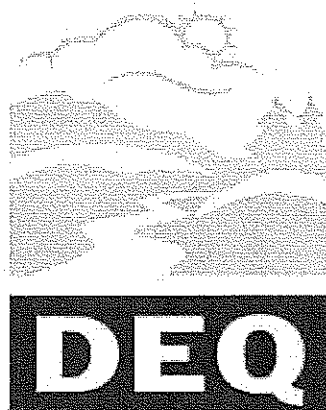


**7/29/1977**

**OREGON  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
COMMISSION MEETING  
MATERIALS**



**State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality**

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Environmental Quality Commission Meeting

July 29, 1977

Portland City Council Chambers  
1220 S.W. 5th Avenue  
Portland, Oregon

9:00 a.m.A. Minutes of June 24, 1977 EQC Meeting

- B. Monthly Activity Report for June 1977
- C. Tax Credit Applications

PUBLIC FORUM - Opportunity for any citizen to give a brief oral or written presentation on any environmental topic of concern. If appropriate the Department will respond to issues in writing or at a subsequent meeting. The Commission reserves the right to discontinue this forum after a reasonable time if an unduly large number of speakers wish to appear.

- D. NPDES July 1, 1977 Compliance Date - Request for approval of Stipulated Consent Agreements for NPDES Permittees not meeting the July 1, 1977 compliance date (Fred Bolton)
- E. Air Pollution Emergencies - Authorization for public hearing to consider amendments to the photochemical oxidant levels in the episode criteria rules, OAR 340-27-010 (Ray Johnson)
- F. Sulfur Content of Fuels - Consideration of adoption of proposed amendments to the low sulfur fuel rules, OAR 340-22-010 (Bill Green)
- G. Motor Vehicle Noise Testing - Proposed action on question of whether mandatory noise testing of motor vehicles should be conducted at emission testing stations in the Portland-Metropolitan Service District area (John Hector)
- H. Federal Grant Application - Review of federal grant application for air, water and solid waste programs (Weathersbee, Schmidt, Sawyer)
- I. Foothills Lone Pine Area, Medford - Certification of plans for sewerage system as adequate to alleviate health hazard, ORS 222.898 (Hal Sawyer)
- ✓ J. City of Merrill, Klamath County - Certification of plans for sewerage system as adequate to alleviate health hazard, ORS 222.898 (Hal Sawyer)

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Because of the uncertain time spans involved, the Commission reserves the right to deal with any item at any time in the meeting. Anyone wishing to be heard on an agenda item that doesn't have a designated time on the agenda should be at the meeting when it commences to be certain they don't miss the agenda item.

The Commission will breakfast (7:30 a.m.) at the Congress Hotel, 1024 S.W. 6th Ave. Lunch will be at the Restaurant 21, First National Bank Tower, 1300 S.W. 5th Avenue.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH MEETING  
OF THE  
OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION  
July 29, 1977

On Friday, July 29, 1977, the eighty-eighth meeting of the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission convened in the Portland City Council Chambers, 1220 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Present were all commission members: Mr. Joe B. Richards, Chairman; Dr. Grace Phinney; Mrs. Jacklyn Hallock; Mr. Ronald Somers; and Mr. Albert Densmore. Present on behalf of the Department were its Director, Mr. William H. Young, and several members of the Department staff.

Staff reports presented at this meeting which contain the Director's recommendations mentioned in these minutes, are on file in the Director's Office of the Department of Environmental Quality, 1234 S. W. Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

Agenda Item A - Minutes of June 24, 1977 EQC Meeting

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Hallock and carried unanimously that the minutes of the June 24, 1977 EQC meeting be approved as presented.

Agenda Item B - Monthly Activity Report for June 1977; Agenda Item C - Tax Credit Applications

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney and carried unanimously that the Monthly Activity Report for June 1977 be approved and that Tax Credit Applications T-891 (Weyerhaeuser, Klamath Falls) and T-897 (Tektronix, Inc., Beaverton) be approved.

Public Forum

Mr. Henry Dotter of Roseburg Lumber Company appeared to request a variance from their Air Contaminant Discharge Permit No. 10-0025 issued to their Dillard plant because of the serious water shortage in the South Umpqua River. Mr. Dotter said that because Roseburg Lumber Company is the largest water user on the river they needed to curtail their water use as an example for other water users on the river to follow. Mr. Dotter said it was felt that if Roseburg Lumber did not curtail, then no one would, which would result in a serious lack of water in the area. Mr. Dotter said that although DEQ staff was familiar with the variance request, they had not had time to prepare a report to the Commission because his letter requesting the variance was made July 22, 1977.

Mr. Dotter said they first contacted the Department in February in anticipation of this water shortage, and they sent a formal letter March 15, 1977, outlining their concern and requesting a variance. Mr. Dotter said the Department told them at that time they could not get a variance, and they should wait until the emergency developed and then the problem would be taken care of. Mr. Dotter said that the Company needed to make a positive statement to the other users on the river that they would be curtailing their water use.

Commissioner Somers asked where Roseburg Lumber stood in priority among the stream users. Mr. Dotter said they stood very well, and that they were one of the oldest permits on the river. Commissioner Somers asked if cooperation with State Watermaster could raise the stream flow sufficiently. Mr. Dotter said that the river would be dropping even if no one was using it.

Mr. Richard Reiter, DEQ's Southwest Region Manager, said when they were contacted in March by Roseburg Lumber, the late winter rains had stabilized the river flow, however, the rains were not sufficient. Mr. Reiter said that some of the larger tributaries to the South Umpqua River had already gone dry. Mr. Reiter said that the Company was one of the first to do research to find pollution control systems that would work on veneer dryers. Mr. Reiter said that the Company was already in compliance with their veneer dryer program. Mr. Reiter said that the Company was going to take the scrubbers off line so that his staff could observe what the visual impact would be. Mr. Reiter said that there was no question that the conditions on the South Umpqua River were severe. Mr. Reiter said that there were three public water supplies dependent on the river, along with irrigators. Mr. Reiter said it did not appear that the air quality impact would be overwhelming, but there would be some impact. Chairman Richards asked if there would be an automatic river flow level at which the variance would cease. Mr. Reiter said they had not had time to decide that.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Densmore, and carried unanimously that a variance be granted to Roseburg Lumber Company, Dillard Plant, for 120 days or until the streamflows return to average, and that a status report be presented at the next regular EQC meeting on the impact.

Agenda Item J - City of Merrill, Klamath County--Certification of Plans for Sewerage System as Adequate to Alleviate Health Hazard, ORS 222.898.

Mr. Harold Sawyer of the Department's Water Quality staff, presented the staff report. Mr. Sawyer said that the Health Division had issued an annexation order to the City of Merrill on April 15, 1977 finding that a danger to public health existed in certain territory east of the City of Merrill. Mr. Sawyer said that in accordance with this Order, the City had submitted plans and specifications together with a time schedule for removing or alleviating the health hazard. Mr. Sawyer said that the conditions dangerous to public health within the territory annexed could be removed or alleviated by the proposed construction of sanitary sewers.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney and carried unanimously that the proposal be approved and that said approval be certified to the City of Merrill.

Agenda Item D - ROSS ISLAND SAND AND GRAVEL--STIPULATED CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. Fred Bolton of the Department's Regional Operations staff, explained to the Commission how future stipulated orders would be handled. Mr. Bolton said the Environmental Protection Agency would not allow the Department to modify NPDES permits on sources that would not meet the July 1, 1977, compliance date. Mr. Bolton said the Department had decided the best way to handle those sources

would be to sign stipulated agreements. Mr. Bolton said those sources concerned would mainly be municipalities. Mr. Bolton said that the Commission had expressed some concern about agreements being made between the Department and the permittee. Mr. Bolton said that it was found it would take at least three Commissioners signing an order to make it official. Mr. Bolton said it was decided to bring each of these Orders to the Commission for review and authorization of the Director to sign on the Commission's behalf. Mr. Bolton said that Ross Island Sand and Gravel was the first of these Orders.

Mr. Bolton said that Ross Island Sand and Gravel operated an aggregate dredging and washing facility on Hardtack Island in Portland. Mr. Bolton said the company had purchased the equipment to put in recycling facilities but they needed high river flows to construct the settling ponds. Mr. Bolton said that because of unusually low river flow levels the construction of these facilities had been prevented. Mr. Bolton said the Department had agreed with the Company and entered into a formal stipulated Order, that the construction will be completed by March 1, 1978.

Chairman Richards asked if under the present Rules the Director could be authorized to sign on behalf of the Commission. Mr. Bolton replied that was under the Administrative Rules for the operation of the Director's Office - the Director could be authorized by the Commission to sign on their behalf. Chairman Richards asked if paragraph B on page three of the Stipulated order could refer more specifically to the problem involved. Chairman Richards said that that would not have to be done on this particular Order, but could it be done on subsequent Orders. Mr. Bolton said that that would be done.

Commissioner Somers noted that in paragraph three of the Background in the Staff report, it stated that the dredging to upland areas on the island was a part of the Company plan to restore the island to a recreational park at the close of Company operations. Commissioner Somers said that if the Commission were to grant the variance, it might be appropriate to have the Company put their intent in writing. Mr. Bolton replied that the only information he had on that was recent publicity on the matter. Chairman Richards asked Commissioner Somers if he wished to make it part of the Commission action that a document be furnished showing the Company's intent to dedicate the island as a public park after their operations close. Commissioner Somers replied, yes. Mr. Bolton said that the Department and the Company had a direction they were going, and that in his working with the Company over the last several years, it has always been their intent to leave the island in a condition where it could be used as a recreational park, and there were certain steps to go through with other public bodies to make that possible. Chairman Richards said he thought Commissioner Somers' condition that the variance be granted upon furnishing the Department with proper documentation of dedication of the island for a public recreational park was appropriate.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney and carried unanimously that the Director's Recommendation to approve the Stipulation and Final Order No. WQ-PR-77-157 entered into by the Director and Ross Island Sand and Gravel be adopted conditioned upon the Company furnishing the Department with documentation of their intent to dedicate the island as a recreational park after the Company ceases operation.

Agenda Item E - Request for Authorization for Public Hearing, Amendments to OAR Chapter 340, Sections 27-005 through 27-030, Air Pollution Emergencies

Commissioner Somers MOVED that the Director's Recommendation to hold a public hearing to consider amendments to OAR 340-27-005 through 27-030 be approved. Commissioner Hallock seconded the motion. Mr. Raymond Johnson of the Department's Air Quality staff read the Director's recommendation on this item. Commissioner Hallock asked Mr. Johnson who he expected to appear at the public hearing. Mr. Johnson replied that they expected a large response from the general public and other interested parties. Mr. Johnson said that they were not changing the standard, but were moving the alert level to 400 where significant effects would be felt. Mr. Johnson said they would still give out advisories of possible health hazards at the 200 level. Mr. Johnson said the present alert process would change very little, what was being accomplished by this rule was to provide for some mandatory requirements on oxidant from stationary sources which were not available to the Department before by rule. Mr. Johnson said that the 200 level was the level which sensitive individuals, such as those with respiratory problems, might have difficulty. Mr. Johnson said that generally oxidant problems do not occur in population centers, rather about 10-15 miles downstream, which in the case of Portland would be somewhere around Oregon City. Mr. Johnson said that the new rule would require mandatory control on stationary sources at the 400 level and voluntary control as it exists presently at the 200 level.

Commissioner Densmore asked how a person with respiratory problems would be notified under the new procedure. Mr. Johnson replied that at the 200 level the news media would be notified so that advisories could be publicized. Commissioner Phinney asked if the Department was planning on using the Pollution Standards Index as proposed by the Council on Environmental Quality. Mr. Johnson said they hoped to implement this entire index by this Fall. Commissioner Phinney suggested it might be helpful to the public at the public hearing to have the Pollution Standards Index language used. Commissioner Densmore asked if certain definitions of words and phrases were contained in the rules. Mr. Johnson replied that they were not, but that it would not be difficult to add a definition section. Commissioner Densmore said he thought that would be helpful. Commissioner Densmore said it might also be helpful to set up some guidelines on how sources could implement the controls as alert levels progressed. Mr. Johnson said several municipalities already had, or were working on air pollution alert plans. Commissioner Somers asked how the mandatory curtailment would be enforced. Mr. Johnson replied that enforcement was taken care of by municipalities' pre-planned strategies, usually through law enforcement agencies.

The motion to authorize a public hearing passed unanimously.

Request for Guidance from Commission on Air Pollution Equipment Priority in Times of Drought

Director Young asked if the Commission wanted to make a policy statement, or give the Department staff direction regarding priority of air pollution equipment during times of drought. Chairman Richards said that in the case of Roseburg Lumber Company, he felt they had been exemplary in demonstrating their willingness to reduce pollution and that a very small impact over a short

period of time would occur if they disconnect their air pollution equipment. Chairman Richards said he did not want to make a broad statement at this time. Chairman Richards said that they would take variance requests because of drought conditions on a case-by-case basis.

#### Election of Commission Vice-Chairman

Commissioner Hallock said she felt the Commission had operated long enough without a vice-chairman and nominated Commissioner Phinney. There being no further nominations. Chairman Richards closed the nominations. Commissioner Phinney was elected Vice-Chairman by unanimous vote.

#### Agenda Item F - Sulfur Content of Fuels--Consideration of Adoption of Proposed Amendments to OAR 340-22-010

Mr. William Green of the Department's Air Quality staff, presented the conclusions and recommendations from the staff report. Commissioner Somers said it was his understanding that Washington and California had more stringent standards than Oregon in regard to sulfur content of fuels. Mr. Green replied that most of the State of Washington had no regulation and that the Puget Sound Air Pollution Authority had a 2.0% regulation. Mr. Green said that most of California had a .5% regulation but parts of the state were higher, at 1.75%. Commissioner Hallock said it was her understanding that the sulfur content of fuels rule was originally brought on because of SO<sub>2</sub> and particulate problems in the airshed. Mr. Green said it was his understanding that the regulation was primarily proposed as a trade-off to the large oil refineries that were proposed to be located in the Rivergate Industrial Area and Columbia County. Commissioner Phinney said that she recalled that at the time, the staff did not have sufficient data to make a ruling on the necessity of a clean fuels rule, but they were sure a ruling was necessary and were therefore happy to make the tradeoff. Commissioner Phinney said she was concerned that the Commission adopt a policy statement to encourage the use of cleanest fuel oils available, and then turn around and grant variances to oil companies. Commissioner Phinney said this would appear that the policy statement would not be carried out.

Mr. Green said that from reading through old staff reports, he understood that the main reason for the regulation was as a tradeoff for the large refineries. Mr. Green said that if that rule was maintained now for the four county area, they would be denying other industries the opportunity of introducing cleaner fuels as a tradeoff. Mr. Green said that through the Data Base Improvement Project, they expected to have a better monitoring system for contaminants from residual oil.

Commissioner Phinney said she felt a more positive statement was needed than what was presented in the proposed policy. Commissioner Densmore asked about the statement in the staff report about likely adoption of sulfate ambient air quality standards and regulations. Commissioner Densmore asked where these regulations would come from. Mr. Green replied EPA, and that they have mentioned the early 1980's as a possible date for implementation. Commissioner Densmore asked if any comment had been received from out-of-state regarding this proposal. Mr. Green replied that no testimony in opposition was received at the public hearing.

Commissioner Somers said that at the time the low sulfur content of fuel rule was adopted, there was a proposal to build refineries within the Portland Metropolitan Airshed. Commissioner Somers said that in order to allow the sulfur dioxide emissions from those refineries, the Commission had to adopt a policy to require industries to purchase the lower sulfur content fuel. Commissioner Somers said there was no longer a market to produce this low sulfur content fuel. Commissioner Somers said that the one remaining proposed refinery, Cascade Energy, Inc., did not have the capacity to supply fuel to the whole four-county area. Mr. Green said that Cascade has indicated a willingness to supply a good share of that fuel.

Mr. Tom Donaca of Associated Oregon Industries, said that the airshed did not now have a known identified sulfur problem. Mr. Donaca said that the justification for the rule was not based on a known problem, just an anticipated one when the proposed oil refineries were built. Mr. Donaca said the anticipated problem has not yet occurred and there was nothing in the offing as far as a new source use of residual fuel.

Commissioner Hallock asked if the staff had data to support the 1.75% standard. Chairman Richards replied that in looking at Table 5 in the federal grant application, the only consistent attainment area is in sulfur dioxide. Chairman Richards said he felt the Department had an obligation to find data to support the standard. Mr. E. J. Weathersbee of the Department's Air Quality Division, said that they were in the middle of the Data Base Improvement Project in the Portland Metropolitan Area which would be completed in 1978, and then they would proceed according to a schedule approved by EPA to come up with an attainment plan for the Portland Metropolitan area by 1979. Mr. Weathersbee said this would be specifically for particulate and the SO<sub>2</sub> problem would have been analyzed ahead of that. Mr. Weathersbee said that at that time the data base would be brought to the Commission to answer their questions. Mr. Weathersbee said he had no doubt that a clean fuels rule would be needed in the future.

Commissioner Phinney said she would like a separate, stronger policy statement that would indicate very clearly that the indications are that sulfur is a problem and that there would be a need to regulate it in the future. Commissioner Phinney said she did not have a problem with the proposed rule changes as long as a stronger policy statement was forthcoming.

Mr. Mark Seton of Seton, Johnson and Odell which represents Cascade Energy, Inc., said that if the Commission was going to defer action on part 1 of the recommendation (policy statement) it would make sense to act on part 2, which is the deletion of the requirements for use of residual fuel oil containing a maximum 0.5% sulfur content in the four-county area. Mr. Seton said this would help to convince his client to move quickly on construction and further design work. Mr. Seton said that the January 1, 1979, date for prohibiting use of fuel in the four-county area containing more than 0.5% is unrealistic because the start date for the refinery is 1981, and therefore the low sulfur fuel would not be available until that time.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney, and carried with Commissioner Hallock dissenting, that the Director's recommendation to



delete requirements for use of residual fuel oil containing a maximum 0.5% sulfur content in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Columbia Counties (OAR 340-22-010 (3) and (4)), be adopted and that a redefined policy statement concerning the use of clean fuels and a reasonable data base or time schedule for a data base be presented at the next meeting.

Agenda Item G - Inclusion of Noise Testing in the Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

Mr. John Hector of the Department's Noise Section, presented the staff report. Mr. Hector said that the Department received more complaints on motor vehicle noise than any other type of noise. Mr. Hector said that Oregon Statutes provided authority to the Commission to enforce motor vehicle noise control standards within the Metropolitan Service District area at the Department's motor vehicle inspection stations. Mr. Hector said that test procedures for motor vehicle noise were adopted in 1974 but due to operational constraints were not feasible to implement at the Department's motor vehicle inspection stations. Mr. Hector said that since 1975 the Department had been researching feasible methods of testing automobiles for noise at the test stations.

Commissioner Somers asked Mr. Hector if this program would cover buses. Mr. Hector replied that most buses were diesel-powered, and at this time the program was looking at heavy-duty gasoline-powered vehicles. Mr. Hector said that emission standards had been set for buses but that he did not feel there were a large number of buses not in compliance with the standards. Commissioner Somers asked why the property adjacent to the transit mall would be in violation of the residential noise standards. Mr. Hector said that the manufacturers of buses had not in the past been encouraged to manufacture low noise vehicles. Mr. Hector said that the Tri-Met buses were fairly noisy, but they were also modern and in good repair. Mr. Hector said the Department is researching the noise problem with buses.

Commissioner Somers said he would like to thank Mr. Hector for a recommendation made to the City of The Dalles to purchase a noise meter. Commissioner Somers said that since the purchase of the noise meter in The Dalles, the violators of vehicle noise standards have been stopped within a matter of a few weeks.

