

TWELFTH MEETING
OF THE
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

November 10, 1954

The twelfth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M., Wednesday, November 10, 1954, in room 720, State Office Building, 1400 S. W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Vice Chairman, Harold F. Wendel, Merle S. West, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Special Assistant Attorney General, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, State Board of Health, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, State Board of Health, Frank P. Terraglio and Eugene E. Lee, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the July 14, 1954 meeting and the special meeting held on September 28, 1954. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

SAUVIE ISLAND RE: FLUORIDE MATTER

The Chairman stated that the Secretary had sent a transcript of the special meeting held on September 28, 1954, to each member of the Authority and that Attorney Burt had provided legal comment on the information presented at the special meeting.

The Chairman then asked if the members were now ready to consider action on the matter of alleged fluoride damage to crops and livestock on Sauvie Island.

Mr. Wendel stated that if the Attorney had any additional information on this matter that he should be heard.

The Chairman asked Attorney Burt to advise the members of the Authority regarding the action to be taken.

Mr. Burt explained that the Authority should take action as to whether or not there is atmospheric fluoride pollution occurring on Sauvie Island.

The Chairman asked if the Authority was ready at this time to make such a definite finding from the presentation of the reports from Oregon State College and Washington State College and the statements and reports introduced at the special meeting of September 28th.

Mr. Burt stated that the Authority could determine whether it should find that there is pollution or find that there is not pollution or to continue the matter for further discussion. At this time, however, the Authority should accept or reject the findings contained in the combined colleges' report on fluorosis on Sauvie Island.

MOTION RE: SAUVIE ISLAND - REPORT ON FLUOROSIS - OREGON STATE COLLEGE, WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE.

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the findings contained in the combined report of Oregon State and Washington State Colleges, "Summary Report of Fluorosis Investigations in the Sauvie Island Area in Oregon from December 1, 1951 to June 30, 1953" be accepted since there was not sufficient evidence presented at the special meeting to discredit the conclusions contained in the report.

Mr. Wendel stated that the Authority would investigate the matter in the future if evidence was presented to support a complaint that fluoride contamination was present.

OSWEGO RE: CEMENT DUST

The Chairman stated that at its last regular meeting the Authority requested the Oregon Portland Cement Company to submit a progress report on their studies and efforts to reduce cement dust emissions at their plant in Oswego and that in the meantime the Authority's staff had conducted additional studies in the Oswego vicinity. He then requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the results of this air sampling.

Mr. Hatchard reported that continuous air samples had been collected during the periods August 18, through the 27th, and October 18, through the 29th, from the roof of the Elementary School located at Church and State Streets in Oswego which is approximately 1500 feet S.W. of the cement plant. The purpose of this sampling was to compare the

particulate matter in the air moving from the cement plant with the particulate matter present when the air movement is from the other directions. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a report describing the equipment used and the sampling data for each run.

He advised that the results of the samples collected during the period August 18 to 27 showed that the concentration of particulates when the wind was within the 90° arc from the plant to the sampling station was 3.5 times the concentration found when the wind originated within the other 270° arc. He stated that during the period from October 18, to 29th, the concentration of particulate matter when the wind was within the 50° arc from the plant to the sampling station was 1.8 times the concentration found when the wind was within the other 310° arc. Mr. Hatchard explained that during the second sampling run that the laboratory reports showed that from 25 to 40% of the particulate matter present in the samples was composed of calcium oxide. Assuming that Portland cement in this area is composed of approximately 62% calcium oxide (lime), he concluded that from 40 to 65% of the particulate matter collected was cement dust.

Mr. Hatchard explained that six particle fallout stations had been maintained in Oswego and that these stations are located from 600 to 3,000 feet from the cement plant. The laboratory analyses of the fallout found shows a fallout proportional to the distance of the station from the cement plant. The calcium oxide found ranged from 25 to 50% of the total sample, while the calcium oxide content in fallout samples from areas where there is no lime process industry ranges from 2 to 7%. Mr. Hatchard stated that the studies by the Authority's staff support the following conclusions:

1. The dust concentration in the Oswego air is 2 to 3 times higher downwind from the cement plant compared with the dust concentration on the upwind side.

2. The total particle fallout from the six stations has been from 2 to 3 times heavier than would be expected in communities where no unusual source exists. The calcium oxide content of the samples shows that the major portion of the dust concentration originates from the operation of the Oswego Portland Cement Company's plant.

3. That the physical and chemical nature of the cement dust has caused severe corrosion conditions in Oswego in addition to the excessive cleaning required to remove the dust deposition.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Hatchard if he found the fallout less in wet weather than in dry.

