
	Timberhill 2nd Addn. Sewers	8/27/75	Provisional Approval
Aumsville Marion	Gildows Addition No. 1 Sewers	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Salishan Lincoln	Salishan Hills Sewers	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Oak Lodge Clackamas	Hayward Way Sewer	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Milwaukie Clackamas	63rd Ave. Sewer	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Oregon City Clackamas	Deerfield St. Sewer	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Lake Oswego Clackamas	"LID 168 Schedule I Booner Brook St. Sewer"	8/28/75	Provisional Approval

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (101 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Inverness Multnomah	S.E. Main St. Sewer	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Rock Cr.) Washington	Contracts 14A & B STP Proj.	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
	Contract 15 STP Proj.	8/28/75	Provisional Approval
Warrenton Clatsop	East Warrenton Interceptor Supplemental Contract No. 1	8/28/75	Approved
Milwaukie Clackamas	63rd Ave. Sewer	8/29/75	Provisional Approval
Corvallis Benton	Western View 2nd Addn. Sewer	8/29/75	Provisional Approval
Clack.Co.SD #1 Clackamas	Assessment Dist. 75-1 Sewers	8/29/75	Provisional Approval
USA (Aloha) Washington	Intel Fab IV Sanitary Sewer	8/29/75	Provisional Approval
Stayton Marion	STP Improvements; Outfall & Sludge Beds	8/29/75	Provisional Approval

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PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (24)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
<u>Municipal Sewerage Projects - (16)</u>			
Curry	Harbor SD - Holly Lane Sewer	2/4/75	Held pending construction of Harbor SD System. Response dated 2/19/75.
Douglas	Spendthrift Mobile Park STP	2/14/75	Plans approvable waiting for bond required by ORS 454.425. Letter 6/27/75.
Lincoln	Starfish Cove Motel STP	4/25/75	Review to be completed upon resolution of administrative problems between state agencies.
Linn	Pioneer Villa Motel STP Expansion Preliminary	7/15/75	Requested additional informa- tion & required the services of a P.E. in phone call to Mr. Robert Stulrs 7/18/75.
Bend Deschutes	R & D Vacuum Pressure Sewage System	7/28/75 Revised 8/21/75	Under review. (Review com- pletion projected Sept. 4, 1975).
Albany Linn	Cloverdale Farms P.S. & Force Main	8/7/75	Under review. (Review com- pletion projected Sept. 5, 1975).
Lake Oswego Clackamas	Bryant Wood Sewers	8/11/75	Requested resubmission of revised plans by letter dated 8/28/75.
Reedsport Douglas	Sheperd Estates Sewers	8/18/75	Additional information re- quested by phone 8/28/75.
Douglas Co.	Ranch Road Sewer	8/19/75	Requested resubmission of plans by phone 8/27/75.
Clackamas	Lester, Hinkley Sewer	8/20/75	Requested resubmission of plans by phone 8/25/75.
Multnomah	N.E. Lift Station	8/26/75	Under review. (Review com- pletion projected 9/8/75).

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PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (24 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
Eugene Lane	Two Sewer Projects	8/27/75	Under Review. (Review completion projected 9/10/75).
Philomath Benton	Woodsman Sewer	8/27/75	Under review. (Review completion projected 9/9/75).
Portland Multnomah	S.W. Huber St. Sewer	8/28/75	Under review. (Review completion projected 9/5/75).
Waldport Lincoln	Main A	8/28/75	Under review. (Review completion projected 9/11/75).

Industrial Waste Sources - 8

Klamath Falls Klamath	Weyerhaeuser Bark & Debris Control	4/24/75	Held pending review of log handling policies.
Rural Klamath	William DeJong Animal Waste	8/4/75	Review completion projected 9/15/75.
Independence Polk	Franklin Swede Oil Recovery System	8/8/75	Review completion projected 9/8/75.
Portland Multnomah	Rhodia Inc. Plant Drainage Preliminary Plans	8/13/75	Review completion projected 9/3/75.
Eugene Lane	Green Brothers Packing Waste Storage Pond	8/15/75	Letter 8/20/75 asks for more information.
Portland Multnomah	Portland Willamette Plating Waste Treatment	8/15/75	Review completion projected 9/15/75.
Roseburg Douglas	Nordic Veneers Inc. Diversion Storm Water	8/15/75	Meeting set for 9/12/75.
Portland Multnomah	Phillips Petroleum Co. Oil/Water Separator Modification	8/28/75	Review completion projected 9/8/75.

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PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (25)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Municipal Sources (8)</u>			
Medford Jackson	Bear Creek Valley San. Authority Sewage Collection System	8/8/75	State Permit Renewed
Deschutes	Sunriver Properties Sewage Disposal	8/8/75	State Permit Renewed
Harrisburg	City of Harrisburg Sewage Disposal	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Forest Grove Washington	Unified Sewerage Agency Forest Grove Plant	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Portland Multnomah	Cliffs Marina Sewage Disposal	8/20/75	NPDES Permit Issued
Portland Multnomah	Tyee Yacht Club Sewage Disposal	8/20/75	NPDES Permit Issued
Coos	Bunker Hill San. District Sewage Disposal	8/20/75	NPDES Permit Issued
Wheeler Tillamook	City of Wheeler	8/25/75	NPDES Permit Modified
<u>Industrial & Commercial (17)</u>			
Hillsboro Washington	Permapost Products Wood Preserving	8/1/75	State Permit Renewed
Coos	Harrison Floyd Placer Mine	8/8/75	State Permit Issued
Josephine	Wesley Pieren Greenback Placer Mine	8/8/75	State Permit Issued
Dayton Yamhill	Dayton Sand & Gravel Aggregate Plant	8/8/75	State Permit Renewed
Portland Clackamas	Sure Power Products, Inc. Aluminum Anodizing	8/8/75	State Permit Issued
Salem Marion	Walling Sand & Gravel Aggregate Plant	8/8/75	State Permit Issued

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PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (25 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Industrial & Commercial (con't)</u>			
Coos	Ferdinand Puumala Placer Mine	8/8/75	State Permit Issued
Josephine	William Smith Placer Mine	8/8/75	State Permit Issued
Toledo Lincoln	Georgia Pacific Corporation Toledo Paper Division	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Tualatin	The Hervin Company Pet Food Manufacturer	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Coos Bay Coos	Union Oil of California Coos Bay Facility	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Cottage Grove Lane	Weyerhaeuser Company Cottage Grove	8/15/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Grande Ronde Polk	Fort Hill Lumber Co. Wood Products	8/20/75	NPDES Permit Issued
Roseburg Douglas	Hub Lumber Company Wood Products	8/20/75	NPDES Permit Issued
Lebanon Linn	Willamette Industries, Inc. Griggs Division	8/25/75	NPDES Permit Modified
Sweet Home Linn	Publishers Paper Company Sweet Home Division	8/25/75	NPDES Permit Modified
The Dalles Wasco	Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. Aluminum Reduction Plant	8/26/75	NPDES Permit Modified

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PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (166)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
<u>Municipal and Industrial Sources (37 NPDES)</u>				
<u>NPDES Permits</u>				
Rainier Columbia	Cascade Energy Oil Refinery	4/11/74	11/20/74	(N) EPA Final Review
Astoria Clatsop	Sundown SD Sewage Plant	4/24/74	-	(E) Drafted
Columbia City Columbia	Charter Energy Oil Refinery	9/13/74	11/30/74	(N) EPA Final Review
Portland Multnomah	CIRI Oil Refinery	11/1/74	11/30/74	(N) EPA Final Review
Lebanon Linn	Pineway Apartments Sewage Plant	3/6/75		(E) Application Re-submitted 8/18/75
Baker Baker	Parkerville Placers Placer Mining	3/25/75	4/24/75	(N) Permit not Required until 1976
Bandon Coos	Ocean Spray Cranberries Proposed New Facility	4/3/75	5/1/75	(E) Applicant Review
Portland Multnomah	Chempro of Oregon Disposal of Oil & Chemicals	4/4/75	5/1/75	Public Notice
Springfield Lane	Parker & Son Tire Co. Truck Wash	4/8/75	5/1/75	(E) Hold request by applicant
Springfield Lane	SWF Plywood Log Pond Overflow	4/9/75	5/1/75	(R) Drafted
Elgin Union	Boise Cascade Wood Products	4/30/75	5/1/75	(R) Renew before 9/30/75
Amity	City of Amity	5/13/75	5/23/75	Public Notice
Drain Douglas	City of Drain Sewage Plant	5/19/75	5/23/75	(E) EPA Final Review

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PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (166 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
Arlington Gilliam	PGE - Pebble Springs Proposed Nuclear Facility	5/21/75	6/23/75	(N) Applicant Review
Lane	Lane County Parks Camp Lane Sewage	5/27/75	5/30/75	(R) Renew before 10/31/75
Shady Cove Jackson	Shady Vista Mobile Park Sewage Plant	5/27/75	5/30/75	(E) Public Notice
Sutherlin	Roseburg Lumber Co.	5/30/75	6/2/75	(E) Public Notice
Ashland	Don Callahan's, Inc.	6/2/75	6/4/75	(E) Public Notice
Merrill Klamath	Klamath Potato Potato Washing	6/3/75	6/4/75	(E) To be Drafted in September
Sheridan Yamhill	John C. Taylor Lumber Wood Preserving	6/13/75		(E) Drafted
Portland Multnomah	Harbor - 1 Moorage Sewage Disposal	6/16/75		(E) Public Notice
Portland Multnomah	Columbia River Yacht Club - Sewage Disposal	6/20/75	6/20/75	(E) Public Notice
Portland Multnomah	Stevens Moorage Sewage Disposal	6/23/75	6/23/75	(E) Public Notice
Portland Multnomah	Cosmopolitan Airtel Sewage Disposal	7/7/75	7/8/75	(R) To draft in September
Lane	Dept. of Fish & Wildlife McKenzie River Salmon Hatchery	7/15/75	7/16/75	(N) New facility Draft in Sept.
Milton- Freewater Umatilla	Rogers Walla Walla Vegetable Processing	7/15/75	7/17/75	(R) Drafted
Powers Coos	City of Powers Sewage Disposal	7/17/75	7/17/75	(R) Renew before 12/31/75
Port Orford Curry	City of Port Orford Sewage Disposal	7/17/75	7/17/75	(R) Renew before 11/30/75
Ashland Jackson	City of Ashland Sewage Disposal	7/18/75	7/23/75	(R) Renew before 11/30/75

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
Harrisburg Linn	City of Harrisburg Sewage Disposal	7/18/75	7/23/75	(R) Renew before 1/1/76
Hillsboro Washington	City of Hillsboro Rock Creek STP	7/18/75	7/23/75	(R) Renew before 12/31/75
Lincoln City Lincoln	City of Lincoln City Sewage Plant	7/21/75	7/23/75	(R) Renew before 12/31/75
Hillsboro Washington	Unified Sewerage Agency Rock Creek Plant	7/23/75	7/25/75	(N) Proposed Plant
Hermiston Umatilla	City of Hermiston Sewage Plant	7/25/75	7/25/75	(R) Renew before 1/1/76
Portland Multnomah	Anodizing, Inc. Aluminum Anodizing	8/8/75	8/11/75	(R) Renew before 12/31/75
Portland Multnomah	T & W Equipment Co.	8/7/75	8/11/75	(R) Renew before 12/31/75
Corvallis Benton	Bermico Company Corvallis Plant	8/21/75	8/22/75	(R) Renew before 12/01/75

Modifications -(71) - 2/

Various	25 NPDES Permit Modifications	Various	Various	Pencil draft
Various	5 NPDES Permit Modifications	Various	Various	Applicant Review
Various	30 NPDES Permit Modifications	Various	Various	Public Notice
Various	11 NPDES Permit Modifications	Various	Various	EPA Final Review

State Permits Pending (58)

Various	34 State Permits	Various	Various	Not Drafted 1/
Various	6 State Permits	Various	Various	Pencil Drafts
Various	10 State Permits	Various	Various	Applicant Review
Various	8 State Permits	Various	Various	Ready to Issue

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PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (166 - con't)

<u>City and</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Name of Source/Project/</u> <u>Site & Type of Same</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Initial</u> <u>Appl.</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Completed</u> <u>Appl.</u>	<u>Type of Action</u> <u>and Status</u>
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- 1/ Most of these applications are for renewal of existing permits. The old permit remains in force until the new permit is drafted.
- (N) Refers to an application for a new facility.
- (E) Refers to an existing facility which either has a new discharge or has been operating without the proper permit.
- (R) Refers to renewal of an existing permit.
- 2/ Pending modification actions were not included in previous reports.

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PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (21)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (15)</u>			
Portland, Multnomah	Port of Portland, bulk commodity rail, shipping, receiving and ship loading and unloading facility. <u>1/</u>	6/12/75	Plan revisions received on 8/25/75. Expect completion of review by 9/19/75 and action by 9/30/75.
Salem, Marion	Boise Cascade, new countercurrent pulp washers. <u>1/</u>	7/7/74	Review completed. Expect approval by 9/7/75.
Clatskanie, Columbia	Kaufman Chemical Corp. bulk sulfur rail receiving and ship loading facility. <u>1/</u>	2/25/75	Extension given to 9/30/75 to receive requested information before application will be cancelled.
Eagle Creek, Clackamas	Eagle Foundry Co. two new induction furnaces and associ- ated grinding equip- ment. <u>1/</u>	5/27/75	Requested additional information on 6/10/75. <u>3/</u>
Umatilla, Umatilla	Western Farmers Asso., new bulk fertilizer blending plant	6/9/75	Requested additional information on 6/18/75. <u>3/</u>
Toledo, Lincoln	Georgia-Pacific scrubber on hog fuel boilers Nos. 3 & 4. <u>1/</u>	6/16/75	Requested additional information on 8/15/75. <u>3/</u>
Portland, Multnomah	Atlantic Richfield, new steam boiler (residual fuel oil fired). <u>1/</u>	6/17/75	Review complete, Expect approval by 9/3/75.
Portland, Multnomah	Gilmore Steel (direct reduction division) expansion of bentonite unloading building. <u>1/</u>	7/15/75	Reviewing information submitted expect action by 9/5/75.
Lake Oswego, Clackamas	Oregon Portland Cement, conversion of #4 kiln from oil to coal-fired <u>1/</u>	7/31/75	Requested additional information on 8/21/75.

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PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (21 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Tigard, Washington	Georgia-Pacific Corp. new Bayco Burnout oven for the machine shop. <u>2/</u>	8/4/75	Requested additional information 8/13/75
Beaverton, Washington	D.G. Shelter Products new baghouse for con- trol of sanderdust <u>1/</u>	8/8/75	Requested additional information 8/21/75
Tigard, Washington	Columbia Hardwood & Moulding, new 30 unit Peerless wood sawdust storage bin. <u>1/</u>	8/8/75	Review complete, expect approval by 9/10/75.
Pendleton, Umatilla	St. Anthony Hospital, new pathological incinerator. <u>2/</u>	8/11/75	Requested additional information 8/13/75.
Salem, Marion	Fairview Hospital & Training Center, new 50 lb/hr patho- logical incinerator. <u>2/</u>	8/12/75	Expect completion of review by 9/19/75 and action by 9/30/75.
Portland, Multnomah	Supreme Perlite Co. new baghouse for existing furnace. <u>1/</u>	8/4/75	Review complete, expect approval by 9/12/75.

Indirect Sources (0)

Footnotes:

- 1/ These plan reviews are for modifications or additions to existing facilities. Pending action by the Department is not materially affecting production or operation of the facility.
- 2/ These plan reviews are for new facilities. Production or operation of the facility is dependent on Department action.
- 3/ Expect action within 20 days of receipt of requested information.

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (15)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (21)</u>			
Roseburg, Douglas	Raintree Wood Products, new cyclone to control dry sawdust from saws. <u>1/</u>	6/6/75	Approved, not previously reported
LaGrande, Union	Boise Cascade, new cyclone for conveying wood chips and sawdust.	8/1/75	Approved
John Day, Grant	Edward Hines Company, new hog fuel boiler con- trolled by wet scrubber	8/1/75	Approved
Dillard, Douglas	Roseburg Lumber, hog fuel boiler with turbulaire scrubber	8/1/75	Approved
Dillard, Douglas	Roseburg, Lumber, Kipper hog fuel boiler with Ducon scrubber	8/1/75	Approved
Grants Pass, Josephine	Josephine General Hospital, new boiler (fired on NG/ diesel oil)	8/4/75	Approved
Medford, Josephine	Providence Hospital, two new boilers fired on NG/diesel oil	8/4/75	Approved
Portland, Multnomah	Pacific Coca Cola Bottling Co. Replacement of existing boilers with two new boilers (fired on NG/#2 fuel oil).	8/14/75	Approved
Bly, Klamath	Weyerhaeuser Co., new hog fuel boiler with two multiclones for control.	8/14/75	Approved
Portland, Multnomah	Albers Milling, new pellet cooler with conveying equipment.	8/15/75	Approved
Portland, Multnomah	Strawberry Racing Cycles, new paint spray booth	8/15/75	Approved
Medford, Jackson	Harry & David, new cyclone for carpenter shop	8/19/75	Approved

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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (15 - con't)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Nyssa, Malheur	Amalgamated Sugar Co., ungrading three pulp dryer scrubbers from spray to doyle-type	8/20/75	Approved
Klamath Falls, Klamath	Weyerhaeuser Co., new receiving system for hardboard plant	8/20/75	Approved
John Day, Grant	Edward Hines Lumber Co., new cyclones to transfer wood fines	8/20/75	Approved
Portland, Multnomah	Kerr Grain Corp., modernization of dust control system	8/21/75	Approved
Milwaukie, Clackamas	Hanna Industries, new hot dop galvanizing tank	8/21/75	Approved
Milwaukie, Clackamas	North Clackamas School Dist., physical plant, sawdust col- lection system	8/25/75	Approved
Milwaukie, Clackamas	Milwaukie Jr. High School, workshop sawdust collection system	8/25/75	Approved
Milwaukie, Clackamas	Dale Ickes Jr. High School, workshop sawdust collection system	8/25/75	Approved
Medford, Jackson	Boise Cascade, three new cyclones for resaw center	8/25/75	Approved

Indirect Sources (0)

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PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (78)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (77)</u>			
Clackamas, Barton	River Island Sand & Gravel (03-1919), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Clackamas, Portland	Alpine Veneers (03-2065), Plywood	8/13/75	Addendum issued
Clackamas, Lake Oswego	Western Wood Mfg. (03-2078), Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Clatsop, Warrenton	Bioproducts (04-0006), Rendering Plant	8/1/75	Permit issued
Clatsop, Astoria	Valley Ridge (04-0022), Shake & Shingle Mill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Columbia, Deer Island	Richhold Chemicals (05-2042), Resin Manufacturing	8/8/75	Addendum #1 issued
Coos, North Bend	Johnson Rock Products (06-0009), Ready Mix Concrete	8/18/75	Permit issued
Crook, Prineville	Coin Millwork (07-0002), Millwork	8/18/75	Permit issued
Crook, Prineville	Consolidated Pine (07-0003), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Crook, Prineville	Louisiana Pacific (07-0008), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Curry, Gold Beach	Pacific Ready Mix (08-0021), Ready Mix Concrete	8/18/75	Permit issued
Curry, Brookings	Ferry Creek Rock & Concrete (08-0030), Ready Mix Concrete	8/18/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Redmond	Whittier Mouldings (09-0018), Millwork	8/18/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Redmond	K. L. Boyle (09-0019), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Bend	Graystone Corp. (09-0023), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, LaPine	Russell Industries (09-0031), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Direct Stationary Sources (continued)			
Deschutes, Bend	Oregon Trail Wood Products (09-0033), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Bend	Northwood Corporation (09-0046), Furniture Mfg.	8/18/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Redmond	Central Oregon District Hospital (09-0047), Boiser & Incinerator	8/18/75	Permit issued
Deschutes, Redmond	Central Oregon Pavers (09-0050), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Roseburg	Mercy Hospital (10-0010), Incinerator, Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Dillard	Roseburg Lumber Co. (10-0017), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Roseburg	Keller Lumber Co. (10-0019), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Reedsport	Reedsport Mill (10-0024), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Dillard	Roseburg Lumber Co. (10-0025), Sawmill	8/19/75	Permit re-issued
Douglas, Dillard	Round Prairie Lumber co. (10-0027), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Reedsport	Tower Umpqua Hospital (10-0032), Incinerator & Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Roseburg	Veterans Administration Hospital (10-0034), Incinerator & Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Riddle	Herbert Lumber Co. (10-0043), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Glendale	Superior Lumber Co. (10-0048), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Douglas, Roseburg	Douglas Community Hospital (10-0102), Incinerator & Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Douglas, Reedsport	Bohemia (10-0103), Ready Mix Concrete	8/26/75	Permit issued
Hood River, Hood River	Hood River Memorial Hospital (14-0020), Boiler & Incinerator	8/1/75	Permit issued
Jackson, Medford	Harry & David (15-0079), Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Jackson, Jacksonville	Sasco Gravel (15-0089), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued
Jackson, Ashland	M. C. Lininger (15-0093), Ready Mix Concrete	8/18/75	Permit issued
Jefferson, Madras	Brightwood Corporation (16-0003), Millwork	8/18/75	Permit issued
Josephine, Selma	M & Y Lumber Co. (17-0019), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Klamath, Klamath Falls	Klamath Iron Works (18-0044), Foundry	8/26/75	Permit issued
Lake, Lakeview	Louisiana Pacific Corp. (19-0002), Sawmill	8/11/75	Addendum #1 issued
Lake, Lakeview	Dame Lumber & Moulding (19-0005), Millwork	8/1/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Associated Meat Packers (26-1739), Rendering Plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Rivergate Rock Products (26-1761), Asphalt Plant	8/26/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Portland Rendering (26-1800), Rendering Plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Pacific Power & Light (26-1886), Boiler	8/1/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Chevron Asphalt Co. (26-2025), Asphalt Production	8/26/75	Permit issued

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Multnomah, Portland	Kenton Packing Co. (26-2042), Rendering Plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Fry Roofing Co. (26-2044), Asphalt Felts & Coating	8/26/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Pacific Meat Co. (26-2453), Rendering Plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Rogers Construction Co. (26-2457), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Multnomah, Portland	Linnton Planing Mill (26-2935), Sawmill	8/18/75	Permit issued
Tillamook, Nehalem	Cook Creek Shake & Shingle Mill (29-0015), Shake & Shingle Mill	8/19/75	Addendum issued
Tillamook, Tillamook	Midway Shake Mill (29-0027), Shake & Shingle Mill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Tillamook, Tillamook	Hearin Forest Industries (29-0055), Shake & Shingle Mill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Umatilla, Pendleton	Harris Pine Mills (30-0005), Furniture & Sawmill	8/26/75	Permit issued
Umatilla, Pendleton	Morrison Knudson (30-0053), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued
Umatilla, Hermiston	Rohde Sand & Gravel (30-0055), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Union, Elgin	Boise Cascade (31-0006), Sawmill, Plywood	8/9/75	Addendum #2 issued
Union, La Grande	Boise Cascade (31-0011), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Wasco, Tygh Valley	Tygh Valley Timber (33-0008), Sawmill	8/1/75	Permit issued
Wasco, The Dalles	The Dalles General Hospital (33-0021), Boiler & Incinerator	8/18/75	Permit issued

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Wasco, The Dalles	Columbia Park Hospital (33-0023), Boiler	8/1/75	Permit issued
Washington, Hillsboro	Crown Rendering Company (34-1801), Rendering plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Washington, Tualatin	Hervin Company (34-1893), Boiler	8/26/75	Permit issued
Washington, North Plains	Sunrise Seed Company (34-2510), Sand Cleaning	8/26/75	Permit issued
Washington, Portland	St. Vincents Hospital (34-2585), Boiler, Incinerator	8/26/75	Permit issued
Washington, Beaverton	Progress Quarries (34-2619), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued
Washington, Forest Grove	Vanaken Sand & Gravel (34-2620), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued
Washington, Tualatin	Oregon Culvert Co. (34-2622), Galvanizing & Pipe Coating	8/26/75	Permit issued
Portable	S. D. Spencer & Sons (37-0109), Asphalt Plant	8/26/75	Permit issued
Portable	KLM Paving (37-0110), Asphalt Plant	8/26/75	Permit issued
Portable	Pacific Crushing Company (37-0112), Rock Crusher	8/26/75	Permit issued
Portable	Roy L. Houck Construction (37-0022), Asphalt Plant	8/18/75	Permit issued
Portable	Acco Contractors (37-0055), Ready Mix Concrete	8/18/75	Permit issued
Portable	Southern Oregon Aggregate (37-0067), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued
Portable	Jarl Construction (37-0069), Rock Crusher	8/1/75	Permit issued
Portable	Curry County Crusher (37-0081), Rock Crusher	8/18/75	Permit issued

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City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
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Indirect Sources (1)

Tigard, Washington	Assembly of God Church 57 space parking facility expansion	8/29/75	Final Permit issued 8/29/75.
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Fuel Burning (Boiler) - (0)

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PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (245)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
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(New Sources - - - - - 26- - - - - See listing below)
(Existing Sources - - - - - 149- - - - - See Footnote 1/)
(Fuel Burning (Boilers) - - - - - 77- - - - - See Footnote 2/)

New Direct Stationary Sources (3)

Durham, Washington	USA, New sludge incinerator, lime recalciner and steam boilers	12/21/74	6/27/75	Plans approved. Proposed permit issued 8/14/75.
Clatskanie, Columbia	Kaufman Chemical Corp. Bulk sulfur rail receiving and ship loading facility	2/25/75		(See plan action pending.) Permit to be drafted within 15 days of plan approval
John Day, Grant	Edward Hines Lumber Co., Sawmill	8/14/75		Draft completed. Notice by 10/15/75.

New Indirect Sources (23)

Beaverton, Washington	Edwards Industries Apartments, 218 space parking facility	7/27/73		Inquiry as to status of project 6/25/75. Applicant requests application remain pending, construction delayed.
Portland, Multnomah	Lloyd Corporation 1564 space expan- sion shopping center parking facility	7/12/74		Inquiry as to status of project 6/25/75. Applicant requests application remain pending, construction delayed.
Milwaukie Area, Clackamas	Clackamas Town Center 6000+ space shopping center	7/19/74		Application pending, land use approval still not final.
Rockwood Area, Multnomah	Mt. Hood Mall 6000+ shopping center	7/19/74		EIS to be submitted, land use approval not final.

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PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (245 - continued)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
<u>New Indirect Sources (continued)</u>				
Oak Grove Area, Clackamas	Stuart Andersons' Black Angus, 115 space parking facility	4/14/75		Proposed permit to be issued following confirmation of land use approval.
Central Point Area, Jackson	Jackson County Exhibition Center, 1500+ parking facility for fairgrounds	4/14/75		Requested Environmental Assessment, carbon monoxide, traffic noise impact, 4/16/75.
Clackamas Area, Clackamas	Clackamas Industrial Complex, 68+ space parking facility	4/21/75		Requested additional information 5/5/75. Including revision of size of facility to no more than 44 spaces.
Milwaukie, Clackamas	Waverly Greens 145 space residential parking facility	4/23/75		Permit to be issued 9/5/75.
Portland, Multnomah	Culver Brown Apts. 63 space parking facility	4/27/75		Requested additional information, transit incentive program, 6/9/75.
Beaverton, Washington	Herzog Motors, 91 space auto sales facility	6/17/75		Proposed permit to be issued following confirmation of transit incentive program.
Lents Area, Multnomah	Tri-Met bus parking and service facility 220 auto and 250 bus parking spaces.	6/19/75		Request for additional information 7/2/75. Request reduction in auto spaces, transit incentive program.
Tigard, Washington	McDonald's 81 space space restaurant parking facility.	6/17/75	7/17/75	Proposed permit issued 7/18/75.

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Air Quality Program
(Program)

August, 1975
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (245) (continued)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
<u>New Indirect Sources (continued)</u>				
S.E. Area, Multnomah	Albertsons, Inc., expansion of existing facility resulting in 121 space parking facility	7/3/75		Final permit to be issued 9/12/75.
Portland, Multnomah	Steak & Ale, Sellwood, 113 space restaurant parking facility	7/7/75	7/15/75	Final permit to be issued 9/12/75.
Portland, Multnomah	YMCA Metro Center, 93 space parking facility	8/7/75		Requested additional information, transit incentive program, building schematic, 8/25/75. Air sampling required.
Portland, Multnomah	Providence Medical Center, 375-450 space parking facility	8/25/75		Requested additional information 9/12/75 (environmental assessment)
Salem, Marion	*North Santiam Hwy. 30,000 ADT	6/24/75		Proposed permit to be issued by 9/12/75.
Beaverton, Washington	U-Mark Grocery Store 106 space parking facility	8/20/75		Request for additional information to be made 9/8/75.
Clackamas, Clackamas	U-Mark Warehouse Market, 95 space parking facility	8/27/75		Request for additional information to be made 9/8/75.
Portland, Multnomah	Warner-Pacific College 172 space parking facility	8/14/75		Requested additional information 8/19/75.

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Air Quality Program
(Program)

August, 1975
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (245 - continued)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
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New Indirect Sources (continued)

Portland, Multnomah	West Portland Park and Ride Station, 300 space parking facility & exclusive bus lanes along Barbur Boulevard	8/22/75		Proposed permit anticipated to be issued 9/12/75.
Cedar Mill Area, Washington	Tannasbourne, 201 space parking addition	7/11/75		Request for an addi- tional 201 spaces be added to existing parking facility. Re- quest for additional information made.

*Indirect source application transferred from Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority.

Footnotes:

1/ These permit actions are of existing sources that are operating on automatic extensions or on temporary permits. The stage of issuance of these actions is as follows:

Public Notice Issued 66
(to be issued by 9/15/75)

In Draft Stage 8
(notice to be issued by 10/1/75)

Headquarters' Staff Drafting 35
(notice to be issued by 11/1/75)

Regional Offices Drafting 40
(50% notice issued by 11/1/75)
(50% notice issued by 12/15/75)

2/ These fuel burning (boiler) permit actions are all of existing sources and do not hinder the operation of the sources. Issuance of the majority of these permits is now in process and should be completed in September.

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (14)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Kerby, Josephine	Kerby Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plans	8-4-75	Provisional Approval
Lane County	Resource and Energy Program Report	8-4-75	Approved
McGrath, Deschutes	McGrath Disposal Site Existing Site Closure Plan	8-12-75	Provisional Approval
Redmond, Deschutes	Négus Landfill Existing Site Closure Plan	8-12-75	Approved
Redmond, Deschutes	Negus Landfill Sludge Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plans	8-12-75	Approved
Portland, Multnomah	St. Johns Sanitary Landfill Existing Site Revised Operational Plans	8-12-75	Provisional Approval
Cottage Grove, Lane	Weyerhaeuser Company, Hickethier Quarry Landfill Existing Site Operational Plan	8-15-75	Approved
Terrebonne, Deschutes	Deschutes Valley Industrial Waste Disposal Site New Site Revised Operational Plans	8-15-75	Approved
Myrtle Creek, Douglas	Myrtle Creek Transfer Station New Site Construction and Operational Plans	8-18-75	Provisional Approval
Dallas, Polk	Willamette Industries Existing Site Operational Plan	8-22-75	Approved

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (Cont.)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Gardiner, Douglas	International Paper Existing Site Operational Plans	8-25-75	Approved
MSD	Amendments to MSD Plan	8-25-75	Approved
Corvallis, Benton	Coffin Butte Landfill Existing Site Interim Operational Plans	8-27-75	Provisional Approval
Newberg, Yamhill	Peter Kiewit & Sons Demolition Site Operational Plan	8-29-75	Letter of Authorization

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality August 1975
(Program) (Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (14)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
Macleay, Marion	Macleay Transfer Station New Site Construction and Operational Plans	8-4-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Dee, Hood River	Champion International U.S. Plywood Division Existing Site Operational Plans	8-5-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Burns, Harney	Harney County Existing Site Operational Plans	8-12-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Albany, Linn	Western Kraft Existing Site Operational Plans	8-12-75	In Process (Approved Sept. 2)
Coos County	Coos County Interim Plan, Management Plan Regional Plan	8-15-75	Acted on Sept. 1975
Lake County	Lake County Solid Waste Management Plan Regional Plan	7-15-75	Acted on Sept. 1975
Coos Bay, Coos	Sludge Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plan	8-18-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Roseburg, Douglas	Roseburg Landfill Existing Site Channel Relocation and Operational Plans	8-19-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Enterprise, Wallowa	Ant Flat Sanitary Landfill New Site Construction and Operational Plans	7-28-75	Inspection Needed (Inspection 9-4-75)

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS PENDING (Cont.)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date Received	Status
Grant County	Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan Regional Plan	7-28-75	Acted on Sept. 1975
Joseph, Wallowa	Joseph Drop Box New Transfer Station Construction and Operational Plans	7-28-75	Inspection Needed (Inspection 9-4-75)
Canyonville, Douglas	Canyonville Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plans	8-29-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Reedsport, Douglas	Reedsport Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plans	8-29-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Oakland Douglas	Oakland Transfer Station New Site Construction and Operational Plans	8-29-75	In Process Proj. Completion 9-75
Hazardous Waste			
Beaverton, Washington	Tektronix Disposal of Effluent Sludge Operational Plans	7-22-75	Under Review Proj. Completion 9-75

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (22)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>General Refuse (Garbage) Facilities</u> (8)			
Harney	Burns Disposal Site Existing Facility	8/1/75	Permit Issued
Columbia	Santosh Disposal Site Existing Facility	8/11/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
Multnomah	St. Johns Landfill Existing Facility	8/12/75	Permit Amended
Douglas	Glide Landfill Existing Facility	8/15/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Tiller Landfill Existing Facility	8/15/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Camas Valley Landfill Existing Facility	8/15/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Glide Transfer Station New Facility	8/19/75	Permit Issued
Josephine	Grants Pass Landfill Existing Facility	8/29/75	Permit Amended
<u>Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Facilities</u> (2)			
Clackamas	Bernert Towing Co., Inc. New Facility	8/8/75	Letter Authorization Issued
Yamhill	Dale Stidham New Facility	8/29/75	Letter Authorization Issued

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (Cont.)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Sludge Disposal Facilities</u> (1)			
Coos	Hempstead Sludge Lagoon Existing Facility	8/25/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
<u>Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Facilities</u> (11)			
Linn	Western Kraft Albany Existing Facility	8/7/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
Columbia	Crown Zellerbach, Camp 8 Existing Facility	8/11/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
Malheur	Ore-Ida Foods, Inc. Existing Facility	8/13/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
Douglas	Roseburg Lumber, Riddle Existing Facility	8/14/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Roseburg Lumber, Dixonville Existing Facility	8/14/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Roseburg Lumber, Green Existing Facility	8/14/75	Permit Issued
Curry	Rogge Lumber Co. Existing Facility	8/15/75	Permit Issued (Renewal)
Deschutes	Deschutes Valley Sanitation New Facility	8/18/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Roseburg Lumber, Dillard Existing Facility	8/18/75	Permit Issued
Douglas	Reedsport Mill Existing Facility	8/25/75	Permit Issued
Coos	Weyerhaeuser, Mettman Ridge Existing Facility	8/25/75	Permit Issued

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality August 1975
(Program) (Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (124)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
<u>General Refuse (Garbage) Facilities</u> (89)				
A. New Sources - - - - - (5) - - - - - as listed below.				
B. Existing Sources				
1. Regular Permits - - - - - (4) - - - - - see footnote 1/				
2. Temporary Permits - - - - - (80) - - - - - see footnote 2/				
Douglas	Lemolo Landfill new facility	7/10/75	-	U.S. Forest Service Service has not yet issued a use permit.
Klamath	Myrtle Creek Transfer Station new facility	8/5/75	8/5/75	Proposed permit drafted, to be mailed 9/75.
Klamath	Chiloquin Transfer Station and Landfill new facility	5/12/75	-	U.S. Forest Service has not issued a use permit.
Wallowa	Ant Flat Landfill new facility	7/28/75	-	Plans and speci- fications are incomplete.
Wallowa	Joseph Transfer Station new facility	7/28/75	-	Plans and speci- fications are incomplete.

Demolition Solid Waste Disposal Facilities (3)

- A. New Sources - - - - - None
- B. Existing Sources - - - - - (3) - - - - - see footnote 3/

Department of Environmental Quality
Technical Programs

Monthly Activity Report

Land Quality
(Program)

August 1975
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS PENDING (Cont.)

City and County	Name of Source/Project/ Site & Type of Same	Date of Initial Appl.	Date of Completed Appl.	Type of Action and Status
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Sludge Disposal Facilities (1)

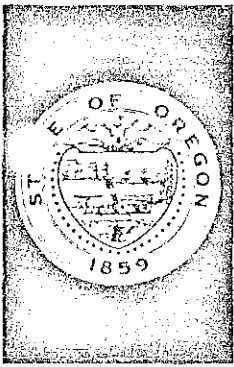
- A. New Sources - - - - - none.
- B. Existing Sources - - - - - (1) - - - - see footnote 4/

Industrial Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

- A. New Sources - - - - - None.
- B. Existing Sources - - - - - (31) - - - - see footnote 5/

Footnotes

- 1/ Four (4) renewals are pending. New permits to be issued in 9/75.
- 2/ Eighty (80) existing facilities under temporary permit. Regional staff to draft regular permits by 12/75.
- 3/ Three (3) existing facilities under temporary permit. Regional staff to draft regular permits by 12/75.
- 4/ One (1) existing facility under temporary permit. Regional staff to draft regular permit by 12/75.
- 5/ One (1) renewal pending. New permit to be issued in 9/75.
Nine (9) existing facilities under temporary permit, twelve (12) existing facilities under temporary letter authorizations (low volume disposal sites with minimal environmental impact) and nine (9) non-permitted existing facilities. Regional staff to investigate and draft permits for at least 50% of the above by 12/31/75.



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

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Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item C, September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting
Tax Credit Applications

Alice Everest, Tax Credit Section, received a telephone call Thursday, September 24, 1975, from Jerry Harper of Weyerhaeuser Company requesting that Weyerhaeuser tax credit application no. T-602 be withdrawn from action at the EQC meeting.

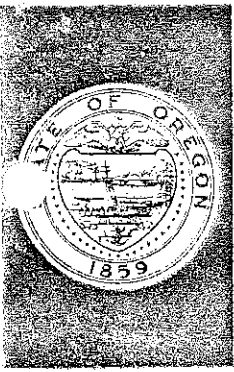
Tax Credit Application T-602 had a Director's recommendation to deny a certificate.

Mr. Harper is to submit a letter to the department stating their request that tax credit application T-602 be withdrawn.


LOREN KRAMER



Contains
Recycled
Materials



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MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item C, September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting
Tax Credit Applications

Attached are review reports on 26 Tax Credit Applications. These reports and the recommendations of the Director are summarized on the attached table.

LOREN KRAMER

AHE

September 16, 1975

Attachments

Tax Credit Summary
Tax Credit Review Reports (26)

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS - September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Page 2

<u>Applicant/Plant Location</u>	<u>Appl. No.</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>	<u>% Allocable to Pollution Control</u>	<u>Director's Recommendation</u>
Gilmore Steel Corporation Oregon Steel Mills Rivergate Plant, Portland	T-681	Surface processing improvements	\$23,469.80	80% or more	Issue
Menasha Corporation Paperboard Division North Bend, Oregon	T-683	Upgrading portions of air pollution control devices on plant's #1 hogged fuel boiler	7,212.00	80% or more	Issue
Glacier Sand & Gravel Company Pacific Building Materials Div Santosh Plant, Scappoose	T-684	Wastewater (gravel washing) collection and recycling	298,942.00	80% or more	Issue
Glacier Sand & Gravel Company Pacific Building Materials Div Bond Avenue, Portland	T-688	Recycling rock washing and other miscellaneous liquid wastes	113,721.00	80% or more	Issue
Weyerhaeuser Company Wood Products Manufacturing Cottage Grove Plant	T-689	Glue waste recirculation system	63,855.00	80% or more	Issue
Bohemia, Incorporated Cascade Fiber (particleboard) Eugene, Oregon	T-690	Baghouse to clean sawdust fines from trim saws	36,543.73	80% or more	Issue
Medford Corporation Medford, Oregon	T-691	Doyle-type scrubbers to control #1 & #2 hogged fuel boilers	295,486.93	80% or more	Issue
Terminal Flour Mills Company Portland, Oregon	T-693	Four baghouses	86,793.11	80% or more	Issue
Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. St. Helens, Oregon	T-695	Sanitary wastes receiving improvements	(39,405.00)		Deny
Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. St. Helens, Oregon	T-696	Deluge sprinkling system for baghouse catching wood fibers	4,740.00	80% or more	Issue
Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. St. Helens, Oregon	T-697	Ducon wet scrubber to control cyclone emissions from finishing room	28,315.00	80% or more	Issue

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS

<u>Applicant/Plant Location</u>	<u>Appl. No.</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>	<u>% Allocable to Pollution Control</u>	<u>Director's Recommendation</u>
Georgia-Pacific Corporation Springfield, Oregon	T-588	Eleven acre, paved, dry deck log storage area	\$1,334,528.41	80% or more	Issue
Weyerhaeuser Company Cottage Grove, Oregon	T-602	Veneer dryer condensate system	(74,123.00)		Deny
Roseburg Lumber Company Dillard Operations, Dillard	T-607	Powerhouse cooling water recycling system	714,993.12	80% or more	Issue
Robert L. Coats Bend, Oregon	T-628	Dust collecting system	106,580.00	80% or more	Issue
Robert L. Coats Bend, Oregon	T-629	Original dust control system	(56,235.00)		Deny
Oregon Coast Towing Company Empire, Oregon	T-635	Receiving and unloading dock (on Coos Bay) improvements	8,299.85	80% or more	Issue
Roseburg Lumber Company Plywood Plants #1 & #2 Dillard, Oregon	T-669	Five baghouses	144,157.63	80% or more	Issue
Roseburg Lumber Company Plywood Plant #3 Green District, Roseburg	T-670	Four baghouses	79,855.53	80% or more	Issue
Roseburg Lumber Company Plywood Plant #3 Green District, Roseburg	T-671	Two baghouses	26,449.96	80% or more	Issue
Roseburg Lumber Company Riddle, Oregon	T-672	Three baghouses	91,037.26	80% or more	Issue
Roseburg Lumber Company Coquille, Oregon	T-673	Five baghouses	154,954.36	80% or more	Issue
Menasha Corporation North Bend, Oregon	T-678	Variable speed drive on plant's #1 hogged fuel boiler	41,029.00	80% or more	Issue
Gilmore Steel Corporation Oregon Steel Mills Rivergate Plant, Portland	T-679	Double flow, mechanical cooling tower	166,354.93	80% or more	Issue

TAX CREDIT APPLICATIONS - September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Page 3

<u>Applicant/Plant Location</u>	<u>Appl. No.</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>	<u>% Allocable to Pollution Control</u>	<u>Director's Recommendation</u>
Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. St. Helens, Oregon	T-698	Collection and diversion of storm run-off	\$3,423.00	80% or more	Issue
Gilmore Steel Corporation Oregon Steel Mills Rivergate Plant, Portland	T-699	Collection of electric arc furnace fumes generated in process of melting iron pellets and steel scrap	1,868,800.68	80% or more	Issue

Proposed September 26, 1975 TOTALS

Air Quality	\$2,995,424.99
Land Quality	-0-
Water Quality	<u>2,704,117.31</u>
TOTAL	\$5,699,542.30

1975 Calendar Year TOTALS

(excludes September, 1975, Proposed figures)

Air Quality	\$13,682,595.79
Land Quality	4,636,110.63
Water Quality	<u>11,516,450.98</u>
TOTAL	\$29,835,157.50

TOTAL Certificates Awarded (monetary values)
since Inception of Program (excludes Proposed
September, 1975, Certificates)

Air Quality	\$77,737,093.96
Land Quality	14,224,407.64
Water Quality	<u>65,669,838.49</u>
	\$157,631,340.09

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITYTAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Eugene/Springfield Division
P. O. Box 1618
Eugene, Oregon 97401

The Company owns and operates a plywood plant in Springfield, Oregon, a part of Lane County.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application consists of an eleven-acre, paved, dry deck log storage area, screening, a storm water recirculation and log sprinkling system, and log handling and sorting equipment.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation in October, 1973.

Certification must be made under the 1969 act and percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility cost: \$1,334,528.41 (Accountant's certification was submitted).

3. Evaluation of Application

Prior to the installation of the claimed facility, the logs were stored and sorted in a 52-acre log pond. This operation degraded the quality of the log pond water which overflowed into the Millrace Diversion from the Willamette River. With the claimed facility, the log pond was replaced by a paved log deck. Storm water which is collected on the log deck drains to a sump where, during the summer, it is screened and then sprinkled back on the logs. In the winter, the storm runoff is discharged to the Millrace after screening. Bark and other debris collected on the screens and from the log deck is burned in a boiler.

Investigation of the facility indicated that it operates satisfactorily.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$1,334,528.41 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-588.

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

1. Applicant

Weyerhaeuser Company
Wood Products Manufacturing Division
P. O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477

Facility Site -- Cottage Grove, Oregon

The applicant owns and operates a wood products plant at Cottage Grove, Oregon, part of a Springfield/Cottage Grove complex which produces paper-board, particle board, lumber, plywood, ply-veneer and presto-logs.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

Claimed facilities are to replace a veneer dryer condensate system to return steam condensate back to the boiler, and consist of the following:

- a. Condensate receiving tank serving two veneer dryers (steam coils).
- b. Two 30 Hp high pressure condensate pumps.
- c. Piping to boiler deaerator.
- d. Related electrical fittings, valves and controls.

The claimed facility was completed January 11, 1973, and placed into operation at that time.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974, with 33% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$74,123.00 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facility did remove hot water from the log pond and it was a condition of Waste Discharge Permit No. 1534-J, but the return of steam condensate to the boiler has long been standard practice in such installations. This water has been treated and reduces the boiler water feed make-up. Less scale is incurred in boiler tubes and it contains less gases.

Recirculation had been previously practiced. The system constructed was a replacement of an existing system. Discharge to the log pond occurred

T-602
9-12-75
Page 2

because the system failed.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate not be issued for the claimed facility since it constitutes replacement of an existing facility rather than construction of a new pollution control facility.

WDL:elk
9-12-75

App1 T-607

Date 9-15-75

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
Dillard Operations
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a wood products manufacturing complex near Dillard, Oregon, on the South Umpqua River.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The power house cooling water recycling pond system consists of the following:

- a. Two ponds with effluent piping connection from the power house.
- b. Pump station at ponds.
- c. Pond sprinkling system for cooling.
- d. Electrical controls, concrete and paving, steel construction, and pumps.

The claimed facility was completed and placed in operation in April, 1972.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act as ammended in 1974 with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$714,993.12 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

The applicant states that installation of the claimed facilities removed the thermal load of 2,000 GPM at 20° C or more temperature difference from the South Umpqua River since the water is reused and not discharged. The facilities are designed to lower the cooling water temperature by 20° C to permit recirculation.

Roseburg Lumber certified by letter dated March 11, 1975, that the project is complete as listed in the cost audit, although it may be expanded in the future. Staff has also visited the site of the facility to verify that it is operating as designed.

T-607
9-15-75
Page 2

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$714,993.12 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-607.

WDL:elk
9-15-75

Date August 29, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Robert L. Coats
P.O. Box 1008
Bend, Oregon 97701

The applicant owns and operates a portable Cedar Rapids 6,000 lb. per batch hot mix asphaltic concrete paving plant.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is a dust collecting system consisting of one W.A.G., Inc. Model 15 P 840 portable baghouse.

The facility was placed in operation in May, 1973.

Facility cost: \$106,580.00 (Accountant's certification was provided)

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% allocated to pollution control.

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility was installed as a pollution control system for the Cedar Rapids 6,000 lb. hot mix asphaltic plant in accordance with plans approved by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The claimed facility was successfully demonstrated to be in compliance with departmental regulations.

The dust collected by the claimed facility has no salvage value. Thus, due to depreciation and operating expenses, the claimed facility has no annual operating loss.

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

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$106,580.00 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-628.

Date August 29, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Robert L. Coats
P.O. Box 1008
Bend, Oregon 97701

The applicant owns and operates a portable Cedar Rapids 6,000 lb. per batch hot mix asphaltic concrete paving plant.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is the original dust control system for the Cedar Rapids plant consisting of a horizontal cyclone and an exhaust washer.

The facility was placed in operation in September, 1970.

Facility cost: \$56,235.00 (Accountant's certification was provided)

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act with 100% allocated to pollution control.

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility was installed as a pollution control device for the Cedar Rapids 6,000 lb. plant, but was unable to meet departmental regulations. After operating for about two seasons, the claimed facility was replaced with a baghouse. Replacement occurred in May, 1973.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be denied for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-629.

Date September 12, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Oregon Coast Towing Company
P. O. Box 3638
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Claimed facility located at Empire, Oregon, at the foot of Newmark St., West.

The Applicant owns and operates two oil terminals in the Coos Bay area to store and distribute petroleum products for oil companies having no facilities in the area. They receive bulk shipments by ocean going barge.

2. Description of the Claimed Facility

The claimed facilities consist of equipment to implement the company's EPA "Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan". Staff considered that since there is no discharge from the plant a Waste Discharge Permit would not be necessary. However, the company does have a dock on Coos Bay and receives and unloads ocean going petroleum barges. The facility consists of the following equipment:

1. Sea curtain oil spill containment boom.
2. One 19-foot Glastron mechanically propelled work boat.
3. One Loude trailer EA 00591.
4. Two EZ Haul 5 x 8 closed trailers.
5. Miscellaneous types sorbent material.

The claimed facilities were purchased and on hand for use in December of 1974.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974 with 100% allocable to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$8,299.85 (Invoices were included with the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

The applicant claims the equipment is only to be used for pollution control and to be on hand to clean up inadvertently spilled oil in the bay.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued in the amount of the facility cost with 80% or more applicable to pollution control.

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a plywood plant at Dillard, Oregon. The plants where the claimed facilities are located are known as Plywood Plants No. 1 and No. 2.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of five baghouses which can be described as:

- a. Four AeroVac baghouses, INV 144-17, used to control emissions from cyclone 9 at Plant No. 1, and cyclones 10, 11 and 12 at Plant No. 2.
- b. One AeroVac baghouse AV-48, used to control emissions from cyclone 8 at Plant No. 1.
- c. Miscellaneous equipment and labor.

The facility was started on March 15, 1974, and completed and placed in operation on August 26, 1974.

The application is submitted under current statutes and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$144,147.63 (accountant's certification was provided)

3. Evaluation of Application

Cyclone pollution control is required to meet the Department's emission rule limits at plywood plants. Roseburg Lumber submitted a Notice of Construction for the claimed facility on February 5, 1974 and received approval on March 25, 1974.

The claimed baghouses control their cyclones and the equipment they service, so that the emissions are within Department standards. The wood fines captured by the baghouses are used for boiler fuel. The fuel value of the captured wood fines is more than offset by the baghouse operating costs of labor for maintenance and repair and for electricity to power the fans.

It is concluded that the claimed baghouses can have 100% of their costs allocated to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$144,157.63 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application T-669.

PBB:cs
8/25/75

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a plywood plant at Roseburg, Oregon. The plant where the claimed facility is located is known as Plywood Plant No. 3 in the Green District of Roseburg.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of four baghouses which can be described as:

- a. AeroVac baghouse, INV 48-9, on cyclone #3
- b. AeroVac baghouse, INV 60-10, on cyclone #4, the Jointer Waste cyclone
- c. AeroVac baghouse, INV 48-9, on cyclone #6
- d. AeroVac baghouse, AV 70-11, on cyclone #11, hogged plywood train cyclone
- e. Miscellaneous equipment and labor.

The facility was started on April 1, 1974 and completed and placed in operation on February 28, 1975.

The application is submitted under current statutes and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$79,855.53 (accountant's certification was provided)

3. Evaluation of Application

Cyclone pollution control is required to meet the Department's emission rule limits at plywood plants. Roseburg Lumber submitted a Notice of Construction for the claimed facility on February 5, 1974 and received approval on April 9, 1974 from the Department.

The claimed baghouses control their cyclones and the equipment they service, so that the emissions are within Department standards. The wood fines captured by the baghouses are used for boiler fuel. The fuel value of the captured wood fines is more than offset by the baghouse operating costs of labor for maintenance and repair and for electricity to power the fans.

It is concluded that the claimed baghouses can have 100% of their costs allocated to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$79,855.53 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application T-670.

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a plywood plant at Roseburg, Oregon. The plant where the claimed facility is located is known as Plywood Plant No. 3 in the Green District of Roseburg.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of two baghouses which can be described as:

- a. One AeroVac baghouse, AV-72, used on a saw cyclone.
- b. One AeroVac baghouse, AV-120, used on the drum sander cyclone.
- c. Miscellaneous equipment and labor.

The facility was started on May 1, 1973, and completed and placed in operation on October 31, 1973.

The application is submitted under current statutes and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$26,449.96 (accountant's certification was provided)

3. Evaluation of Application

Cyclone pollution control is required to meet the Department's emission rule limits at plywood plants. No submission of plans was made to the Department in this case. However, ORS 468.175 requiring submission does not apply to facilities begun before October 5, 1973. The baghouses are controlling the cyclones' effluent to operate within Department emission regulations. The wood fines captured by the baghouses are used for boiler fuel. The fuel value of the wood fines captured by the claimed facility is more than offset by the labor costs for maintenance and repair and the cost of electricity for fans to run the baghouses.

It is concluded that the claimed baghouses can have 100% of their costs allocated to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$26,449.96 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-671.

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a plywood plant at Riddle, Oregon

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of three baghouses which can be described as:

- a. Three AeroVac baghouses, INV 144-17, used to control six cyclones at Plywood Plant #4.
- b. Miscellaneous equipment and labor.

The facility was started on March 15, 1974; part was completed and placed in operation on June 20, 1974, the remainder on September 30, 1974.

The application is submitted under current statutes and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$91,037.26 (accountant's certification was provided)

3. Evaluation of Application

Cyclone pollution control is required to meet the Department's rule limits at plywood plants. Roseburg Lumber submitted a Notice of Construction for the claimed facility on February 5, 1974 and received approval on April 10, 1974.

The claimed baghouses control their cyclones and the equipment they service, so that the emissions are within Department standards. The wood fines captured by the baghouses are used for boiler fuel. The fuel value of the captured wood fines is more than offset by the baghouse operating costs of labor for maintenance and repair and for electricity to power the fans.

It is concluded that the claimed baghouses can have 100% of their costs allocated to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$91,037.26 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application T-672.

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

1. Applicant

Roseburg Lumber Company
P. O. Box 1088
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

The applicant owns and operates a plywood plant at Coquille, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of five baghouses which can be described as:

- A. Three AeroVac baghouses, INV 144-17 on cyclones #13, #14, and #15.
- B. One AeroVac baghouse, INV 144-20 on cyclone #8 (hogged veneer and plywood trim)
- C. One AeroVac baghouse, INV 84-12 on cyclone #5
- D. Miscellaneous equipment and labor

The facility was started on March 1, 1974 and completed and placed in operation on March 31, 1975, except some were done by July 1, 1974.

The application is submitted under current statutes and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility Costs: \$154,954.36 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

Cyclone pollution control is required to meet the Department's emission rule limits at plywood plants. Roseburg Lumber submitted a Notice of Construction for the claimed facility on February 5, 1974 and received approval on April 10, 1974.

The claimed baghouses control their cyclones and the equipment they service, so that the emissions are within Department standards. The wood fines captured by the baghouses are used for boiler fuel. The fuel value of the captured wood fines is more than offset by the baghouse operating costs, of labor for maintenance and repair, and for electricity to power the fans.

It is concluded that the claimed baghouses can have 100% of their costs allocated to pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$154,954.36 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application T-673.

Date August 21, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Menasha Corporation, Paperboard Division
PO Box 329
North Bend, Oregon 97459

The applicant owns and operates a Sulfite Pulp and Corrugating Medium Mill
2 1/2 miles north of North Bend on Coos Bay.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of a variable speed drive for the induced draft
fan on the plant's No. 1 hogged fuel boiler:

1. Reliance 150 HP electric motor, DC.
2. Motor Generator Set.
3. Reliance Electric Field Regulator.
4. Cable, Instruments, other parts.
5. Labor and freight for parts.

The facility was started in October 1974, completed and placed in operation
in April 1975.

The application is submitted under the 1969 act and the percentage claimed for
pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$41,029.00 (receipts substantiating the claimed costs were
submitted; accountant's certification was not provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

Menasha Corporation was required by Department regulations and its Air
Contaminant Discharge Permit to bring its two hogged fuel boilers into compliance.
The proposal to install the claimed facility was received on June 6, 1974;
approval was given for this Notice of Construction on June 24, 1974.

The turbine drive proposed was later changed to a variable speed electric motor
which is functionally equivalent. The change was made because a used DC
motor and MG set were available from the Pandia digester drive change at the
mill.

The variable speed motor consists of the rebuilt 150 HP DC motor, a rebuilt
MG set, with controls so that the induced draft fan can alter the amount of
combustion air being drawn through the boiler to meet the needs of the varying
fuel being burned. The correct amount of air promotes combustion and lessens
the release of air contaminants in the form of particulates.

Particulate concentration was 0.26 gr/scf before this facility was installed, and after it was reduced to 0.21 gr/scf. The required standard is 0.20 gr/scf.

The claimed facility was installed substantially for air pollution control and was a step forward in achieving particulate emission compliance.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$41,029 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-678.

PBB:mh

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Gilmore Steel Corporation
Oregon Steel Mills
P. O. Box 2760
Portland, Oregon 97208

The applicant owns and operates a steel mill producing hot rolled carbon steel plates from iron pellets and scrap.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of a double flow, mechanical cooling tower.

The claimed facility was started in May, 1973, and was completed and placed in service in December, 1973.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 act and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility cost: \$166,354.93 (Accountant's certification was submitted).

3. Evaluation of Application

Without the claimed facility, furnace cooling water would have been discharged directly to the Willamette River at relatively high temperatures. With the claimed facility, nearly all of the furnace cooling water is recirculated without discharge. A minor amount of cooling water is blowdown to control the build-up of dissolved solids.

Inspection has determined that the claimed facility is well designed and constructed and that it operates satisfactorily.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$166,354.93 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-679.

RJN:elk
9-15-75

State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality
Tax Relief Application Review Report

1. Applicant

Gilmore Steel Corporation
Oregon Steel Mills (Rivergate Plant)
P. O. Box 2760
Portland, Oregon 97208

The applicant takes iron pellets and scrap metal and melts them in two electric arc furnaces, then the metal is poured into ladles and finally into ingot molds. The ingots, after cooling, are stored, reheated, and rolled into billets, angles, channels, flats and reinforcing bar.

2. Description of Facility

The surface processing facility precleans and paints steel plates and structural materials. Process equipment consists of infeed and outfeed conveyors, a natural gas fired pre-dry oven, a shot cleaning unit with an abrasive reclaim system and dust collection system and a paint spray booth with exhaust ventilation through a water curtain.

The equipment being claimed for certification as pollution control are the following.

- a. Wheelabrator Dustube Model 126-D, Size 10 baghouse. The system components include the baghouse, fan house, supports, exhausters, exhausters belt drive and 10 h.p. motor, 1 h.p. shaker motor and shaker timer. This equipment captures and removes iron oxide scale and dust, generated within the steel shot cleaning equipment.
- b. DeVilbiss spray booth, size 14x17x8 feet. System components include the spray booth, air washer, 600 gallon tank, water pump and 15 h.p. motor, piping, two 42 inch exhaust fans and two 5 h.p. motors and exhaust stacks. This equipment captures and removes the paint droplets from overspray during the paint spraying of the steel plates and structural materials.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$23,469.80 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

On December 11, 1972, the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority received from Gilmore Steel Corporation, Oregon Steel Mills Division, notice of construction and applications for approval of the surface processing facility. The application included the baghouse to capture emissions from the shot blast cleaning machine and the paint spray booth and waterwash system for the paint spraying operation.

The Authority approved the surface processing facility on March 14, 1973 with no modifications and/or additions required. The surface processing facility began operation on August 27, 1973 and since that time has complied with all Department rules, regulations and emission standards.

4. Conclusion

It is concluded that the Wheelabrator Dustube baghouse and associated system components and the DeVilbiss paint spraying booth with its necessary components are for the sole purpose of pollution control. These items show no return on investment. Gilmore Steel Corporation, Oregon Steel Mills Division submitted notice of construction and application for approval for the claimed facility as required by law and received approval for said construction. The claimed facility has been and presently is operating in compliance with Department standards and has demonstrated the capability to control pollution as originally intended.

5. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$23,469.80 with 80% or more of the costs allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Application T-681.

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

1. Applicant

Menasha Corporation, Paperboard Division
PO Box 329
North Bend, Oregon 97459

The applicant owns and operates a Sulfite Pulp and Corrugating Medium Mill
2 1/2 miles north of North Bend on Coos Bay.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The claimed facility consists of upgrading parts of the air pollution control
devices on the plant's No. 1 hogged fuel boiler:

1. Multiclone Collector Vanes, gaskets, jam nuts.
2. Labor.
3. Other materials and equipment rentals.

The facility was started on July 3, 1974, completed on July 7, 1974, and placed
in operation on July 8, 1974.

The application is submitted under the 1969 act and the percentage claimed for
pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$7,212.00 (receipts substantiating the claimed costs were
submitted; accountant's certification was not provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

Menasha Corporation was required by Department regulations and its Air Contaminant
Discharge Permit to bring its two hogged fuel boilers into compliance. The pro-
posal to install the claimed facility was received on June 6, 1974; approval was
given for this Notice of Construction on June 24, 1974.

Before this work, the emission concentration of particulates was tested at
0.48 gr/scf. After the change, it was 0.26. The required standard is 0.20
gr/scf.

The claimed facility was accomplished solely for air pollution control and
assisted Menasha in their efforts to bring their boilers into compliance.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the
cost of \$7212 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the
facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-683.

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

1. Applicant

Glacier Sand and Gravel Company
Pacific Building Materials Division
3510 S. W. Bond Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

Plant site--Santosh, Dike Road, Scappoose, Oregon

The applicant owns and operates a gravel operation near Scappoose on a man-made canal to the Multnomah channel of the Columbia. Gravel and crushed rock is shipped to various asphalt and ready mix plants in the Portland area.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

All waste water (gravel washing) is collected and recycled for reuse. The system consists of the following:

- a. Steel sump receiving waste water diverted from existing waste line.
- b. New 14 x 12-inch Denver pump with 100 HP motor and 12-inch rubber discharge hose to liquid cyclone distributor fitting.
- c. Two liquid cyclone separators discharging to clear side of sump.
- d. Relocated 14 x 12-inch Denver pump with 100 HP motor discharging to settling ponds through a 12-inch pipe line.
- e. Booster pump, horizontal, in line, centrifugal 150 HP to pump waste water to new sump.
- f. Dewatering screw.
- g. Conveyer and conveyer structure, 24 inches wide, 100 feet long.
- h. New vertical turbine pump on structure over the barge canal, 50 HP, for make up water.
- i. Ancillary piping, pipe fittings and valves, electrical equipment and controls, structures and concrete work.

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

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974 with 100 % allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$298,942.00 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facilities was required by condition of NPDES Waste Discharge Permit and resulted in all rock washing and miscellaneous waste water being reused and not discharged to the waters of the state. The applicant claims there is no profit derived from the solids removed from the waste water. Staff has inspected the facilities and found them to be functioning properly.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$298,942.00 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-684.

WDL:elk
9-15-75

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

1. Applicant

Glacier Sand and Gravel Company
Pacific Building Materials Division
3510 S. W. Bond Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97201

The applicant owns and operates a rock crushing and concrete ready mix plant on the Willamette River in Portland, receiving rock by river barge.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility was installed to recycle rock washing and other miscellaneous liquid wastes so that they are not discharged to the river. The claimed facility consists of the following:

- a. Thickener, 50 feet diameter, Denver type D.
- b. 3-inch Denver Duplex Diaphragm pump.
- c. 10 x 18-inch Denver SRL pump, 75 HP.
- d. Vertical turbine, Worthington, 100 HP.
- e. Vibrating screen.
- f. Krebbs cyclone.
- g. Tank and chemical metering pump.
- h. Motors, electrical controls, piping, pipe fittings and valves, structures and concrete work.
- i. Recycled water earthen pond.

The claimed facility was completed and placed into operation September 30, 1973.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974, with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$113,721.00 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facility was required by the Department. The claimed facility eliminates the discharge to the Willamette River of 2,500 GPM of rock washing waste water containing silty clay fines. The company claims no profit is derived from this operation. Staff has inspected the facility and found it to be operating properly.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$113,721.00 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-688.

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX RELIEF APPLICATION REVIEW REPORT

1. Applicant

Weyerhaeuser Company
Wood Products Manufacturing Division
P. O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477

Facility site--Cottage Grove Plant

The applicant owns and operates a wood products plant at Cottage Grove, Oregon, which is part of the Springfield/Cottage Grove complex.

2. Description of Claimed Facility (Cottage Grove)

The claimed facility is a glue waste recirculation system with separate holding tanks and pumping for interior and exterior glues. The system eliminates discharge of these wastes to public waters. These facilities consist of the following:

- a. Waste water holding tanks (two, one exterior and one interior) equipped with liquid level control.
- b. Floor trenches (two) to waste water holding tank screen.
- c. Vibrating screen, common to both holding tanks, for the removal of solids.
- d. Holding tank pumps and piping to glue loft for reuse.
- e. Miscellaneous piping, valves, fittings, controls and electrical equipment.

The claimed facility was completed and placed into operation in February, 1973.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974, with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$63,855.00 (Accountant's certification was included with the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facility did eliminate approximately 1,000 gallons per week of liquid glue wastes from the waters of the state by reuse as make up water. Installation of the facility was required by the existing NPDES Permit. Staff has observed that the facility is operating as designed.

T-689
9-15-75
Page 2

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$63,855.00 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application Number T-689.

WDL:elk
9-15-75

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

1. Applicant

Bohemia, Inc.
P.O. Box 1819
Eugene, Ore. 97401

The applicant owns and operates a particleboard plant, otherwise known as Cascade Fiber, in Eugene, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility described in this application is a baghouse which cleans the sawdust fines from the air out of a cyclone servicing the plant's trim saws:

1. Carter Day baghouse, model 144RJ120.
2. Concrete base and other materials.
3. Installation costs, labor and materials.

Construction was started in May and completed and put in operation in November, 1974.

Certification is claimed under current statutes with 100% claimed for pollution control.

Facility cost: \$36,543.73 (Accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

The cyclone could not handle the dust from the saws and comply with Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority's regulations. Bohemia submitted a Notice of Construction proposing this baghouse on May 31, 1974 and received approval to proceed from Lane Regional on June 10, 1974.

The cyclone captures 400 lb/min of sawdust, but was losing 10 lb/hr to the outside air. The baghouse captures an estimated 99% of this 10 lb/hr. The sawdust caught is returned to the process. The value of the sawdust captured by the baghouse is much less than the \$3,352 estimated annual cost of labor for maintenance and clean-up and of supplies necessary for operation of the baghouse.