Commissioner Phinney asked if the service industry would be notified of the voluntary testing in a similar manner as they were notified of the inspection program. Mr. Hector said that Mr. Ronald Householder of the Department's Vehicle Inspection Section was in contact with the service industry and would be informing them of this program. Commissioner Hallock said that the Department's Public Information staff should come out with some informational materials for the public regarding this program. Commissioner Phinney asked if the staff had considered setting up one-day voluntary inspections in other areas of the state. Mr. Hector said they would consider doing that on a short-term basis. Commissioner Densmore asked about the possibility of asking either the Emergency Board or the next Legislature for funds to set up voluntary programs in other parts of the state. Commissioner Somers said that the cost of a noise meter was minimal and that the 1975 Legislature had given the police enforcement agencies the power to enforce noise regulations. Mr. Hector said that the Department was working with local government to adopt local noise ordinances and some training would be provided in noise testing to local governments.

Chairman Richards asked if the Commission had the power after 12 months to make this inspection program mandatory. Mr. Hector said that legal counsel had advised that rule making procedures be followed, but the authority is already in the statutes.

It was MOVED by Commissioner Somers, seconded by Commissioner Phinney and unanimously carried that the Director's recommendation be adopted as follows:

1. Initiate voluntary noise inspection of all light duty motor vehicles within the MSD beginning in September, 1977. These inspections will be conducted on an advisory basis only, and the certificate of compliance not withheld for noise emission non-compliance.
2. Develop a suitable noise test procedure for heavy duty gasoline powered vehicles to be administered at the inspection stations.
3. Continue noise inspections of motorcycles and light duty vehicles submitted on a voluntary basis or to those requesting tests under any police vehicle noise citation program.
4. Within twelve (12) months of this report, the Department will report to the Commission on the following:
  - a. Operational and fiscal impact of motor vehicle noise inspection.
  - b. Recommended implementation schedule for mandatory noise inspections of light duty vehicles.
  - c. Recommendations on heavy duty gasoline powered vehicles and motorcycle noise inspections.
  - d. Recommendations for the scheduling of rule-making hearings to consider the adoption of noise standards within the rules pertaining to motor vehicle inspection.

Agenda Item H - Review of Federal Grant Application for Air, Water and Solid Waste Programs

Mr. E. J. Weathersbee, Administrator of the Department's Air Quality Division, appeared to summarize the air program and strategy. Mr. Weathersbee said that the significant portions of the air quality portion of the federal grant document were the narrative statement and the Oregon portion of the EPA State's Strategy document. Mr. Weathersbee said that there were no shifts on program emphasis as a result of the grant application. Mr. Weathersbee said that the big change in the program in the coming year would be a result of Legislative action on field burning. Mr. Weathersbee said the principal non-routine efforts in the air program were directed toward development of attainment and maintenance strategies for the three non-attainment areas of the state--Portland Metropolitan Area, Eugene-Springfield Area, and Medford-Ashland Area. Mr. Weathersbee said the original state implementation plan was designed to attain secondary air standards in the state by 1975, and those three non-attainment areas remain to be in compliance. Mr. Weathersbee said the EPA strategy document provided to the Commission defined the AQMA effort and time schedule in more detail.

Mr. Weathersbee said that another item of interest was the assumption of delegation of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rule (PSD). Mr. Weathersbee said that the Department had declared its intention to seek this delegation from the federal government as soon as Congress takes action. Mr. Weathersbee said upon Congress action it would take the Department approximately six months to prepare and request the Commission to take responsibility for that program.

Mr. Weathersbee said his summary in the staff report contained some on-going programs of the Air Quality Division.

Chairman Richards asked what portions of the special projects stated in the grant document would be funded from the money already available. Mr. Weathersbee said the money allotted for special projects would be from special assistance grants anticipated to be received from EPA in addition to the program grant. Mr. Weathersbee said that on some of the projects they were seeking other sources of funds, such as The Dalles/Dallesport Airshed study for which they are seeking funding from the Northwest Regional Commission.

Mr. Ernest Schmidt, Administrator of the Department's Solid Waste Division, presented a summary of the solid waste portion of the federal grant application. Mr. Schmidt said that the assistance received from EPA for solid waste was in the form of planning grants as opposed to program grants. Mr. Schmidt said that these planning grants were administered by EPA in a similar manner to the program grants in that maximum flexibility was given to the program in what kinds of activities take place and how much money is needed for projects.

Mr. Schmidt said that this grant application was the first one under the new Federal Solid Waste Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Mr. Schmidt said that this grant application was based on draft guidelines and regulations from EPA. Mr. Schmidt said that the reason the Department was submitting an early application, before final guidelines and regulations are received, was to provide input to EPA in the preparation of the final guidelines and regulations, and by combining the grant application with air and water quality, much of the public participation requirements would not need to be duplicated.

Mr. Schmidt said there were two areas of emphasis under RCRA that involve state's solid waste programs, hazardous waste and state regional solid waste planning. Mr. Schmidt said that the requirement of RCRA under hazardous waste was that states should be moving toward a hazardous waste program to be outlined by EPA. Mr. Schmidt said this was pointed toward July, 1978, when a decision would be made as to whether Oregon would accept delegation of authority in the hazardous waste program under RCRA.

Mr. Schmidt said that there were a number of requirements under the state planning area for grant application. Mr. Schmidt said that the state must have an "Approvable State Plan" which would consist of completed work to date and strategies of recent past grant applications, and a new five-year strategy under RCRA. Mr. Schmidt said that in view of the things not completed by EPA in the area of guidelines and regulations, the submittal was more like a two-year strategy at this point. Mr. Schmidt said the top priority to EPA was to do an inventory on open dumps in terms defined by EPA. Mr. Schmidt said that criteria was not final yet either. Mr. Schmidt said this would include landfills, open

dumps, industrial disposal sites, agricultural disposal sites, etc., which would use a lot of resources to inventory.

Mr. Schmidt said that also included would be an FY 1978 work plan that, if accepted, would include a commitment to phase in the open dump inventory and also a commitment to update the State Plan.

Chairman Richards asked about the progress in resource recovery in the South Coast area. Mr. Schmidt said that the South Coast had been very difficult to deal with, and the Department was not satisfied with the progress being made in that area, especially in Coos County. Mr. Schmidt said they were preparing a report to the Commission on the status of the solid waste program in this area and a course of action to be taken.

Mr. Schmidt said there were several uncertainties involved in making this grant application, among them not knowing exactly what amount of funding would be available. However, Mr. Schmidt said, there were several understandings between the Department and EPA, and the Regional Administrator of EPA would be responsible for approval and negotiation with Oregon and his judgment would be depended upon by EPA in Washington D.C. Mr. Schmidt said that the grant application outlined a scope of work for an amount of money greater than what will probably be available. Mr. Schmidt said it would not be a long-term commitment until the full scope of programs were developed by EPA and made known to the State. Mr. Schmidt said that if it appeared not to be in the best interest of the State to implement RCRA, then the State would not do so.

Mr. Harold Sawyer, Administrator of the Water Quality Division, appeared before the Commission and presented a calendar of events in relation to water quality that would be coming before the Commission in the near future.

Mr. Sawyer said that the first thing that would be presented to the Commission would be the FY 78 Construction Grants Priority List. Mr. Sawyer said that sometime in November the results of the 208 Area-wide Planning Projects would be presented. Mr. Sawyer said that the procedures still needed to be worked out with the areas and EPA on what the process would be. Mr. Sawyer said that in December a hearing would be held to review the Water Quality Management Plan which was adopted a year ago. Mr. Sawyer said that this hearing would be to provide an opportunity for public and local government input because when the plan was originally approved the public participation was not considered adequate. Mr. Sawyer said that sometime between January and March, 1978, the program planning process would be presented along with a five-year strategy to be submitted to EPA by March. Mr. Sawyer said that in April, 1978, is the target date for revision of the construction grant priority criteria. Mr. Sawyer said that in November, 1978, major additions to the Water Quality Management Plan would be presented to the Commission for approval. This was a result, Mr. Sawyer said, of the 208 Planning effort. Mr. Sawyer said that at the same time some water quality standards revisions and a more specific antidegradation policy would be presented. Mr. Sawyer said that also sometime in the future some subsurface rule changes and modifications in response to recent Legislation would be presented for Commission approval. Mr. Sawyer said that also in response to Legislation, rules and guidelines for experimental systems would be presented for approval.

No commission action was required on this agenda item.

Agenda Item 1 - Foothills-Lone Pine Area (Medford-Jackson County) Health Hazard Annexation--Certification of Plans for Sewerage System

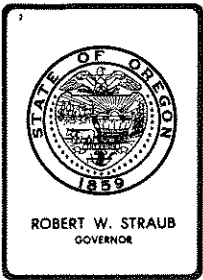
Commissioner Somers MOVED, and Commissioner Hallock seconded, that the Director's recommendation to approve the proposal that the conditions dangerous to public health within the territory annexed can be removed or alleviated by the construction of sanitary sewers and to certify said approval to the City of Medford, be approved. The motion carried with Commissioner Densmore abstaining.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carol A. Spletstaszer".

Carol A. Spletstaszer  
Recording Secretary



## *Environmental Quality Commission*

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item B, July 29, 1977, EQC Meeting  
June Program Activity Report

### Discussion

Attached is the June 1977 Program Activity Report.

ORS 468.325 provides for approval or disapproval of Air Quality plans and specifications by the Environmental Quality Commission. Water and Solid Waste facility plans and specifications approvals or disapprovals and issuance, denials, modifications and revocations of permits are prescribed by statutes to be functions of the Department, subject to appeal to the Commission.

The purposes of this report are to provide information to the Commission regarding status of the reported program activities, to provide a historical record of project plan and permit actions, and to obtain the confirming approval of the Commission of actions taken by the Department relative to air quality plans and specifications.

### Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission take notice of the reported program activities and give confirming approval to the Department's actions relative to air quality project plans and specifications as described on pages 10 and 11 of the report.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

RLF:eve  
7/14/77



Contains  
Recycled  
Materials

Department of Environmental Quality  
Technical Programs

Permit and Plan Actions

June 1977

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air, Water & Solid Waste  
Management Divisions  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS

	Plans Received		Plans Approved		Plans Disapproved		Plans Pending
	Month	Fis.Yr.	Month	Fis.Yr.	Month	Fis.Yr.	
<u>Air</u>							
Direct Sources	18	164	17*	147		1	29
Total	18	164	17*	147		1	29
<u>Water</u>							
Municipal	142	1247	142	1146			34
Industrial	13	150	9	145		4	7
Total	155	1397	151	1291		4	41
<u>Solid Waste</u>							
General Refuse	3	50	4	60		6	7
Demolition	1	10	1	8		1	2
Industrial	4	29	5	30	1	1	3
Sludge		3		2	1	1	
Total	8	92	10	100	2	9	12
<u>Hazardous Wastes</u>		4		4			
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	181	1657	178	1542	2	14	82

\* Includes one cancelled.



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality Division

June 1977

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED - 151

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date Rec'd	Date of Action	Action	Time to Complete Action
Municipal Sources - 142					
29	PACIFIC CITY PAC CITY SD WW COLL SYST	V050277	051777	VERB COMMTS	15
29	PACIFIC CITY STP	V050277	051777	VERB CMMTS	15
26	LKE OSWEGO LEE-MAPLE REPL	K051777	060177	PROV APP	15
24	MT ANGEL PERSHING ADD	J051977	060177	PROV APP	13
26	LAKE OSWEGO LEE & MAPLE ST RPLCMNT	K051777	060177	PROV APP	15
03	CCSD #1 TALBERT VIEW NO. 2	J052677	060177	PROV APP	06
03	CCSD #1 MEL-BROOK EST	J052677	060177	PROV APP	06
03	OREGON CITY ROSY'S WAY	J041577	060177	PROV APP	47
35	FOSSIL FOSSIL CL CONT CHAMB PRELIM	V060977	060277	COMMENTS	0
03	CCSD #1 SE MATHER RD EXT	J053177	060277	PROV APP	02
03	WILSONVILLE STAFFORD PARK	J052677	060277	PROV APP	07
20	EUGENE SOMERSETHILLS III	K053177	060677	PROV APP	06
27	DALLAS CEDAR MEADOWS	J060277	060677	PROV APP	04
20	EUGENE KODIAK PARK & SS 160/ SOUTH	K060277	060677	PROV APP	04
20	EUGENE GILHAM RD	K060177	060677	PROV APP	05
24	MARION CO UNION OIL FARGO RD TS 91006	V052077	060777	VERBAL CMMTS	18
34	USA-DURHAM HALL CENTER-269-	J060877	060877	PROV APP	0
34	USA-DURHAM HALL CENTER	J060877	060877	PROV APP	0
36	NEWBERG SPRING MEADOW SUBD STAGE II	J060277	060977	PROV APP	07
03	GLADSTONE DEEP WOODS IMPS	J060277	060977	PROV APP	07
03	GLADSTONE WHITMANS ADDITION	K052477	061077	PROV APP	17
34	USA-DURHAM 115TH ST EXT -120-	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
34	USA FOREST GR TARRYBROOKE III -178-	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
26	PORTLAND SW 28TH AVE & SW HUBER ST	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
34	USA-DURHAM CLOUD CAP - TIGARD	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
20	EUGENE UNIVERSAL IND PARK 2ND ADD	K060677	061077	PROV APP	04
34	USA-DURHAM BLACK BULL PARK	J060877	061077	PROV APP	02

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality Division

June 1977

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (151 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date Rec'd	Date of Action	Action	Time to Complete Action
03 WEST LINN	BRIDGE VIEW EST	J060777	061077	PROV APP	03
07 PRINEVILLE	BAILEY SUBD LOT 4 BLOCK 4	V032877	061077	PROV APP	75
15 MEDFORD	SUN OAKS CONDO	J051677	061077	PROV APP	25
20 EUGENE	BTN 2ND & 3RD BLAIR-V. BURENK052677	061077	061077	PROV APP	15
21 NEWPORT	AGATE BEACH E PROJ 2-1977	K051877	061077	PROV APP	23
20 SPRINGFIELD	S-141 PHASE II RECONST REV	K060677	061077	PROV APP	04
01 BAKER	D ST. BTW BIRCH & CEDAR	K052777	061077	PROV APP	14
03 GLADSTONE	WHITMANS ADD	K052577	061077	PROV APP	16
10 ROSEBURG	UMPQUA W ESTATES PLAT 5	K052577	061077	PROV APP	16
24 SALEM-WILLOW	SUNSET HILLS	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
24 SALEM-WILLOW	WILARK PARK WEST #4	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
15 MEDFORD	FAIRWAY EST SUB	J060677	061077	PROV APP	04
20 SPRINGFIELD	SPRINGFIELD PHASE II	K060677	061077	PROV APP	04
27 DALLAS	BRIDLEWOOD ESTATES PH II	J060277	061077	PROV APP	08
10 ROSEBURG	WASHINGTON ST. REVISED	K052477	061377	PROV APP	20
18 BLY SAN DIST	BLY VAULT TOILET WT FAC	V042577	061377	DENIED	49
34 TUALATIN	GALWAY PROJ.	K052577	061377	PROV APP	19
03 LAKE OSWEGO	PALISADES PARK ESTATES	J060377	061377	PROV APP	10
02 CORVALLIS	NW HIGHLAND & ANGELICA STS	K060277	061377	PROV APP	11
30 HERMISTON	HERMISTON AIRPORT UTIL EXT	K060277	061377	PROV APP	11
10 GLIDE	GLIDE-IDLEYLD SS UNIT A	V050977	061477	PRELIM APPR	36
23 ONTARIO	WEST RIDGE EST	K060177	061477	PROV APP	13
20 JUNCTION CITY	DORSEY TRANSP CO	J053177	061577	PROV APP	15
34 HILLSBORO	VANDEHEY PARK 1 & 2	K060877	061577	PROV APP	07
34 USA DURHAM	SORRENTO RIDGE NO. 4	K052077	061577	PROV APP	26
20 JUNCTION CITY	DORSEY TRANSP CO REVISED	K060677	061577	PROV APP	09
15 BCUSA	MARSH LANE AREA	K060677	061577	PROV APP	09

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality Division

June 1977

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (151 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date Rec'd	Date of Action	Action	Time to Complete Action
03	MOLALLA SCHEDULES T & S	V060277	061577	VERB CMMS	13
02	CORVALLIS EDGEWOOD PARK 3RD ADD	K060277	061577	PROV APP	13
20	EUGENE MOUNTAIN VALLEY REVISED	K060877	061677	PROV APP	08
20	EUGENE CRAIGMONT	K060877	061677	PROV APP	08
18	MALIN KALINA ADDTN TRACT 1011	K061377	061777	PROV APP	04
10	SPENDTHRIFT SPENDTHRIFT MOBILE PARK	V060877	061777	PROV APP	09
20	OAKRIDGE 3RD ADD DIAMOND VIEW	K060677	061777	PROV APP	11
27	MONMOUTH MONMOUTH OVERF IMPS	V052577	061777	PROV APP	23
10	ROSEBURG CANTERBURY EST PHASE II REV	J061077	062077	PROV APP	10
26	PORTLAND SW DOWNSVIEW TERRACE	J061077	062077	PROV APP	10
10	WINSTON PARKSIDE COURT	J061077	062077	PROV APP	10
03	ESTACADA CARLTON EST	J061377	062077	PROV APP	07
02	CORVALLIS WALNUT GLADE PROJ 181-1101	K061377	062077	PROV APP	07
17	CAVE JUNCTION MANZANITE EST	K061377	062077	PROV APP	07
05	ST HELENS LID 75.4 - S. 4TH ST	K061477	062077	PROV APP	06
30	MILTON-FREEW OAK ST	K061477	062077	PROV APP	06
24	SALEM GREENBR SUBD	J061477	062077	PROV APP	06
09	SUNRIVER RIVER VILL 1 REVISED	K061477	062077	PROV APP	06
03	MILWAUKIE BROWNWOOD ADD	J060877	062077	PROV APP	12
10	ROSEBURG CANTERBURY EST PHASE 2	J060677	062077	PROV APP	14
10	ROSEBURG CANTERBURY EST PHASE 2	J053177	062077	PROV APP	20
24	SALEM WILTSEY RD	J061577	062077	PROV APP	05
03	OAK LODGE SD OAKHURST	K061577	062077	PROV APP	05
36	MCMINNVILLE WALLACE RD EXT	J061577	062077	PROV APP	05
26	PORTLAND SW HUMPHREY PARK	J061677	062077	PROV APP	04
26	PORTLAND EXT OF SW 59TH STREET	J061677	062077	PROV APP	04
24	SALEM WILTSEY RD	J061577	062077	PROV APP	05

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality Division

June 1977

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (151 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date Rec'd	Date of Action	Action	Time to Complete Action
34 USA-DURHAM	ORE COMM CTR	J061377	062077	PROV APP	07
20 SPRINGFIELD	LIBERTY SUBD	K061077	062177	PROV APP	11
17 CAVE JUNCTION	NURNBERGER-CARLTON	K061077	062177	PROV APP	11
15 BCVSA	VERNON CAPP=WILSON RD	K061077	062177	PROV APP	11
26 GRESHAM	SAMIRAMEES	J061377	062177	PROV APP	08
06 MYRTLE POINT	HARRIS ST EXT	J061377	062177	PROV APP	08
20 SPRINGFIELD	400 BIK OF N 49TH ST	K061477	062177	PROV APP	07
26 GRESHAM	VERDE VISTA	J061577	062177	PROV APP	06
20 SPRINGFIELD	NO OF F 1ST & 2ND	K060977	062177	PROV APP	12
17 CAVE JUNCTION	NURNBERGER-CARLTON REVISED	K061077	062177	PROV APP	11
21 LINCOLN CO	LITTLE WHALE COVE - REVISED	J062177	062177	PROV APP	01
15 BUTTE FALLS	BUTTE FALLS SLUDGE HOLD TANK	V061077	062477	VERBAL CMTS	14
15 MEDFORD	SUN OAKS PHASE 2 REV P.S.	J061577	062477	PROV APP	09
26 LAKE OSWEGO	TERRACE ROAD FORCE MAIN	V053177	062477	PROV APP	25
15 MEDFORD	SUN OAKS PHASE II	J060677	062477	PROV APP	18
24 SALEM	GLENBROOK SUBD	J061577	062477	PROV APP	09
24 SALEM	LOWELL EST	J061577	062477	PROV APP	09
15 ASHLAND	MOUNTAIN RANCH PH 3	J062077	062477	PROV APP	04
15 MEDFORD	MEDICAL PARK SUBD	J062077	062477	PROV APP	04
15 MEDFORD	LAZY CREEK EST SUBD	J062077	062477	PROV APP	04
26 GRESHAM	WINDWOOD	J062077	062477	PROV APP	04
21 LINCOLN CITY	INDIAN SHORES PHASE II	K062077	062877	PROV APP	08
24 FARGO ROAD	UNION OIL TRUCK STOP-FINAL	V062177	062877	PROV APP	07
34 USA-DURHAM	CHAPARRAL-274	K061077	062977	PROV APP	19
34 USA-ROCK CR	ROCK CR CONTR 49 ADD 3	V061077	062977	APPROVED	19
34 USA-DURHAM	SHUMWAY PARK	K061377	062977	PROV APP	16
34 USA-ALOHA	NYSSSEN RD EXT 591	K061477	062977	PROV APP	15