Mr. Hatchard replied that this was true.

The Chairman asked if this data had been presented to the company?

Mr. Hatchard replied that it had not since the sampling had been completed only a few days ago and the report had just been assembled.

Mr. F.E. McCaslin, President, Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated that he would be pleased to have a copy of the staff's report.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the cement plant would report on their dust control activities since the last meeting.

Mr. Frederic Yerke, Attorney for Oregon-Portland Cement Company stated that since the July 14th meeting the installation of a new bag collector has been completed in the packing department. Mr. Yerke explained that the unit has a capacity of 12,500 cubic feet per minute and cost \$12,000. He stated that the other dust control equipment described at the last meeting has been operated without change. Following the July 14, meeting a representative of Koppers Company visited the plant during the latter part of August and a preliminary report was prepared, and that the company is still awaiting the revised report. He stated that a representative of the Buell Engineering Company, Inc., had also visited the plant and submitted a report regarding dust control improvements. The company now has reports from three dust control companies and this information has been turned over to the plant engineering department. Mr. Yerke explained that the reports are of a preliminary nature and do not show equipment locations but the company hopes that it will be possible to reach some conclusion from the data available within a short time.

The Chairman asked Mr. Yerke when the new bag collector started operating.

Mr. Yerke replied that it was during the month of October 1954.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the samples collected during that period showed a reduction in the dust concentration found.

Mr. Hatchard replied that if the new bag collector was in operation during late October the dust concentrations found didn't show a reduction. However, the weather conditions influence the dust concentrations present and that a reduction may have occurred that is not shown in the results from a few samples.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if it was a fair statement that additional dust control improvements were necessary.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the studies by the Authority's staff certainly showed the need for further dust control.

Mr. Yerke reminded the Authority that the company had not reviewed this data and requested that a copy be sent to Mr. McCaslin. He asked if the cement plant was eliminated as a nuisance source would it be possible to say whether or not there would still be a nuisance condition present in Oswego.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there would be nuisance conditions in the north end of the business section caused by cinders and flyash deposition from two wood waste burners.

The Chairman asked if a representative of the City of Oswego was present and wished to be heard.

Mr. Crampton, City Attorney, City of Oswego, stated that the city believed that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company was proceeding satisfactorily with its program to reduce cement dust emissions and re-assured the Authority that the City Council has a continued interest in this matter as a complainant.

Mr. Fred Hallwyler, representing the Lake Corporation of Oswego advised the Authority that his observations showed that the heaviest fall of dust seemed to be in the early hours and that the dust deposition was a serious problem to the property owners, damaging shrubbery, settling on cars and clothing, etc. Mr. Hallwyler stated that the people in Oswego felt the plant was taking corrective measures but they would like to be assured

that the changes would meet requirements.

Mr. Leche said that the dust control system operates continuously during the 24 hour period and that usually the only observable discharge from the main stack was steam.

The Chairman explained to Mr. Hallwyler that the weather conditions such as wind, temperature and moisture of air influences the capacity of the air to disperse the dust and that in the early morning there frequently is little wind and the vertical mixing of the air is lacking due to a temperature inversion. The Chairman advised Mr. Hallwyler that under these conditions more dust would be deposited on property downwind from the plant and that the property owners would notice increased dust early in the morning although the plant dust control systems have been operating.

Mr. Hatchard stated that dust samples had been collected during the early morning hours and that the results indicated that the plant dust control system is operated at night in the same manner as during the day.

Mr. Hatchard informed the Authority that the staff had observed the dust discharge from the main stack during sampling activities and had noted that frequently the dust discharged is visible for several hundred feet downwind.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the steam would have disappeared within a relatively short distance and that the visible plume under these conditions was cement dust.

Mr. West asked if there was calcium oxide contained in cinders and flyash from wood waste combustion.

Mr. Hatchard explained that calcium oxide determinations had been made on fallout samples collected in areas where cinders and flyash are a problem and that the calcium oxide found was within the range of 2 to 7% compared with the 25 to 40% found in Oswego samples.

Mr. Wendel asked L. E. Crampton, City Attorney, to amplify his statement that the Oswego City Council believed that the Oregon Portland Cement Company is proceeding satisfactorily towards the reduction in cement dust discharged.

Mr. Crampton explained that the Council believes that the company is making progress and

further that the city has always had cooperation from the cement plant.

Mr. Wendel asked L. E. Crampton, City Attorney, to amplify his statement that the Oswego City Council believed that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company is proceeding satisfactorily towards the reduction in cement dust discharged.

Mr. Crampton explained that the Council believes that the company is making progress and further that the city has always had cooperation from the cement plant.