Oregon statutes (ORS 468.175) require submission of the Notice of Construction form "before the commencement of erection, construction or installation of the facility". Per invoices submitted with the application, Bohemia began ordering materials on February 27, 1974, was billed \$1,450 by the installing contractor on May 2, 1974 for labor and material through April, and was billed \$11,900 more through July, and a final \$1,234 for installation on September 27, 1974. However, a Bohemia December 7, 1973 letter to Lane Regional, described this project, so notification prior to commencing construction was given.

It is concluded that the baghouse was installed solely for air pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$36,543.73 with 80% or more of the cost allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-690.

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

1. Applicant

Medford Corporation
P. O. Box 550
Medford, Oregon 97501

The applicant owns and operates a lumber mill and plywood plant in Medford, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is described as Doyle-type scrubbers to control particulate emissions from hogged fuel boilers No. 1 and No. 2 at the Medford plant:

- A. Two wet scrubbers, Bumstead-Woolford, 12'-6" diameter
- B. Two sludge tanks with conveyors
- C. Two induced draft fans, Clarage, Size 245, Type XL
- D. Two steam turbines, Worthington, 200 HP
- E. Pipe, valves, ducting, miscellaneous material
- F. Installation labor and supplies
- G. Foundation, structural and support steel
- H. Foxboro and other combustion controls and instrumentation
- I. Two pumps, Ingersoll-Rand, Type 2 CORVL, with motors, controls and other electrical
- J. Alteration of existing stacks

Certification is claimed under existing statutes with 100% allocable to pollution control.

Construction started on June 5, 1974; it was completed on March 10, 1975 and the boilers went on line with the new scrubbers on May 1, 1975.

Facility Cost: \$295,486.93 (accountant's certification was provided)

3. Evaluation of Application

The Department source tested Medford Corporation's boiler #2 on July 25, 1972 and found its emission concentration to be 0.42 gr/scf exceeding the 0.20 gr/scf standard. Together with boiler #1, which is a twin, they were emitting an estimated 244 tons/year of particulate.

Medford Corporation agreed to a compliance schedule and settled on a wet scrubber design in 1973. The plans were submitted to the Department on April 24, 1974. A formal NC-1 form was sent later on August 2, 1974, and written Department approval was given on August 9, 1974.

The scrubbers were source tested by an independent firm on May 16, 1975 and were found to be emitting at 0.03 gr/scf, or an estimated rate of 44 tons/year of particulate. Department approval was given on June 20, 1975 certifying the boilers to be in compliance.

The submission of the NC-1 form on August 2, after starting construction on June 5 was an oversight on the part of Medford Corporation. The actual plans were sent April 23 and notice in the Department's files indicate that the NC-1 form (required prior to start of construction by ORS 468.175) was not requested from Medford Corporation until July 1. It is the staff's recommendation that late submission of the NC-1 form, in this case, should not invalidate the Tax Credit Application.

It is concluded that there is no economic return from the installation of these wet scrubbers, and that 100% is allocable to air pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$295,486.93 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-691.

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

1. Applicant

Terminal Flour Mills Company
Municipal Terminal #4
Portland, Oregon 97203

The applicant owns and operates a flour milling and transfer plant in Portland, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is described as four baghouses:

- A. Kice Reverse Air Jet bag filter M-288-8 for cleaning, conveying, grinding and cooling equipment.
- B. Kice Reverse Air Jet bag filter 581-8 for the rail pit and elevator leg.
- C. Kice Reverse Air Jet bag filter 536-8 for the bulk car load out system, scales, etc.
- D. Kice Reverse Air Jet bag filter 525-8 for the bulk flour load out system.
- E. Motors for air power.
- F. Air power units.
- G. Ceiling mounted sifter.
- H. Freight, installation costs, miscellaneous

The facility was begun in July 1974 and completed and placed in operation by March 31, 1975.

Certification is claimed under current statutes with 100% allocable to pollution control.

Facility costs: \$86,793.11 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

Terminal Flour Mills and Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority negotiated Consent and Order No. 72-27 on December 15, 1972 which required installation of claimed facilities.

The Company submitted a Notice of Construction January 25, 1974 and received approval on April 16, 1974. An inspection by DEQ on March 12, 1975 showed the projects operating and in compliance.

While Terminal Flour Mills does recover \$2,850 worth of material annually from the operation of the claimed baghouses, the annual estimated operating expenses of \$6,200 for the baghouses more than offset this.

It is concluded that the claimed facilities are operating to control air pollution and that 100% of the cost can be allocated to air pollution control.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$86,793.11 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facilities claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-693.

PBB:cs
8/28/75

Appl T-695

Date 9-12-75

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

1. Applicant

Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation
Old Portland Road
St. Helens, Oregon 97051

Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation owns and operates a plant for the manufacture of wood fiber insulating products from pulped wood chips and sawdust.

2. Description of Claimed Facilities

The claimed facilities were installed to comply with a condition of the Waste Discharge Permit, Addendum No. 1, which required that sanitary wastes receive adequate settling and disinfection in a chlorinated septic tank and be discharged to the industrial wastewater aerated lagoon. Plans for this facility were approved by the Department of Environmental Quality October 24, 1974. The facility consists of the following:

1. Construction of a 6-inch concrete sanitary sewer line from the administration building area to a new interceptor manhole.
2. Construction of a new manhole to intercept existing sanitary sewer lines.
3. A new, two-compartmented septic tank and pump station to discharge to a 3-inch PVC pressure line (approximately 600 feet).
4. Hypo-chlorinator.
5. Chlorine contact tank near the pressure line discharge.
6. Connection of sanitary sewer discharge from chlorine contact tank to the industrial primary clarifier.

The claimed facility was completed and placed into operation April 21, 1975.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974 with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility Cost: \$39,405.00 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of the Application

Installation of the claimed facilities upgrades the disposal of sanitary wastes so that they will receive secondary treatment in lieu of septic tank and drainfield. Staff has verified that the new system is working well.

However, since ORS 468.155(2) excludes septic tanks or other facilities for human waste from the definition of an eligible pollution control facility, the Department concludes that certification must be denied.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that certification of the facility claimed in application T-695 be denied for the reason that said facilities are excluded from eligibility pursuant to ORS 468.155.

WDL:elk
9-12-75

Date September 9, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc.
Old Portland Road
St. Helen's, Oregon 97051

The applicant runs and operates a wood fiber board plant south of St. Helen's, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application consists of a deluge sprinkler system for the Mikropul-Pulsaire baghouse catching wood fiber being emitted from the finishing room. The facility consists of:

1. Four inch deluge valve
2. Post indicator valve
3. Sprinklers
4. Piping, hangers, drains, freight
5. Contractor's and plant's labor and engineering

The facility was begun in February, 1973 and completed and placed in operation on May 31, 1974.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$4,740 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

By a compliance schedule negotiated and completed on March 5, 1971, the plant was required to control wood fiber emissions from the cyclones on the finishing room. A Columbia-Willamette A.P.A. memo of November 4, 1970 recognized the need for a fire extinguishing system on any baghouses installed. A Notice of Construction for the Mikropul-Pulsaire baghouse was submitted on August 27, 1971 and approved on October 5, 1971. Later this deluge sprinkler system was added for which tax credit is now claimed.

The sprinkler system merely protects the baghouse from fires. Baghouse fires, when not countered by a fire protection system, always completely destroy the bags, allowing the emissions to escape until bags are ordered, delivered, and installed (which can take several months). Tax credits have been given previously for fire control devices on baghouses.

It is concluded that the claimed deluge sprinkler system was purchased for air pollution control and that 100% can be allocated.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$4,740 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-696.

PBB:rdh

Date September 9, 1975

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

1. Applicant

Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc.
Old Portland Road
St. Helen's, Oregon 97051

The applicant owns and operates a wood fiber board plant south of St. Helen's, Oregon.

2. Description of Claimed Facility

The facility claimed in this application is a Ducon wet scrubber used to control cyclone emissions from the finishing room consisting of:

1. Ducon wet scrubber, size 42, Type UW4, Mod. III.
2. American Sheet Metal No. 415 Blower, with 25 HP motor.
3. Piping and Supports
4. Labor and other installation materials.

The facility was begun in May 1973, and completed and placed in operation on July 31, 1974.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$28,315 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Claimed Facility

By a compliance schedule negotiated and completed on March 5, 1971 the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority required Kaiser Gypsum to control the wood fiber emissions from the cyclones on the finishing room. The baghouse installed for one cyclone in 1972 had operating problems. Kaiser Gypsum submitted a Notice of Construction for a Ducon scrubber on November 22, 1972 and received approval on January 16, 1973. The scrubber has brought this area of the plant into compliance. A pilot unit tested at .004 gr/scf on October 30, 1972, compared to the required .010 gr/scf.

It is concluded therefore that the claimed wet scrubber was installed solely for air pollution control and that 100% can be allocated for air pollution.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$28,315 with 80% or more allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in Tax Credit Application No. T-697.

PBB:rdh

App'l T-698

Date 9-12-75

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

1. Applicant

Kaiser Cement and Gypsum Corporation
Old Portland Road
St. Helens, Oregon 97051

The applicant owns and operates a plant to manufacture wood fiber insulating products from pulped wood chips and sawdust.

2. Description of Claimed Facilities

The claimed facility was installed for the purpose of collecting and diverting storm run-off from entering Scappoose Slough. The contaminated storm water is now pumped to the industrial treatment system. The facility consists of the following:

1. Sump pit.
2. Warren Rupp Sump Pump.
3. 150-foot 8-inch pipe.

The claimed facility was completed and placed into operation in October, 1973.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 act, as ammended in 1974, with 100% allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$3,423.00 (Accountant's certification was attached to the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the claimed facility prevents run-off contaminated with wastes from paint manufacturing operations, dust, dirt and fiber from entering Scappoose Slough.

4. Director's Reommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued in the amount of the facility cost with 80% or more allocable to pollution control.

WDL:elk
9-12-75

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

1. Applicant

Gilmore Steel Corporation
Oregon Steel Mills (Rivergate Plant)
P. O. Box 2760
Portland, Oregon 97208

Slurried iron ore is pumped from an ore ship to a storage pond and is pelletized and metallized in Midrex direct reduction process plant. Iron pellets and steel scrap are melted in electric arc furnaces, cast into steel slabs, cooled and cut, reheated and rolled into steel plate and steel strip.

2. Description of Facility

The claimed facility collects electric arc furnace fumes generated in the process of melting iron pellets and steel scrap. These fumes consist of iron oxides, calcium oxide and trace amounts of other metal oxides. Pellet handling dusts are also ducted into this system.

The equipment being claimed for certification as pollution control is the following:

- a. The Number 2 fume exhaust system, engineered by Industrial Clean Air and was constructed by Gilmore Contractors. The system consists of a 16 compartment baghouse with a total of 2,048 bags, reverse air and shaker cleaning systems, two main exhaust fans and motors, duct work, roof canopy collectors and direct fume exhaust and side-draft ducts, makeup air fans and canopies, emergency by-pass stack, dust hoppers, screw conveyors and slurry system, electrical and control equipment, foundations and supports.
- b. The Number 1 fume exhaust system was expanded to provide more fume capacity for both furnaces, because fume control for the original furnace was inadequate. Additional high canopy hoods were installed along with new duct work and dampers.

Certification is claimed under the 1969 Act and the percentage claimed for pollution control is 100%.

Facility costs: \$1,868,800.68 (accountant's certification was provided).

3. Evaluation of Application

On June 30, 1973, Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority issued Oregon Steel Mills-Rivergate Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 26-1865. Contained within said permit was a compliance schedule for controlling emissions from existing No. 1 electric arc furnace.

On July 5, 1973, Oregon Steel Mills-Rivergate filed with the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority Notice of Construction No. 443 for construction of a new electric arc furnace (No. 2), and a new baghouse and fume collection system for both No. 1 and No. 2 furnaces.

The Department approved the proposed construction in January 1974.

The new furnace and associated air pollution control equipment began startup in the Fall of 1974. By the end of October 1974 it was determined the air pollution control system as constructed was not meeting design specifications and performance guarantees, nor complying with Department emission and opacity standards.

On January 8, 1975, Oregon Steel Mills submitted a proposed schedule of compliance. The Department agreed to the schedule and gave Oregon Steel Mills to December 31, 1975 for the fume control system to comply with appropriate standards.

4. Discussion

In modifying the fume control system to achieve compliance, some equipment and materials designed, fabricated, delivered and claimed was either not installed or was replaced. The equipment and material has some value and may be reused in a non-pollution control application. The Department was concerned about the dollar amount of this material in relation to Oregon Steel Mills being allowed to claim 100% of the total cost. Oregon Steel Mills submitted an itemized list and cost of all material which subsequently will not be used in the fume control system. The total cost of the equipment and materials came to \$151,356, which comprises only 8.1% of the \$1,868,801 claim by Oregon Steel Mills, which is less than 20% of the claimed amount.

5. Conclusions

Presently, Oregon Steel Mills is operating only one furnace and plans to do so through the end of 1975. Their existing baghouse is still in full operation with some assistance from the second baghouse. The additional high canopy hood sections on No. 1 furnace are in operation. The result of all these factors is that (under curtailed operation and using part of the new fume control system) total emissions from Oregon Steel Mills-Rivergate plant are less now than before the claimed facility went on line.

T-699

9/11/75

Page 3

Oregon Steel Mills is following a compliance schedule to correct deficiencies in the fume control system and plans to comply with Department standards by December 31, 1975. The claimed facility is for the sole purpose of pollution control and has reduced plant emissions. Oregon Steel Mills has submitted notices of construction and applications for approval throughout the planning and modification stage of the claimed facility, as required by law.

6. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate bearing the cost of \$1,868,800.68 with 80% or more of the cost allocated to pollution control be issued for the facility claimed in tax application T-669.

JAP:cs

9/15/75



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

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MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. E, September 26, 1975 EQC Meeting

Oregon CUP Awards, Renewal Applications from Industrial Recipients

The Oregon CUP (Cleaning Up Pollution) Award program, instituted in 1972, gives recognition to any industry, organization, institution, corporation, governmental unit or individual for outstanding, "beyond the call of duty" efforts in preventing or cleaning up pollution in Oregon.

One purpose of the award is to identify the Oregon companies which have demonstrated especial concern for environmental quality, and through imaginative and innovative action have made notable contributions to the State's quality of life. Consumers who are made aware of this extra effort may wish to patronize companies authorized to display the Oregon CUP Award insignia on their products, letterheads and advertising.

Awards are presented on the basis of DEQ evaluation of environmental quality enhancement, beyond the requirements of standards. The industrial awards are given initially for a period including the year following the first presentation, and then are renewable on application and after an evaluation of continuing effort to maintain or improve upon past performance.

Nominations for new awards, and applications for renewals, are considered by a nine-member Oregon CUP Award Screening Committee, appointed by the DEQ director, representing the public at-large, environmentalists, industry and organized labor.

The Oregon CUP Award has thus far been presented to nine individuals, a one-time recognition; and to five companies. The applications for renewal for calendar year 1976 were received from the five industrial recipients, and the Public Information staff solicited comment and recommendations from Region offices and Divisions on each of the applicants' environmental quality control activities during the past year.



Contains
Recycled
Materials

The Oregon CUP Award Screening Committee met at DEQ headquarters on September 4, having previously received reports on each renewal application. Technical staff persons from the Regional Operations Division, Portland Region and Air Quality Division met with the Committee and answered questions raised by Committee members. As a result of the Committee's inquiry, it voted to recommend renewal of all five awards to the following: Publishers Paper Company, American Can Company -- Halsey Plant, Willamina Lumber Company, ESCO Corporation, and Cascade Construction Co., Inc. -- Abernethy Plant.

The Director's recommendation affirms the action of the Oregon CUP Award Screening Committee at its September 4 meeting.

E-1 Publishers Paper Company

Background

Publishers Paper Company, Oregon's first CUP Award recipient, was recognized in 1972 for both the Oregon City and Newberg mills. Both of these were old plants designed and constructed before pollution control was required or considered; efforts to which the company devoted a large investment in capital and innovative engineering resulted in a significant contribution to the program of cleaning up the Willamette River. Over the years, the mills were brought into compliance with all DEQ requirements. In many instances, improvements anticipated DEQ recommendations.

Since the initial award, the Oregon CUP has been renewed twice, and each time the staff noted that further improvements had been made since the last consideration of the committee, even though the view was expressed that so long as the company maintained the same standard of environmental control as was in effect at the time the award first was made, the award should be renewed.

Evaluation

Last year, the staff report noted that the Oregon City mill was in compliance "except for the digester blow pits." That deficiency has now been corrected, and, in fact, the SO₂ emission levels are less than permit requirements.

Two improvements by the company have been completed or are under construction. The Newberg Division will complete a new hog fuel fired boiler installation, using solid waste as fuel, later this fall. It will include a scrubber to remove air contaminants. The Molalla Division has discontinued use of its wigwam burner by the most environmentally sound method: utilization of its manufacturing residuals (wood wastes).

A significant project on the recycling front is modification of the newsprint manufacturing process at the Oregon City mill to utilize 40 tons per day of used newsprint in the production of the plant's 600 tons per day capacity. This is the first instance in the Northwest of the use of newsprint as a raw material, in combination with new fibers, in the production of newsprint. The engineering and modification of the plant provides both a pilot project and a production capability which, if successful, may be expanded to use as much as 100 tons per day of used newsprint. The start-up of the newsprint recycling system is scheduled between September 15 and October 1.

At the company's Portland veneer plant, installation of the veneer dryer emission control system has been completed, but further adjustment is indicated before it functions adequately. The tuning of these control systems, of two different types, has been an industry-wide problem. The Department will continue to work with Publishers Paper to resolve the difficulties.

There have been reports of violations of the Oregon City mill's NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit in October and November, 1974, and March, 1975, for the monthly average of suspended solids. However, Portland Region staff characterizes these as "paper violations" rather than pollution problems. Limits in the permit for suspended solids were set on the basis of past performance as measured by the "Watman 50 paper filter" method of suspended solids analysis, widely used in the industry in past years but now largely discredited. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) now declares this method unacceptable and stipulates analysis by use of glass fiber filters. It may be necessary to adjust the permit requirements to reflect the more accurate and dependable analysis now required.

Staff indicates that Publishers Paper personnel are concerned and cooperative in their attitudes toward environmental quality control, and in their relationships with the Department.

E-2 American Can Company - Halsey Plant

Background

American Can Company was one of the first two recipients of the Oregon CUP Award, made initially in 1972 as recognition of the technology employed in the design and construction of the company's tissue and pulp mill located at Halsey. Prior to the start of construction, there was considerable public concern expressed about the location of the mill in the Willamette River Valley because of the limited capacity of the river system to dispose of water-borne industrial effluents.

American Can Company pledged to meet every existing Oregon pollution control requirement. In its initial year of production (1970) and during 1971, the mill operation was tuned to achieve the highest degree of water waste treatment and air contaminant control available in the industry. The one pollution problem remaining in evidence concerned odors from the mill's lime kiln emissions. There was, however, an industry-wide lack of technical information on the formation of Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) in lime kiln facilities, and a consequent lag in control strategies.

Although the company's efforts in 1974 to reduce TRS emissions resulted in its meeting 1975 prescribed limits, the odor problem remained as the CUP Award Screening Committee considered - and recommended - renewal of the Award for the current calendar year.

Evaluation

During the past year, American Can Company has strived to maintain and improve the treatment of wastes and air contaminants at its Halsey mill, with special attention to odor control at the lime kiln. As a result of the lime mud oxidation project, which has moved from the trial stage to full utilization with installation of the mud oxidation tank, TRS emissions have been reduced below the 1975 limit. At the same time, monitoring reliability was investigated and secured.

DEQ review of American Can, Halsey, NPDES Waste Discharge Permit and Waste Discharge Monitoring Reports indicates no major violations occurred; the only instances where limits were exceeded were reported for three days during September, 1974, for slightly elevated BOD discharges due to increased pond loadings and reduced treatment efficiency attributable to use of some hardwoods in addition to the softwoods normally utilized. There has been no recurrence of this problem since last September.

The Halsey mill participated in an industry effort to analyze the significance of sulfur dioxide emissions by monitoring gaseous emissions from its Recovery Furnace. Reduced emission levels in the Recovery Furnace, reported last year as a result of precipitator modifications, have continued since the last report. Process control monitoring with the Lear-Siegler Transmissometer has helped achieve a high level of particulate removal. A program which provides daily servicing and scheduled outages for cleaning and inspection has been developed for formal precipitator preventive maintenance.

DEQ Midwest Region staff notes that American Can Company, with the cooperation of its staff, has strived to keep a clean environment on the grounds outside the plant facilities.

Both the Midwest Region and the Air Quality Division recommend renewal of the CUP Award to American Can.

E-3 Willamina Lumber Company

Background

The Oregon CUP Award was first presented to Willamina Lumber Company by action of the Environmental Quality Commission on June 10, 1974. The company has applied for renewal of the Award for 1976.

DEQ's initial contact with the company was in May, 1972, when a complaint from a neighbor was received about log handling practices, dumping of residue into the creek and changing the stream flow. Following initial actions by the company to correct the problems, a series of conferences with DEQ personnel resulted in an agreement on a program of complete abatement. Significant changes were made in log handling practices, from water storage and handling to dry deck, at a cost originally estimated at \$575,000, but which ultimately reached more than \$800,000. The improvements in this phase of operation, now completed, were major factors in the positive decision for the original Oregon CUP Award.

A burning complaint in 1969 to the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority led to a compliance schedule which was met by the company, so that its wigwam burner was shut down and all wood wastes either utilized or disposed of in accordance with DEQ requirements.

Responsibility for air quality in the Willamina area rests now with DEQ, with transfer of responsibilities from MWVAPA effective August 1, 1975.

Evaluation

Willamina Lumber Company has instituted a program of solid waste management with establishment of its own waste disposal site. This is operating in full compliance with the DEQ solid waste disposal permit. It is used strictly for yard cleanup debris and other wood waste which cannot be utilized elsewhere. All sawdust and chips are sold primarily either to Publishers Paper or Boise Cascade. In addition, the company has made firewood available to the public at nominal cost. The program accomplishes two purposes: (1) it reduces the volume of waste taken to the landfill, and (2) makes possible further utilization of wood resources. Furthermore, the company is now developing a program for use of hemlock waste, possibly as hog fuel, thereby avoiding its disposal by landfill.

The company has initiated efforts to minimize drainage into the landfill site beyond the requirements of the solid waste disposal permit; the result is less danger of leachates reaching a waterway, and a cleaner and more efficient landfill.

Since assumption of air quality responsibilities by DEQ, the Salem-North Coast Region office has inquired of former MWVAPA personnel concerning Willamina Lumber Company compliance. The report is that the company has maintained full compliance with its air contaminant discharge permit conditions.

Both the Salem Region office and MWVAPA testify that there is an open and friendly - yet professional - working relationship between company representatives and pollution control staff. An example was that during the recent strike at Publishers Paper, Willamina, faced with a sudden decrease in the market for its chips and sawdust, advised the Salem office of the necessity to stockpile chips and requested concurrence with its stockpiling program. Most industries would not have thought of notifying DEQ.

Russell Fetrow, administrator of the Salem-North Coast Region office, and air quality staff persons formerly on the staff of the MWVAPA, both recommend renewal of the Oregon CUP Award for Willamina Lumber Company.

E-4 ESCO Corporation

Background

ESCO Corporation, a Portland-based steel casting and manufacturing firm, received the Oregon CUP Award in August, 1974, in recognition of its responsible approach to air quality and noise pollution problems, including completion of control installations in advance of compliance dates.

The evaluation of ESCO's nomination for the CUP Award noted that it has been corporation policy to anticipate operating problems which threatened air quality, and develop designs to handle emissions rather than wait for solutions from elsewhere in the industry, or claim that the problem was insoluble. The result has been that ESCO-designed pollution control systems have been adopted in other industrial applications and in some instances have been prescribed by DEQ for certain types of problems, especially in the control of particulates.

Total cost of the particulate collection system at ESCO is in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million. Although the foundry operation is potentially one of the dirtiest and noisiest industries, and is located in a heavily-traveled and busy area of Northwest Portland's industrial district, it nevertheless operates with virtually no complaints from its neighbors.

Evaluation

A new ventilating system related to the thermal sand reclaimer at the corporation's Yeon Avenue plant has been installed at a cost of more than \$50,000. In addition, there has been development of an extensive recycling program - an environmental advance, as well as an economy move for the company.

Close surveillance of the ESCO operations at both Plant No. 1 and Plant No. 3 has been maintained by the Portland Region office, with the result that emissions have been found consistently to be in compliance with standards. During a formal inspection in April 1975, some minor deficiencies were found, but these were corrected by the time of a followup inspection in June. As a result of this latest inspection, ESCO voluntarily initiated a weekly testing program of the baghouse to insure that the bags are always in good condition.

A staff report concludes that in respect to Plant No. 1, "from the standpoint of emissions, we consider this plant to be in continuous compliance."

Recurring problems at Plant No. 3 in late 1974 and early 1975, however, related to the sand handling system, persisted despite attempts to resolve them with the operating personnel. The company took several steps to eliminate the problems, including hiring a full-time control equipment maintenance man and correcting deficient equipment. When the Department observed excessive particulate emissions on July 16, 1975, apparently from improper cleaning practices and handling of fine collected dust, a "Field Notice" was issued for the violation.

The problems at Plant No. 3 were due to apparent lack of good judgment by some operating personnel. The company responded to the field notice promptly with action to correct the problems, and has pledged that these or similar actions will not happen again.

The DEQ staff report concludes: "We believe that it continues to be the corporate policy to abide by all environmental regulations and be a 'good neighbor.'"

E-5 Cascade Construction Co., Inc. - Abernethy Plant

Background

Following nomination by the Asphalt Paving Association of Cascade Construction Company in June, 1974, for an Oregon CUP Award, problems developed in the operation of its newly-installed air pollution control equipment (an 85,000 CFM baghouse to clean exhaust gases from the rock dryer) and brought about a delay in the Screening Committee's consideration of the Award.

DEQ staff recommended a two to four months trial period for operation of the equipment to provide opportunity to monitor its effectiveness. Further, staff asked the Committee to decide whether a company can receive the Oregon CUP Award for one plant which has achieved environmental excellence if it operates other similar facilities which are in compliance but would not on their own merits be considered by the CUP Award.

The Committee, meeting in July, postponed action on the application pending monitoring data, which was provided in a memorandum from the Northwest Region (now Portland Region) staff dated November 18. Meeting again late in November, the Committee accepted the staff recommendation approving the Award and noted that in previous deliberations the Oregon CUP Award had been presented for environmental excellence at specific plant sites (e.g., the American Can Company pulp and paper mill at Halsey).

Following monitoring of the plant by DEQ personnel between July and November, 1974, when the pollution control equipment was found to be performing at a high degree of collection efficiency, the Committee recommended presentation of the CUP Award to Cascade Construction Company for its Abernethy plant.

It was also noted that the company initiated further environmental improvements not required by DEQ, such as landscaping the grounds, noise suppression, paving the entire plant area and constantly wetting down and sweeping the area. Periodic opacity problems at the company's St. Helens Road plant, leased from another operator, were corrected, as well as improvements which eliminated a wastewater discharge to the Willamette River.

Evaluation

New efforts of Cascade Construction Co. to enhance the environment were enumerated in a letter received July 31 from George R. Morton, vice president, engineering:

- "1. We raised the elevation of our yard adjacent to the river bank to insure that no water-carried pollutants from rain-water or yard sprinkling were entering the river. The yard water is drained into sumps which filter the water prior to dispersal in the subsurface. This also insures that no accidental spillage of petroleum products enters the river which is an EPA requirement.
- "2. The cooling water for the hydraulic oil which is used to operate the plant controls had previously been considered fail-safe against pollution. The supply is from the city water system. Unfortunately we had a break in the radiator causing the cooling water to become polluted, and we ended up with about five gallons of oil in the river. Fortunately it was contained within the boom, and we were able to mop it up, with supervision from the Coast Guard. We discovered the pollution and had notified them as well as the DEQ and EPA. To prevent a further occurrence, we installed a refrigerator unit which cools the hydraulic oil. The discharged water is checked periodically for pollutants and temperature.

- "3. We are installing a system of asphaltic concrete storage tanks over a scale. All pollutants from the system drain into a sump in the scale pit to be disposed of later, an instance of advance planning to prevent pollution.
- "4. Gradually through training, the zero-pollution attitude is reaching the working force. Upper supervision does not need to order yard or stockpile sprinkling when required. I am pleased to report that the workers handle this automatically. This changed attitude was more noticeable after we placed the CUP Flag on the plant."

A staff report dated August 14 from the Portland Region office states that Cascade Construction Company "has continued to conduct an exemplary operation since receiving the Oregon CUP Award . . ."

It notes that daily field staff observations indicate the Abernethy plant to be in continuous compliance. A formal plant inspection July 15 determined the plant was operating in compliance with all permit conditions and requirements. Road and stockpile dust, once a source of public complaint, is controlled by regular watering and sprinkling.

Recommendation

It is recommended that renewal of the following Oregon CUP Awards be granted for the calendar year 1976: Publishers Paper Company, American Can Company -- Halsey Plant, Willamina Lumber Company, ESCO Corporation, and Cascade Construction Co., Inc. -- Abernethy Plant.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

9/12/75 MS

MEMBERSHIP

OREGON CUP SCREENING COMMITTEE

1975--1976

Public At-Large

754-3211	Ms. Alberta Johnston OSU Extension Service Home Economics Bldg. 161 Oregon State University Corvallis, OR 97331	Term expires 6/30/76
223-1485 (home) 222-1963 (OEC)	Mr. Al Miller Portland Audubon Society 2353 N.W. Kearney, #3 (home address) Portland, OR 97210	Term expires 6/30/76
223-0142	Mr. Harry I. Gevurtz Oregon Consumer League 418 N.W. Albemarle Terrace Portland, OR 97210	Term expires 6/30/77

Environmentalists

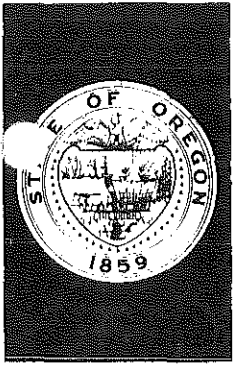
343-8993 (home)	Ms. Marian Frank League of Women Voters 2009 Elk Drive Eugene, OR 97405	Term expires 6/30/76
342-2082 (home) 686-3652 (office)	Ms. Maradel Gale Attorney 3615 Glen Oak Drive Eugene, OR 97405	Term expires 6/30/77

Industry

227-5639	Mr. Thomas Donaca Associated Oregon Industries 2187 SW Main Street Portland, OR 97205	Term expires 6/30/76
228-2141	Mr. Douglas MacGowan Esco Corporation Manager, Plant Engineering 2141 NW 25th Avenue Portland, OR 97210	Term expires 6/30/77

Organized Labor

232-8171	Mr. James F. Nolan President of Line Drivers Local Pickup and Delivery Local No. 81 1020 NE Third Avenue Portland, OR 97232	Term expires 6/30/76
226-3073	Mr. Wayne McCullar International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 48 Room 326, Portland Labor Center Portland, OR 97201	Term expires 6/30/77



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item No. F, September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting
Proposed Policy Pertaining to Log Handling in Oregon Waters

Background

At the June 21, 1974, Environmental Quality Commission meeting in Coos Bay the Department of Environmental Quality staff presented to the Commission a status report and proposed program relative to log handling in public waters. As a result of testimony presented, the Commission delayed action on the report. The nature of the questions asked by both the Commission members and timber industry personnel made it apparent that further clarification of the proposed program was needed.

The Department has met since then with timber industry representatives to discuss the Department's proposed program and the industry comments submitted. The Department revised the report and proposed program and policy to clarify the intent of the Department and incorporate the latest available information.

The revised proposed policy was presented to the EQC at its August 22, 1975 meeting. Testimony was received from the public and timber industry representatives. Since the minutes of the June 1974 EQC meeting indicated that a hearing was to be held on the proposed policy action was deferred pending additional notice and opportunity for hearing before the Commission.

Discussion

Based on testimony received at the August 22, 1975 meeting, the proposed policy statement has been revised.

Attachment A contains the revised proposed Implementation Program and policy for Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters. Suggested additions and deletions are indicated.

Attachment B is a Status Report which contains more detailed background information on Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters.

The following changes or additions suggested in testimony at the August 22, 1975 meeting were not incorporated in the revised draft for the reason indicated:

- a) In policy statement 1, define "new wood processing plants" -- The Department believes the intent of present wording is sufficiently clear.
- b) Require hearing on each case where it is proposed to require phase-out of storage areas where logs go aground -- Two options for hearing are already provided: (1) appeal of proposed permit and (2) consideration of program requiring more than five years to implement.
- c) Request that an item numbered 10 be added to require the preparation of an economic-environmental impact statement for each proposed control program -- The Department requires permittees to present and evaluate alternatives for achieving environmental objectives. Such information is used in the consideration of potential tradeoffs and selection of alternatives for Department approval.

Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that the Implementation Program and Statement of General Policy set forth in Attachment A be adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission to guide the Department and the timber industry in resolving water quality problems resulting from log handling in Oregon's public waters.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

HLS/GDC:ak
September 9, 1975

Attachments

(Proposed)

NOTE:

New language underscored.

Deletions bracketed.

Implementation Program & Policy

for

LOG HANDLING IN OREGON'S PUBLIC WATERS

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

September, 1975

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS

Based on the Department's field evaluations, experience and review of pertinent literature, the following general conclusions about the effects of logs in public waters are drawn:

1. There is ample and conclusive evidence that the bark, debris and leachate releases resulting from dumping, storage and millside handling of logs in public waters can have an adverse effect on water quality. The magnitude of the effect varies with the size and characteristic of the waterway and the nature and magnitude of the log handling operation.
2. Free fall log dumping causes the major release of bark and other log debris.
3. Bark and log debris are the major waste products resulting from logs in water. These materials range in size from microscopic particles to whole logs. Some float but most will sink in a short time. Numerous particles may travel submerged a considerable distance before dropping to the bottom. Bottom deposits of these substances may blanket the benthic aquatic life and fish spawning areas. During submerged decomposition stages the wood products rob overlying waters of dissolved oxygen and often give off toxic decay products.
4. Leachates from logs in water [~~are-a~~] can be a significant source of biochemical oxygen demand and dark color. These generally have minimal impact in larger flowing streams but their effect may be compounded in quiet waters.
5. Where logs go aground during tidal changes or flow fluctuations, they [~~are~~] can be a detriment to bottom dwelling aquatic life and can be the cause of increased turbidity.

6. Even though significant improvements have been made at certain log handling areas, further improvements are needed and can be accomplished on a short-term basis by improved log dumping, handling and storage practices at operations that still adversely impact aquatic life and water quality.
7. Because alternatives to the storage and handling of logs in public waters can result in undesirable as well as desirable environmental trade-offs, it is imperative that each operation be carefully evaluated on its own merits.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Based on the statement of general policy which follows and case by case water quality problem assessments, a proposed state permit will be developed for each log handling operation in public waters where problems exist that will:

1. State specific objectives designed to bring that operation into acceptable compliance with water quality standards.
2. Require the permittee to evaluate alternatives and submit a program and time schedule for meeting specific objectives.
3. Require implementation of a control program as approved by the Department, giving consideration to environmental trade-offs.

In accordance with existing permit issuance regulations, each proposed permit would then be subject to review and comment by both the permittee and the public prior to issuance.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY

The following statement of general policy is set forth to guide both the staff of the DEQ and timber industry representatives in matters pertaining to log handling in public waters:

1. The construction of new wood processing plants which must receive logs directly from public waters will not be approved by the Department without specific authorization of the Environmental Quality Commission. In general, new operations will not be permitted where water quality standards or other beneficial uses would be jeopardized.
2. Existing log dumping, storage and handling shall be adequately controlled, or if necessary phased out, to insure that violations of water quality standards are not caused by such activities.
~~[met-at-all-times:]~~ Any control program requiring more than

five years to implement shall be subject to approval by the Environmental Quality Commission.

3. Establishment of new log storage areas where logs go aground on tidal changes or low flow cycles will not be approved by the Department without specific authorization of the Environmental Quality Commission. Where there is evidence of ~~[resulting]~~ significant damages to aquatic life and/or water quality, the existing log storage areas where logs go aground shall be phased out in accordance with an approved schedule. Any phase-out program taking more than five years shall be subject to approval by the EQC.
4. New free-fall log dumps shall not be permitted. Existing free-fall dumps shall either be phased out as soon as practicable by the installation of DEQ approved easy-let-down devices or controlled in a manner equivalent to the installation of easy-let-down facilities. Any requests for special consideration shall be subject to approval by the EQC.
5. Best practicable bark and wood debris controls, collection and disposal methods, as approved by the Department, shall be employed at all log dumps, raft building areas and millside handling sites in accordance with specifically approved programs.
6. The inventory of logs in public waters for any purpose shall be kept to the lowest practicable number for the shortest practicable time. ~~[7-not-to-exceed-one-year-except-by-specific-approval-of-the-Department.]~~
7. Upon specific request, the industry shall provide information to the Department relative to log volumes and usage site locations in public waters.
8. All dry land log storage, wood chip, and hog fuel handling and storage facilities located adjacent to waterways shall be designed, constructed and operated to control leachates and prevent the loss of ~~[wood-products]~~ bark, chips, sawdust and other wood debris into the public waters. Plans and specifications must be approved by the Department prior to construction of new or modified facilities. (Additional approvals may be required relative to air quality and noise impacts).

9. Subsequent to adoption of this policy each industry shall be responsible for cleanup and removal of sunken logs, piling, docks, floats and other structures from its log dumping, handling, and storage sites in public waters when use thereof is to be permanently terminated.

LOG HANDLING IN OREGON'S PUBLIC WATERS
Status Report

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
January, 1975

BACKGROUND

During the mid 1960 years the Department of Environmental Quality (nee Sanitary Authority) made a decision that poor water quality and stream conditions resulting from logs and log debris must be given priority attention for abatement. While some of the poor conditions were obviously apparent, little research data existed to verify detailed causes and effects. As a beginning step out of this weak regulatory position, the Department joined with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and Oregon State University's Department of Civil Engineering to institute basic research that would provide needed information.

The product of that research was a report entitled The Influence of Log Handling on Water Quality by Frank D. Schaumburg, Ph.D., Oregon State University, March, 1970.

Dr. Schaumburg's study results show -

". . . . that measurable pollution is associated with the water storage of logs, but the magnitude of problem must be evaluated in each field situation. Factors to consider include: number, specie and age of logs stored, and the character and flow of log holding water."

"Two general types of pollutants are associated with these storage practices, soluble leachates and bark debris."

"Soluble organic matter and color-producing, lignin-like substances which are extracted from logs floating in water can lead to a gradual deterioration of holding water quality. The organics, measured in this study by COD, TOC, and volatile solids tests, can create a dissolved oxygen demand on the holding water and could lead to foaming problems. Color-producing substances measured by the PBI test affect the aesthetic quality of the water and, thereby reduce its value for recreational use and as a water supply source."

"Vertical dumping of Douglas fir logs can result in a bark loss of up to 17 percent whereas 5 percent can be lost during the log raft transport. Vertical dumping and raft transport of ponderosa pine logs can result in a 6 percent loss of bark."

"Bark debris from ponderosa pine and Douglas fir logs can be expected to sink at the rate of 10 percent the first day and up to 75 percent in two months. Considerable bark deposits are common in log dumping and storage areas."

During the time that Dr. Schaumburg's research was in progress the DEQ staff also searched out other available pieces of related information. Limited data were found from sources in Alaska, Canada, and Washington.

Since the related problem of logs and water quality was common to the Pacific Northwest, the DEQ next joined with Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council to evaluate the matter throughout the membership areas of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and British Columbia. Both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare also had members in the Council.

By a news release dated December 18, 1970, the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council announced the appointment of a special Task Force from its membership to evaluate the environmental impacts of dumping and handling logs in public waters, and to make recommendations for the abatement of associated ill effects (Glen Carter was Oregon's assignee to the Task Force). The assignment to the Task Force carried five categories for inclusion in a final report:

1. Summarize the available research findings, including an evaluation of pollution effects.
2. Inventory log dumping, handling, rafting, and storage sites.
3. Establish guidelines for recommended practices which would reduce pollution effects.
4. Determine the impacts of revised log dumping and handling practices on both the industry and the total environment.
5. Establish a plan of implementation to identify where revised operations are required, with schedules for compliance.

In carrying out its assignment, the Task Force first met with personnel from the agencies who are members of the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council to gain a better understanding of log handling activities and log-related water quality problems throughout the various zones of the region. Thereafter, they met with key research personnel in the Pacific Northwest who have specifically studied the effects of logs and associated activities on water quality. This was followed by two meetings with a broad array of timber industry and tugboat representatives who aided in an assessment of the impacts to industry and the total environment that would result from revised log dumping and handling practices.

The Task Force produced a final report entitled Log Storage and Rafting in Public Waters, Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council, August, 1971. They learned from available research findings that,

". . . log debris, bark, and wood leachates resulting from log handling in public waters can adversely affect water quality. The range of effects varies from mild to gross depending upon the specific characteristics of both the involved water body and log handling practices. In most instances where logs depreciate water quality, there are a number of practicable changes that can be made to improve conditions."

This report sets forth a number of recommendations for implementing improved log handling practices that will benefit water quality:

1. Log storage and handling should be restricted in or eliminated from public waters where water quality standards cannot be met at all times or where these activities are a hindrance to other beneficial water uses such as small craft navigation.
2. The free-fall, violent dumping of logs into water should be prohibited since this is the major cause and point source of loose bark and other log debris.
3. Easy let-down devices should be employed for placing logs in the water, thereby reducing bark separation and the generation of other wood debris.

4. Positive bark and wood debris controls, collection, and disposal methods should be employed at log dumps, raft building areas, and mill-side handling zones. This would be required for both floating and sinking particles.
5. Log dumps should not be located in rapidly flowing waters or other water zones where positive bark and debris controls cannot be made effective.
6. Accumulations of bark and other debris on the land and docks around dump sites should be kept out of the water.
7. Whenever possible, logs should not be dumped, stored, or rafted where grounding will occur.
8. Where water depths will permit the floating of bundled logs, they should be secured in bundles on land before being placed in the water. Bundles should not be broken again except on land or at millside.
9. The inventory of logs in public waters for any purpose should be kept to the lowest possible number for the shortest possible time.
10. Industry should provide and periodically update an accurate quantification of its use of public waters for log handling activities.

"After a thorough review of the problem, the Task Force concluded that the establishment of a specific implementation plan must be the responsibility of the individual state agencies. The diversity of conditions and the possible adverse effects of alternatives dictate that the ultimate decisions must be made on a case by case basis. The Task Force did feel, however, that the recommendations set forth in their report are applicable to all operations and that the regulatory agencies should establish aggressive programs to implement the recommendations."

The Task Force cautioned,

"In those instances where it may be feasible to change from water-oriented log activities to land based, a full consideration and evaluation must be given to the new set of potential environmental impacts. There are the hazards of placing larger volumes of logs in transit on highways and often through

residential areas. Additional noise, dust, and night-time lights in yarding areas could be a disadvantage. Certain logs in "cold deck" storage require sprinkling to retard decay. Resulting effluents are malodorous and could constitute an added source of pollutant to neighboring waterways. Massive stacks of logs on land are not always aesthetically pleasing, particularly where they may be close to city or residential areas. Thus, any such shift of logs from water to land should be made with extreme care and a certain amount of caution to consider the "tradeoffs" in environmental impacts."

"In summary, the impacts of alternatives to water storage and handling of logs influence the total environmental sphere: land use patterns and planning, air and solid waste problems, transportation systems, etc. The ultimate decision as to method must include consideration of all these factors. A total ban on the use of water for log handling without taking into account these other factors is inconsistent with the broad environmental responsibilities faced by regulatory agencies."

In August, 1972, Governor McCall announced a proposed log storage policy for Oregon, based essentially on the findings and recommendations from the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Report.

"The policy statement was drafted by a natural resources agency committee headed by Dr. Thomas Kruse, Administrator of the Oregon Fish Commission. McCall created the committee in March, 1972, to recommend to him how to reduce conflicts between log storage and rafting, and other water uses in the state. The statement signed by McCall says in part: "The waters of the State of Oregon will be managed to recognize all beneficial uses, including industrial, log storage and transportation, domestic, recreation, navigation, aquaculture, fisheries and wildlife."

Other key points of the policy statement include:

1. Log storage and handling will be permitted in those public waters where these activities are compatible with maintenance of water quality standards and where demonstrated incompatibilities with other beneficial uses of the waters do not exist or can be controlled.

2. Bark and wood debris controls must be employed at log dumps, raft building areas and mill-side handling zones. Bundling of logs for transportation will be required, as practical. Free-rolling of unbarked logs into state waters shall be prohibited.
3. The inventory of logs in state waters will be reduced to the lowest practical level and storage will be for the shortest practical time.

4. The objectives of this policy must be met by July 1, 1975. McCall said an implementation plan to meet the objectives will be developed immediately by state agencies. He said the plan will include identification of areas of conflict and time schedules for meeting agency requirements.

The Division of State Lands, which issues leases for log storage, and the Department of Environmental Quality, which regulates water quality in relation to log storage, will be responsible for implementing the policy, McCall said. (The DEQ is currently working with the DSL to determine the environmental acceptability of long-term log storage sites).

McCall said the implementation plan will be based on the most recent research available. However, he said, sufficient research already has been conducted to convince him that environmental problems exist in some areas as a result of log storage in waterways.

The Governor said that in some instances present lumber mill requirements and operating procedures will have to be modified in the interest of other water users.

AREA PROBLEM REVIEW

The major areas of log handling in public waters around the state have been evaluated to various extents by the staff, and a brief review of current information about each area is presented herewith.

Klamath River

The DEQ actually began to aggressively press for the reduction of logs in Oregon's troubled water areas during 1968 when a water quality improvement plan was implemented for the Klamath River.

Four companies (Weyerhaeuser, Columbia Plywood, Klamath Lumber, and Modoc Lumber) collectively had upwards of 50,000,000 board feet of logs stored in the river during peak seasons. A serious water quality and debris problem resulted.

Floating bark and broken logs from these operations littered the river surface from Klamath Falls to Keno. Irrigation diversion ditches and pumping stations were continuously choked with the waste materials. In the vicinity of each mill, and for several miles downstream, the river bottom was covered with sunken logs and log debris ranging up to 6 or 8 feet deep. Effervescing gases and other decomposition products from the submerged wood masses exerted tremendous demands on the available dissolved oxygen supplies in overlying waters. Massive fish mortalities frequently resulted from a lack of free oxygen during the heat of summer.

Consequently, each company was given a five-year period to either remove logs from the stream or provide debris control equivalent to dryland storage, i.e., no debris in the water. At the end of the five-year period Klamath Lumber Company had all logs and operations out of the river. Modoc Lumber Company reduced their log storage and handling in the water from 12 million board feet annually to a maximum of 4 million board feet during winter and no water storage in summer. In addition, they built a log debris collection and removal system to accommodate the winter log storage and handling in the river. The combination of reduced log storage and debris collection program has substantially lessened Modoc Lumber Company's river problem. However, preliminary evaluation of the lake conditions next to the mill in 1973 indicated that considerable sunken bark was still being laid down on the bottom away from the collection facilities.

Modoc Lumber Company has adequate land next to the mill for total dry-land handling and storage of logs, but to date insists on water storage for a portion of their logs during the winter season.

Weyerhaeuser Company has transferred all log storage and sorting to land, but they continue to utilize a water corridor (300' x 1500') at the Klamath River's edge to transport logs into the sawmill. (The mill was designed and built for water delivery of logs only; thus, that delivery route cannot be changed without rebuilding the mill). Weyerhaeuser Company moves approximately one million board feet of logs through the corridor each day. The resulting debris generation

and accumulation are monumental, and unacceptable by DEQ standards.

At its June, 1972, meeting in Lakeview, the Environmental Quality Commission adopted the following program for Weyerhaeuser Company:

"Weyerhaeuser Company should be required to submit a program by October 1, 1972, for providing such facilities as are necessary to eliminate the use of the Klamath River as a wet feet channel for the mill and cleanup residual debris in the river by not later than October 1, 1974. The company should also be required to immediately improve its present debris control for the interim."

Weyerhaeuser Company hired a consulting engineering firm to study the possible alternatives to their present wet delivery of logs into the mill.* Preliminary schemes were prepared by the firm in November, 1972, and eight revised schemes were finally presented in July, 1973.

Schemes (1), (2) and (3) are variations of handling logs from a large landfill in the river in front of the mill (245,000 cubic yards or about 9 acres). Projected cost: (1) \$1,320,514, (2) \$1,470,776 and (3) \$1,369,162.

Scheme (4) consists of leaving the log handling as is and improving floating bark removal (\$294,336).

Scheme (5) consists of enclosing existing log handling areas with a double row of sheet pile filled with rock (\$2,276,789).

Scheme (6) consists of enclosing existing log handling area with a single row of sheet pile (\$901,461).

Scheme (7) consists of enclosing existing log handling area with an earth dike (\$594,710).

Scheme (8) consists of extending 1" mesh nylon nets from the existing log booms to the river bottom (\$341,462).

Two schemes which have not been addressed are: (1) use of a minimum fill in the river for construction of a conveyor to the log slips; and (2) relocating the barkers and feeding barked logs to the mill.

* R. J. Hill Engineering Company, Log Handling Systems Study on Ways to Feed Mills 1 and 2 at Weyerhaeuser Company, Klamath Falls, Oregon. Revised July 7, 1973.

In total effect, the 8 schemes offer two basic alternatives: (1) a land fill in the river to make a fully land based operation, or (2) modifications of the present wet log delivery system with various bark and log debris control devices. The Departmental staff has rejected possible modifications of the present wet log delivery system for several reasons:

1. The velocity and rate of forcing over one million board feet of logs per day through a narrow water corridor generates large quantities of bark and other log debris.
2. It is extremely difficult to effectively control and remove such large volumes of bark and debris in the water.
3. Bark collection screens or fences in the water, soon plug and have little or no efficiency for containing fine, submerged particles.
4. The heavy buildup of ice behind screens or other enclosures nullify both waste control programs and the company's capability to move logs into the mill.

From a water quality management point of view, a fill in the river for Weyerhaeuser Company would provide the highest and best practicable method for controlling bark and debris. The Department staff has endorsed this method. It can be accomplished without impairing the river's hydrological carrying capacity, and it would have minimal impact on aquatic life and waterfowl. The fill would provide public benefit in the form of a cleaner river for recreational and aesthetic enjoyment. Also, there would be further public benefit in the removal of adverse impact of log debris from downstream irrigation and hydroelectric facilities.

During the Fall of 1974, Weyerhaeuser Company abandoned their proposal for a fill in the river when projected costs rose to a level above economic acceptance. In addition, it also became apparent that the fill would not receive full support from natural resource management agencies. Consequently, the EQC extended the company's deadline for achieving acceptable wood waste controls from October 1, 1974 to June 1, 1976. Alternate proposals are now being developed.

Columbia Plywood Corporation, Klamath Division, came to the end of the five-year period with no reduction in river storage and handling of logs. Their plant is closely bound on each side by the highway, river and other private property. They have no land available for log storage at the mill site, and their neighbors will not sell or lease acreage for log usage.

Consequently the company has appealed to the DEQ for permission to "stay in the river." They have installed an easy letdown sling for unloading trucks. They bundle logs to reduce water surface area requirements for storage, and they have installed a floating debris collection unit. Even though river quality improvements have resulted from the better housekeeping practices, the controls do not effectively keep the river surface free of floating debris nor do they satisfactorily reduce sinking debris. Neither do they lessen the leachate releases from floating logs.

Columbia Plywood Corporation retained Dr. Frank Schaumburg of Oregon State University as a consultant to analyze and compare alternative approaches for the handling and storage of logs. His report, "An Analysis of the Log Storage Situation at Columbia Plywood Corp." was received by the Department on August 15, 1973.

Dr. Schaumburg presented a limited comparison of two alternatives: (1) continuation of present methods and (2) land storage. The comparison stressed energy consumption, largely ignored the primary problem of log debris and its effects on water quality and presented no comparative information on capital or operating costs. The comparison further assumed that bark collected from land storage areas would be contaminated, unusable for fuel and disposed of by land-filling. No apparent consideration was given to a properly designed, surfaced storage area which would facilitate cleanup and use of debris, control of log deck sprinkling water and dust control.

Dr. Schaumburg concludes that continued log storage in the river will not significantly degrade water quality and would have less negative environmental impact than land storage.

Dr. Schaumburg recommended construction of ". . . . a wire mesh screen to extend from the floating baffles to the river bottom in the vicinity of the log hoisting and bundle breaking activities and at the lower end of the storage zone."

The Department staff finds several technical difficulties with such screening. No mesh size was specified. No cleaning mechanism was proposed. Screening would not be effective against small particles that travel as submerged, suspended solids. A screen fine enough to trap small particles would soon plug. Further, all wood wastes retained in the water would still exert an adverse impact on water quality.

Columbia Plywood Corporation still has not submitted sufficiently detailed information on capital costs, operating costs, or environmental impacts of specific possible alternatives to their present log handling situation. In effect, the Department still has no sound basis for changing their original decision to require total log removal.

Columbia Plywood Corporation now claims that their only remaining alternative, if pressed, would be to close down the mill. This matter will eventually have to be resolved by the EQC.

Deschutes River

In the upper Deschutes River two lumber companies utilize the waterway for log handling. Brooks Scanlon Lumber Company at Bend has log dumping, storing and mill feed operations in the river. They are currently under order from the DEQ to move all logs out of the stream. Two alternatives are open to the company: (1) relocate the river channel or (2) bridge the stream with a log conveyor. The company initially proposed to pursue the channel relocation, but were stymied by inflated cost projections before work could begin. Late in 1974 the company requested a hearing before the EQC to air their predicament and concerns. The EQC, therefore, agreed to let the company submit a new proposal by January 15, 1975.

Below the Brooks Scanlon operation, the river bottom is laden with many years' accumulation of bark and log debris. These materials have also carried downstream to fill large areas in Bend's Mirror Pond and spread on the riverbed toward Tunallo. Bark and debris also cause plugging problems on downstream irrigation diversion screens.

Gilchrist Lumber Company, at Gilchrist, recently abandoned a flow through log storage pond on the Little Deschutes River. They now store logs on land and feed only debarked logs through the water to the mill. Some log debris and colored water still result from this operation.

Coos Bay

Six companies bordering Coos Bay annually dump and handle approximately 532 million board feet of logs in the water (Weyerhaeuser Company, 300 MBF; Coos Head Timber Co., 69 MBF; Knutson Towboat Co., 50 MBF; Georgia Pacific, 50 MBF; Al Peirce Lumber Co., 38 MBF; and Cape Argo Co., 15 MBF). Most of their collective activities are in the upper bay sloughs and river channels, where resulting log debris and substandard water quality are closely associated.

The DEQ set out in early 1973 to place each of the six timber industries on Coos Bay under an implementation plan for reducing in-water log dumping, handling, and storage to the lowest possible level. Unknown to the DEQ, the Port of Coos Bay and local timber industries had simultaneously applied for and received monies from the U. S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) for "A Study of Economic and Environmental Impacts of Alternate Methods of Log Storage in the Coos Bay Estuary."

Consequently, the Port Commission and industry representatives asked the DEQ to hold the state's implementation plan in abeyance for seven months (until February 1, 1974) to allow completion of the local study. The DEQ agreed to that delay.

Mr. Alex Jackson of Greenacres Consulting Corporation, Bellevue, Washington, conducted the study and submitted his final report in May, 1974. It is interesting to note that Mr. Jackson's final recommendations are very much the same as those of both the Departmental staff and the Pacific N. W. Pollution Control Council Task Force on log storage and rafting in public waters.

Mr. Jackson's final letter of transmittal to the Port of Coos Bay Commissioners carries his summary and recommendations:

"As a result of our investigations we have concluded that log transportation, storage and handling activities, as now practiced in Coos Bay Estuary, do detract from water quality and thus detract from environmental quality. Most alternatives to current practices will also detract from environmental quality and in addition will have an adverse impact on the economics of the forest products industry and thus the economy of the region.

For the guidance of the Commission we wish at this point to summarize our recommendations into two categories as follows:

1. Short-term Recommendations (less than five years).

- (a) That the forest products industry be allowed to continue its present log transportation, handling and storage practices in the waters of Coos Bay Estuary provided:
 - (i) gentle let-down systems are installed at all log dumps on the estuary;
 - (ii) that the present clean-up practices used in the Coos River drainage are adopted for the entire estuary;
 - (iii) that the peak inventory of logs stored in the water be reduced by improved logistics where improved logistics are possible;
- (b) That the construction of new wood processing plants which must receive logs from the waters of the estuary be prohibited.
- (c) That existing wood processing plants now located on the estuary not be required to relocate.

2. Long-term Recommendations (five to ten years).

- (a) That dry-land storage of all logs at the Eastside Site be encouraged provided:
 - (i) the current shortage of fuel eases;
 - (ii) that dredge spoils are available for development of the site;
 - (iii) that in the interim no higher value and better use be demonstrated for the site;
- (b) That the continued use of the waters of Coos Bay Estuary for transportation purposes be allowed."

Aside from the obvious environmental benefits to be gained from these recommendations, Mr. Jackson shows conclusively that shorter storage periods for fewer logs in the water and dry-land sorting and storage are economically desirable.

For Coos Bay, and other waters subject to tidal influence, the staff would also recommend that logs not be stored where they go aground during low tides. Logs pounding on the bottom are both harmful to aquatic life and the cause of unnecessary turbidity.

Yaquina Bay

Three timber companies handle logs in Yaquina Bay, the most significant one being the Georgia Pacific Corporation which annually dumps and stores some twelve million board feet.

As yet, the DEQ has not fully evaluated the effect of the logs on Yaquina Bay water quality, i.e., some of the local debris is from land sources and some of the up-bay water stagnation results from natural conditions. In any event, a reduction in logs would have some beneficial effect. Unfortunately, almost no land is conveniently available for cold decking.

Scappoose Slough

Scappoose Slough is utilized by the Multnomah Plywood Corporation for log dumping, rafting, and mill-side handling. The slough is shallow and receives little summer inflow. Consequently, the logs and related activities keep the slough muddy, debris laden, and deficient in dissolved oxygen during summer and early fall. Multnomah Plywood Corporation is under permit requirement to develop a program and time schedule by July, 1977, for replacing their free-fall log dump with acceptable facilities.

Skipanon River

In the Skipanon River, near Warrenton, there are two log handling operations. One has been publicly condemned because logs usurp the whole channel surface, in addition to releasing debris. The second facility is for log rafting and log "take-out" only. Related log storage is on adjacent land.

The DEQ has not yet developed an abatement plan for the Skipanon River problem.

Lewis and Clark River

Also, near Warrenton and Astoria is the Lewis and Clark River where the Crown Zellerbach Company makes up rafts with logs out of land storage. A detailed environmental evaluation of the working area and river has not yet been made. A cursory survey indicates that there is not a serious problem, but some "housekeeping" improvements are needed.

Umpqua Bay

Umpqua Bay supports a minor amount of log rafting and millside handling. The magnitude and effect of the operations are not fully known. Three operators are involved: International Paper Co., Reedsport Lumber Co., and the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

Siuslaw Bay

There are three lumber industries on Siuslaw Bay: U. S. Plywood Corporation, Davidson Lumber Company and Murphy Veneer Company. The first stores all logs on land and feeds only debarked "blocks" through the water to the plywood plant. This operation is acceptably clean.

Both Davidson and Murphy dump, raft, store, and handle logs in the estuary. Here, as in Yaquina Bay, it is difficult to separate natural debris and reduced water conditions from those caused by the logs. Further study of the estuary and company activities is needed. One thing for sure, there is almost no available land for "cold deck" log storage in the narrow canyon near these two mills. They must utilize the water to survive on present locations.

Columbia River

There are an unknown number of log raft storage areas and scattered sawmills along the Columbia River that have not been either enumerated or evaluated by the DEQ. The Department has no record of reported problems with log debris or log related impairment of water quality in the mainstem Columbia River.

Willamette River

On the Willamette River above the falls, there remains a single log dump at Canby, operated by the Crown Zellerbach Company. Log rafting and storage are still common throughout the Portland Harbor and Multnomah Channel. Here again, these log related activities have not been finitely analyzed for compliance with environmental programs. No serious problems of water quality or log debris are apparent.

Siletz River

Boise Cascade Corporation maintains a flow-through log pond on the upper Siletz River at Valsetz. Log debris and leachates definitely depreciate the water quality. The corporation has been instructed by the DEQ to abate the problem. Final plans for a change have not yet been submitted.

Coquille River

In the Coquille River Estuary, at Coquille, the Georgia Pacific Corporation stores a small quantity of logs. However, their main storage site is on land and only debarked logs are fed from there through the water to the mill. Here again, the DEQ has not yet closely evaluated the water conditions related to the logs.

Moore-Mill and Lumber Company on the Coquille River Estuary at Bandon operates a sawmill with some of the logs stored in the water. Little is known about the log effects on water quality here. Further evaluation is needed.

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Bay Area Council On Environment and Trade

P.O. Box 539

COOS BAY, OREGON

97420

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

State of Oregon August 15, 1975
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED

AUG 15 1975

WATER QUALITY CONTROL

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED

AUG 18 1975

ATTENTION Mr. Loren Kramer, Director

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Gentlemen:

We are responding to the proposed agenda for the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) meeting of August 22, 1975, wherein you have an item "Adoption of the Policy for Log Handling in Oregon Waters."

We bring to your attention the fact that as this was discussed in Coos Bay your Commission adopted a motion that stated there would be public hearings on any new proposal. We have seen no notice of such a hearing, yet the subject policy appears on your agenda for adoption.

We certainly hope that it may have been a staff error, or something similar, because we are certain that your Commission is not so heedless of the general public's opinion that they would adopt such a far reaching policy without a not only required but also a promised public hearing.

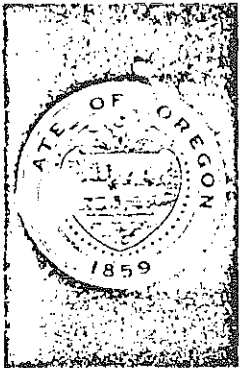
Please forward to us a copy of the June 1975 minutes of the Coos Bay meeting as well as a copy of the log handling policies that you intend to adopt in accordance with your August 22 meeting agenda.

Very truly yours,

CW Heckard

C. W. Heckard
Secretary

ec



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET • PORTLAND, ORE. 97205 • Telephone (503) 229- 5395

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

August 19, 1975

Bay Area Council On Environment and Trade
P. O. Box 539
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Attention: C. W. Heckard, Secretary

Gentlemen:

Attached per your request are copies of the June 1974 Environmental Quality Commission meeting minutes and the Log Handling agenda item for the August 22, 1975 EQC meeting.

Pursuant to the staff recollection of the instruction of the EQC, numerous meetings have been held over the past year with timber industries through the Industrial Foresters Association (30 member committee) to negotiate, discuss and review revisions to the document originally presented in Coos Bay.

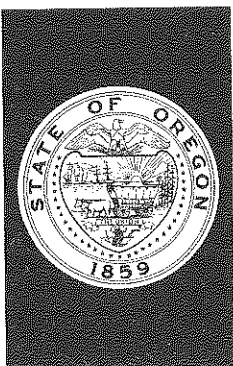
The Department has not given legal notice of hearing on the matter since no rule adoption is proposed at this time. At the meeting on August 22, 1975, additional testimony will be received regarding this matter.

You are urged to review the revised proposed policy and present any comments you desire for the record.

Sincerely,

LOREN KRAMER
Director

HLS:elk
Enclosures (2)



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. G. 1) September 26, 1975 Meeting

Request for Variance to Continue Open Burning of
Garbage at Disposal Sites in Clatsop-Tillamook-
Lincoln-Coos and Curry Counties.

BACKGROUND

The Department's Solid Waste Management regulations, effective June 1972, prohibit the open burning of putrescible wastes (garbage) at disposal sites. The Department's Air Quality Control regulations, as included in Oregon's EPA approved Clean Air Plan, prohibit open burning of all solid wastes at disposal sites located within Special Air Quality Control Areas (within 3 miles of cities of 4000 population).

At the time the Solid Waste Management regulations were adopted, a statewide program was conceived by the Department to develop comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans for each county or multicounty area of the state. The goal was and is regional system solutions to solid waste management, leading to resource recovery and minimizing landfills. To facilitate this planning process, existing disposal sites which could not be reasonably upgraded to meet the solid waste regulations were issued temporary permits to operate until the regional plan could determine the alternatives and phase the sites out. Those sites included under the Clean Air Plan were to be brought into compliance (usually closure) by July 1, 1975.

Plans have been completed for all coastal Oregon Counties with the exception of Coos & Curry Counties. Coos and Curry Counties have, however, presented interim plans which are part of the subject of this agenda item. The planning process has revealed that the coastal counties have particularly vexing solid waste disposal problems.



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Heavy clay soils, steep topography, and very high annual precipitation make landfill operation difficult at best. The low resident population is concentrated in a narrow coastal strip involving great distances. Large seasonal fluctuations in recreation oriented population aggravate the situation. For most coastal communities, open burning has been the customary although not very satisfactory, method of disposal.

The adopted regional plans give direction to eliminating the dumps, but implementation is proving to involve an extended period of time. This gives rise to the variance requests before the Commission to continue open burning at a number of existing sites for an interim period of time. The Department indicated a willingness to support variance requests, if presented with clear goals to be accomplished during the variance period and on the basis of reasonable upgrading of those open dumps which could be improved immediately to some degree.

VARIANCE REQUESTS

Clatsop County

Clatsop County commissioners on behalf of private operators at Seaside and Cannon Beach disposal sites have requested a two year variance to allow continued open burning. No upgrading has been offered in the interim. The Seaside site is located within a special Air Quality Control area. These are privately operated dumps and the staff will continue to work with the operators to implement any and all practicable improvements.

Clatsop County participated with Tillamook County in a joint planning effort. The disposal site selected by the consultant to the project has been found not acceptable, due to new FAA regulations and other land use complications. The county Solid Waste Committee has been active in seeking a new site location and Department staff is scheduled to survey a number of newly proposed sites. Clatsop County is also considering entering into a joint venture with Tillamook County for a composting operation and has committed its attention to a 90 day study of this project with Tillamook County.

Tillamook County

Tillamook County Commissioners have requested a variance to continue open burning for two years at three of the four county operated sites (Manzanita, Tillamook and Pacific City). One disposal site has been closed and is under rehabilitation. Considerable upgrading has taken place on the three remaining sites including grading and clean up of dumping areas, intensive rodent control and consolidation of dumping areas. Regulation of hours open and a caretaker will be initiated at Manzanita and Pacific City and are already provided at Tillamook.