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
 TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality Division

June 1977

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (151 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date Rec'd	Date of Action	Action	Time to Complete Action
20	EUGENE STONEWOOD	K063077	063077	PROV APP	0
20	EUGENE BONNER PLAT 1ST ADD	K063077	063077	PROV APP	0
20	SPRINGFIELD THURSTON PARK SUBDIV	K063077	063077	PROV APP	0
03	MILWAUKIE TL 4900	J061777	063077	PROV APP	13
34	FOREST GROVE BALLAD TOWNE	K062277	063077	PROV APP	08
03	WEST LINN HILL HOUSE	J062277	063077	PROV APP	08
24	SALEM-WILLOW HURL ACRES II	J052777	090277	PROV APP	06

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (151 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Industrial Waste Sources - 9</u>			
Multnomah	Winter Products - Portland Zinc Treatment System	6/3/77	Approved
Coos	Ocean Spray Cranberries Bandon Spray Irrigation System	6/6/77	Approved
Lane	International Paper Co. Veneta, Oil/Water Separators	6/17/77	Approved
Linn	Champion Building Products Lebanon, Veneer Dry Washdown Water Recirculation	6/17/77	Approved
Washington	Tektronix, Inc. - Beaverton Photo Resist Stripping, Convert from Ammonia to Caustic	6/17/77	Approved
Marion	North Marion Fruit - Woodburn, Waste Water Disposal	6/15/77	Approved
Clackamas	Publishers Paper Co. - Oregon City, Primary Clarifier Effluent Transfer Pump	6/22/77	Approved
Deschutes	Brooks Willamette Corporation Bend Division, Waste Water Recirculation	6/23/77	Approved
Malheur	Ore-Ida Foods, Inc. - Ontario Sludge Dewatering System	6/24/77	Approved

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

SUMMARY OF WATER PERMIT ACTIONS

	Permit Actions Received		Permit Actions Completed		Permit Actions Pending	Sources Under Permits	Sources Reqr'g Permits
	Month	Fis.Yr.	Month	Fis.Yr.			
	*   **	*   **	*   **	*   **			
<u>Municipal</u>							
New	0   1	3   4	0   0	7   9	3   3		
Existing	0   0	0   2	0   0	2   5	0   3		
Renewals	1   0	76   14	1   2	37   8	85   5		
Modifications	0   0	22   1	1   0	33   3	8   0		
Total	1   1	101   21	2   2	79   25	96   11	300   66	303   72
<u>Industrial</u>							
New	0   2	7   12	1   1	4   10	5   5		
Existing	0   0	1   4	0   0	6   11	1   3		
Renewals	3   1	57   12	4   0	35   14	49   5		
Modifications	2   0	37   2	1   0	49   4	10   0		
Total	5   3	102   30	6   1	94   39	65   13	432   89	438   97
<u>Agricultural (Hatcheries, Dairies, etc.)</u>							
New	0   0	2   1	0   0	4   0	1   0		
Existing	0   0	0   0	0   0	0   2	0   0		
Renewals	0   0	1   0	0   0	0   1	0   0		
Modifications	0   0	9   0	0   0	11   0	0   0		
Total	0   0	12   1	0   0	15   3	1   0	65   9	66   9
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	6   4	215   52	8   3	188   67	162   24	797   164	807   178

\* NPDES Permits

\*\* State Permits

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Water Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED - 11

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Hood River	Duck Wall Pooky Fruit Sewage Disposal	6/2/77	NPDES Permid Modification
Hood River	Allied Fisheries, Inc. Sewage Disposal	6/2/77	NPDES Permit Issued
Baker	Oregon Portland Cement Sewage Disposal	6/8/77	State Permit Issued
Wasco	Dean Vogt-Sportsman Park Sewage Disposal	6/15/77	State Permit Renewed
Deschutes	Juniper Utility Sewage Disposal	6/15/77	State Permit Renewed
Curry	Pacific High School- Porterford-Langlois Sch. Dist # 2 CJ Sewage Disposal	6/28/77	NPDES Permit Modified
Umatilla	Union Pacific R.R. (Hinkle) Sewage Disposal	6/30/77	NPDES Permit Renewed
Curry	Fourply Inc. Sewage Disposal	6/30/77	NPDES Permit Renewed
Polk	Fort Hill Lumber Sewage Disposal	6/30/77	NPDES Permit Renewed
Tillamook	City of Rockaway Sewage Disposal	6/30/77	NPDES Permit Renewed
Lane	Springfield Quarry Rock Products Sewage Disposal	6/30/77	NPDES Permit Denied



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
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MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
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PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED - 17

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (17)</u>			
Curry (815)	Champion Building Products. Shut down wigwam burner.	6/6/77	Approved.
Baker (896)	Oregon Portland Cement Co. New cement mfg. plant.	6/1/77	Approved.
Harney (899)	Edward Hines Lumber Co. Fuel pelletizing plant.	6/7/77	Approved.
Multnomah (901)	The Arbor. Relocation of crematory.	5/1/77	Approved.
Washington (904)	Coast Machine Vending Co. Incinerator.	6/13/77	Approved.
Multnomah (905)	Ash Grove Cement. 3rd lime kiln.	6/9/77	Approved.
Linn (916)	Teledyne Wah Chang, Albany. : MIBK recovery, iron column.	5/12/77	Approved.
Coos (924)	Menasha Corporation. Demister in sulfiting stack.	6/15/77	Approved.
Yamhill (926)	Neonex. Trailer mfg.	6/24/77	Canceled, air quality not effected.
Jackson (927)	Rogue Valley Plywood. Sanderdust baghouse.	6/1/77	Approved.
Lane (930)	Weyerhaeuser, Springfield. Remove dryer return air system.	6/2/77	Approved.
Linn (931)	Teledyne Wah Chang, Albany. Zo handling system, Phase I.	6/10/77	Approved.
Deschutes (932)	Whittier Moulding Company. Sawdust cyclone.	5/25/77	Approved.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (17 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Stationary Sources (continued)</u>			
Coos (933)	Roseburg Lumber Company. Dryer #1 and #4 air curtain and condenser.	6/2/77	Approved.
Portable (934)	Babler Bros., Inc. Re-cycle asphalt plant.	6/3/77	Approved.
Polk (935)	Boise Cascade Corporation, Valsetz. Sanderdust baghouse.	5/25/77	Approved.
Multnomah (937)	Miracle Auto Paint. Spray paint booth.	6/8/77	Approved.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
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MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

SUMMARY OF AIR PERMIT ACTIONS

	Permit Actions Received		Permit Actions Completed		Permit Actions Pending	Sources under Permits	Sources Reqr'g Permits
	Month	Fis.Yr.	Month	Fis.Yr.			
<u>Direct Sources</u>							
New	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>13</u>		
Existing	<u>8</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>21</u>		
Renewals	<u>2</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>43*</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>37</u>		
Modifications	<u>6</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>21</u>		
Total	<u>21</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>1713*</u>	<u>1747</u>
<u>Indirect Sources</u>							
New	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>		
Existing							
Renewals							
Modifications		<u>4</u>		<u>4</u>			
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>27</u>		<u>26</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>53</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>1766</u>	

\* One application withdrawn - facility is out of business.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (53)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Direct Sources (53)</u>			
Marion	Salem Public Schools 29 Boilers, Renewals	5/25/77	Permits Issued *
Clackamas	Oregon Portland Cement 03-1840, Modification	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Coos	Robertson's, Inc. 06-0085, Existing	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Coos	All Coast Concrete 06-0086, Existing	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Jefferson	Warm Springs Forest Products 16-0008, Modification	5/25/77	Addendum Issued
Linn	Champion International 22-5196, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Linn	Lester Shingle Co. 22-7063, Renewal	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Marion	Hardwood Components 24-2307, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Marion	Young & Morgan Lumber 24-2312, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Marion	American Can Co. 24-4034, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Marion	The City View Cemetery 24-4314, Renewal	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Marion	Honeywood, Inc. 24-4684, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Marion	Salem Mausoleum & Crematorium 24-5038, Existing	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Marion	Motor Vehicles Division 24-5153, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Linn	Smokecraft 22-0404, Renewal		Application withdrawn

\* 29 renewals

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
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MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Air Quality  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
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PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (53 - continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Marion	Salem YMCA 24-5817, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Multnomah	Cook Industries 26-2807, Addendum	6/8/77	Addendum Issued
Multnomah	Schnitzer Steel Products 26-2918, New	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Polk	Mountain Fir Lumber 27-4080, Renewal	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Washington	Deluxe Check Printers 34-2643, Existing	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Washington	J. Peterkort & Co. 34-2644, Existing	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Portable	Klamath Co. Dept. of Public Works 37-0019, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Portable	Mid-Oregon Crushing 37-0060, Modification	5/25/77	Permit Issued
Portable	Highway Division 37-0098, Renewal	6/10/77	Permit Issued
Portable	La Ro Lumber 37-0142, Renewal	5/25/77	Permit Issued

Indirect Sources - 0

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (12)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Union	Contract for landfill study and design	6/1/77	Approved
Polk	Boise Cascade Valsetz Existing Site Operational Plan	6/7/77	Provisional Approval
Marion	Boise Cascade Salem Existing Site Operational Plan	6/7/77	Letter of Authorization
Douglas	Douglas County Lumber New Site Operational Plan	6/13/77	Disapproved
Douglas	C & D Lumber Company Existing Site Operational Plan	6/13/77	Provisional Approval
Douglas	Glide Disposal Site Septage Pits New Site Operational Plan	6/13/77	Disapproved
Multnomah	Sunflower Recycling Composting Project New site Operational Plan	6/15/77	Letter of Authorization
Douglas	Roseburg Lumber Company, Dillard Existing Site Operational Plan	6/13/77	Approved
Klamath	Merrill Landfill Existing Site Operational Plan	6/23/77	Approved
Klamath	Beatty Disposal Site Existing Site Operational Plan	6/28/77	Approved
Multnomah	Porter W. Yett Company Demolition Fill New Site Operational Plan	6/28/77	Letter of Authorization

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PLAN ACTIONS COMPLETED (Continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Coos	Larry Baker Industrial Waste Fill New Site Operational Plan	6/10/77	Letter of Authorization

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

SUMMARY OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT ACTIONS

	Permit Actions Received		Permit Actions Completed		Permit Actions Pending	Sites Under Permits	Sites Reqr'g Permits
	Month	Fis.Yr.	Month	Fis.Yr.			
<u>General Refuse</u>							
New	1	12	2	10	2 (**)		
Existing		1	1	28	21 (**-20)		
Renewals	1	11		14	4		
Modifications		7		16			
Total	2	31	3	68	27	186*	187
<u>Demolition</u>							
New	1	4	1	4	1		
Existing		2		3	1 (**)		
Renewals	1	3	2	3	1		
Modifications		1		2			
Total	2	10	3	12	3	21*	22
<u>Industrial</u>							
New	1	5	4	10			
Existing		3	1	8	7		
Renewals	3	17	4	18	4		
Modifications	1	5	1	8			
Total	5	30	10	44	11	87	91
<u>Sludge Disposal</u>							
New		3	1	4			
Existing							
Renewals	1	2		2	2		
Modifications		2		3			
Total	1	7	1	9	2	6	6
<u>Hazardous Waste</u>							
New							
Authorizations	17	131	8	122	11		
Renewals							
Modifications							
Total	17	131	8	122	11	1	1
<u>GRAND TOTALS</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>307</u>

\* Six (6) landfills formerly classed as general refuse sites were changed to demolition waste only facilities.

\*\* Sites operating under temporary permits until regular permits are issued - 23 total.



MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
 (Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
 (Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (25)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>General Refuse (Garbage) Facilities (3)</u>			
Malheur	Jordan Valley Landfill New facility	6/7/77	Permit issued.
Multnomah	Sunflower Recycling New facility	6/15/77	Letter authoriza- tion issued.
Clatsop	Warrenton Landfill Existing facility	6/23/77	Permit issued.
<u>Demolition Waste Facilities (3)</u>			
Washington	Lakeside Reclamation Existing facility	6/3/77	Permit issued. (renewal)
Multnomah	Porter W. Yett Co. New facility	6/28/77	Letter authoriza- tion issued.
Multnomah	Land Reclamation, Inc. Existing facility	6/30/77	Permit issued. (renewal)
<u>Sludge Disposal Facilities (1)</u>			
Douglas	Glide Sludge Site New facility	6/13/77	Application denied
<u>Industrial Solid Waste Facilities (10)</u>			
Benton	Willamette Ind., Philomath Existing facility	6/3/77	Permit issued. (renewal)
Linn	Willamette Ind., Foster Existing facility	6/3/77	Permit issued (renewal)
Linn	Willamette Ind., Griggs Existing facility	6/3/77	Permit issued.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
(Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
(Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
Marion	Boise Cascade, Salem New facility	6/7/77	Letter authoriza- tion issued.
Coos	Larry Baker New facility	6/10/77	Letter authoriza- tion issued.
Douglas	Douglas County Lumber New facility	6/13/77	Application denied.
Multnomah	Marlarkey Roofing Co. Existing facility	6/15/77	Permit issued. (renewal)
Multnomah	Esco Sauvies Island New facility	6/15/77	Permit issued.
Malheur	Ore-Ida Foods Existing facility	6/16/77	Permit amended.
Yamhill	Willamina Lumber Co. Existing facility	6/23/77	Permit issued. (renewal)
<u>Hazardous Waste Facilities</u> (8)			
Gilliam	Chem-Nuclear Systems Existing facility	6/7/77	Disposal authoriza- tion approved. (pesticides & corrosives)
Gilliam	" "	6/9/77	Disposal authoriza- tion approved. (cleaning chemicals)
Gilliam	" "	6/10/77	One (1) disposal authorization approved and one (1) amended. (lacquer & caustic)
Gilliam	" "	6/17/77	Disposal authoriza- tion amended. (acid, chlorinated solvent, mineral oil)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
 TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

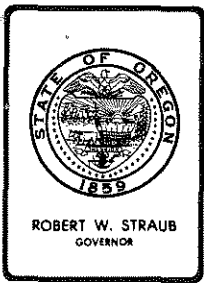
MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Solid Waste Division  
 (Reporting Unit)

June 1977  
 (Month and Year)

PERMIT ACTIONS COMPLETED (continued)

County	Name of Source/Project/Site and Type of Same	Date of Action	Action
<u>Hazardous Waste Facilities</u> (continued)			
Gilliam	" "	6/23/77	Disposal authoriza- tion amended. (misc. lab. chemicals)
Gilliam	" "	6/28/77	Disposal authoriza- tion approved. (misc. water treatment chemical)
Gilliam	" "	6/39/77	Disposal authoriza- tion approved. (defoamer)



## Environmental Quality Commission

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission  
FROM: Director  
SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. C., July 29, 1977, EQC Meeting

#### Tax Credit Applications

Attached are review reports on two (2) requests for Tax Credit action. These reports and the recommendations of the Director are summarized on the following table.

<u>Applicant/Facility</u>	<u>Claimed Cost</u>	<u>% Allocable to Pollution Control</u>	<u>Director's Recommendation</u>
Weyerhaeuser, (T-891) Klamath Falls Complete sanderdust storage, preparation and firing system	\$446,661.00	100%	Issue
Tektronix, Inc. (T-897) Beaverton Pipeline from industrial waste treatment plant to USA Durham collection system	31,407.00	80% or more	Issue

#### Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that the Commission act on the tax credit requests as follows:

Issue certificates for two applications: T-891 and T-897.

  
WILLIAM H. YOUNG

/cs  
7/13/77

Attachments  
Tax Credit Summary  
Tax Credit Review Reports (2)



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TAX CREDIT SUMMARY

Proposed July 1977 Totals:

Air Quality	\$ -0-
Water Quality	31,407.00
Solid Waste	446,661.00
	<u>\$478,068.00</u>

Calendar Year Totals to Date:  
(Excluding July 1977 Totals)

Air Quality	\$5,230,090.66
Water Quality	953,622.40
Solid Waste	-0-
	<u>\$6,184,532.06</u>

Total Certificates Awarded (Monetary Values)  
Since Beginning of Program (Excluding July 1977 Totals):

Air Quality	\$102,928,949.45
Water Quality	72,550,977.16
Solid Waste	13,163,014.81
	<u>\$188,642,941.42</u>

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

---

1. Applicant

Weyerhaeuser Company  
P. O. Box 9  
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

The applicant owns and operates a lumber, plywood, hardboard and particle board plant in Klamath Falls, Oregon.

2. Description of Facility

The facility claimed in this application is a sanderdust burner, which was installed in an existing boiler. It includes the installed cost of the following:

1. Burner, surge bin and feeder	\$191,320
2. Shaker screen, pulverizer and conveyors	139,836
3. Installation costs, building changes, foundation and support	94,288
4. Electrical and miscellaneous installations	<u>21,217</u>

TOTAL Project Cost \$446,661

The claimed facility was started in December 1973 and was completed in February 1975.

Certification is claimed under the 1973 Act as amended in 1975 with 100 percent of the cost allocated to pollution control for utilization of solid waste.

Facility costs: \$446,661 (accountant's certification was attached to application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Weyerhaeuser Company submitted a Notice of Construction to the Department which was approved on December 24, 1973.

The claimed facility is a complete sanderdust storage, preparation and firing system. The sanderdust burner replaced an oil burner installed with the same boiler. The plant is generating over 12,000 bone dry tons of sanderdust per year. The claimed facility is utilizing all generated sanderdust. Prior to construction of the claimed facility, part of the sanderdust was landfilled with the majority being utilized in the oil burner. The oil burner did not perform satisfactorily with the oil-sanderdust fuel and the company decided to purchase a new sanderdust burner, utilizing only waste sanderdust. The original oil-sanderdust burner was constructed before January 1, 1973, and therefore was not eligible for tax credit certification. Savings in terms of fuel oil are said to be \$218,400 annually.

T-891  
Page 2  
7/11/77

The Department concludes that the claimed facility meets the requirements of ORS 468.165(1)(b) and is therefore eligible for certification.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued pursuant to ORS 468.165(1)(b) for the claimed facility in application T-891, such certificate to bear the actual cost of \$446,661.

MS/kz

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

---

1. Applicant

Tektronix, Inc.  
Post Office Box 500  
Beaverton, Oregon 97077

The applicant owns and operates an industrial complex, manufacturing electronic equipment oscilloscopes, information display and television products.

2. Description of Claimed Facilities

The claimed facility consists of an eight-inch PVC pipeline (approximately 2,700 feet) from industrial waste treatment plant to the Unified Sewerage Agency collection at the old Tektronix sewage treatment plant.

Construction on the claimed facility was started November 1, 1976 and completed December 29, 1976. It was placed in operation June 14, 1977. Certification is claimed with 100% of the cost allocated to pollution control.