The Chairman asked if the staff had any recommendations regarding the Oswego matter.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there is definite need for additional cement dust control and that the plans and specifications for proposed dust control improvements should be submitted to the Authority for review before the changes or alterations are made in order that the comments or recommendations from the Authority would be known in advance of the actual installation.

Mr. Hatchard stated also that a report describing the dust discharged from the cement plant during representative periods of operation would be extremely helpful in connection with the evaluation of area sampling data.

The Chairman asked if the Oregon Portland Cement Company had been requested to provide such a report.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the request had recently been made.

Mr. McGaslin informed the Authority that arrangements are being made to provide this report.

The Chairman suggested that the Oregon-Portland Cement Company and the staff prepare a progress report for the next meeting.

Dorothy E. Bloomquist of 14217 S. E. Fair Oaks Lane, Portland 22, Oregon, was present and requested that a sample station be placed on the east side of the Willamette River in the vicinity of Oak Grove to determine the cement dust fallout since they have been noticing the cement dust deposition from the Oregon-Portland Cement plant and also cinders from sawmills located north of the cement plant. She stated a letter had been

written to the Authority in August regarding this request but the station had not been started yet.

Mr. Hatchard assured her this fallout station would be located in that district as soon as feasible.

NORTH BEND: CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to give a report on the efforts of the various industries in North Bend to abate the flyash and cinder deposition.

Mr. Whitsell advised the Authority that Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company had completed the installation of cinder collectors on their two boilers during the week of September 13, 1954. He explained that the collectors were made by Western Precipitation Company and blowers were manufactured by the Buffalo Blower Company. He reported that the North Bend residents in the south Sherman Street vicinity are very pleased with the cinder and flyash reduction this far. He explained that the staff has not collected a series of fallout samples since the collectors started functioning so the quantitative reduction can not be reported yet. However, the samples will be collected within the next two weeks.

Mr. Whitsell explained that Menasha Plywood Corporation has no plans to install collectors since it was their understanding that the Weyerhaeuser plant was such a major contributor that when their collectors started operating the nuisance conditions would be greatly alleviated which would help the whole area. Mr. Whitsell reported that Menasha had recently begun the operation of a wood flour mill which would remove the sander dust from the boiler and that they, however, believed this would reduce cinder emissions considerably. Mr. Whitsell pointed out that the staff disagreed with Menasha regarding the reduction in cinder fall in the area north of Montana Avenue, caused by the installation of cinder collectors at Weyerhaeusers' mill since our study shows that the cinder fall in this area is from the Menasha plant. Mr. Whitsell also explained that the staff believes that the removal of sander dust from the boiler will reduce the fallout only about 5 to 10%. He reported that Menasha understood that a lumber mill in Tacoma, Washington had reduced a cinder complaint by modifying the boiler combustion conditions.

However, the staff learned from the air pollution control engineer in Tacoma that the complaint had been from excessive smoke and that cinders were not a problem.

Mr. Whitsett explained that Irwin-Lyons is contemplating changes in their overall operation which will have an appreciable effect on the cinders and flyash produced and that this change will be affected by spring 1955.

The Chairman explained to the Authority that the staff study showed that the excessive cinder and flyash fallout in North Bend originated from three industries and that two of the firms had either reduced their discharge or had plans to care for their problem.

However, the Menasha Plywood Corporation does not have adequate corrections underway.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard when the next series of samples would be collected in North Bend that would show the effect of the Menasha wood flour by-product operation.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the samples would be collected within the next two weeks and that the analyses would be completed a week later.

The Chairman suggested that if the data which the staff secures shows no substantial fallout reduction then the Authority should advise the Menasha Plywood Corporation to proceed with appropriate plans to reduce the fallout.

Mr. West stated that the Authority should delay action until the fallout data is available that shows the results of their wood flour by-product installation.

The Chairman instructed the Secretary to advise the company that appropriate control measures must be taken if the fallout data shows that the excessive fallout is still occurring.

ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Charles M. Sanford, Assistant to Mr. Ogle, appeared before the Authority on behalf of Mr. Charles E. Ogle, Mgr. of Associated Forest Industries, who was unable to attend and stated that since the last Authority meeting their air pollution committee had met in Portland to discuss air pollution problems affecting the lumber industry. He explained that Mr. Hatchard attended this meeting and discussed with the committee the problems before the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority in respect to air pollution from sawmill

stacks and burners.