The disposal site selected for Tillamook County did not meet land use criteria and was disapproved by the planning commission. The county, lead by a strong solid waste committee, has started a vigorous program to find an acceptable alternative. The county has been negotiating with a private firm which is interested in establishing a composting plant on the north Oregon coast as mentioned under Clatsop County above. They are also seeking an acceptable land disposal site should other negotiations fail.

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Commissioners on behalf of private operators have requested a variance to continue open burning at North Lincoln, Toledo and Waldport for 2 years. Caretakers are provided for controlled burning. The Toledo operator hauls periodically to a non-burning site at Agate Beach. The North Lincoln site is in a special Air Quality Control area.

Lincoln County's adopted solid waste plan includes transfer of all waste to a central site, processing and resource recovery. A county service district has been formed and a bond election will be scheduled to finance such a program. The Department was given a \$600,000 grant and loan spending limitation to help finance the project. Construction time necessitates the variance request. It is possible that the Toledo site can be closed permanently if arrangements can be made to dispose of the waste at Agate Beach.

Coos County

Coos County commissioners have requested a three year variance to open burn under county control at Coquille Disposal site and on behalf of the cities of Powers and Myrtle Point to allow continued open burning. Coquille site is in a Special Air Quality Control Area. The county proposes to upgrade operation by providing:

1. Full time attendants at county sites.
2. Periodic cover in accordance with DEQ permit.
3. Clean up and eventual closing of several small sites (Remote, Powers, Myrtle Point and Fairview).
4. Establishment of a gate fee for disposal to finance improvements.

Coos County has adopted an interim plan while long-range planning is completed. The original planning effort by a consultant has terminated by mutual agreement of the parties and a full time staff position of solid waste manager established with the remaining grant funds (in conjunction with Curry County). Long range planning for this area includes a resource recovery system as recommended by a study completed for the Port of Umpqua with DEQ funds.

Curry County

Curry County through the Environmental Sanitation office has requested variances for two disposal sites: Brookings for 1 year and Nesika Beach (Gold Beach) for 2 years. During the planning effort Curry County has closed two open burning dumps (Langlois and Airport) in the northern county and converted a third (Agness) into a transfer site. An interim plan has been adopted by the county and a long range plan is proposed for adoption in October 1975. Additional time is needed for transition to the long range plan.

DISCUSSION

The variance requests involve variance from the Department's Solid Waste Management regulation OAR Chapter 340, 61-040 (2)(c) which prohibits open burning or open dumps of putrescible solid wastes. The Seaside, North Lincoln and Coquille sites also involve variance from the Department's Air Quality Control regulation OAR Chapter 340, 23-010 (2) which prohibits open burning at Solid Waste disposal sites located in Special Control Areas. If the variances for the latter three are approved, EPA may require DEQ to apply for an amendment to the State's Clean Air Plan.

Nearly all dumps for which variances are requested have severe physical limitations relative to area and cover material available and most are located on steep hillsides. Most have intermittent or larger streams in the immediate area. Open burning reduces the volume and limits the potential leachate which would be generated if garbage was simply piled up. Ambient air standards are being met in all areas proposed for variance. All sites but Manzanita are located inland, uphill and downwind from the communities which they serve.

All five counties have pledged to move forward in good faith to implement alternatives to the old dump sites. It is understood that those alternatives are to be implemented as soon as possible before the end of the variance period. Progress reports could be required to document project status. A variance period ending October 1, 1977 would provide two budget periods and two construction seasons to work within.

It should be noted that the Coquille dump has been closed, but not covered for approximately a year and Coos County's request involves reopening to open burn. The Fairview landfill, located on BLM land has been used in the interim, but operation has been poor and the area under lease by the county is full. BLM has requested closure of the Fairview site, throwing the waste load back into Coquille, the only known alternative. Residents near the Coquille site are opposed to its reopening, but the county and City of Coquille are requesting this action anyway. It is possible that BLM would consider an expansion of the Fairview site, if Coos County would pledge good operation, but the county claims it does not have sufficient funds. It is the opinion of the staff that proposed initiation of gate fees could partially offset costs of conducting a proper landfill operation at the site.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Due to physical, climatic and financial limitations Oregon's Coastal Counties, Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos and Curry remain dependent upon numerous open burning dumps to dispose of their solid wastes.
2. Regional Solid Waste Management planning efforts reveal that the only viable alternative to burning garbage at the present sites is closure of these sites and implementation of a complete new program. Simply stopping burning and allowing wastes to pile up is not an acceptable alternative.
3. Each of the counties has established or has resolved to establish a program leading towards the orderly phase out of open burning dumps. However due to various circumstances, they are not prepared to immediately bring existing open burning dumps sites into compliance with DEQ regulations.
4. The five counties have therefore applied for variances of 1 to 3 years to continue use of the open burning dumps while alternative disposal and/or resource recovery methods are finalized and implemented.
5. Except in the case of Coquille, the variance requests have general support of the cities and populace and are not controversial. Ambient Air Quality standards are being met along Oregon's coast and although the sites may be undesirable, none of them are causing critical nuisance problems in their immediate areas. The Toledo site does not appear to be absolutely necessary.
6. It is the opinion of the staff that approval of variances as requested for all sites except Coquille and Toledo for a two year period ending October 1, 1977, will facilitate the orderly closure of the dumps and the transition to acceptable disposal sites and/or resource recovery facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the Director's recommendation that:

1. Variances be denied to continue or commence open burning at the following sites:
Toledo (Lincoln County) for the reason that an alternative disposal site is reasonably available.

Coquille (Coos County) because of uncertain acceptability to adjacent land owners and continued operation at the existing Fairview site may be reasonably available and should be pursued.

2. Variances to expires October 1, 1977, be granted from the Department's Solid Waste and Air Quality regulations to allow continued open burning at the following disposal sites:

Clatsop County	Seaside Cannon Beach
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Tillamook County	Manzanita Tillamook Pacific City
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Lincoln County	North Lincoln Waldport
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Coos County	Myrtle Point Powers
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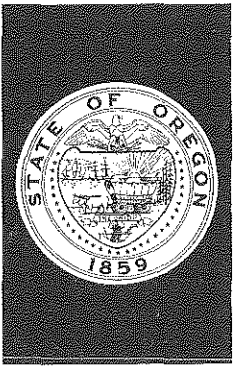
Curry County	Brookings Nesika Beach
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3. The Department immediately proceed with drafting and issuance of regular Solid Waste Disposal Permits for the disposal sites under variance with compliance schedules requiring maximum reasonable physical and operational upgrading in the interim and closure of each site on or before October 1, 1977.
4. Each county submit semi-annual status reports documenting the progress toward phasing out the dump sites given variances, said reports to become due March 1, 1976, October 1, 1976, and March 1, 1977.

EAS - RLB:sa
9-17-75



LOREN KRAMER
Director



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

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MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No.G(2) September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Starner Lumber Company
Lostine, Wallowa County, Oregon

Background

Starner Lumber Company operates a sawmill and planing mill approximately 1 1/4 miles northeast of Lostine, Oregon. The mill is operated by the owner, Mr. George A. Starner, and two or three employees. The sawmill produces rough cut and planed lumber, fence posts, and building material, the majority of which is used by local farmers. This sawmill has been at its present location for approximately fourteen years. An Air Contaminant Discharge Permit has been drafted by the Department and will be issued after this variance request has been considered.

The single air contaminant source at this mill is a small unmodified wigwam waste burner.

Discussion

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-015 (1) prohibits the use of unmodified wigwam waste burners; Section 25-020 (1) limits the opacity of air contaminant discharges from any wigwam burner for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is equal to or greater than 20% opacity. Section 25-020 (2) states that wood wastes shall be transported to the burner by continuous flow conveying methods; Section 25-025 (1), (2) and (3) require that equipment for measuring and recording the exit gas temperature be installed on modified wigwam burners.

The wigwam waste burner at Starner Lumber Company is approximately thirty feet by thirty feet in size and is equipped with a one horsepower underfire air blower. The burner is not modified in accordance with requirements set forth by the Department. The continuous flow of fuel, which is essential for the efficient operation of the burner is not physically possible since the fuel is generated in a noncontinuous manner. The mill is so small that only one saw or one planer head can be operated at one time. The flow of waste wood to the burner is therefore directly



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dependent on the operation of the equipment. If the men operating the equipment stop for any reason such as to repair or adjust equipment, the flow of waste material to the burner also stops. During these periods of interrupted fuel flow the burner has been observed to be out of compliance with visible emission limits.

When fuel is fed to the burner in a continuous manner, it has been observed to operate in compliance with visible emission limitations. The lack of a continuous fueling prevents the burner from operating in compliance. Thus the addition of a temperature recorder and igniters would not help the burner to operate in compliance, and this instrumentation in addition to installing an overfire air system would be an economic hardship for the mill to purchase, install and operate.

The waste material generated at this mill consists of bark, sawdust, planer shavings, edge slabs and log ends. The volume is estimated at 25 to 30% of the annual 700,000 board feet of raw logs processed. Some wood slabs and ends are sold as fire wood while some sawdust is given to local farmers as soil conditioners. The bark and majority of the sawdust and shavings are disposed of in the burner.

This facility with its unmodified wigwam burner has operated for fourteen years near the town of Lostine and has not precipitated any complaints to the Department.

In his letter of July 22, 1975, Mr. George Starner indicated that hauling the waste material to the landfill north of Enterprise would require him to purchase another truck and require additional man hours for hauling. This would also be an economic hardship for the company. Mr. Starner also stated that non wood waste materials are not disposed of in the burner.

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; or strict compliance would result in substantial curtailment or closing down of the business, plant or operation; or no other alternative facility or method of handling is yet available."

Starner Lumber Company petitions the Environmental Quality Commission for a variance to burn wood waste materials in its unmodified wigwam burner.

Summary and Conclusions

1. Starner Lumber Company operates a small sawmill approximately one and one-fourth mile northeast of Lostine, Oregon, which produces lumber products for the local community. The mill is operated by the owner and two employees.
2. The only existing air contaminant source at this mill is a small wigwam burner with an 18" underfire blower. The burner is not modified in accordance with requirements set forth by the Department.
3. The wigwam waste burner has been observed to operate in compliance with visible emission limits during periods when the wood waste is continuously fed to the burner.
4. Since the burner smokes only when fuel is fed in a discontinuous manner, the addition of a temperature recorder and auxilliary burners would not increase its ability to burn cleanly.
5. The sawmill with its wigwam burner has operated at its present location for approximately fourteen years and has not precipitated any complaint to the Department.
6. The requested variance is not expected to cause any violation of ambient air quality standards.
7. Due to the small size of the mill, the waste wood to the wigwam burner is not continuous. Therefore, the special circumstance renders strict compliance with OAR Ch 340, Sec 25-020, paragraphs (1) and (2) impractical.
8. Wood wastes such as edge slabs and log ends are salvaged as much as possible for sale as fire wood. Sawdust and shavings are given to local farmers for use on the fields.
9. Additional equipment would be needed to haul the material to the Enterprise landfill thirteen miles away.
10. Non wood waste materials have not or will not be disposed of in the wigwam burner.
11. The duration of the variance should be granted for the duration of the air contaminant discharge permit which is proposed for five years.
12. If other means of disposal or a marketable product for the wood wastes becomes available, they will be utilized and operation of the burner will cease.
13. 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 five year variance from Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-015 (1), 25-020 (1) and (2), and 25-025 (1), (2) and (3) be granted to Starner Lumber Company for the period September 1, 1975, through September 1, 1980 under the following conditions:

1. The flow of waste wood material to the burner will be conveyed to the wigwam burner in a continuous manner as much as practicable.
2. The underfire fan will be operated whenever the wigwam burner is being used.
3. Non wood waste materials will not be disposed of in the wigwam waste burner.
4. Wood wastes shall be sold as much as practicable whenever markets exist.
5. The operation of the wigwam burner shall cease if other methods of disposal become available.
6. This variance may be revoked if the Department determines that any of the above conditions are violated, or that the operation of the wigwam burner causes local nuisance conditions.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

SFG:mh
8/19/75
Attachments



State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: Ed Woods (AQ)

Date: June 16, 1975

From: SFG (ERO)

Subject: Starner Lumber Co. EI 32-0003

Starner Lumber Co. is a small two to four man operation. The sawmill produces lumber for the local area mainly for farming uses such as posts, fence material and building material. The only air contaminant source is the unmodified wigwam burner. The burner has one six-horsepower blower for underfire air. The fuel flow to the burner is directly from the sawhead or planer and is not continuous in any way.

The continuous flow of fuel, which is necessary to the efficient operation of the burner, stops when the men go on coffee break, make a head call, lunch break, equipment shut down, or even to stop and talk to a DEQ staffer. I observed the burner operating in a zero opacity manner but as soon as the planer shut down, it began to smoke. With such a small operation the burner will not operate in continuous compliance. Since the fuel flow is not continuous, modifying the burner would not make it operate more efficiently.

Therefore, condition 5 of the draft ACDP cannot be complied with. If we must have temperature recording equipment on all burners then this facility will need a variance. I would be in favor of a variance since the operation is intermittent, is more than a mile from the nearest town, has not precipitated any complaints and has a negligible impact on the air quality of the area.

Please advise this office on the possibility of a variance and how the permit should read (condition 5) if we will allow the burner to operate as it exists.

SFG:cc

Starner Lumber Co.
Star Route, Box 47
Lostine, Oregon 97857
July 22, 1975

Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 1538
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Attention: Mr. Steven F. Gardels

Gentlemen:

This letter is to request a variance to continue to burn wood waste material in the wigwam burner at my sawmill. I have operated this sawmill and wigwam burner at its present location for almost fourteen years. The sawmill is operated by myself and two employees.

As we talked when you were here last month, you stated that I would have to modify the burner so it would not smoke so much. As you saw, the burner did not smoke until I shut down the saw. When the saw or planer is stopped, the waste wood flow to the burner stops and it starts to smolder and smoke some. The sawing operation is on and off whenever we work. Whenever the finished wood cradle is full we have to stop and stack it or when more raw material is needed we have to stop operating and load up more. I estimate that during a day's work we stop operating ten to twenty times. The burner usually smokes some during these breaks in operations. Since our operation is so small we just cannot keep the waste flowing constantly. If we are cutting pine the burner usually smokes more than when we are working with dryer hard woods. The hard woods seem to burn very quickly and with very little smoke. You and I agreed that adding on more blowers, fuel igniters and temperature recording equipment would not improve the burner since my operation is not big enough to keep the waste wood going to the burner. It would also be an economic hardship to buy and operate this equipment.

The closest landfill is over at Enterprise about 13 miles from here. My truck is used for hauling logs and lumber. It would be very expensive for me to have the wood waste hauled to Enterprise or to get another truck to haul it.

Except for some railroad ties that we produce now and then, all of the lumber that I produce is sold locally, mostly to farmers for posts, fence and building material. I feel that I am helping out the local economy with my sawmill by not shipping away all of my product, but selling it to the local people. I would surely have to curtail or shut down if I had to buy expensive equipment for the burner or truck the wood waste to Enterprise.

Dept. of Env. Quality
Attn: Mr. Steven F. Gardels

- 2 -

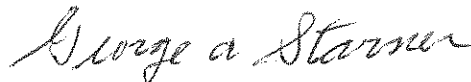
July 22, 1975

As much as possible I sell edge slabs and log ends as fire wood and give away sawdust and shavings to farmers for use on the fields. I don't allow any garbage or tires to be burned in the burner. If in the future a market would become available for the wood waste, I will of course try to get rid of it this way and not use the burner.

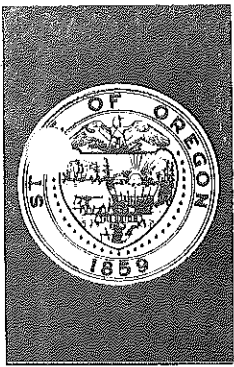
I do have an 18" blower to the burner and use it whenever waste is being burned. The burner works well except for the times when we have to stop the saw. I appreciate anything you can do to get a variance to help me in operation.

Sincerely,

STARNER LUMBER CO.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George A. Starnes".

George A. Starnes



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

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Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. G(3) September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Permaneer Corporation
White City, Jackson County, Oregon

Background

Permaneer Corporation has three particleboard plants located in Oregon, at Brownsville, Dillard and White City. The Brownsville plant was shutdown in 1974 for economic reasons, while the Dillard plant is operating at curtailed capacity. The White City plant, which is the subject of this report, was shutdown in June, 1975, and the current tentative start-up date is March, 1976.

The White City plant produces high and medium density particleboard from wood waste shavings and sawdust. Raw material demand reaches 450 tons per day under maximum operating conditions, producing 20,000 square feet of particleboard per hour on a 3/4 inch basis. Some particleboard is marketed as it comes off the production line, while some is processed into finished panels and solid core doors at the Dillard site. Maximum employment is 120 for the White City plant.

The Permaneer Corporation plants in Oregon manufacture particleboard and particleboard-related items only. Other particleboard plants in Oregon also produce such wood products as lumber and plywood. This varied production gives these plants greater operating and economic flexibility. When the particleboard market is depressed, they may have production options as a source of operating capital. Due to Permaneer's singular emphasis on particleboard, these options are not available to them.

Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 15-0027 was issued to Permaneer Corporation for the White City plant on December 14, 1973; the Permit expiration date is June 1, 1978. The Permit was amended by an addendum of April 19, 1974, which changed the compliance demonstration date for total plant-site emissions from September 30, 1973, to September 30, 1974.

Source Emissions

Air contaminant emission sources at the White City plant include: a raw materials storage area, a hogged-fuel steam boiler, a sanderdust burner, which supplies heat to the particle driers, two rotary particle driers, 12 cyclones, two baghouse filters and press vents. Compliance has been demonstrated on the hogged-fuel steam boiler and the sanderdust-fired furnace. Permaneer installed 2,300 linear feet of 8-foot high fence to control wind-blown emission from their main raw materials storage area and erected a shed over the operating materials storage area.

The emission sources pertinent to this variance request are the cyclones, press vents and rotary driers. The applicable Air Quality Regulations are Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 21-030, Particle Emission Limitations, and Section 25-320(2), Particleboard Manufacturing Operations. Section 25-320(2) states that the total particulate emission rate from all sources within the plant site is limited to 3.0 pounds per hour per 1,000 square feet per hour of particleboard (3/4 inch basis) produced. With a maximum capacity of 20,000 square feet per hour of particleboard, the total allowable plant particulate emissions, excluding the steam boiler and sanderdust burner, is 60.0 lbs/hr for the White City plant. A particulate emissions source test performed in September, 1973, indicated an emission rate of 265.4 lbs/hr.

The White City plant is in a conspicuous location. It is located on the north-central perimeter of the White City industrial complex and it can be identified as an emission source from several areas, including transportation routes, throughout the valley. Unfortunately it may also be blamed for emissions from neighboring industrial sources.

Discussion

The Board Products Air Quality Rules were adopted on March 5, 1971. Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 15-0027 for Permaneer's White City plant was issued with a compliance demonstration date of September 30, 1973. This is the plant compliance date for particulate emission limitations from each source and for the total plant particulate emission limit of 60 lbs/hr. This compliance demonstration date was changed by the April 19, 1974, Addendum to September 30, 1974.

Permit No. 15-0027 was issued with only a compliance demonstration date, i.e., September 30, 1973, and no compliance attainment schedule was included in the Permit.

Market conditions forced the White City plant to cease production on July 24, 1974, and it re-started December 9, 1974, on a limited production basis that fluctuated from a three shift, five day operation to a one shift, four (10 hour) day operation employing 40 workers. Plant operation was again terminated in June, 1975, with a current projected start-up date of about March, 1976. Since the June, 1975, shutdown, there are only eight salaried employees maintained at the plant.

During the period of operation from December, 1974 to June, 1975, the White City plant operated out of compliance with their Permit, as the April 19, 1974, Addendum required demonstration of compliance for the particleboard plant by September 30, 1974. The Department received a letter (attached) from Permaneer dated April 23, 1975, requesting a variance to extend their compliance demonstration date. The variance request was based on Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 468.345(1):

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 conditions exist that are beyond the control of the persons granted such variance."

The "Conditions beyond control" are described by Permaneer as the depressed economic conditions in the wood products market and in particular the economic position of Permaneer Corporation beginning in late 1973 and continuing to the present date. The Permaneer Corporation 1974 Annual Report released in May, 1975, includes the following financial analysis statement by Haskins and Sells, Independent Public Accountants:

"The financial statements listed above have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the corporation will continue in business. In our view, however, there are material uncertainties, as follows:

...The Corporation sustained a significant consolidated net loss during fiscal 1974; based on unaudited information, a significant net loss was also sustained during the first quarter of 1975 which, if continuing, could result in a capital deficiency."

Technology exists and is readily available to control the particulate emissions from the cyclones. Particulate emissions from the rotary driers is somewhat more difficult and costly to resolve. With regard to Permaneer, the problem appears to be two fold. Number one, they must develop a comprehensive pollution abatement program in which they define objectives, develop a strategy and set time frames for accomplishing these objectives. Secondly, they must come to terms with the economic realities for implementing such a program.

Permaneer's economic future is not forecasted to improve immediately, even with increased activity in the home building and consumer markets. The company must rely upon the cooperation of its banking creditors to relieve restrictions on acquisitions, capital expenditures or future borrowings in order to spend the funds required for pollution control during this period of financial difficulty as noted in the 1974 Annual Report. Such expenditures are cash and carry, requiring a cash positive position.

Even though the White City plant is inoperative, management at this location and within the corporation should be able to develop an appropriate air pollution abatement program for the plant. This program should involve strategy, objectives, cost studies and implementation plans. With this information Permaneer Corporation will have taken a positive step towards air pollution abatement, even though the implementation of specific control measures may have to be deferred until the Corporation can arrange financing. It should be emphasized that this compliance attainment investigation can be conducted while the plant is inoperative. This step does not involve the purchase of capital equipment for air pollution control, and thus it should not be a costly venture.

When the White City plant resumes production, it will be operating out of compliance with Oregon Air Quality Regulations, unless a variance is granted or major air pollution abatement programs are instituted. Therefore, the Department requests that the Permaneer Corporation submit a comprehensive compliance attainment program as part of a variance request for resuming operation of the White City plant.

The Medford area, including White City, is considered to be an ambient air quality standards non-attainment area, i.e., ambient particulate air quality standards are not now met. This means that a revised control strategy for the area will have to be developed by the Department. This is an additional reason why the Permaneer Corporation should submit a comprehensive compliance attainment schedule for their White City plant.

Summary and Conclusions

1. The Permaneer Corporation operates a particleboard plant at White City, Oregon.
2. The plant normally employs 120 hourly workers, but due to a depressed particleboard market, the plant has been shutdown since June, 1975.
3. The projected start-up date for the plant is about March, 1976.
4. Based upon a maximum production rate of 20,000 square feet per hour of particleboard (3/4"), the plant is allowed a total plant particulate emissions rate of 60.0; a September, 1973 source test report indicated that the actual rate is 265.4 lbs/hr.
5. Technology is available which can control the particulate emissions to within the 60.0 lbs/hr limit.
6. Unless major air pollution abatement measures are undertaken, the White City plant will be operating for an unknown but considered to be a significant period of time out of compliance with Oregon's Air Quality Regulations, when it resumes operation.

7. The Permaneer Corporation needs to develop a comprehensive program for controlling particulate emissions from their cyclones and rotary particle driers.
8. A current variance request submitted by the Permaneer Corporation lacks a comprehensive compliance attainment program, i.e., objective, control strategy, and schedule to implement controls.
9. In order to grant a variance for operating the White City plant until compliance can be achieved, a specific and comprehensive compliance attainment program and schedule should be required.

Director's Recommendation

The Director recommends that: (1) the Environmental Quality Commission deny the current variance request by the Permaneer Corporation which requests an extension of all compliance dates in Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 15-0027 for the White City plant.

(2) The Commission reconsider a variance request when such variance request is submitted with a control strategy, including the five (5) increments of progress for each source, i.e.,

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS FOR COMPLIANCE ATTAINMENT PROGRAM

1. By no later than _____ * the permittee will submit a final control strategy, including detailed plans and specifications, to the Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval.
2. By no later than _____ * the permittee will issue purchase orders for the major components of emission control equipment and/or for process modification work.
3. By no later than _____ * the permittee will initiate the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification work.
4. By no later than _____ * the permittee will complete the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification work.
5. By no later than _____ * the permittee will demonstrate that the _____ ** is capable of operating in compliance with the applicable Air Quality Rules and Standards.

* Date to be supplied by company.

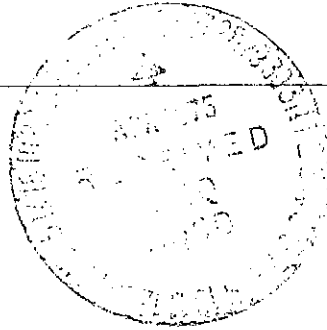
** Indicate air pollution sources.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

PERMANEER

BASIC MATERIALS DIVISION
1790 Avenue G
White City, Oregon 97501
(503) 826-3334



April 23, 1975

Mr. Fredric A. Skirvin
Department of Environment Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

File

Subject: Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 15-0027
White City, Oregon

Dear Mr. Skirvin:

Under addendum No. 1 to our air contaminant discharge permit, we were required to demonstrate continuous compliance with conditions 1 and 2 of the permit by September 30, 1974. This letter is a report on our compliance status.

The recent sharp downturn in wood products has had a disastrous impact on our ability to generate capital funds and needed cash flow. As you know, the White City, Oregon plant was shut down on July 24, 1974 and began operation on a limited production basis on December 9, 1974.

Due to our present operating mode, three (3) shifts, five (5) days per week and no relief in the near future, we hereby apply for an application of extension to all compliance dates that exist in the compliance schedule File No. 15-0027 until August 1, 1975. We request this variance under O.R.S. 468-345, paragraph (A).

As with other wood products industries, Permaneer Corporation's, White City Division, market place has continued to decline. We are hopeful the August 1, 1975 date for compliance proves factual but only time can validate our assumptions.

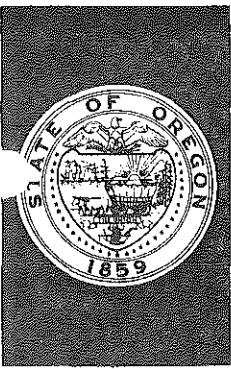
Sincerely,

PERMANEER CORPORATION

Lowell C. Fronek
Plant Manager
White City, Oregon

LCF:pb

CC: Gary L. Grimes
Roger Damewood
Larry Anderson



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

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Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. G (4), September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Permaneer Corporation
Dillard, Douglas County, Oregon

Background

The Permaneer Corporation has three particleboard plants located in Oregon, at Brownsville, Dillard and White City. The Brownsville plant was shut down in 1974 for economic reasons and the White City plant is shut down temporarily until about March, 1976. The Dillard plant, which is the subject of this report, is currently operating on a curtailed basis.

The Dillard plant produces particleboard from wood waste shavings and sawdust which the Company purchases from outside the plant. Some of the particleboard is marketed without further processing and some is processed into finished panels and solid-core doors at the Dillard site. Maximum production capacity is 9,600 square feet of particleboard per hour (3/4 inch basis). Maximum employment for the plant is over 300 hourly employees. Although no significant cutbacks in staff were known to have been made, production has been curtailed by shift reductions.

The Permaneer Corporation plants in Oregon manufacture particleboard and particleboard related items only. Other particleboard plants in Oregon also produce such wood products as lumber and plywood. This gives these plants greater operating and economic flexibility. When the particleboard market is depressed, they may have these other production options as a source of operating capital and for employee positions. Due to Permaneer's singular emphasis on particleboard, these options are not available to them.



Contains
Recycled
Materials

Emission Sources

Air contaminant emission sources at the Dillard plant include: a hogged fuel steam boiler, rotary particle drier, several cyclones and baghouse filters. Compliance has been demonstrated on the hogged fuel steam boiler.

The emission sources pertinent to this variance request are the cyclones, and the rotary drier. The applicable Air Quality Regulations are Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 21-030, Particle Emission Limitations, and Section 25-320 (2), Particleboard Manufacturing Operations. Section 25-320 (2) states that the total particulate emissions rate from all sources within the plant site is limited to 3.0 pounds per hour per 1,000 square feet per hour of particleboard (3/4 inch basis) produced. With a maximum capacity of 9,600 square feet per hour of particleboard, the total allowable plant particulate emissions, excluding the steam boiler, is 29.0 pounds per hour for the Dillard plant. A particulate emissions source test performed in March, 1974 indicated an emission rate of 123.9 pounds per hour.

Discussion

The Board Products Air Quality Rules were adopted on March 5, 1971. Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013 for Permaneer's Dillard plant was issued with a compliance demonstration date of March 31, 1974; no compliance attainment schedule with increments of progress was included in the original permit. The compliance demonstration date referred to particulate emission limitations from each source and for the total plant particulate emission limit of 29 pounds per hour. The compliance demonstration date was later extended to December 31, 1975 by a variance request granted by the EQC on January 24, 1975.

The January 24, 1975 variance also required that by July 1, 1975, Permaneer Corporation submit to the Department of Environmental Quality a compliance schedule for controlling emissions from the rotary particle drier; this compliance schedule was to include the five increments of progress for a compliance attainment program.

The Department received a letter (attached) dated June 5, 1975 from Mr. Larry Anderson of the Permaneer Corporation. The letter, which is the basis for this variance request, indicated that due to prolonged and serious corporate economic difficulties, and to a continued depressed wood products market, the Dillard plant would have difficulty in developing and implementing its compliance attainment schedule. The variance request is based on Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 468.345 (1):

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 ... conditions exist that are beyond the control of the persons granted such variance."

The "Conditions ... beyond control" are described by Permaneer as the depressed economic conditions in the wood products market and in particular the economic position of Permaneer Corporation beginning in late 1973 and continuing to the present date. The Permaneer Corporation 1974 Annual Report released in May 1975, includes the following financial analysis statement by Haskins and Sells, Independent Public Accountants:

"The financial statements listed above have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the corporation will continue in business. In our view, however, there are material uncertainties, as follows:

...The Corporation sustained a significant consolidated net loss during fiscal 1974; based on unaudited information, a significant net loss was also sustained during the first quarter of 1975 which, if continuing, could result in a capital deficiency."

Technology exists and is readily available to control the particulate emissions from the cyclones. Particulate emissions from the rotary drier is somewhat more difficult and costly to resolve. With regard to Permaneer, the problem appears to be two-fold. Number one, they must develop a comprehensive pollution abatement program in which they define objectives, develop a strategy and set time frames for accomplishing these objectives. Secondly, they must come to terms with the economic realities for implementing such a program.

Permaneer's economic future is not forecasted to improve immediately even with increased activity in the home building and consumer markets. The company must rely upon the cooperation of its banking creditors to relieve restrictions on acquisitions, capital expenditures or future borrowings in order to spend the funds required for pollution control during this period of financial difficulty as noted in the 1974 Annual Report. Such expenditures are cash and carry, requiring a cash positive position.

Even though the Dillard plant may not have a cash-positive flow, management at this location and within the corporation should be able to develop an appropriate air pollution abatement program for the plant. This program should involve strategy, objectives, cost studies and implementation plans. With this information Permaneer Corporation will have taken a positive step towards air pollution abatement, even though the implementation of specific control measures may have to be deferred until the Corporation can arrange financing.

The Dillard Plant has a variance to operate until December 31, 1975. It could use this time to develop a comprehensive compliance attainment program which is acceptable to the Department of Environmental Quality. They could then request an additional variance to allow them to operate while they implement the air contaminant control program.

Summary and Conclusions

1. The Permaneer Corporation operates three particleboard plants in Oregon. The one at Brownsville is shut down indefinitely, the White City plant is temporarily shut down until about March, 1976, and the Dillard plant is operating on a curtailed production schedule.
2. The plant normally employs over 300 hourly workers, but due to the depressed particleboard market, the production has been curtailed by shift reductions.
3. Based upon a maximum production rate of 9,600 square feet per hour of particleboard (3/4 inch), the plant is allowed a total plant particulate emissions rate of 29 pounds per hour; a March 27, 1974 source test report indicated that the actual rate is 123.9 pounds per hour.
4. Technology is available which can control the particulate emissions from the cyclones and particle drier to within the 29 pounds per hour limit.
5. The Permaneer Corporation needs to develop a comprehensive program to control particulate emissions from their cyclones and rotary particle drier.
6. Serious corporate economic problems, as well as a depressed wood products market, have hindered implementing an effective air pollution control program.

7. Permaneer Corporation was granted a variance at the January 24, 1975 EQC meeting. This variance in part called for submitting a compliance attainment schedule to the Department of Environmental Quality by July 1, 1975.
8. Permaneer was unable to meet that condition and requested by a letter dated June 5, 1975, an extension of their final compliance date of December 31, 1975, which was granted by the January, 1975 variance request.
9. By the January 1975 variance, Permaneer can operate the Dillard plant until December 31, 1975, without a demonstration of compliance.
10. After December 31, 1975, it is anticipated that the Dillard plant will be operating out of compliance unless an additional variance is granted or the plant is shut down.

Director's Recommendation

The Director recommends that:

1. The Environmental Quality Commission deny the current variance request by the Permaneer Corporation which requests an extension of all compliance dates in Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013.
2. The Commission reconsider a variance request when such variance request is submitted with a control strategy, including the five (5) increments of progress for each air contaminant source, i.e.:

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS FOR COMPLIANCE ATTAINMENT PROGRAM

- A. By no later than _____ * the permittee will submit a final control strategy, including detailed plans and specifications, to the Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval.
- B. By no later than _____ * the permittee will issue purchase orders for the major components of emission control equipment and/or for process modification work.
- C. By no later than _____ * the permittee will initiate the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification.

- D. By no later than _____* the permittee will complete the installation of emission control equipment and/or on-site construction or process modification work.
- E. By no later than _____* the permittee will demonstrate that the _____** is capable of operating in compliance with applicable Air Quality Rules and Standards.

* Date to be supplied by Company.

** Indicate air pollution sources.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

AFB:cs
9/16/75
Attachments

PERMANEER

BASIC MATERIALS DIVISION
P.O. Box 178
Dillard, Oregon 97432
(503) 679-8781

June 5, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
R E C E I V E D
JUN 9 1975

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

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Attention: Mr. Kessler R. Cannon, Director

Dear Mr. Cannon:

This letter is in reference to File No. 10-0013, Permaneer's letter of November 11, 1974, requesting variance to compliance dates and to the commission's meeting of January 24, 1975, granting the request.

Permaneer's "plight", referred to in the Nov. 11, 1974, letter, continues to mount. Increasing production curtailment has developed. Permanent and semi-permanent plant closures, did again occur. Temporary and possibly permanent personnel reductions have again had to be made. Additional cash and credit restrictions by banking creditors did develop, as year end independent accounting audits disclosed a consolidated financial position that points to long term recovery resulting from large 1974 net income losses. Any remaining credit and cash flows in force are under the direction of very restrictive loan covenants covering all corporate assets.

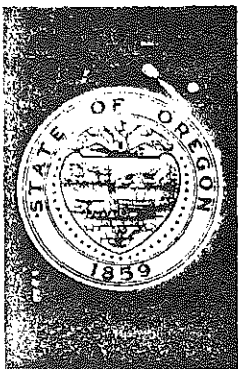
The intent of this letter is to request an additional variance to all dates and compliance schedules that exist in File No. 10-0013. Further that all dates and compliance schedules be extended to a time frame that will permit Permaneer to financially proceed, on a cash positive basis, that will not place in jeopardy the remaining delicate financial covenants that do exist with our loan creditors.

Knowing that a "time frame" expression will not meet the requirements of law and that economic indicators from the private and public sectors are constantly optimistic beyond fact, we can only suggest an anticipated compliance date; based on past market history and only a calculated guess as to Permaneer's position in the market place, we ask that the compliance date be extended into the fall months of 1977.

Very truly yours,
PERMANEER CORPORATION

Larry Anderson
LARRY ANDERSON
Chief Engineer

LA:ss
cc: File
Roger Damewood



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

Robert W. Straub
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

B. A. McPHILLIPS
Chairman, McMinnville

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Corvallis

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Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

KESSLER R. CANNON
Director

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item No. G, January 24, 1975, EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Compliance Schedule for Particleboard Plant
Permaneer Corporation, Dillard, Douglas County, Oregon
Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013

Background

The Permaneer Corporation operates particleboard plants in Oregon at Brownsville, Dillard and White City. The Dillard facility is of concern here.

The production of particleboard utilizes wood waste in the form of chips which is purchased from outside the Dillard plant. Some of the particleboard is sold and some is processed into finished panels and solid core doors at the Dillard site.

Discussion

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-320-3 states that all particleboard plants shall be in compliance with Sections 25-320-1, Truck Dump and Storage Areas, and 25-320-2, Emission Limitations, by December 31, 1973. The Dillard plant has been operating under Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013, which was issued by the Department of Environmental Quality following a public hearing held on February 15, 1974.

Pursuant to the statutes relating to the granting of variances, ORS 468.345(1), Permaneer has requested a variance until December 31, 1975, from Condition No. 7 of Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013, which requires Permaneer to demonstrate that the particleboard plant is in compliance with OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-320-2, particulate emissions limitation, by March 31, 1974. The company has specifically requested an extension of the compliance demonstration date for the cyclones, which have not previously been source tested, and for the rotary particle dryer. The bases for this request are:

1. Severe and protracted unfavorable economic conditions in the wood products industries have resulted in Permaneer curtailing production schedules at all Oregon facilities, thereby reducing the ability of Permaneer to generate capital funds;
2. Without adequate capital funding, Permaneer has been unable to proceed with air pollution abatement programs; and
3. Even after the economic picture improves, anticipated equipment delivery delays will defer the effective dates for compliance with Air Quality Rules.

It is concluded that Permaneer has demonstrated good faith in attempting to meet the conditions of the permit. This company has conducted source tests on cyclones and on the steam generating boiler, and has submitted the test results and reports to the Department. The initial source test data resulted in process and equipment changes, and in requiring further source testing of two cyclones. Also, the testing indicated the rotary particle dryer requires modification or air pollution control equipment. Permaneer was engaged in studying equipment and process alternatives to rectify these problems.

The request for a variance along with the appropriate reasons for the request are contained in the attached letters which were submitted to the Department by Permaneer under date of November 11, 1974 and October 10, 1974, and in a staff memo dated January 9, 1975.

Conclusions:

It is concluded that the Commission has authority to grant a variance under ORS 468.345 and that there are sufficient and reasonable grounds to grant Permaneer Corporation a variance from OAR, Chapter 340, Section 25-320-2 and 25-320-3.

Director's Recommendation:

The Director recommends that the Permaneer Corporation be granted a variance from the requirements of OAR, Chapter 340, Sections 25-320-2 and 25-320-3, subject to the following conditions:

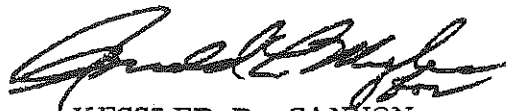
1. By no later than December 31, 1975, Permaneer Corporation shall demonstrate that the particleboard plant is capable of operating in continuous compliance with Conditions No. 1 and 2 of the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0013 by submitting for review all test data and results to the Department of Environmental Quality.

2. By no later than July 1, 1975, Permaneer Corporation shall submit to the Department of Environmental Quality a compliance schedule, which includes the five (5) increments of progress, for controlling the emissions from the rotary particle dryer.

The five increments of progress consist of the following:

- a. Date by which plans and specifications for all necessary construction and/or modification work will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval;
- b. Date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of major components to accomplish emission control or process modification;
- c. Date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or of process modification;
- d. Date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modifications will be completed;
- e. Date by which final compliance will be achieved.

By no later than seven (7) days after accomplishing each above item, b through e, notify the Department of Environmental Quality in writing that the respective item is accomplished.



KESSLER R. CANNON
Director



State of Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: AQCD File No. 10-0013

Date: January 9, 1975

From: Al Burkart

Subject: Variance Request from Permaneer File No. 10-0013

I called Mr. Larry Anderson of Permaneer, Dillard, to discuss his variance request, which was made in his letter dated November 11, 1974. He thought it infeasible to have the rotary particle dryer in compliance by July 1, 1975 because of poor economic conditions in the wood products industry and also because of extended equipment delivery schedules.

We agreed that an extension of the compliance demonstration date to December 31, 1975, was suitable with a July 1, 1975, limitation date for submitting a compliance demonstration schedule for the rotary particle dryer.

Mr. Anderson is sending a letter to this effect to the Department.

AFB:df

A handwritten signature, likely of Al Burkart, consisting of stylized initials "AB" with a long vertical stroke extending downwards.

PERMANEER

BASIC MATERIALS DIVISION
P.O. Box 178
Billard, Oregon 97432
(503) 679-8781

November 11, 1974

Mr. Fredric A. Skirvin
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison Street
Portland, OR 97205

Dear Mr. Skirvin:

This is to thank you for your reply and recommendations per your letter of October 21, 1974, which was in answer to our letter of October 10, 1974, by Mr. Myers.

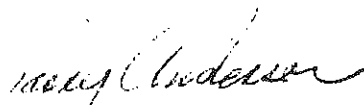
Permaneer Corporation does, at this time, apply for an application of extension to all compliance dates that exist in the compliance schedule File No. 10-0013 till July 1, 1975.

We request this variance under O.R.S. 468-345, Paragraph (A).

As best we know, Paragraph (A) O.R.S. 468-345 was covered by Mr. Myers' letter of October 10, 1974. A copy of this letter is enclosed with Paragraphs 1 - 9 noted in the left hand margin and we make reference to Paragraph 2, as well as other paragraphs within the letter, to support our application of extension.

Sadly, the wood products industry market place continues to worsen. We are hopeful the July 1, 1975, date for compliance proves factual, but only time can validate our assumptions.

Sincerely yours,



Larry Anderson
Chief Engineer
Western Division

LA:des
Enclosure

PERMANEER CORPORAT.

P. O. BOX 178
DILLARD, OREGON 97432
'503) 679-8781

October 10, 1974

Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison Boulevard
Portland, OR 97205

ATTENTION MR. AL BURKART, ENGINEERING SERVICES SECTION

Dear Sir:

SUBJECT: FILE NUMBER 10-0013, PERMANEER CORPORATION, DILLARD, OREGON

- (1) Your letter of August 16, 1974, requested several actions and reports by September 30, 1974. This letter is a report on our status for the items you requested.

- (2) The recent sharp downturn in wood products has had a disastrous impact on our ability to generate capital funds. This impact has been severe enough to require a complete reordering of our plans for all projects, air pollution included. We regret the necessity of this action, but until market conditions change we have no alternative. As an example of the severity of the situation, we have been forced to shut down our Brownsville, Oregon, plant completely with no anticipated starting date. Permaneer's White City operation was shut down on July 24, 1974, with no foreseeable startup until market conditions improve. In addition, operations at our southern plants have been similarly curtailed. Permaneer's Black Mountain, North Carolina, plant, (like Brownsville, Oregon) is closed completely. Our Hope, Arkansas, plant has cut back production from 7 days to 5 days a week.

- (3) The Dillard, Oregon, complex has run only spasmodically in the past few months and continuous 7 day operations are not projected. The particle-board complex is scheduled to shut down at 6 p.m., October 9, 1974. Restart is tentatively scheduled for October 21, 1974, providing that market conditions improve by that time.

- (4) The process modifications proposed in our letter of April 1, 1974, have been sharply curtailed. Modifications to Systems 7 and 8 were substantially complete when market conditions changed and those systems are now finished. Modification of System 23 was accomplished by ducting the effluent air to the alternate trim saw cyclone, (Number 11) rather than installing an additional cyclone. The high pressure relay for System 4 and the baghouse for Systems 13 through 16 were ordered and delivered. Unfortunately, we were not able to pay for them when they were delivered and subsequently the baghouses were returned to our supplier. We will not be in a position to reorder until market conditions improve substantially.

Sales Offices: St. Louis, Missouri / New York, New York / Minneapolis, Minnesota

Plants: St. Louis, Missouri / Wright City, Missouri / Union, Missouri / San Diego, California / Oroville, California / Dillard, Oregon
White City, Oregon / Brownsville, Oregon

() The Department requested a compliance schedule for the rotary dryer, source Number 3. Permaneer Corporation has examined several possible means of modifying rotary dryers to comply with D.E.Q. rules. The following is a brief outline of our findings.

1. The Baker Filter Company conducted extensive tests on a rotary dryer at our Brownsville plant over the period from November, 1973, to August, 1974. They have also tested their filter at several other plants, including Duraflake in Albany. These tests have been witnessed by personnel from D.E.Q. and M.W.V.A.P.A. In addition, filter efficiency has been evaluated by Kramer, Chin, and Mayo, Consulting Engineers of Seattle, Washington. The latest modification of the Baker filter appears capable of meeting D.E.Q. requirements for rotary dryers.

Based on the pilot plant testing done to date, a Baker filter installation for the Dillard rotary dryer would have an installed cost of approximately \$180,000.00 with an operating cost of \$25,000.00 to \$35,000.00 per year. These costs do not consider the associated water treatment equipment which would be necessary to satisfy D.E.Q. requirements. The system would require approximately 250 horsepower of electrical power and 500 to 1,000 gallons of water per hour. These projected utility demands deserve serious considerations in view of the existing energy shortage.

Delivery of a Baker filter would require 6 to 8 months after order. Installation in 60 days would place the equipment in operation 8 to 10 months after order. If we were in a position to order a Baker filter now, it could not be operational before May 30, 1975.

2. Considerable work has been done on closed loop incineration of effluents from rotary dryers. The Coen Company, in cooperation with Reid-Strutt, has submitted bids on an incinerating dryer heat source which would use sander dust as a principle fuel. They claim that their system will meet D.E.Q. requirements for rotary dryer emissions. It may not satisfy process weight limitations.

The total installed price for an incinerating system would be about \$270,000.00. Additional operating costs would approximately equal the cost savings attributable to a 90% shift from fossil fuels to sander dust.

Delivery and installation of a Coen/Reid-Strutt system would take approximately 9 months from placement of an order. This system could not be operational before May 30, 1975.

3. Mill Conversion Contractors, Inc. of Hillsboro, Oregon, also market incinerating heat sources. They have not installed a heat source on a rotary particle dryer per se, although rotary dryers are included in circuit on two of their installations. They claim that their equipment would meet D.E.Q. regulations for a rotary dryer, but we are not aware of any comparable to the Coen/Reid-Strutt system. We understand that they are currently in litigation with one customer over their performance guarantee on a system. In the absence of solid evidence of their ability to provide an installation which will comply with D.E.Q. regulations, we do not consider them a feasible alternate.

4. Several types of low energy scrubbers have been tried on rotary dryer emissions. We tested a Koch multi-venturi scrubber at the Brownsville plant. Our results were about average: Low energy scrubbers will remove significant percentages of the particulate loading from dryer effluents, without much effect on opacity. A low energy scrubber installation at the Dillard plant would cost approximately \$90,000.00 and carry an operating cost of \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 per year. With delivery and installation taking about 9 months, it could not be operating before May 30, 1975, and would not meet D.E.Q. regulations on opacity in any case.

(6) In summary, Permaneer Corporation is not aware of any feasible method for controlling rotary dryer emissions which could be installed and operating at the Dillard plant before May 30, 1975. In addition, Permaneer Corporation is not now in a position to place orders for equipment which could comply. This condition will last until market conditions for wood products show substantial improvement.

(7) Under these circumstances, Permaneer Corporation cannot submit an acceptable compliance schedule for rotary dryer emissions. Any dates which we would submit at this time would have to be dependant on an improvement in market conditions. We would appreciate any assistance the Department can offer in this problem.

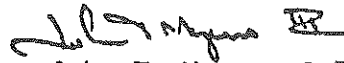
(8) The sander dust fired boiler is not now being fired at steaming rates in excess of 10,000 pounds per hour, due to substantial cutbacks in production at the Dillard facility.

Department of Environmental Quality
October 10, 1974
Page Four

- (9) In the event that the demand changes to require steaming at rates above 10,000 pounds per hour, Permaneer Corporation will notify the Department. At that time a source test date will be set and results will be submitted to the Department, within 60 days, along with a request for modification of the air contaminant discharge permit.

Very sincerely yours,

PERMANEER CORPORATION



John T. Myers, C.E.
Project Engineer

JTM:glS

cc Roger Damewood
Bill Forrest
Lew Kirkwood
Hank Longton
Orv Lervold

Department of Environmental Quality
1000 S. E. Stephens Street
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Attention Mr. Rich Reiter


AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205
Telephone: (503) 229-5696
Issued in accordance with the provisions of
ORS 449.727

ISSUED TO:
PERMANEER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 178
Dillard, OR 97432

PLANT SITE:
PERMANEER CORPORATION
Dillard Gardens Road
Dillard, OR 97432

ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY


Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain
Director

2-28-74
Date

REFERENCE INFORMATION

Application No. 0096

Date Received May 10, 1973

Other Air Contaminant Sources at this Site:

	Source	SIC	Permit No.
(1)			
(2)			

SOURCE(S) PERMITTED TO DISCHARGE AIR CONTAMINANTS:

Name of Air Contaminant Source

Standard Industry Code as Listed

PARTICLEBOARD MANUFACTURING

2492

Permitted Activities

Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, PERMANEER CORPORATION is herewith permitted to discharge treated exhaust gases containing air contaminants including emissions from those processes and activities directly related or associated thereto in conformation with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit from its particleboard plant, modified wignam waste burner, and steam generating facility located at Dillard, Oregon.

The specific listing of requirements, limitations and conditions contained herein does not relieve the permittee from complying with all other rules and standards of the Department.

PERMANEER CORPORATION (Dillard)Performance Standards and Emission Limits

The permittee shall at all times maintain and operate all air contaminant generating processed and all contaminant control equipment at full efficiency and effectiveness, such that the emissions of air contaminants are kept at the lowest practicable levels.

1. Particulate emissions from all sources on a plant site basis (including (19) cyclones, (1) baghouse filter and (1) particle dryer), other than the steam generating boiler and the wigwam waste burner, shall not exceed twenty-nine (29) pounds per hour based on a maximum hourly production rate of 9,600 square feet per hour on a 3/4 inch basis.

2. Particulate emissions from any single air contaminant source other than the wigwam waste burner and steam generating boiler shall not exceed the following:

- a. 0.2 grains per standard cubic foot for sources existing prior to June 1, 1970,
- b. 0.1 grains per standard cubic foot for sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, or,
- c. An opacity equal to or greater than twenty percent (20%) for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour.

3. Wigwam waste burner visible emissions shall not exceed an opacity equal to or greater than twenty percent (20%) for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour.

4. The permittee shall operate and control the steam generating boiler(s) in accordance with the following listing of boiler operating parameters and emission limitations:

Boiler Identification	Operating Parameters		Maximum Allowable Emission Limitations	
	Fuel to be used (1)	Max. Steaming Capacity (2)	Opacity (3)	Particulates (4)
1	S.D.	10,000	40%	0.2

(1) H. F. means wood residues commonly referred to as hog fuel; R.O. means residual oil; D.O. means distillate oil; S.D. means sanderdust; N.G. means natural gas; and LPG means liquefied petroleum gas.

(2) Steam production in pounds per hour.

(3) Maximum opacity that shall not be equalled or exceeded for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour, excluding uncombined water vapor.

(4) Emission limitation for particulates which shall not be exceeded and is stated in grains per standard cubic foot, corrected to 12% carbon dioxide (CO₂) or at 50% excess air.

Issued by the
Department of Environmental Quality for

PERMANEER CORPORATION (Dillard)

5. The permittee shall not operate the boiler(s) with other fuels or at greater steam generating rates than those specified in Condition 4 without prior written approval from the Department.

6. All truck dump and storage areas holding raw materials for utilization in the particleboard manufacturing process are to be enclosed to prevent windblown particle emissions from these areas from being deposited upon property not under the ownership of the permittee.

Compliance Demonstration Schedule

7. The permittee shall demonstrate by no later than March 31, 1974, that the particleboard plant is capable of operating in continuous compliance with Conditions 1 and 2 by submitting all test data and results to the Department of Environmental Quality for review. All tests shall be conducted in accordance with testing procedures on file at the Department of Environmental Quality or in conformance with recognized applicable standard methods approved in advance by the Department.

Monitoring and Reporting

8. The permittee shall submit temperature charts recording the operation of the wigwam waste burner for the preceding month to the Department of Environmental Quality by no later than the fifth (5th) day of each month.

9. The permittee shall submit an annual statement giving the total plant production for the preceding year. This statement shall be submitted with the Annual Compliance Determination Fee.

Issued by the
Department of Environmental Quality for
PERMANEER CORPORATION (Dillard)

General Conditions

- G1. A copy of this permit or at least a copy of the title page and an accurate and complete extraction of the operating and monitoring requirements and discharge limitations shall be posted at the facility and the contents thereof made known to operating personnel.
- G2. This issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
- G3. The permittee is prohibited from conducting any open burning at the plant site or facility.
- G4. The permittee is prohibited from causing or allowing discharges of air contaminants from source(s) not covered by this permit so as to cause the plant site emissions to exceed the standards fixed by this permit or rules of the Department of Environmental Quality.
- G5. The permittee shall at all times conduct dust suppression measures to meet the requirements set forth in "Fugitive Emissions" and "Nuisance Conditions" in OAR, Chapter 340, Section 21-050.
- G6. (NOTICE CONDITION) The permittee shall dispose of all solid wastes or residues in manners and at locations approved by the Department of Environmental Quality.
- G7. The permittee shall allow Department of Environmental Quality representatives access to the plant site and record storage areas at all reasonable times for the purposes of making inspections, surveys, collecting samples, obtaining data, reviewing and copying air contaminant emission discharge records and otherwise conducting all necessary functions related to this permit.
- G8. The permittee, without prior notice to and written approval from the Department of Environmental Quality, is prohibited from altering, modifying or expanding the subject production facilities so as to affect emissions to the atmosphere.
- G9. The permittee shall be required to make application for a new permit if a substantial modification, alteration, addition or enlargement is proposed which would have a significant impact on air contaminant emission increases or reductions at the plant site.

AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT PROVISIONS

Issued by the
Department of Environmental Quality for
PERMANEER CORPORATION (Dillard)

Expiration Date 6/1/73

Page 5 of 5

Appl. No.: 0096

File No.: 10-0013

G10. This permit is subject to revocation for cause, as provided by law, including:

- a. Misrepresentation of any material fact or lack of full disclosure in the application including any exhibits thereto, or in any other additional information requested or supplied in conjunction therewith;
- b. Violation of any of the requirements, limitations or conditions contained herein; or
- c. Any material change in quantity or character of air contaminants emitted to the atmosphere.

G11. The permittee shall notify the Department by telephone or in person within one (1) hour of any scheduled maintenance, malfunction of pollution control equipment, upset or any other conditions that cause or may tend to cause a significant increase in emissions or violation of any conditions of this permit. Such notice shall include:

- a. The nature and quantity of increased emissions that have occurred or are likely to occur,
- b. The expected length of time that any pollution control equipment will be out of service or reduced in effectiveness,
- c. The corrective action that is proposed to be taken, and
- d. The precautions that are proposed to be taken to prevent a future recurrence of a similar condition.

G12. Application for a modified or renewal of this permit must be submitted not less than 60 days prior to permit expiration date. A filing fee and Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee must be submitted with the application.

G13. The permittee shall submit the Annual Compliance Determination Fee to the Department of Environmental Quality according to the following schedule:

Amount Due

Date Due

\$150.00

June 1, 1974

\$150.00

June 1, 1975

\$150.00

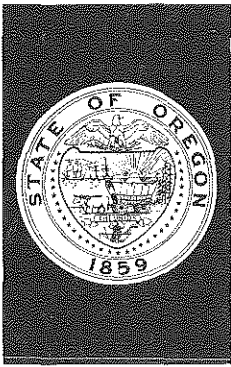
June 1, 1976

\$150.00

June 1, 1977

(See G12.)

April 1, 1978



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item G-5, September 26, 1975 EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Fremont Sawmill, A Division
of Ostrander Construction Company, Lakeview,
Lake County, Oregon

Background

Ostrander Construction Company operates a sawmill at Lakeview, Oregon, in Southern Lake County.

Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 19-0003 was issued to the company for the Lakeview operation on June 28, 1974, with an expiration date of July 1, 1979. Condition 7 of this permit for the sawmill at Lakeview required phase out of the wigwam waste burner by September 1, 1974 or approved modification and demonstration of compliance by November 15, 1974. The permittee elected to abandon the burner in lieu of modification. In a letter to the Department dated April 24, 1975, Mr. L. F. Shelton, Manager of Fremont Sawmill, requested a variance to use their unmodified wigwam waste burner at Lakeview for a period of 90 days beginning May 5, 1975 and ending August 5, 1975, because of an expected massive chip dislocation at the Lakeview mill due to a temporary suspension of chip purchases by Weyerhaeuser Company.

The chip dislocation problem was subsequently resolved by Fremont Sawmill by selling their chips to another chip broker, thereby eliminating the need to dispose of excess chips by burning. However, on May 29, 1975, department personnel conducted a field inspection at the Lakeview mill and found the boilers were being rebricked, and excess hog fuel was being burned in the unmodified wigwam waste burner. The Department had not been notified of the latter problem.



Contains
Recycled
Materials

Subsequent to the May 29, 1975 inspection, Mr. Shelton in a letter to the Department dated May 30, 1975 again requested a variance for intermittent short-term emergency use of the unmodified wigwam burner. This request is for an indefinite period into the future and for plant emergencies that may arise including chip dislocations, excess hog fuel conditions and similar occurrences. The Company's May 30, 1975 letter gives the company's reasons why it is unable to develop acceptable alternative disposal methods.

Staff Analysis

The staff feels that the Lakeview area has a definite air quality problem related to wigwam waste burner operation which could be and should be resolved.

Lakeview Lumber Company has modified one of its two wigwam waste burners and abandoned use of the other. Consequently Lakeview Lumber Company is currently able to dispose of all of its wood waste in its modified burner.

Louisiana Pacific operates two mills in Lakeview (previously known as Golden State Lbr. Co. and Eastern Oregon Pine). Louisiana Pacific has modified one of three wigwam waste burners at these two integrated mills and is reportedly having difficulty disposing of all of its wood waste in the one modified burner. The Central Oregon Region, DEQ, staff feels that Louisiana Pacific should and could do a better job of wood waste disposal.

Fremont Sawmill has now applied for emergency use of its wigwam waste burner without modification; however, the duration is open-ended and the extent of use and ultimate solution are not defined.

The DEQ staff feels there are sufficient practicable alternatives for wood waste disposal which Fremont Sawmill could use singly or in combination to develop an acceptable program of wood waste disposal in compliance with Department rules. These include:

- 1) Maximize use and/or sale of hog fuel and other wood wastes (may require stock piling)
- 2) Modify wigwam waste burner.
- 3) Haul woodwaste to other approved modified burners in Lakeview.
- 4) Landfill wood wastes.

Conclusions

1. The Lakeview area suffers from poor air quality from time to time due to smoke from unmodified wigwam waste burners.

2. The April 24, 1975 variance request to use the unmodified wigwam burner to dispose of accumulating wood wastes due to a temporary depressed chip market was justified.
3. The May 30, 1975 variance request submitted after resolution of the chip surplus problem is considered not substantially different from normal woodwaste disposal and management problems experienced by other Oregon mills.
4. There appears to be viable alternative wood waste disposal methods available to the Fremont sawmill which would allow them to operate in conformance with Department rules and result in improved air quality in Lakeview.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Fremont Sawmill request for variance to operate its wigwam waste burner without modification under proposed "emergency" conditions be denied for the reasons that:

- 1) Burning of wood wastes in unmodified burners results in poor air quality in the Lakeview area, and
- 2) There are viable practicable alternatives for developing a wood waste control program whereby compliance with Department rules can be maintained.

It is further recommended that the company be directed to proceed to develop an approvable wood waste control program and that open burning or burning of wood wastes in an unmodified wigwam burner not be conducted unless approved by the Department as part of an overall woodwaste control plan and schedule that has been properly submitted by Fremont Sawmill and approved in writing by the Department.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

9/17/75

Attachments:

- #1 May 30, 1975 Letter from Fremont Sawmill
- #2 April 24, 1975 Letter from Fremont Sawmill
- #3 April 22, 1975 Letter from Weyerhaeuser to Fremont Sawmill

ALTON L. COLLINS
President

"CHOC" SHELTON
Gen. Manager

Fremont Sawmill

Division of Ostrander Construction Co.

SOFT PONDEROSA PINE LUMBER

P. O. BOX 1340

LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

May 30, 1975



Area Code 503

947-2118

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1975

John Borden
Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 1243
Bend, Oregon 97701

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

Dear John,

I am writing this letter with reference to your inspection of Fremont Sawmill on May 29, 1975, with your Mr. Plowman. The subject discussed by us referred to Fremont Sawmill's application to use their present burner in emergency only. We discussed and referred to our air contamination discharge permit No. 19-0003 dated July 19, 1973. We discussed the following points:

1. Why Fremont Sawmill did not modify the burner in Lakeview, our reasons being that all waste from the mill was put through the hog and it is hard to burn without the use of oil which we no doubt would have had difficulty obtaining due to the present shortage of petroleum products and word from the government to conserve such products.
2. The reason we cannot haul to other modified burners being that although we have good neighbors, we do not believe they have the capacity to burn our waste and to take care of their own problems.
3. We apparently cannot sell our hog waste because of a depressed chip market and there is no user of hog fuel in this area.
4. Stock piling is not practical as we presently have a stock pile of chips and wood waste material covering approximately 5 acres of ground which was accumulated between 1947 and 1950. It has been a constant fire hazard since it was first installed and we spent a good many hours fighting fire in this area since its creation. You and Don personally examined this storage pile.
5. We are now burning in the burner because we are bricking up our number one boiler and our other two boilers are not capable of burning this excess waste so we must destroy it in the existing burner.

John Borden
Page 2
May 30, 1975

6. The land fill is not proper at our location by reason of the fact that the lands close by the mill are good farm lands and it would be quite expensive to acquire. It would be improper to use this good agricultural land for land fill waste disposal.

7. Modification of the existing burner to comply with regulations is not economically feasible by reason of the fact that it is only occasionally and in emergency that we would use this burner and the cost would be excessive to modify it in such manner to meet DEQ standards.

These many problems concerning waste disposal would not occur if our chip shipment had not been curtailed and if the insurance company had not demanded that we rebrick the number one boiler. Of course, we can expect that the necessity to repair boilers will occur from time to time in the future, but we hope the chip market will be such that our excessive waste can be utilized.

We again renew our application to make emergency use of our burner when absolutely necessary and in an emergency situation and we assure you that only in emergencies would it be used,

Fremont Sawmill has been proud of their record so far as contamination is concerned and appreciate the fact that our disposition was approved under date of September 27, 1974, a copy of which approval is enclosed for your records.

We do expect to comply in the future and only in emergencies would use our burner. Your careful, favorable consideration of this letter will be appreciated.

FREMONT SAWMILL



By L. S. SHELTON

bc
cc: Don Plowman
P. O. Box 1930
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

ALTON L. COLLINS
President

"CHOC" SHELTON
Gen. Manager

AP - *Fremont Sawmill (Lakeview)*
Division of Ostrander Construction Co.
SOFT PONDEROSA PINE LUMBER
Lake County



P. O. BOX 1340
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

Attachment 2

Area Code 503
947-2118

April 24, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
APR 25 1975

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

Mr. Fred Skirvin
Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Control Division
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, OR 97205

Dear Mr. Skirvin:

Subject: Request for variance to use refuse burner at Lakeview, Oregon, for a period of 90 days beginning May 5, 1975.

Reason: Weyerhaeuser Company, the contract purchaser of our chips, will not take any more chips after 12:01 a.m., May 5, 1975. A copy of a letter is enclosed signed by H. E. Hunt, Vice-President, Willamette Region.

This is a very serious matter, not only for Fremont Sawmill but also for its employees and the community of Lakeview and Lake County, Oregon. Fremont Sawmill employs 97 people who would be unemployed during any shutdown period if permission is not granted for use of the burner.

I spent most of Wednesday, April 23, 1975, on the telephone trying to sell chips to other people. The writer contacted Mr. W. H. Beeman, the supervisor for chip purchases for Crown Zellerbach in the Portland office, and was advised by Mr. Beeman in a very kind and respectful manner that they too had a problem with chips of their own and could not take any more chips at this time.

I then contacted Mr. Al Sanachek, who is in charge of chip sales and purchases for U. S. Plywood in Eugene. He also was kind, but advised me that they had been cut off by Weyerhaeuser for delivery of chips on May 5, 1975, and they could not help me in the disposition of my chips.

I then contacted Mr. Leo Hopper, the manager of Brooks Scanlon, Inc., Bend, Oregon, and inquired if there was a possibility to dispose of chips there. I received the same answer.

Mr. Fred Skirvin
April 24, 1975
Page 2

The next contact was made with Mr. Jim Garrett, the manager of Collins Pine Co. in Chester, California, who has a flake board plant and does buy chips and planer shavings from time to time for the flake board plant. I received the same word from him, to the effect that the chip board market was in the doldrums, and he could not give me any assistance.

I then attempted to contact Mr. Schlauch, who is in charge of purchase of chips for Georgia-Pacific Company in Portland, Oregon. I have been unable to reach him, and probably will not reach him before the end of this week or the first of next week as he is out of town.

If we have to shut the sawmill down for a period of 90 days because we can't dispose of the chips in the burner, this will affect the loggers who do the logging for Fremont Sawmill -- Mr. T. A. Lawson, who operates Lawson & Sons Logging Company, and Mr. Bob Carlon, of Carlon Logging Company. These loggers employ some 60 men, who would not get back to work before late July if we were forced to shut down.

I am sure that you are aware of the records of the State of Oregon that Lake County is one of the high unemployment areas of the State of Oregon, and we have had a lot of people on unemployment insurance during the winter months here. The community as a whole, of course, is looking for continued operation and for the woods to open up to solve not only the economic problems of the families, but also some of the economic problems of the merchants up and down Main Street. Further unemployment would be disastrous as far as Lakeview and Lake County are concerned.

The writer is willing to assure you that Fremont Sawmill will make every diligent effort to dispose of our chips and shavings should you grant this variance for the 90-day period.

Therefore, we respectfully renew our application for this variance for the 90-day period in order to solve the problems above related. We respectfully request an early reply, as May 5th is a week from next Monday, and we should plan to put our operation to bed and notify the employees at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

LFS:ag
enc.

L. F. Shelton, Manager

cc: John Bordan, D.E.Q, Bend, OR
U.S. Forest Service, Lakeview, OR
Lakeview Town Council, Lakeview, OR
Lake County Commissioners, Lakeview, OR
Ore. State Employment Div., Lakeview Office, Lakeview, OR



Weyerhaeuser Company

P.O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477
A/C 503 • 746-2511

Registered Mail

April 22, 1975

Fremont Sawmill Company
P. O. Box 1340
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

ATTENTION: Mr. L. F. Shelton

Dear Mr. Shelton:

This letter will confirm the message which our representative recently conveyed to you. Unfortunately, we are in a position where we have no choice but to exercise our rights under Section 8 of the Chip Sales Agreement. Effective as of 12:01 AM on Monday, May 5, 1975, we must suspend purchases of wood chips from you, and for the duration of the suspension period, we can accept no further deliveries of wood chips.