Facility cost: \$31,407.00 (Statements for the project and Certified Public Accountant's audit were supplied with the application).

3. Evaluation of Application

Installation of the pipeline enables Tektronix to discharge its chemical treatment plant's effluent to the Unified Sewerage Agency in lieu of Beaverton Creek.

Plans and specifications submitted October 19, 1976, were approved and preliminary certification for tax credit was issued by the Department of Environmental Quality on November 19, 1976 for the claimed facility.

Until additional facilities are built to meet July 1, 1977 effluent standards, treated industrial wastes will be discharged to the Unified Sewerage Agency's Durham AWT plant. This condition is spelled out in the proposed NPDES Waste Discharge Permit.

Tektronix claims no profit will be realized from the installation of the claimed facility.

4. Director's Recommendation

It is recommended that a Pollution Control Facility Certificate be issued for the facility claimed in application T-897, such certificate to bear the actual cost of \$31,407.00, with 80% or more allocable to pollution control.





## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

July 26, 1977

ROBERT W. STRAUB  
GOVERNOR

JOE B. RICHARDS  
Chairman, Eugene

GRACE S. PHINNEY  
Corvallis

JACKLYN L. HALLOCK  
Portland

A. H. Densmore  
Medford

RONALD M. SOMERS  
The Dalles

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Director

SUBJECT: Agenda Item No. D, July 29, 1977 EQC Meeting  
Ross Island Sand & Gravel - Stipulated Consent  
Agreement

### Background

Ross Island Sand & Gravel owns and operates an aggregate dredging and washing facility on Hardtack Island in Portland, Oregon. It has operated almost continuously since 1926 and presently employs approximately 25 people.

Gravel and sand are dredged from various locations in the interior lagoon and moved through materials handling stages on Hardtack Island in which it is cleaned and classified according to size and type. During this cleaning large quantities of silt and fine sand are generated which mix with interior lagoon waters and re-enter the Willamette River as suspended silt.

In 1974 the Company began experimenting with different methods of removing this silt from the gravel washwater. In 1975 the Company stated that chemical treatment costs would be prohibitively high and came forth with a proposal to construct two large settling basins on Hardtack Island. From these basins settled silt would be removed by dredge to upland areas on the island as part of a plan to restore the island to a recreational park at the close of Company operations. At that time the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Waste Discharge Permit was amended to permit Ross Island Sand & Gravel to continue existing operations until March 1977, at which time the non-overflow settling lagoons would be placed in operation.

Construction of the settling ponds was to proceed during high water runoff conditions in spring or early summer. All equipment is available for the task, however, extremely low water stages



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have prevented the use of the necessary dredging equipment. On May 6, 1977 the Company formally requested an extension until March 1978 in which to work with a more advantageous river flow. On July 19, 1977 the Company signed a Stipulation and Final Order No. WQ-PR-77-157 stating Ross Island Sand & Gravel's acceptance of such an extension and legal intent to construct such facilities as needed to comply with NPDES Permit No. 2088-J.

Conclusions

1. Ross Island Sand & Gravel operates a dredging and gravel washing facility on Ross Island, City of Portland, Oregon.
2. The Company employs approximately 25 people at this plant.
3. The Company has designed and planned for construction of such facilities as deemed necessary by the Department to control the existing discharge of turbid water to the Willamette River.
4. Unusually low river flow levels have prevented the construction of these facilities.
5. The Company has entered into a formal Stipulation and Final Order to construct same by March 1978.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Environmental Quality Commission approve the Stipulation and Final Order No. WQ-PR-77-157 entered into by the Director and Ross Island Sand & Gravel.



WILLIAM H. YOUNG

REG:mw  
Attachment (1)

1                   BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION  
2                   OF THE STATE OF OREGON

3	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY,	)	STIPULATION AND
4	of the STATE OF OREGON,	)	FINAL ORDER
5		)	NO. WQ-PR-77-157
6	Department,	)	Multnomah County
7	v.	)	
8		)	
9	ROSS ISLAND SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY	)	
10	Respondent.	)	

9                   WHEREAS

10           1. The Department of Environmental Quality ("Department") issued National  
11 Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Waste Discharge Permit ("Permit") number  
12 2088-J to Ross Island Sand and Gravel Company, an Oregon Corporation, ("Respondent")  
13 pursuant to Oregon Revised Statutes ("ORS") 468.740 and the Federal Water Pollution  
14 Control Act Amendments of 1972, P.L. 92-500. The Permit authorizes the Respondent  
15 to construct, install, modify or operate waste water treatment, control and dis-  
16 posal facilities and discharge adequately treated waste waters into waters of the  
17 state in conformance with the requirements, limitations and conditions set forth  
18 in the Permit. The Permit expires on May 31, 1980.

19           2. The Permit prohibits any discharge of waste water after March 1, 1977.

20           3. Respondent proposes to comply with the waste discharge prohibition  
21 requirement of its Permit by constructing and operating a new or modified waste  
22 water treatment facility. Respondent has not completed construction and has  
23 not commenced operation thereof.

24           4. Respondent presently is capable of treating its effluent so as to meet  
25 the following effluent limitations, measured as specified in the Permit:  
26

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Limitations</u>
Flow	Shall not exceed 0.80 MGD
pH	Shall not be outside the range 6.0-9.0
Suspended Solids	Shall be kept to lowest practicable level

5           5. The Department and Respondent recognize that until the proposed new or  
6 modified waste water treatment facility is completed and put into full operation,  
7 Respondent will violate the waste discharge prohibition requirement set forth in  
8 paragraph 2 above the vast majority, if not all, of the time. The Department and  
9 Respondent also recognize that the Environmental Quality Commission ("Commission")  
10 has the power to impose a civil penalty and to issue an abatement order for any  
11 such violation. Therefore, pursuant to ORS 183.415(4), the Department and Respon-  
12 dent wish to resolve and settle certain of these violations in advance by stipulated  
13 final order requiring certain action, and waiving certain legal rights to notices,  
14 answers, hearings and judicial review on these matters. The Department and Respon-  
15 dent intend to limit the violations which this stipulated final order will settle  
16 to only those past known violations, if any, specified in paragraph 6 below, and  
17 those anticipated violations specified in this paragraph, of the waste discharge  
18 prohibition requirement set forth in paragraph 2 above, occurring through (a) the  
19 date that compliance with the waste discharge prohibition is required, as specified  
20 in paragraph A(1) below, to be achieved by Respondent after completion of the pro-  
21 posed new or modified waste water treatment facility or (b) the date upon which the  
22 Permit is presently scheduled to expire, whichever first occurs. This stipulated  
23 final order is not intended to settle any violation of any effluent limitation set  
24 forth in paragraph 4 above. Furthermore, this stipulated final order is not in-  
25 tended to limit, in any way, the Department's right to proceed against Respondent  
26 in any forum for any past or future violation not expressly settled herein.

1           6. Respondent did not construct and place into operation by March 1, 1977,  
2 such settling ponds and appurtenances as necessary to eliminate the existing dis-  
3 charge of gravel and aggregate wash water, in violation of Condition 1 of Schedule  
4 C of the Permit and ORS 468.720(2).

5           NOW THEREFORE, it is stipulated and agreed that:

6           A. The Environmental Quality Commission shall issue a final order:

7           (1) Requiring Respondent to comply with the following schedule:

8                     Complete construction and place into operation on or  
9                     before March 1, 1978, such facilities as are necessary  
10                    to eliminate the existing discharge of gravel and  
11                    aggregate wash water.

12           (2) Requiring Respondent to meet the interim effluent limitations set  
13 forth in paragraph 4 above until the date set in the schedule in paragraph A(1)  
14 above for achieving compliance with the final effluent limitations.

15           (3) Requiring Respondent to comply with all the terms, schedules and  
16 conditions of the Permit, except those modified by paragraph A(1) above.

17           B. The parties hereby waive any and all of their rights under United States  
18 and Oregon constitutions, statutes and administrative rules and regulations to any  
19 and all notices, answers, hearings, judicial review, and to service of a copy of  
20 the final order herein.

21           C. Respondent acknowledges that it has actual notice of the contents and  
22 requirements of this stipulated final order and that failure to fulfill any of the  
23 requirements hereof would constitute a violation of this stipulated final order.  
24 Therefore, should Respondent commit any violation of this stipulated final order  
25 Respondent hereby waives any rights it might then have to any and all ORS 468.125(1)  
26 advance notices prior to the assessment of civil penalties for any and all such  
violations.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Date: July 28, 1977

By William H. Young  
WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

RESPONDENT - ROSS ISLAND SAND & GRAVEL CO.

Date: July 19, 1977

By A. Charles Steinwandel  
Name A. Charles Steinwandel  
Title Vice President

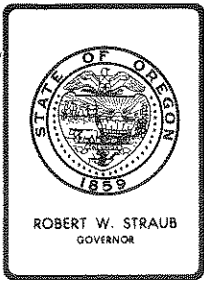
FINAL ORDER

IT IS SO ORDERED:

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 197  

By \_\_\_\_\_  
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Director  
Department of Environmental Quality,  
Pursuant to OAR 340-11-136(1)



## Environmental Quality Commission

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item E, July 29, 1977, EQC Meeting

Request for Authorization for Public Hearing, Amendments to  
OAR Chapter 340, Sections 27-005 through 27-030, AIR POLLUTION  
EMERGENCIES

### Background

As a part of Oregon's Clean Air Act Implementation Plan the Department developed rules and procedures for actions to be taken during air pollution episodes. The original rules for air pollution emergencies were adopted on January 24, 1972, and have not been amended since that time.

### Discussion

The original rules for air pollution emergencies separated episode conditions into two classes; those resulting from motor vehicle emissions and those which were related to other emission sources. Since these rules were developed, it has been shown that increased oxidant levels, while primarily due to motor vehicle emissions, were also produced by emissions of hydrocarbons from stationary sources. Monitoring of oxidants in the Medford area has demonstrated that adverse oxidant air quality levels can occur even in areas with a population of motor vehicles much less than that of the major population centers. Since the original rules addressed only motor vehicles for emission reduction plans for oxidant, changes in the rules are necessary in order to provide for stationary source emission reductions during episode conditions.

Implementation of a uniform national air pollution index system in the near future will also necessitate changing the present oxidant alert level in order to avoid confusion. The Department is proposing to change the level for alerts from 200 micrograms per cubic meter per hour to 400 micrograms per cubic meter per hour. In so doing, we will conform to recommendation of a Federal Task Force convened by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the EPA and alert levels presently in use in adjoining states. The proposed rules will provide for air pollution advisories to be issued by the Department at the 200 micrograms per cubic meter per hour oxidant level, since adverse health effects can occur at this concentration.



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Summary

Increased oxidant levels, while primarily related to motor vehicle emissions are also due to emissions from stationary sources. Changes in the Air Pollution Emergency rules are necessary in order to provide legal requirements for emission reduction plans for these sources. A change in oxidant alert level is also proposed to conform to Federal recommendations for a new air pollution index which will be initiated later this year. Health advisories are proposed to be issued during periods of persistent episodes at the present alert level.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the Director that a public hearing be authorized by the Commission for the purpose of considering amendments to OAR 340, Sections 27-005 through 27-030, AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES. Public notice is to be given as required, and copies of the proposed amendments are to be made available to the public.



WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

RMJ:vt  
Attachment - Proposed Rule Revision  
7/12/77



SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

OAR Chapter 340, Division 2, Sections 340-27-005 through 340-27-025, Air Pollution Emergencies

Deleted material is bracketed, new material is underlined.

Note: Section 340-27-030 is deleted with the adoption of these amendments.  
These rules shall become effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

340-27-005 No changes.

340-27-010(1) "Air Pollution Forecast": An internal watch by the Department of Environmental Quality shall be actuated by a National Weather Service advisory that Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory is in effect or by the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric conditions. The Department may issue advisory notices of possible impending health effects if concentration of air contaminants reaches any of the following levels at any monitoring site and the condition is expected to persist for a prolonged period.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide - 640  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.24 ppm) - 24 hour average.

(b) Particulate - 2.4 COHs or 300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  - 24 hour average.

(c) Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate combined - 24 hour average product of sulfur Dioxide and Particulate equal to:

(i) 420 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )(COH); or

(ii) .16 (ppm)(COH); or

(iii)  $52 \times 10^3$  ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

II.

- (d) Carbon Monoxide - 13.6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (12 ppm) 8 hour average.
- (e) Photochemical Oxidant - 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (0.1 ppm) - 1 hour average.
- (f) Nitrogen Dioxide: 904  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.48 ppm) 1 hour average, or  
225.6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.12 ppm) - 24 hour average,  
and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can  
be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

- 340-27-010(2)(a) No changes
- (2)(b) No changes
- (2)(c) No changes
- (2)(d) No changes
- (2)(e) Photochemical Oxidant - [~~200- $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.1-ppm)]~~
- 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (0.2 ppm) - 1 hour average
- (2)(f) No changes

340-27-010(3) No changes

340-27-010(4) No changes

340-27-010(5) No changes

340-27-015 Special emission reduction measures at the declaration of an  
Air Pollution Forecast shall be limited to requests for voluntary  
reduction of vehicle movement and source emissions at such time as  
the levels in 340-27-010(1) are reached, provided that the Department  
may require termination of open burning at the Forecast level.

Tables I, II and III of this regulation set forth special emission reduction measures that shall be taken upon the declaration of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency,

respectively. Any person responsible for a source of air contamination shall, upon declaration of any such condition, take all actions specified in the applicable Table and shall particularly put into effect the pre-planned abatement strategy for such condition.

340-27-020 No changes

340-27-025(1) The Department of Environmental Quality and ~~[the]~~ any regional air pollution ~~[authorities]~~ authority shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible to insure uniformity of enforcement and administrative action necessary to implement these regulations. With the exception of sources of air contamination retained by the Department of Environmental Quality, all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of a regional air pollution authority shall submit the pre-planned abatement strategies prescribed in Section 340-27-020 to the regional air pollution authority. The regional air pollution authority shall submit summaries of the abatement strategies to the Department of Environmental Quality.

340-27-025(2) No changes

340-27-025(3) Additional responsibilities of ~~[the]~~ any regional ~~[authorities]~~ authority shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Securing acceptable pre-planned abatement strategies.
- (b) Measurement and reporting of air quality data to the Department of Environmental Quality.

#### IV.

- (c) Informing the public, news media and persons responsible for air contaminant sources of the various levels set forth in these rules and required actions to be taken to maintain air quality and the public health.
- (d) Surveillance and enforcement of emergency emission reduction plans.

340-27-030 Entire section is repealed.

~~[All provisions of this regulation shall be effective September 1, 1972, provided however that:~~

~~(1) --Emergency actions authorized by Chapter 424, Oregon Laws 1971 shall be immediately available.~~

~~(2) --Requests for pre-planned abatement strategies authorized by section 340-27-020 of the regulation may be made at any time after the date of adoption of this regulation.]~~

Tables I, II and III:

Tables I, II and III have been extensively revised and are presented in this summary as proposed amendments.

TABLE 1 - ALERT LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Alert Conditions

A. Motor Vehicles: All persons operating motor vehicles shall be requested to voluntarily curtail or eliminate all unnecessary operation within the designated Alert area. All public transportation systems shall be requested to provide additional services in accordance with a pre-planned strategy.

B. Other Emission Sources

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial or agricultural waste or debris in any form.
2. The use of incineration for the disposal of solid wastes other than when said incinerator is closely integrated with a manufacturing process shall be prohibited. The use of incinerators integrated with manufacturing processes shall be curtailed as much as possible.
3. Persons operating fuel burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations for as short a period as is practical, and only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

4. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the Alert level, in accordance with a preplanned strategy.

a) Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric generating facilities:

- 1) Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content or resulting in decreased hydrocarbon emissions.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 pm) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Substantial reduction by diverting electrical power generation to facilities outside of the designated Alert area.

b) Coal, oil or wood fired process steam generating facilities:

- 1) Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash or sulfur content.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

c) Manufacturing industries including the primary metals industry, petroleum refining operations, chemical industries, mineral processing industries, paper and allied products, grain industries and the wood processing industry:

- 1) Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing or deferring production and all operations.
- 2) Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
- 3) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

TABLE II - WARNING LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Warning Conditions:

A. Motor Vehicles

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Excepted from this provision are:
  - a) Public transportation and emergency vehicles.
  - b) Commercial vehicles.
  - c) Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.
2. At the discretion of the Department, operation of all private vehicles designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas, may be prohibited for specified periods of time.
3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a preplanned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of (1) or (2) above.

B. Other Emission Sources

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural waste or debris in any form.



2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the Warning level, in accordance with a preplanned strategy:

a) Coal, oil or wood-fired electric power generating facilities:

- 1) Maximum reduction of utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content, or resulting in lowest emissions of hydrocarbons.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.

b) Coal, oil or wood-fired process steam generating facilities:

- 1) Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available ash and sulfur content, or resulting in lowest emissions of hydrocarbons.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

3) Maximum reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

c) Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:

Petroleum Refining

Chemical industries

Primary Metals industries

Glass industries

Paper and Allied Products

1) Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations.

2) Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste operations which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors or malodorous substances.

- 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
  - 4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler flaring or soot blowing.
- d) Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down including the following classifications:
- Primary Metals industries
  - Chemical industries
  - Mineral Processing industries
  - Grain industry
  - Wood Processing industry
- 1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
  - 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.
  - 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

e) All sources shall prepare to use preplanned actions to be taken if an emergency develops.

TABLE III - EMERGENCY LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Emergency Conditions

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural waste or debris in any form.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:
  - a) Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals.
  - b) All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm.
  - c) All manufacturing establishments, except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan.
  - d) Wholesale trade establishments, i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

- e) All offices of local, county, and State government, including authorities, joint meetings, and other public bodies excepting chief administrative officer of local, county or State government, authorities, joint meetings and other public bodies to be vital for public safety and welfare and the enforcement of the provisions of this regulation.
- f) All retail trade establishments, except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.
- g) Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices.
- h) Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair shops.

- i) Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.
  - j) Automobile repairs, automobile services, garages.
  - k) Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services including motion picture theaters.
  - l) Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.
4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this rule shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailling or postponing operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
  5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or State police.
  6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.
  7. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this Emergency Level.
    - a) Coal, oil or wood-fired electric power generating facilities:



- 1) Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content or resulting in lowest hydrocarbon emissions.
  - 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
  - 3) Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area.
- b) Coal, oil or wood-fired process steam generating facilities:
- 1) Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.

2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

c) Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:

Primary Metals Industries

Petroleum Refining

Chemical Industries

Mineral Processing Industries

Grain Industry

Paper and Allied Products

Wood Processing Industry

1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.

3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

d) All sources shall initiate complete implementation of all Emergency level provisions of all source emergency emission reduction plans.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO OAR CHAPTER 340, DIVISION 2, SECTIONS 340-27-005 THROUGH 340-27-025, AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES

Note: Section 340-27-030 is deleted with the adoption of these amendments. These rules shall become effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State.

INTRODUCTION:

340-27-005. Notwithstanding any other regulation or standard, this emergency regulation is designed to prevent the excessive accumulation of air contaminants during periods of atmospheric stagnation, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these contaminants on the public health. These rules are adopted pursuant to: Chapter 420, Oregon Laws 1971 (HB 1504); Chapter 424, Oregon Laws 1971 (HB 1574); and ORS 449.800.

EPISODE CRITERIA:

340-27-010. Conditions justifying the proclamation of an Air Pollution Forecast, Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the Department determines that the accumulation of air contaminants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a threat to the health of the public. In making this determination, the Department will be guided by the following criteria:

(1) "Air Pollution Forecast": An internal watch by the Department of Environmental Quality shall be actuated by a National Weather Service advisory that Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory is in effect or by the equivalent local forecast of stagnant atmospheric conditions. The Department may issue advisory notices of possible impending health effects if concentration of air contaminants reaches any of the following levels at any monitoring site and the condition is expected to persist for a prolonged period.

(a) Sulfur Dioxide -  $640 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.24 ppm) - 24 hour average.

(b) Particulate - 2.4 COHs or  $300 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  - 24 hour average.

(c) Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate combined. - 24 hour average product of Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate equal to:

(i)  $420 (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)(\text{COH})$ ; or

(ii)  $.16 (\text{ppm})(\text{COH})$ ; or

(III)  $52 \times 10^3 (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$

(d) Carbon Monoxide -  $13.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (12 ppm) 8 hour average.

(e) Photochemical Oxidant -  $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (0.1 ppm) - 1 hour average.

(f) Nitrogen Dioxide:  $904 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.48 ppm) 1 hour average, or  
 $225.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (.12 ppm) - 24 hour average,

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can  
be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(2) "Alert": The Alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which  
first stage control action is to begin. An Alert will be declared  
when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

(a) Sulfur Dioxide -  $800 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (0.3 ppm) - 24 hour average.

(b) Particulate - 3.0 COHs or  $375 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  - 24 hour average.

(c) Sulfur Dioxide and particulate combined - 24 hour average -  
product of sulfur dioxide and particulate equal to:

(i)  $525 (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$  (COH); or

(ii) 0.2 (ppm) (COH); or

(iii)  $65 \times 10^3 (\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$  ( $\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

- (d) Carbon Monoxide -  $17 \text{ mg/m}^3$  (15 ppm) - 8 hour average
- (e) Photochemical Oxidant -  $400 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.2 ppm) - 1 hour average
- (f) Nitrogen Dioxide -  $1130 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.6 ppm), 1 hour average; or  
 $282 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.15 ppm), 24 hour average.

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

- (3) "Warning": The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional abatement actions are necessary. A Warning will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

- (a) Sulfur Dioxide -  $1600 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.6 ppm), 24 hour average
- (b) Particulate - 5.0 COHs or  $625 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}$ , 24 hour average
- (c) Combined Sulfur Dioxide and COHs, 24 hour average, product of sulfur dioxide and particulate equal to:
  - (i)  $2100 (\text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3)(\text{COH})$ ; or
  - (ii)  $0.8 (\text{ppm})(\text{COH})$ ; or
  - (iii)  $261 \times 10^3 (\text{ } \mu\text{g}^2/\text{m}^3 )(\text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3)$

3.

- (d) Carbon Monoxide -  $34 \text{ mg/m}^3$  (30 ppm) - 8 hour average.
- (e) Photochemical Oxidant -  $800 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.4 ppm) - 1 hour average.
- (f) Nitrogen Dioxide -  $2260 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (1.2 ppm) 1 hour average; or  $565 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.3 ppm), 24 hour average, and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(4) "Emergency": The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade toward a level of significant harm to the health of persons and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An Emergency will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

- (a) Sulfur Dioxide -  $2100 \text{ } \mu\text{g} / \text{m}^3$  (0.8 ppm) 24 hour average.
- (b) Particulate - 7 COH or  $875 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$ , 24 hour average.
- (c) Combined Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate - 24 hour average, product of sulfur dioxide and particulate equal to:
  - (i)  $3144 \text{ } (\mu\text{g/m}^3)$  (COH)
  - (ii) 1.2 (ppm) (COH); or
  - (iii)  $393 \times 10^3 \text{ } (\mu\text{g/m}^3)$  ( $\mu\text{g/m}$ )

(d) Carbon Monoxide -  $46 \text{ mg/m}^3$  (40 ppm), 8 hour average; or

$69 \text{ mg/m}^3$  (60 ppm), 4 hour average; or

$115 \text{ mg/m}^3$  (100 ppm) - 1 hour average

(e) Photochemical Oxidant -  $1200 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.60) - 1 hour average; or

$960 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.48 ppm) - 2 hour average; or

$640 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.32 ppm) - 4 hour average.

(f) Nitrogen Dioxide -  $3000 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (1.6 ppm) - 1 hour average; or

$750 \text{ } \mu\text{g/m}^3$  (0.4 ppm) - 24 hour average

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to remain at the above levels for twelve (12) or more hours.



4.

- (5) "Termination": Once declared, any status reached by application of these criteria will remain in effect until the criteria for that level are no longer met, at which time the next lower status will be assumed, until termination is declared.

EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS:

340-27-015. Special emission reduction measures at the declaration of an Air Pollution Forecast shall be limited to requests for voluntary reduction of vehicle movement and source emissions at such time as the levels in 340-27-010(1) are reached, provided that the Department may require termination of open burning at the forecast level.

Tables I, II and III of this regulation set forth special emission reduction measures that shall be taken upon the declaration of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency, respectively. Any person responsible for a source of air contamination shall, upon declaration of any such condition, take all actions specified in the applicable Table and shall particularly put into effect the preplanned abatement strategy for such condition.

PREPLANNED ABATEMENT STRATEGIES:

340-27-020.

- (1) Any person responsible for the operation or control of a source of air contamination shall, when requested by the Department or regional air pollution authority in writing, prepare preplanned strategies consistent

with good industrial practice and safe operating procedures, for reducing the emission of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere during periods of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency. Standby plans shall be desired to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere in accordance with the objectives set forth in Table I-III.

- (2) Preplanned strategies as required by this section shall be in writing and describe the source of air contamination, contaminants and a brief description of the manner and amount in which the reduction will be achieved during an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency.
- (3) During a condition of Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency, preplanned strategies as required by this section shall be made available on the source premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of these rules.
- (4) Preplanned strategies as required by this section shall be submitted to the Department or regional air pollution authority upon request within thirty (30) days of the receipt of such request; such preplanned strategies shall be subject to review and approval by the Department or regional authority. Matters of dispute in developing preplanned strategies shall, if necessary, be brought before the Environmental Quality Commission or Board of Directors of a regional authority, for decision.

- (5) Municipal and county governments, or other appropriate governmental bodies, shall, when requested by the Department of Environmental Quality or regional air pollution authority in writing, prepare preplanned strategies consistent with good traffic management practice and public safety, for reducing the use of motor vehicles or aircraft within designated areas during periods of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency. Standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants from motor vehicles in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables I - III, in accordance with subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section. In reviewing the standby plans for local governments in counties within the territorial jurisdiction of a regional air pollution authority, the Department shall consult with said regional authority in determining the adequacy and practicability of the standby plans.

REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITIES:

340-27-025

- (1) The Department of Environmental Quality and any regional air pollution authority shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible to insure uniformity of enforcement and administrative action necessary to implement these regulations. With the exception of sources of air contamination retained by the Department of Environmental Quality, all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of a regional air pollution

authority shall submit the preplanned abatement strategies prescribed in Section 340-27-020 to the regional air pollution authority. The regional air pollution authority shall submit summaries of the abatement strategies to the Department of Environmental Quality.

- (2) Declarations of Air Pollution Forecast, Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency shall be made by the appropriate regional authority, with the concurrence of the Department of Environmental Quality. In the event such declaration is not made by the regional authority, the Department of Environmental Quality shall issue the declaration and the regional authority shall take appropriate remedial actions as set forth in these rules.
- (3) Additional responsibilities of any regional authority shall include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) Securing acceptable preplanned abatement strategies.
  - (b) Measurement and reporting of air quality data to the Department of Environmental Quality.
  - (c) Informing the public, news media and persons responsible for air contaminant sources of the various levels set forth in these rules and required actions to be taken to maintain air quality and the public health.
  - (d) Surveillance and enforcement of emergency emission reduction plans.

TABLE 1 - ALERT LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Alert Conditions

A. Motor Vehicles: All persons operating motor vehicles shall be requested to voluntarily curtail or eliminate all unnecessary operation within the designated Alert area. All public transportation systems shall be requested to provide additional services in accordance with a pre-planned strategy.

B. Other Emission Sources

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial or agricultural waste or debris in any form.
2. The use of incineration for the disposal of solid wastes other than when said incinerator is closely integrated with a manufacturing process shall be prohibited. The use of incinerators integrated with manufacturing processes shall be curtailed as much as possible.
3. Persons operating fuel burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations for as short a period as is practical, and only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

4. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the Alert level, in accordance with a preplanned strategy.

a) Coal, oil, or wood-fired electric generating facilities:

- 1) Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content or resulting in decreased hydrocarbon emissions.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 pm) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Substantial reduction by diverting electrical power generation to facilities outside of the designated Alert area.

b) Coal, oil or wood fired process steam generating facilities:

- 1) Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash or sulfur content.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

c) Manufacturing industries including the primary metals industry, petroleum refining operations, chemical industries, mineral processing industries, paper and allied products, grain industries and the wood processing industry:

- 1) Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing or deferring production and all operations.
- 2) Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
- 3) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

TABLE II - WARNING LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Warning Conditions:

A. Motor Vehicles

1. Operation of motor vehicles carrying fewer than three (3) persons shall be prohibited within designated areas during specified hours. Excepted from this provision are:
  - a) Public transportation and emergency vehicles.
  - b) Commercial vehicles.
  - c) Through traffic remaining on Interstate or primary highways.
2. At the discretion of the Department, operation of all private vehicles designated areas or entry of vehicles into designated areas, may be prohibited for specified periods of time.
3. Public transportation operators shall, in accordance with a preplanned strategy, provide the maximum possible additional service to minimize the public's inconvenience as a result of (1) or (2) above.

B. Other Emission Sources

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural waste or debris in any form.



2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.
4. Persons responsible for the operation of any source of air contaminants listed below shall take all required actions for the Warning level, in accordance with a preplanned strategy:

a) Coal, oil or wood-fired electric power generating facilities:

- 1) Maximum reduction of utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content, or resulting in lowest emissions of hydrocarbons.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
- 3) Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.

b) Coal, oil or wood-fired process steam generating facilities:

- 1) Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available ash and sulfur content, or resulting in lowest emissions of hydrocarbons.
- 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.

- 3) Maximum reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.
- c) Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications:

Petroleum Refining

Chemical industries

Primary Metals industries

Glass industries

Paper and Allied Products

- 1) Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operations.
- 2) Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste operations which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors or malodorous substances.

- 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
  - 4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence of boiler lancing or soot blowing.
- d) Manufacturing industries which require relatively short time for shut-down including the following classifications:
- Primary Metals industries
  - Chemical industries
  - Mineral Processing industries
  - Grain industry
  - Wood Processing industry
- 1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
  - 2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, hydrocarbons, other gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.
  - 3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

- 4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler flaring or soot blowing.
- 
- e) All sources shall prepare to use preplanned actions to be taken if an emergency develops.

TABLE III - EMERGENCY LEVEL  
EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN

General Emergency Conditions

1. There shall be no open burning by any person of domestic, commercial, industrial, or agricultural waste or debris in any form.
2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes shall be prohibited.
3. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:
  - a) Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals.
  - b) All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm.
  - c) All manufacturing establishments, except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan.
  - d) Wholesale trade establishments, i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

- e) All offices of local, county, and State government, including authorities, joint meetings, and other public bodies excepting chief administrative officer of local, county or State government, authorities, joint meetings and other public bodies to be vital for public safety and welfare and the enforcement of the provisions of this regulation.
- f) All retail trade establishments, except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.
- g) Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices.
- h) Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair shops.

- i) Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.
  - j) Automobile repairs, automobile services, garages.
  - k) Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services including motion picture theaters.
  - l) Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.
4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this rule shall institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailling or postponing operations which emit air contaminants, to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or State police.
6. Airports shall be closed to all except emergency air traffic.
7. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of atmospheric contamination listed below shall take all required control actions for this Emergency Level.
- a) Coal, oil or wood-fired electric power generating facilities:



- 1) Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content or resulting in lowest hydrocarbon emissions.
  - 2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
  - 3) Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency area.
- b) Coal, oil or wood-fired process steam generating facilities:
- 1) Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.

2) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler tancing and soot blowing.

c) Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:

Primary Metals Industries

Petroleum Refining

Chemical Industries

Mineral Processing Industries

Grain Industry

Paper and Allied Products

Wood Processing Industry

1) Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

2) Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors, or malodorous substances.

3) Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

4) Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 noon to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler tancing or soot blowing.

d) All sources shall initiate complete implementation of all Emergency level provisions of all source emergency emission reduction plans.



State of Oregon  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

INTEROFFICE MEMO

To: JEC & RMJ      cc: EJW, HMP, Swenson  
From: JFK  
Subject: EAP Presentation at EQC Meeting

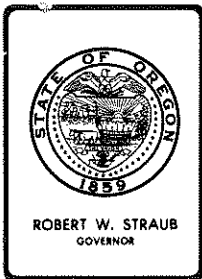
Date: July 28, 1977

Be sure Ray emphasizes the following:

1. No change is being made in  $PO_x$  standard. The 160 level is still the level that must be achieved through control strategies to adequately protect health.
2. The alert level is being changed from 200 to 400 to better coincide with the alert intent - which is to warn of significant health effects. Mild health effects can occur between the 160 to 400 level and the new PSI will still label this range as un-healthy. The change is to follow recommendations of the President's Council on Environmental Quality.

With the changes, mandatory emission curtailments will be made more stringent and be required at the 400 level instead of the 800 warning level. This change is in keeping with requirements of EPA.

/va



## *Environmental Quality Commission*

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

TO: Environmental Quality Commission  
FROM: Director  
SUBJECT: Agenda Item F, July 29, 1977, Environmental Quality Commission Meeting

### Sulfur Content of Fuels - Consideration of Adoption of Proposed Amendments to OAR 340-22-010

#### Background

A hearing was held on July 1, 1977 to consider amendments to the Department's sulfur content of fuel rules. The Department recommended at this hearing that the requirement to reduce sulfur content of residual oil from 1.75% to 0.5% maximum by January 1, 1979 in Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington Counties be deleted. This recommendation was made since the proposed oil refinery project in the Portland area, which needed the clean fuel rule as an emission trade-off, had been cancelled. The Department also recommended that the low sulfur requirement be retained as a trade-off in Columbia County since one of the two proposed oil refineries in this county is still a viable project. The Department's memo to the EQC dated May 27, 1977 (see Attachment B) presented the details in support of these recommendations.

#### Discussion

Testimony at the hearing by representatives of the proposed Cascade Energy Co. Oil Refinery and Boise Cascade (the main user of residual oil in Columbia County) opposed maintaining the low sulfur requirement in Columbia County. This testimony is summarized in the hearing report (Attachment C). The basic objection was that marketing and distribution problems with essentially a sole source-sole customer relationship presented innumerable problems notably from a financial aspect.

In consideration of this testimony, the Department is now recommending that the low sulfur residual oil regulation also be rescinded for Columbia County, based on three primary reasons. First, the projected impact of new refinery emissions in Columbia County has lessened considerably, because plans for the Charter Oil Company Refinery have been cancelled. Whereas the two refineries in conjunction were projected to have annual emissions of 296 tons of particulate, 1,175 tons of SO<sub>2</sub>, and 2,570 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, the Cascade Refinery alone is projected to have annual emissions of 150 tons of particulate, 715 tons of SO<sub>2</sub>, and 1,370 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, or about half of the original projected emissions.



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Secondly, a low sulfur residual oil (LSRO) regulation would be fairly impractical if applied on a single-county basis. Oil refiners and other suppliers are generally reluctant to commit significant investment to supply a certain petroleum product unless the market is large enough or diverse enough to guarantee continuing demand for the product. Cascade Energy, Inc., testified in the July 1, 1977 hearing that it would be unwilling to invest in significant low sulfur residual oil refining capacity if the LSRO regulation was applied to Columbia County alone. Cascade Energy took this position because a single company, Boise Cascade, is the primary residual oil user in Columbia County, and Cascade Energy would be unwilling to be so dependent upon a single primary customer who might switch fuel supplies to gas, coal, wood waste, or distillate fuels. Cascade did indicate it would consider supplying LSRO to the entire airshed.

Thirdly, Columbia County particulate and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions have been reduced since the Department undertook its clean fuels trade-off analysis in January 1975. These reductions could allow the Department to permit construction of the Cascade refinery without requiring Columbia County to burn only low sulfur residual oil and still maintain the Department's position of not committing to significant increases in air contaminant emissions (notably particulates) in the critical Longview-Portland airshed corridor. The Boise Cascade pulp and paper mill, which is the primary source of particulate and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Columbia County, has significantly reduced its emissions since 1974 by bringing on line a 700 ton low order recovery furnace with related air cleaning equipment, and by installing a more thermal efficient power boiler. Using 1974 as a base year, Boise Cascade has reduced its annual particulate emissions from 2,406 tons to 1,072 tons. The new more efficient power boiler, brought on line in April 1977, is projected by Boise Cascade to result in fuel savings of about 45,000 bbl/year, equivalent to a reduction of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 220 tons/year.

#### Future Residual Oil Air Quality Regulations

A future need for low sulfur residual oil in the Portland area still seems highly probable considering:

1. The present evidence of air quality impact of residual fuel oil combustion;
2. Potential increases in use of HSRO because of the projected West Coast oversupply;
3. The need to develop a new particulate control strategy for the airshed;
4. The likely adoption of sulfate ambient air quality standards and regulations;
5. The need for future emission trade-offs to allow for significant industrial growth.

More comprehensive information on the impact of residual oil burning will become available during 1978 with completion of the Portland Data Base Improvement Project and the Portland-Vancouver area twenty-year air quality maintenance analysis.

In summary, while the Department does not have current information to establish new residual oil sulfur content limits, current information indicates a new limitation will be needed and it is therefore proposed that in the interim, until specific low sulfur fuel rules are proposed for the Portland airshed, it would be desirable to adopt a policy to encourage the supply and use of the cleanest fuel oils available and to encourage the development of new supplies of cleaner fuel oil in the shortest time practicable.

### Conclusions

1. A low sulfur residual fuel oil requirement in Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia and Washington Counties is not needed as a trade-off for the one remaining proposed oil refiner in Oregon at this time.
2. A low sulfur residual fuel oil rule appears likely to be needed in the future to attain and maintain acceptable air quality in the Portland AQMA.

### Director's Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Department's sulfur content of fuels rule be amended as follows (see Attachment A):

1. Add a policy statement to encourage the supply and use of cleanest fuel oils available in the Portland Air Quality Maintenance Area (add OAR 340-22-001).
2. Delete requirements for use of residual fuel oil containing a maximum 0.5% sulfur content in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Columbia Counties [delete OAR 340-22-010(3) and (4)].

*Bill*

WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

### Attachments:

- A - Proposed Amendments to OAR 340-22-010
- B - Sulfur Content of Fuels Background Report, Agenda Item M, May 27, 1977 EQC Meeting
- C - Hearing Officer's Report

WTG:sw  
7-14-77

## ATTACHMENT A

### Proposed Rule Amendment

22-010 RESIDUAL FUEL OILS. (1) After July 1, 1972, no person shall sell, distribute, use, or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 2.5 percent sulfur by weight.

(2) After July 1, 1974, no person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 1.75 percent sulfur by weight.

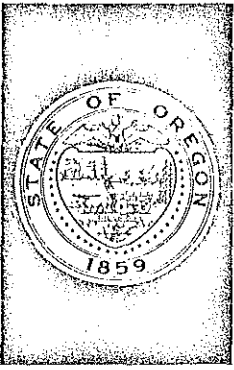
[(3) After January 1, 1979 no person shall use or make available for use in Multnomah County, Clackamas County, Washington County, or Columbia County any residual fuel oil containing more than 0.5 percent sulfur by weight.

(4) A public hearing shall be held by the Department no later than July 1, 1977 to review the adequacy of section 22-010(3) and to adopt any revisions that may be necessary.]

Hist: Amended 3-25-75 by DEQ 87

#### Policy

340-22-001. It is the policy of the Environmental Quality Commission to encourage the supply and use of the cleanest fuel oils available in the Portland AQMA and to encourage development of new supplies of cleaner fuel oils to this area in the shortest time practicable.



## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB  
GOVERNOR

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item M, May 27, 1977 EQC Meeting

Sulfur Content of Fuels - Authorization for Public  
Hearing to Review Adequacy of OAR 340-22-010(3)

### BACKGROUND

On January 24, 1975, the EQC modified the Department's regulation which limits the sulfur content of residual fuel oil to 1.75% such that "after January 1, 1979 no person shall use or make available for use in Multnomah County, Clackamas County, Washington County or Columbia County a residual fuel containing more than 0.5% sulfur by weight." At the same time, the regulation was modified to require a public hearing to be held by July 1, 1977 to review the adequacy of and need for the new clean fuels regulation.

### RESIDUAL FUEL OIL RULE IN MULTNOMAH, CLACKAMAS AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

The low sulfur residual oil (LSRO) regulation was adopted for the Tri-County area primarily as a means of obtaining an emission trade-off which would allow construction of the proposed Columbia Independent Refinery, Inc., (CIRI) oil refinery in Portland's Rivergate Industrial Park. A complementary requirement was placed in the CIRI permit requiring this company to make LSRO available to the Tri-County area.

Other secondary beneficial effects of the LSRO rule for the Portland airshed were noted as follows:

1. Long term compliance with SO<sub>2</sub> air quality standards would be assured.
2. Acidity of rain and visibility loss would be reduced.
3. Potential for adverse health effects from SO<sub>2</sub> and sulfate particulate would be reduced.



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CIRI was issued an air permit in early 1975. CIRI cancelled their project in early 1976 for several reasons, notably the lack of a National energy policy economically favorable for construction of new oil refineries on American soil. The primary basis for adoption of an LSRO regulation for the Tri-County area has now been eliminated as has the assured supply of this oil. Present studies to accurately assess the air quality impact of residual fuel oil combustion (\$600,000 Portland Data Base Improvement Program and 20 year air quality maintenance area analyses) are at least a year to two away from completion. Therefore, it appears there is no strong justification for maintaining the LSRO regulation at this time. Revoking the LSRO regulation in the Tri-County area would also have a benefit of making this emission trade-off available to other permit applicants who may need it to locate or expand in the very limited Portland airshed.

Past and present information, however, still gives a strong indication that an LSRO regulation will be needed for the Portland airshed and will be one of the most likely and effective elements of new control strategies which must be developed within the next few years. The basis for this conclusion is discussed later in this report.

#### RESIDUAL FUEL OIL RULE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

The LSRO regulation was extended to Columbia County on the basis that:

1. A permit would be issued for at least one of the proposed oil refineries in this county (Charter Energy, St. Helens, and Cascade Energy, Rainier).
2. The cleaner fuel would partially off-set air emission increases from the proposed refineries in the county.
3. The Department's policy would be maintained of not committing to significant increases in air contaminant emissions in the critical Longview-Portland airshed corridor at least until acceptable air quality is assured in the Portland airshed and impacts of emissions in this corridor are defined on a technically sound basis.

The emission off-set for Columbia County was welcomed by State of Washington residents and officials who objected to adding oil refinery emissions to the existing air quality problems in the Longview-Kelso area. A summary of emission offsets is shown in Table 1.

An air permit was issued for the Charter Oil Refinery at St. Helens and the Cascade Energy Oil Refinery at Rainier, Oregon, in early 1975. These permits required the companies to make LSRO available to Columbia County. The Charter Oil project has since been cancelled. The Cascade Energy Refinery is still a viable project. A feasibility report completed early in 1977 for this facility was quite favorable to the project. Financing of the project is now being solicited and a final decision on construction is expected this fall.

Since the basis for application of the LSRO regulation to Columbia County is still in effect, it would appear that the rule should be continued for this county. Since the Cascade Oil Refinery would not be operational until 1981, a two-year extension of the effective date of the LSRO regulation would be necessary.

Table 1

## LSRO Emission Offsets - Columbia County

	Air Emissions (Tons/Year)		
	Particulates	SO <sub>2</sub>	NOx
Cascade Energy Emissions	150	715	1370
Potential Emission Reductions from LSRO use in County	98	1740	268

AIR QUALITY IMPACT OF THE RESIDUAL FUEL OIL

There is much evidence to indicate that residual fuel oil combustion is a significant source of the Portland airshed's air quality problems. Studies defining the present air quality impact of residual fuel oil emissions and the projected problems will be completed in about one to two years. Information to date on this subject is summarized below:

Particulates

Residual fuel oil combustion contributes about 4% to the Portland airshed's particulate emissions according to the Department's emission inventory. Microscopic analysis of actual air samples indicates oil soot and coked oil droplets are contributing up to 49% of the large particulate with an average of about 19 per cent. Thus, the inventory may not be truly reflecting the actual air quality impact of this source.

An extremely good correlation between total suspended particulate (TSP) levels and residual fuel oil use in the Portland airshed has also been found (see figure 1). While other factors could also have influenced the TSP levels; ventilation, the most significant, has been factored out of this analysis. A similar correlation of fine particles which affect visibility and residual fuel oil use was also discovered.

Completion of the Portland Data Base Improvement project will accurately define the impact of fuel oil combustion on actual air quality. This study includes:

1. a special cooperative program with fuel distributors to measure trace elements in fuel oil,
2. special tests of actual fuel burning device stack emissions to identify unique tracers for the particulate, and
3. comprehensive analysis of actual air samples to identify whether these tracers are actually present in the samples.

### Sulfur Dioxide

Residual Fuel oil contributes about 55% of the Portland airshed's SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Correlations of annual average sulfur dioxide in downtown Portland with residual fuel oil use between the years 1970 and 1975 yielded a high correlation coefficient of .95. While SO<sub>2</sub> air quality standards have not been exceeded in the air shed, a good correlation of residual fuel oil use and SO<sub>2</sub> air quality indicates the sensitivity of air quality levels to the use of this fuel.

### Sulfates

Sulfates, which are primarily the atmospheric conversion product of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, may in the near future justify lowering the allowable sulfur content of residual fuel oil in the Portland airshed. No Oregon or federal sulfate standards exist, but the EPA may promulgate such standards in the early 1980's. Sulfates are recognized as a serious health hazard and are believed to be responsible for much of the adverse health effects attributed to SO<sub>2</sub> and particulate concentration. Annual average sulfate concentrations in the Portland airshed range up to 9 micrograms per cubic meters and daily concentrations have exceeded 20 micrograms per cubic meter. Current health effects research indicates that annual concentrations above 13 micrograms per cubic meter are associated with increased acute respiratory diseases in children and that 24 hour concentrations of 6 to 10 micrograms per cubic meter aggravate asthma and heart and lung diseases in the elderly.

### Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Demand

The entire West Coast Residual Fuel oil supply is dictated for the most part by California supply and demand as most of the refining capacity is located there. Oregon uses less than 5% of the West Coast supply of residual oil while California uses nearly 88% or roughly 114 million barrels per year. The Portland area uses less than 3% of the West Coast's supply. Nearly 70% of the residual fuel oil used in California is LSRO (less than 0.5% sulfur) which is required by air quality regulations primarily in the Los Angeles and San Francisco bay areas. Production of LSRO results in a by-product of high sulfur residual oil (HSRO) in the range of 1-3 percent sulfur content. This HSRO is the product now being sold in the Oregon-Washington area.

Estimates are that California's demand for LSRO increased 40% in the period 1975-1976. This was met by modifications to local refineries and contracts to foreign oil suppliers. (See table 2) California's LSRO demand is expected to increase another 60% in the next 5 years. If this demand is met, (and it appears efforts are underway to at least partially meet it) there will be a great surplus of HSRO byproduct. This can have a detrimental effect on Oregon's air quality by increased use of the HSRO. Higher sulfur content of HSRO may also increase the frequency of oil shipments exceeding the present 1.75% sulfur limit. Oregon has experienced such problems already with several variances given for periodic shipments of residual fuel exceeding the present 1.75% limit.

TABLE 2

West Coast Residual Oil Use - Estimate (10<sup>6</sup> Barrels)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Oregon - High Sulfur (1)	4.4	6.2
Washington - High Sulfur (2)	8.6	Not available
California - High Sulfur	32	30
- Low Sulfur	82	117

(1) Oregon Standard 1.75% S.

(2) Washington State no standard - Puget Sound area 2% limit

There are many areas of the country other than California that have LSRO regulations. In fact 25% of the residual oil produced in this country is LSRO (<0.5% sulfur). In the 6 Western states this percentage is even greater (48% in 1976). These areas have received LSRO through long-term planning efforts of local suppliers, consumers and air quality agency regulations and enforcement. A good example of cooperative efforts of suppliers and customers in developing LSRO is a recent announcement of Southern California Edison to burn extremely low 0.25% sulfur content residual oil in its power plants in advance of proposed regulations in the Los Angeles air basin.

A local supply of LSRO is possible if the Cascade Oil Refinery is built. This facility is committed to supply up to 2,000 barrels per day of LSRO to meet the Columbia County emission trade-off requirement. An additional 4,000 barrels of LSRO could be produced if additional desulfurization capacity is added. The Company has stated a willingness to consider addition of such facilities but only if a market exists through air quality regulations. A 4,000 barrel per day supply could meet a large portion (>50%) of present Portland area demands.

#### FUTURE RESIDUAL FUEL OIL AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS

A future need for LSRO in the Portland area seems almost a virtual certainty considering:

1. The present evidence of air quality impact of residual fuel oil combustion.
2. Potential increases in use of HSRO because of projected West Coast over-supply.
3. The need to develop a new particulate control strategy for the airshed.
4. The likely adoption of sulfate air quality standards.
5. The need for emission trade-off to allow for significant industrial growth.

While an LSRO air quality regulation may not be implemented for several years, efforts of local suppliers and consumers should continue and, in fact, accelerate to seek supplies of such fuel.

### Particulate Regulations

Particulate air quality standards have been exceeded in the Portland area until 1975. In 1976 levels again exceeded standards. The first round of particulate control strategies adopted in 1972 exhausted the most obvious emission control strategies. Cleaner fuel and modern burners are now one of the few candidates for obtaining future reduction in airshed particulate emissions.

It has been indicated that substitution of LSRO for HSRO can reduce particulate emissions from this source class by as much as 50%. It does now appear, however, a more positive way to insure obtaining a particulate emission reduction is to also specify carbon residue content of the fuel oil since in a few cases, lower sulfur oil have in fact increased particulate emissions.

There is also new evidence to indicate that replacement of old type rotary cup burners can reduce particulate emissions from residual oil fired devices from 50% to 70%. It is estimated that nearly 60% of the residual oil burners in the Portland area are of the rotary cup type. Some air quality regulatory agencies have banned use of that type of burner based on evidence that it can emit 2 to 3 times the particulate emissions of more modern burners. Replacement of a rotary cup burner with a modern burner can improve fuel efficiency, save oil, and in fact pay back its costs in just a few years.

### Sulfur Dioxide Regulations

If long term projections of SO<sub>2</sub> air quality indicate a threat to violating air quality standards, LSRO regulations will be the most likely solution to the problem.

### Sulfates Regulations

If a sulfate standard is adopted, LSRO regulations may be necessary to meet them. In addition it is likely that the Portland Data Base Project will indicate that sulfates are a major contributor to area wide visibility problems. If visibility improvements are to be made, LSRO regulations may be the most likely candidate to accomplish this.

### NOx Regulations

The Portland area continues to exceed oxidant health standards and new control strategies will likely be needed. Past efforts have been directed to reducing hydrocarbons emissions to solve the oxidant problems. New strategies may need to include NOx control strategies. Use of LSRO can reduce NOx emissions; however, modification to burners is probably the first step to accomplish this reduction.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Since the proposed Columbia Independent Refinery, Inc., project in Multnomah County has been cancelled, the 0.5% sulfur requirement for residual fuel oil rule in Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties should be revoked. This action would reinstate clean fuel as an available tradeoff for other facilities which may want to locate or expand in the very limited Portland airshed.
2. Since one of the two proposed oil refineries in Columbia County (Cascade Energy at Rainier) is still a viable project, the 0.5% sulfur requirement for residual fuel oil rule should be maintained in this county.
3. The effective date of a clean fuel rule in Columbia County should be delayed two years to January 1 1981 to coincide with the revised expected start up date of the Cascade project. A rule review date of July, 1979 should be adopted as a time to reconsider the need for the rule in Columbia County and to consider reinstating a similar rule in the Portland airshed if studies scheduled to be completed in the next 1 to 2 years indicate that such a requirement is necessary to achieve acceptable air quality.
4. There is considerable evidence which indicates residual fuel oil has a significant impact on Portland's air quality. This evidence indicates a great likelihood of a future need for low sulfur fuel in this airshed as a future control strategy to achieve and maintain acceptable air quality.

DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

It is the Director's recommendation to authorize a public hearing to consider amending OAR 22 010 parts (3) and (4) (see attachment 1) pertaining to sulfur content of residual fuel oil to:

- 1) delete Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties from the requirement of using 0.5% sulfur content residual fuel.
- 2) change the date for implementation of the LSRO Rule in Columbia County to January 1, 1981.
- 3) require a hearing to be held prior to July 1, 1979 to review the need for the LSRO Rule in Columbia County and consider reinstating the rule in the Tri-County area of Portland.

*Bill*

Director

ATTACHMENT 1

Proposed Rule Amendment

22-010 RESIDUAL FUEL OILS. (1) After July 1, 1972, no person shall sell, distribute, use, or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 2.5 percent sulfur by weight.

(2) After July 1, 1974, no person shall sell, distribute, use, or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 1.75 percent sulfur by weight.

(3) After January 1, [1979] 1981 no person shall use or make available for use in [Multnomah County, Clackamas County, Washington County, or] Columbia County any residual fuel oil containing more than 0.5 percent sulfur by weight.

(4) A public hearing shall be held by the Department no later than July 1, [1977] 1979 to review the adequacy of section 22-010(3) and to adopt any revisions that may be necessary.

Hist: Amended 3-25-75 by DEQ 87

Residual Fuel Oil Use -  $10^3$  BBL's / YEAR

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE -  $\mu g/m^3$

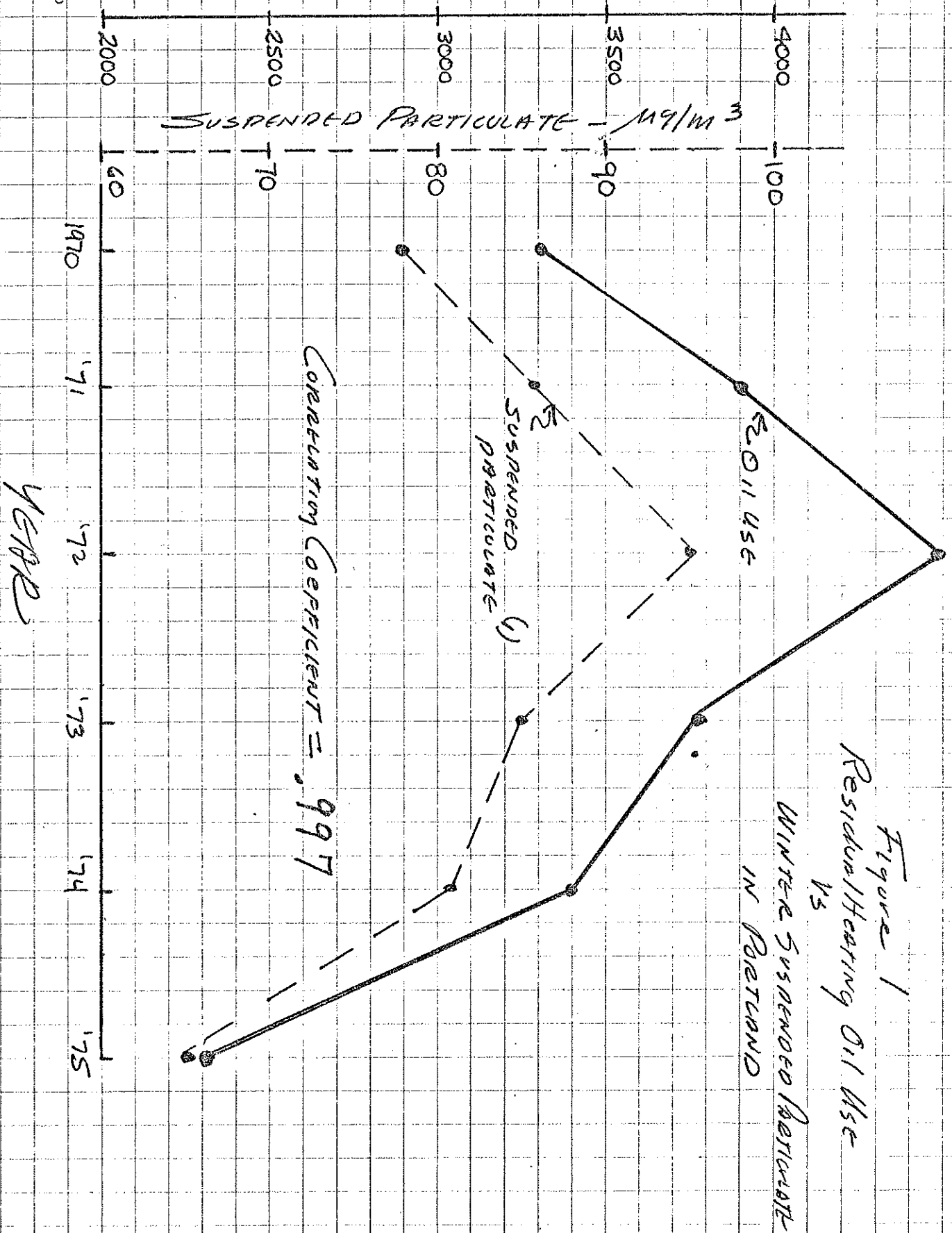
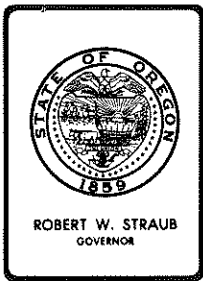


Figure 1  
Residual Heating Oil Use  
vs  
Winter Suspended Particulate  
in Portland

(1) 5 station Average Normalized wind speed





## *Environmental Quality Commission*

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

TO: Environmental Quality Commission

FROM: Hearing Officer

SUBJECT: July 1, 1977 Public Hearing to Review the Adequacy and Need for the Department's Low Sulfur Residual Oil Regulation [OAR 340-22-010(3)]

### Summary

At 10:00 a.m. on July 1, 1977, the hearing, preceded by requisite notice to the public, was convened in Room 508 of the Terminal Sales Building at 1220 S. W. Morrison, Portland, Oregon.

Hearing Officer for the Department was Mr. Peter McSwain. Present to hear testimony and answer questions were Mr. Peter Bosserman and Mr. Bill Greene of the Department's Air Quality Division.

Of some fifteen persons present, three offered testimony regarding the rules. One of those three declined to enter his testimony on the record.

As background, the Department recommended at the May 27, 1977 EQC meeting (Agenda Item M) that the following amendments pertaining to the allowed sulfur content of residual fuel [OAR 340-22-010(3) and (4)] be considered at the hearing:

1. Delete Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington Counties from the requirement of using 0.5% sulfur content residual fuel oil.
2. Change the date for implementation of the LSRO rule in Columbia County to January 1, 1981.
3. Require a hearing to be held prior to July 1, 1979 to review the need for the LSRO rule in Columbia County and consider reinstating the rule in the tri-county area of Portland.

### Testimony

Mr. Waldemar Seton, consulting engineer of Seton, Johnson, and Odell, Inc., delivered testimony on behalf of Cascade Energy, Inc., a company which intends to build a 30,000 bbl/day oil refinery at Rainier, Oregon. Mr. Seton indicated that Cascade Energy would not invest the



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large amount of capital required to make available 2,000 bbl/day of low sulfur residual fuel if the rule was modified so as to require use of low sulfur residual fuel in Columbia County only. This position was taken on the grounds that a single customer is responsible for most of Columbia County's residual oil usage, and that Cascade Energy would be unwilling to be so dependent upon a single primary customer as the market for such low sulfur fuel oil. Mr. Seton suggested that if some lower limit on fuel oil sulfur content is now required, it should be a percentage applied to all users in the airshed. He also stated that Cascade Energy would seriously consider supplying more than 700,000 bbl/year of LSRO if the more stringent sulfur content limit applied to the entire airshed.