The duration of the suspension period is uncertain, but we do not presently expect it to continue for longer than 90 days. We will advise you as soon as we can of the date on which purchases of wood chips will be resumed.

We regret that this is necessary and will try to make the suspension period as short as possible.

Yours truly,

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

Howard E. Hunt
Vice-President
Willamette Region

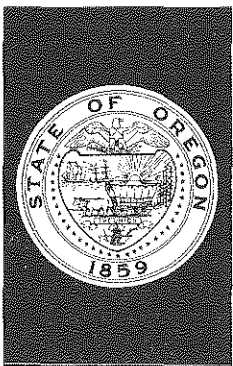
HEH:nes

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
APR 25 1975

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

100
205



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. H.1, September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Staff Report - Proposed Rule Adoption -
Civil Penalties Schedule for Violation
of Noise Emission Standards.

Background

A public hearing was held by the Commission on August 22nd in Portland to consider the adoption of statewide rules containing a civil penalty schedule for violation of noise emission standards. After oral and written testimony was presented at the hearing the Commission recommended that the hearing be closed but that the record remain open for ten days, and that the matter be placed on the agenda of the next meeting for consideration. The Commission also discussed and suggested amendments to the proposed rule.

Evaluation

One additional written testimony was received since the public hearing. This testimony received from the Oregon Motorcycle Dealers Association recommended that the civil penalty schedule not be adopted. A copy of this letter is attached to this report.

The Department staff, with legal guidance, has amended the proposed rules in light of the testimony received and the discussion by the Commission. The amended portion of the rule is Section (2) of the civil penalty schedule which is now proposed to read as follows: (with underlined words added and bracketed and lined-out words omitted):

"(2) Not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for any violation which caused, substantially contributes to, or (~~threatens~~) will probably cause:"



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Director's Recommendation

Therefore, it is the Director's recommendation that the Commission adopt the proposed amendment to the civil penalty schedule for violation of noise emission standards.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Loren Kramer', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

LOREN KRAMER
Director

JH/bw
September 15, 1975
Attachments: 1) OMDA testimony
 2) proposed rule



OREGON MOTORCYCLE DEALERS
ASSOCIATION

WE BELONG
NMDA

3815 S.E. Belmont St., Suite #6
Portland, Oregon 97214

(503) 235-8236

August 26, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Loren Kramer
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, OR 97205

Re: Adoption of Civil Penalties for Noise Violations

Dear Mr. Kramer:

On June 30, OMDA/MIC spent about \$5,000 to fly technical personnel in from most motorcycle manufacturers in order to improve communications and assist your noise staff. Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hector attended the session.

At this time we suggested a public education program to assist D.E.Q. in letting the public know about noise because, unlike water or subsurface sewage, noise is intangible and needs to be clearly explained to the public.

The adoption of civil penalties against the general public for noise violations is much more critical than dealing with just business and industry as your staff has become accustomed to doing.

Theoretically, under your civil penalties a member of the public could be fined up to a maximum of \$500 for emitting an unintentional noise. We feel that even with 5 days notice this would be quite unfair, especially if the defendant were unemployed. Furthermore, we question the legality of this type fine in any amount. We do not believe legislative intent warrants this type action against an individual member of the public. We feel strongly about this especially when the general public probably does not have adequate notice given it through public education.

A good example of the type education program that works is the voluntary program conducted by Mr. Householder for 3 or 4 years prior to the implementation of the mandatory emissions inspection program.

To date the noise section has done little to educate and inform the general public that they may be causing a violation of D.E.Q. standards.

Page 2

We would suggest a similar voluntary program spanning several years similar to the one conducted by Mr. Householder.

It would appear adoption of these standards without adequate notice to the public will surprise many persons with a fine and they may not even know how or why they violated the regulations.

In short, the program is more technical, harder to explain and understand than water or subsurface standards. You are dealing with the general public under the proposed rules and penalties, not industry. The program is short sighted, unclear and premature. We urge the commission not to adopt the civil penalties at this time.

Thank you very much,



Ed Hughes
Executive Director OMDA

ELH/rh

PROPOSED

12-052 NOISE CONTROL SCHEDULE OF CIVIL PENALTIES. In addition to any liability, duty, or other penalty provided by law, the Director may assess a civil penalty for any violation pertaining to noise control by service of a written notice of assessment of civil penalty upon the respondent. The amount of such civil penalty shall be determined consistent with the following schedule:

(1) Not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for violation of an order of the Commission or Department.

(2) Not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for any violation which causes, substantially contributes to, or will probably cause:

(a) The emission of noise in excess of levels established by the Commission for any category of noise emission source.

(b) Ambient noise at any type of noise sensitive real property to exceed the levels established therefor by the Commission.

(3) Not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300) for any other violation.



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. H (3), September 26, 1975, EQC Meeting

Proposed Adoption of a Temporary Rule Amending
Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority
Rule 33-005, Open Burning Restrictions

Background

On September 17, 1974, the Board of Directors of the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority (MWVAPA) adopted revisions to the MWVAPA Rules and Regulations for Open Burning. Included in these revisions was a section, 33-005 (1) (a), prohibiting open burning of domestic wastes after June 1, 1975. Specifically, the prohibition addressed such wastes as "wood, needle, or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families..."

Subsequent to these revisions, and due to other non-related factors, the Authority encountered organizational difficulties leading to the dissolution of MWVAPA on August 1, 1975. The Department assumed jurisdiction over air quality matters in the counties formerly within MWVAPA, and the MWVAPA rules remain in effect until such time as they may be revised by EQC action.

At the final meeting of the MWVAPA Board of Directors on July 15, 1975, the following motion was passed:

"The Board recommends the Department of Environmental Quality allow limited residential open burning on appropriate days and seek cooperation with local governments to develop alternatives to open burning."



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A letter dated July 30, 1975 was sent to the Director of the Department by the Interim Director of MWVAPA transmitting the above motion, and offering assistance in making any changes in the regulations which the Department might consider needed.

Discussion

As provided in ORS 468.560 (2), and as stated in the dissolution agreement between the Department and MWVAPA, the MWVAPA rules remain in effect until superseded by action of the EQC. If residential open burning is to be permitted to occur past July 1, 1975, either an amendment to these rules must be adopted by EQC, or EQC must approve specific variances to the rules. It is the opinion of Departmental Counsel that an amendment to the rules would be the most appropriate means to handle this matter.

A similar scheduled phase-out of residential open burning was in effect in the region of the Columbia-Willamette Air Pollution Authority (CWAPA) at the time of dissolution of that Authority. Following the CWAPA dissolution, it was determined that adequate solid waste disposal facilities were not as yet available in the region. The CWAPA open burning rule was modified slightly, extending the termination date for burning. The rule extending the burning period was adopted by the Commission as a part of special rules applicable to Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah and Washington Counties (OAR Chapter 340, Section 28-015, Domestic Waste). This modified rule provides for two domestic waste open burning periods each year until July 1, 1977, as follows:

1. From the last Friday in October through the third Sunday in December, and
2. From the second Friday in April through the third Sunday in May.

The solid waste disposal problems existent in the MWVAPA area are considered to be essentially the same as those existent in the Portland Metropolitan area, where open burning of certain domestic waste is still allowed by rule. Departmental conferences with the Solid Waste Division and with the Regional Engineer in Salem indicate that the allowance of some limited open burning of certain domestic wastes is necessary to prevent over-loading of present solid waste disposal facilities which would be caused by a prohibition of burning of domestic waste at this time.

The currently effective MWVAPA rules are being reviewed by the Department. Parts of these rules will be proposed for adoption as special Department rules for the affected five counties of the MWVAPA region to eliminate redundancy in MWVAPA and DEQ rules. It is anticipated that these special rules will be proposed to the Commission prior to the spring residential open burning period, and that any long-term extension of the burning termination date that might be necessary for that burning period would be included as a part of the proposed rules.

Conclusion

1. Open burning of domestic waste in the Mid-Willamette Valley area is prohibited after July 1, 1975 by currently effective MWVAPA rules, enforced by the Department as provided in ORS 468.560 (2).
2. Solid Waste Division and the Salem Regional Engineer have indicated that the increase in solid waste caused by a continuing prohibition of residential open burning through the fall period in the MWVAPA region would be detrimental to the existing disposal sites and acceptable solid waste disposal methods.
3. Prior to the dissolution of MWVAPA, it was the recommendation of the Board of Directors of that agency that the Department consider extension of the open burning period.
4. Any change in this prohibition is best accomplished by a rule amendment.
5. Because the normal rule making process could not be accomplished prior to a needed fall open burning period, immediate relief from the present open burning prohibition will necessitate the adoption of a temporary rule.
6. Revision of the MWVAPA Rules and Regulations is being developed by the Department. These revisions will address any necessary further extension of the open burning period.

Director's Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the Director that the Commission:

1. Adopt as a temporary rule, the proposed amendment which is attached as a part of this report, to be made a part of the MWVAPA rules and regulations, section 33-005 (1) (a), and

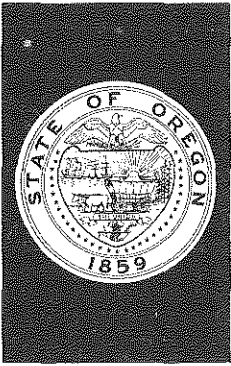
2. Make a finding that failure to act promptly in adopting the proposed amendment would result in serious prejudice to the public interest for the specific reason that such failure to act would substantially impair the Fall open burning period as proposed in the amendment, and would result in conditions detrimental to existing solid waste disposal sites and acceptable disposal methods.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Loren Kramer', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

LOREN KRAMER
Director

RMJ:cs
9/10/75

Attachment



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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Temporary Rule for Open Burning of Certain Domestic Waste in Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties

Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rules and Regulations
Section 33-005 (1) (a) is hereby amended as follows: (deleted material
is bracketed, new wording is underlined)

- (a) Fires on site of wood, needle, or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families [is] are permitted during the [months of April, May, October, and November] period commencing with the last Friday in October and terminating at sundown on the third Sunday in December, 1975, [on burning days] provided that such fires shall not cause injury, damage, detriment, or annoyance to persons or property so as to constitute a public nuisance, and subject to subsection 2 of this section [,] . [provided that after June 1, 1975 such burning shall be prohibited in the areas subject to the jurisdiction of the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority.]



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TITLE 33

PROHIBITED PRACTICES AND CONTROL OF SPECIAL CLASSES

(Revised 9-74)

33-005 - OPEN BURNING RESTRICTIONS

(1) No person shall cause or permit any open outdoor fire or shall conduct a salvage operation by open burning except the following:

(a) fires, on site, of wood, needle, or leaf material from trees shrubs, or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families is permitted during the months of April, May, October, and November on burning days provided such fires shall not cause injury, damage, detriment, or annoyance to persons or property so as to constitute a public or private nuisance, and subject to subsection 2 of this section, provided that after June 1, 1975 such burning shall be prohibited in the areas subject to the jurisdiction of the Mid-Willemette Valley Air Pollution Authority.

(b) fires, including outdoor fireplaces and barbecues, used for cooking of food and small fires for ceremonial or recreational purposes.

(c) agricultural burning under ORS Chapter 468, 476, and 478.

(d) fires, set or permitted by any public officer, board, council or commission for the purpose of fire prevention, elimination of a fire hazard, or training for fire control.

(2) The open burning permitted by subsection (1) (a) of this section shall be subject to burning requirements and restrictions as follows:

(a) no burning shall be conducted except during the period of one hour after sunrise to one-half hour before sunset.

(b) residential prunings and trimmings shall be sufficiently dried to prevent the emissions of excessive smoke.

(c) allowed material shall be

stacked or windrowed in piles and shall be free of surface moisture, dirt and green plant material.

(d) all allowed burning shall be constantly attended by a responsible person until extinguished and adequate equipment and tools shall be available to periodically re-stack the burning material to insure that combustion is essentially complete and to prevent smoldering fires.

(e) the Director may:

((1)) Require auxiliary combustion equipment and materials, such as air curtain incinerators, fans or diesel oil, propane and jellied diesel, to insure essentially complete combustion.

((2)) Prohibit the burning of trees six inches in diameter or larger that is salvageable or merchantable.

((3)) Require the extinguishing of smoldering fires where smoke escapes to property adjacent to the burning site.

(3) No open outdoor fire permitted under (1)(a) of this section shall be allowed on any day when the Director advises fire permit issuing agencies to not issue permits because such practices would have an adverse effect on air quality.

(4) Nothing in this section shall relieve a person responsible for such burning from the consequences of, or the damages, injuries or claims resulting from such burning nor the requirement to obtain applicable fire permits from fire permit granting agencies.

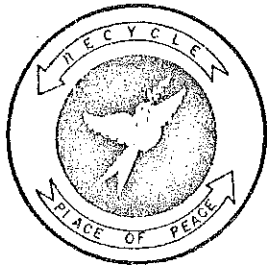
33-010 - MATERIALS EXCLUDED FROM OPEN BURNING

(1) No open outdoor fire allowed by this Rule shall contain garbage, asphalt, waste petroleum products, paint, rubber products, plastic, or any substance or material which normally emits dense smoke or obnoxious odors.

33-015 - EVIDENCE OF OPEN BURNING

(1) It shall be prima facie ev-

Jan Timm
BOARD CHAIRMAN



CHEMEKETA REGION

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Marion County Courthouse, SALEM, OR. 97301 PHONE (503) 588-5293

September 17, 1975

Mr. Ernie Schmidt
Dept. of Environmental Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison
Portland OR 97205

Dear Ernie:

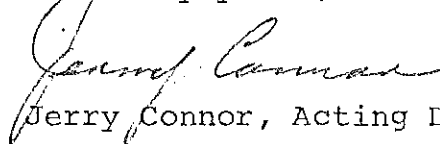
RE: RESOLUTION ON OPEN BACKYARD BURNING

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution, regarding open backyard burning, adopted by the Chemeketa Region Board of Directors at their regular meeting on September 10, 1975.

Staff was requested to submit the resolution to you for transmittal to the Environmental Quality Commission. It is hoped that the Commission will consider the resolution in support of backyard burning to be discussed under Agenda Item #H(3) at their meeting on September 26, 1975.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Jerry Connor, Acting Director

JC/PL
Enclosure

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the matter of recommending to the)
Environmental Quality Commission the)
adoption of a rule permitting limited)
backyard burning on real property)
used exclusively for dwellings in)
Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yam-)
hill Counties.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005 there presently exists a regulatory ban on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling; and,

WHEREAS, such burning was allowed under certain conditions, prior to June 1, 1975, by permit issued by local fire departments during the months of April and May and October and November, and on such days in these months when this practice would not have an adverse effect on air quality; and,

WHEREAS, backyard burning reduces the amount of illegal dumping in park and highway garbage cans, road ditches and drainage ways; and,

WHEREAS, the ban on backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the loading of already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve the remaining usable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, it is believed to be in the public interest to allow backyard burning under controlled conditions, of wood,

needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used as a dwelling.

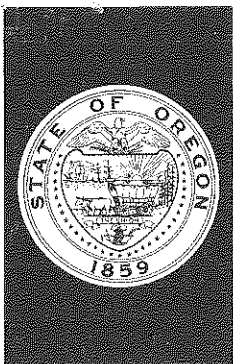
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors for the Chemeketa Region Solid Waste Management Program that the Board unanimously recommends, and by this Resolution so recommends, that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1975.

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

Ian Timm

Commissioner Ian Timm
Board of Directors, Chairman



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUSS MEMORANDUM

GOVERNOR

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Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Loren Kramer

Subject: September 26, 1975, Environmental Quality Commission Meeting,
Revision of Fee Schedule for Air Contaminant Discharge Permits.
Request for Authorization for Public Hearing. Agenda Item I.

Background

When the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Program was authorized, it was required that the fee charged for the permit reflect the cost of filing and investigating the application, issuing or denying the permit and of an inspection program to determine compliance or non-compliance with the permit. The permit system has been operating for some time and most sources have received a permit. Better estimates of the time required to process and maintain a permit for each source category can now be made.

The permit program since its initiation through June 30, 1975, resulted in revenues of \$343,388; and for the past biennium period only, revenues were \$291,388. The current regulatory schedule of permit fees is expected to raise revenues of approximately \$165,000 during the current biennium.

The legislature in approving the Department's budget for the air quality control program has required that the air quality control program Other Fund, air contaminant discharge permit fees, support be increased to \$411,682, excluding personal service increases granted by the legislature. Current fund needs, including salary increases, are estimated to be about \$500,000.

The fees contained in the attached proposed Table A were developed to reflect the Department's estimate of the relative amount of time required to process or maintain permits based on source type and to produce a biennial income of about \$500,000.

Air Permit Program Activities and Costs

The present air permit program includes at least the following functions:

1. Identification of sources requiring permits and requesting applications.
2. Processing applications and fees.



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3. Determination of the compliance status of the source.
4. Inspection of the plant site and equipment.
5. Adoption of control strategy.
6. Review of plans and approval of control equipment.
7. Issuance of proposed permit and final permit.
8. Evaluation of impact of sources on air quality.
9. Monitoring of compliance status and progress of control strategy for the duration of the permit.
10. Monitoring and reporting of the compliance status of sources on a state wide basis for the US EPA.

In addition, the review of sources relative to AQMA, Significant Deterioration, and in some cases NSPS has increased the staff time necessary to process applications.

The permit applications are received by the headquarters staff. The applications are logged in, the fees recorded and forwarded to the regional office staff for drafting of the permit. In order to draft the permit, a determination of the compliance status of each air contaminant source at the site must be made. All data in the application is verified at the same time. If the source is in compliance with Department regulations, a permit containing the emission limitations and monitoring requirement is drafted. If the source is not in compliance with Department regulations, the draft permit contains a schedule for development and implementation of a control strategy to bring the source into compliance with the regulations. The draft permit is returned to headquarters staff. It is reviewed for completeness. The applicant is given 14 days for comment and the public is given 30 days for comment on the proposed permit prior to issuance. Public hearings are required if the state implementation plan is changed, if a compliance schedule extends beyond July 1975, or if a source is controversial.

On at least an annual basis, each source is reviewed to insure that compliance with regulations is maintained. Quarterly reports on the compliance status of sources state-wide is made to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In order to compare the legislatively directed costs of the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit program to those actually incurred, the Department made a time allocation cost study. As the Department has been administering the permit system for over two years current costs of the overall program and costs to process applications can be estimated.

The allocation of time spent by personnel in the Air Quality Control Division and Regional Offices in carrying out activities such as Numbers 1-10 previously listed was made. The percent of time spent on the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit program was multiplied by each individual's salary to obtain a personal service cost. A service and supply increment (rent, travel, office supplies administration, etc.) of 30% was added to obtain the total individual staff cost. The total air permit program operation cost is considered to be the sum of all total individual staff costs. The Department's current cost for conducting the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit program is approximately \$1,100,000 for this biennium. The Department's cost for conducting the total air quality program for the same period is approximately \$2,100,000.

Fee Schedule

The proposed fee schedule is estimated to raise approximately \$511,000 if all fees are collected. Based upon this estimate, the air contaminant discharge permit program for this biennium would be funded approximately 45% by air contaminant discharge permit fees with the remaining portion coming from the General Fund and Federal Funds. The legislatively approved budget was based upon the Department's jurisdictional area at the time of approval, therefore the estimates in this report do not include the income from or costs associated with those sources under jurisdiction of the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority or formerly under the Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority.

As previously mentioned most permits have been issued. The vast majority of them were issued for a 5 year period. Filing fees and application processing fees will be an insignificant part of the monies received in the current biennium due to the low percentage of new and renewed permits. The Department is proceeding to spread renewals of permits out more evenly over the coming years. When this is accomplished, the filing fees and application processing fees may raise approximately \$100,000 for each biennium on the average.

Additional Rule Changes

A number of changes have been proposed in the regulations on air contaminant discharge permits. The changes were made to simplify and clarify the regulations and make them easier to understand. The proposed regulations now require the submission of all three fees with the application for a new or renewed permit. Previously the application processing fee was not required for a renewed permit. Applications for a modification of a permit must be accompanied by the filing fee and application processing fee. The application processing fee may be refunded in whole or in part depending upon the work involved in modifying the permit. These changes are intended to reduce administrative costs. Other changes are largely housekeeping in nature. Portions of the detailed requirements for Regional Air Pollution Authority have been deleted as they are deemed no longer necessary.

The staff has not conferred on this matter with any industrial representatives. The staff intends to do so as soon as possible after receiving authorization to proceed and any guidance the Commission may offer as a result of this presentation. Since the legislatively approved budget has established the biennial income to be derived from permit fees and delays in revising the fee schedule will increase the difficulty in achieving the required income, completing the revision of this regulation is considered to be very important.

Attached is a copy of the proposed revised regulation as it would read if adopted and a copy of the current regulation showing where changes are proposed.

Conclusion

It is the staff's conclusion that the air contaminant discharge permit fees must be increased to those levels in the attached proposed revision of Table A in order to raise the amount of monies from permit fees required by the legislatively approved budget and cover salary increases granted by the legislature for those positions funded by air permit fees. The proposed permit fees if fully implemented and collected will raise about \$511,000 and will pay for approximately 45% of the costs of processing, maintaining and enforcing the air contaminant discharge permit program during this biennium.

Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that the Environmental Quality Commission authorize a public hearing on the revision of the fee schedule and permit regulations on a date to be determined by the Director after the staff has met with industrial representatives and a final proposed rule is available.

LOREN KRAMER
Director

LK:df

- Attachments: 1. Proposed Regulation
2. Current Regulation showing changes

AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMITS

20-033.02 PURPOSE. The purpose of these regulations is to prescribe the requirements and procedures for obtaining Air Contaminant Discharge Permits pursuant to ORS 449.727 to 449.739 and related statutes for stationary sources.

20-033.04 DEFINITIONS. As used in these regulations unless otherwise required by context:

- (1) "Department" means Department of Environmental Quality.
- (2) "Commission" means Environmental Quality Commission.
- (3) "Person" means the United States Government and agencies thereof, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatever.
- (4) "Permit" or "Air Contaminant Discharge Permit" means a written permit issued by the Department or Regional Authority in accordance with duly adopted procedures, which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to construct, install, modify or operate specified facilities, conduct specified activities, or emit, discharge or dispose of air contaminants in accordance with specified practices, limitations or prohibitions.
- (5) "Regional Authority" means Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

20-033.06 NOTICE POLICY. It shall be the policy of the Department of Environmental Quality and the Regional Authorities to issue public notice as to the intent to issue an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit allowing at least thirty (30) days for written comment from the public, and from interested State and Federal agencies, prior to issuance of the permit.

20-033.08 PERMIT REQUIRED. (1) No person shall construct, install, establish, develop or operate any air contaminant source, including those processes and activities directly related or associated thereto which are listed in Table A, appended hereto and incorporated herein by reference, without first obtaining a permit from the Department or Regional Authority.

(2) No person shall modify any source covered by a permit under these rules such that, (a) the process equipment is substantially changed or added to or (b) the emissions are significantly increased or changed without first applying for and obtaining a modified permit.

(3) Any source listed in Table A may apply to the Department or Regional Authority for a special letter permit if operating a facility with no or insignificant, air contaminant discharges. The determination of applicability of this special permit shall be made solely by the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction. If issued a special permit, the application processing fee and/or annual compliance determination fee, provided by Section 20-033.12, may be waived by the Department or Regional Authority.

20-033.10 MULTIPLE-SOURCE PERMIT. When a single site includes more than one of the air contaminant sources listed in Table A, a single permit may be issued including all sources located at the site. For uniformity such applications shall separately identify by subsection each air contaminant source included from Table A.

(1) When a single air contaminant source which is included in a multiple-source permit, is subject to permit modification, revocation, suspension or denial, such action by the Department or Regional Authority shall only affect that individual source without thereby affecting any other source subject to the permit.

(2) When a multiple-source permit includes air contaminant sources subject to the jurisdiction of the Department and a Regional Authority, the Department may require that it shall be the permit issuing agency. In such cases, the Department and the Regional Authority shall otherwise maintain and exercise all other aspects of their respective jurisdictions over the permittee.

20-033.12 FEES. (1) All persons required to obtain a permit shall be subject to a three part fee consisting of a uniform non-refundable filing fee of \$25.00, an application processing fee and an annual compliance determination fee which are obtained from Table A. The amount equal to the filing fee, application processing fee, and the annual compliance determination fee shall be submitted as a required part of any application for a new or renewed permit. The amount equal to the filing fee and the application processing fee shall be submitted with any application for modification of a permit.

(2) The fee schedule contained in the listing of air contaminant sources listed in Table A appended hereto shall be applied to determine the permit fees, on a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) plant site basis.

(3) Modifications of existing, unexpired permits which are instituted by the Department or Regional Authority due to changing conditions or standards, receipts of additional information or any other reason pursuant to applicable statutes and do not require re-filing or review of an application or plans and specifications shall not require submission of the filing fee or the application processing fee.

(4) Applications for multiple-source permits received pursuant to Section 20-033.10 shall be subject to a single \$25.00 filing fee. The application processing fee and annual compliance determination fee for multiple-source permits shall be equal to the total amounts required by the individual sources involved, as listed in Table A.

(5) The annual compliance determination fee shall be paid at least 30 days prior to the start of each subsequent permit year. Failure to timely remit the annual compliance determination fee in accordance with the above shall be considered grounds for not issuing a permit or revoking an existing permit.

(6) If a permit is issued for a period less than one (1) year, the applicable annual compliance determination fee shall be equal to the full annual fee. If a permit is issued for a period greater than 12 months, the applicable annual compliance determination fee shall be pro-rated by multiplying the annual compliance determination fee by the number of months covered by the permit and dividing by twelve (12).

(7) In no case shall a permit be issued for more than five (5) years.

(8) Upon accepting an application for filing, the filing fee shall be considered as non-refundable.

(9) The application processing fee may be refunded in whole or in part when submitted with applications for modified permits if the following conditions exist:

(a) The modified permit is essentially the same as the previous permit.

(b) The source or sources included are in compliance with all conditions of the modified permit.

(10) When an air contaminant source which is in compliance with the rules of a permit issuing agency relocates or proposes to relocate its operation to a site in the jurisdiction of another permit issuing agency having comparable control requirements, application may be made and approval may be given for an exemption of the application processing fee. The permit application and the request for such fee reduction shall be accompanied by (1) a copy of the permit issued for the previous location, and (2) certification that the permittee proposes to operate with the same equipment, at the same production rate, and under similar conditions at the new or proposed location. Certification by the agency previously having jurisdiction that the source was operated in compliance with all rules and regulations will be acceptable should the previous permit not indicate such compliance.

(11) If a temporary or conditional permit is issued in accordance with adopted procedures, fees submitted with the application for an air contaminant discharge permit shall be retained and be applicable to the regular permit when it is granted or denied.

(12) All fees shall be made payable to the permit issuing agency.

20-033.14 PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PERMITS. Submission and processing of applications for permits and issuance, denial, modification, and revocation of permits shall be in accordance with duly adopted procedures of the permit issuing agency.

20-033.16 OTHER REQUIREMENTS. (1) No person shall construct, install, establish, modify or enlarge any air contaminant source requiring an air contaminant discharge permit or facilities for controlling, treating, or otherwise limiting air contaminant emissions from air contaminant sources requiring an air contaminant discharge permit without notifying the permit issuing agency as required by ORS 449.712 and rules promulgated thereunder (Notice of Construction).

(2) Prior to construction, installation, establishment, modification or enlargement of any air contaminant source requiring an air contaminant discharge permit or modification of an air contaminant discharge permit or facilities for controlling, treating, or otherwise limiting air contaminant emissions from air contaminant sources requiring an air contaminant discharge permit or modified air contaminant discharge permit, detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Department or Regional Authority upon request as required by ORS 449.712 and rules promulgated thereunder (Notice of Construction).

20-033.18 REGISTRATION EXEMPTION. Air contaminant sources constructed and operated under a permit issued pursuant to these regulations shall be exempted from Registration as required by rules adopted pursuant to ORS 449.707.

20-033.20 PERMIT PROGRAMS FOR REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITIES. Subject to the provisions of this section 20-033.20, the Environmental Quality Commission authorizes each Regional Authority to issue air contaminant discharge permits for air contamination sources within its jurisdiction.

(1) Each permit proposed to be issued or revised by a Regional Authority shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality at least thirty (30) days prior to the proposed issuance date.

(2) A copy of each permit issued or revised by a Regional Authority pursuant to this section shall be promptly submitted to the Department.

20-033.02 PURPOSE. The purpose of these regulations is to prescribe the requirements and procedures for obtaining Air Contaminant Discharge Permits pursuant to ORS 449.727 to 449.739 and related statutes for stationary sources.

20-033.04 DEFINITIONS. As used in these regulations unless otherwise required by context:

(1) "Department" means Department of Environmental Quality.

(2) "Commission" means Environmental Quality Commission.

(3) "Person" means the United States Government and agencies thereof, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust estate, or any other legal entity whatever.

(4) "Permit" or "Air Contaminant Discharge Permit" means a written permit issued by the Department or Regional Authority in accordance with duly adopted procedures, which by its conditions authorizes the permittee to construct, install, modify or operate specified facilities, conduct specified activities, or emit, discharge or dispose of air contaminants in accordance with specified practices, limitations or prohibitions.

(5) "Regional Authority" means the Mid-Willamette-Valley-Air-Pollution-Authority, or Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

20-033.06 NOTICE POLICY. It shall be the policy of the Department of Environmental Quality and the Regional Authorities/ Authority to issue public notice as to the intent to issue an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit allowing at least thirty (30) days for written comment from the public, and from interested State and Federal agencies, prior to issuance of the permit.

20-033.08 PERMIT REQUIRED. (1) No person shall construct, install, establish, develop or operate any air contaminant source, including those processes and activities directly related or associated thereto which are listed in Table A, appended hereto and incorporated

herein by reference, without first obtaining a permit from the Department or Regional Authority.

~~/(2)-No person shall, without first obtaining a permit from the Department or Regional Authority, construct, install, establish, develop or operate any new air contaminant source not listed in Table A which would emit:~~
~~--(a)-10 tons or more per year, if the source were to operate uncontrolled, of any air contaminants including, but not limited to, particulates, SO₂, NO_x, or hydrocarbons; or~~
~~--(b)-malodorous emissions, as determined by Departmental or Regional Authority review of sources which are known to have similar air contaminant emissions./~~

(2) No person shall modify any source covered by a permit under these rules such that, (a) the process equipment is substantially changed or added to or (b) the emissions are significantly increased or changed without first applying for and obtaining a modified permit.

(3) Any source listed in Table A may apply to the Department or Regional Authority for a special letter permit if operating a facility with no, or insignificant, air contaminant discharges. The determination of applicability of this special permit shall be made solely by the Department or Regional Authority having jurisdiction. If issued a special permit, the Application ~~/Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying/~~ Processing Fee and/or Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee, provided by Section 20-033.12, may be waived by the Department or Regional Authority.

20-033.10 MULTIPLE SOURCE PERMIT. When a single site includes more than one of the air contaminant sources listed in Table A, a single permit may be issued including all sources located at the site. For uniformity such applications shall separately identify by sub-section each air contaminant source included from Table A.

(1) When a single air contaminant source which is included in a multiple-source permit, is subject to permit modification, revocation, suspension or denial, such action by the Department or Regional Authority shall only affect that individual source without thereby affecting any other source subject to the permit.

(2) When a multiple-source permit includes air contaminant sources subject to the jurisdiction of the Department and a Regional Authority, the Department may require that it shall be the permit issuing agency. In such cases, the Department and the Regional Authority shall otherwise maintain and exercise all other aspects of their respective jurisdictions over the permittee.

~~20-033.12-FEES--(1)-All persons required to obtain a permit shall be subject to a three-part fee consisting of a uniform non-refundable Filing Fee of \$25.00, a variable Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee and a variable Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee.--The amount equal to the Filing fee and the Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee shall be submitted as a required part of the application.--The Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid prior to issuance of the actual permit./~~

20-033.12 FEES. (1) All persons required to obtain a permit shall be subject to a three part fee consisting of a uniform non-refundable filing fee of \$25.00, an application processing fee and an annual compliance determination fee which are obtained from Table A. The amount equal to the filing fee, application processing fee, and the annual compliance determination fee shall be submitted as a required part of any application for a new or renewed permit. The amount equal to the filing fee and the application processing fee shall be submitted with any application for modification of a permit.

(2) The fee schedule contained in the listing of air contaminant sources listed in Table A appended hereto shall be applied to determine the /variable/ permit fees, on a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) plant site basis /, except that for multiple devices of fuel-burning equipment, fees may be increased by twenty-percent ~~(20%)~~.

/3)-The Filing Fee and Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee shall be submitted with each application for a new permit, modified permit, or renewed permit./

~~/4)/~~ (3) Modifications of existing, unexpired permits which are instituted by the Department or Regional Authority due to changing conditions or standards, receipts or additional information or any other reason pursuant to applicable statutes and do not require submission of the Filing Fee or the Application /Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying/ Processing Fee.

~~/5)/~~ (4) Applications for multiple source permits received pursuant to Section 20-003.10 shall be subject to a single \$25.00 Filing Fee. The Application /Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying/ Processing Fee and Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee for multiple source permits shall be equal to the total amounts required by the individual sources involved, as listed in Table A.

~~/6)/~~ (5) /At least one Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid prior to final issuance of a permit.--Thereafter, The Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee shall be paid at least 30 days prior to the start of each subsequent permit year. Failure to timely remit the Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee in accordance with the above shall be considered grounds for not issuing a permit or revoking an existing permit.

~~/7)/~~ (6) If a permit is issued for a period less than one (1) year, the applicable Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee shall be equal to the full annual fee. If a permit is issued for a period greater than 12 months, the applicable Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee shall be prorated by multiplying the Annual /Permit/ Compliance Determination Fee by the number of months covered by the permit and dividing by twelve (12).

~~/8)/~~ (7) In no case shall a permit be issued for more than five (5) years.

~~/9)/~~ (8) Upon accepting an application for filing, the Filing Fee shall be considered as non-refundable.

~~/10)-The Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee need not be submitted upon notice in writing by the permit issuing agency or shall be refunded when submitted with applications for modifications for modified or renewed permits if the following conditions exist--~~

~~(a)-The-modified-or-renewed-permit-is essentially-the-same-as-the-previous-permit.~~

~~(b)-The-source-or-sources-included-are-in compliance-with-all-conditions-of-the-modified-or-renewed-permit.~~

(9) The application processing fee may be refunded in whole or in part when submitted with applications for modified permits if the following conditions exist:

(a) The modified permit is essentially the same as the previous permit.

(b) The source or sources included are in compliance with all conditions of the modified permit.

~~/11/~~ (10) When an air contaminant source which is in compliance with the rules of a permit issuing agency relocates or proposes to relocate its operation to a site in the jurisdiction of another permit issuing agency having comparable control requirements, application may be made and approval may be given for an exemption of the Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Processing Fee. The permit application and the request for such fee reduction shall be accompanied by (1) a copy of the permit issued for the previous location, and (2) certification that the permittee proposes to operate with the same equipment, at the same production rate, and under similar conditions at the new or proposed location. Certification by the agency previously having jurisdiction that the source was operated in compliance with all rules and regulations will be acceptable should the previous permit not indicate such compliance.

~~/12/~~ (11) If a temporary or conditional permit is issued in accordance with adopted procedures, fees submitted with the application for an air contaminant discharge permit shall be retained and be applicable to the regular permit when it is granted or denied.

~~/13/~~ Sources required to obtain a permit under Section 20-033.08(2) not included in Table A shall be subject to, in addition to the Filing Fee of \$25.00, the following fee schedule to be applied in each case by the Department based upon the anticipated cost of issuing or denying the permit, and of compliance inspections:-

<u>Schedule-</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee-</u>	<u>Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee--</u>
	<u>Denying Fee-</u>	
if-low-cost	\$25.00	-\$25.00--
if-medium-cost	\$150.00	\$100.00-
if-high-cost	\$450.00-	-\$325.00-

~~As-nearly-as-possible, application fees shall be consistent with sources of similar complexity as listed in Table A.~~

~~/14/~~ (12) All fees shall be made payable to the permit issuing agency.

20-033.14 PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PERMITS. Submission and processing of applications for permits and issuance, denial, modification, and revocation of permits shall be in accordance with duly adopted procedures of the permit issuing agency.

20-033.16 OTHER REQUIREMENTS. (1) No person shall construct, install, establish, modify or enlarge any air contaminant source requiring an air contaminant discharge permit ~~/listed in Table A/~~ or facilities for controlling, treating, or otherwise limiting air contaminant emissions from air contaminant sources requiring an air contaminant discharge permit ~~/listed in Table A/~~ without notifying the permit issuing agency as required by ORS 449.712 and rules promulgated thereunder. (Notice of Construction).

(2) Prior to construction, installation, establishment, modification or enlargement of any air contaminant source requiring an air contaminant discharge permit or modification of an air contaminant discharge permit ~~/listed in Table A/~~ or facilities for controlling, treating, or otherwise limiting air con-

taminant sources requiring an air contaminant discharge permit or modified air contaminant discharge permit, ~~/listed in Table A₃/~~ detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Department or Regional Authority upon request as required by ORS 449.712 and rules promulgated thereunder. (Notice of Construction).

20-033.18 REGISTRATION EXEMPTION.

Air Contaminant sources constructed and operated under a permit issued pursuant to these regulations shall /may/ be exempted from Registration as required by rules adopted pursuant to ORS 449.707.

20-033.20 PERMIT PROGRAMS FOR REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITIES. Subject to the provisions of this section 20-033.20, the Environmental Quality Commission authorizes each Regional Authority to issue air contaminant discharge permits for air contamination sources within its jurisdiction.

~~/1)~~ A regional Authority's permit program, including proposed permits and proposed revised permits, shall be submitted to the Environmental Quality Commission for review and approval prior to final adoption by the Regional Authority. Each permit issued by a Regional Authority shall by its conditions authorize the permittee to construct, install, modify or operate specified facilities, conduct specified activities, or emit, discharge or dispose of air contaminants in accordance with specified practices, limitations, or prohibitions.

~~/2)~~ (1) Each permit proposed to be issued or revised by a Regional Authority shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality at least thirty (30) days ~~/fourteen (14) days/~~ prior to the proposed issuance date. ~~/Within the fourteen (14)-day period, the Department shall give written notice to the Regional Authority of any objection the Department has to the proposed permit or revised permit or its issuance. No permit shall be issued by a Regional Authority unless all objections thereto by the Department shall be resolved prior to its issuance. If the Department does not make any such objection, the proposed permit or revised permit may be issued by the Regional Authority.~~

~~/3)~~ If there is an objection by the Department regarding a proposed or revised permit, the Department shall present its objection before the Board of the Regional Authority in question prior to the issuance of a final permit.

~~--(4)~~ If as a result of objection by the Department regarding a proposed or revised permit, the Regional Authority is unable to meet the time provisions of either this regulation or those contained in an existing permit, the Regional Authority shall issue a temporary permit for a period not to exceed 90 days.

~~--(5)~~ The Regional Authority shall give written notice to the Department of its intention to deny an application for a permit, not to renew a permit, or to revoke or suspend any existing permit.

~~/6)~~ (2) A copy of each permit issued or revised by a Regional Authority pursuant to this section shall be promptly submitted to the Department.

TABLE A - AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND

ASSOCIATED FEE SCHEDULE

<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Standard Industrial Classifica- tion Number</u>	<u>Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee</u>	<u>Annual Permit Compliance Determina- tion Fee</u>
1. Seed cleaning located in Special Control Areas (not elsewhere included)	0723	\$ 0	\$ 0
2. Minerals, earth and rock ground or otherwise treated	1442 3273 3295	100	75
3. Smoke houses with 5 or more employees	2013	75	50
4. Flour and other grain mill products in Special Control Areas	2041		
a. 10,000 or more T/yr.		250	150
b. Less than 10,000 T/yr.		50	50
5. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls in Special Control Areas.	2048		
a. 10,000 or more T/yr.		250	150
b. Less than 10,000 T/yr.		50	50
6. Cereal preparations in Special Control Areas.	2043	250	150
7. Blended and prepared flour in Special Control Areas.	2045		
a. 10,000 or more T/yr.		250	150
b. Less than 10,000 T/yr.		50	50
8. Beet sugar manufacturing	2063	150	100
9. Rendering plants	2077	150	100
10. Coffee roasting	2095	100	75
11. Sawmill and planing	2421		
a. 25,000 or more bd.ft./shift		75	50
b. Less than 25,000 bd.ft./shift		25	25

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classifica- tion Number	Application Investigation: and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee	Annual Permit Compliance Determina- tion Fee
12. Hardwood mills	2426	\$ 50	\$ 25
13. Shake and shingle mills	2429	50	25
14. Mill work with 10 employees or more	2431	75	50
15. Plywood manufacturing	2435 2436	150	100
16. Veneer manufacturing only (not elsewhere included)	2435 2436	75	75
17. Wood preserving	2491	75	50
18. Particleboard manufacturing	2492	300	150
19. Hardboard manufacturing	2499	200	100
20. Battery separator manufacturing	2499	75	50
21. Furniture and fixtures	2511		
a. 100 or more employees	2512	125	100
b. 10 employees or more but less than 100 employees		75	50
22. Sulfite pulp and paper production	2611 2621 2631	300	175
23. Kraft pulp and paper production	2611 2621 2631	300	175
24. Building paper and building board mills	2661	150	100
25. Alkalies and chlorine manufacturing	2812	225	175
26. Calcium carbide manufacturing	2819	225	150
27. Nitric acid manufacturing	2819	100	75
28. Ammonia manufacturing	2819	200	125
29. Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals manufactur- ing (not elsewhere included)	2819	250	125

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee	Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee
30. Synthetic resin manufacturing	2821	100	100
31. Charcoal manufacturing	2861	200	100
32. Herbicide manufacturing	2879	225	175
33. Petroleum refining	2911	450	325
	2992	100	75
34. Asphalt production by distillation	2951	75	50
35. Asphalt blowing plants	2951	100	75
36. Asphaltic concrete paving plants	2951	100	100
37. Asphalt felts and coating	2952	150	100
38. Glass manufacturing	3231	100	75
39. Cement manufacturing	3241	300	150
40. Redimix concrete	3273	75	50
41. Lime manufacturing	3274	150	100
42. Gypsum products	3275	100	75
43. Steel works, rolling and and finishing mills	3312	300	175
44. Incinerators			
a. 2,000 lbs/hr. and greater capacity		100	100
b. 40 lbs/hr. to 2,000 lbs/hr. capacity		75	50
45. Primary smelting and refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals not elsewhere classified	3313		
	3339		
a. 2,000 or more tons per year production		300	175
b. Less than 2,000 tons per year production		100	75
46. Gray iron and steel foundries	3321		
a. 3,500 or more tons per year production	3322	300	150
b. Less than 3,500 tons per year production	3324		
	3325	100	100

OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee	Annual Permit Compliance Determination Fee
47. Primary aluminum production	3334	\$ 300	\$ 175
48. Secondary lead smelting	3341	225	175
49. Aluminum foundries (not elsewhere included)	3361	75	50
50. Brass and bronze foundries	3362	75	50
51. Electroplating, polishing and anodizing with 5 or more employees	3471	75	50
52. Galvanizing and pipe coating --exclude all other activities	3479	75	50
53. Battery manufacturing	3691	100	75
54. Grain elevators - storage only located in Special Control Areas	4221		
a. 20,000 or more T/yr.		150	100
b. Less than 20,000 T/yr.		50	50
55. Electric power generation	4911*	350	225
56. Gas production and/or manufacturing	4925	350	225
57. Fuel burning equipment	4961**		
a. Residual oil			
1) 250 million or more btu/hr. (heat input)		150	100
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		100	50
3) Less than 5 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	25
b. Distillate oil			
1) 250 million or more btu/hr. (heat input)		150	100
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	25

* Excluding hydroelectric and nuclear generating projects, and limited to utilities.

** ~~Not limited to fuel burning equipment generating steam for sale but excluding~~ power generation (SIC 4911)

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Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classifica- tion Number	Application Investigation and Permit Issuing or Denying Fee	Annual Permit Compliance Determina- tion Fee
c. Wood fired	4961		
1) 250 million or more btu/hr. (heat input)		\$ 150	\$ 100
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		100	50
3) Less than 5 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	25
d. Coal fired			
1) 250 million or more btu/hr. (heat input)		150	100
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		100	50
3) Less than 5 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	25
58. Grain elevators - primarily engaged in buying and/or market- ing grain--in Special Control Areas.	5153		
a. 20,000 or more T/yr.		300	225
b. Less than 20,000 T/yr.		50	50

TABLE A - AIR CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND
ASSOCIATED FEE SCHEDULE

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
1. Seed cleaning located in Special Control Areas (not elsewhere included)	0723	25	75	150	250	100
2. Rock Crusher	3295					
a) Stationary		25	175	200	400	200
b) Portable		25	175	250	450	200
3. Smoke houses with 5 or more employees	2013	25	75	100	200	100
4. Flour and other grain mill products in Special Control Areas	2041					
a) 10,000 or more T/y		25	250	300	575	275
b) Less than 10,000 T/y		25	200	150	375	225
5. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls in Special Control Areas	2048					
a) 10,000 or more T/y		25	250	300	575	275
b) Less than 10,000 T/y		25	150	150	325	175
6. Cereal preparations in Special Control Areas	2043	25	250	200	475	275
7. Blended and prepared flour in Special Control Areas	2045					
a) 10,000 or more T/y		25	250	200	475	275
b) Less than 10,000 T/y		25	200	100	325	225
8. Beet sugar manufacturing	2063	25	300	500	825	325
9. Rendering plants	2077	25	200	250	475	225
10. Coffee roasting	2095	25	150	100	275	175

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
11. Sawmill and/or planing	2421					
a) 25,000 or more bd.ft./shift		25	150	200	375	175
b) Less than 25,000 bd.ft./shift		25	50	100	175	75
12. Hardwood mills	2426	25	50	100	175	75
13. Shake and shingle mills	2429	25	50	100	175	75
14. Mill work with 10 employees or more	2431	25	125	100	250	150
15. Plywood manufacturing	2435 & 2436					
a) Greater than 25,000 sq.ft./hr, 3/8" basis		25	500	500	1025	525
b) Less than 25,000 sq/ft./hr, 3/8" basis		25	350	350	725	375
16. Veneer manufacturing only (not elsewhere included)	2435 & 2436	25	75	125	225	100
17. Wood preserving	2491	25	125	100	250	150
18. Particleboard manufacturing	2492	25	500	500	1025	525
19. Hardboard manufacturing	2499	25	500	500	1025	525
20. Battery separator manufacturing	2499	25	75	100	200	100
21. Furniture and fixtures	2511					
a) 100 or more employees		25	150	125	300	175
b) 10 employees or more but less than 100 employees		25	100	100	225	125

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
22. Pulp mills, paper mills, and paper board mills	2611 2621 2631	25	1000	2000	3025	1025
23. Building paper and building board mills	2661	25	150	150	325	175
24. Alkalies and chlorine manufacturing	2812	25	275	200	500	300
25. Calcium carbide manufacturing	2819	25	300	400	725	325
26. Nitric acid manufacturing	2819	25	200	200	425	225
27. Ammonia manufacturing	2819	25	200	250	475	225
28. Industrial inorganic and organic chemicals manufacturing (not elsewhere included)	2819	25	250	300	575	275
29. Synthetic resin manufacturing	2821	25	200	175	400	225
30. Charcoal manufacturing	2861	25	275	200	500	300
31. Herbicide manufacturing	2879	25	500	500	1025	525
32. Petroleum refining	2911	25	1000	2000	3025	1025
33. Blending, compounding or re-refining of lubricating oils and greases	2992	25	175	150	350	200
34. Asphalt production by distillation	2951	25	200	200	425	225
35. Asphalt blowing plants	2951	25	200	200	425	225

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
36. Asphaltic concrete paving plants	2951					
a) Stationary		25	200	225	450	225
b) Portable		25	200	275	500	225
37. Asphalt felts and coating	2952	25	200	200	425	225
38. Glass container manufacturing	3221	25	200	200	425	225
39. Cement manufacturing	3241	25	625	625	1275	650
40. Redimix concrete	3273	25	75	100	200	100
41. Lime manufacturing	3274	25	300	125	450	325
42. Gypsum products	3275	25	150	150	325	175
43. Steel works, rolling and finishing mills	3312	25	500	350	875	525
44. Incinerators						
a) 1,000 lbs/hr. and greater capacity		25	300	200	525	325
b) 40 lbs/hr. to 1,000 lbs/hr. capacity		25	100	50	175	125
45. Primary smelting and refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals not elsewhere classified	3339					
a) 2,000 or more T/y production		25	500	350	875	525
b) Less than 2,000 T/y production		25	100	75	200	125

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
46. Gray iron and steel foundries	3321					
Malleable iron foundries	3322					
Steel investment foundries	3324					
Steel foundries not elsewhere classified	3325					
a) 3,500 or more T/y production		25	500	400	925	525
b) Less than 3,500 T/y production		25	125	200	350	150
47. Primary aluminum production	3334	25	1000	2000	3025	1025
48. Secondary lead smelting	3341	25	225	250	500	250
49. Non Ferrous Metals Foundries	3361 3362	25	125	200	350	150
50. Electroplating, polishing and anodizing with 5 or more employees	3471	25	100	100	225	125
51. Galvanizing and pipe coating--exclude all other activities	3479	25	100	150	275	125
52. Battery manufacturing	3691	25	125	150	300	150
53. Grain elevators - intermediate storage only, located in Special Control Areas	4221					
a) 20,000 or more T/y		25	175	400	600	200
b) Less than 20,000 T/y		25	100	125	250	125

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
54. Electric power generation	4911*					
a) Greater than 25MW		25	1000	1000	2025	1025
b) Less than 25MW		25	350	500	875	375
55. Gas production and/or manufacturing	4925	25	375	225	625	400
56. Grain elevators - Terminal elevators primarily engaged in buying and/or marketing grain--in Special Control Areas	5153					
a) 20,000 or more T/y		25	500	400	925	525
b) Less than 20,000 T/yr		25	150	125	300	175
57. Fuel burning equipment within the boundaries of the Portland, Eugene-Springfield, and Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Areas and the Salem Urban Growth Area***	4961**	(Fees will be based on the total aggregate heat input of all boilers at the site.)				
a) Residual oil fired, wood fired or coal fired						
1) 250 million or more btu/hr (heat input)		25	150	150	325	175
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	100	100	225	125
3) Less than 5 million btu/hr (heat input)		25	25	50	100	50
b) Distillate oil fired						
1) 250 million or more btu/hr (heat input)		25	150	150	325	175
2) 5 million or more but less than 250 million btu/hr. (heat input)		25	25	50	100	50

* Excluding hydroelectric and nuclear generating projects, and limited to utilities.

** Including fuel burning equipment generating steam for process or for sale but excluding power generation (SIC 4911).

*** Maps of these areas are attached. Legal descriptions are on file in the Department.

NOTE: Persons which operate boilers shall include fees as indicated in items #57 or 58 in addition to fees for any other applicable category.

Air Contaminant Source	Standard Industrial Classification Number	Filing Fee	Application Processing Fee	Annual Compliance Determination Fee	Fees to be Submitted with new or Renewal Application	Fees to be Submitted with Application to Modify Permit
58. Fuel burning equipment outside the boundaries of the Portland, Eugene-Springfield and Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance areas and the Salem Urban Growth Area.	4961**		(Fees will be based on the total aggregate heat input of all boilers at the site.)			
All wood, coal and oil fired greater than 30×10^6 BTU/hr (heat input)		25	100	100	225	125
59. New sources which would emit 10 or more tons per year of any air contaminants including but not limited to particulates, SO_x , NO_x or hydrocarbons, if the source were to operate uncontrolled.		****	****	****	****	****
60. New sources which would emit significant malodorous emissions, as determined by Departmental or Regional Authority review of sources which are known to have similar air contaminant emissions.		****	****	****	****	****
61. Existing sources for which an air quality problem is identified by the Department or Regional Authority.		****	****	****	****	****

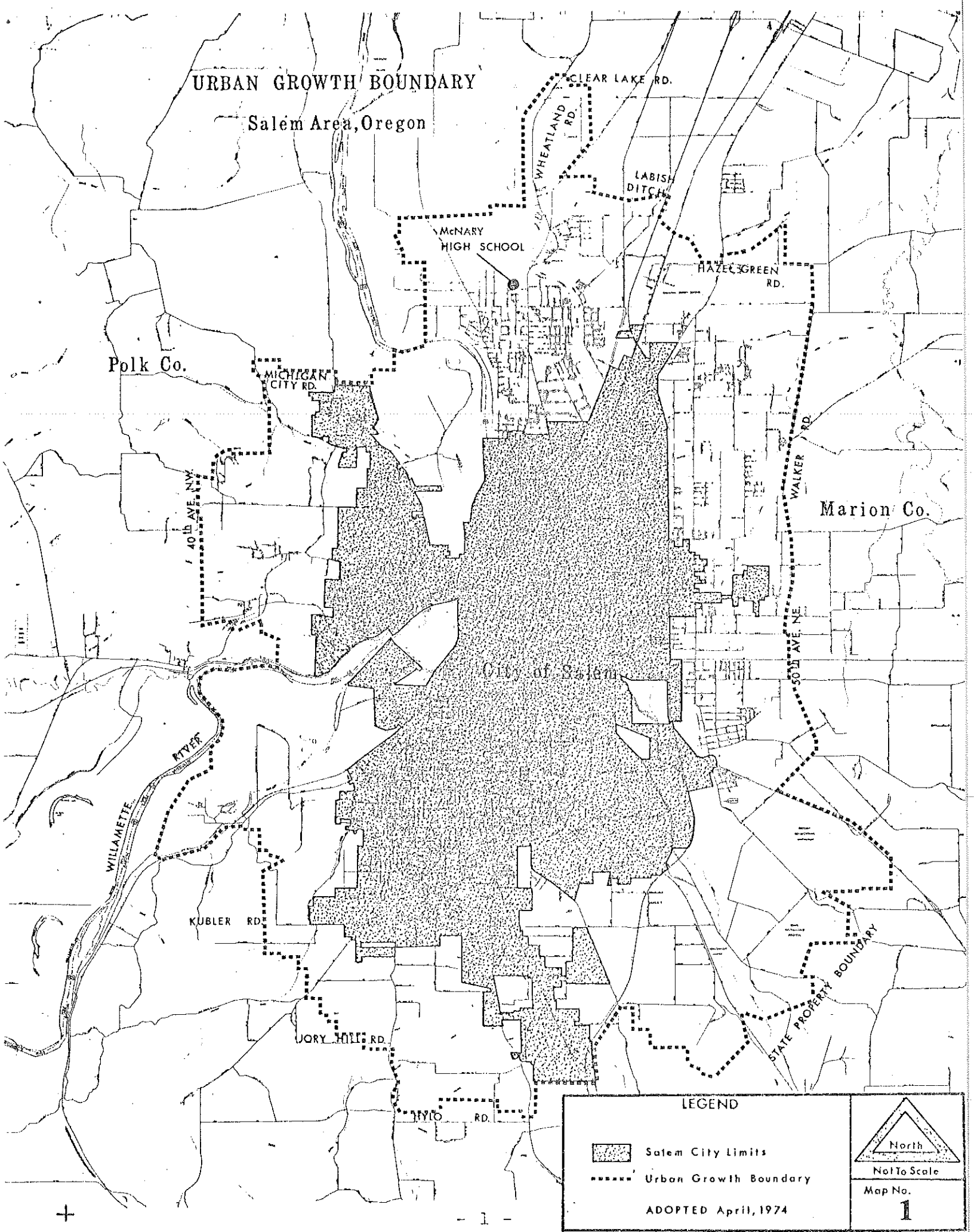
**** Sources required to obtain a permit under items 59, 60 & 61 will be subject to the following for schedule.

<u>Estimated Permit Cost</u>	<u>Application Processing Fee</u>	<u>Annual Compliance Determination Fee</u>
Low cost	\$50.00 - \$200.00	\$50.00 - \$150.00
Medium cost	\$200.00 - \$500.00	\$150.00 - \$400.00
High cost	\$500.00 - \$1,000.00	\$400.00 - \$750.00

As nearly as possible, applicable fees shall be consistent with sources of similar complexity as listed in Table A:

URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

Salem Area, Oregon



LEGEND



Salem City Limits



Urban Growth Boundary

ADOPTED April, 1974

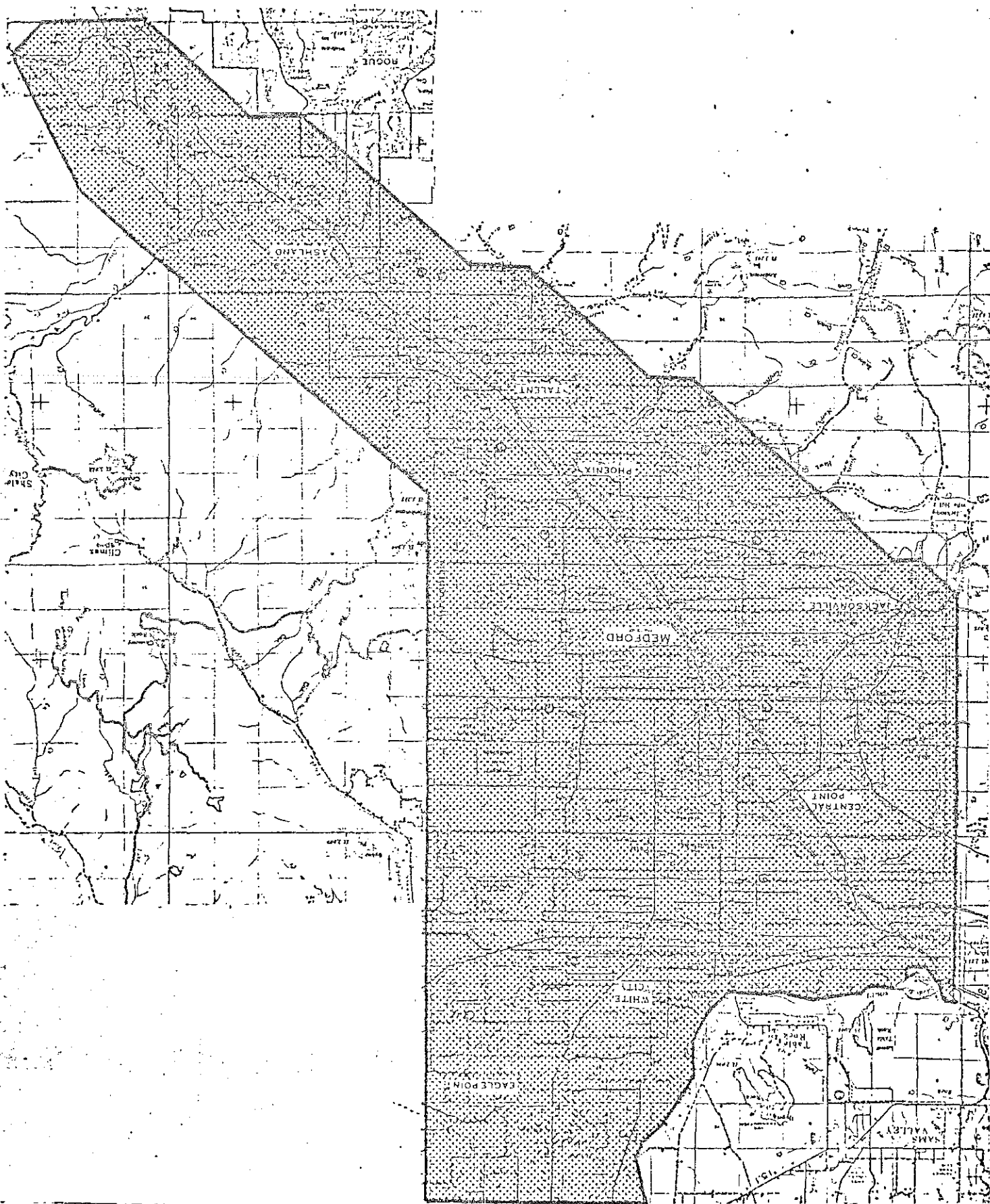


North

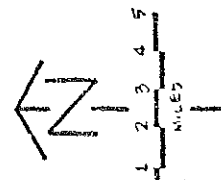
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Map No.

1

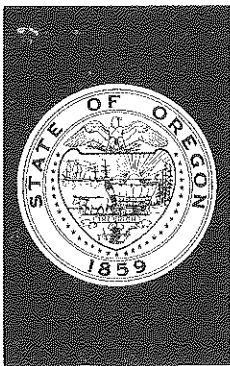


Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Area

[illegible]

Eugene-Springfield Air Quality Maintenance Area





ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

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RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item J, September 26, 1975 EQC Meeting

Petition for Relief, In the Matter of Subsurface Sewage
Prior Approvals in Certain Subdivisions of Jackson County

Background

During July 1975 the Department's Medford Branch Office submitted to Headquarters a file on Vista View Subdivision in Jackson County for review to determine prior approval status under OAR 71-015(8), prior construction permits or approvals. The Department's opinion concurred in by legal counsel was that the subdivision did not have prior approval in conformance with the rules because the approval was not based upon a lot-by-lot appraisal. This opinion was submitted to Jackson County through Medford Branch.

On August 15, 1975 a petition for relief to the Commission was received in the Director's office. This petition is from Jackson County Board of Commissioners and contains three (3) specific requests for relief. Two (2) requests deal with Vista View Subdivision specifically and the third to the prior approval rule generally.

This petition was presented to and discussed by the Commission at the August 22, 1975 meeting. The Commission deferred action to this September meeting.

Discussion

Both the first and second request for relief deal with Vista View Subdivision. In the first request for relief, Jackson County requests that the Commission direct the Department to issue construction permits for three specific lots because sale of these lots is pending. Department staff assisted by legal counsel has reviewed the file on this subdivision and has determined that it does not meet the rule for



Contains
Recycled
Materials

"prior approvals". In addition, it does not meet present rules. Thus, there is no foundation upon which to base a decision to issue the permits on these three lots.

With regard to the second request for relief Jackson County is requesting that the Commission assign a hearings officer to review the Department's opinion that this subdivision (Vista View) does not meet the prior approval rule. This would be a questionable procedure; however, this can be accomplished by the subdivider requesting a contested case hearing in the case of those lots that he still owns. According to the list provided in the County's petition the developer still owns eight lots in the subdivision. Subdivisions have been determined to be a commercial activity and therefore eligible for a hearing upon permit denial in accordance with ORS 183. This method (contested case hearing) will provide a legal forum to accomplish what Jackson County apparently is requesting.

In the third request for relief the county requests that a hearings officer be assigned to review the prior approval rule and apparently make recommendations to the Commission for a rule change that would in effect be tailor-made to fit Jackson County's situation. As you know, the prior approval rule was drafted substantially in its present form by the Citizens' Task Force. This rule was involved with the other rules in statewide hearings. After considerable debate the Commission members made the decision to change only the deadline dates in the rule at their last meeting. It is staff's opinion that a change in the text of the rule at this time would create administrative chaos. Even the CTF recognized this and recommended date changes only.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission deny all three requests for relief; but in so doing advise the County Board of Commissioners on a possible course of action.

First, advise that the subdivider may request a contested case hearing which will establish validity or nonvalidity of the Department's decision on the prior approval question. In regard to Vista View Subdivision, the hearings officer's decision will affect both first and second requests for relief. If the subdivision is determined to be prior approved the three (3) lots will also be prior approved.

Second, advise that in the event the hearings officer finds for the Department on the prior approval question, then the lot owners are still eligible to apply for variances. This was recognized as being one of the areas most likely to be helped by the variance rules during legislative discussions on SB 34.

Third, advise that the prior approval rule has been dealt with at great length by the Citizens' Task Force in public hearings and by the Commission and that no further changes in the rule are contemplated.

TJO:md
9/12/75

Attachment: Petition for relief

LOREN KRAMER
Director



BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF OREGON

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
AUG 15 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

IN THE MATTER OF SUBSURFACE)
SEWAGE PRIOR APPROVALS IN)
CERTAIN SUBDIVISIONS OF)
JACKSON COUNTY)

PETITION FOR RELIEF

The Board of Commissioners of Jackson County, your contract agent for administration of subsurface sewage disposal rules, on behalf of persons unknown with similar situations, and certain known purchasers of properties within Vista View Subdivision (Section 10, Township 36 S, Range 4 W, W.M.) petition the Commission for relief from actions by the Department staff which are causing unequal treatment to persons within a class and have resulted in arbitrary revocation of promised permits without full investigation of facts or provision for proper hearing, said actions being correctable either by order of the Director or issuance by the Commission of variances from appropriate rules.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Developer, David Kirkwood of 3560 Rogue River Highway, Rogue River, Oregon, did lay out a proposal for Vista View Subdivision, and on July 16, 1970 make available for testing 25 percolation holes identified by his engineer at specific locations on a topographic map (Exhibit C). Following their current standards for investigating proposed subdivisions by inspecting 40 percent of the lots to determine suitability of the entire subdivision for subsurface disposal, the Sanitarian did make his inspection on July 16, 1970 and subsequently filed a report (Exhibit B) giving approval. All other legal steps for placing the development on sale were accomplished and sales did occur as shown (Exhibit A) in a listing furnished by the developer August 7, 1975. Records of the County (Exhibit D) indicate that of 20 applications for subsurface disposal permits, 12 systems are now installed with no complaints of failures. A visual inspection shows what appear to be occupied dwellings on 10 lots, a new home nearing completion and ground broken for a 12th site on Laurelwood Drive.

Following the Commission issuance of the prior approval rule; now section 71-015 of OAR Chapter 340, land sales were made based upon assurances that these regulations applied and that test holes identified location of the approvals. Investigation of this case now discloses that final plat mapping (red overlay, Exhibit C) does not fully agree with the 1974 research on relation of all lots to test holes. A real estate salesman, Walter R. Archer, has documented in Exhibit E three transactions and the assurances upon which those sales were based. The developer has furnished copies of undated letters (Exhibit F) which were filed with the lending institution.

When the three purchasers sought construction permits, the Department's District Sanitarian (Exhibit G) apparently caused a review of only Exhibit B to be made and issued a departmental policy that no prior approvals exist within the entire development. This action left your contract agent with no option but to deny the site approvals already issued since current standards would not allow the permits to issue.

FIRST REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Your petitioners request immediate relief by directing permits to issue for subdivision lots 15, 16 and 32; now known as tax lots 216, 217, and 233, each lot being subject to a sale based upon a good faith interpretation of rule 71-015 of the Commission that where specific approved tests have occurred, specific approval attaches.

SECOND REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Your petitioners request immediate relief by directing a hearings officer to review Departmental action which resulted in Exhibit "G", a letter which cast doubt upon the marketability of the remaining undeveloped lots in this subdivision, and which appears to be an action taken without adequate notice of hearing "to suspend or revoke the right or privileges" of several persons within the meaning of Chapter 183 of Oregon Revised Statutes, and

we further petition the hearings officer be directed to examine the applicability of the prior approval rule to any and all lots within this subdivision and report to the Commission what remedies exist to insure that equal treatment is given all affected property owners.

THIRD REQUEST FOR RELIEF

Your petitioners request immediate relief by directing a hearings officer to review the application of the prior approval rule on all eligible lands within Jackson County, since investigation of this matter has disclosed the presence of in place, functioning subsurface systems on subdivision land which neither qualifies for current permits nor meets the lot-by-lot prior approval standard due to application of a less than lot-by-lot examination policy at the time of creation of subdivisions, a practice which it now seems may be as valid a cause for prior approval as the individual lot testing which has formed the basis for granting permits to certain separate lots since your temporary order of June 26, 1974, and that the hearings officer be directed to make a finding and if it be as pleaded to recommend the appropriate remedies by which equal treatment can be given to this class of land owners.

DATED this 17th day of August, 1975, Medford, Oregon.

JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Tam Moore
Tam Moore, Chairman

Jon Deason
Jon Deason, Commissioner

Isabel H. Sickels
Isabel H. Sickels, Commissioner

EXHIBITS:

- A - Developer's list of Sales
- B - Sanitarian's Report
- C - Preliminary Plat plan w/Final overlay
- D - County Summary of Permit Activity
- E - Archer Reports
- F - Undated Letters Furnished by Developer
- G - DEQ letter of Denial

WEEKLY STATUS REPORT
FIELD BURNING PROGRAM

NORTH VALLEY	Acres Burned thru <u>20</u>	Acres Remaining	SOUTH VALLEY	Acres Burned thru <u>20</u>	Acres Remaining
71349	<u>SEPT 75</u>		162746	<u>SEPT 75</u>	

CLACKAMAS - 4124

34	Beavercreek	15
279	Canby	148
709	Clackamas	616
1531	Estacada	1104
162	Molalla	123
698	Monitor	480
711	Scotts Mills	672
	Total	<u>3158 = 77% 9166</u>

BENTON - 17807

7264	Benton Open	4225
2643	Corvallis	1665
4920	Monroe	3805
1734	Philomath	1089
1246	W.O. S.F.	515
	Total	<u>11299 = 63% 6508</u>

MARION - 36091

1090	Aumsville	781
954	Aurora	748
1363	Drakes Crossing	1065 EST
251	Hubbard	115
5510	Jefferson	3184
3510	Marion #1	3092
161	Mt. Angel	38
2016	St. Paul	2120
1098	Salem Sub.	940
6895	Silverton	4984
3126	Stayton	1883
5710	Sublimity	5085
964	Turner	842
3443	Woodburn	3026
	Total	<u>27893 = 77% 8198</u>

LANE - 20429

3291	Coburg	2170
1181	Creswell	390
789	Zumwald	332
6133	Junction City	4031
6842	Lane #1	6355
1640	Lane Mon.	1200 EST
103	Santa Clara	0
450	W. Lane	330
	Total	<u>13808 = 68% 6621</u>

POLK 17,123

327	Polk Non	243
13688	S. E. Polk	8409
3108	S. W. Polk	1392
	Total	<u>10044 = 59% 7079</u>

LINN - 124,510

12419	Albany	8156
14335	Brownsville	13263
38274	Halsey	32629
26500	Harrisburg	17496
10299	Lebanon	8500 EST
408	Lyons	118 EST
4824	Scio	3178
17451	Tangent	16408
	Total	<u>99748 = 80% 24762</u>

WASHINGTON - 3,493

240	Cornelius	66
955	Forest Grove	242
743	Wash. #1	113 COMPLETE
1555	Wash. #2	340
	Total	<u>761 = 22% 2732</u>

Subtotal 124855 = 77% 37891

YAMHILL - 10,518

2150	Amity	1857
25	Banks	0
1118	Carlton	877
1423	Dayton	1068
70	Gaston	0
3441	McMinnville	1440
407	Newberg	127
1605	Sheridan	847
279	Yamhill	196
	Total	<u>6412 = 61% 4106</u>

TOTAL N + S 173123 = 74% 60972

Subtotal 48268 = 68% 23081



Edoh

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Coos Bay District Office
P. O. Box 1139
Coos Bay, OR 97420

IN REPLY REFER TO

Fairview Landfill
OR 2535
Coos County R&PP

SEP 24 1975

Coos County Board of Commissioners
Coos County Courthouse
Coquille, OR 97423

Gentlemen:

The intent of this letter is to reiterate the Bureau of Land Management's position on the status of the Fairview Landfill.

1. The close out date will be November 26, 1976, or before.
2. The site will not be expanded, that is, no new clearing will be allowed.
3. All of the special stipulations in the permit, OR 2535, and the DEQ permit SW No. 69 will be adhered to.

The key reason for this position is the pollution potential of this site. Our soil reports show that this site is not adequate. It is located at the head of a tributary to Steele Creek which is tributary to the North Fork Coquille, a very important stream to Coos County. This Landfill has been leaching pollutants over the last year. Coos County has taken steps to minimize the problem by building a settling pond. However, this only minimizes the pollution, it does not solve it.

Therefore, the three points listed above reflect the Bureau of Land Management's position. I am sure Coos County has the same interest and will support this position.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Back
District Manager

Acting



Save Energy and You Serve America!

The
City of

Coquille

Oregon
97423



September 26, 1975

To: Environmental Quality Commission

Commissioners:

On behalf of the citizens of Coquille I am requesting that you accept the Interim Operating Plans for Coos County Solid Waste Disposal Sites as developed by the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Advisory Committee.


The Coquille City Council has approved this plan and is very hopeful that you will approve it so that a readily accessible dump site is kept available to the 8,000 residents of the Coquille/Fairview area.

The plan provides for resuming operations at the former Coquille city dump site as a controlled burning site. This opening is very important to the people of our area for three reasons:

1. Its location close to the Coquille area population center will encourage people to use this site instead of dumping garbage beside the road.
2. Its location is such that it will not increase the miles driven by our garbage collector's trucks to dump -- thus avoiding any necessity for a rate increase by him for that reason.
3. Proper operation of the site, including closing, by Coos County will save city taxpayers in Coquille a great deal of money that we would otherwise have to spend to close this site. We have an estimate from 8 months ago by a private contractor of \$32,000.00 for him to cover this site to D.E.Q. requirements. The city does not have that kind of extra money that we can readily put into this project unless forced to. We have a small public works crew and equipment inadequate to do the job ourselves. We've tried to get the Army National Guard to take on this project, but have not had any success.

Since the closure of the Fairview disposal site is assured, the citizens of Coos County need the Coquille disposal site reopened, operated, and then properly closed.

Thank you.


J. B. Bryan
Mayor

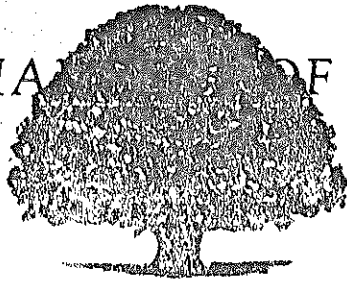
Sawdust Theatre
Memorial Day
thru Labor Day



COQUILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. Box 711

Phone 396-3414



Coquille

Oregon

September 11, 1975

Mr. John Mingus, Chairman
Coos Solid Waste Advisory Committee
P.O. Box 869
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Dear Mr. Mingus:

The Coquille Chamber of Commerce has heard reviews and explanations of the Coos-Curry Interim Solid Waste Plan and are satisfied that the interim plan would be in the best interest of the citizens of Coquille.

We support all efforts made by your committee and endorse this plan, and urge the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission grant your committee permission to burn waste at the three disposal sites, at Powers, Myrtle Point and Coquille.

Very truly yours,

Michael Dungan PRESIDENT
Michael Dungan
Coquille Chamber of Commerce
Coquille, Oregon

Environmental Quality Commission

Open Burning Hearing

Newport, Oregon

Subject: Coquille Open Burning Site

Dear Sirs:

My family and I operate a Dairy and Beef ranch adjacent to the proposed Coquille garbage disposal site. As you know, this is the site of the old city of Coquille garbage disposal, which since its closure has never been brought up to the Department of Environmental Quality Standards. We are very familiar with the problems of a garbage disposal site in this area and are opposed to the reopening of this site under any conditions.

We had a real problem with fall-out from the open burning of ashes, and unburned and burning papers. This was a nuisance and posed problems in sanitation for our dairy. It was also a threat as a fire hazard. Burning year round I believe will prove to be a problem due to rain and high winds at this location.

We have had much less of a problem with rats around our dairy since the old dump was closed. We feel this has improved the sanitation and reduced the disease potential.

We understand that carcasses will be accepted should the dump be reopened. From the standpoint of disease, this should not be allowed under any circumstances. The valley situated below the proposed site depends on livestock to utilize the ground. The potential of virus disease, scours, and all other livestock diseases is too great a threat to overlook. Not only does all drainage from this area pass through several farms but dogs and animals present an even bigger problem by eating and spreading carcasses.

It does not seem prudent to place a land-fill dump on top of the mountain. There are at least 5 well and spring-water systems which could be potentially contaminated by this site. The soil from about 8 to 10 feet in depth is fissured sand stone which makes it impossible to predict where the run off goes. At times in the winter after a big rain the well at our dairy gives us cloudy water. We have never been able to trace the source of this problem.

There has been a very poor attempt by Coos County to find an acceptable temporary site for the interim period. Coos County has had ample time to work out these problems. We feel the Department of Environmental Quality has been far too lenient with the city of Coquille in their requirements to finish off the old dump site. Coquille has made little or no attempt to improve the site.

If other decisions made by the Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Quality Commission to protect public health and safety were valid, it is incomprehensible how this site could be reopened.

Kenneth C. Messerle
Route 1, Box 275
Coquille, Oregon 97423

*Sent Addressee
Only*

5383

October 7, 1975

Mr. William F. Forrest, Jr.
General Manager
Building Materials Division
Permaneer Corporation
P.O. Box 178
Dillard, Oregon 97432

Dear Mr. Forrest:

We are returning your letter of September 19, 1975 on the understanding that it was not intended to become part of the public record in this matter.

Sincerely,

LOREN KRAMER
Director

2

Peter W. McSwain
Hearing Officer

PWM:dh
Enclosure

C. C. D.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

COOS - CURRY - DOUGLAS

September 25, 1975

830 S. E. DOUGLAS AVENUE
ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470
TELEPHONE (503) 672-6728

Mr. Joe B. Richards, Chairman
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Richards:

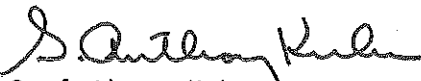
At the direction of the Executive Committee of the CCD Economic Improvement Association I am transmitting the enclosed "Resolution Regarding Adoption Of Log Dumping And Handling Policies By The Oregon Environmental Quality Commission."

The CCD Executive Committee adopted the enclosed resolution following careful review and consideration of the revised proposed log handling policy to be considered before the Commission at its September 26, 1975 meeting. As stated in our previous letter of August 21, 1975, a copy of which is also attached, the full CCD Board of Directors recommended that prior to holding a public hearing on the adoption of the proposed log handling policy, the Department of Environmental Quality should complete a socio-economic impact statement regarding the probable consequences which could result from adoption of the policies. The CCD Executive Committee's resolution of September 25, 1975 should help clarify and elaborate the reason and justification for that recommendation.

It is the opinion of the CCD Economic Improvement Association that the adoption of the most realistic and beneficial log handling policy can only be achieved following careful consideration of the anticipated socio-economic impacts together with the anticipated environmental impacts to be expected following such adoption.

Thank you for your consideration. We shall appreciate being informed of the Commission's opinion and action in this matter.

Very truly yours,


G. Anthony Kuhn
Executive Director

GAK/vp

Enclosure

C. C. D.

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

COOS — CURRY — DOUGLAS

830 S. E. DOUGLAS AVENUE
ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470
TELEPHONE (503) 672-6728

CCD ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
RESOLUTION REGARDING ADOPTION OF LOG DUMPING
AND HANDLING POLICIES BY THE OREGON
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

WHEREAS the Department of Environmental Quality entered into an agreement with the Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council to evaluate the problem of environmental impacts of dumping and handling logs in public waters through the appointment of a special Task Force in December, 1970; and,

WHEREAS the assignment to the Task Force carried five categories for inclusion in a final report as follows:

- "1. Summarize the available research findings, including an evaluation of pollution effects.
2. Inventory log dumping, handling, rafting, and storage sites.
3. Establish guidelines for recommended practices which would reduce pollution effects.
4. Determine the impacts of revised log dumping and handling practices on both the industry and the total environment.
5. Establish a plan of implementation to identify where revised operations are required, with schedules for compliance"; and,

WHEREAS above category number 4 requires the determination of the impacts on industry as well as in the total environment of revised log dumping and handling practices; and,

WHEREAS no determination of the impacts on industry of revised log dumping and handling practices was made by the Task Force; and,

WHEREAS no determination of the impacts on industry of revised log dumping and handling practices has been made by the Department of Environmental Quality; and,

WHEREAS Mr. Alec Jackson of Greenacres Consulting Corporation conducted a study entitled A Study of Economic and Environmental Impacts of Alternate Methods of Log Storage on the Coos Bay Estuary for the Port of Coos Bay; and,

WHEREAS Mr. Jackson's final letter of transmittal to the Port of Coos Bay carried the summary that, "Most alternatives to current practices will also detract from environmental quality and in addition will have adverse impact on the economics of the forest products industry and thus the economy of the region"; and,

WHEREAS the impacts on industry of revised log dumping and handling practices can significantly affect the socio-economic life of communities where revised log dumping and handling practices are proposed or suggested;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED this 25th day of September, 1975, by the Executive Committee of the CCD Economic Improvement Association, the Economic Development District for Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties, that the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission delay action on the adoption of the Proposed Policies Pertaining to Log Handling in Oregon Waters until the socio-economic impacts of the proposed revised log dumping and handling policies be determined.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that to insure the adoption of the most beneficial policies relating to log dumping and handling in Oregon waters the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission direct the Department of Environmental Quality to evaluate the socio-economic impacts of the proposed policies by means of in-house capability, outside consultant contractual agreement or cooperative agreement with other State agencies like the Department of Economic Development.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that prior to adoption of policies pertaining to the dumping and handling of logs in Oregon waters the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission carefully consider the socio-economic impacts as well as environmental impacts of the proposed policies and that a public hearing be held to permit the public to respond to the socio-economic impacts statement.

August 21, 1975

Mr. Joe B. Richards, Chairman
Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S.W. Morrison St.
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Richards:

CCD is the Economic Development District, under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, comprising Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties. The Board of Directors of the District is composed of all the County Commissioners from the three counties, other public officials from within the area and representatives of the public-at-large. A copy of the Board's membership roster is enclosed.

At its August 21st meeting the CCD Board of Directors reviewed the memorandum from Loren Kramer to the Environmental Quality Commission concerning "Agenda Item No. K For The August 22, 1975, EQC meeting: Adoption of Policy on Log Handling in Oregon Waters." On behalf of the Board, I have been instructed to convey the following Board actions.

The CCD Board took objection to the recommendation that the EQC adopt the proposed "Implementation Program and Policy for Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters" and unanimously approved a motion which stipulated the following:

- A. The Board recommended that the Environmental Quality Commission defer action on the proposed Program and Policy until a public hearing on the proposal has been held in the Coos Bay area. This recommendation was based upon the Commission's stated intent, expressed during its June 21st meeting in Coos Bay, to not adopt policies regarding the log storage matter without first holding such a public hearing.
- B. The Board recommended that prior to holding the public hearing and any Commission action on the proposed Implementation Program and Statement of General Policy, the Department of Environmental Quality should complete a "SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT" for the proposal. This IMPACT STATEMENT should detail the probable economic consequences which would develop from adoption of the proposal or reasonable alternatives to the proposal.

Because of the possibility that adoption of the proposed Policy could have serious economic implications for the forest products industry of Southwestern Oregon, it is hoped that the Commission will give high consideration to the CCD Board's recommendations.

Thank you for your consideration. We shall appreciate your informing us of the Commission's actions and intent regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

G. Anthony Kuhn
Executive Director

GAK/edh

Enclosure

Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
R E C E I V E D
SEP 29 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Gentlemen:

We respectfully request a variance from the deadline for operating burning dumps. The specifics of this request is discussed later in this letter.

Lincoln County has adopted a courageous plan for solid waste management which not only solves the health and environmental problems but also meets your goal of 90% recycled materials long before 1982. A summary of the County's Plan follows:

1. All dumps in the County will be closed except the Agate Beach landfill site.
2. Convenience stations will be established throughout the County (transfer stations are not anticipated at this time).
3. The franchised collectors will continue their residential and commercial pick ups.
4. Refuse from these collectors and convenience stations will be brought to the Agate Beach Site.
5. A processing facility (estimated \$600,000 capital expenditure) will include a hammer mill grinder and an air-classifier. The light fraction (70% of total weight) has a ready market for use in a local hog fuel-boiler.
6. A magnetic separator will be added to the facility when a sufficient volume of non-burnables are collected.

This processing facility is scheduled to start operation in September 1977. The other dumps are scheduled to close as soon as trial runs prove successful. Until that time there is no way to manage the volume of solid waste generated at the north and south ends of Lincoln County without burning.

The requests for variances from the burning deadline are as follows:


1. North Lincoln Sanitary Service requests a variance to burn at their North Lincoln Dump until its closure in October or November of 1977.
2. Toledo Sanitary Service requests a variance to burn at their Toledo Dump until its closure in November 1977 or before.
3. Waldport-Yachats Disposal Service requests a variance to burn at their Waldport Dump until its closure in October or November of 1977.

No variance is requested for either the Agate Beach Dump or the Logsdon Dump.

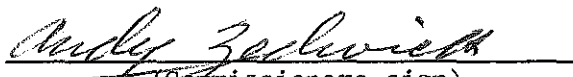
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon
August 19, 1975
Page 2

Operating open dumps without cover material is a far greater threat to the public health than operating burning dumps at these locations. We agree that this burning has a detrimental environmental effect. However, we feel that it is unwise to sacrifice the public health for environmental protections during this period when the Plan is being implemented.

Attached are copies of the requests for variances from the operators of these dumps.



Albert R. Strand



(Commissioners sign)

RECEIVED

JUL 30 1975

LINCOLN COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.
COURT HOUSE
NEWPORT, OREGON 97365

July 28, 1975

Oregon Environmental Quality Comm.
Dept. of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sir:

We are requesting a variance to continue using our dump site as a burning dump until the facilities at Agate Beach have been completed. This is scheduled for October or November of 1977.

After that date, there is a possibility that the site will be used for a demolition dump with possible burning if approved.

Sincerely,



Gene Dahl
Waldport-Yachats Disposal

NORTH LINCOLN SANITARY SERVICE

1726 S.E. ~~935 NORTH~~ HIGHWAY 101

LINCOLN CITY, OREGON 97367

PHONE: 994-5555

DUNN AND LEBLANC INC.

Aug. 5, 1975

Paul Brookhyser
Lincoln County Planning Dept.
Court House
Newport, Ore. 97365

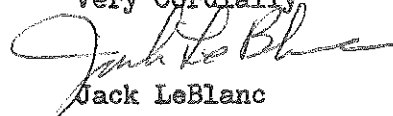
Dear Sir:

North Lincoln Sanitary Service respectfully requests a variance from the deadline for open burning of solid waste at our present disposal site in N. Lincoln Co.

Our present site is inadequate both in size and topography to convert to a sanitary landfill and it is our ⁿunderstanding the regional county site will operational by Sept., 1977, hence we request the variance untill that time when our site will be closed except perhaps for disposal of demolition materials.

Thanking you for your consideration of this matter, I remain

Very Cordially



Jack LeBlanc

Sec.-Treas.

RECEIVED
AUG 7 1975

LINCOLN COUNTY PLANNING DEPT.
COURT HOUSE
NEWPORT, OREGON 97365

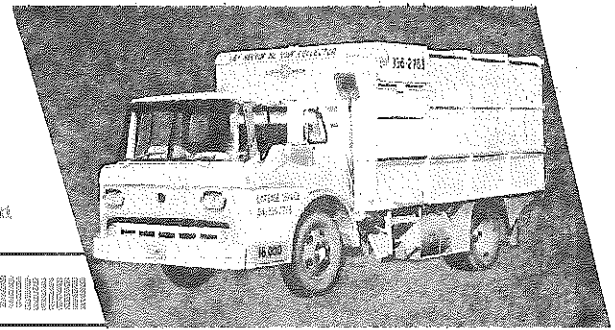
TOLEDO SANITARY SERVICE

MAURICE E. CLARK, Owner

P.O. Box 637

Phone 336-2763

Toledo, Oregon



August 5, 1975

Board of Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S. W. Morrison St.
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Sirs:

Re: Variance of Burning ban SW- Toledo Sanitary Service.

We are herewith requesting a variance to continue using dump site as is until the facilities at Agate Beach have been completed which is scudeled for October of 1977.

It is not really feasible for us to haul to Agate Beach Landfill at this time. It would be very expensive and time consuming until we negotiate a rate increase in our area.

Sincerely,

Fred Lindsay

Fred Lindsay

September 30, 1975

Mr. Ed Kolbe
c/o Oregon State University
Marine Science Center
Newport, Oregon 97365

Dear Mr. Kolbe:

Please find returned three tape cassettes. While we were unable to purchase the brand which you lent us, it is hoped the enclosed will prove to be similar in quality.

Sincerely,

LOREN KRAMER
Director

Peter McSwain
Hearing Officer

PWM:vt



Cooperative Extension Service

TO: Peter McSwain
FROM: OSU Marine Science Center
SUBJECT: Reservation of Auditorium

DATE: 8-5-75

RECEIVED
AUG 07 1975
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Your reservation is all set but
our microphone is broken so you'll have
to furnish your own public address
system.

See ya 9-26-75!

OSU-1090

Oregon State Univ., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Oregon Counties cooperating

STATE OF OREGON ROUTE SLIP

TO: Bud Date 8-4

FROM: Pete

CHECK ☐ Approval ☐ Investigate
☐ Necessary Action ☐ Confer

RECEIVED
AUG 05 1975
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
☒ Prepare Reply
☒ For My Signature
☐ Your Signature
☐ Comment
☐ Initial and Return
☒ Per Telephone Conversation
☒ For Your Information
☐ As Requested
☐ Note and File
☐ Return With More Details

COMMENTS:

O.K?

[Signature]

August 4, 1975

Ms. Ann Edmondson
O.S.U. Marine Science Center
Newport, Oregon 97365

Re: Reservation of Auditorium

Dear Ms. Edmondson:

This is to confirm our telephone arrangement whereby we have reserved your auditorium for the day of September 26, 1975. We understand that the auditorium seats approximately 180 persons, has a stage, and involves no fee.

We will need to have access to the facility approximately one hour before the meeting begins (9:00 a.m.). Preparation will include arrangement for six persons to be seated on stage facing the audience with tables in front of them. We understand you have all the furniture necessary for this. Also needed will be a podium facing the stage for the use of persons wishing to address the Commission.

We will either use your public address system or, if none is available, set up our own.

Please let us know if any special arrangements must be made to gain access to the building or set up any of the required furnishings.

Thank you for your kind attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

Peter McSwain
Hearing Officer

Pwmc
September 19, 1975

Mr. Jerry Connor
Acting Director
Chemeketa Region
Solid Waste Management Program
Marion County Courthouse
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Mr. Connor:

This letter will acknowledge receipt of the Resolution on Open Backyard Burning adopted by the Chemeketa Region Board of Directors at its September 10, 1975 meeting. We have included it with Agenda Item H(3) to be heard before the Environmental Quality Commission on September 26th.

Sincerely,

Carole Moscato
Secretary to the Director

Ian Timm
BOARD CHAIRMAN



CHEMEKETA REGION

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Marion County Courthouse, SALEM, OR. 97301 PHONE (503) 588-5293

September 17, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
SEP 18 1975

Loren Kramer, Director
Dept. of Environmental Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison
Portland OR 97205

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Kramer:

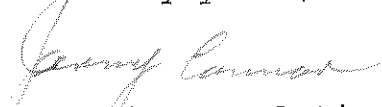
RE: RESOLUTION ON OPEN BACKYARD BURNING

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution, regarding open backyard burning, adopted by the Chemeketa Region Board of Directors at their regular meeting on September 10, 1975.

Staff was requested to submit the resolution to you for transmittal to the Environmental Quality Commission. It is hoped that the Commission will consider the resolution in support of backyard burning to be discussed under Agenda Item #H(3) at their meeting on September 26, 1975.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,


Jerry Connor, Acting Director

JC/PL
Enclosure

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the matter of recommending to the)
Environmental Quality Commission the)
adoption of a rule permitting limited)
backyard burning on real property)
used exclusively for dwellings in)
Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yam-)
hill Counties.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005 there presently exists a regulatory ban on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling; and,

WHEREAS, such burning was allowed under certain conditions, prior to June 1, 1975, by permit issued by local fire departments during the months of April and May and October and November, and on such days in these months when this practice would not have an adverse effect on air quality; and,

WHEREAS, backyard burning reduces the amount of illegal dumping in park and highway garbage cans, road ditches and drainage ways; and,

WHEREAS, the ban on backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the loading of already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve the remaining usable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, it is believed to be in the public interest to allow backyard burning under controlled conditions, of wood,

needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used as a dwelling.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors for the Chemeketa Region Solid Waste Management Program that the Board unanimously recommends, and by this Resolution so recommends, that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1975.

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

Ian Timm
Commissioner Ian Timm
Board of Directors, Chairman

Board of County Commissioners

BENTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330

COMMISSIONERS

LARRY CALLAHAN
JEANETTE SIMERVILLE
DALE SCHROCK

September 24, 1975

Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Kramer:

At our meeting September 17 the Benton County Commission voted unanimously to support the proposed amendment allowing open burning of residential yard trimmings and clippings in the spring and fall.

Please convey our recommendation to the Environmental Quality Commission at their September 26 meeting.

Sincerely,



Larry Callahan, Chairman
Board of Commissioners

LC/dc

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Ian Timm
BOARD CHAIRMAN



CHEMEKETA REGION

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Marion County Courthouse, SALEM, OR. 97301 PHONE (503) 588-5293

September 17, 1975

Mr. Ernie Schmidt
Dept. of Environmental Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison
Portland OR 97205

Dear Ernie:

RE: RESOLUTION ON OPEN BACKYARD BURNING

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution, regarding open backyard burning, adopted by the Chemeketa Region Board of Directors at their regular meeting on September 10, 1975.

Staff was requested to submit the resolution to you for transmittal to the Environmental Quality Commission. It is hoped that the Commission will consider the resolution in support of backyard burning to be discussed under Agenda Item #H(3) at their meeting on September 26, 1975.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Connor, Acting Director

JC/PL
Enclosure

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In the matter of recommending to the)
Environmental Quality Commission the)
adoption of a rule permitting limited)
backyard burning on real property)
used exclusively for dwellings in)
Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yam-)
hill Counties.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005 there presently exists a regulatory ban on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling; and,

WHEREAS, such burning was allowed under certain conditions, prior to June 1, 1975, by permit issued by local fire departments during the months of April and May and October and November, and on such days in these months when this practice would not have an adverse effect on air quality; and,

WHEREAS, backyard burning reduces the amount of illegal dumping in park and highway garbage cans, road ditches and drainage ways; and,

WHEREAS, the ban on backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the loading of already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve the remaining usable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities; and,

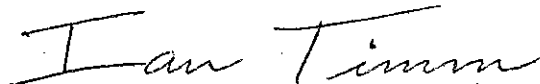
WHEREAS, it is believed to be in the public interest to allow backyard burning under controlled conditions, of wood,

needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used as a dwelling.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors for the Chemeketa Region Solid Waste Management Program that the Board unanimously recommends, and by this Resolution so recommends, that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1975.

CHEMEKETA REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.



Commissioner Ian Timm
Board of Directors, Chairman

Ian Timm
BOARD CHAIRMAN



CHEMEKETA REGION

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Marion County Courthouse, SALEM, OR. 97301 PHONE (503) 588-5293

September 19, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
SEP 22 1975

Mr. Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 Southwest Morrison
Portland OR 97205

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Kramer:

RE: RESOLUTION ON OPEN BACKYARD BURNING

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution regarding open backyard burning, as adopted by the Marion County Board of Commissioners at their meeting on September 17, 1975.

We would ask that you transmit the resolution to the Environmental Quality Commission for their consideration at their September 26, 1975 meeting.

It is hoped that the Commission will consider the resolution in support of backyard burning at least for the immediate future.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Connor, Acting Director

JC/PL
Enclosure
cc: Ernie Schmidt

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR MARION COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of recommending to the)
Environmental Quality Commission the)
adoption of a rule permitting limited)
backyard burning on real property)
exclusively used in connection with)
a dwelling in Benton, Linn, Marion,)
Polk and Yamhill Counties.)

FILED
MARION COUNTY, OREGON
1975 SEP 19 AM 9 14
T. HAROLD TOMLINSON, CLERK
BY am DEPUTY

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Mid Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005 a regulatory ban exists on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used in connection with a dwelling; and,

WHEREAS, prior to June 1, 1975, such burning was allowed by permits issued by local fire departments during the months of April, May, October and November during such days when the burning would not have an adverse effect on air quality; and,

WHEREAS, the ban on the backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the load on already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve all the usable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, it is believed to be in the public interest to allow backyard burning, under controlled conditions, of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used in connection with a dwelling.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Marion County Board of Commissioners that the Board unanimously

recommend, and by this Resolution does recommend, to the Environmental Quality Commission that they adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used in connection with a dwelling.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1975.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Pat McCarthy
Chairman

Commissioner
Harry Carson Jr.
Commissioner

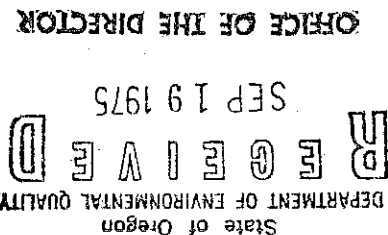
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

L. O. McKinney
Marion County Legal Counsel

OSTRANDER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

909 TERMINAL SALES BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

September 19, 1975



Mr. E. J. Weathersbee
Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Weathersbee:

I have just been informed that you have scheduled the Fremont Sawmill variance request hearing on the agenda of the EQC September 26th meeting in Newport--although we have not as yet received an official notice.

As the time is rather short and Mr. Alton Collins, President of Ostrander Construction Company, is out of the country, we request that the hearing on our variance request be withdrawn from the September 26th agenda and re-scheduled for a later date.

Very truly yours,

OSTRANDER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Eugene E. Sharp

Eugene E. Sharp
Vice President

EES:rn



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

To: Environmental Quality Commission
From: Director
Subject: Agenda Item G-5, September 26, 1975 EQC Meeting

Variance Request: Fremont Sawmill, A Division
of Ostrander Construction Company, Lakeview,
Lake County, Oregon

Background

Ostrander Construction Company operates a sawmill at Lakeview, Oregon, in Southern Lake County.

Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 19-0003 was issued to the company for the Lakeview operation on June 28, 1974, with an expiration date of July 1, 1979. Condition 7 of this permit for the sawmill at Lakeview required phase out of the wigwam waste burner by September 1, 1974 or approved modification and demonstration of compliance by November 15, 1974. The permittee elected to abandon the burner in lieu of modification. In a letter to the Department dated April 24, 1975, Mr. L. F. Shelton, Manager of Fremont Sawmill, requested a variance to use their unmodified wigwam waste burner at Lakeview for a period of 90 days beginning May 5, 1975 and ending August 5, 1975, because of an expected massive chip dislocation at the Lakeview mill due to a temporary suspension of chip purchases by Weyerhaeuser Company.

The chip dislocation problem was subsequently resolved by Fremont Sawmill by selling their chips to another chip broker, thereby eliminating the need to dispose of excess chips by burning. However, on May 29, 1975, department personnel conducted a field inspection at the Lakeview mill and found the boilers were being rebricked, and excess hog fuel was being burned in the unmodified wigwam waste burner. The Department had not been notified of the latter problem.

Subsequent to the May 29, 1975 inspection, Mr. Shelton in a letter to the Department dated May 30, 1975 again requested a variance for intermittent short-term emergency use of the unmodified wigwam burner. This request is for an indefinite period into the future and for plant emergencies that may arise including chip dislocations, excess hog fuel conditions and similar occurrences. The Company's May 30, 1975 letter gives the company's reasons why it is unable to develop acceptable alternative disposal methods.

Staff Analysis

The staff feels that the Lakeview area has a definite air quality problem related to wigwam waste burner operation which could be and should be resolved.

Lakeview Lumber Company has modified one of its two wigwam waste burners and abandoned use of the other. Consequently Lakeview Lumber Company is currently able to dispose of all of its wood waste in its modified burner.

Louisiana Pacific operates two mills in Lakeview (previously known as Golden State Lbr. Co. and Eastern Oregon Pine). Louisiana Pacific has modified one of three wigwam waste burners at these two integrated mills and is reportedly having difficulty disposing of all of its wood waste in the one modified burner. The Central Oregon Region, DEQ, staff feels that Louisiana Pacific should and could do a better job of wood waste disposal.

Fremont Sawmill has now applied for emergency use of its wigwam waste burner without modification; however, the duration is open-ended and the extent of use and ultimate solution are not defined.

The DEQ staff feels there are sufficient practicable alternatives for wood waste disposal which Fremont Sawmill could use singly or in combination to develop an acceptable program of wood waste disposal in compliance with Department rules. These include:

- 1) Maximize use and/or sale of hog fuel and other wood wastes (may require stock piling)
- 2) Modify wigwam waste burner.
- 3) Haul woodwaste to other approved modified burners in Lakeview.
- 4) Landfill wood wastes.

Conclusions

1. The Lakeview area suffers from poor air quality from time to time due to smoke from unmodified wigwam waste burners.

2. The April 24, 1975 variance request to use the unmodified wigwam burner to dispose of accumulating wood wastes due to a temporary depressed chip market was justified.
3. The May 30, 1975 variance request submitted after resolution of the chip surplus problem is considered not substantially different from normal woodwaste disposal and management problems experienced by other Oregon mills.
4. There appears to be viable alternative wood waste disposal methods available to the Fremont sawmill which would allow them to operate in conformance with Department rules and result in improved air quality in Lakeview.

Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Fremont Sawmill request for variance to operate its wigwam waste burner without modification under proposed "emergency" conditions be denied for the reasons that:

- 1) Burning of wood wastes in unmodified burners results in poor air quality in the Lakeview area, and
- 2) There are viable practicable alternatives for developing a wood waste control program whereby compliance with Department rules can be maintained.

It is further recommended that the company be directed to proceed to develop an approvable wood waste control program and that open burning or burning of wood wastes in an unmodified wigwam burner not be conducted unless approved by the Department as part of an overall woodwaste control plan and schedule that has been properly submitted by Fremont Sawmill and approved in writing by the Department.



LOREN KRAMER
Director

9/17/75

Attachments:

- #1 May 30, 1975 Letter from Fremont Sawmill
- #2 April 24, 1975 Letter from Fremont Sawmill
- #3 April 22, 1975 Letter from Weyerhaeuser to Fremont Sawmill

ALTON L. COLLINS
President

"CHOC" SHELTON
Gen. Manager

Fremont Sawmill

Division of Ostrander Construction Co.
SOFT PONDEROSA PINE LUMBER
P. O. BOX 1340
LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630



Area Code 503
947-2118

May 30, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1975

John Borden
Department of Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 1243
Bend, Oregon 97701

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

Dear John,

I am writing this letter with reference to your inspection of Fremont Sawmill on May 29, 1975, with your Mr. Plowman. The subject discussed by us referred to Fremont Sawmill's application to use their present burner in emergency only. We discussed and referred to our air contamination discharge permit No. 19-0003 dated July 19, 1973. We discussed the following points:

1. Why Fremont Sawmill did not modify the burner in Lakeview, our reasons being that all waste from the mill was put through the hog and it is hard to burn without the use of oil which we no doubt would have had difficulty obtaining due to the present shortage of petroleum products and word from the government to conserve such products.
2. The reason we cannot haul to other modified burners being that although we have good neighbors, we do not believe they have the capacity to burn our waste and to take care of their own problems.
3. We apparently cannot sell our hog waste because of a depressed chip market and there is no user of hog fuel in this area.
4. Stock piling is not practical as we presently have a stock pile of chips and wood waste material covering approximately 5 acres of ground which was accumulated between 1947 and 1950. It has been a constant fire hazard since it was first installed and we spent a good many hours fighting fire in this area since its creation. You and Don personally examined this storage pile.
5. We are now burning in the burner because we are bricking up our number one boiler and our other two boilers are not capable of burning this excess waste so we must destroy it in the existing burner.

John Borden
Page 2
May 30, 1975

6. The land fill is not proper at our location by reason of the fact that the lands close by the mill are good farm lands and it would be quite expensive to acquire. It would be improper to use this good agricultural land for land fill waste disposal.

7. Modification of the existing burner to comply with regulations is not economically feasible by reason of the fact that it is only occasionally and in emergency that we would use this burner and the cost would be excessive to modify it in such manner to meet DEQ standards.

These many problems concerning waste disposal would not occur if our chip shipment had not been curtailed and if the insurance company had not demanded that we rebrick the number one boiler. Of course, we can expect that the necessity to repair boilers will occur from time to time in the future, but we hope the chip market will be such that our excessive waste can be utilized.

We again renew our application to make emergency use of our burner when absolutely necessary and in an emergency situation and we assure you that only in emergencies would it be used,

Fremont Sawmill has been proud of their record so far as contamination is concerned and appreciate the fact that our disposition was approved under date of September 27, 1974, a copy of which approval is enclosed for your records.

We do expect to comply in the future and only in emergencies would use our burner. Your careful, favorable consideration of this letter will be appreciated.

FREMONT SAWMILL



By L. S. SHELTON

bc
cc: Don Plowman
P. O. Box 1930
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

ALTON L. COLLINS
President

"CHOC" SHELTON
Gen. Manager

AP - *Fremont Sawmill* (Lakeview)
Lake County

Division of Ostrander Construction Co.

SOFT PONDEROSA PINE LUMBER

P. O. BOX 1340

LAKEVIEW, OREGON 97630

Attachment 2



Area Code 503
947-2118

April 24, 1975

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
APR 25 1975

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

Mr. Fred Skirvin
Department of Environmental Quality
Air Quality Control Division
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, OR 97205

Dear Mr. Skirvin:

Subject: Request for variance to use refuse burner at Lakeview, Oregon, for a period of 90 days beginning May 5, 1975.

Reason: Weyerhaeuser Company, the contract purchaser of our chips, will not take any more chips after 12:01 a.m., May 5, 1975. A copy of a letter is enclosed signed by H. E. Hunt, Vice-President, Willamette Region.

This is a very serious matter, not only for Fremont Sawmill but also for its employees and the community of Lakeview and Lake County, Oregon. Fremont Sawmill employs 97 people who would be unemployed during any shutdown period if permission is not granted for use of the burner.

I spent most of Wednesday, April 23, 1975, on the telephone trying to sell chips to other people. The writer contacted Mr. W. H. Beeman, the supervisor for chip purchases for Crown Zellerbach in the Portland office, and was advised by Mr. Beeman in a very kind and respectful manner that they too had a problem with chips of their own and could not take any more chips at this time.

I then contacted Mr. Al Sanachek, who is in charge of chip sales and purchases for U. S. Plywood in Eugene. He also was kind, but advised me that they had been cut off by Weyerhaeuser for delivery of chips on May 5, 1975, and they could not help me in the disposition of my chips.

I then contacted Mr. Leo Hopper, the manager of Brooks Scanlon, Inc., Bend, Oregon, and inquired if there was a possibility to dispose of chips there. I received the same answer.

Mr. Fred Skirvin
April 24, 1975
Page 2

The next contact was made with Mr. Jim Garrett, the manager of Collins Pine Co. in Chester, California, who has a flake board plant and does buy chips and planer shavings from time to time for the flake board plant. I received the same word from him, to the effect that the chip board market was in the doldrums, and he could not give me any assistance.

I then attempted to contact Mr. Schlauch, who is in charge of purchase of chips for Georgia-Pacific Company in Portland, Oregon. I have been unable to reach him, and probably will not reach him before the end of this week or the first of next week as he is out of town.

If we have to shut the sawmill down for a period of 90 days because we can't dispose of the chips in the burner, this will affect the loggers who do the logging for Fremont Sawmill -- Mr. T. A. Lawson, who operates Lawson & Sons Logging Company, and Mr. Bob Carlon, of Carlon Logging Company. These loggers employ some 60 men, who would not get back to work before late July if we were forced to shut down.

I am sure that you are aware of the records of the State of Oregon that Lake County is one of the high unemployment areas of the State of Oregon, and we have had a lot of people on unemployment insurance during the winter months here. The community as a whole, of course, is looking for continued operation and for the woods to open up to solve not only the economic problems of the families, but also some of the economic problems of the merchants up and down Main Street. Further unemployment would be disastrous as far as Lakeview and Lake County are concerned.

The writer is willing to assure you that Fremont Sawmill will make every diligent effort to dispose of our chips and shavings should you grant this variance for the 90-day period.

Therefore, we respectfully renew our application for this variance for the 90-day period in order to solve the problems above related. We respectfully request an early reply, as May 5th is a week from next Monday, and we should plan to put our operation to bed and notify the employees at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

LFS:ag
enc.

L. F. Shelton, Manager

cc: John Bordan, D.E.Q, Bend, OR
U.S. Forest Service, Lakeview, OR
Lakeview Town Council, Lakeview, OR
Lake County Commissioners, Lakeview, OR
Ore. State Employment Div., Lakeview Office, Lakeview, OR



Weyerhaeuser Company

P.O. Box 275
Springfield, Oregon 97477
A/C 503 • 746-2511

Registered Mail

April 22, 1975

Fremont Sawmill Company
P. O. Box 1340
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

ATTENTION: Mr. L. F. Shelton

Dear Mr. Shelton:

This letter will confirm the message which our representative recently conveyed to you. Unfortunately, we are in a position where we have no choice but to exercise our rights under Section 8 of the Chip Sales Agreement. Effective as of 12:01 AM on Monday, May 5, 1975, we must suspend purchases of wood chips from you, and for the duration of the suspension period, we can accept no further deliveries of wood chips.

The duration of the suspension period is uncertain, but we do not presently expect it to continue for longer than 90 days. We will advise you as soon as we can of the date on which purchases of wood chips will be resumed.

We regret that this is necessary and will try to make the suspension period as short as possible.

Yours truly,

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

Howard E. Hunt
Vice-President
Willamette Region

HEH:nes

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED
APR 25 1975

BEND DISTRICT OFFICE

1975

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR POLK COUNTY State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

In the matter of recommending)
to the Environmental Quality)
Commission the adoption of a)
rule permitting limited back-)
yard burning on real property)
used exclusively for dwellings)
in Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk)
and Yamhill Counties.)

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1975

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

RESOLUTION #246

WHEREAS pursuant to Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005 there presently exists a regulatory ban on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling, and

WHEREAS such burning was allowed under certain conditions, prior to June 1, 1975, by permit issued by local fire departments during the months of April and May and October and November, and on such days in these months when this practice would not have an adverse effect on air quality, and

WHEREAS backyard burning reduces the amount of illegal dumping in park and highway garbage cans, road ditches and drainage ways, and

WHEREAS the ban on backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the loading of already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities, and

WHEREAS at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve the remaining usable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities, and

WHEREAS it is believed to be in the public interest to


allow backyard burning under controlled conditions, of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used as a dwelling.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT AND IT HEREBY IS RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Polk County, Oregon that the Board unanimously recommends, and by this Resolution so recommends, that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1975, at Dallas, Oregon.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

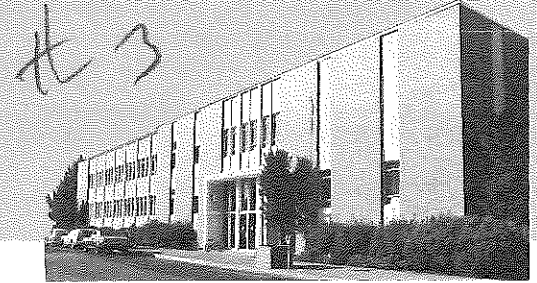

H.B. Hildebrand, Chairman


Walter R. Gjersvold, Commissioner


Alan W. Miller, Commissioner

YAMHILL COUNTY

Oregon



September 25, 1975

Mr. Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Kramer:

The Yamhill County Board of Commissioners had a major part in the recommendation of the Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority to continue to allow limited residential open burning on appropriate days. We also strongly agree with the resolution of the Chemeketa Region Solid Waste Management Program which indicates increasing use of solid waste disposal facilities of burnable materials and illegal dumping in parks, road ditches and drainage ways.

Numerous fire chiefs have also encouraged our Board of Commissioners to take affirmative action on this subject.

Therefore the Yamhill County Board of Commissioners strongly recommends that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited residential burning on appropriate days within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties.

Very truly yours,


Morris Majors, Chairman Yamhill County
Board of Commissioners


Colin Armstrong, Commissioner Yamhill
County


Ted Lopuszynski, Commissioner Yamhill
County

MM:CA:TL:ecg

APC
Board of County Commissioners

BENTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE
CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330

COMMISSIONERS
LARRY CALLAHAN
JEANETTE SIMERVILLE
DALE SCHROCK

September 24, 1975

Loren Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Dear Mr. Kramer:

At our meeting September 17 the Benton County Commission voted unanimously to support the proposed amendment allowing open burning of residential yard trimmings and clippings in the spring and fall.

Please convey our recommendation to the Environmental Quality Commission at their September 26 meeting.

Sincerely,

Larry Callahan

Larry Callahan, Chairman
Board of Commissioners

LC/dc

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

City of Lyons

LYONS, OREGON 97358

23 September, 1975

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

ATTENTION: Raymond M. Johnson

Dear Mr. Johnson:.

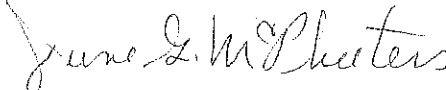
The City of Lyons would like to go on record as being in favor of the proposed extension of open burning for residential yard trimmings.

We are a rural community with a majority of retired people. Gardens and large yards with many trees are the rule rather than the exception in Lyons. It is vital that some method of disposal of yard trimmings is available. The cost of removal by Santiam Sanitary Service would be prohibitive for people on fixed incomes. Also many are unable to take these trimmings clear to Brown's Island in Salem where again the cost would cause a great hardship.

These trimmings are for the most part dry and very little if any smoke is evidenced.

It is the feeling of many questioned that they will burn their trimmings even if the ban is imposed. Regulations of this type with with no alternative disposal means cannot and will not be recognized.

Very Truly Yours,



June G. McPheeters
Mayor

JGM/elm

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

R E C E I V E D
SEP 25 1975

AIR QUALITY CONTROL



Telephone 926-4495

LINN COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
P.O. Box 100
ALBANY, OREGON 97321

COMMISSIONERS:

GEO. K. MILLER
VERNON SCHROCK
IAN TIMM

STAFF ASSISTANT:

JON LEVY

18 September 1975

Department of Environmental Quality
1234 Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a Resolution pertaining to backyard burning, and signed by the Linn County Board of Commissioners.

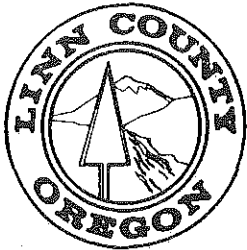
This is to request that this letter be distributed to members of your Board at your September hearing on backyard burning.

Sincerely,

Jon R. Levy
Staff Assistant

Enclosure: 1 Resolution

mc



Telephone 926-4495

LINN COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

P.O. Box 100
ALBANY, OREGON 97321

COMMISSIONERS:

GEO. K. MILLER
VERNON SCHROCK
IAN TIMM

STAFF ASSISTANT:

JON LEVY

17 Sep 75

LINN COUNTY

In the matter of recommending to the)
Environmental Quality Commission the)
adoption of a rule permitting limited) RESOLUTION
backyard burning on real property used)
exclusively for dwellings in Linn County.)

WHEREAS, pursuant to Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority Rule 33-005, there presently exists a regulatory ban on backyard burning of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling; and,

WHEREAS, such burning was allowed under certain conditions, prior to June 1, 1975, by permit issued by local fire departments during the months of April and May, and October and November, and on such days in these months when this practice would not have an adverse effect on air quality; and,

WHEREAS, backyard burning reduces the amount of illegal dumping in park and highway garbage cans, road ditches and drainage ways; and,

WHEREAS, the ban on backyard burning of the materials mentioned above increases the loading of already overloaded solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, at the present time, and in the immediate future, there exists a great need to conserve the remaining useable space in the existing solid waste disposal facilities; and,

WHEREAS, it is believed to be in the public interest to allow backyard burning under controlled conditions, of wood, needle or leaf material from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property exclusively used as a dwelling,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Linn County Board of Commissioners, that the Board unanimously recommends, and by this Resolution so recommends, that the Environmental Quality Commission adopt rules and regulations permitting limited backyard burning within Benton, Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties, pursuant to a properly authorized burning permit, on appropriate days, for wood, needle or leaf materials from trees, shrubs or plants growing on real property used exclusively as a dwelling.

LINN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Vernon Schrock
Chairman
Ian Timm
Commissioner (VACATION)
Commissioner



Telephone 926-4495

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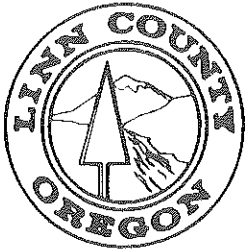
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Ian Timm
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Telephone 926-4495

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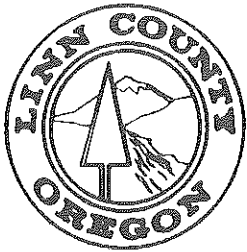
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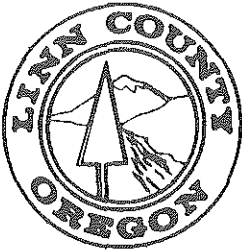
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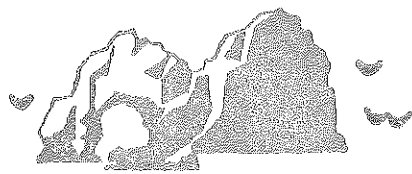
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LINN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Vernon Schrock
Chairman
Ian Timm
Commissioner (VACATION)
Commissioner



Black Arch on the Curry Coast

COUNTY OF CURRY

P. O. BOX 746

SEASIDE BEACH, OREGON 97138

GLENN R. HALE

CHAIRMAN

Jack R. Waldie

XXXXXXXXXX

COMMISSIONER

LESTER R. WILLIAMS

COMMISSIONER

6-1
September 23, 1975

Environmental Quality Commission
Oregon State University
Marine Science Center
Newport, Oregon

Gentlemen:

Please refer to the request for continuance of open burning until October 31, 1977 at two solid waste disposal sites in Curry County.

1. The need for the request is that in both sites, there is not enough area to operate a sanitary or modified landfill without reduction of the waste by burning.
2. The Brookings site lease is so conditioned that were not burning to continue, a violation of the lease would exist.
3. Both sites are of limited duration and Curry County is actively seeking another location or locations of adequate area that could be operated according to the full requirements of the Department of Environmental Quality.
4. The requested variance for open burning, if granted, would be of a controlled nature with an attendant on the site.
5. The Agness site has been closed and a drop box has been installed. The Port Orford site will be operated as a full modified landfill under the provisions of the permit as granted by the Department of Environmental Quality.

Environmental Quality Commission
September 23, 1975
page 2

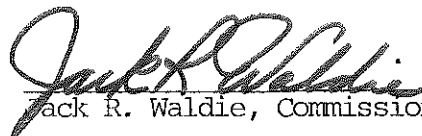
We therefore request that you grant this variance to Curry County so that time may be had to secure and develop a site or methods that would be in full conformance to the Department of Environmental Quality rules and regulations.

Cordially,

Board of Curry County Commissioners



Glen Hale, Chairman



Jack R. Waldie, Commissioner



Lester R. Williams, Commissioner

file

THOMAS J. OWENS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUITE 4-C
221 WEST MAIN STREET
MEDFORD, OREGON 97501
•
(503) 779-8021

September 23, 1975

Environmental Quality Commission
c/o Loren J. Kramer, Director
Department of Environmental Quality
1234 S.W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Re: Agenda Item J, September 26, 1975 EQC Meeting
Petition for Relief with respect to Prior Approvals
of certain Subdivisions in Jackson County

Gentlemen and Mesdames:

I am the attorney for the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and am writing this to further explain the Board's position with respect to the above captioned subject.

There are two aspects to this problem which give great concern to the Board. First, the sanitarian's report dated July 16, 1970 not only reported the results of percolation test holes but gave approval of septic tank and drainfield installations of specific recommended size with reference to each test hole evaluated and reported. The report went beyond a statement of general suitability for underground sewage disposal. It approved specific locations within the subdivision for underground systems of specifically recommended sizes. It is true that all test holes thus approved did not correspond exactly with the final plot plan. But the specific approvals of site locations, the recommendation of systems of specific size as to each location and the satisfactory performance of twelve systems which have been installed, present a situation which the Board believes calls for a departure from the strict application of OAR 71-015 (8). The Board believes that the interpretation made by the Department of that rule is unreasonably strict in view of the obvious intent of the sanitarian to report that the specific locations designated by the various test holes were satisfactory for a system of the specific size indicated by him. If one makes the reasonable assumption that the test hole locations were chosen to reveal soil characteristics typical of the entire subdivision, the success of the systems

Environmental Quality Commission

Page Two

September 23, 1975

which have been installed indicate that public health and sanitation concerns do not require denial of permits for the reason given that specific approvals of lots as finally platted were not given.

The second concern of the Board arises from an appreciation of their position as elected representatives of the citizens of Jackson County. When the county is required, in its capacity as contract agent of DEQ, to take action which the county officials involved consider to be unjustified by the applicable law or facts, or both, the Board feels that some ready means should be available to review the ruling in question, regardless of whether review has been, or will be sought by other parties. The Board's position is that the county's status as contract agent does not relieve them, nor do they wish to be relieved, of their responsibility to intercede on behalf of citizens who have been adversely affected by decisions of doubtful correctness made by government at other levels.

Yours very truly,


THOMAS J. OWENS

TJO/fc

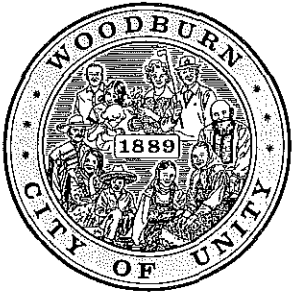
cc: Board of Commissioners

cc: Mr. Kerry Lay

cc: Mr. Raymond W. Hess
Attorney at Law
111 Main Street
Rogue River, Oregon 97537

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1975

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



CITY OF WOODBURN

550 North First Street

Woodburn, Oregon 97071 981-0173

Fire Department

M.J. Krupicka
Chief

September 18, 1975

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

Gentlemen:

According to this mornings paper (Oregon Statesman) article attached, you propose a residential burning period.

I concur, there should be a time set for the burning of this type materials, however may I point out that the dates proposed are too late in the year. We have learned by experience under M.W.V.A.P.A. regulations that materials to be burned are usually to wet to burn clean or prevailing weather such that burning is impossible, which offers very little to alleviate the problem at hand.

I urge you to review files and follow M.W.V.A.P.A.'s revised time regulations for residential type burning.

I will be unable to attend the meeting in Newport on Sept: 26, 1975, but will be happy to offer further support of this recommendation if necessary.

Very truly yours,

M.J. Krupicka

M.J. Krupicka

bc: file
City Administrator

MJK:pa

Residential Burn Still Prohibited

Residential open-burning in Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn and Benton counties is presently prohibited, the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) reminded Wednesday.

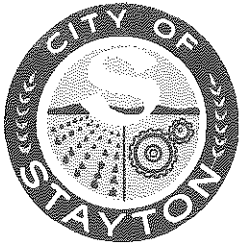
However, the State Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) will consider establishing a fall season for residential open-burning in the five-county area at its meeting Friday, Sept. 26, in Newport.

The old Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority phased out all residential

open-burning after the spring burning season. When that regional agency disbanded in July, DEQ assumed jurisdiction for the enforcement of air quality but its commission still has not lifted the burning ban.

A DEQ staff proposal recommends that the commission adopt a rule to establish a temporary burning period from the last Friday in October through the third Sunday in December.

If EQC passes the temporary rule, fire permits will still be required. The permits could be obtained at any fire station. The burning would also be subject to atmospheric conditions on a daily basis.



CITY OF STAYTON

362 N. THIRD AVE. • STAYTON, OREGON 97383

MAYOR

Wayne Lierman

September 24, 1975

CITY COUNCIL

E. Vandehey, Pres.

H. Porter

G. Carter

K. Hazelwood

G. Sims

Environmental Quality Commission

ADMINISTRATIVE

769-3425

J. E. Campbell
City Recorder

Subject: Proposed adoption of temporary rule amending open burning restriction of Mid-Willamette Valley Air Pollution Authority.

POLICE
769-3421

D. E. Ross
Chief of Police

FIRE
769-2801 (bus.)
769-2211 (emer)

Ron Tegen
Fire Chief

PUBLIC WORKS
769-3425

H. V. Whitaker
Superintendent
of Public Works

During April and May, residents of the City of Stayton were very cooperative in adhering to the rules of the open burning and fully expected to conduct the same practice during the fall burning season. However, it has become very evident during the recent weeks, following numerous contacts made to our office, that the full impact of the burning ban was not projected to the public in this area, despite all news releases and other media attempts.

Being aware of the public desires, the adoption of the temporary rule and further permanent rule changes later, is fully encouraged.

The practice of open burning of prunings and clippings is one of man's ways of recycling the residues of nature. It is also contended that the amount of material to be added to the solid waste problem would be too great to handle economically and therefore would result in mounds and piles of debris which would constitute a public nuisance, not to mention fire hazard of a greater magnitude than that of controlled open burning.

Thank you,

City of Stayton

J. E. Campbell
J. E. Campbell

City Recorder

Ron Tegen
Ron Tegen

Fire Chief



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET • PORTLAND, ORE. 97205 • Telephone (503) 229-5509
September 29, 1975

Mr. Choc Shelton
General Manager
Fremont Sawmill
P.O. Box 1340
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

Re: File No. 19-0003
Variance Request

Dear Mr. Shelton:

As per our telephone conversation of September 29, 1975 and Mr. Eugene E. Sharp's letter of September 19, 1975, the Fremont Sawmill variance request, which was originally scheduled for the September 26, 1975 Environmental Quality Commission meeting, has been withdrawn indefinitely.

Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Section 25-010, requires that all wigwam waste burners be modified in order to minimize air contaminant emissions. Unauthorized use of an unmodified burner is prohibited and may result in civil penalties of up to \$500.00 being assessed per violation.

Should you have any questions about these matters, please contact me at the Air Quality Division.

Sincerely,

LOREN KRAMER
Director

Al Burkart
Engineering Services
Air Quality Control

AFB:rdB

cc: CRO
Peter W. McSwain ✓
E.E. Sharp

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
RECEIVED
SEP 29 1975

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

COPY

September 29, 1975

Mr. William F. Forrest, Jr.
General Manager
Building Materials
Western Division
Permaneer Corporation
Dillard, Oregon 97432

CERTIFIED MAIL
Return Receipt Requested

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are six copies of materials submitted
for Commission review on September 29.

To insure their confidentiality, we are returning
them to you without retaining copies. It is our
understanding that you did not submit them with the
intent that they should constitute part of the public
record in the matter of your pending variance request.

Sincerely,

LOREN KPAMER
Director

Peter McSwain
Hearing Officer

PWM:vt
Enc.

Peter McSwain - Variance Request
RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL—30¢ (plus postage)

976929

No.

SENT TO William E. Forrest, Jr. Permaneer Corporation		POSTMARK OR DATE SEP 28 1975
STREET AND NO. Dillard		
P.O., STATE AND ZIP CODE Oregon 97432		
OPTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADDITIONAL FEES		
RETURN RECEIPT SERVICES	1. Shows to whom and date delivered 15¢ With delivery to addressee only 65¢ 2. Shows to whom, date and where delivered .. 35¢ With delivery to addressee only 85¢	
DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY 50¢		
SPECIAL DELIVERY (extra fee required)		

PS Form 3800 NO INSURANCE COVERAGE PROVIDED— (See other side)
 Apr. 1971 NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL * GPO : 1974 O - 551-

PS Form 3811, Nov. 1973 RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

1. The following service is requested (check one). <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered 15¢ <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date, & address of delivery. 35¢ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELIVER ONLY TO ADDRESSEE and show to whom and date delivered. 65¢ <input type="checkbox"/> DELIVER ONLY TO ADDRESSEE and show to whom, date, and address of delivery. 85¢	
2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: William E. Forrest, Jr. Permaneer Corporation Dillard, Oregon 97432	
3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. 976929	CERTIFIED NO. INSURED NO.
I have received the article described above. SIGNATURE (Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)	
4. DATE OF DELIVERY 9/30/75	
5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)	
6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:	

* GPO : 1974 O - 527-803

Statement by Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Statement on Log Handling in Oregon public waters before the Environmental Quality Commission, Sept. 26, 1975, Newport, Oregon.

I am Dale Snow, Marine Operations Chief, and I am speaking for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Department of Fish & Wildlife believes that a strong policy dealing with log storage in public waters is long over due and we are hopeful that the Environmental Quality Commission will provide the needed direction to assure that water quality and dependant fish resources are adequately recognized.

The draft policies before you today will achieve some of our mutual concerns. However, the overall control program has been weakened from previous drafts and lacks specific direction particularly in establishing time frames for the implementation of certain policies. Some of our major concerns are as follows:

- A. Implementation program. Page 2. A time frame should be specified which provides for staff review of each operation and notification to those log handling operations where problems exist. In addition a final time limit should be established for overall implementation of the final control programs. Because of the delay that has already occurred since the governors 1972 log storage policy this Department recommends a time limit for compliance of not more than 3 years.
- B. Statement of General Policy. Item 2. The Department recommends a control program of not more than 3 years rather than 5 years to implement this policy subject to approval by Environmental Quality Commission.

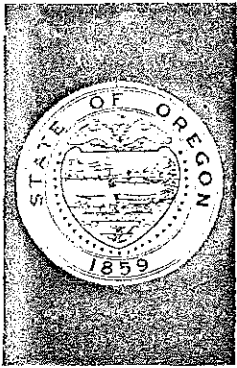
Item 3. Fourth line. Recommend to read "when there is evidence of significant (damages-to) aquatic life or potential for reestablishing aquatic life and/or reduction to water quality etc."

Last sentence. The Department recommends substituting 3 years for 5 years.

Item 4. The Department recommends that existing free fall dumps be phased out within a year.

Item 6. Department recommends reestablishing the 1 year limitation on log storage rafts except by specific approval of Department of Environmental Quality.

The Department of Fish & Wildlife is hopeful that the Environmental Quality Commission will strengthen this document by adopting the above recommendations which will better achieve desirable water quality and resolve other resource conflicts. We offer our staff to Department of Environmental Quality and others to assist on the planning and implementation of this important program.



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

JOE B. RICHARDS
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK
Portland

MORRIS K. CROTHERS
Salem

RONALD M. SOMERS
The Dalles

October 8, 1975

Ms. Sandra Diedrich
Planning Director
Coos-Curry Council of Governments
P. O. Box 647
North Bend, Oregon 97459

Dear Ms. Diedrich:

I have forwarded your letter as a part of the record for the public hearing on burning variances.

I very much appreciate your comments.

Very truly yours,

JOE B. RICHARDS

JBR:gh

cc: Department of Environmental Quality



Contains
Recycled
Materials

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1975
AIR QUALITY CONTROL

COOS-CURRY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

P. O. BOX 647
NORTH BEND, OREGON 97459

SANDRA DIEDRICH
PLANNING DIRECTOR
PHONE 756-2563

B. L. HIGGINS, Chairman
WILLIAM TANKERSLEY, Vice-Chairman
C. W. HECKARD, Treasurer

September 24, 1975

Joe Richards, Chairman
Environmental Quality Commission
P.O. Box 231
Portland, Oregon 97207

Dear Chairman Richards:

Enclosed please find a copy of a resolution passed by the Coos-Curry Council of Governments on September 11, 1975. This resolution is intended to be submitted as a part of the record for the public hearing before the Environmental Quality Commission on burning variances for the Powers, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Brookings and Nesika Beach dumps.

Thank you for the opportunity to enter this resolution as part of the record of the public hearing.

Sincerely,



Sandra Diedrich
Planning Director

SD:pa

Enclosure



COOS COUNTY
CURRY COUNTY
BANDON
BROOKINGS
COOS BAY
COQUILLE
EASTSIDE
GOLD BEACH
LAKESIDE
MYRTLE POINT

NORTH BEND
PORT ORFORD
POWERS
PORT OF BANDON
PORT OF COOS BAY
PORT OF BROOKINGS
PORT OF GOLD BEACH
COOS BAY/NORTH BEND WATER BOARD
LAKESIDE WATER DISTRICT
LOWER BAY WATER DISTRICT

MEMBER AGENCIES

COOS BAY SCHOOL DISTRICT
COQUILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT
BANDON SCHOOL DISTRICT
BROOKINGS-HARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOLD BEACH HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOLD BEACH SCHOOL DISTRICT 3C
MYRTLE POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SOUTHWESTERN OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

RESOLUTION 75-10

Resolution Recommended by the Executive Committee of the
Coos-Curry Council of Governments to Support the In-
terim Plan for Solid Waste Management Program in
Coos County and in Curry County as Developed
by the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Council and
the Citizen Advisory Committees

WHEREAS, appropriate Solid Waste Management is a vital concern; and

WHEREAS, the development of reasonable transitions for the status quo to
a more optimum degree of management is required; and

WHEREAS, the Coos and Curry Interim Solid Waste Management Program has
been developed through an exhaustive process including a high level of cit-
izen involvement, engineering expertise, and local government coordination;
and

WHEREAS, burning variances are an integral part of the interim program;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Coos-Curry Council of Governments
endorses the Interim Coos and Curry Solid Waste Management Program as
developed by the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Council.

Approved and adopted by the
Coos-Curry Council of Governments,
on this 11th day of September, 1975.