Mr. Mick Waas, the Energy Engineer for Boise Cascade Corporation's pulp and paper mill at St. Helens, Oregon in Columbia County, protested the proposed changes to OAR 340-22-010(3) and (4) which would permit users in Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington Counties to use high sulfur residual fuel oil but require Columbia County users to use only low sulfur fuel oil.

Mr. Waas first objected to the proposed amendments on the grounds that the St. Helens' mill would incur substantial costs not borne by its competitors. Based on a \$2.50 cost differential for the low sulfur fuel oil, Mr. Waas stated that annual additional costs for the fuel would be \$750,000 at current usage rates (300,000 bbl/year) and could be as high as \$1,500,000 if Boise Cascade were to double its residual oil usage rate. Mr. Waas also cited storage and distribution problems which would result because Boise Cascade's oil storage terminal in Portland, Oregon (Wilbridge) is used to supply mills located in counties other than Columbia County.

Mr. Waas secondly objected to the proposed amendments on the grounds that Boise Cascade, as the major fuel oil consumer in Columbia County, would be subsidizing the construction of a refinery in Columbia County.

Mr. Waas thirdly objected that the proposed amendments did not sufficiently recognize recent steps by the mill to reduce its emissions. Mr. Waas stated that annual particulate emissions had been reduced since 1974 by 1,300 tons/year as a result of Boise Cascade's bringing on line a new 700 ton low order recovery furnace with related air cleaning equipment. He also stated that annual SO<sub>2</sub> emissions would be reduced by 200 tons/year as a result of Cascade's installing a more energy-efficient power boiler.

Mr. Waas also objected that requiring the use of low sulfur residual fuel in Columbia County would have minimal impact towards improving air quality conditions in the Portland area because Columbia County emissions are a small fraction of total emissions in the Portland area. Mr. Waas went on to cite the Washington State portion of the airshed as

a substantial contributor to air pollution problems in the area, and suggested it may be desirable for the DEQ to request an interstate air quality conference with Washington State for the purpose of setting mutual fuel policies applicable to the entire problem area.

Respectfully submitted,

*William J Greene, for*

Peter W. McSwain  
Hearing Officer

WTG:sw  
7-14-77



ROBERT W. STRAUB  
GOVERNOR

## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item G, July 29, 1977 EQC Meeting

#### Staff Report - Inclusion of Noise Testing in the Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

#### Background

The Department receives more complaints about noisy motor vehicles than any other source. Police enforcement against noisy vehicles is limited. Oregon Revised Statutes do, however, provide authority to the Environmental Quality Commission to enforce motor vehicle noise control standards, within the Portland Metropolitan Service District, at the Department's motor vehicle emission inspection facilities. (ORS 481.190, 468.370 and 467.030. See attachment)

Noise emission standards were adopted for motor vehicles pursuant to ORS 467.030 in July 1974. However, due to operational constraints, these standards and test procedures were not suitable for use in the stations as adopted at that time. Therefore, noise standards were not included in the vehicle emission test program when that program became mandatory in July 1975.

To rectify this situation, in early 1975 the Department's noise program staff began investigating alternative motor vehicle noise testing procedures that might be suitable for the emission test stations. After preliminary field testing had been conducted at several of the test stations evaluating various procedures, one procedure was selected for further study. This procedure, suitable for automobiles and light trucks, required testing the vehicle in a stationary mode while measuring the exhaust noise 1/2 meter (20 inches) from the exhaust pipe outlet.

Beginning in August 1975 and continuing through May 1976, noise staff, with the help of motor vehicle test station inspectors, conducted tests on over 1300 light duty vehicles using this selected



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procedure. This engineering study of vehicles voluntarily submitted for testing proved the procedure to be accurate and workable, and provided the basis for the amendment to the motor vehicle standards adopted by the Commission in August 1976.

Beginning in January 1977, the Department, in cooperation with the City of Portland, began a feasibility study at the St. Helens Road emission test station to determine if implementation of this test was practical. A City ordinance allowed Portland Police Bureau to cite suspected noise violators, who were then encouraged to have their vehicle noise tested by DEQ. A free certificate of compliance was available at the inspection station for those passing the test, which, if presented to the clerk of the District Court, would result in the citation being dismissed.

Although only a limited number of noise citations were issued by the Portland police, the study has been a successful one. When the study began, testing was only offered on Saturdays and noise control staff had to be present to lend technical assistance. However, after a period of time, the inspectors no longer required technical assistance and noise tests were performed at the St. Helens Road station whenever requested. It should be noted that this study did not include noise inspections of large volumes of vehicles, nor were all of the Department's inspectors and test stations involved. Consequently, a large volume study is desirable to evaluate implementation and operation feasibility of numerous vehicle inspections, such as was conducted for the air emission inspection program.

### Evaluation

The development of a light duty vehicle noise test suitable for the emission inspection stations has been carefully undertaken. Over 1300 automobiles and light trucks were noise tested prior to rule and procedure revisions. Results of these data indicate an initial overall failure rate of approximately 15 percent could be expected for Portland area vehicles. However, of those vehicles tested with a "modified" exhaust system, a failure rate of 70 percent was measured. It is anticipated that after the inspection program is established, these modified, noise-making mufflers will become less popular with the public, and that the overall failure rate will therefore significantly decrease as fewer such systems are installed.

Of those vehicles that were determined to contain the original factory muffler, or an original equipment replacement muffler, a failure rate of only 5 percent was measured. These failures were attributed to muffler and exhaust system deterioration, the result of equipment in need of repair. In this case, it is anticipated that public awareness of the noise inspection program will increase pre-inspection maintenance, consequently reducing this failure rate in the future.

Gasoline powered heavy duty vehicle air emission standards were adopted by the Commission in May 1977. Implementation of these inspections will begin in September 1977. Although truck and bus noise standards have been adopted pursuant to Chapter 467, it has not been determined if these test procedures are appropriate for use in the emission inspection stations. Present procedures require noise measurements 25 feet from the truck or bus and implementation of this test may not be compatible with emission inspection station operations. Evaluation of the present procedure and possibly other procedures must be conducted prior to noise inspections of this class of vehicle at the emission stations.

A new noise standard and stationary test procedure for motorcycles was adopted by the Commission at the May 1977 meeting. This procedure is suitable for use at the emission inspection stations. A limited number of motorcycles have been noise tested at the St. Helens Road emission station under the cooperative program with the Portland Police and to those wishing voluntary, informational inspections.

As no air emission standards have been adopted or proposed for motorcycles, this vehicle class is not required to submit to emission inspections. However, in the future, it may be desirable to require that motorcycles submit to mandatory noise inspections without air emission inspections, if this is deemed to be a viable method to control motorcycle noise.

The direct cost to the public to maintain its vehicles in compliance with the noise standards should be minimal. Normally, the non-compliance of a "stock" exhaust system can be attributed to deferred maintenance. Many of these vehicles are operated under un-safe conditions due to the venting of exhaust gases under the vehicle and into the passenger compartment. Thus, the noise inspection could be the impetus to these owners to take corrective measures. The cost to those owners of non-complying vehicles with non-stock, modified exhaust systems, will be the cost either to re-install original equipment or to carefully select exhaust components so that noise standards will not be exceeded.

Staff has considered the validity of enforcing the motor vehicle noise standards in the MSD at the emission inspection stations, without similar inspections being available in other portions of the state. Unlike the motor vehicle air emission standards, the noise standards are statewide, applying to all vehicles. The inspection of vehicles for noise emissions at the existing MSD inspection stations will therefore only represent the use of an efficient enforcement tool in an appropriate area, and not the arbitrary imposition of standards applied unequally throughout the state. Other areas outside the MSD boundaries will continue to rely on local police agencies for enforcement of the same standards, at least until such time as the Department can take a more active role in those areas as well.

Informal discussions of noise standards enforcement, within the MSD, through the use of the emission inspection stations were held with legal counsel. Counsel recommends that the Department should proceed with rule-making proceedings prior to the implementation of mandatory noise inspections at the emission stations. Thus, the motor vehicle noise standards contained in OAR 340-35-030 adopted pursuant to ORS 467.030 would be referenced in OAR 340-24 under the authority provided in ORS 468.370.

### Conclusions

The following conclusions have been reached:

1. Due to the severity of the motor vehicle noise pollution, the Department believes that mandatory, periodic noise inspection, supplemented by police enforcement, is necessary to control this problem.
2. Based on the results of the recent feasibility study, voluntary noise inspections should be conducted on all automobiles and light trucks submitted for air emission inspection within the MSD. Thus, all motor vehicle inspection stations and all inspectors would be involved in noise inspections in order to determine whether any implementation problems exist prior to a mandatory program.
3. A voluntary inspection study will increase public awareness of noise control requirements without the severe impacts which could result from the immediate implementation of a mandatory program. This action is consistent with the implementation of the air emission inspection program.
4. Emission inspection station noise test procedures for heavy duty gasoline powered vehicles have not been developed. Evaluation of present procedures must be conducted and perhaps a more suitable procedure must be developed.
5. A noise standard and test procedure designed for the emission test station has been adopted for motorcycles. No motorcycle air emission inspection standards have been adopted. Therefore, this vehicle class is not required to submit to emission inspections. Voluntary tests and referrals by police agencies should be conducted at all inspection stations on motorcycles.
6. Prior to implementation of a mandatory noise inspection program, motor vehicle rules adopted pursuant to ORS 467 should be adopted within the administrative rules for motor vehicle emission inspections.

Director's Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission authorize the Department to:

1. Initiate voluntary noise inspection of all light duty motor vehicles within the MSD beginning in September 1977. These inspections will be conducted on an advisory basis only, and the certificate of compliance not withheld for noise emission non-compliance.
2. Develop a suitable noise test procedure for heavy duty gasoline powered vehicles to be administered at the inspection stations.
3. Continue noise inspections of motorcycles and light duty vehicles submitted on a voluntary basis or to those requesting tests under any police vehicle noise citation program.
4. Within twelve (12) months of this report, the Department will report to the Commission on the following:
  - a. Operational and fiscal impact of motor vehicle noise inspection.
  - b. Recommended implementation schedule for mandatory noise inspections of light duty vehicles.
  - c. Recommendations on heavy duty gasoline powered vehicles and motorcycle noise inspections.
  - d. Recommendations for the scheduling of rule-making hearings to consider the adoption of noise standards within the rules pertaining to motor vehicle inspection.

*Bill*

WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

JH:dro  
Attachment (1)  
7/14/77



**468.370 Motor vehicle emission and noise standards; copy to Motor Vehicles Division.** (1) After public hearing and in accordance with the applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, the commission may adopt motor vehicle emission standards. For the purposes of this section, the commission may include, as a part of such standards, any standards for the control of noise emissions adopted pursuant to ORS 467.030.

(2) The commission shall furnish a copy of standards adopted pursuant to this section to the Motor Vehicles Division and shall publish notice of the standards in a manner reasonably calculated to notify affected members of the public.

[Formerly 449.957; 1974 s.s. c.73 s.1]

**481.190 When motor vehicle pollution control systems required for registration; certificates of compliance; standards.** (1) Motor vehicles registered within the boundaries, existing on March 13, 1974, of the metropolitan service district formed under ORS chapter 268 for the metropolitan area, as defined in subsection (2) of ORS 268.020, which includes the City of Portland, Oregon, shall be equipped, on and after July 1, 1975, with a motor vehicle pollution control system and shall comply with the motor vehicle pollutant, noise control and emission standards adopted by the commission pursuant to ORS 468.370.

(2) The division shall not issue a registration or renewal of registration for a motor vehicle subject to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section unless the division receives, with the registration or renewal of registration, a completed certificate of compliance. The certificate must be signed by a person licensed and qualified pursuant to ORS 468.390 and must be dated not more than 90 days prior to the motor vehicle registration or renewal of registration date.

**467.030 Adoption of noise control rules, levels and standards.** (1) In accordance with the applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, the Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules relating to the control of levels of noise emitted into the environment of this state and including the following:

(a) Categories of noise emission sources, including the categories of motor vehicles and aircraft.

(b) Requirements and specifications for equipment to be used in the monitoring of noise emissions.

(c) Procedures for the collection, reporting, interpretations and use of data obtained from noise monitoring activities.

(2) The Environmental Quality Commission shall investigate and, after appropriate public notice and hearing, shall establish maximum permissible levels of noise emission for each category established, as well as the method of measurement of the levels of noise emission.

(3) The Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt, after appropriate public notice and hearing, standards for the control of noise emissions which shall be enforceable by order of the commission.

[1971 c.452 s.2; 1973 c.167 s.1; 1973 c.835 s.159]



## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION

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

ROBERT W. STRAUB  
GOVERNOR

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Director

Subject: Agenda Item H, July 29, 1977, EQC Meeting

Review of Federal Grant Application for Air, Water, and Solid Wastes Programs

### Background

Federal funding requested for basic program support to the Department's air quality, water quality, and solid waste programs totals \$1,879,512 for Federal Fiscal Year 1978 (October to October). Federal funding represents slightly more than 20 percent of the total Departmental revenues and, in the case of these annual formula program grants, serves as the focus for joint Federal and State annual program plans. For each program, strategy documents and annual work plans are submitted to EPA as a grant application. Summaries of the FY 1978 applications for each of the programs are attached.

Commission review of the annual grant application materials is intended to achieve two purposes:

- (1) Commission comment on the strategic and policy implications of the program descriptions to be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and
- (2) Opportunity for public comment to improve Department understanding of public concerns on program plans and to inform the public of major accomplishments planned for the coming year.

Further public review of the application is provided under A-95 procedures, where the Department's Regional Managers are available to brief the local clearinghouse agencies on the Department's program. The water portion of the application is also being reviewed by the Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) on Water Quality Management Planning and by members of the interested public. Finally, the program plans provide that each major product (e.g., plans, permits, regulations, priority lists for construction grants) will also be subject to public review as they are completed.



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Agenda Item H, July 29, 1977, EQC Meeting  
Page 2

Director's Recommendation

No Commission action upon the Federal application is required.

*Bill*  
WILLIAM H. YOUNG

JCS:ahc  
07-18-77

Attachments:

Air Quality Program Summary  
Water Quality Program Summary  
Solid Wastes Program Summary

## OREGON'S FY '78 FEDERAL AIR PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION

### Summary of Oregon Air Program and Strategy

Oregon's FY '78 Federal Air Grant Application is in the amount of \$667,409 which includes a pass-thru grant of \$97,822 to the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority (LRAPA). This Federal grant represents approximately 20% of the overall operating budget for the Statewide AQC program and is provided to assist the State in complying with the substantial requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act. The remaining 80% of the budget is funded approximately equally between State general funds and air permit fees (a substantial portion of which comes from motor vehicle inspection fees in the Portland Metropolitan area).

Essentially all significant point-sources of air contaminants throughout the State are operating under specifically conditioned permits. Most (87%) are in compliance with emission limits; another (7%) are on approved schedules toward compliance; the remaining (6%) are in the process of permit issuance, compliance schedule negotiation or in varying stages of enforcement action.

All areas of the State are in officially designated attainment status with Federal/State (secondary) ambient air standards except for the Portland Air Quality Maintenance Area (AQMA)(for particulates, CO, HC and POx), the Eugene-Springfield AQMA (for particulates) and the Medford-Ashland AQMA (for particulates, CO, HC and POx).

Present State regulations and monitoring/inspection/compliance procedures are considered adequate to maintain compliance with emission and ambient air standards within present attainment areas for the foreseeable future.

Revised strategies are being developed for the Portland, Eugene-Springfield and Medford-Ashland AQMA's in accordance with EPA approved timetables (Table 6 of EPA/States Regional Air Strategy Document). These study/planning processes are being conducted with extensive participation by Local Advisory Committees and are expected to result in proposed rules promulgation and State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions.

The Albany-Millersburg area is an officially designated attainment area, but it is also a recognized special problem area. The official SIP monitoring station in downtown Albany shows compliance with standards, but special source-oriented sampling shows non-compliance in the Millersburg industrial area. A special study is being conducted with the assistance of an EPA contract consultant which should identify what needs to be done to effectively resolve the malodor and visibility-reduction problems in this area.

The Department is currently administering the EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) and has agreed to an EPA/DEQ team approach in reviewing applications for new sources proposing to locate in non-attainment areas, under the EPA New Source Review Interpretive Ruling.

EPA is currently reviewing proposed controls and emissions for large new or modified sources in present clean air areas of the State to ensure compliance with its Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rule; however, the Department has indicated its interest in obtaining delegation of this program as soon as Congress completes its amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act.

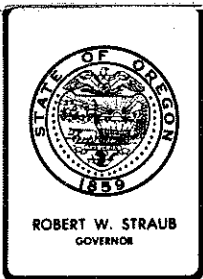
HB 2196 (1977 Oregon Legislature) substantially increased statutory open field burning acreage limitations, shifted emergency burning authorizations from the Governor to the EQC and shifted the field sanitizing and straw utilization research responsibilities from the Field Sanitation Committee to the DEQ. The increased burning will require filing of proposed revisions to the SIP for approval by EPA. The procedures and time-frame for accomplishing this have yet to be worked out with EPA, but will require gathering of substantially more factual data on impact of field burning on standards attainment/non-attainment than we currently have.

Several special projects, either underway or proposed, are worthy of special mention, as follows:

1. Portland Area Data Base Improvement Project - (on-going).
2. Field Burning/Slash Burning Smoke Characterization Study (to attempt to identify unique "tracer" elements to help identify contribution to AQ impact) - (contract let).
3. Albany-Millersburg Air Quality Study - (on-going).

4. Oregon/Washington/EPA Study to Determine Air Quality Impacts of Slash Burning - (on-going).
5. Oregon/Washington Data Inventory and Needs Study for the Dalles-Dallesport Area - (on-going); (first phase of locally requested, larger, unfunded Study).
6. Expanded monitoring to quantify Field Burning Smoke Impact on Standards Attainment/Non-Attainment - (proposed).
7. Study to Quantify Health Impacts of Field Burning Smoke - (proposed).

A more complete list of Special Study Projects is included in Attachment K of the FY '78 Federal Grant Application.



## Department of Environmental Quality

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 Telephone (503) 229-

July 11, 1977

Attached is a summary of the DEQ's grant application for federal funds to operate portions of the state's water pollution control program for October, 1977 through September 1978.

Because of delays in EPA procedural guidelines and because the application must be submitted to EPA in less than a month, a very fore-shortened review process must be used. A subcommittee of the State Water Quality Policy Advisory Committee is reviewing the material as well.

Full copies of the grant application are available in limited numbers at DEQ offices.

Written comments should reach the DEQ, Attn: Public Affairs Office, 1234 S.W. Morrison, Portland by January 21st.

The matter will be taken up by the Environmental Quality Commission in Portland, July 29th. Oral or written testimony may also be presented at that time.

Administrative Services Division  
Dept. of Environmental Quality

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## A Grant Application Summary

### OREGON'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

This is a summary of DEQ's annual application to the U.S. EPA for a federal grant to operate its water quality control program. The application itself, which requests funds to operate the statewide water quality program for the next federal fiscal year (October, 1977 to October, 1978) is submitted annually in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, Section 106). The grant document is some 150 pages in length and is available for inspection at the DEQ main offices, 1234 S.W. Morrison, Portland, 97205. In addition, many copies of the full application have been distributed to interested publics. Depending on availability, a copy may be requested from the DEQ Public Affairs Office, 229-5327.

July, 1977

## GENERAL

This grant requests \$858,300 in federal funds to assist in operating various aspects of the state water quality program for the next 12 months. Added to that amount will be \$427,000 in state funds and a carryover of \$163,803 federal funds for a total annual program of \$1,499,103.

The funds are used to provide staff, supplies and service for the following activities: discharge permit processing, inspections and monitoring, plan review and approval of pollution control facilities, training of sewage treatment plant operators, enforcement of pollution regulations, review and issuance of municipal sewerage construction grants (federal), and planning to solve present and anticipated water quality problems.

## STATUS OF WATER QUALITY

The report which accompanies the application states that water quality in Oregon is generally good, with the vast majority of streams and lakes meeting federal water quality standards most of the time. Discharges from industries and municipal sewage treatment plants are well controlled. With but a few exceptions, federal discharge standards of "Best Practicable" or "Secondary" treatment are being observed.

Until now the primary emphasis has been on these more obvious "point sources" of pollution. But the focus is shifting to problems with water quality caused by the effects of man's activities on the land: farming, forestry, urban runoff, erosion, and contamination from failing septic tank systems. The initial steps in this area of pollution control are being taken under a recently initiated program of planning for these "non-point" sources of pollution. That effort is funded separately (under Section 208 of the Federal Water Quality Control Act.)

## AREAS OF MAJOR EMPHASIS

The report singles several areas of water quality management for special emphasis for the next fiscal year:

Planning: A new effort is being initiated to develop specific measurable objectives for management of water quality control in Oregon. This effort will be hastened by a change next year to "zero-based budgeting" within the agency under which on-going activities as well as program expansions undergo scrutiny and justification.

Experimental On-site Sewage Disposal: Additional staff will be employed during the next year to expand a research effort to find alternatives to the septic tank. Such alternatives are necessary because many soils in the state are not suited for septic tank/drainfield operation. Without alternatives, population growth tends to put pressure on the best agricultural lands.

During the next fiscal year, the DEQ hopes to have several systems installed and to begin a longer term monitoring project to evaluate the experiments.

Public Participation Improvement: The DEQ intends to improve public participation in the agency decision-making process. Technical staff will be trained in public participation techniques. Emphasis will be placed on putting specific opportunities and timetables for public review and advice into individual work and project plans. Technical reports will be prepared in a more readily understandable form.

Establishing Data Base: Water Quality data, collected from numerous river sampling stations and from the self-monitoring reports of cities and industries, will be reorganized in such a way to be of better use to water quality planners. DEQ staff will develop measurements that are better related to declared "beneficial uses," than those parameters currently recorded. These measurements will then be used in a review of the adequacy of the standards set for various stream segments.

Resources for special studies in the coming year are limited because of a commitment to non-point source planning. However, in the following fiscal year special studies will be conducted in a priority manner based on the severity of the problem.

Problem Assessments: During the next year, time will be spent to establish methods for evaluating water quality as related both to point and non-point sources. Such methodology would likely include consideration of the naturally caused water problems and the degree to which such problems actually contribute to impairment of water quality. A result of such a project would be to develop the evaluative tools necessary for determining real impacts on water quality of various controllable sources.

Concern about widespread failures of septic tank failures in some areas of the state will result in a display of the worst septic tank problem areas along with proposed alternatives for addressing the most serious problems.

The staff also intends to produce a statewide assessment of problems relating to non-point source pollution, based on information gathered from many different natural resource agencies and from citizen advice. The assessment will establish priorities for basin by basin detailed investigation.

#### CONTINUATION OF BASIC PARTS OF PROGRAM

The grant request sees several elements of the water quality control program continuing into the next year at levels roughly equivalent to the present.

Water Pollution Permits: Oregon's 890 industries and municipalities that discharge to public waters or onto the land are regulated by permits issued by the DEQ. The DEQ administers the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. After public review and hearing, permits are issued which contain the limits of discharges allowed to a permit holder. In addition, such a permit may contain a schedule which a permit holder must follow in controlling discharges and bringing them to within the allowable limits.

The permits, which can be issued for periods of up to five years, are also reviewed at the time of renewal application. Some 212 permits will be up for renewal during the next federal fiscal year. Plans and specifications for pollution control facilities are reviewed by DEQ engineers and technical assistance is offered. It is anticipated that in excess of 150 plan reviews will be completed in the next year.

Efforts will be concentrated on streamlining the permit issuance process, which can take as long as six months to complete. It is anticipated that "compliance assurance" activities will be more efficiently handled so less manpower can be devoted to that area.

Depending on what guidelines EPA produces, the DEQ may be responsible for issuing General Permits for Irrigated Agriculture and Urban Runoff.

The grant application contains a list of 41 major municipal dischargers and 32 major industrial dischargers in the state. Most are located in the Willamette River basin.

Sewerage Works Construction: The DEQ assists local communities and some private entities in planning, designing contracting and operating new and up-graded sewage treatment plants.

Federal funds, which provide grants for sewerage works construction, are administered. It is anticipated that Oregon should have \$45,000,000 in federal funds to administer over the next fiscal year, depending on when the U.S. Congress acts on the appropriation. Projects to be funded with this money are on a priority list which is revised annually. As funds become available and as long as they last, they are distributed to the projects in their order of rank in the priority list. A public hearing on the current priority list is scheduled for July 29 in Portland. It would then go to the Environmental Quality Commission the following month for approval.

In addition to assisting grant applicants in obtaining grants and designing cost effective systems, the DEQ trains treatment plant operators in the operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants.

In the future, the DEQ wants to increase its construction inspection of new and modified sewage treatment facilities, by devoting less time to plan review and compliance assurance. Efforts will also be made to simplify and speed up the grants process.

Planning: A single integrated Water Quality Management Plan for the State will be prepared in the next fiscal year. The plan will combine the "point source" oriented river basin plans (prepared under section 303e of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) with the non-point source planning products being produced by the DEQ and by four local councils of government. The total plan should identify priority problem areas. These areas must then be considered in any permit issuing activity, sewer construction grant funding, non-point source regulatory controls and in other DEQ actions that relate to water quality control.

The plan is a periodically updated document subjected to intensive public scrutiny and input. The increased public participation activity is being directed by the DEQ's public affairs office. It involves a large

committee structure, augmented by local water quality committees, technical committees, public forums and workshops.

The grant application also contains a discussion of the non-point source pollution planning program. A summary of that program is not included here because it is part of a separate funding process.

Monitoring: Part of this grant would fund some of the on-going water quality monitoring effort that is carried out statewide by the DEQ. Monitoring information is used to detect trends in water quality, to determine adequacy of standards, to discover problem areas to set aside for more intense study and to provide data for water quality planners.

A base sampling network of 74 freshwater stations supplies routine data. No changes in this system are anticipated until 1979.

With drought conditions affecting many streams in the state, the DEQ has come to agreement with EPA and the U.S. Geologic Survey for a special intensive sampling program. During critical low water periods, intensive chemical and biological sampling will be taken at some 28 selected locations.

Analysis of water quality samplings is performed by the DEQ's Laboratory and Applied Research Division. They will be moving into new facilities early in the fiscal year.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
PRELIMINARY ANNUAL PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION  
SUMMARY FY-78

In response to passage of new Federal solid waste legislation known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or "RCRA," the Department has prepared a draft grant application to EPA for funding solid waste program activities to comply with new requirements anticipated under RCRA.

All developments to date are based on draft guidelines and regulations and are therefore in a transition stage. The Department's strategy in making an early application is that we may be in a better position to provide positive input to EPA to affect the final guidelines and regulations. Further, by combining the grant application now with Air and Water Quality, much of the public participation requirements will not need to be duplicated.

A decision must be made by about July 1978 as to whether Oregon will take part in the Hazardous Waste Program under RCRA. EPA understands that Oregon's participation in either the solid waste or hazardous waste programs under RCRA will be on the basis of not making long-term commitments until the full scope of the programs are developed by EPA and made known to the states. We believe this course of action is in the best interests of the State and have indicated to EPA that we intend to pursue implementation of RCRA as long as it remains in our advantage to do so.

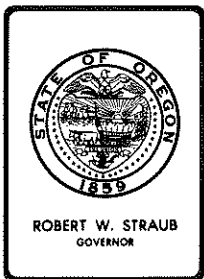
In order for DEQ to be eligible for RCRA grants, DEQ must be designated by the Governor as the State Agency to receive and manage grant funds, the state must have an "Approvable State Plan" and an FY 78 work plan must be submitted. DEQ has been designated. The "State Plan" consists of completed work to date including strategies of recent past grant applications, and a new five-year strategy under RCRA submitted with the grant application. This new strategy includes:

1. Background Information which includes previous EPA grant applications and strategies, state rules and regulations, resource conservation efforts, and program goals and objectives.
2. Planning Activities which include the designation of planning regions, designation of agencies, and identification of planning and implementation responsibilities, and state plan development.
3. Open Dump Inventory which includes the methodology and timetable required for completion.
4. Open Dump Closure program which provides for new facilities, existing facilities, enforcement, and appeals.
5. Hazardous Waste Management activities which include review of RCRA regulation development, assessment of RCRA impact on existing program, determination of state role.
6. Resource Conservation and Recovery Activities which include review of state and local laws, pursuit of corrective legislation implementation of existing recovery plans, resource conservation efforts, and technical assistance panels.
7. Public Participation Program which includes a citizens' advisory committee, recycling information office, informational materials, access to information, public meetings and legal openness.
8. Funds and Funds Management including pass through of Federal grants, state pollution control bond funds and agency (DEQ) budget.

The FY 78 Work Plan outlines required DEQ activities during FY 78 and includes:

1. Identification of Planning Regions.
2. Identification of Planning/Implementation Agencies and Responsibilities.
3. Conduct of municipal open dump inventory in accordance with RCRA guidelines and criteria.
4. Review, update and maintain State Plan, strategy and program in accordance with RCRA.
5. Commitment to move toward development of a Hazardous Waste Management Program under RCRA.
6. Carry out a Public Participation Program in conjunction with other activities.

We estimate RCRA FY 78 program requirements to cost approximately \$190,000 (Federal dollars) and anticipate an EPA grant funding level of \$115,000, therefore, negotiations with EPA will be required between now and October 1 to reach an acceptable final program level.



## Environmental Quality Commission

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item I, July 29, 1977 EQC Meeting

Foothills-Lone Pine Area (Medford-Jackson County) Health Hazard Annexation -- Certification of Plans for Sewerage System

### Background

The Health Division, after following all due process required by ORS 222.850 to 222.915, issued an annexation order to the City of Medford on March 22, 1977. The order finding that a danger to public health exists covers the area known as Foothills-Lone Pine. The area was surveyed in February 1976 and a 35% subsurface sewage disposal system failure rate was documented.

The City has 90 days after the annexation order to prepare preliminary plans and specifications together with a time schedule for removing or alleviating the health hazard. These documents have been prepared and were submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality on June 22, 1977.


### Evaluation

The preliminary plans and specifications (Oregon APWA Standard) together with a schedule for design and construction of gravity sewers to serve the Foothill-Lone Pine annexation area have been prepared by the City of Medford. The documents submitted appear to be sufficient to satisfy the law.

The conditions dangerous to public health within the territory annexed can be removed or alleviated by the construction of sanitary sewers, as proposed.

### Recommendation

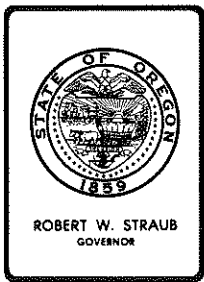
It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission approve the proposal and certify said approval to the City of Medford.

  
WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director

CPH:em  
July 13, 1977







## Environmental Quality Commission

1234 S.W. MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 PHONE (503) 229-5696

### MEMORANDUM

To: Environmental Quality Commission  
From: Director  
Subject: Agenda Item No. J, July 29, 1977 EQC Meeting

Health Hazard Annexation of Certain Territory (East Merrill)  
To the City of Merrill (Klamath County) -- Certification  
of Plans for Sewerage System

### Background

The Health Division, after following all due process required by ORS 222.850 to 222.915, issued an annexation order to the City of Merrill on April 15, 1977. The order, finding that a danger to public health exists, covers certain territory East of the City of Merrill known as East Merrill. The area was surveyed in June 1974 and February 1976 and a 75% subsurface sewage disposal system failure rate was documented.

The City has 90 days after the annexation order to prepare preliminary plans and specifications together with a time schedule for removing or alleviating the health hazard. These documents have been prepared and were submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality on July 14, 1977.

### Evaluation

The preliminary plans and specifications together with a schedule for the design and construction of sewers to serve the East Merrill annexation area have been prepared by the City of Merrill's engineer and attorney.

The conditions dangerous to public health within the territory annexed can be removed or alleviated by the construction of sanitary sewers, as proposed.

### Recommendation

It is the Director's recommendation that the Commission approve the proposal and certify said approval to the City of Merrill.

*Bill*

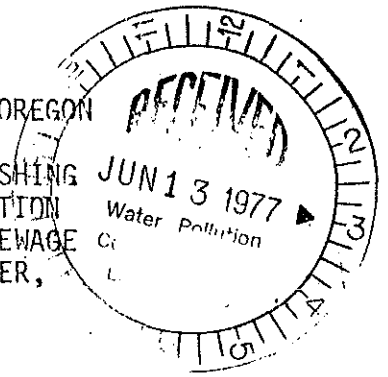
WILLIAM H. YOUNG  
Director



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July 18, 1977

IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON



RESOLUTION

IN THE MATTER OF ESTABLISHING A MORATORIUM ON CONSTRUCTION PERMITS FOR SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS IN DEXTER, OREGON

77-6-8-12

WHEREAS, the Lane County Environmental Health Division, in a May, 1976, survey of on-site subsurface sewage disposal systems in the unincorporated community of Dexter, Oregon found a large percentage of these disposal systems to have failed or to be marginally operative, and

WHEREAS, the Lane County Water Pollution Control Division, through on-site investigations, has determined that the failing subsurface sewage disposal systems in the community of Dexter are caused by a combination of system age, the silty clay composition of the area soils, and poor installation and design practices during construction, and

WHEREAS, the high number of subsurface sewage disposal system failures in the community of Dexter represents a potential health hazard to the citizens of Dexter and, because the Dexter Reservoir attracts many visitors each year, to other Lane County residents, and

WHEREAS, the State of Oregon Environmental Quality Commission, pursuant to ORS 454.605 to 454.745, has been granted the authority over subsurface sewage disposal systems within the State of Oregon, and therefore be it hereby

RESOLVED that the State of Oregon Environmental Quality Commission be requested to place a moratorium upon the issuance of construction permits and favorable reports of evaluation of site suitability for new subsurface sewage disposal systems within the boundaries of Dexter, Oregon, hereinafter attached as Appendix A.

RESOLVED that this moratorium shall last only so long as the above-listed conditions continue to cause a high number of subsurface sewage disposal failures in Dexter, Oregon.

DATED this 8th day of June, 1977.

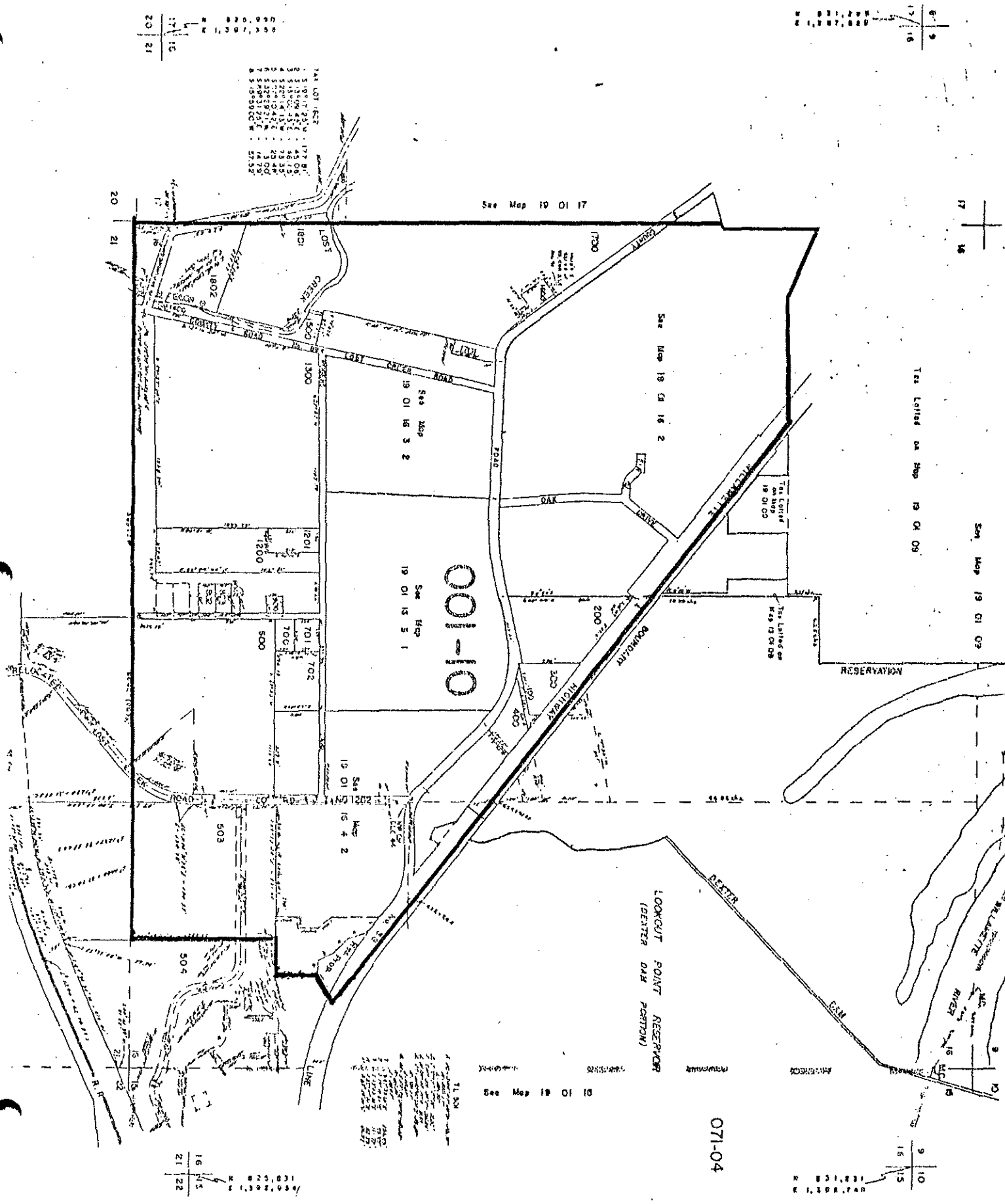
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

Archie Weinstein Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM DATE June 10, 1977 Arthur J. Cantelmo OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

# APPENDIX 'A'

## PROPOSED MORATORIUM BOUNDARY



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See Map 19 01 03

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See Map 19 01 16 2

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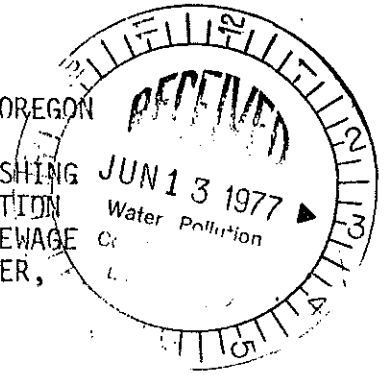
See Map 19 01 16

071-04

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IN THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON



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IN THE MATTER OF ESTABLISHING  
A MORATORIUM ON CONSTRUCTION  
PERMITS FOR SUBSURFACE SEWAGE  
DISPOSAL SYSTEMS IN DEXTER,  
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77-6-8-12

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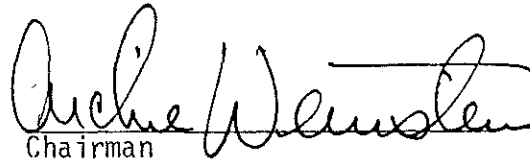
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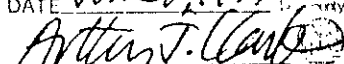
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BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,  
LANE COUNTY, OREGON

  
Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM  
DATE June 10, 1977  
  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