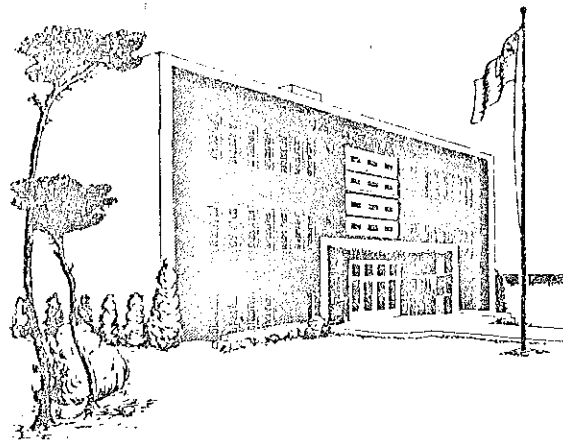
William T. Tankersley
William T. Tankersley,
CCCOG Vice-Chairman

ATTEST/s/:

Don W. Wille
Secretary

WTT/lno

Item #6-e



Permits, Utilities & Resources Department

Sub-Surface Section

Sanitarian: 265-5341, Ext. 33

Director: 265-5772

COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Newport, Oregon 97365

Statement of Lester E. Fultz, P.E., Director, Lincoln County Department of Permits, Utilities and Resources at the 26th September, 1975, meeting of the Environmental Quality Commission in Newport, Oregon.

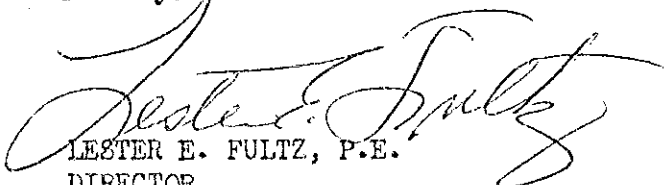
Gentlemen:

This statement is in regard to the Southwest Lincoln Sanitary District and the recent cloud over its proposed sewage project by the Environmental Protection Agency's decision to require an Environmental Impact Statement, a course of action which will seriously delay or possibly kill the project.

I believe the Southwest Lincoln District is being treated very unfairly. Just three years ago that area, along with the rest of Lincoln County was subjected to a blistering media campaign promoted by the former governor and the Department of Environmental Quality to point up the gross need for a sewer system for the area which includes three Oregon State Parks, all with severe sewage disposal problems. The people within the district responded in a responsible manner by forming the district, overwhelmingly passing a bond election and getting their engineering advanced to a stage for early start of the project. Now they are facing a delay which, in addition to the cost to the public for the Environmental Impact Statement and its associated costs, will cost the people more because of the apparently inevitable increase in construction costs.

I would be silent if every such project in the State of Oregon were required to have an Environmental Impact Statement but I cannot remain silent when Southwest Lincoln is singled out for special treatment while other apparently less meritorious projects are funded without problem. It appears to me that the Environmental Protection Agency is responding to improper pressure from the staff of the Department of Environmental Quality. The matter should be reviewed and followed up with a recommendation to the Environmental Protection Agency to delete the Environmental Impact Statement requirement for the district with reinstatement of the project on the priority list for current funding.

Thank you,


LESTER E. FULTZ, P.E.
DIRECTOR
PERMITS, UTILITIES AND RESOURCES DEPT.

Statement of Lester E. Fultz as a citizen and taxpayer before
the Environmental Quality Commission on 26 September 1975
in Newport, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

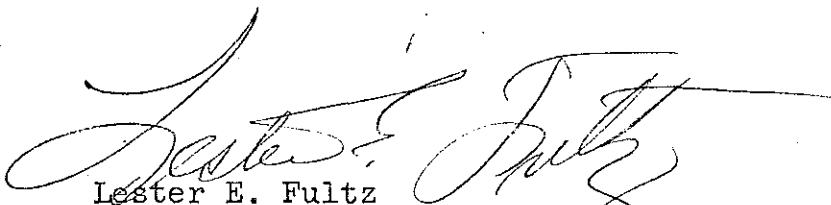
This is a request for information regarding the approval
of the Cloverdale Project in Tillamook County.

For those not familiar with the project, I want to know
how a project which will cost approximately \$800,000.00
for an 80 connection system in a community with only
\$1,500,000.00 assessed valuation was justified in face of
the communities failure to pass a bond election, the tre-
mendous burden the project will impose on people with lim-
ited incomes and the environmental and economic impact
which this project will impose on the community in general.

I am also interested in the reasons for the Department of
Environmental Quality staff approval of an expensive
treatment system instead of a more economical alternative
for this rural community.

The circumstances surrounding this project warrant a thor-
ough investigation. It appears to be a gross waste of the
public's money. There also appears to be a callous disre-
gard by the Department of Environmental Quality staff for
the interests of the people in the community.

There must be something wrong when a project like Cloverdale
is approved while the Southwest Lincoln project is faced
with delays and increasing costs.



Lester E. Fultz
Property owner in Cloverdale



SEP 17 1971

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To:

Date:

From:

Subject:

Coast motels get word from Lincoln County: clean it up

By JOHN HAYES
Capital Journal Correspondent

Editor's note: This is the first of a four part series dealing with beach pollution problems in Lincoln County and steps proposed to correct them.

NEWPORT — Lincoln County sanitation officials have taken action against five oceanside motels discharging untreated sewage directly onto the beaches.

The offending motels are named in the final version of a Lincoln County beach survey report released by

county sanitarians Gene Clemens and Emmett Dobey. Letters requesting immediate correction of the malfunctioning sewage systems have been sent out by the county's Permits, Utilities and Resources Department.

Named in the report were the Edgewater Motel, north of Waldport, the Surfpoint Motel, the Surf Side Motel, the Royal Motor Lodge and the Finisterre Lodge, all north of Depoe Bay. The motels were found to be responsible for 12 separate sewage outfalls out of 17 found during the survey.

Clemens and Dobey walked along

all the oceanfront property in Lincoln County during July and August, searching for uncorrected sewage discharges, even in areas already served by public sewer systems.

Although surveyors in 1968 and 1972 also found raw sewage spilling onto the county's beaches, enforcement efforts since then have failed to bring a halt to the sewage pollution. Dobey said nearly all the outfalls discovered this summer were identified during the early beach surveys.

This year's survey was made in response to public interest generated

by the discovery this spring of a sewage pollution problem at Starfish Cove Motel in Agate Beach. The Starfish Cove outfall had been identified in the 1968 and 1972 surveys, but had remained uncorrected until this summer.

The sanitarians also discovered four sewage pollution sources at private residences along the beaches. They named the U.S. Forest Service campground at Cape Perpetua as a pollution source because its sewage treatment plant has not yet received a federal waste discharge permit.

The two also found another group of discharges that also may contain sewage. They include seepages along the Depoe Bay and Road's End sea walls, seepages at a drainage ditch at Wakonda Beach, a mobile home park in Lincoln Beach, two Seal Rock residences and three motel swimming pools.

If their enforcement letters are ignored, county officials are concerned that they will be left with no sure method to stop the beach polluters. Because Lincoln County has no local sewage disposal ordinance, final

enforcement authority rests with the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

County Commission Chairman Jack Postle has been trying to mount an effective local enforcement program against sewage pollution this year along Lincoln County's beaches. He has asked DEQ director Loren Kramer to delegate to the county the DEQ's power to seek court injunctions against sewage polluters.

So far, however, the agency has failed to respond to Postle's request.



State of Oregon

Coast sanitarian says sewage ordinance best

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To:

From:

By JOHN HAYES
Capital Journal Correspondent

Subject:

Editor's note: This is the second story of a four part series dealing with beach pollution problems in Lincoln County and steps proposed to correct them.

NEWPORT — A Lincoln County sanitarian believes passage of local sewage disposal ordinances is the best answer to the problem of sewage pollution along Central Oregon beaches.

Sanitarian Emmett Dobey, employed by the county's Permits, Utilities and Resources Department, expressed that belief in a report that identifies 17 sewage outfalls running onto the beaches.

"Without a local ordinance we are forced into a secondary role awaiting enforcement action from the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)," says Dobey. "The DEQ has come under political pressure since the recession last year, and they have reacted to the pressure by relaxing standards." Dobey is con-

cerned because nearly all of the 17 outfalls he and sanitarian Gene Clemens discovered this summer were identified by DEQ officials in a survey of their own in 1972. But they still remain uncorrected.

To support his charge that DEQ policymakers have backed down from strict enforcement of antipollution laws, Dobey points to three recent cases where DEQ officials have acted to relax standards in Lincoln County. So far this year, says Dobey, DEQ officials have:

- Granted Georgia-Pacific Corp. an 11-month delay in meeting new water pollution standards for the discharge of industrial wastes from its Toledo pulp and paper mill.

- Initiated a process that eventually will give the county's garbage dump operators another year to burn garbage in open dumps before meeting strict new state standards.

- Failed to answer a request from the Lincoln County Commissioners for a transfer of the DEQ's authority to seek court injunctions against sewage pollut-

ers without waiting for the DEQ to act first.

Dobey also is concerned over the widespread use of seepage pits as a sewage disposal method along the Oregon coast. Seepage pits — deep holes filled with crushed rock — were authorized by DEQ regulations only recently. They have accounted for about half of the sewage disposal systems constructed on small lots along Lincoln County beaches.

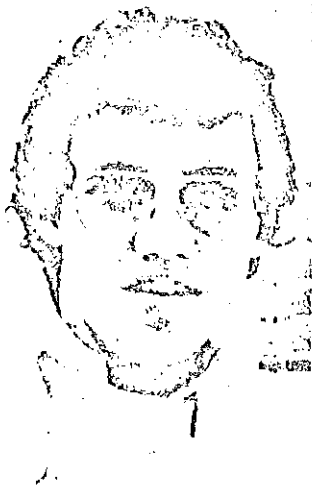
Dobey said this summer's beach survey disclosed that seepage pits may be greatly increasing environmental problems rather than helping to control them. The survey team found unexplained amounts of water flowing out of the beachside cliffs in areas where seepage pits were used extensively.

"Seepage pits allow the sewage from houses to be discharged into the water table, which is almost always above 16 feet from the surface of the ground," said Dobey. "That means the groundwater, which is always moving toward the ocean, will carry the sewage onto the beaches."

A local ordinance could be useful if it simply prohibited the use of seepage pits along the county's beaches, he said. "We have stopped issuing permits for them already, but we need an ordinance that will require regular drainfields to keep the sewage out of contact with the water table."

Dobey says the department, directed by Lester Fultz, will draw up a sample ordinance for enactment by the county commissioners.

Fultz's department has achieved some notable successes since it was formed early this year. This month Fultz ordered the correction of two discharges in the community of Otter Rock. A sewer system serving Devil's Punchbowl State Park has been remodeled. Another system, owned by H. A. Benjamin, will be improved on Fultz's orders.



EMMETT DOBEY



GENE CLEMENS

ne
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nd
an
er
nd
be
l.
r's



To:

Date:

From:

Subject:

With sewer systems, coast development would go wild

By JOHN HAYES
Capital Journal Correspondent.

Editor's note: This is the third story of a four part series dealing with beach pollution problems in Lincoln County and steps proposed to correct them.

NEWPORT -- Construction of public sewer systems along the central Oregon Coast may cause more environmental and economic problems than they will solve.

That warning has been sounded by Lincoln County sanitarians Emmett

Dobey and Gene Clemens in a report that identified 17 direct sewage discharges onto the beaches of Lincoln County.

In the report, the sanitarians said the construction of sewers inevitably will increase demand for commercial and residential development along the county's ocean frontage. This development, they said, may cause environmental degradation that could be far more serious than any caused by sewage discharges.

Dobey predicts that public sewer systems eventually will be constructed up and down the entire Oregon

coastline. "That cannot help but cause a frenzy of ill-planned development, and it will produce aesthetic problems as development increases on ocean frontage lots," he said. "Unless we want a Lincoln City along the entire Oregon Coast, we will have to come to a decision on how far we want to let the developers go. The kind of beachfront construction we have experienced in Lincoln City is wrong. We are ruining an area we have an obligation to protect."

Dobey also is concerned about the increasing number of small sewage

treatment plants spilling chlorinated sewage into the ocean in the county. "The more of these plants we have, the more it will cost us to meet future federal water pollution standards," he said.

Federal standards call for the installation of tertiary (third stage) treatment devices at sewage treatment plants by 1980. Tertiary treatment will reduce the sewage effluent to the same quality as the receiving body of water, in this case the ocean. Dobey says the added requirement will be more costly than the entire cost of building the plants and pro-

viding the primary (settling) and secondary (chlorination) treatment processes.

Lincoln County Commission Chairman Jack Postle says U.S. Environmental Protection Agency officials have contributed to the problem by recommending three separate sewage treatment plants in the newly formed Bay to Bay Sewer District between Waldport and Yachats.

Lester Fultz, director of the county's permits, utilities and resources department, is studying ways to get around the need for sewer systems in remote parts of the Lincoln County

coastline. He has been investigating the idea of sprinkling chlorinated sewage effluent onto oceanfront brushland instead of piping it to an expensive treatment plant.

Fultz hopes to find state or federal financial help in setting up a pilot project in Lincoln County to try out the new idea. The requirement for tertiary treatment would not apply to such a system since there would be no direct discharge into public waterways.

Dobey says the county department will send a representative to all future meetings.

Fultz: Lagoon system would work at coast

By JOHN HAYES
Capital Journal Correspondent

Editor's note: This is the final story in a four-part series dealing with Lincoln County's beach pollution problems and steps proposed to correct them.

NEWPORT — The proliferation of small coastal sanitary districts in Lincoln County may not be the most efficient way to combat sewage pollution on the beaches.

Lester Fultz, director of the county's Permits, Utilities and Resources Department, says a new sewage treatment method, the irrigated lagoon system, could solve coastal pollution problems without encouraging urban sprawl up and down the scenic Oregon coastline.

Fultz says the method has proved successful in other parts of the world and easily could be adapted to the conditions on the Oregon coast. He is seeking a search and development grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to build a pilot irrigated lagoon project to serve a small coastal community in Lincoln County.

An irrigated lagoon system would collect building waste water like any other sewage disposal system. But the sewage would go through three treatment processes:

- One or more shallow lagoons would hold the wastes for at least one day



LESTER FULTZ
It's cheaper

- in contact with light and air.

- The aerobically treated waste water then would be drawn off the top of the last lagoon in the series and chlorinated in a chlorine contact chamber to destroy pathogenic bacteria.

- The treatment effluent finally would be pumped to a remote area of coastal forest or brushland and used to irrigate a fenced and protected land area.

Fultz says the lagoons would be made large enough that evaporation losses would account for the major part of the sewage disposal requirements. The method would be cheaper than conventional systems because the treated sewage can be pumped through low-cost plastic pressure lines to a remote disposal point, eliminating the need for expensive plumbing fixtures and gravity flow design downstream from the lagoons.

Fultz and two other county sanitarians, Emmett Dobe and Gene Clemens, have expressed the fear that conventional sewer systems like the two presently being planned in the south end of the county could mean the end of wide open spaces on the Lincoln County coast.

"If they go ahead with the plans for the Southwest Lincoln and the Bay to Bay Sanitary Districts, the whole south end of the county will end up looking like Lincoln City," Fultz warns. Plans for the two districts call for a sewer main to be constructed all the way between Yachats and Newport along the coast.

"The Bay to Bay district is one of the county's best areas for septic tank systems and we have had very few failures there," says Fultz. "If they concentrated on the major population centers using the irrigated la-

goon system, they could do the job for less than \$1 million instead of the \$6 to \$11 million their plan would cost."

He faults project engineer Lewis Powell of Robert E. Meyer Engineers, Inc. for spreading misinformation about the possible alternatives to the present Bay to Bay plan. "He dismisses irrigated lagoons out of hand even though they are presently working in other coastal areas and he is misleading people when he says septic tanks won't work there," Fultz said.

"Civil engineers like Powell are by habit locked into a particular kind of solution for sewage problems," says Fultz. "It would be an environmental disaster to put sewer lines down the south end of the county's coastline. The commercial development would be tremendous."

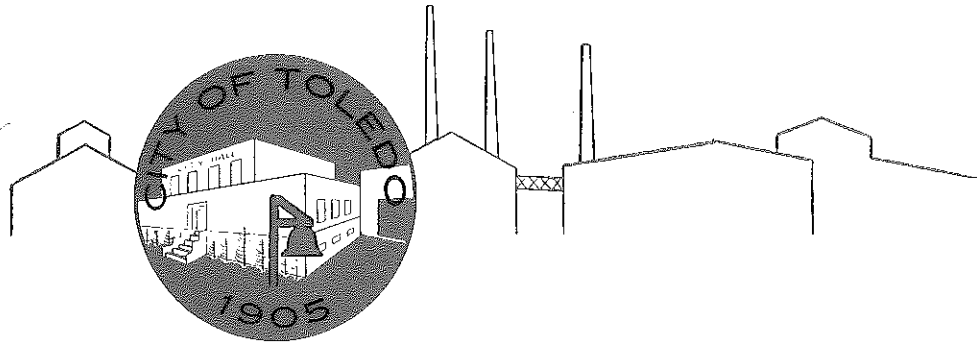
Page 24, Sec. 3, Capital Journal, Salem, Ore., Thursday, September 11, 1975

*Arch Cape - Treat
Land Appl.*

*Beverly Beach
Lagoon - land elongation*

DEQ
Proposal

3. Establishment of new log storage areas where logs go aground on tidal changes or low flow cycles will not be approved by the Department without specific authorization of the Environmental Quality Commission. Where there is evidence of ~~[resulting]~~ significant damages to aquatic life and/or water quality, the existing log storage areas where logs go aground shall be phased out in accordance with an approved schedule unless specific authorization for continuance is granted by the Commission in consideration of environmental trade-offs. Any phase-out program taking more than five years shall be subject to approval by the EQC.



Phone 336-2247
P.O. Box 220
Toledo, Oregon 97391

September 24, 1975

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

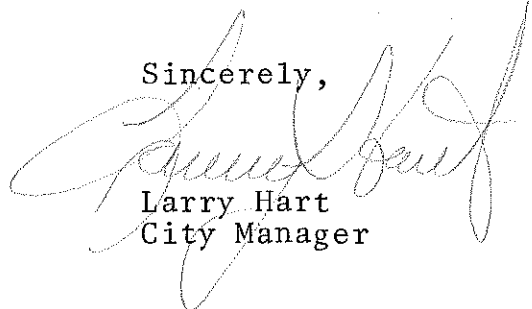
Gentlemen;

After reviewing the Proposed Implementation Program and Policy for Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters, the Toledo City Council is concerned over the implementation statement that will require "log storage areas be phased out if there is significant damages to aquatic life", without evaluating the adverse environmental problems that would occur by cold deck storage.

In Toledo, the available dry land storage area is limited and would require the transporting of some 50 truck loads per day over the city's main arterial streets, creating a definite traffic hazard; and the placement of logs in full view of the residential and business districts.

Before adopting the final program, the City of Toledo is requesting that the E.Q.C. include in their policy statement the evaluation of each individual area to determine the total environment impact created by the removal of logs from Oregon's Public Waters.

Sincerely,



Larry Hart
City Manager

LH:su

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1975

WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Statement by Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Statement on Log Handling in Oregon public waters before the Environmental Quality Commission, Sept. 26, 1975, Newport, Oregon.

I am Dale Snow, Marine Operations Chief, and I am speaking for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Department of Fish & Wildlife believes that a strong policy dealing with log storage in public waters is long over due and we are hopeful that the Environmental Quality Commission will provide the needed direction to assure that water quality and dependant fish resources are adequately recognized.

The draft policies before you today will achieve some of our mutual concerns. However, the overall control program has been weakened from previous drafts and lacks specific direction particularly in establishing time frames for the implementation of certain policies. Some of our major concerns are as follows:

- A. Implementation program. Page 2. A time frame should be specified which provides for staff review of each operation and notification to those log handling operations where problems exist. In addition a final time limit should be established for overall implementation of the final control programs. Because of the delay that has already occurred since the governors 1972 log storage policy this Department recommends a time limit for compliance of not more than 3 years.
- B. Statement of General Policy. Item 2. The Department recommends a control program of not more than 3 years rather than 5 years to implement this policy subject to approval by Environmental Quality Commission.

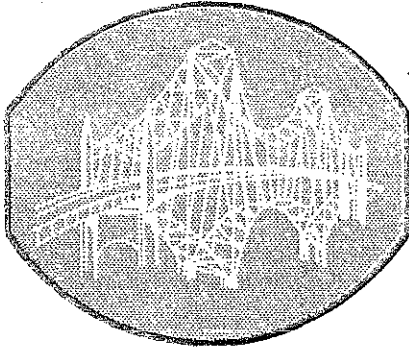
Item 3. Fourth line. Recommend to read "when there is evidence of significant (damages-to) aquatic life or potential for reestablishing aquatic life and/or reduction to water quality etc."

Last sentence. The Department recommends substituting 3 years for 5 years.

Item 4. The Department recommends that existing free fall dumps be phased out within a year.

Item 6. Department recommends reestablishing the 1 year limitation on log storage rafts except by specific approval of Department of Environmental Quality.

The Department of Fish & Wildlife is hopeful that the Environmental Quality Commission will strengthen this document by adopting the above recommendations which will better achieve desirable water quality and resolve other resource conflicts. We offer our staff to Department of Environmental Quality and others to assist on the planning and implementation of this important program.



City of North Bend

NORTH BEND, OREGON 97459

September 25, 1975

Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Gentlemen:

During our September 23, 1975 meeting of the City Council, the North Bend Chamber of Commerce called our attention to your September 23, 1975 public hearing on a proposed policy pertaining to log handling in Oregon waters. After reviewing the potential implications of such policies on both our environment and our economy, the Council unanimously resolved to have me direct their concerns to your attention.

Basic to our concern is the general premise that handling, storage and transportation of logs in State waters is detrimental to the environment and consequently should be:

1. Prohibited for new wood products plants constructed in the future.
2. Phased out and/or eliminated in many existing locations.
3. Allowed only where other alternatives have such severe environmental impacts that existing users have no real alternative.

In considering the adoption of any such policies, and detailed instructions for staff implementation, we would hope that you would also consider the potential impact upon North Bend and other cities in the Coos Bay area. I am listing some of the potential problems which we have considered as follows:

1. Conversion to dry land storage would deplete the scarce supply of useable land available for needed economic expansion and diversification of the area.
2. Redevelopment and development costs of such policies could discourage development of new or replacement wood products plants in our area. Further, such policies could cause some existing woods products plants to discontinue operations because of a lack of alternatives acceptable to the DEQ.

3. Unemployment rates in the area consistently exceed that of the State and Nation and seldom drops below 8% at any time. Such policies can only aggravate unemployment rates.
4. It is estimated that one tugboat can handle the same volume of logs carried by a minimum of 50 log trucks. The additional traffic upon area and city roads would create serious traffic problems on an already inadequate road and street system. Additional noise and air pollution plus unnecessary utilization of scarce petroleum resources also raise serious questions about this alternative.

While I could add other potential problems mentioned by the City Council, I believe that those outlined show some measure of our concern. We are aware that policies are necessary and must be adopted. We do, however, hope that such policies will recognize that State waters can and should continue to be used for the handling, storage and transportation of logs and, that in considering removal or elimination in certain areas, that the environmental and economic alternatives of other methods be given equal consideration.

Sincerely,

CITY OF NORTH BEND


B. L. Higgins
Mayor

PROPOSED TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF BAY AREA COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENT AND TRADE

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

NEWPORT BEACH

SEPTEMBER 26, 1975

I AM CLIFF SHAW, CHAIRMAN OF THE BAY AREA COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENT AND TRADE. THE GROUP IS COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS.

I SPOKE BEFORE YOU IN JUNE OF 1974 WHEN THE POLICY ON LOG HANDLING WAS FIRST PROPOSED. WE HAVE FOLLOWED THE SUBSEQUENT DISCUSSIONS REGARDING IT. WE NOTE THAT POSITIVE CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE. HOWEVER, THERE ARE STILL TWO AREAS WITHIN THE POLICY THAT ARE OF A MAJOR CONCERN.

BEFORE SPEAKING TO THESE ISSUES I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO ATTACHMENT B OF THE POLICY WHICH IS ENTITLED LOG HANDLING IN OREGON'S PUBLIC WATERS, A STATUS REPORT DATED JANUARY 1975. REFERRING TO THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN THE SECTION DEALING WITH COOS BAY, IT STATES, AND I QUOTE, "UNKNOWN TO THE DEQ, THE PORT OF COOS BAY AND LOCAL TIMBER INDUSTRIES HAD SIMULTANEOUSLY APPLIED FOR AND RECEIVED MONIES FROM THE US ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR A STUDY OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF LOG STORAGE IN THE COOS BAY ESTUARY." IN FACT, IT WAS THE BAY AREA COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENT AND TRADE WHICH INITIATED THE STUDY AND OBTAINED FUNDING FROM THE FEDERAL SOURCE MENTIONED AS WELL AS THE NECESSARY MATCHING FUNDS FROM SMALL INDEPENDENT BUSINESSMEN IN THE COOS BAY AREA. ALSO, FROM THE OUTSET THE DEQ WAS NOT ONLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE STUDY WAS BEING UNDERTAKEN, BUT WAS ALSO INVOLVED IN BUILDING THE STUDY'S FORMAT AND OBJECTIVES AS WELL AS GIVING A REQUIRED APPROVAL TO THE EDA BEFORE MONEY COULD BE GIVEN FOR THE PROJECT.

OUR GROUP, THEREFORE, HAS A LONG HISTORY OF DEDICATED INVOLVEMENT IN THIS ISSUE. WE BELIEVE OUR INVOLVEMENT IS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT IN THAT IT REFLECTS THE VIEWS OF

BOTH ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE COOS BAY AREA, A DESIRED BALANCE.

THE TWO ISSUES WITH WHICH WE ARE CONCERNED ARE THESE. FIRST, THERE IS NEED FOR A PREAMBLE TO THE POLICY STATEMENT THAT CLEARLY STATES THAT THE HANDLING, STORAGE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF LOGS IS A LEGITIMATE USE OF THE STATE'S WATERS. SUCH A STATEMENT WOULD INSURE THAT FUTURE STAFFS AND COMMISSIONS WOULD NOT ADMINISTER THIS POLICY IN A MANNER THAT WILL PREJUDICE THE NECESSARY USES OF THE STATE'S WATERS AND TIDELANDS. THIS RECOMMENDATION IS APPROPRIATE TO THE POLICY AS A WHOLE. IT IS ALSO SPECIFIC TO POLICY ITEM NUMBER 3 IN THE STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY. THIS ITEM REFERS TO THE STORAGE OF LOGS WHERE THEY MAY GO AGROUND ON TIDAL CHANGES OR LOW FLOW CYCLES. THIS IS THE ISSUE OF OUR SECOND CONCERN.

AGAIN, I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO THE COOS BAY SECTION OF ATTACHMENT B. THE LAST PARAGRAPH READS AND I QUOTE, "FOR COOS BAY, AND OTHER WATERS SUBJECT TO TIDAL INFLUENCE, THE STAFF WOULD ALSO RECOMMEND THAT LOGS NOT BE STORED WHERE THEY GO AGROUND DURING LOW TIDES." IT IS THIS STATED PHILOSOPHY WHICH LEADS TO THE NEED FOR A PREAMBLE STATEMENT AND WHICH CAUSES PARTICULAR CONCERN WITH RESPECT TO ITEM 3 OF THE POLICY STATEMENT. WE REALIZE THAT AS NOW WORDED, PARAGRAPH 3 REQUIRES EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO AQUATIC LIFE AND WATER QUALITY IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THE EXCLUSION OF STORAGE WHERE LOGS GO AGROUND. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE STATED STAFF PHILOSOPHY, IT COULD BE SIMPLE TO PROVE SIGNIFICANCE IF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT WERE COMPARED TO A PRISTINE STATE. IF SUCH EVIDENCE WERE DEVELOPED AND IF THIS POLICY SECTION WAS IMPLEMENTED, IT WOULD HAVE A DISASTEROUS EFFECT BOTH ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ECONOMIC WELL BEING OF THE COOS BAY AREA. LET ME CITE THE POTENTIAL RESULTS OF A LITERAL APPLICATION OF THIS SEGMENT OF THE POLICY. I HAVE OBTAINED MY FACTS FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR OF THE SIX MAJOR WOOD PRODUCTS FIRMS ON THE COOS BAY ESTUARY.

IF THE GROUNDING OF LOGS WERE DISALLOWED DRY LAND STORAGE AREAS WOULD HAVE TO BE BUILT TO HANDLE A FLOW OF SOME 136 MILLION BOARD FEET PER YEAR. ASSUMING DRY LAND SITES WERE AVAILABLE, WHICH IS ONLY PROBLEMATIC, THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT TO DEVELOP THE STORAGE AREAS WOULD TOTAL, FOR THE FOUR FIRMS \$11.6 MILLION. IN ADDITION THE MILLS WOULD INCUR

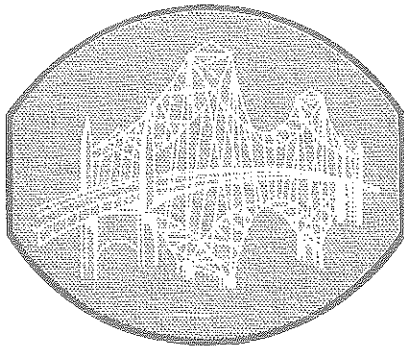
INCREMENTAL OPERATING COSTS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS OF \$1.1 MILLION. FUEL USAGE BEYOND THAT REQUIRED TO HANDLE LOGS AT PRESENT WOULD INCREASE BY 750 THOUSAND GALLONS PER YEAR. ADDITIONALLY, THE ROUGH HANDLING OF LOGS ON DRY LAND CREATES FAR MORE BARK WASTE THAN THAT ASSOCIATED WITH WATER STORAGE. A TOTAL OF 4.8 THOUSAND TONS OF DRY WASTE INCLUDING BARK, CHUNKS, DIRT AND ROCK WOULD BE GENERATED PER YEAR REQUIRING HAULING AND DISPOSAL. THIS ASSUMES THE MILLS WOULD CONTINUE TO OPERATE. THE MOST LIKELY ALTERNATIVE, HOWEVER, WOULD BE FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE MILLS TO MERELY CLOSE BECAUSE OF THEIR INABILITY TO ABSORB THE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING COSTS WITH NO GAIN IN PRODUCTIVITY. THIS, IN AN AREA WHERE EVEN THE CURRENT RECESSION UNEMPLOYMENT IS IN THE 12 TO 17% RANGE.

IT IS DIFFICULT FOR OUR GROUP TO UNDERSTAND THE JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSING A POLICY WITH SUCH POTENTIALLY SERIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DISLOCATIONS. PARTICULARLY IN THIS CASE, WHERE THE ONLY GAIN IS THROUGH MINOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS ON AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN USED FOR LOG STORAGE FOR DECADES. FROM A LAND USE POINT OF VIEW, IT APPEARS THE USE OF AREAS WHERE LOGS NOW GROUND IS AN ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE ALLOCATION OF THOSE AREAS WHEN COMPARED TO THE ALTERNATIVE OF ALLOCATING LARGE AREAS OF THE STATE'S SCARCE SHORELANDS FOR THE WATER DEPENDENT USE OF THE DRY LAND STORAGE OF LOGS.

OUR RECOMMENDATION, THEREFORE, WITH RESPECT TO THE POLICY ITEM 3 IS THAT IF IT IS TO BE RETAINED IT BE CHANGED TO READ, "WHERE LOGS GO AGROUND THEY SHALL BE PHASED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED SCHEDULE PROVIDED THAT ANY PHASE OUT PROGRAM SHALL NOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT FULL CONSIDERATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC TRADEOFFS."

IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THE BAY AREA COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENT AND TRADE ASSUMES THAT THE COMMISSION AND THE STAFF WOULD PREFER TO HAVE THIS POLICY ADOPTED SO THAT SOME GENERAL DIRECTION MAY BE ESTABLISHED. IF THIS IS THE CASE, WE STRONGLY URGE THE BASIC ASSUMPTION UNDERLYING ITS ADOPTION BE CLEARLY STATED SO THAT LOG STORAGE, HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION MAY REMAIN AS LEGITIMATE USES IN THE OREGON WATERS. AND, IN CONNECTION WITH THE STORAGE ISSUE, WE RECOMMEND THAT IT BE CLEARLY STATED THAT ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC TRADEOFFS BE CONSIDERED BEFORE IMPLEMENTING

ANY PHASE OUT PROGRAM EFFECTING EXISTING LOG STORAGE IREAS.



City of North Bend

NORTH BEND, OREGON 97450

September 25, 1975

Environmental Quality Commission
1234 S. W. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Gentlemen:

During our September 23, 1975 meeting of the City Council, the North Bend Chamber of Commerce called our attention to your September 23, 1975 public hearing on a proposed policy pertaining to log handling in Oregon waters. After reviewing the potential implications of such policies on both our environment and our economy, the Council unanimously resolved to have me direct their concerns to your attention.

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Sincerely,

CITY OF NORTH BEND


B. L. Higgins
Mayor

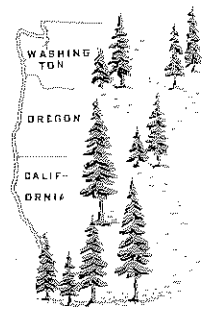


INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

SERVING FOREST OWNERS, LOGGERS, WOOD USERS
THROUGHOUT THE DOUGLAS FIR REGION

1220 S.W. COLUMBIA STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

Telephone:
(503) 222-9505



Statement
of
Industrial Forestry Association
on
Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters
before
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
Portland, Oregon
August 22, 1975

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am W. D. Hagenstein, Executive Vice President of Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oregon. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in Oregon and Washington.

Industrial Forestry Association represents operators of 400 wood processing plants with 200 continually supporting logging operations throughout all of the 19 counties of Western Oregon and the 19 counties of Western Washington. For 41 years we have been engaged in working in every way to improve the practice of forestry in this Region for the development of a permanent timber supply as the principal backstop it is to our economy. Forestry supports 43 per cent of all the people in Oregon; 21 per cent in Washington. In addition to plants and animals managed through agriculture, trees managed through forestry are the principal renewable source of jobs, payrolls, homes, taxes and a host of other multiple benefits in the Pacific Northwest. The processing of wood presents much less intensive demands on sources of energy than any of its competitive materials that are used for construction, packaging or communication.

From the time that the Department of Environmental Quality first began the development of a policy on log handling in Oregon's public waters, our Association has been working with it and has always made it very clear that whenever any practices that our Industry was engaged in in the handling and transporting of

logs in public waters could be demonstrated as being detrimental to public health and safety or the economy, we stood ready to work with the Department to rectify such situation.

We have been in constant communication with the Department on the log handling policy and want to make a few suggestions to the Commission before it finalizes the policy proposed to you by the Department.

First and foremost, at the outset any policy which affects the handling and transporting of any materials as vital to the benefit of everyone in Oregon as the towing and storage of logs in public waters, such statement should carry with it an appropriate preamble, some such statement as, "Transportation of logs in rafts and log handling and storage in public waters of Oregon are legitimate uses for navigation and commerce." If such is inherent in the laws of the State, it still should be clearly spelled out in any preamble statement so that Oregon's Forest Industry and its employees know that the State is not embarked in any way on a policy which would preclude the use of public waters for this purpose so far as it can be demonstrated that it is not detrimental to the public health and safety and economic welfare of the majority of citizens of this State.

A second general statement that we'd like to make is that any policy statement should be devoid of terminology which indicates that there are detrimental effects generally when every student of the quality of water and other resources knows that each situation is different and that while there may be detrimental effects in one area, there may be none which are measurable in others.

Now I'd like to give a few specific suggestions. In item 1 in General Summary of Problems, there is certainly not "ample and conclusive evidence" that bark debris and leachates have a measurable adverse effect on water quality everywhere. This statement ought to use such terms as "some" evidence and "may" have an adverse effect. In item 5, logs which go aground "may" affect bottom life and "may" cause increased

turbidity but certainly not in every case as indicated in the current proposal. In the preamble under Implementation Program, we would like to see the word "problem" deleted because what we're really talking about is individual water quality assessment and until such assessments have been made there is no certainty that there is a problem. We would like to see this preamble carry the word "state" before "permit" because we believe that this should be independent of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System procedures.

In item 2 following the preamble just referred to, we would suggest rewording it as follows: "Require Where needed, the permittee to shall evaluate alternatives including consideration of environmental trade-offs and submit a program and time schedule for meeting specific objectives." (Struck out language is proposed for deletion and underscored language for insertion.) There is no sense at all in requiring something that's unnecessary. Under Statement of General Policy, we would suggest that the policy statement with respect to the legitimacy of Oregon's public waters for log handling, storage and transportation should be item 1. The current item 1 should be made positive instead of negatively stated as it is at present, such as, "The construction of new wood processing plants which must receive logs directly from public waters will ~~not only~~ be approved by the Department without specific authorization of the Environmental Quality Commission." The last sentence of item 1 should be struck out in its entirety. In item 2 we would suggest modification as follows: "Where existing log dumping transportation, storage and handling are major factors in influencing water quality they shall be adequately appropriately controlled. ~~or-if-necessary-phased-out;-to-insure-that-water-quality standards-are-met-at-all-times;~~" No blanket statement that anything should be phased out should be included in a policy statement which will prejudice the employees who will implement such policy that anything should be phased out before there is demonstrable adverse effect upon water quality.

In item 3 in the third line, we would recommend that the word "resulting" be deleted and the word "significant" inserted in its place.

While we support the rest of item 3, we would respectfully suggest that the Commission adopt a policy that before any storage areas where logs can ground are phased out that adequate public hearings be held in such areas. This is the only way we can assure such phasing out will not cause more environmental adversity than that alleged to be caused by grounding. In item 6, we do not believe that the Department of Environmental Quality or the Commission should put a time limit on the inventory of logs in public waters because it is to the economic advantage of every owner to keep them in the water for the shortest possible time. However, no one, including the Commission, has any way of controlling the economic conditions which indicate the movement of logs. Therefore, we think that putting in the requirement of specific approval by the Department of storage to exceed one year is in effect putting a burden on the Department or the Commission which neither can really handle.

This concludes our major suggestions and we would like to congratulate the staff of the Commission for having worked so long and having been so cooperative with the Industry to this date on this policy and particularly on the fact that it recognizes that in solving the actual problems which occur that they should be done on a case-by-case basis because of the great variability of circumstances under which logs are handled in the public waters of Oregon.

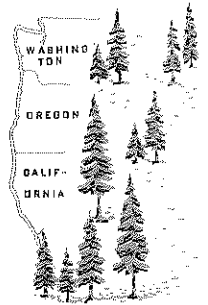


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Statement
of
Industrial Forestry Association
on
Log Handling in Oregon's Public Waters
before
Oregon Environmental Quality Commission
Newport, Oregon
September 26, 1975

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am Harold Hartman, Environmental Specialist of Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oregon.

We appeared before you at the August 22, 1975 meeting in Portland, Oregon presenting a background of the Association along with a brief history of our constant interest in, and cooperation with DEQ staff on all matters pertaining to the handling and transportation of logs in public waters.

We request that the Statement presented at your August 22 meeting by William D. Hagenstein be made part of this Hearing Record.

We note that the revised policy, as submitted by Mr. Kramer, has taken into consideration some suggestions IFA and others made at your earlier meeting. We believe most conflicts have been addressed by Mr. Kramer and the DEQ staff in such a manner as to make the proposed policy a workable document for general application. There will be some individual geographic concerns expressed today which we encourage you to consider.

There is one point which we suggested in our August 22 presentation that is not addressed in the latest revisions, or in Mr. Kramer's letter of transmittal. That point is the importance of setting a proper tone for the policy at the onset. We suggest a preamble to the policy which says "log handling, transportation, and

storage in public waters of Oregon are legitimate uses for navigation and commerce, so far as it cannot be demonstrated to be detrimental to the public health, safety, ^{Environmental} and economic welfare of the citizens of the state". We realize that such is inherent in the laws of the state, and for that reason it is appropriate to restate as a preamble to this policy, just as the second sentence of policy statement 1 is a restatement of state law.

Finally, we encourage the Commission to proceed with the policy so that the staff can begin to work cooperatively with individual case-by-case situation analysis. The most important thing the staff can gain from this policy is the recognition that each geographic location, as well as each operator in a given area, has unique situations and concerns. A little cooperation and concern for the individual operator will go a long way in making this proposed policy a workable tool for improving our total environment, including physical, biological, social, and economic aspects.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you today.

INTERIM
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
for
CURRY COUNTY

May 1, 1975

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

For Coos County	For Curry County
Lonnie Van Elsberg, Commissioner	Jack Waldie, Commissioner
Mickey Moffitt, Commissioner	Les Williams, Commissioner
Woodrow Robison, Commissioner	Glen Hale, Commissioner

Larry E. Trumbull
Project Manager

CURRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Orin Sanders, Chairman

Raymond B. Bobo

John Danford

Lee H. Hansen

Glenn Hensley

Charles E. Jenner

Paul Smith

INTERIM
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
CURRY COUNTY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many agencies and individuals have contributed to this report. It is planned to include a full listing of contributors in the Long Range Plan, due in October, 1975.

In Curry County, Commissioners Hale, Williams and Waldie have been very generous with their time; while the effort and input of E.A. "Hendie" Henderson has been invaluable. Burton Weast and John Madding have made further contributions.

I am deeply indebted to all of these people for the unselfish and extensive help given.

Larry E. Trumbull, P.E.
Project Manager

INTRODUCTION

Coos and Curry Counties have undertaken the preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan. This Plan can be either county-wide, or bi-county should a joint approach be found beneficial to both counties.

To manage the development of a plan, a "Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Council" was formed. Council members are the six commissioners of the two counties.

The Solid Waste Plan is scheduled to appear in October 1975. Any recommended program will require at least two years to put into action.

In this interim 2 + years, it is necessary to cope with existing problems with solid waste disposal areas. This report suggests a plan for interim management of Curry County solid wastes.

GOALS

The goal of the project is to provide for the convenient, safe, sanitary, and economical disposal of solid wastes in Coos and Curry Counties. To the extent possible, this goal also applies to the Interim Plan for each county.

SOLID WASTES

"Solid Wastes" is a term broadly applied to all waste materials commonly disposed of on land. Solid wastes include household refuse; commercial refuse; demolition debris; limbs, brush, wood and stumps; auto bodies; tires; septage; dead animals; waste oils and commercial liquids; and a variety of hazardous materials.

A glossary of terms will be found in Appendix 1 of the Preliminary-Final Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Plan.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEMS

Problems with solid waste are both personal and public. Briefly, these problems are:

1. Inconvenience: disposal area is too far, access is poor, garbage pickup is irregular, inadequate, etc. As fuel and transportation costs increase, the inconvenience of distance may cause increasing distress.
2. Cost: collection cost too high; dumping fees too high, hauling costs excessive.
3. Safety: access to site poor; dumping area unsafe; flying debris from exploding containers in burning area; fire hazard.
4. Air Pollution: smoke; odors; noxious elements added to the atmosphere, as from burning plastics, tires, etc.

5. Water Pollution: seepage from landfills which deliver pollutants to both streams and ground water.
6. Unsanitliness: waste materials scattered on road sides; spilled from vehicles, blown by the wind, carried in creeks and rivers.
7. Disease: Flies and rats recycle human diseases, both from home containers and insanitary landfills.
8. Hazardous Materials: Acids, chemicals, pesticides, radioactive materials may be placed in landfills, and can reach the public through air pollution, water pollution, or by contact with scavenged materials.

CURRY COUNTY SITES

Existing sites are shown on Fig. 1. In abbreviated detail, each site is discussed below.

LANGLOIS (AIRPORT) SITE:

Privately owned, this site is now closed. A residue of car bodies and miscellaneous debris remains to be covered before the site is properly completed. A flow of polluted water emerges from the toe of the filled area and stains the drainage a bright red from iron oxide deposits. This water pollution problem needs correction before the site is completed.

PORT ORFORD SITE

On the northwesterly edge of Port Orford, the City of Port Orford and Curry County have joined land holdings to give a total area of 36 acres. Soils are sandy-gravelly to 20 feet deep where a siltstone floor is found. Soils are normally dry to this depth, and are generally workable year-round.

Air pollution, littering, scavenging, unsightliness and some disease hazard is apparent at this site. Prospects for correcting these problems and for conduct of a long-term sanitary landfill operation are excellent.

GOLD BEACH (NESIKA BEACH)

Located about 5 miles north of Gold Beach, and 1 mile easterly from US 101, this site lies on private land under lease to Curry County. The land has recently passed to Bonnierville Power Agency who reportedly plan a substation here. Current lease terminates in May, 1977.

Wastes are seasonally burned in trenches with a considerable portion of the some 4 acres already containing buried refuse. To accomodate the enlarged volume (with burning prohibited) over the life of the lease will require extensive excavation, both for storage space and to acquire cover material.

JERRY'S FLAT

Located up Jerry's Flat Road about 3 miles past the US Plywood Mill,

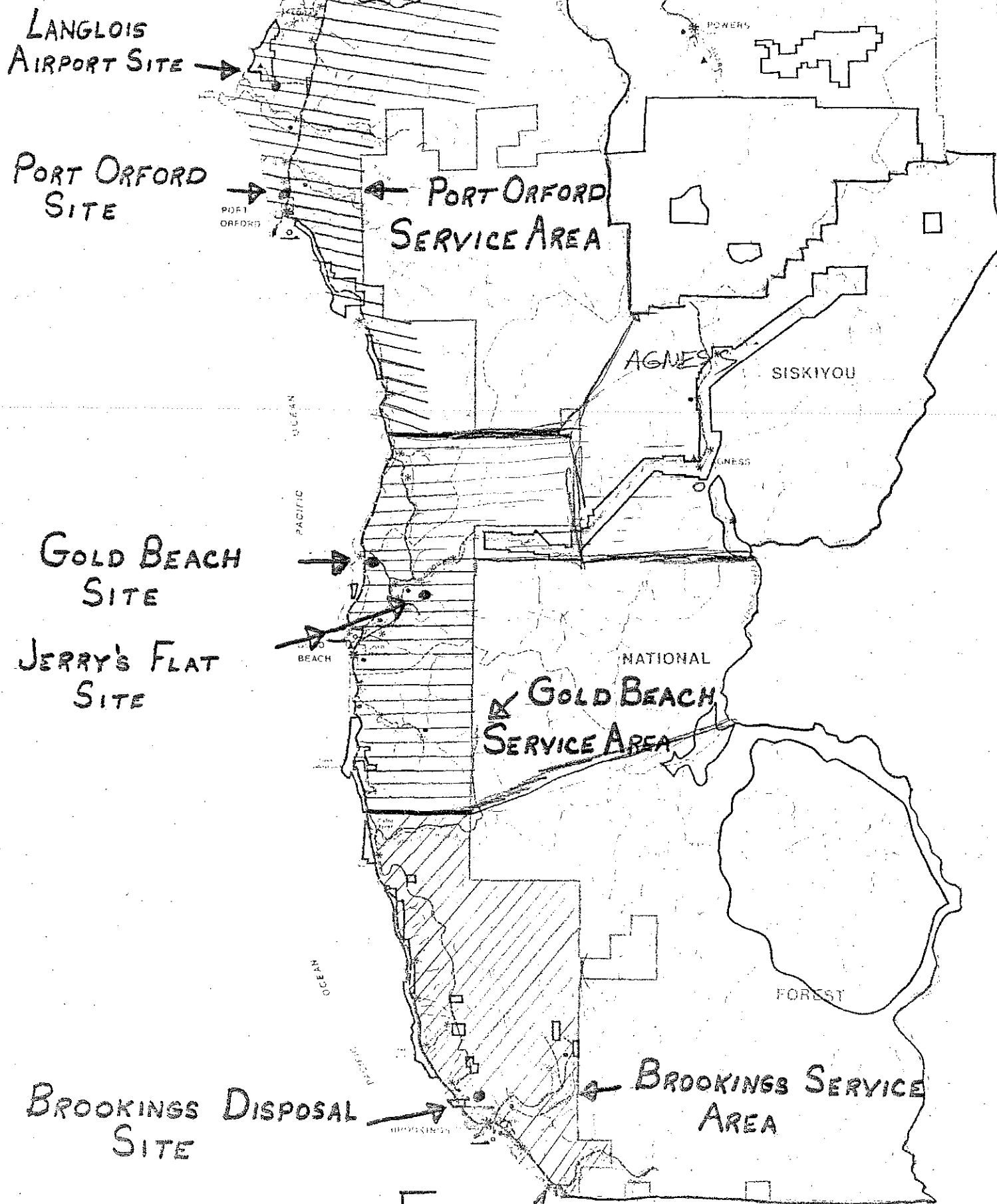


FIG. 1
COOS-CURRY S.W.M. PROJECT
MAY 1, 1975

it is owned by US Plywood, and is operated by them for the special purpose of receiving the Huntley Recreation Area seasonal wastes.

Pits are dug in an isolated area behind a locked gate. The area is remote from, and closed to, the public and should cause little problem if continued in use until an acceptable alternate site is available.

BROOKINGS SITE

Located north of Brookings about 3 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off of old Hiway 101, it is owned by Brookings Plywood. The lease to Curry County has several pertinent features:

1. It expires April 30, 1976
2. Curry County must leave the site in a condition suitable for homesites.
3. Site must remain open and free to the public.

There is a problem with leachate; winds make control of litter difficult; burning is currently practised; and a steep terrain is rather poorly suited to landfill operations. While the lease covers an area of 5 acres, the terrain along with difficult soils and lease restrictions poses severe problems for the continued use of this site.

ADEQUACY OF CURRY COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES

Existing Curry County disposal sites are rated in the following table.

G = Good

A = Acceptable

U = Unacceptable

TABLE 1.

	Agness		Brookings	Gold Beach	Jerry's Port	
	Landfill	Drop Box			Flat	Orford
Convenience	A	A	A	A	G	A
Cost	A	A	A	A	G	G
Safety	A	G	A	A	G	G
Air Pollution	U	G	U	U	G	A
Water Pollution	A	G	U	A	G	G
Unsightliness	U	G	U	U	G	A
Disease	U	G	U	U	A	U
Hazardous Materials	A	G	A	A	G	A
Lease Terms	U	G	U	U	G	G

Curry County sites thus are deficient in the areas of disease transmission, air pollution, water pollution, and unsightliness. Hazardous wastes are more of a problem in metropolitan regions, but Curry sites may well receive such wastes from hospitals nursing homes, pesticide users, board mill chemical wastes, painting and plating operations, and other miscellaneous sources.

GENERAL SITE LIMITATIONS, CURRY COUNTY

Site limitations are easiest to describe in relation to the typical operations conducted while operating a landfill.

1. Burning: Burning, in addition to the air pollution problem, is a fire and a safety hazard. Curry county forests, rangeland and recreational lands are critical fire hazard areas at certain time of the year.

Fire in the dumping area causes explosions, flying debris, and can ignite materials that are still on vehicles. Strong winds, prevalent in most coastal areas, enhance the fire hazards.

2. Water Pollution Control:

Heavy seasonal precipitation is typical in Curry County, with 70 to 100 + inches expected in average year. For essentially all areas, rainfall exceeds evaporation by 12 to 40 inches per year. Thus each acre of land may receive up to three feet of direct net input each year. And of course each ravine and gully will feed collected waters into any landfill placed in a drainage course. The prevalence of rainfall and run-off leads to high ground water and numerous springs.

Placing wastes where they cannot be contacted by water is thus a most difficult task in the wet Oregon climate. Decomposing wastes cause acidic waters which dissolve metals and other ions, producing a "leachate" which can be extremely noxious.

3. Disease Control:

To control the flies, insects and rats which could transfer disease from the landfill to humans, it is necessary to (1) compact the refuse in thin 'cells', and (2) cover with earth daily.

With the clays prevalent in coastal soils, and the high rainfall, much of the time Oregon soil is too sticky and soft for regular covering of landfills.

Daily compaction and fill leads to a 'moving' landfill 'face' wherein the dumping area is shifting daily. Typically this leads, in wet weather, to a muddy, sloppy maneuvering area for vehicles, and generates considerable inconvenience for the public.

4. Provision of Public Access:

In part this problem was reviewed above. A larger problem arises in the search for new disposal areas. Resistance to new sites, and travel routes to such sites, is commonly very strong. Wherever a public site is provided, graded all-weather access, and a clean, hard, spacious dumping area, is most necessary.

5. Problem Materials Disposal

It is readily apparent that auto bodies, tires, tree stumps, and white goods (refrig., etc.) make compaction and cover quite difficult. Where leachate is a problem, commercial liquids, septage, and oils compound the water pollution problem.

Directing these materials to specific set-aside areas requires an attendant plus the necessary acreage. Both are expensive when provided at small landfill areas.

6. Scavenging Control:

Recycle of usable materials is commendable, but uncontrolled rummaging in household debris exposes both the scavenger, and others in contact with him, to the diseases of the area. Refuse from the ill and the convalescing are common components of a landfill.

Control again requires the costly services of an attendant, at the landfill site.

CURRY COUNTY LANDFILL DESIGN DATA

It is assumed that 3 sites will dispose of wastes for the Port Orford, Gold Beach, and Brookings service areas. Service areas are outlined on Fig. 1.

For these service areas, the following design criteria are used.

TABLE 2

	<u>PORT ORFORD</u>	<u>GOLD BEACH</u>	<u>BROOKINGS</u>
Residents served	2600	4200	6500
Residential Refuse, Cu. Yds./day	25	40	70
Commercial Refuse, Cu. Yds./day	13	6	33
Recreational Refuse, "	5	10	5
Industrial Refuse, "	----	----	10
Total Cubic Yards/day	43	56	118
Yds./week (rounded)	280	400	800
Yds./year (rounded)	15,000	20,000	40,000
Compacted 4:1 (rounded)	4,000	5,000	10,000
Soil cover 1:4 (rounded)	1,000	1,000	3,000
Annual volume, yds.	5,000	6,000	13,000
" " , A-FT	3	4	8

It is assumed that auto bodies, tires, white goods, and waste oils will be accommodated separately. Stumps, limbs and boards would be collected in a separate area and burned periodically.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Langlois Airport Site

While this site is now closed, it has not been properly completed.

1. Residual auto bodies at toe of filled area should be removed to an approved storage area, such as on the Port Orford landfill site.
2. Iron laden waters discharging from the toe of the fill are unsightly.
 - A) The ditch diverting run-off waters around the upper end of the fill area should be maintained in serviceable condition.
 - B) By completing the toe of the fill with sand cover, additional filtration will be provided for any residual leachate.
3. Annual inspections of this site should be made to as certain that any residual leachate does not cause or threaten to cause, pollution of either ground or surface waters.

RECOMMENDATIONS - PORT ORFORD AREA

For an interim period of up to three years, pending implementation of a long-range program, the Port Orford landfill can accept the solid wastes from the Port Orford Service Area (see Fig. 1).

After segregation of recoverable materials, and materials suitable for burning, the residual refuse would be disposed of in a modified landfill operation.

Specific recommendations are:

1. Construct a fence and gate sufficient to control access to the site.
2. The gate would be locked when the site attendant is off duty.
3. Provide a sign at the gate as required by paragraph S17, DEQ permit #210.
4. Construct and designate separate bays for auto bodies; white goods and salvage metal; and tires.
5. Designate a suitable isolated area for receipt of burnable materials such as trees, lumber, wood structures, etc.
6. Provide and identify a tank for receipts of waste oils. Arrange for timely disposition of collected oils.
7. Area to be surveyed, with locations of old fill areas to be specifically located. Elevation of all areas should be carefully delineated.
8. A detailed landfill operations plan for the fiscal year July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, should be set forth immediately upon receipt of the survey information.
9. An annual survey should be made the first week of June each year, wherein volumes and locations of completed fills are shown. A new detailed operations plan can then be set forth for the succeeding fiscal year. Both survey plats and operational plans should be retained as part of the permanent site records.
10. Disposal shall generally be into trenches set transverse to prevailing winds. Other controls, such as wind fences, should not be used until a need is demonstrated.
11. The disposal trench should be isolated from surface drainage waters by suitably placed diversion ditches. By sloping the fill face, and the trench floor, rain water can be removed from waste area with minimal contact with wastes. Provision should be made for prompt removal and disposal of any accumulated water in such manner as to avoid pollution of public waters.
12. Older fill areas should be completed and shaped or treated so as to shed rainfall away from both old and new fill areas, and away from potential fill sites. Reclaimed area could well be used for collection of segregated waste materials where convenient.

13. A water truck should be located on site, or conveniently near, in order to extinguish fires.
14. Compaction of wastes into cells of maximum compressed thickness of 2 feet; and generally on a 3:1 slope, should be done twice weekly; with a minimum of 1 foot of compacted soil cover to be placed over the wastes to complete the waste cell.

The top of the lift should be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of compacted soil; with the final lift to receive a minimum of 3 feet of compacted soil cover.

15. Maintain disposal records as required in Sl8, DEQ permit #210.

RECOMMENDATIONS - GOLD BEACH Service Area

1. Transfer Agness solid wastes to Nesika Beach Disposal area.

Transfer station should be operational in May, 1975. Haul to Port Orford is an expensive alternative, thus current contract calls for delivery to Nesika Beach Site.

2. Complete Agness landfill by gathering all refuse into existing trench; compact and cover. Contour area to conform to surrounding terrain, and to direct storm run-off away from filled areas. Seed area with suitable grasses.
3. Continue the small private Jerry's Flat disposal site with cover to be provided annually at the end of the recreation season.

Space is limited at the Nesika Beach site, and the Port Orford haul seems an unrealistic expense. Huntley Park wastes should be diverted to a sanitary landfill, or drop box as soon as such facility is available.

4. Continue disposal at Nesika Beach Site for the life of the lease-- to May, 1977, if at all possible. Site limitations, capacity wise, are perhaps a more severe dead line than the lease expiration date.
5. Discontinue existing area-type disposal at the Nesika Beach Site.

Existing wastes can be moved outwardly to permit excavation of a 30 foot wide trench at least 5 feet below the existing pit floor-- and more if ground water and soil stability permit. The access road may have to be moved to the northerly boundary to provide storage area for cover material:

Upon completion of trench, existing wastes should be moved there-to, compacted, and covered with 1 foot of compacted soil.

6. Request change in DEQ permit to allow seasonal burning for 2 + years interval on the basis of extenuating circumstances.
7. Continue disposal into the trench, utilizing seasonal burning to diminish the volume and retain enough site capacity to serve the area for two years.

Calculations show that 1 years waste, unburned, will fill a trench 250 feet long, 30 feet wide; and 25 feet deep. This much storage area does not appear available at the Nesika Beach Site. Burning can give a 60 to 70% reduction in volume, thus the same trench, or a smaller one, should dispose of Gold Beach area wastes over the next two years, lease and DEQ Permit permitting.

Collect, compact, and cover accumulated wastes annually. Spread and compact waste as needed to contain wastes in trench and maintain a free-fall brow dump area.

8. Maintain attendant on duty at all times that Site is open to the public.
9. Provide fence screen for recovery storage areas.

10. Provide tank for receiving waste oils.
11. Provide for broadcast of DDVP "Fly Fighter" for insect control in non-burn periods.
(Cost per season estimated at \$70.00).
12. Maintain fire hose in constant working order to insure control of fires.
13. Provide a sign at the gate as required by paragraph S14, DEQ Permit #161.
14. The gate would be locked when the site attendant is off duty.
15. Area to be surveyed, with locations of fill areas to be specifically located. Elevation of all areas should be carefully delineated.
16. A detailed landfill operations plan for the fiscal year July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, should be set forth immediately upon receipt of the survey information.
17. An annual survey should be made the first week of June each year, wherein volumes and locations of completed fills are shown. A new detailed operations plan can then be set forth for the succeeding fiscal year. Both survey plats and operational plans should be retained as part of the permanent site records.
18. Maintain disposal records as required by S15, DEQ Permit #161.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Brookings Service Area

A careful and extensive review of the Brookings solid waste disposal possibilities has been made. For the interim period, essentially the only feasible alternative consists of:

- A) Utilize existing site with continued controlled burning until the adjacent site (owned by current franchise collector and the site of an earlier landfill operation) can be prepared for operation.
- B) Develop new site, through use permits, site preparation, etc. so that Brookings area solid wastes can be disposed of through modified landfill practises for a period of at least two years.

It is thus recommended:

1. Petition DEQ to permit burning in a timed fashion that favors atmospheric dispersion of the smoke and avoids fire hazard periods. Period of burning will terminate when the adjacent site is ready for use; it is suggested that July 1, 1976 will provide adequate time.

2. Provide for a trench disposal operation, coupled with debris control fences, such that litter is contained in the disposal area of the Brookings Plywood Site.

3. Initiate land use agreements and secure permits allowing construction to begin at the new site at the earliest moment.

4. For both Brookings Plywood

and the New Site

- 4. Construct a fence and gate sufficient to control access.
- 5. The gate be kept locked when site attendant is off duty.
- 6. Provide a sign at the gate as required by SI5, DEQ Permit #164.
- 7. Construct and designate separate bays for auto bodies, white goods and salvage metal; and for tires.

Designate a suitable isolated area for receipt of burnable materials such as trees, lumber, wood structures, etc.

9. Provide a tank for receipt of waste oils. Arrange for timely disposition of collected oils.

10. Area to be surveyed, with locations of old fill areas to be specifically located. Elevation of all areas should be carefully delineated.

11. A detailed landfill operations plan for the fiscal year July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, should be set forth immediately upon receipt of the survey information.

12. An annual survey should be made the first week of June each year, wherein volumes and locations of completed fills are shown. A new detailed operations plan can then be set forth for the succeeding fiscal year. Both survey plats and operational plans should be retained as part of the permanent site records.

13. The disposal trench should be isolated from surface drainage waters by suitable placed diversion ditches. By sloping the fill face, and the trench floor, rain water can be removed from waste area with minimal contact with wastes. Provision should be made for prompt removal and disposal of any accumulated water in such manner as to avoid pollution of public waters.

14. A water supply should be located on the premises at all times, so that emergency fire control is available.

15. Maintain disposal records as required in S18, DEQ permit #210.

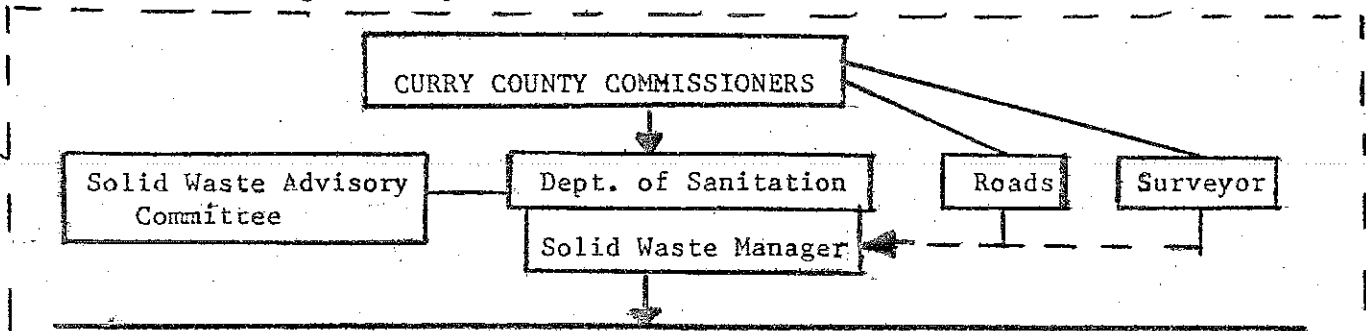
16. New site should have a detailed drainage plan set forth, as well as a detailed operations plan, prior to receipt of any solid wastes.

17. New site should have a completion plan, and future maintenance plans set forth in the lease agreement.

18. A completion plan, consistent with lease terms, and providing for long term diversion of storm waters from the buried fill, should be set forth.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Administration

1. A budgeted position of solid waste manager should be established in the Sanitation Department. As the post is expected to require about $\frac{1}{2}$ man-year, this manager should have the necessary qualifications to carry out other activities of the Department.
2. The services of the County Surveyor, and of the Department of Roads should be available to assist in the solid waste program.
3. Form a permanent Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Secretary of the group could be the Solid Waste Manager, so that administrative details are handled through the Department of Sanitation.



1. Prepare annual operating plans for each site.
2. Maintain surveillance on site operations.
3. Advise and assist in franchise contracts.
4. Prepare annual budget for program.
5. Assist and advise in the formulation of ordinances, regulations and standards.
6. Keep public informed on issues, plans, recycle measures, etc. Respond to complaints on service, site conditions, other.
7. Maintain records on each site; issue annual reports showing volumes, costs, future needs.
8. Coordinate with, and keep involved, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Be responsible for meeting notices, meeting arrangements, minutes, and information supply for the Committee.
9. Provide liaison with DEQ, EPA, and other agencies involved with solid waste disposal.
10. Keep abreast of developments in solid waste field, and strive to provide an ever more economical, useful, and healthful disposal program.
11. Collection and transport of wastes, and franchise operations in these areas, are further responsibilities of the Solid Waste Manager.
12. Apply for state and federal financial aid where available, and be aware of new and changing programs in these areas.
13. Provide for training and education of operators and public groups.
14. Implement and manage both the interim program, and the long range program for Curry County. Continue planning for solid waste management such that plans are updated, and newer concepts and alternatives are added.
15. Provide for safety instruction for site operators;
16. Coordinate disposal needs of cities.

RECOMMENDATION - County Ordinances

1. Formulate and adopt those ordinances and regulations necessary to the control and disposition of solid wastes.

An ordinance relative to nuisance and abatement has been drafted by Mr. Burton Weast, Curry County Planning Director.

Other areas which may require similar formal control are:

- A. Permits
- B. Fees
- C. Standards
- D. Franchises
- E. Licenses
- F. Solid Waste Advisory Committee
- G. Regional waste management
- H. Inter-Agency agreements
- I. Administrative organization

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INTERIM
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
for
COOS COUNTY

July 1, 1975

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

For Coos County	For Curry County
Lonnie Van Elsberg, Commissioner	Jack Waldie, Commissioner
Mickey Moffitt, Commissioner	Les Williams, Commissioner
Woodrow Robison, Commissioner	Glen Hale, Commissioner
Larry E. Trumbull - Project Manager	
Carol A. Fletcher - Engineering Aide	

COOS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John Mingus, Chairman

Opal Davis

J. Robert Friend

Les Golbek

Dick Maeyaert

Paul Roess

Nadya Rogers

INTERIM
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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COOS COUNTY

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Many agencies and individuals have made valuable contributions to this report. It is planned to fully list these contributors in the Long Range Plan, due in October, 1975.

Coos County Commissioners Robison, Van Elsberg and Moffitt have been available for prompt advice and guidance; and the dedicated and knowledgeable input of the Coos County Solid Waste Advisory Committee has been invaluable.

For in-depth technical advice, I am indebted to L.L. Buoy, County Roadmaster; Fred Gelderman, SCS Soil Scientist; Richard Lemery, County Sanitarian; Robert Gerdes, County Planner; Sandy Diedrich, Director Coos-Curry COG and Pat Dugan, County Administration and Solid Waste Coordinator.

Larry E. Trumbull, P.E.
Project Manager

INTRODUCTION

Coos and Curry Counties have undertaken the preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan. This Plan can be either county-wide, or bi-county should a joint approach be found beneficial to both counties.

To manage the development of a plan, a "Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Council" was formed. Council members are the six commissioners of the two counties.

The Solid Waste Plan is scheduled to appear in October 1975. Any recommended program will require at least two years to put into action.

In this interim 2 + years, it is necessary to cope with existing problems with solid waste disposal areas. This report suggests a plan for interim management of Coos County solid wastes.

GOALS

The goal of the project is to provide for the convenient, safe, sanitary, and economical disposal of solid wastes in Coos and Curry Counties. To the extent possible, this goal also applies to the Interim Plan for each county.

SOLID WASTES

"Solid Wastes" is a term broadly applied to all waste materials commonly disposed of on land. Solid wastes include household refuse; commercial refuse; demolition debris; limbs, brush, wood and stumps; auto bodies; tires; septage; dead animals; waste oils and commercial liquids; and a variety of hazardous materials.

A glossary of terms will be found in Appendix 1 of the Preliminary-Final Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Plan.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEMS

Problems with solid waste are both personal and public. Briefly, these problems are:

1. Inconvenience; disposal area is too far, access is poor, garbage pickup is irregular, inadequate, etc. As fuel and transportation costs increase, the inconvenience of distance may cause increasing distress.
2. Cost; collection cost too high; dumping fees too high, hauling costs excessive.
3. Safety; access to site poor; dumping area unsafe; flying debris from exploding containers in burning area; fire hazard.
4. Air Pollution; smoke; odors; noxious elements added to the atmosphere, as from burning plastics, tires, etc.

5. Water Pollution; seepage from landfills which deliver pollutants to both streams and ground water.
6. Unsightliness; waste materials scattered on road sides; spilled from vehicles, blown by the wind, carried in creeks and rivers.
7. Disease; Flies and rats recycle human diseases, both from home containers and insanitary landfills.
8. Hazardous Materials; Acids, chemicals, pesticides, radioactive materials may be placed in landfills, and can reach the public through air pollution, water pollution, or by contact with scavenged materials.

COOS COUNTY SITES

Existing sites are shown on Fig. 1. In abbreviated detail, each site is discussed below.

LAKESIDE AREA:

The Coos County area north of Haynes Inlet, including the communities of Lakeside and Hauser generally dispose of solid wastes in the Reedsport landfill which is in Douglas County. The Reedsport disposal area is of marginal adequacy, thus a fully adequate disposal method is needed by the Reedsport - to - Hauser area.

Douglas County is equally aware of the problem and will cooperate with Coos County in finding a satisfactory solution. Disposal of the Reedsport area wastes jointly with Coos County wastes appears to be a more economical solution than transport to the Regional Site at Roseburg.

ALLEGANY AREA:

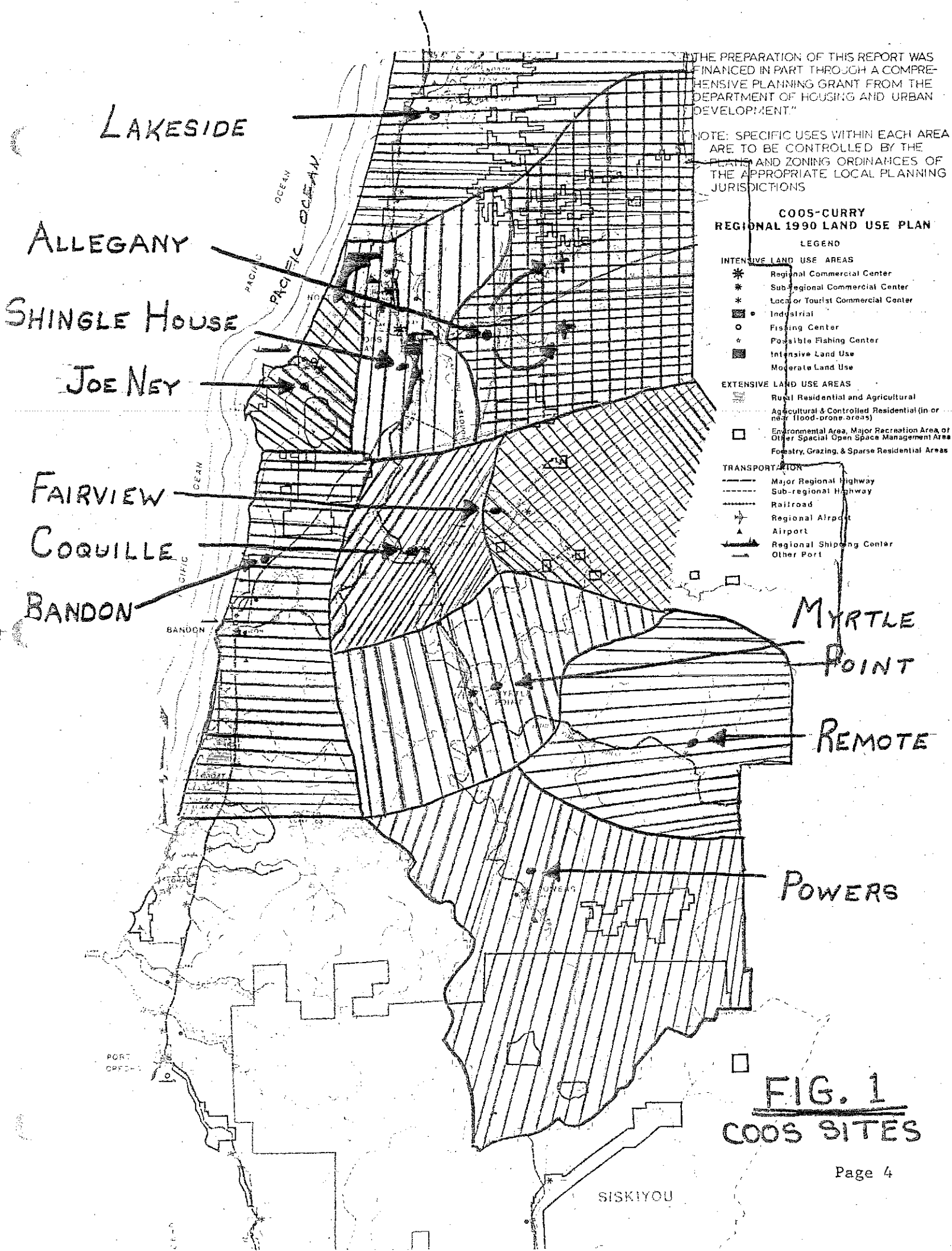
This area currently has no local disposal site. The haul to Shinglehouse Slough is rather distant. For convenience, economy, and the prevention of local undesirable disposal methods, a disposal site or transfer station appears needed here.

SHINGLEHOUSE SLOUGH SITE:

The site is located at the headwater of Shinglehouse Slough, a tributary of Isthmus Slough drainage complex, Coos Bay.

The areas that are considered served by Shinglehouse Slough are Coos Bay, North Bend, Eastside, Millington, Bunker Hill, Green Acres and Sumner.

Consisting of 165 acres, the Shinglehouse Slough site is owned by Coos Landfill, Inc. While well screened from public view, the site has severe leachate problems. Intensive efforts are under way to control the leachate, while future fill areas will be designed to avoid such problems.



Soils of this site are difficult to work in wet weather, thus current practise is to utilize wood wastes for cover in the wet season. Adequate compaction and sealing of waste cells is difficult under these circumstances. A high water table in the lower portion of the site, coupled with run-off from surrounding slopes and migrating subsurface waters contributes to the leachate problems. Considering the added problem of incident rainfall, the Shinglehouse Slough site will require costly and continuing leachate control measures.

JOE NEY SITES:

The present disposal area is situated on a ridge some 300 feet above Joe Ney Slough and approximately 1½ miles east of Cape Arago Highway and 1½ miles south of Charleston.

Joe Ney receives waste from the Charleston area, along with wastes from Cape Arago, Barview, Empire, North Bend, and a portion of Coos Bay.

The 80-acre site is owned by the County of Coos. It is surrounded by cut-over lands in various stages of regrowth. Collected and accumulated rainfall, along with possible sub-surface waters, have caused leachate problems. Soil characteristics do not permit working in the pit in wet weather.

FAIRVIEW SITE:

Located 5 miles easterly of Coquille, this site is owned by the Bureau of Land Management, USDI, and operated under lease by Coos County. The original 5-year lease expired in Nov. 1974, however interim usage is permitted while a request for a lease extension of two years is under consideration by BLM.

The soils of this site do not permit working in the pit in wet weather. Some leachate currently exist, although reportedly this is only a wet weather problem reflecting the current seasonal infiltration of rainwater. As much of the site has been filled, additional site usage will require more extensive excavation; and usage of a portion of the undisturbed ridge soils to the west for additional cover material. As the area is well exposed to winds, control of windblown debris has been a problem.

COQUILLE SITE:

Located atop a ridge 1 mile off Hiway 42 and 3 miles north of Coquille, the site consists of hilltop land and rather steep ravine lands. Wastes have been dumped and burned here for many years, and residues are rather generally visible over much of the 20 acres.

With the site closed for some time, Coquille area wastes have gone recently to Fairview contributing to the rapid filling up of this site.

The Coquille site needs, at a minimum, a clean-up and burial of exposed refuse. With space and time constraints limiting the use of Fairview, it may be necessary to develop the Coquille site for use as a modified landfill to handle area wastes for the 2 to 3 year interim period.

BANDON SITE:

The site is situated 10 miles north of the City of Bandon and 2 miles east of the Oregon Coast line.

The eastern edge of the property is bordered by Seven Mile Creek, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from its confluence with the Coquille River.

Area served covers the southwesterly portion of Coos County up to the Curry County line. Addition service area includes the Seven Devils area and the area extending easterly and across Hiway 101.

MYRTLE POINT SITE:

Located three miles east of Myrtle Point.

Area served include Myrtle Point and adjacent rural areas, extending past Broadbent and to the vicinity of Bridge to the south; and up the east Fork to the vicinity of Sitkum.

The site of some 5 acres is owned by the City of Myrtle Point and is located just beneath the brow of a ridge. Most of the property lies on the steeply sloping land falling away beneath the ridge towards the City of Myrtle Point.

The site is operated as a burning area, with burned residues pushed periodically outward to spill down the slope.

REMOTE SITE:

Located in a small area between the county road and Sandy Creek, this site will provide disposal for a very limited period. There is a shortage of cover material, however it may be possible to remove soil from the hillside across the county road.

POWERS SITE:

Located on private land, this is a small burning dump located immediately on the edge of an old parallel stream channel.

It is understood that the site is open to the public only on weekends.

The site is generally unsuitable for fill-and-cover disposal, and a certain amount of work will be required to complete the site.

CHARLESTON SITE:

This is a completed landfill area on the north side of Joe Ney Slough. Two fill areas are visible. Neither area has accepted replanting and bare soil with erosion gullies is much in evidence. The upper site has a significant leachate problem which is currently resolved by special ditching and delivery to a ponding area.

GENERAL SITE LIMITATIONS, COOS COUNTY

Site limitations are easiest to describe in relation to the typical operations conducted while operating a landfill.

1. Burning: Burning, in addition to the air pollution problem, is a fire and a safety hazard. Coos county forests, range-land and recreational lands are critical fire hazard areas at certain time of the year.

Fire in the dumping area causes explosions, flying debris, and can ignite materials that are still on vehicles. Strong winds, prevalent in most coastal areas, enhance the fire hazards.

2. Water Pollution Control: Heavy seasonal precipitation is typical in Coos County, with 70 to 100 + inches expected in average years. For essentially all areas, rainfall exceeds evaporation by 12 to 40 inches per year. Thus each acre of land may receive up to three feet of direct net input each year. And of course each ravine and gully will feed collected waters into any landfill placed in a drainage course. The prevalence of rainfall and run-off leads to high ground water and numerous springs.

Placing wastes where they cannot be contacted by water is thus a most difficult task in the wet Oregon climate. Decomposing wastes cause acidic waters which dissolve metals and other ions, producing a "leachate" which can be extremely noxious.

3. Disease Control: To control the flies, insects and rats which could transfer disease from the landfill to humans, it is necessary to (1) compact the refuse in thin 'cells', and (2) cover with earth daily.

With the clays prevalent in coastal soils, and the high rainfall, much of the time Oregon soil is too sticky and soft for regular covering of landfills.

Daily compaction and fill leads to a 'moving' landfill 'face' wherein the dumping area is shifting daily. Typically this leads, in wet weather, to a muddy, sloppy maneuvering area for vehicles, and generates considerable inconvenience for the public.

4. Provision of Public Access: In part this problem was reviewed above. A larger problem arises in the search for new disposal areas. Resistance to new sites, and travel routes to such sites, is commonly very strong. Wherever a public site is provided, graded all-weather access, and a clean, hard, spacious dumping area, is most necessary.
5. Problem Materials Disposal: It is readily apparent that auto bodies, tires, tree stumps, and white goods (refrig., etc.) make compaction and cover quite difficult. Where leachate is a problem, commercial liquids, septage, and oils compound the water pollution problem.

Directing these materials to specific set-aside areas requires an attendant plus the necessary acreage. Both are excessively costly when provided at small landfill areas.

6. Scavenging Control: Recycle of usable materials is commendable, but uncontrolled rummaging in household debris exposes both the scavenger, and others in contact with him, to the diseases of the area. Refuse from the ill and the convalescing are common components of a landfill.

Control again requires the costly services of an attendant at the landfill site.

COOS COUNTY LANDFILL DESIGN DATA

Service areas shown on Figure 1 are estimated to produce annual amounts of waste as shown in Table 1.

The quantities are expected to remain relatively constant over the next 5 years. Population estimates are stable over this period. With rising energy costs, and a continuing broad scarcity of basic resources, per capita output of wastes is not expected to increase.

It is stressed that these estimates need to be firmed up by actual measurements. Economical and efficient design of solid waste systems requires that better data be available at the earliest moment.

Table 1 Refuse Production

	<u>Lakeside</u>	<u>Allegany</u>	<u>Joe Ney</u>	<u>Shnglhse.</u>	<u>Fairview</u>	<u>Coquille</u>	<u>Myrtle Pt.</u>	<u>Remote</u>	<u>Powers</u>	<u>Bandon</u>
Population	3800	1500	12,000	21,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	500	1200	5,000
Res. Ref. cy/d	48	18	150	260	37	62	50	6	15	62
Comm. Ref. cy/d	--	--	100	170	--	40	30	--	--	40
Recreation cy/d	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	5
Ind. Ref. cy/d	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Total cy/d	50	19	258	436	38	104	81	7	17	109
cy/week	350	130	1800	3000	260	730	570	50	120	760
cy/year	18,000	6,700	93,000	180,000	14,000	38,000	30,000	2,600	6,200	40,000
compacted 4:1	4,500	1,700	23,000	45,000	3,500	9,500	7,500	650	1,600	10,000
Soil Cover	2200	800	8000	15,000	1700	4,000	3,000	3000	800	4,000
Annual Vol; cy	6,700	2,500	31,000	60,000	5,200	13,500	10,500	950	2400	14,000

Note: It is assumed that auto bodies, tires, white goods, waste oils, septage, and mill wastes will be accomodated separately. Stumps, limbs, and combustible demolition debris would be stacked separately and periodically burned.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Lakeside Area

Lakeside, Hauser, and the northwesterly Coos County area delivers refuse to the Reedsport landfill site.

Discussion with Douglas County officials indicates this site will be exhausted in 2 to 3 years. At that time, if Coos County has not developed a site, Douglas County anticipates installation of a drop box station with disposal in the Roseburg regional landfill.

Earlier intensive site searches have failed to find suitable landfill sites in this area. Further, relatively small landfills are becoming increasingly uneconomical to operate, with cost savings generally demonstrable for transport systems to a regional site.

1. Continue current disposal methods for the interim period.
2. Obtain a suitable drop box site between Hauser & Lakeside. Proceed with design in 1975 - 76; construct in 1976 and put into operation in 1977. If a selected Coos Bay Regional Site or Recovery Center is operational sooner, the drop box station could be in service at this earlier date.
3. Negotiate with Winchester, Reedsport, and Douglas County to provide drop box service for this area with disposal at the Coos Bay site.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Allegany Area

This area currently has no disposal site with Shinglehouse being the nearest approved site. For convenience, economy, and to prevent clandestine disposals, a drop box station seems advisable.

1. Continue current disposal methods for the interim period.
2. Obtain a suitable drop box site and proceed with design in 1975 - 76. Construct the site in 1976 and put into operation in 1977.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Shinglehouse Slough Site

Shinglehouse Slough Site has had some rather serious leachate problems. Under DEQ guidance and with the advice of a landfill specialist, the Shinglehouse operators, (Coos Landfill, Inc.) have made excellent progress in control of leachate. More work remains to be done.

With DEQ permission, and specifications provided by their consultants, Coos Landfill expects to open a new area this fall. Continued operation at this site is expected to proceed for at least another three years. With more extensive site preparation, and possible waste preparation, the 160 acres owned by Coos Landfill, Inc. could accommodate area disposal needs up to the year 2000.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Continue to operate Shinglehouse Site in conformance with DEQ regulations and directives for the interim period of up to 3 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS - JOE NEY Landfill

With development of a new tranverse trench, the Joe Ney landfill can accept area wastes for up to six years. Pit areas in current use are expected to fill by October of this year.

The interim operation would involve controlled access, segregation of recyclable materials; segregation and burning of gross combustible materials, disposal of residual refuse in a modified landfill, and leachate control, especially as regards prevention of seepage into the South Slough Sanctuary.

Specific Recommendations are:

1. Construct fences and gates sufficient to control access to the site.
2. Keep gate locked when attendant is off duty.
3. Provide a sign at the gate as required by the DEQ Permits.
4. Provide fenced bays for auto bodies; white goods, and for tires.
5. Provide a suitably isolated area for collection and periodic burning of combustibles such as tree trunks, lumber, demolition debris, etc.
6. Area to be surveyed with locations and depths of fills to be identified. Elevations, buried structures, water seeps, and other critical features should be identified.
7. A detailed landfill operations plan for the fiscal year July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976, should be set forth immediately upon completion of the survey.
8. Upon acceptance of above concepts, the preliminary trench excavation at Joe Ney should proceed so that depth and width dimensions are confirmed. Diversion channels should be cut in at this time so that any residual seepage problems are exposed and corrected prior to use of the new pit.
9. Disposal should begin at the high southerly end of the pit. By sloping the trench floor away from the filled area, and sloping and covering the wastes at frequent intervals, a minimum rainfall contact can be preserved. Provision should be made for prompt removal and disposal of any accumulated leachate in such manner as to avoid pollution of public waters.
10. Completed fill areas should be shaped so as to shed rainfall laterally away from both old and new fill areas, and away from potential fill areas. It is most urgent that completed areas be covered with soils capable of sustaining vigorous vegetative growth, and to this end a program of soil building using secondary domestic waste treatment plant sludge is recommended.
11. A water truck should be located on site, or sufficiently close, to be able to respond to possible fires in time to prevent generation of a fire hazard.
12. Compaction of wastes into cells of maximum compressed thickness of 2 feet; and generally on a 3:1 slope, should be done twice weekly (weather permitting); with a minimum of 1 foot of compacted soil cover placed to complete the cell.

The top of the lift should be covered with a minimum of two feet of compacted soil; with the final lift to receive a minimum of 3 feet of compacted soil.

13. Maintain disposal records as specified in the DEQ Permit.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Fairview Site

Although Fairview could possibly be kept in operation until Nov, 1976 (another 16 months) it would be expensive (estimated cost \$1.40 per yard of refuse) and would not have the capacity to accept Coquille and Myrtle Pt. refuse even for this limited period. It thus appears best to invest available monies in a disposal area which will provide service for the full interim period.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Close Fairview upon completion of current area fill space. Contour surfaces, add soil amendments, fertilize, plant, and return site to BLM.
2. Direct users to Coquille site for interim period, and pending provision of drop box station in Fairview area.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Coquille Area

The Coquille site has been closed down for sometime. Diversion of solid waste from this area to Fairview has resulted in the rapid filling of that site.

Extensive work is needed to clean up and bury the wastes broadly evident at the Coquille site. Currently the City of Coquille is removing car bodies and white goods, but does not have a plan for overall completion of the site.

Located on an isolated hilltop, with slopes plunging steeply into a bowl-like valley, disposal of wastes by burning would appear to create neither an esthetic or an air pollution problem. With out a plan to cover and dispose of existing debris, however, the suggestion of adding to this unsolved problem does not seem a fitting alternative.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Request DEQ Interim Permit for site based upon segregation of recyclable materials and burning of wastes in non-fire hazard periods.
2. Negotiate lease of site to County for the interim 3-year period
3. Equip site with access control structures, material segregation areas, and prepare an area for receipt of wastes.
4. Construct an adequate 20-foot all-weather road into the site.
5. Establish reasonable disposal fees and other operation details
6. Contract for the maintenance and care of the site; for the collection of fees; and for the segregation of recyclable materials.
7. Specify a detailed program for site closure at the termination of the interim period, including disposition of wastes accumulated from past dumping at this site.

RECOMMENDATION - Myrtle Point

The Myrtle Point site lies on a ridge well back and above the town. While smoke and odors are exceedingly well dispersed, the debris and smoke is visible from town.

Outside of the small relatively flat dumping area, the property consists of 5 acres of steep hillside falling away sharply towards Myrtle Point. A cut-and-cover operation seems totally impractical on this site, but could have a very limited usage on the property immediately east of the site. Rather than consume such land with raw waste, it seems more wise to conserve this area, if obtainable, for use in a final site completion.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Request DEQ Interim Permit for site based upon segregation of recyclable materials and burning of wastes in non-fire hazard periods.
2. Acquire gulch area to the east of the site.
3. Specify a detailed program for site closure at the termination of the interim period, including disposition of wastes accumulated from past dumping at this site.

RECOMMENDATION - Remote Site

The Remote site is small, but receives a relatively small amount of wastes. By careful control of operations, it should be possible to extend the service of this area perhaps 2 years.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Complete the existing pit area by the area fill method. Cover compacted waste with a minimum of 2 feet compacted soil. Soil cover should be contoured to provide an outward run-off of storm waters, and should be planned to retain such slopes after settlement has taken place.
2. On top of the completed fill, place a berm approximately 40 feet from the toe of the hill. Compact and cover refuse in cells to give a final lift height of 8 feet.
3. Carry out steps 1,2,3,6,7, and 13 as listed under Joe Ney.
4. Provide collection area for white goods and metals; and for tires.
5. Divert gross construction and land clearing debris, and car bodies, to other sites.
6. Site should be open three days per week, probably Friday, Saturday and Sunday, with compact and cover operations to be carried out each Monday, weather permitting.
7. It is suggested that an area resident be retained to attend the gate, service the area, and provide fire watch and control. This person can insure the life of the site, and provide for more efficient maintenance by directing flow of wastes at the site.
8. Plans and specifications for the drop box station should be prepared in 1975, with construction and operation scheduled in 1976 and 1977.
9. Landowner should be contacted and a final completion plan developed in accord with his wishes.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Powers Site

The waste disposal at Powers is on private land, but operates under a perpetual lease agreement. It does not appear that the lease agreement will permit a cut-and-fill operation, and the current landowner is most anxious to eliminate the disposal from his land.

Currently a locked gate is opened only on week-ends, and surveillance of the public use is provided. Usable materials are set aside; the residue is burned; and periodically non-combusted materials are pushed outward.

The isolation of the site suggests that a continuation of the current disposal methods, pending availability of a drop box installation, is the best available alternative. If residual materials are kept at the present small accumulation rate, a clean easy site completion appears available.

With materials accumulation in, and on the brink of, a fossil perched channel of Woodward Creek, wastes could be bulldozed into the channel, compacted, covered, fertilized and seeded. The area could thus become a half-acre extension of the adjacent meadow pastureland.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Continue current operations
2. Obtain agreement with landowner on the desired completion details.
3. Survey the site preliminary to drawing up detailed completion plans.
4. Obtain a suitable drop box site in the Powers-Gaylord area and proceed with plans and specifications.
5. Construct site in 1976. Place site in operation in 1977, or earlier if a Recovery or Regional Site is available.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Bandon Site

The Bandon site is generally accorded to have the best soils for landfill operation of any of the Coos County Sites. Deep and free of subsurface waters, these soils are workable essentially year - round.

Operated as an area fill, with periodic compaction and cover, the site appears to pose few problems for an interim 2 to 3 year period. It has been suggested that this area might well serve as a Regional Disposal Site, should that usage be desirable.

Specific Recommendations:

1. Operate this site essentially in the same fashion as detailed for Joe Ney Site.

RECOMMENDATION - County Ordinances

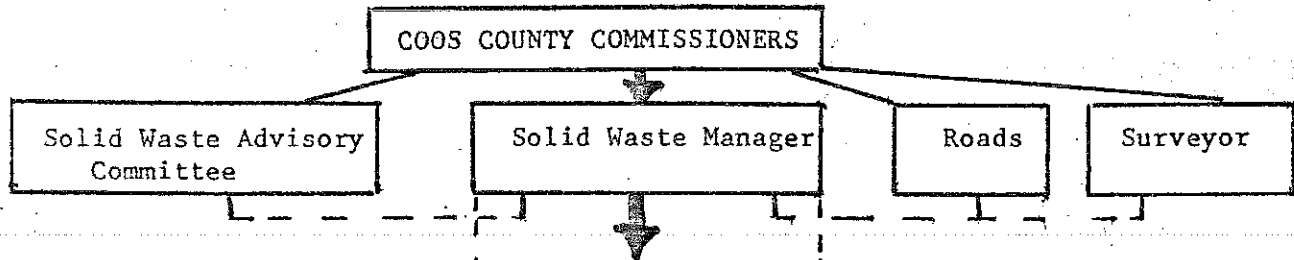
1. Formulate and adopt those ordinances and regulations necessary to the control and disposition of solid wastes.

Other areas which may require similar formal control are:

- A. Permits
- B. Fees
- C. Standards
- D. Franchises
- E. Licenses
- F. Solid Waste Advisory Committee
- G. Regional waste management
- H. Inter-Agency agreements
- I. Administrative organization

RECOMMENDATIONS - Administration

1. A budgeted position of solid waste manager should be established.
2. The services of the County Surveyor, and of the Department of Roads should be available to assist in the solid waste program.
3. Form a permanent Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Secretary of the group could be the Solid Waste Manager, so that Administrative details are handled through his office.



1. Prepare annual operating plans for each site.
2. Maintain surveillance on site operations.
3. Advise and assist in franchise contracts.
4. Prepare annual budget for program.
5. Assist and advise in the formulation of ordinances, regulations and standards.
6. Keep public informed on issues, plans recycle measures, etc. Respond to complaints on service, site conditions, other.
7. Maintain records on each site; issue annual reports showing volumes, costs, future needs.
8. Coordinate with, and keep involved, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Be responsible for meeting notices, meeting arrangements, minutes, and information supply for the Committee.
9. Provide liaison with DEQ, EPA, and other agencies involved with solid waste disposal.
10. Keep abreast of developments in solid waste field, and strive to provide an ever more economical, useful, and healthful disposal program.
11. Collection and transport of wastes, and franchise operations in these areas, are further responsibilities of the Solid Waste Manager.
12. Apply for state and federal financial aid where available, and be aware of new and changing program in these areas.
13. Provide for training; safety, and education of operators and public groups.
14. Implement and manage both the interim program, and the long range program for Coos County. Continue planning for solid waste management such that plans are updated, and newer concepts and alternatives are added.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Financing

Preliminary costing of the program recommended in this Plan suggests that 1975-76 operating and administrative costs may be about double the \$76,266.00 now in the proposed Coos County Budget.

It is further possible that the minimum cost "Recommended Program" is not acceptable to State and Federal regulatory agencies, in which case an even higher 1975-76 cost may be anticipated.

Funds for carrying out interim disposition of solid wastes might come, at least in part, from the collection of dumping fees. Shinglehouse and Myrtle Point now have such charges.

There may be economic gains realizable through an appropriate mix of private and county efforts in site operation. Joe Ney, for example, is of a size to perhaps warrant total contract maintenance, while Bandon and Remote might have contract attendants with County compact and cover operations. Coquille could possibly operate under contract after County up-grading of the road and disposal site. Myrtle Point and Powers would appear to best operate in the current fashion, with either County or contractors moving in to complete the sites some 2 to 3 years hence.

To efficiently and economically control these disposal areas, it is again suggested that a Solid Waste Manager, with a secretary, be employed by the County (see page 16 of this report).

In the past, Coos County has enjoyed low disposal costs. As current sites are used up (1), the County must contemplate the higher cost of new site development. Added to this are the complex of plastics, chemicals, pesticides, and other hazardous materials, which may find their way to landfills; and thus require an ever tighter supervision to insure that air and water pollution do not adversely effect citizens.

It is apparent that the goal of daily compact and cover of wastes, along with maintenance of fencing and attendants, will add to disposal costs. In Oregon areas where these standards are being met, disposal costs have typically gone to \$1.00 and more per cubic yard of waste.

Where disposal fees seem the only readily available fund source for carrying out the interim disposal plan, there are several options available for the long range program. Lincoln County, for example, has established a county-wide Solid Waste District which proposes to tax each residence at \$12.00 per year. Lane County operates on a "Serial Levee" wherein citizens vote on a long-term (six year) tax rate for solid waste service. Other alternatives are available.

(1) Fairview, Remote and Joe Ney are either nearing complete utilization, or facing expensive disposal as new fill area must be developed in less suitable terrain.

It is recommended that a Finance Subcommittee be appointed to study these matters and make specific recommendations for inclusion in the Coos County Detailed Plan. (Note: this Subcommittee was appointed on June 10, 1975, and instructed to render a report and recommendations by July 28, 1975.)

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INTERIM
OPERATING PLANS
for
CURRY COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

July 30, 1975

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

For Coos County
Lonnie Van Elsberg, Commissioner

Mickey Moffitt, Commissioner

Woodrow Robison, Commissioner

For Curry County
Jack Waldie, Commissioner

Les Williams, Commissioner

Glen Hale, Commissioner

Larry E. Trumbull - Project Manager

Carol A. Fletcher - Engineering Aide

CURRY COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Orin Sanders, Chairman

Raymond B. Bobo

John Danford

Lee H. Hansen

Glenn Hensley

Charles E. Jenner

Paul Smith

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICE
1975 McPherson, North Bend 97459
Phone 503- 756-5112

INTERIM
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for
CURRY COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

On May 1, 1975 the "INTERIM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM" for Curry County was published. The basic information and concepts provided therein serve as the foundation of this report.

Following up this earlier conceptual plan with a detailed "Interim Operating Plan" is a specified part of the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Program.

The following sections will first cover the objectives of disposal site operation with a discussion of the several means of meeting these objectives. Next the report takes up each Curry County Disposal Site and provides recommendations for its Interim Operation.

INTERIM PERIOD

It is hoped to have a Long Range System operating in two years (by summer 1977), however the uncertainties of site acquisition and equipment delivery could push this date back another year. This report will provide specific recommendations for the two year interval, and suggest how the disposal might be carried on for an additional year if necessary.

GOALS

The goal of the project is to conserve resources and to provide for the convenient, safe, sanitary, and economical disposal of solid wastes in Coos and Curry Counties.

For the interim period, the objectives of the Operating Plan are to come as close to the goal as funds and available sites will permit.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives listed below respond to the "Solid Waste Disposal Problems" detailed on Pages 2 and 3 of the Interim Program. Listed under the objectives are general means of achieving the objective.

1. To conserve resources

- A. Residents should be encouraged to minimize waste outputs; to utilize unwanted material whenever possible; to segregate refuse into paper and glass when recycle pick-up is provided; to use garbage in compost and combustibles in the fireplace, when these are available; and to support resource recovery programs.
- B. Industry should be encouraged to reduce waste outputs; to find ways to utilize wastes; to cooperate in recycle of recovered products; and to work towards minimizing waste flow from the consumer.
- C. To the extent possible, collected refuse should be delivered to regional centers where recovery of values is most feasible. In addition to recovery of metal, glass and paper values, energy recovery should be a major goal.

- D. Continuing federal, state and local efforts to reduce packaging wastes; to enhance longevity of use; to encourage interchangeability of parts; and to design products for recycle and recovery, should be encouraged.
- E. Continuing and expanded education programs are recommended to conserve funds and manpower now required in cleaning up the litter in our streets, on back roads, on the beaches, and in our natural areas.
- F. Industrial wastes such as wood residues; sewage sludges and septic tank pumpings; fish process wastes; and like residuals should be continuously reviewed and methods sought to convert such materials to useful purposes.

2. To provide a convenient means of waste disposal

- A. Collection service should be readily available, regular and timely.
- B. Disposal site should be reasonably close, the access good, and the discharging areas convenient to use.
- C. Sites should be open at times when it is convenient for public usage, however it can be excessively costly to have sites open at all hours.
- D. Large, clearly legible signs will assist the site user in proper use of the several disposal areas; in choosing the right time to come to the site; in communicating with proper authorities to get needed site changes.
- E. Franchising regulations, specified site operating rules, and a surveillance program are needed to assure the above conditions are maintained.

3. To provide a safe disposal system

- A. Garbage containers should be kept covered at all times and emptied at least once per week.
- B. Garbage containers should be limited to size, type, and locations that permit safe collection practice.
- C. Transport of wastes should be controlled to prevent loss of materials enroute to the site.
- D. Disposal area should be safely away from fumes, smoke, and flying debris; and users should be protected from insects, rats or any other potential hazards.
- E. Disposal area should be supervised to insure the absence of hazards to persons or vehicles.
- F. Disposal site should maintain adequate controls on special materials, particularly hazardous materials.
- G. Large, clearly legible signs will assist the site user in proper use of the several disposal areas; in choosing the right time to come to the site; in communicating with proper authorities to get needed site changes.
- H. Where the completed site is to be utilized for intensive use, special operating and completion procedures may be necessary to avoid problems of settlement and of noxious and flammable gases.

4. To prevent air pollution

- A. Fires must be prevented or extinguished where not permitted.
- B. Combustion of prohibited materials, (tires, oils, chemical, etc.) must be prevented.
- C. Waste must be compacted and covered at frequent intervals in order to prevent noxious odors.

- D. Surveillance of site operations is necessary to secure the above, and to insure special wastes are directed to set-aside areas; and that prohibited wastes are not disposed of at the site.

5. To prevent water pollution

- A. Wastes should not be placed in the water table; rather disposal areas must be a minimum of 3 feet above the seasonal high elevation of the water table.
- B. All surface run-off waters must be diverted from both current fill and completed fill area. Maintenance of such diversions will be necessary in future years long after the landfill operation has been completed.
- C. Wastes should be deposited in as small an area as possible and compacted and covered with compacted soil at frequent intervals to minimize leaching by incident rainfall.
- D. The floor of the active fill site should slope away from the fill face so that water contact with wastes are minimized.
- E. Completed fill areas should be crowned with sufficient compacted soil to maintain a slope of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " per foot after final settlement.
- F. Completed fill surface soil should be enriched, fertilized, seeded and mulched so that a dense growth of grasses, and eventually perhaps larger vegetation, is encouraged.
- G. Where the fill is located on permeable soils above a water table, and where pollution of ground water must be prevented, then it is necessary to both (i) place a gas migration barrier on the floor of the fill area, and (ii) provide gas venting devices in the fill.
- H. Where the completed fill area is scheduled to receive intensive use, special design of both fill procedures and final cover may be required.

6. To maintain clean appearance

- A. Home garbage containers should be kept out of public view. Material placed for pick-up should be in adequate containers except for special bulky items.
- B. Disposal means should be readily available to encourage use of site over indiscriminate disposal. Disposal fees, if any, should not be at a level which will cause potential users to avoid approved sites.
- C. Disposal operations should be planned to minimize debris scattering by wind. Where needed, debris control fences should be erected and regularly maintained. Disposal area will need overall policing on a regular basis.
- D. Transportation of waste to disposal site should be in a covered container or vehicle.
- E. Nuisance ordinances, public education, surveillance, enforcement, and controlled disposition of wastes at the disposal site are necessary parts of the clean appearance program.

7. To prevent spread of disease

- A. Home garbage must be kept in tightly covered containers with pick-up at least once per week. Twice weekly pick-up will minimize fly-breeding problems.
- B. Refuse at disposal sites should be compacted to discourage access by insects and rodents, and covered with a minimum of 6 inches of soil. Compaction and cover on a daily basis will assure positive control of disease vectors.

Where compaction and cover is not feasible on a daily basis, twice weekly is an acceptable interim frequency.

- C. Where intermittent burning is allowed on an interim basis, special controls may be required to control vectors. Poisoning techniques have proven useful for rat control; special insecticides are available to assist in insect control.
- D. Scavenging in the refuse must be controlled. Direction of selected materials to special accumulation zones, prior to dropping into the pit, is necessary.
- E. Large clear signs directing traffic, stating proper disposal methods; identifying special sites for recycle materials; are necessary to adequate disease control. Site supervision is even more necessary.

8. To avoid problems with hazardous materials

- A. Site should be posted to identify acceptable materials. Most sites will not be approved for acceptance of industrial liquids, septage, explosives, toxic materials, radioactive substances, large dead animals, oils, chemicals, hospital wastes and other similar materials.
- B. Licenses and permits may be required to control disposal of hazardous materials.
- C. Supervision of site should be continuous, and site access should be closed during non-supervised periods.

9. To minimize cost of disposal

- A. Site should be selected with specific intent to meet all of the above objectives at least cost.
- B. Proper use of the disposal site will minimize maintenance costs. Public information programs, prominent signs with instructions, and site supervision are essential to assure this proper site usage.
- C. Competent design and conduct of landfill operations is essential to minimize consumption of land; provide for minimum cost fill and cover; and to avoid expensive long-term leachate control programs.
- D. Compaction of wastes to 800 to 1000 lbs per cubic yard will provide major economic gains- both in reduced soil cover volumes, and in the amount of land consumed.
- E. Separation of bulky and poorly compactable items will materially extend life of the fill area. Combustible construction debris, yard trimmings, stumps, and other permitted combustible items should be diverted to a special burn area where such disposal is authorized. Car bodies, white goods, metals, and other reclaimable values should be directed to special accumulation zones. Tires should be kept out of landfills and stored in special zones until the accumulation merits special treatment.
- F. Site management, particularly at smaller sites, may be more economically operated under the private sector. Operating contracts must be explicit in directing achievement of all objectives, and a surveillance program is needed to insure this achievement.
- G. Amount of materials delivered to the landfill site; the daily, weekly, and annual variations in delivery rates; and the long term trends in these rates are essential data in planning efficient and economic waste disposal operations. It is further necessary to know the precise area and depth of completed fills; of the volume filled and soil moved. Thus good records of site operations are essential to economic and efficient site operations.

- H. Ultimately, minimum cost and maximum service may well result from transport of wastes to a central processing station. The County should maintain an awareness of the benefits of new disposal methods and be prepared to bring these benefits to county residents as they become available.
- I. Adequate administrative control through cost accounting, site surveillance and public involvement are critical to cost minimization.

10. To beneficially utilize the completed landfill

- A. Final usage of the completed landfill-park, golf course, agriculture, or construction - should be specified before design of operations is set down.
- B. Desired surface contours, fitted to drainage needs of the completed landfill, should also be specified.
- C. Design for green areas must provide for venting of gases to protect plant roots. If seasonal irrigation is required, then special sub-surface drainage must be incorporated in the design.
- D. Special structural design, use of piling, and other techniques can accomodate structures on completed landfills, however gas and settlement problems can be anticipated, particularly with underground utilities.
- E. The completed landfill should have its future care placed in a government agency who can monitor, inspect, and regulate to insure protection of site users. It is extremely important that this authority have full information on the type and location of wastes, on the cover and completion procedures, on details on the original terrain; on soil and geologic conditions encountered in pit excavation; on the type of cover materials used; on the nature of all construction; and on the number and type of lifts.

Curry County Landfill Design Data

Three Curry County sites and the Jerrys Flat site, operated by U.S. Plywood are planned for interim period operation. The Agness drop box station will deliver a weekly volume estimated at 30 yards to the Gold Beach site.

For the three County sites, the following refuse volumes are used for design purposes. These estimates assume that stumps, limbs, combustible demolition debris and other eligible burnables will not add to the volume to be covered. It is also assumed that auto bodies, tires and white goods will be kept out of the burial site.

TABLE 1

	<u>PORT ORFORD</u>	<u>GOLD BEACH</u>	<u>BROOKINGS</u>
Residents served	2600	4200	6500
Residential Refuse, Cu. Yds.-day	25	40	70
Commercial Refuse, Cu. Yds.-day	13	6	33
Recreational Refuse, "	5	10	5
Industrial Refuse, "			10
Total Cubic Yards -day	43	56	118
Yds. -week (rounded)	280	400	800
Yds. - year (rounded)	15,000	20,000	40,000
Compacted 4:1 (rounded)	4,000	5,000	10,000
Soil Cover 1:4 (rounded)	1,000	1,000	3,000
Annual volume, yds.	5,000	6,000	13,000
" " . A-FT	3	4	8

Operating Plan - Langlois Site

Site will remain closed. Completion as specified on page 8 of the Interim Plan should be carried out.

Operating Plan - Port Orford Site

The Port Orford disposal area now includes a total of some 36 acres. Perhaps 6 to 7 acres has existing buried wastes. It is reported that the southerly 5 acres used by the City of Port Orford received wastes on the surface of the ground, with burned refuse covered by bulldozed soil.

To make efficient use of the entire area (a necessity should it be decided to make Port Orford a regional disposal site), it is proposed to proceed through the old disposal area with 30 - foot deep trenches, cut as the need arises. Wastes found in this work will be set aside, then pushed back into the trench in the fill-compact-cover routine.

In planning for short-term usage, yet accomodating the long run-regional landfill possibility, completed fill areas in the central portion of this plot should be at grade with the desired regional site finished contour.

To obtain the desired grade, at the maximum economy, elevated areas should be constructed, in-so-far as possible, of compacted refuse. Counting on settlement of perhaps 20%, the completed grades may reach perhaps 20 feet above existing surface level.

Recommendations for new facilities and operating procedures are given in the next section.

Operating Plan - Nesika Beach Site

Operation of the Nesika Beach site, serving Gold Beach and Agness areas, appears possible as a burn area for the life of the current lease which terminates in May, 1977. Conveyance of refuse from the Gold Beach area to a regional disposal site may be practical by that time.

Specific details of the operation are provided in the RECOMMENDATIONS section.

Operating Plan - Brookings Site

A new trench has now been constructed at the Brookings site. Its capacity is expected to last past the end of the April 30, 1976 termination date of the lease agreement. Lease conditions require special considerations which will be met by operating in accordance with the detailed RECOMMENDATIONS spelled out in the next section.

An attempt will be made to have a planned alternative available when the lease expires, but conveyance via drop box or portable compactor could be provided on relatively short notice. Curry County should vigorously pursue further short-term alternatives to gain at least an additional six months for the planned long range alternative to be put in use.

Administrative Records

The increasing costs and enlarged solid waste site operation activities require a positive program of collection and reporting of data. For budget purposes, and to control costs while providing efficient disposal service, it is most essential that adequate accounting procedures be established.

Data should show how budgeted costs and site capacity consumption compare to actual month-by-month values. This allows planned compensation, where needed, and concentrates administrative efforts on the areas responsible for excessive costs or space consumption.

Each solid waste manager must develop an accounting system which reflects the nature of his particular disposal system. It should be formulated in cooperation with the county budgeting officer. Further guidance is available from references 1, 2 and 3 in the Bibliography. Additional advice may be useful from Douglas and Lane Counties where formal accounting systems are now in operation.

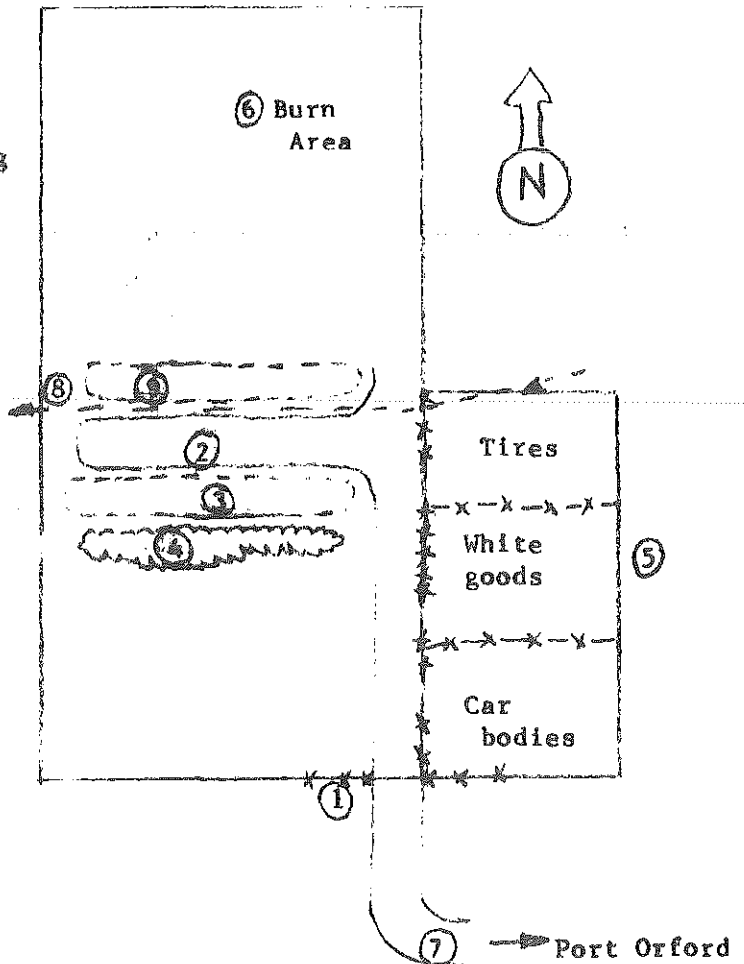
RECOMMENDATIONS

PORT ORFORD LANDFILL SITE

1975 - 78 Operation

New Facilities

- 1) Site access control fence and gate. Entrance sign to be placed here.
- 2) Roadway built on top of existing trench.
- 3) New trench
- 4) Storage of excavated soils and windshield to control blowing.
- 5) Bays for recovered materials. Fence of wire mesh also controls litter.
- 6) Burn area with fire break
- 7) Place other signs at arterial turn-off to site; along access road, and at special resource recovery areas. See Appendix for suggested signs.
- 8) Drainage path for storm waters
- 9) Trench to be developed in 1979



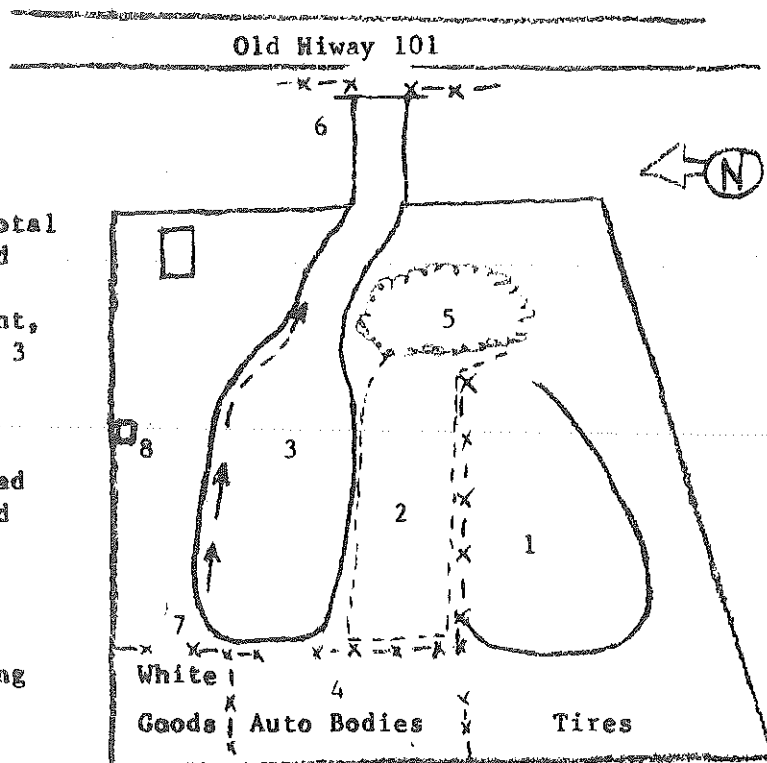
Operation

- A. Attendant on duty when site is open
- B. Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to the proper bay; to the burn area; or to the desired trench area.
- C. Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners.
- D. No burning to be allowed in the trench. Any fires will be extinguished immediately, using either water quench or dirt cover, or both.
- E. Landfill to begin in east end of trench. Refuse to be spread and compacted at least twice each week on a slope of about 3:1. At least six inches of compacted soil cover to be placed to complete the cell.
- F. Trench floor to be sloped (3 to 5%) to south; and longitudinally (2 to 4%) to the west. Any accumulated clean trench water should be drained to the ravine to the west. Polluted waters (not expected under recommended operating plan) will require spray irrigation disposal.

- G. Landfill to proceed in successive lifts with completed fill to be 4 feet above road elevation at either end of trench 3, and 10 feet above road elevation at the center of the trench. Completion shall include a minimum of 2 feet of compacted soil, with a further covering of topsoil, or other growth sustaining soil, to be placed and seeded to suitable grasses.
- H. Burning at the burn area shall be performed in the period from November through May, and at a minimum of 2 month intervals. Burning shall be done in accordance with State regulations and as approved by local fire control authorities.
- I. Area litter and litter control fences shall be cleaned at least weekly. If the soil storage windbreak and segregation bay fences do not provide adequate control of blowing litter, other control devices must be instituted. On exceptionally windy days, emergency closure of the site may be authorized.
- J. Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.
- K. The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Curry County before the 10th of each succeeding month.
- L. Curry County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.
- M. Prior to initial use of any new trench, an engineering survey will determine the exact location of a trench, and the elevation of the trench bottom. At the completion of each lift, a subsequent survey will again determine elevations so that an accurate measure of space consumed is available.
- N. Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.
- O. Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County Sanitation Department is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County from DEQ.
- P. Each trench should be provided with a ramp access for use by garbage collection trucks to minimize blowing of debris when brow dump area is unsuitable due to high winds.

New Facilities

- 1) Complete existing area fill pit with at least 2 feet of compacted soil. Slope surface to south at ca. 4%.
- 2) Excavate new trench to utilize total space available between pit 1 and completed trenches to the north. Depth of 20+ feet should be sought, except trench bottom must remain 3 feet above water table.
- 3) Move road, brow logs, and dump area to match new pit. Slope road away from trench and drain toward Hiway 101.
- 4) Install fencing to separate bays for recovered materials. Fence of wire mesh may be extended along south side of trench to control blowing of litter if needed.
- 5) Stockpile excavated surplus soils for cover and completion. Pile may be arranged to aid in wind control.
- 6) Place entry sign - see Appendix 1 for example
- 7) Place recovery area signs to guide segregation of refuse
- 8) Fire hose, reel, and protective structure



OPERATIONS

- A) Attendant on duty when site is open
- B) Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to the proper bay; or to the desired trench area.
- C) Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners.
- D) Direct refuse disposal initially to west end of trench and burn when there is no fire hazard. Compact burned refuse into cells beginning at the westerly end of the trench at times when the accumulation will provide compacted cell depths of 3 feet or less. Cover each cell with a minimum of 1 foot of compacted soil.
- E) Attendant to maintain a continuing rodent and insect control program. Advice from the County Sanitarian will be followed in this program.

- F) Trench floor to be sloped (3to5%) to the south; and longitudinally (2to4%) to the east. Any accumulated clean water can be drained to the southeast. Polluted waters (not expected under recommended operating plan) may be infiltrated on the lower southerly boundary.
- G) Area litter and litter control fences shall be cleaned at least weekly. If the soil storage windbreak and segregation bay fences do not provide adequate control of blowing litter, other control devices must be instituted. On exceptionally windy days, emergency closure of the site may be authorized.
- H) Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.
- I) The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Curry County before the 10th of each succeeding month.
- J) Curry County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to DEQ, Roseburg. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.
- K) Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.
- L) Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County Sanitation Department is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County From DEQ.
- M) Upon completion of refuse disposal at the site:
- a) An engineering survey will provide exact location and depths of refuse areas.
 - b) Compact wastes to maximum extent
 - c) Cover with two feet of compacted soil
 - d) Contour area with additional soil to provide for surface drainage in southerly and westerly directions.
 - e) Prepare surface to accept and support growth of suitable grass seed.
 - f) Seed area and maintain until strong growth is established. Erosion showings should be corrected immediately.
 - g) Maintain surveillance for at least one year after closure for leachate. Provide corrective measures if found.

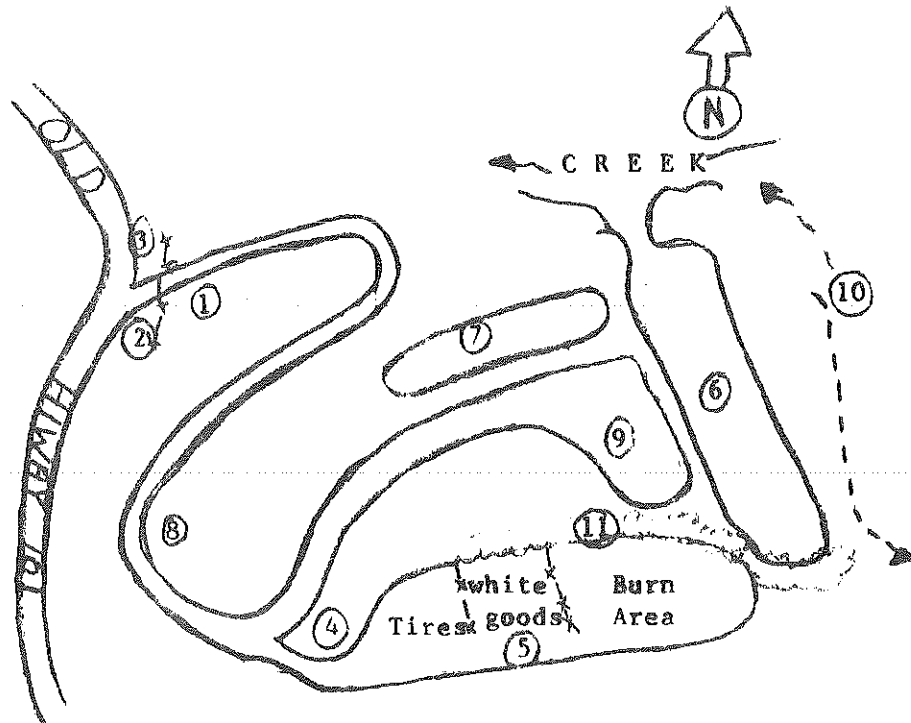
RECOMMENDATIONS

BROOKINGS REFUSE SITE

1975 - 76 Operations

New Facilities

- 1) Gate and access control fence
- 2) Drop box
- 3) Entry sign - See Appendix 1 for example
- 4) Recovery area sign - see Appendix 1
- 5) Fences to separate bays for recovered materials
- 6) New pit with floor sloped laterally to the east; and longitudinally to the north.
- 7) Old pit to be compacted and used alternately with new pit until full. Complete with minimum of 4 feet of soil.
- 8) Place other signs along access road and at special resource recovery areas. See Appendix 1.
- 9) Provide new discharge area
- 10) Diversion ditches to keep run-off out of refuse trench
- 11) Soil storage and wind diversion dike



Operations

- A) Attendant on duty when site is open
- B) Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to the proper bay; or to the desired trench area, or to the special burn area.
- C) Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners.
- D) Direct refuse disposal initially to south end of trench and burn when there is no fire hazard. Compact burned refuse into cells beginning at the southerly end of the trench at times when the accumulation will provide compacted cell depths of 3 feet or less. Cover each cell with a minimum of 1 foot of compacted soil.
- E. Attendant to maintain a continuing rodent and insect control program. Advice from the County Sanitarian will be followed in this program.

- F) Trench floor to be sloped to the east laterally, and to the north longitudinally. Clean waters may be drained to the ravine to the north. Polluted waters (if any) can be ponded and percolated on the soil spoils area at the north end of the trench.
- G) Area litter and litter control fences shall be cleaned at least weekly. If the soil storage windbreak does not provide adequate control of blowing litter, other control devices must be instituted. On exceptionally windy days, emergency closure of the site may be authorized.
- H) Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.
- I) The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Curry County before the 10th of each succeeding month.
- J) Curry County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.
- K) Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.
- L) Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County Sanitation Department is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County from DEQ.
- M) Upon completion of refuse disposal at the site:
 - a) An engineering survey will provide exact location and depths of refuse areas.
 - b) Compact wastes to maximum extent
 - c) Cover with four feet of compacted soil
 - d) Contour area with additional soil to provide for surface drainage in northerly, southerly and westerly directions.
 - e) Prepare surface to accept and support growth of suitable grass seed.
 - f) Seed area and maintain until strong growth is established. Erosion showings should be corrected immediately.
 - g) Maintain surveillance for at least one year after closure for leachate. Provide corrective measures if found.
 - h) Closure shall include all previously used trenches.

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APPENDIX I - SIGNS

ENTRANCE SIGN

<u>R E F U S E S I T E</u>	
Operator: _____	Phone _____ or _____
<u>OPEN HOURS</u>	<u>F E E S</u>
 <u>PLEASE help maintain this site by</u>	
1. Delivering wastes to designated areas	
2. Not dumping liquids, oils, chemicals, pesticides, explosives, or other hazardous materials. Ask Attendant for advice.	
3. Keeping children in the car; and keeping out of the trench. Scavenging of materials by permit only.	
 provided by C U R R Y C O U N T Y for its citizens. for information, call: 247-7011	

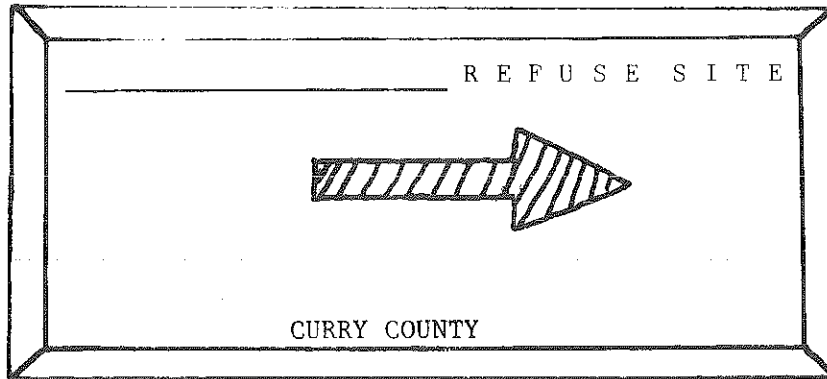
ACCESS ROAD SIGNS

<u>XXX.00 FINE</u>
for
ILLEGAL DUMPING
 KEEP CURRY CLEAN!
 <u>CONTROL LITTER</u>
 Curry County Commissioners Phone 247-7011

<u>COVER your LOAD</u>
 KEEP CURRY CLEAN
 <u>CONTROL LITTER</u>
 Curry County Commissioners Phone 247-7011

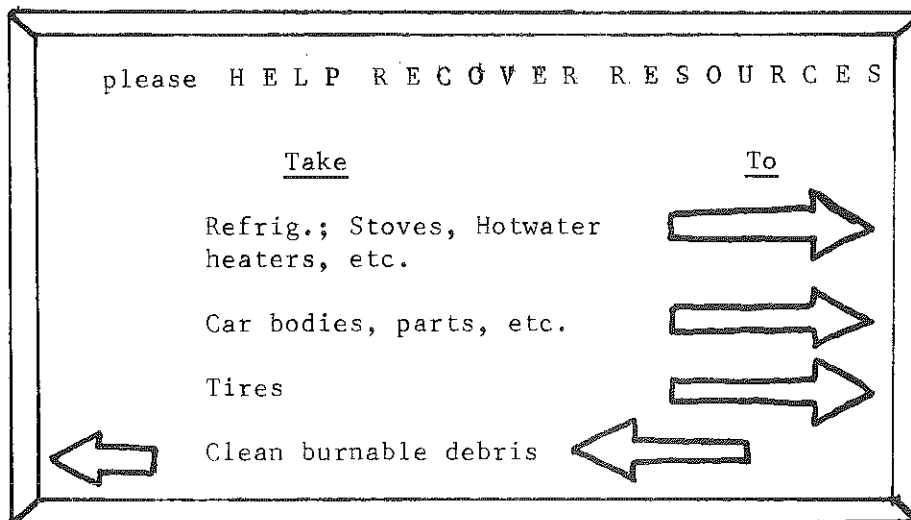
APPENDIX I - SIGNS
(con't)

Major Highway Turn-off Sign
and other critical intersections

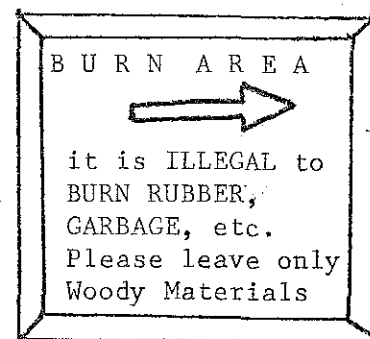
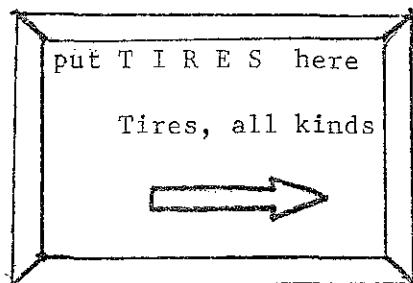
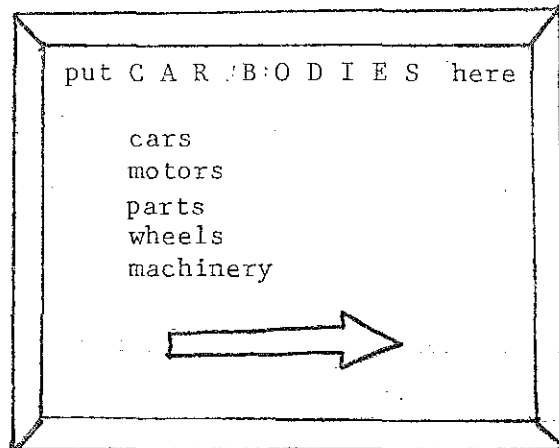
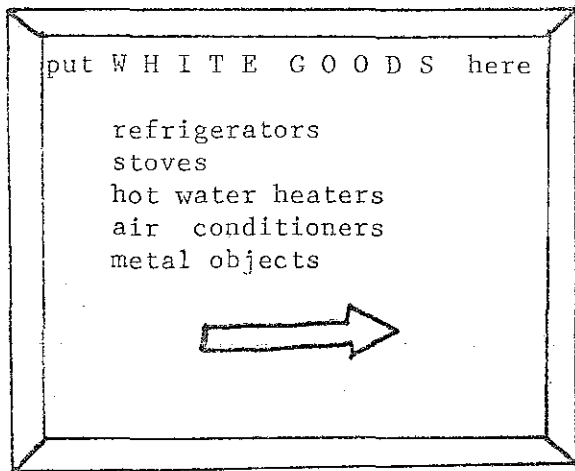


Special Areas

Directions



APPENDIX I - SIGNS
(con't)



R E F U S E S I T E

[illegible]

SUMMARY REPORT For _____ quarter of 19____

REFUSE SITE, _____ County

Compiled by _____

Submitted to DEQ on _____

Approved by _____

Month	No. of Vehicles				Volume -c.y. (loose)					White Goods-No.	Car Bodies No.	Tires No.	Other	Total Fees	Number of Cover Operations	Burn-ings	Remain Trench Volume
	auto	PU	TR	G.T.	auto	PU	TR	G.T.	Total								
TOTALS																	
Vol/Vehicle																	

APPEN

Vol/Vehicle

Volume of trench, Original cy _____

Volume remaining, start of quarter

Comp. vol waste _____ cover _____ total _____

Volume remaining, end of quarter _____

Remarks _____

	Number of Units			
	Begin Quarter	Received	Taken Out	On Hand End
White Goods				
Car bodies				
Tires				

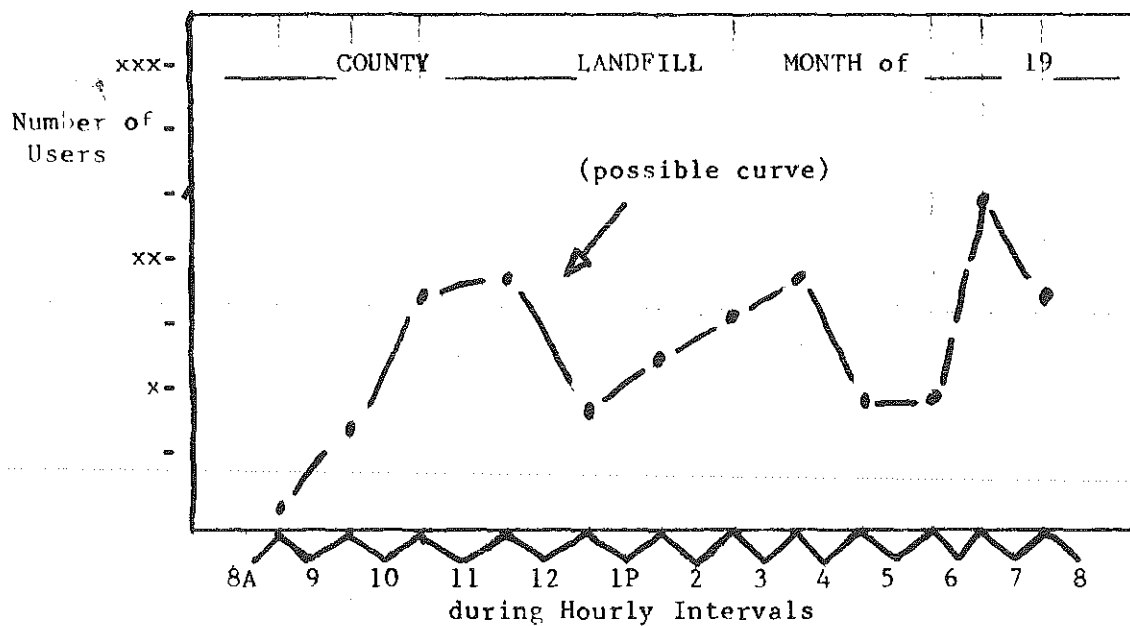
Special Wastes & Burning Data

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Special Handling</u>
-------------	-------------	---------------	-------------------------

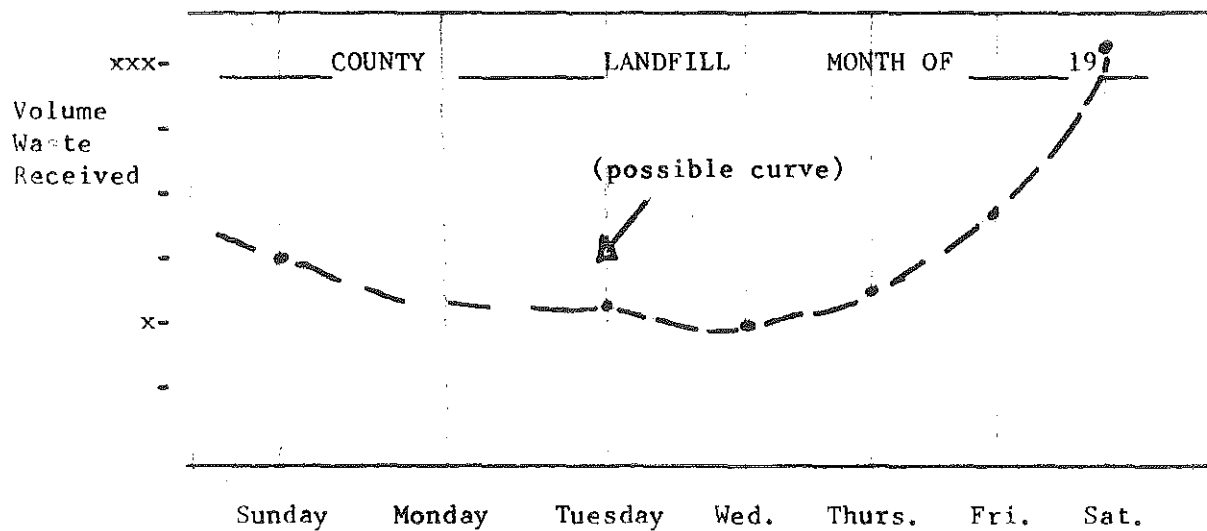
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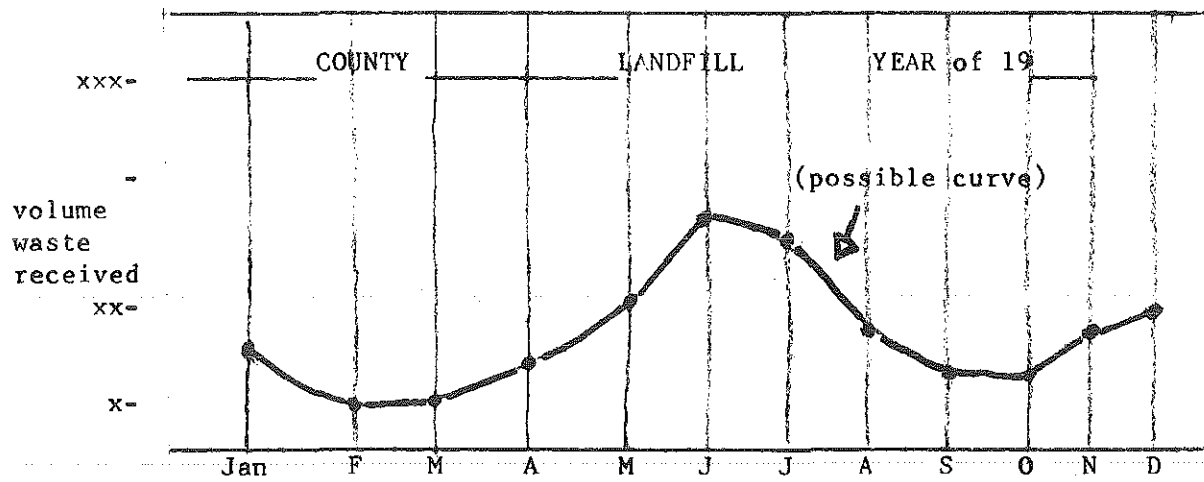
Daily Intensity of Use



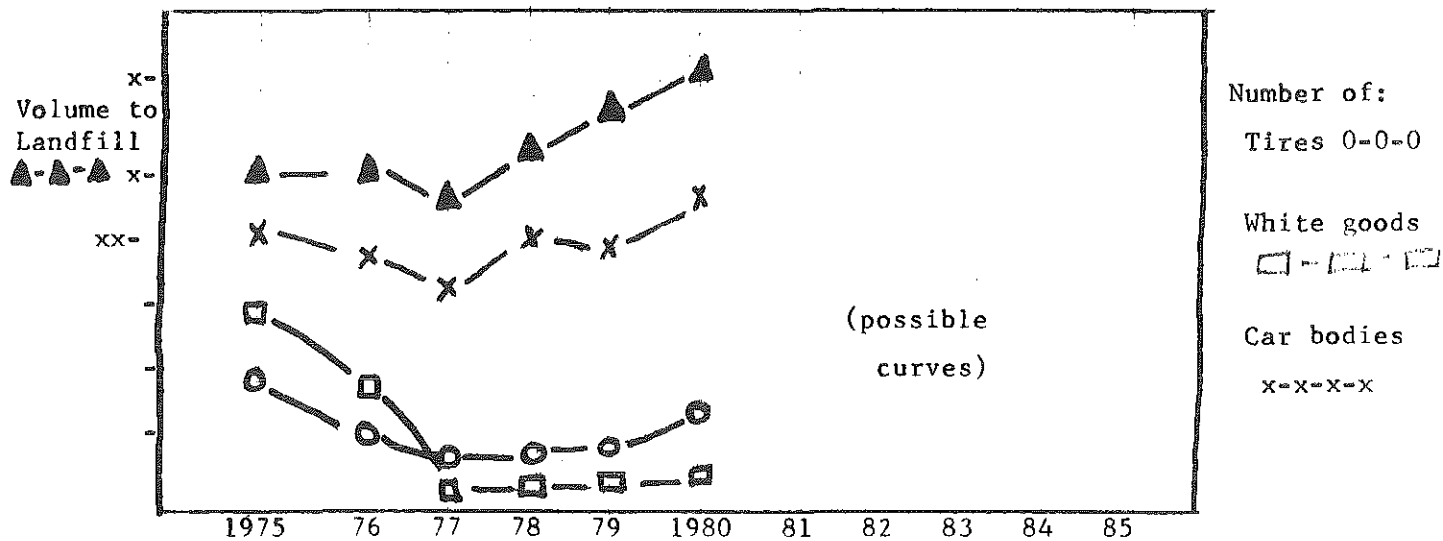
Daily Intensity of Use



Monthly Intensity of Use



Annual Trends in Waste Volume



INTERIM
OPERATING PLANS
for
COOS COUNTY
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

September 1, 1975

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Lonnie Van Elsberg, Commissioner	Jack Waldie, Commissioner
Mickey Moffitt, Commissioner	Les Williams, Commissioner
Woodrow Robison, Commissioner	Glen Hale, Commissioner

Larry E. Trumbull - Project Manager

Carol A. Fletcher - Engineering Aide

COOS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John Mingus, Chairman

Opal Davis

J. Robert Friend

Les Colbek

Dick Maeyaert

Nadya Rogers

COOS-CURRY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICE
1975 McPherson, North Bend 97459
Phone 503- 756-5112

Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Office
1975 McPherson
North Bend, Oregon 97459

September 10, 1975

TO: Recipients of the Discussion Draft
of the Coos Interim Operating Plan

FROM: Larry E. Trumbull, Manager
Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Program

SUBJECT: Transmittal of "Coos Interim Operating Plan"

Early in August, each of you received a discussion draft of this report, and many of you have submitted comments. These comments have been added to the report, wherever possible, so that the published report, enclosed herewith, is truly a community effort.

Please discard the earlier discussion draft of the Coos Interim Operating Plan. Attached copy is the official one.

Your help in this matter is appreciated. Shortly our study will be issuing a tentative long range plan, and your further input will again be needed. And remember, call me at 756-5112 x214 at any time with your ideas or questions on solid waste issues.

Sincerely

Larry E. Trumbull
Larry E. Trumbull

1. Coos Co. Commissioners
2. Curry Co. Commissioners
3. Tim Davison - Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
4. Mel Chase - U.S. Bureau of Land Management
5. Jim Wilson - U.S. Soil Cons. Service
6. Neil Lafferty - State Department of Forestry
7. Robert Gerdes - County Planning Department
8. L.L. Buoy, Rockne Luckman - County Highway Department
9. Pat Dugan - County Administration
10. Sandy Diedrich - Coos-Curry Council of Governments
11. Tom Williscroft - Menasha
12. Timm Slater - Weyerhaeuser
13. Gaylord Vaughn - Port of Umpqua Commission

Coos County Advisory Committee

14. John Mingus, Chairman
15. Opal Davis
16. J. Robert Friend
17. Les Golbek
18. Nadya Rogers
19. Dick Maeyaert
20. Jim Adamek
21. Mayor Noble Adamek - Powers
22. Mayor Donal Goddard - Bandon
23. Mayor J. B. Bryan - Coquille
24. Mayor Robert Hale - Coos Bay
25. Mayor Ted Stoll - Eastside
26. Mayor B. L. Higgins - North Bend
27. Mayor J. Robert Friend - Lakeside
28. Mayor Ervin Wilberger - Myrtle Point
29. Orin Sanders, Chairman of Curry County Advisory Committee
30. Port of Coos Bay

Coos County Collectors

31. C. Jensen - Coos Bay Sanitary Ser.
32. C.P. Lehl - Empire - Charleston Sanitary Service
33. Clarence Hahn - Clarence Hahn Sanitation Ser.
34. Les Golbek - Les's Sanitary Service
35. Lloyd Crouse - Lloyd's Rural Sanitation
36. George Yost - North Bend, Garbage
37. Jerry Wadsworth - Wadsworth Garbage
38. Elvin Murray - Myrtle Point Collector
39. Leland Titus - Bandon Sanitation
40. Roger Rice.-
41. Stan Jorgensen - EPA, Portland
42. LaMont Mathews - CH2M, Corvallis
43. Tony Kuhn - Coos-Curry-Douglas EDA District
44. E.A. Henderson - Curry Co.
45. Ernie Schmidt - DEQ, Portland
46. Rich Reiter - Branch Chief DEQ, Roseburg
47. Burton Weast - Director Curry County Planning

INTERIM
OPERATING PLANS
for
COOS COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

On June 15, 1975 the "INTERIM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM" for Coos County was published. The basic information and concepts provided therein serve as the foundation of this report.

Following up this earlier conceptual plan with a detailed "Interim Operating Plan" is a specified part of the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Program.

The following sections will first cover the objectives of disposal site operation with a discussion of the several means of meeting these objectives. Next the report takes up each Coos County Disposal Site and provides recommendations for its Interim Operation.

INTERIM PERIOD

It is hoped to have a Long Range System operating in two years (by summer 1977), however the uncertainties of site acquisition and equipment delivery could push this date back another year. This report will provide specific recommendations for the two year interval, and suggest how the disposal might be carried on for an additional year if necessary.

GOALS

The goal of the project is to conserve resources and to provide for the convenient, safe, sanitary, and economical disposal of solid wastes in Coos and Curry Counties.

For the interim period, the objectives of the Operating Plan are to come as close to the goal as funds and available sites will permit.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives listed below respond to the "Solid Waste Disposal Problems" detailed on Pages 2 and 3 of the Interim Program. Listed under the objectives are general means of achieving the objective.

1. To conserve resources

- A. Residents should be encouraged to minimize waste outputs; to utilize unwanted material whenever possible; to segregate refuse into paper and glass when recycle pick-up is provided; to use garbage in compost and combustibles in the fireplace, when these are available; and to support resource recovery programs.
- B. Industry should be encouraged to reduce waste outputs; to find ways to utilize wastes; to cooperate in recycle of recovered products; and to work towards minimizing waste flow from the consumer.
- C. To the extent possible, collected refuse should be delivered to regional centers where recovery of values is most feasible. In addition to recovery of metal, glass and paper values, energy recovery should be a major goal.

- D. Continuing federal, state and local efforts to reduce packaging wastes; to enhance longevity of use; to encourage interchangeability of parts; and to design products for recycle and recovery, should be encouraged.
- E. Continuing and expanded education programs are recommended to conserve funds and manpower now required in cleaning up the litter in our streets, on back roads, on the beaches, and in our natural areas.
- F. Industrial wastes such as wood residues; sewage sludges and septic tank pumpings; fish process wastes; and like residuals should be continuously reviewed and methods sought to convert such materials to useful purposes.

2. To provide a convenient means of waste disposal

- A. Collection service should be readily available, regular and timely.
- B. Disposal site should be reasonably close, the access good, and the discharging areas convenient to use.
- C. Sites should be open at times when it is convenient for public usage, however it can be excessively costly to have sites open at all hours. Public should be informed of open times.
- D. Large, clearly legible signs will assist the site user in proper use of the several disposal areas; in choosing the right time to come to the site; in communicating with proper authorities to get needed site changes.
- E. Franchising regulations, specified site operating rules, and a surveillance program are needed to assure the above conditions are maintained. A means of enforcement is also required.

3. To provide a safe disposal system

- A. Garbage containers should be kept covered at all times and emptied at least once per week.
- B. Garbage containers should be limited to size, type, and locations that permit safe collection practice.
- C. Transport of wastes should be controlled to prevent loss of materials enroute to the site.
- D. Disposal area should be safely away from fumes, smoke, and flying debris; and users should be protected from insects, rats or any other potential hazards.
- E. Disposal area should be supervised to insure the absence of hazards to persons or vehicles.
- F. Disposal site should maintain adequate controls on special materials, particularly hazardous materials.
- G. Large, clearly legible signs will assist the site user in proper use of the several disposal areas; in choosing the right time to come to the site; in communicating with proper authorities to get needed site changes.
- H. Where the completed site is to be utilized for intensive use, special operating and completion procedures may be necessary to avoid problems of settlement and of noxious and flammable gases.

4. To prevent air pollution

- A. Fires must be prevented or extinguished where not permitted.
- B. Combustion of prohibited materials, (tires, oils, chemical, etc.) must be prevented.
- C. Waste must be compacted and covered at frequent intervals in order to prevent noxious odors.

- D. Surveillance of site operations is necessary to secure the above, and to insure special wastes are directed to set-aside areas; and that prohibited wastes are not disposed of at the site.

5. To prevent water pollution

- A. Wastes should not be placed in the water table; rather disposal areas must be a minimum of 3 feet above the seasonal high elevation of the water table.
- B. All surface run-off waters must be diverted from both current fill and completed fill area. Maintenance of such diversions will be necessary in future years long after the landfill operation has been completed.
- C. Wastes should be deposited in as small an area as possible and compacted and covered with compacted soil at frequent intervals to minimize leaching by incident rainfall.
- D. The floor of the active fill site should slope away from the fill face so that water contact with wastes are minimized.
- E. Completed fill areas should be crowned with sufficient compacted soil to maintain a slope of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ " per foot after final settlement.
- F. Completed fill surface soil should be enriched, fertilized, seeded and mulched so that a dense growth of grasses, and eventually perhaps larger vegetation, is encouraged.
- G. Where the fill is located on permeable soils above a water table, and where pollution of ground water must be prevented, then it is necessary to both (i) place a gas migration barrier on the floor of the fill area, and (ii) provide gas venting devices in the fill.
- H. Where the completed fill area is scheduled to receive intensive use, special design of both fill procedures and final cover may be required.

6. To maintain clean appearance

- A. Home garbage containers should be kept out of public view. Material placed for pick-up should be in adequate containers except for special bulky items.
- B. Disposal means should be readily available to encourage use of site over indiscriminate disposal. Disposal fees, if any, should not be at a level which will cause potential users to avoid approved sites.
- C. Disposal operations should be planned to minimize debris scattering by wind. Where needed, debris control fences should be erected and regularly maintained. Disposal area will need overall policing on a regular basis.
- D. Transportation of waste to disposal site should be in a covered container or vehicle.
- E. Nuisance ordinances, public education, surveillance, enforcement, and controlled disposition of wastes at the disposal site are necessary parts of the clean appearance program.

7. To prevent spread of disease

- A. Home garbage must be kept in tightly covered containers with pick-up at least once per week. Twice weekly pick-up will minimize fly-breeding problems.
- B. Refuse at disposal sites should be compacted to discourage access by insects and rodents, and covered with a minimum of 6 inches of soil. Compaction and cover on a daily basis will assure positive control of disease vectors.

Where compaction and cover is not feasible on a daily basis, twice weekly is an acceptable interim frequency.

- C. Where intermittent burning is allowed on an interim basis, special controls may be required to control vectors. Poisoning techniques have proven useful for rat control; special insecticides are available to assist in insect control.
- D. Scavenging in the refuse must be controlled. Direction of selected materials to special accumulation zones, prior to dropping into the pit, is necessary.
- E. Large clear signs directing traffic, stating proper disposal methods; identifying special sites for recycle materials; are necessary to adequate disease control. Site supervision is even more necessary.

8. To avoid problems with hazardous materials

- A. Site should be posted to identify acceptable materials. Most sites will not be approved for acceptance of industrial liquids, septage, explosives, toxic materials, radioactive substances, large dead animals, oils, chemicals, hospital wastes and other similar materials.
- B. Licenses and permits may be required to control disposal of hazardous materials.
- C. Supervision of site should be continuous, and site access should be closed during non-supervised periods.

9. To minimize cost of disposal

- A. Site should be selected with specific intent to meet all of the above objectives at least cost.
- B. Proper use of the disposal site will minimize maintenance costs. Public information programs, prominent signs with instructions, and site supervision are essential to assure this proper site usage.
- C. Competent design and conduct of landfill operations is essential to minimize consumption of land; provide for minimum cost fill and cover; and to avoid expensive long-term leachate control programs.
- D. Compaction of wastes to 800 to 1000 lbs per cubic yard will provide major economic gains- both in reduced soil cover volumes, and in the amount of land consumed.
- E. Separation of bulky and poorly compactable items will materially extend life of the fill area. Combustible construction debris, yard trimmings, stumps, and other permitted combustible items should be diverted to a special burn area where such disposal is authorized. Car bodies, white goods, metals, and other reclaimable values should be directed to special accumulation zones. Tires should be kept out of landfills and stored in special zones until the accumulation merits special treatment.
- F. Site management, particularly at smaller sites, may be more economically operated under the private sector. Operating contracts must be explicit in directing achievement of all objectives, and a surveillance program is needed to insure this achievement.
- G. Amount of materials delivered to the landfill site; the daily, weekly, and annual variations in delivery rates; and the long term trends in these rates are essential data in planning efficient and economic waste disposal operations. It is further necessary to know the precise area and depth of completed fills; of the volume filled and soil moved. Thus good records of site operations are essential to economic and efficient site operations.

- H. Ultimately, minimum cost and maximum service may well result from transport of wastes to a central processing station. The County should maintain an awareness of the benefits of new disposal methods and be prepared to bring these benefits to county residents as they become available.
- I. Adequate administrative control through cost accounting, site surveillance and public involvement are critical to cost minimization.

10. To beneficially utilize the completed landfill

- A. Final usage of the completed landfill-park, golf course, agriculture, or construction - should be specified before design of operations is set down.
- B. Desired surface contours, fitted to drainage needs of the completed landfill, should also be specified.
- C. Design for green areas must provide for venting of gases to protect plant roots. If seasonal irrigation is required, then special sub-surface drainage must be incorporated in the design.
- D. Special structural design, use of piling, and other techniques can accomodate structures on completed landfills, however gas and settlement problems can be anticipated, particularly with underground utilities.
- E. The completed landfill should have its future care placed in a government agency who can monitor, inspect, and regulate to insure protection of site users. It is extremely important that this authority have full information on the type and location of wastes, on the cover and completion procedures, on details on the original terrain; on soil and geologic conditions encountered in pit excavation; on the type of cover materials used; on the nature of all construction; and on the number and type of lifts.

COOS COUNTY LANDFILL DESIGN DATA

Service areas shown on Figure 1 are estimated to produce annual amounts of waste as shown in Table 1.

The quantities are expected to remain relatively constant over the next 5 years. Population estimates are stable over this period. With rising energy costs, and a continuing broad scarcity of basic resources, per capita output of wastes is not expected to increase.

It is stressed that these estimates need to be firmed up by actual measurements. Economical and efficient design of solid waste systems requires that better data be available at the earliest moment.

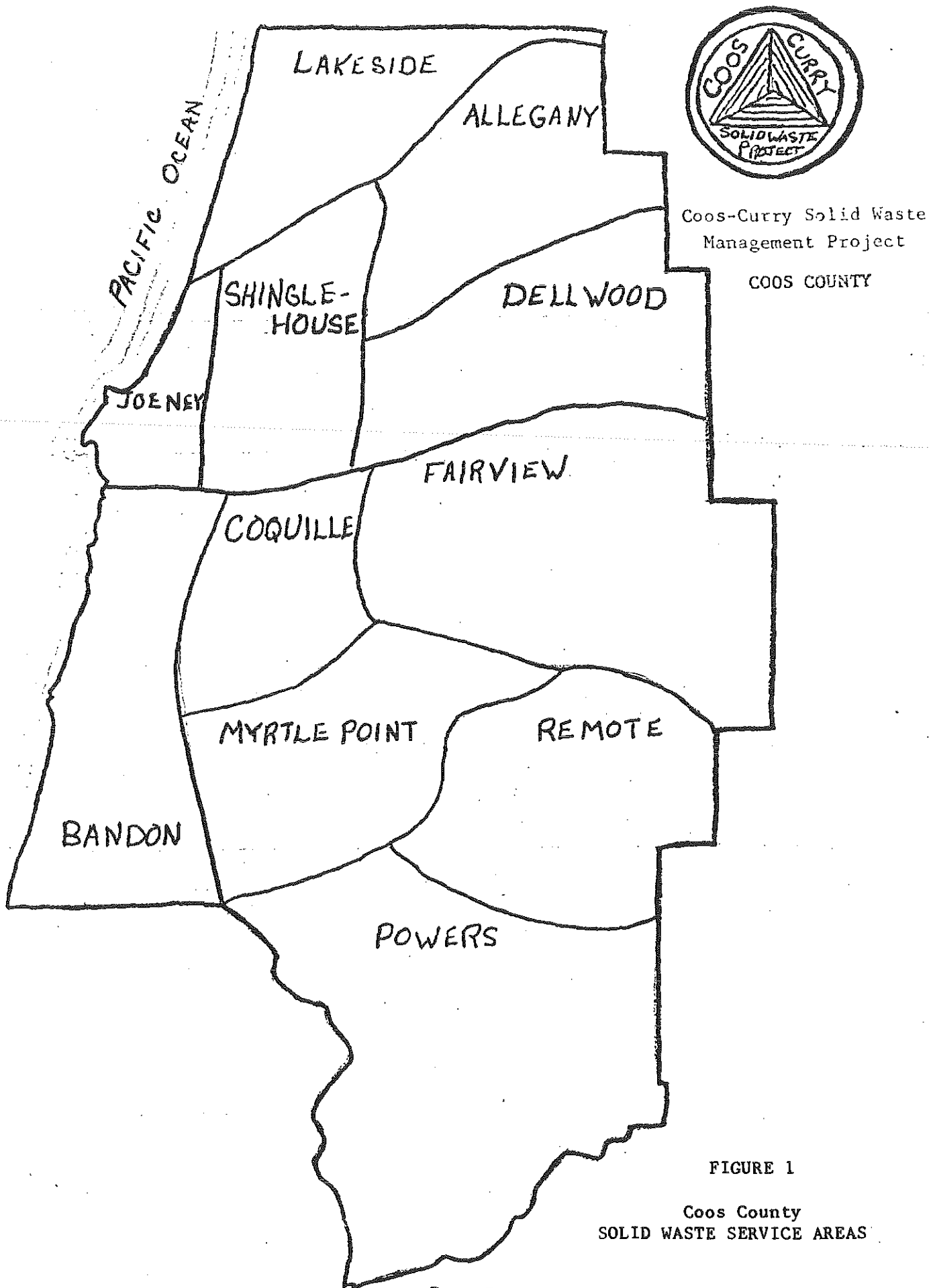


FIGURE 1

Coos County
SOLID WASTE SERVICE AREAS

Table 1 Refuse Production

	<u>Lakeside</u>	<u>Allegheny</u>	<u>Joe Ney</u>	<u>Shnglhse.</u>	<u>Fairview</u>	<u>Coquille</u>	<u>Myrtle Pt.</u>	<u>Remote</u>	<u>Powers</u>	<u>Bandon</u>
Population	3800	1500	12,000	21,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	500	1200	5,000
Res. Ref. cy/d	48	18	150	260	37	62	50	6	15	62
Comm. Ref. cy/d	--	--	100	170	--	40	30	--	--	40
Recreation cy/d	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	5
Ind. Ref. cy/d	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	2
Total cy/d	50	19	258	436	38	104	81	7	17	109
cy/week	350	130	1800	3000	260	730	570	50	120	760
cy/year	18,000	6,700	93,000	180,000	14,000	38,000	30,000	2,600	6,200	40,000
compacted 4:1	4,500	1,700	23,000	45,000	3,500	9,500	7,500	650	1,600	10,000
Soil Cover	2200	800	8000	15,000	1700	4,000	3,000	3000	800	4,000
Annual Vol; cy	6,700	2,500	31,000	60,000	5,200	13,500	10,500	950	2400	14,000

Note: It is assumed that auto bodies, tires, white goods, waste oils, septage, and mill wastes will be accommodated separately. Stumps, limbs, and combustible demolition debris would be stacked separately and periodically burned.

INTERIM OPERATING PLANS

1. Lakeside-Hauser Area

Continue to use Reedsport site with early development of collection station(s).

2. Allegany Area

Develop collection station as soon as possible. Continue current disposal practises in the meantime.

3. Dellwood Area

Develop collection station as soon as possible. Continue current disposal practises in the meantime.

4. Shinglehouse Disposal Site, S11, T26, R13 WWM

This 160 acre site is privately owned and currently zoned IFG-40 which permits use as a sanitary landfill.

Continue operations but at an upgraded degree. Improved fill, cover and leachate control measures are required. Access for private vehicles should be improved.

5. Joe Ney Disposal Site, S18, T26, R13 WWM

Containing 80 acres, this site is currently zone IFG-40, as is the entire section 18. Sanitary landfill is a permitted use.

Continue to operate, but add control fences, gate attendant, segregation areas for reclaimed materials, and a burning area. Semi-weekly cover and compact operations will be carried out, with specific design to minimize leachate production. Any leachate found to be given adequate treatment. User fees will be initiated.

6. Fairview Disposal Site, S27, T27, R12 WWM

Containing 5 acres in Federal ownership, the private portion of the section is zoned IRR-5 and IFG-40. Sanitary landfilling is a permitted use on Federal land, but under mandatory and restrictive criteria.

Early closure of Fairview will avoid the cost of control structures, segregation bays, attendant shack, etc. Site to be closed as soon as another area disposal site is available.

7. Coquille Disposal Site, S27, T27, R13 WWM

Some 20 acres are in City of Coquille ownership. This section and adjacent sections 27 and 35 are zoned IFG-40, which permits sanitary landfilling use.

Site to be re-opened as an interim burn site with a commitment to close site by burial of all interim and pre-interim period waste accumulations.

Access control, segregation of reclaimed materials, and an attendant to be provided under County jurisdiction. Contract operation is recommended. Lease of site by City of Coquille to Coos County to be arranged. User fees to be charged. County to repair and maintain road to site.

8. Myrtle Point Disposal Area

S15, T29, R13 WWM

About 5 acres in City of Myrtle Point ownership are in IFG-40 zoning, as is all of S15 and the adjacent sections.

To continue in present mode of operation under City authority. City and County to agree upon, and immediately begin work towards, a final closure which will bury both interim and pre-interim collections of waste.

9. Remote Disposal Site

S27, T29, R10 WWM

Land is in private ownership under IFG-40 zoning which permits use as sanitary landfill.

This site has excessive cost; is inconvenient for users; and the landowner wishes disposal to terminate.

A collection station may be located at or near Bridge, with the Remote site to be closed immediately thereafter.

10. Powers Site

S12, T31, R12 WWM

Site is on undefined small acreage with the section zoned IAG-20, which permits continued use, for sanitary landfilling under the grandfather clause.

Continue in present mode of operation under City authority. City and County to agree upon, and immediately begin work towards, a final closure which will bury both interim and pre-interim collections of waste.

11. Bandon Disposal Site

S27, T27, R14 WWM

Site consists of 40 acres which is ~~reportedly~~ contiguous with adjacent Coos County Forest. Entire section is zoned IFG-40, which permits sanitary landfill use.

Continue to operate but add access control fences, gate attendant, segregation areas for reclaimed materials, and litter control structures. Semi-weekly compact and cover operations to be carried out. User fees to be charged.

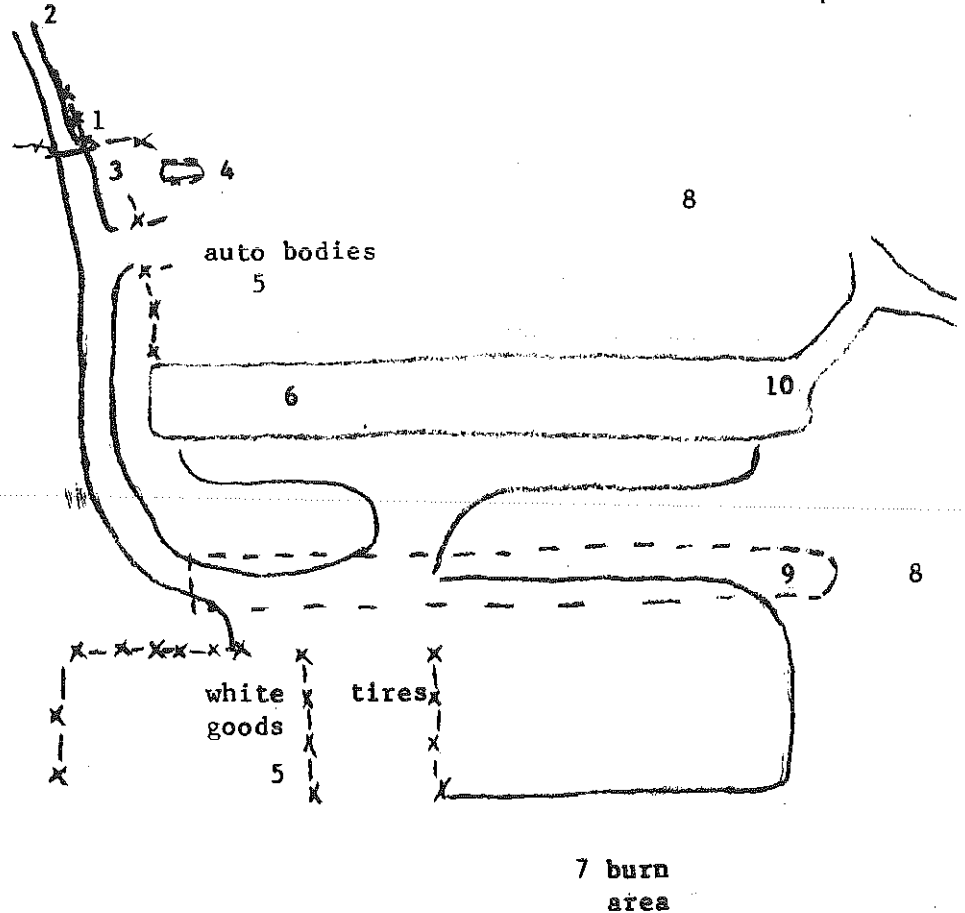
RECOMMENDATIONS

Joe Ney Landfill

1975-77 Operations

New Facilities

- 1) Gate and access control fence. Entrance sign to be placed here.
- 2) Place other signs at arterial turn-off to site and along access road.
- 3) Attendant station
- 4) Water tank and pump
- 5) Storage area for auto bodies, white goods & tires
- 6) New pit
- 7) Collection site for burnables
- 8) Ditch, contour, seed and otherwise control runoff to minimize erosion and percolation into buried refuse.
- 9) Pit area to be developed in 1976
- 10) Operating pit drainage to north; if polluted or silt laden, to be treated as needed.



Operation

- A. Attendant on duty when site is open; suggested time 10AM to 7PM initially; to be revised as indicated by experience.
- B. Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to proper bay; to direct burnables to burn area; to direct refuse discharge to proper area; to enforce other operational regulations; to collect fees and maintain records.
- C. Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners
- D. No burning to be allowed in the pit. Any fires will be extinguished immediately, using water quench, soil cover, or other suitable method.
- E. Landfill to begin in the westerly end of the pit. Refuse to be spread and compacted at least twice each week on a slope of about 3:1. At least 6 inches of compacted soil cover to be placed to complete the cell.

F. Pit floor to be sloped to the north; and longitudinally to the west. Runoff waters to be drained to the north, except that treatment (filtration, spray disposal, etc.) will be utilized for any polluted waters.

G. Completed refuse fill to be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of compacted soil, with surface contours designed to shed water away from the fill. Completion shall include soil preparation for seeding followed by seeding, fertilizing and appropriate continuing care to insure a good vegetative cover.

H. Burning in the segregated burnables area shall be generally performed in the period from November through May, with successive burns to be a minimum of 2 months apart. Burning shall be done in accordance with State regulations and as approved by local fire control authorities.

I. Area litter shall be cleaned up at least once per week. If found necessary, litter control fences and other anti-blowing controls shall be erected.

J. Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.

K. The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Coos County before the 10th of each succeeding month.

L. Coos County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.

M. Prior to initial use of any new trench, an engineering survey will determine the exact location of a trench, and the elevation of the trench bottom. At the completion of each lift, a subsequent survey will again determine elevations so that an accurate measure of space consumed is available.

N. Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.

O. Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County authorities is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County from DEQ.

P. Each trench should be provided, where possible, with a ramp access for use by garbage collection trucks to minimize blowing of debris when brow dump area is unsuitable due to high winds.

Q. Operation of the site by a private contractor, under conditions specified by the County, is recommended.

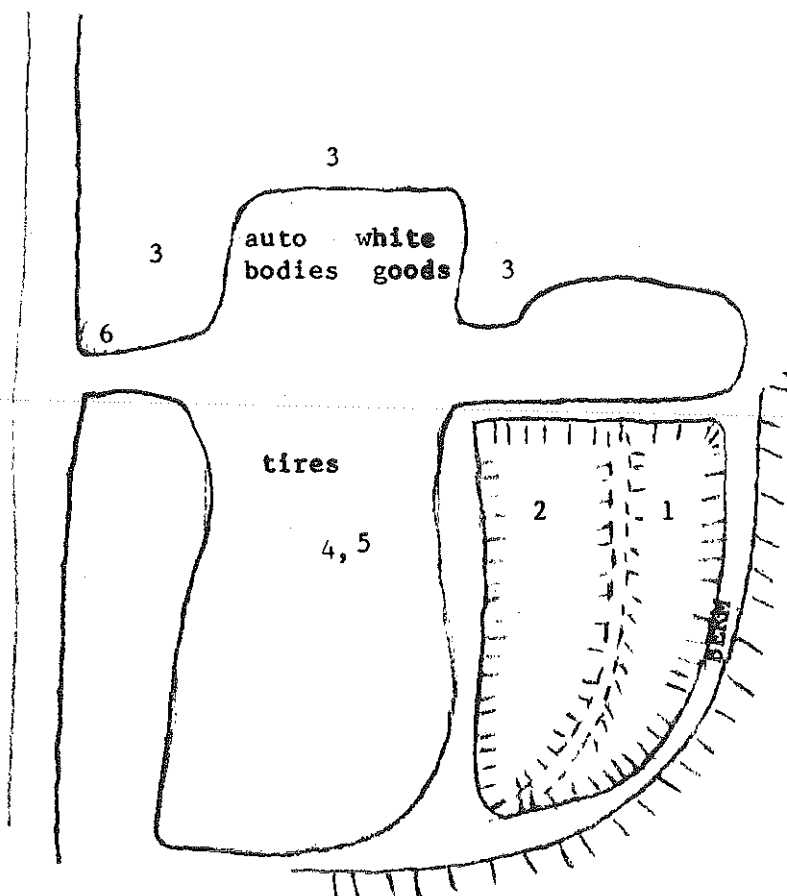
RECOMMENDATIONS

FAIRVIEW SITE

1975-76 Operations

Construction Needs

- 1) Complete existing pit to level of existing berm using a completion cover of at least 2-feet of compacted soil.
- 2) Build 8 foot pit with new berm stepping back at least 20 feet from lower pit border.
- 3) Borrow areas for soil to slope, contour and complete site.
- 4) Condition soils, fertilize, mulch, seed, and care for area to insure a healthy and heavy vegetative cover.
- 5) Maintain vegetative cover, drain ditches, erosion control, and leachate disposition as long as needed.
- 6) Place signs directing proper usage of site including offloading of reclaimable goods in appropriate bays.



Operations

- A) Compact and cover wastes at least twice weekly, weather permitting.
- B) Service site at least twice weekly to insure control of debris; to move segregated items as needed; and to generally oversee operation of the site.
- C) Solid waste to be used to build a second lift upon the lower pit in order to achieve a final rounded contour of the southerly border.
- D) Close site on Dec. 31, 1975. Sign notifying of closure date to be erected on Dec. 1, 1975, and to include direction to new site.
- E) Upon completion of the site:
 - a) An engineering survey will provide exact location and depths of refuse burial areas.
 - b) Wastes will be given maximum compaction and final lift to be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of covered soil.
 - c) Contour area with additional soil to insure adequate drainage after settlement; and to provide an esthetic conformation of the completed fill with adjacent landforms. Rip up roads and restore to natural contours.

- d) Prepare soil so that a healthy growth of vegetation is possible. Seed and care for the area until a strong vegetative cover is provided.
- e) Diversion ditches of durable design should be provided so that control of runoff is assured for the future.
- f) Maintain surveillance on site to insure leachate, vegetative growth, erosion and run-off control. Such surveillance should continue at least until November 26, 1976, and longer should continuing problems be found. Drain field will need additional rip-rap.

F) Site should continue under County operative control until the completed area is turned back to U.S.B.L.M.

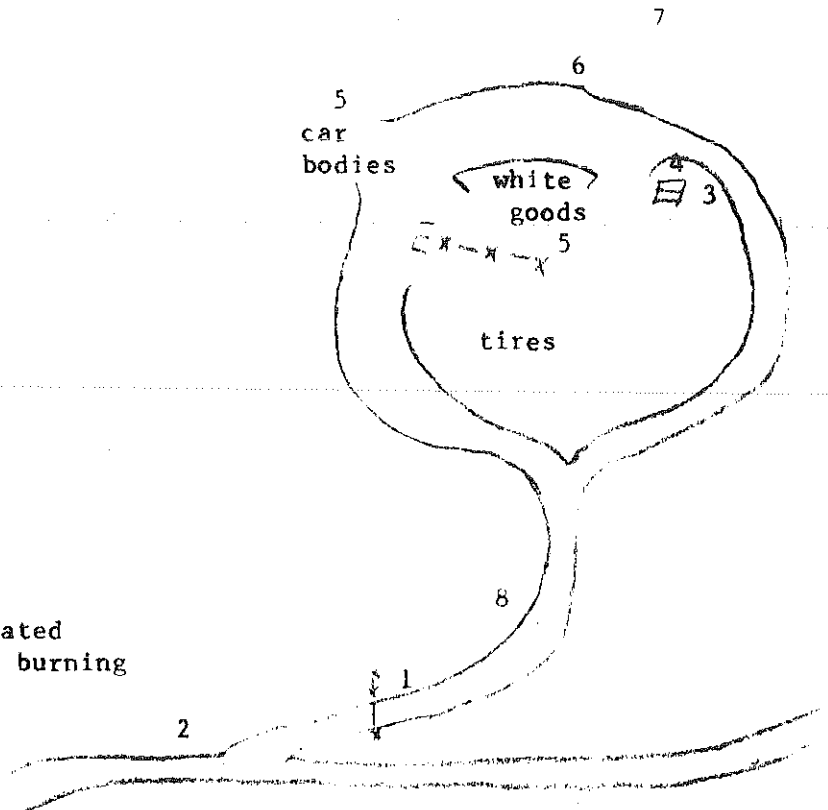
RECOMMENDATIONS

COQUILLE DISPOSAL SITE

1975-77 Operations

Construction Needs

- 1) Gate and access control fence. Entrance sign to be placed here.
- 2) Place other signs at arterial turn-off to site and along access road.
- 3) Attendant station
- 4) Water tank and pump
- 5) Storage area for auto bodies, white goods & tires
- 6) Disposal and burning area
- 7) Ultimate burial area for accumulated debris at termination of interim burning period.
- 8) access road repairs



Operation

- A. Coos County to request opening of site on interim basis. Disposal to be via segregation of reclaimable materials followed by burning of residual wastes. Burning to be conducted in suitable non-fire hazard, and maximum smoke dispersion, periods.
- B. Coos County to negotiate a 3-year lease of the site with the City of Coquille.
- C. Operation of the site by a private contractor, under conditions specified by the County, is recommended.
- D. Attendant on duty when site is open; suggested time 10AM to 7PM initially; to be revised as indicated by experience.
- E. Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to proper bay; to collect fees and maintain records; to direct refuse to proper disposal area, and to enforce other site regulations.
- F. Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners
- G. A water supply and other equipment necessary to keep burning under control will be maintained on site at all times.

H. At termination of interim period, all accumulated debris, both that of the interim period and that of the pre-interim period, shall be buried in a lasting and non-polluting fashion. Such completion should be a part of the final site clean-up prior to return of the property to the City of Coquille. City cooperation and assistance in this final completion will be needed.

I. Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.

J. The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Coos County before the 10th of each succeeding month.

K. Coos County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.

L. Prior to initial use of any new trench, an engineering survey will determine the exact location of a trench, and the elevation of the trench bottom. At the completion of each lift, a subsequent survey will again determine elevations so that an accurate measure of space consumed is available.

M. Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.

N. Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County authorities is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County from DEQ.

O. Each trench should be provided, where possible, with a ramp access for use by garbage collection trucks to minimize blowing of debris when brow dump area is unsuitable due to high winds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

MYRTLE POINT

1975-78 Operations

Operations

- A. Operation should continue under the City of Myrtle Point.
- B. Request should be made for a permit to continue burning, after segregation of reclaimable materials, for the interim period. Burning to be conducted in suitable non-fire hazard, and maximum smoke-dispersion, periods.
- C. At termination of interim period, all accumulated debris, both that of the interim period and that of the pre-interim period, shall be buried in a lasting and non-polluting fashion. Such completion should be a part of the final site clean-up. County cooperation and assistance in this final completion is recommended, partly on the basis of perhaps amplified usage of this site by County residents when Fairview and Remote sites are closed.
- D. Satisfactory completion of this site appears to require additional land beyond the boundaries of the existing disposal site. Detailed planning for completion, and for acquisition of land as needed, should begin this year.
- E. Place signs at entrance, and on segregation bays, to insure proper utilization of the site.
- F. Area litter shall be cleaned up at least once per week. If found necessary, litter control fences and other anti-blowing controls shall be erected.
- G. Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.
- H. The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to City of Myrtle Point before the 10th of each succeeding month.
- I. City of Myrtle Point will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.
- J. Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the City. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.
- K. Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the City authorities is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the City from DEQ.

RECOMMENDATIONS

REMOTE SITE

1975-76 Operation

Operations

- A. Place sign at entrance on Oct 1 notifying users of closure on October 31, 1975.
Direct users to alternate site.
- B. Continue use of site to Oct. 31, 1975
- C. Place fence and gate at entrance to site prior to Oct. 31, 1975.
- D. Upon completion of the site:
 - a) An engineering survey will provide exact location and depths of refuse burial areas.
 - b) Wastes will be given maximum compaction and final lift to be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of covered soil.
 - c) Contour area with additional soil to insure adequate drainage after settlement; and to provide an esthetic conformation of the completed fill with adjacent landforms.
 - d) Prepare soil so that a healthy growth of vegetation is possible. Seed and care for the area until a strong vegetative cover is established.
 - e) Diversion ditches of durable design should be provided so that control of runoff is assured for the future.
 - f) Maintain surveillance on site to insure leachate, vegetative growth, erosion and run-off control. Such surveillance should continue at least one year past the date of site closure, and longer should continuing problems be found.
- E. Site should continue under County operative control until the completed area is turned back to Landowner.

RECOMMENDATIONS

POWERS DISPOSAL SITE

1975-78 Operations

Operations

- A. Operation should continue under the City of Powers.
- B. Request should be made for a permit to continue burning, after segregation of reclaimable materials, for the interim period. Burning to be conducted in suitable non-fire hazard, and maximum smoke-dispersion, periods.
- C. At termination of interim period, all accumulated debris, both that of the interim period and that of the pre-interim period, shall be buried in a lasting and non-polluting fashion. Such completion should be a part of the final site clean-up. County cooperation and assistance in this final completion is recommended.
- D. Satisfactory completion of this site appears to require additional land beyond the boundaries of the existing disposal site. Detailed planning for completion, and for acquisition of land as needed, should begin this year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BANDON LANDFILL SITE

1975-78 Operation

New Facilities

- 1) Place signs at arterial turn-off to site and along access road.
See Appendix for typical signs

- 2) Construct control fence and gate. Place entrance sign here.

- 3) Attendant station

- 4) Water tank and pump

- 5) Storage bays for auto bodies, white goods and tires

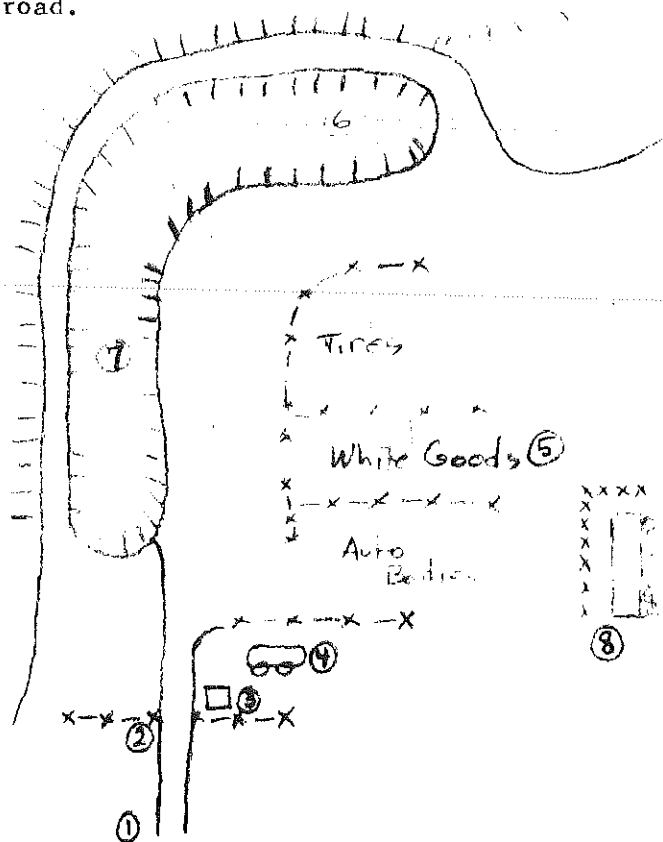
- 6) Collection site for burnables

- 7) Refuse pit

- 8) Large Animal trench

Operation

- A. Attendant on duty when site is open; suggested time 10AM to 7PM initially; to be revised as indicated by experience.
- B. Attendant to direct off-loading of recoverable materials to proper bay; to direct burnables to burn area; to direct refuse discharge to proper area; to enforce other operational regulations; to collect fees and maintain records.
- C. Discharging fees may be charged as established by the Commissioners
- D. No burning to be allowed in the pit. Any fires will be extinguished immediately, using water quench, soil cover, or other suitable method.
- E. Landfill to begin in the southerly end of the pit. Refuse to be spread and compacted at least twice each week on a slope of about 3:1. At least 6 inches of compacted soil cover to be placed to complete the cell.
- F. Completed refuse fill to be covered with a minimum of 2 feet of compacted soil, with surface contours designed to shed water away from the fill. Completion shall include soil preparation for seeding followed by seeding, fertilizing and appropriate continuing care to insure a good vegetative cover.



- G. Burning in the segregated burnables area shall be generally performed in the period from November through May, with successive burns to be a minimum of 2 months apart. Burning shall be done in accordance with State regulations and as approved by local fire control authorities.
- H. Area litter shall be cleaned up at least once per week. If found necessary, litter control fences and other anti-blowing controls shall be erected.
- I. Site operator will keep a daily record of refuse received; of dates when refuse is compacted and covered; of number of vehicles entering site; of burning periods and nature of material burned; and of other special occurrences at the site. Appendix 2 has a suggested record sheet for these data.
- J. The site operator will submit the completed record for each calendar month to Coos County before the 10th of each succeeding month.
- K. Coos County will submit, by the 1st of May, Aug, Nov, and Feb, a quarterly summary of site data to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Division, Portland. A suggested report form is attached in Appendix 2.
- L. Prior to initial use of any new trench, an engineering survey will determine the exact location of a trench, and the elevation of the trench bottom. At the completion of each lift, a subsequent survey will again determine elevations so that an accurate measure of space consumed is available.
- M. Salvage to be prohibited except as authorized by the site operator and the Commissioners. Salvaged materials to be removed immediately from disposal area, either off-site or to a set-aside storage area.
- N. Attendant shall not accept into the site large animals, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings, oils, chemicals, liquids, explosives or other hazardous materials unless written permission from the County authorities is provided. Prior approval must be obtained by the County from DEQ.
- O. Each trench should be provided, where possible, with a ramp access for use by garbage collection trucks to minimize blowing of debris when brow dump area is unsuitable due to high winds.
- P. Operation of the site by a private contractor, under conditions specified by the County, is recommended.
- Q. Direct large animal carcasses to special trench area where covering shall be performed within two days of receipt.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Administration

The services of a Solid Waste Manager and supporting personnel, as described in the Interim Coos Management Plan (July 1, 1975) should be implemented at an early date.

Estimated additional costs of this office can be carried with the income expected from user fees at the disposal sites. An estimated \$0.07 of the suggested \$0.50 per yard charge will be required to underwrite the office.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Finances

Operation of disposal sites as recommended herein will require additional monies above the currently budgeted \$76,000.

For the interim period, it is recommended that these necessary additional funds be raised by placing a user fee on each site, to be collected by the attendant.

It is further recommended that routine operations at Joe Ney, Bandon and Coquille be conducted by private parties under contract with the County. Existing County personnel and equipment, where budgeted to the solid waste program, can be used to continue and close out Remote and Fairview sites. Construction work at Joe Ney, Bandon and Coquille, along with special operating needs, can be handled with these county budgeted crews. It is recommended that site contracts take into account these County services.

A suggested fee schedule of \$0.25 per car and \$0.50 per yard (loose) would appear to provide the interim income needed. This level of charge is not adequate to cover disposal site costs, and for the long range must either be increased or receive a continuing and enlarged input from taxpayers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ordinances

I. Franchise Ordinance

It is recommended that County Counsel be directed to formulate a County Solid Waste Collection Franchising Ordinance, using the expertise and suggestions of both the Coos S.W.A.C. and the Coos-Curry Solid Waste Program.

An adopted ordinance would appear to materially enhance the early availability of collection services to rural areas.

II. Nuisance Ordinance

It is recommended that County Counsel be directed to review Coos County Ordinances relative to solid waste associated nuisances; and to

formulate a strong and complete ordinance on this matter if such is currently lacking. The expertise and advice of both the Coos SWAC and the Coos-Curry SW Program should be utilized in this work.

As the advent of charges and perhaps some interim inconvenience may increase the indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes, a strengthened nuisance ordinance may assist in protecting private and public properties.

RECOMMENDATION

Recycle

Goodwill Industries has requested that they be allowed to place and service collection boxes at each of the County disposal sites.

It is recommended that a prepared recycle area (approximately a 10 x 10 foot concrete pad) be located at each site where Goodwill Industries agrees to place and service a collection box.

RECOMMENDATION

Special and Hazardous Wastes

For wastes unacceptable at landfills, a suitable alternative must be specified to prevent indiscriminate disposal to public or private lands.

Thus it is recommended that:

- 1) A special pit be provided at the Bandon disposal site for large animals.
- 2) Septage be directed to Coquille S.T.P., with efforts to be made to get acceptance of septage into Coos Bay, North Bend and Charleston S.T.P.s.
- 3) Oily wastes can be directed to Roto-Rooter in North Bend, who have 50,000 gallons storage, oil: water separation, and an approved disposal pit.
- 4) Other special and hazardous wastes to be disposed through special advice and assistance of County authorities.

Bibliography

1. "An Accounting System for Sanitary Landfill Operations" (1969)
E. R. Zausner USPHS (available from EPA)
2. "An Accounting System for Solid Waste Management in Small Communities"
E.R. Zausner USPHS (1971) (available from EPA)
3. "An Accounting System for Transfer Station Operations" E.R. Zausner
USPHS (1971) (available from EPA)
4. Curry County "Interim Solid Waste Management Program" May 1, 1971
Larry E. Trumbull Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Council
5. Coos County "Interim Solid Waste Management Program" July 1, 1975
Larry E. Trumbull Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Council.
6. Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Plan Preliminary - Final Feb. 1974
by Coos-Curry Solid Waste Management Council
7. Coos-Curry Landfill Site Information Preliminary-Final June, 1974
Edward W. Riley.
8. Energy Recovery from Solid Waste for the Oregon South Coast Region
Volumes 1 and 2 December, 1974 CH2M-Hill.
9. Sanitary Landfill Design and Operation EPA, 1972
10. Improving Rural Solid Waste Management Practices EPA, 1973
11. Decision Makers Guide in Solid Waste Management EPA, 1974
12. Recommended Standards for Sanitary Landfill Design EPA, 1971
13. Regulation of Solid Waste Collection and disposal Aug, 1974
Bureau of Governmental Research and Service University of Oregon.
14. Soil Survey - Curry Area, Oregon Jan. 1970
USDA - Soil Conservation Service.

APPENDIX I - SIGNS

ENTRANCE SIGN

<u>REFUSE SITE</u>	
Operator: _____ Phone _____ or _____	
<u>OPEN HOURS</u>	<u>FEES</u>
 <u>PLEASE help maintain this site by</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Delivering wastes to designated areas2. Not dumping liquids, oils, chemicals, pesticides, explosives, or other hazardous materials. Ask attendant for advice.3. Keeping children in the car; and keeping out of the trench. Scavenging of materials by permit only.	
provided by C O O S C O U N T Y for its citizens. for information, call 396-3121	

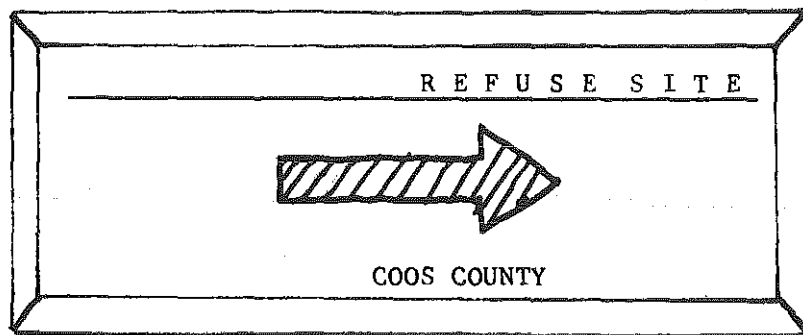
ACCESS ROAD SIGNS

<u>XXX.00 FINE</u> for ILLEGAL DUMPING
KEEP COOS CLEAN!
<u>CONTROL LITTER</u>
Coos County Commissioners Phone 396-3121

<u>COVER</u> your <u>LOAD</u>
KEEP COOS CLEAN
<u>CONTROL LITTER</u>
Coos County Commissioners Phone 396-3121

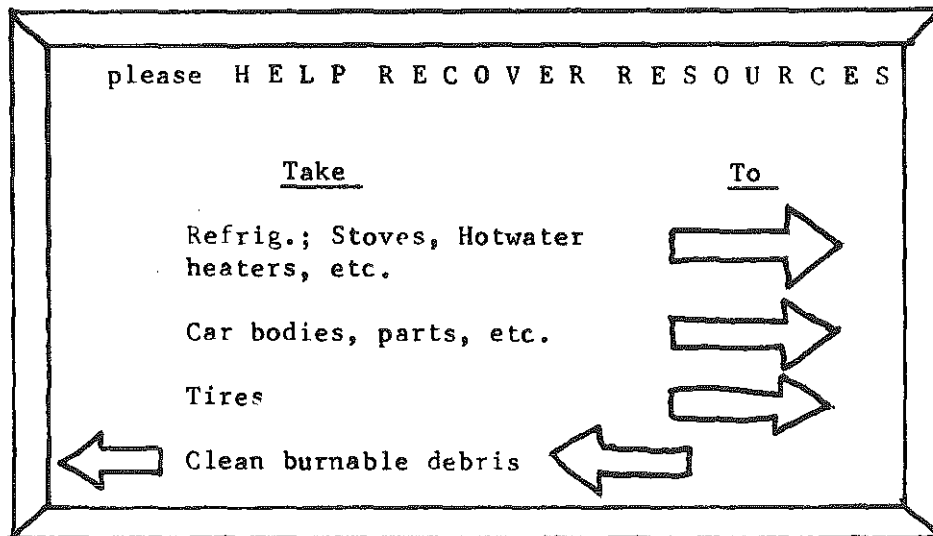
APPENDIX I - SIGNS
(con't)

Major Highway Turn-off Sign
and other critical intersections

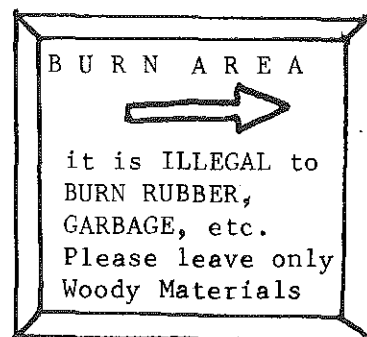
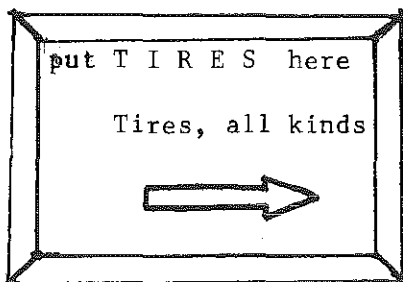
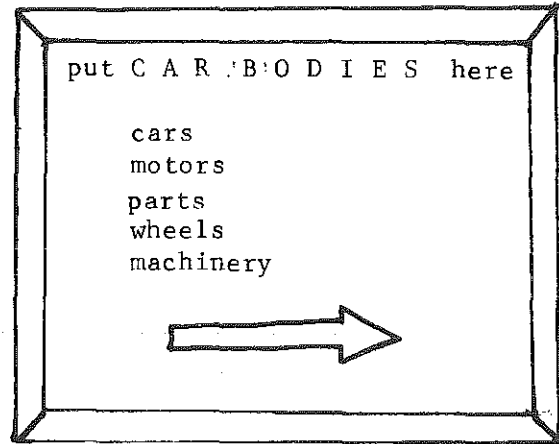
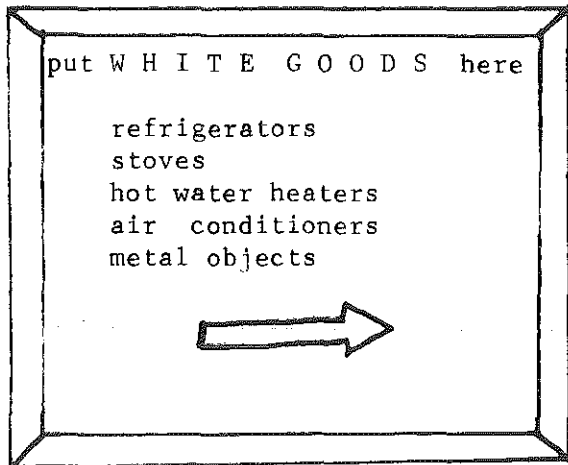


Special Areas

Directions



APPENDIX I - SIGNS
(con't)



OPERATING RECORD FOR MONTH OF 197.

REFUSE SITE

[illegible]

APPENDIX II - RECORDS

NOTES

C.Y. = Cu. Yds. = Cubic Yards

P.U. = pick-up truck

can = standard 31 gal garbage can

Tr = Truck

G.T. = Garbage Truck

SUMMARY REPORT for _____ quarter of 19____

REFUSE SITE, _____ County

Compiled by _____

Submitted to DEQ on _____

Approved by _____

Month	No. of Vehicles				Volume -c.y. (loose)					White Goods-No.	Car Bodies No.	Tires No.	Other	Total Fees	Number of Cover Operations	Burnings	Remain Trench Volume
	auto	PU	TR	G.T.	auto	PU	TR	G.T.	Total								
TOTALS																	
Vol/Vehicle										<div>Number of Units</div> <div> <div>Begin</div> <div>Taken</div> <div>On Hand</div> </div>							

APPENDIX

APPENDIX II - RECORDS

Vol/Vehicle

Volume of trench, Original cy _____

Volume remaining, start of quarter

Comp. vol waste _____ cover _____ total _____

Volume remaining, end of quarter

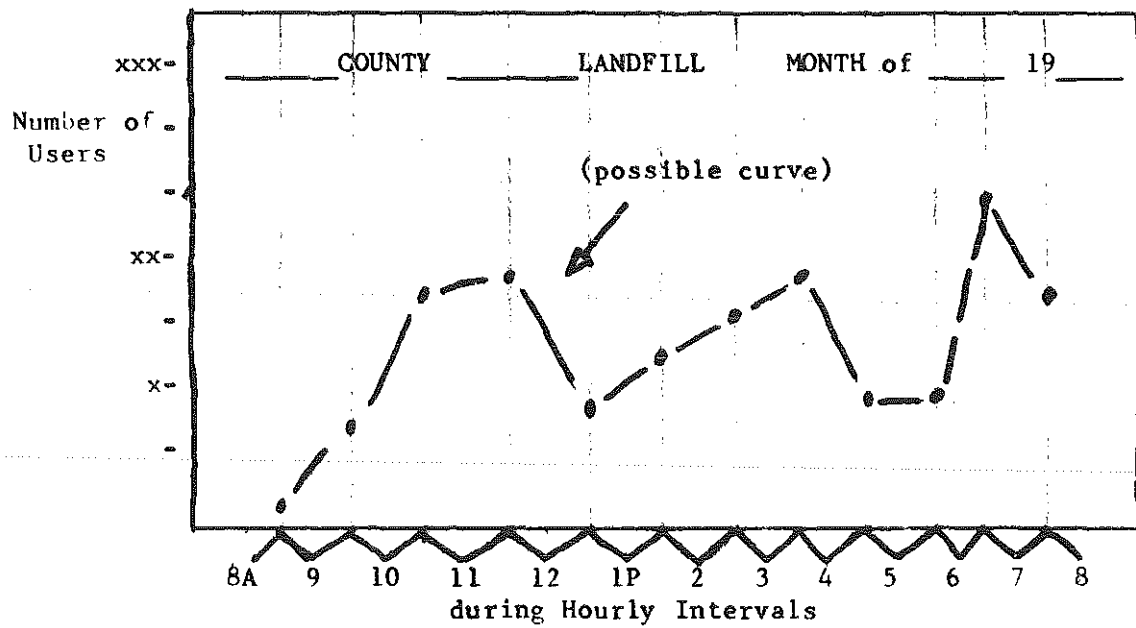
Remarks _____

	Number of Units			
	Begin <u>Quarter</u>	<u>Received</u>	Taken <u>Out</u>	On Hand <u>End</u>
White Goods				
Car bodies				
Tires				

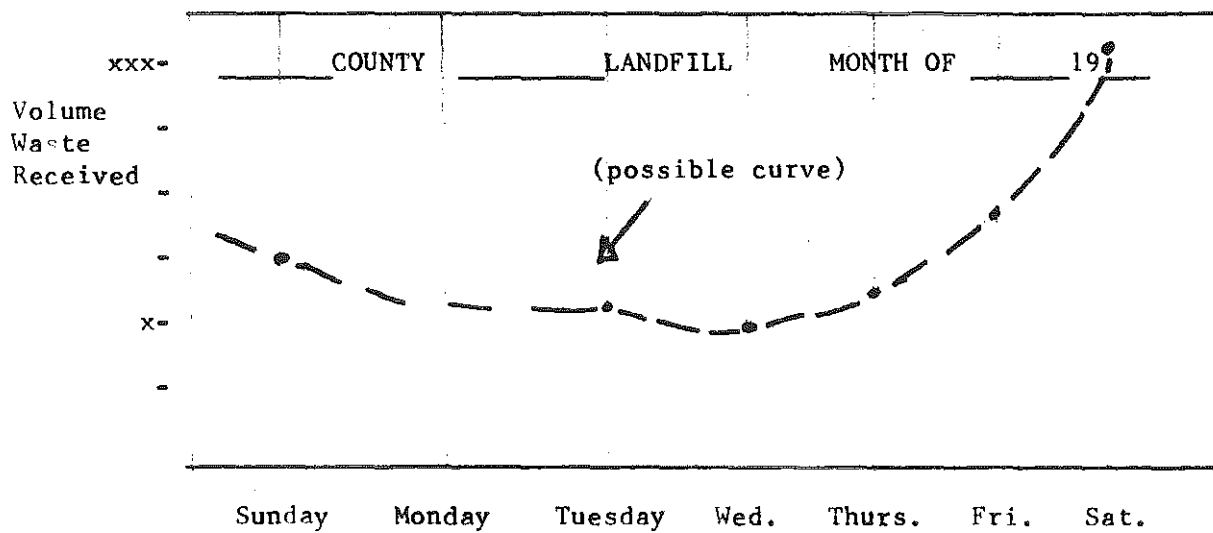
Special Wastes & Burning Data

Date	Kind	Volume	Special Handling
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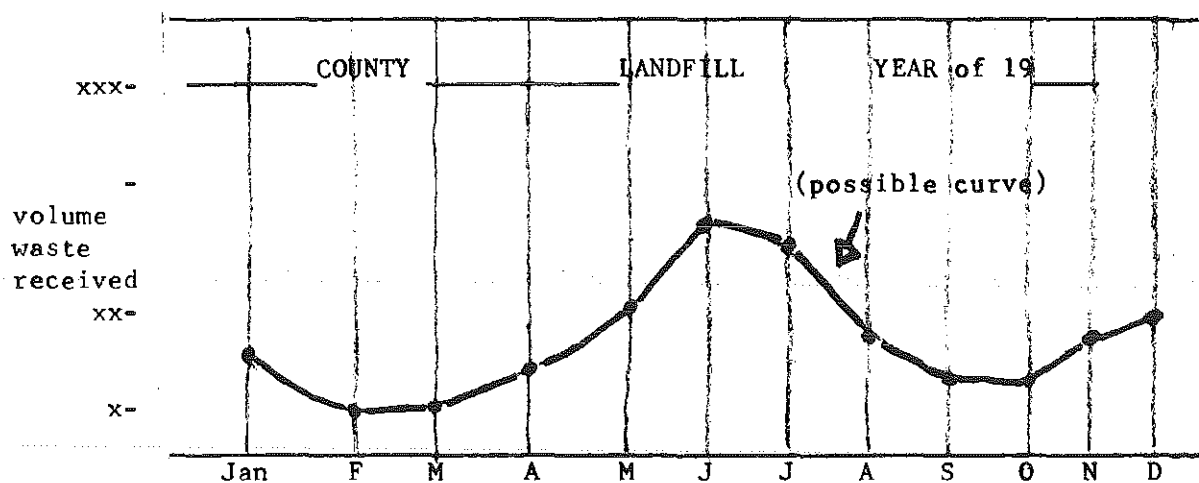
Hourly Intensity of Use



Daily Intensity of Use



Monthly Intensity of Use



Annual Trends in Waste Volume