Mr. Sanford reported that after this meeting the Association sent out a questionnaire on all phases of air pollution from burners and stacks to 156 mill owners on October 29, 1954, and on November 9, had received a total of 22 reports. He explained that eighteen of the reporting members had waste wood burners and all had stacks while four of the reporting members had no burners which meant their waste material was absorbed in the sale of chips and bark, etc. Mr. Sanford advised that of the eighteen mills reporting seven had complaints of ash fallout and cinders and that it was interesting to note that two or three of the seven were both the complainant and the offender in that the fallout was discoloring and damaging the lumber in their own yards. Mr. Sanford emphasized that one owner had spent \$30,000 to correct this condition for his own benefit. He reported that the twenty-two plants who have reported so far all have chippers, and that these chips are either sold to processing companies or used in their boilers.

Mr. Sanford advised the Authority that the kraft plant to be located at Albany would use chips from lumber mills in the vicinity, however, the cost of transportation limits the distance that the wood chips can be hauled to the plant.

Mr. Sanford explained that Mr. Ogle had contacted six manufacturers of burner equipment regarding the elimination of smoke and fallout from waste burners and that the manufacturers are not in agreement regarding the improvements needed. He explained that Mr. Ogle was attending a meeting of the Forest Products Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, today and that he was investigating the possibility of a research project at the laboratory to determine improvements for waste burners.

The Chairman asked if the Forest Products Laboratory had mechanical engineers on their staff or could such services be obtained from the Oregon State College Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Mr. Sanford replied that he didn't know but that Mr. Ogle would secure that information. Mr. Sanford stated that the Association's Air Pollution Committee would be meeting in

December and that the Authority's staff would be invited to be present.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Sanford for a copy of the report and stated that the Authority hoped that the Association's committee would produce methods that will solve the smoke and fallout problems now present in many lumber mill areas.

PORTLAND RE: KENTON DISTRICT CINDERS AND FLYASH

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on the Kenton District complaint investigation.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the staff began area investigations after the July 14th, meeting and had located fallout stations to determine the amount and character of the fallout in that area. He explained that the chief complaint concerns cinders and that the three alleged sources are the Portland Shingle Company, M and M Woodworking Company and Nicolai Manufacturing Company. Mr. Whitsell reported the three companies have been contacted and that the Nicolai Manufacturing Company recognized there was still some sander dust escaping from the tops of their cyclones, although the company has spent considerable money already in attempting to control the discharge. However, he explained that the company believed they were not responsible for the major part of the fallout existing in the Kenton district. Mr. Whitsell stated that the situation was similar at the M and M Woodworking Company and that the company indicated that they were willing to cooperate with the Authority but at the same time did not feel that they were discharging anything which could account for the complaints in the area.

Mr. Whitsell advised the Authority that he could not talk with the Manager of the Portland Shingle Company since he was in the east; however, he discussed the problem with the plant superintendent and learned that the company was aware of the problem with their waste burner and that the company had at an earlier date requested assistance from our staff.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY RE: BURNING REFUSE DUMPS.

Dr. D. B. Charlton, Charlton Laboratories, reported the burning of raw garbage at a refuse dump about 200 yards east of the Northwest Nut Grovers plant. He explained that

garbage of all types was being burned and great quantities of smoke is emitted from this operation. Dr. Charlton stated that he wished this matter could be investigated.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff had complaints regarding this dump. Mr. Hatchard replied that he had talked with Dr. Charlton about a month ago regarding several dumps located north of Portland where refuse is burned and that a tour of the area had been made to determine if the previous refuse burning operation was going on. Mr. Hatchard explained that there was no burning at the former Seivert refuse dump. However, there were a number of other burning refuse dumps operating and that the Multnomah County Health Department has been maintaining routine inspections of all refuse burning dumps in the county. Mr. Hatchard reported that he had talked with Mr. Noel McKeehan, Sr. Sanitarian, Multnomah County Health Department who assured the Authority no garbage burning was being conducted and that the Authority had not received complaints from property owners in that vicinity.

Mr. James Nelson representing Northwest Nut Growers was present and stated that about two years ago his firm had made a fallout study and placed it on file with the Authority for their information. He explained since that time the situation has not improved and that the Northwest Nut Growers operate under a continual fallout of half burned cedar cinders and that this deposited material plugs the rain gutters and also sifts into the buildings. Mr. Nelson explained that he had talked with a sheet metal company and was told this problem could be overcome with proper collectors but nothing has been done as yet. He advised the Authority that many business concerns are suffering from this refuse dump located east of their plant but that it wasn't affecting their plant at this time. He stated it was hoped the Authority would effect some improvement in the condition now present in their area.

The Chairman asked if all this burning was located outside the city limits.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the refuse burning areas were north of Columbia Boulevard outside the city.

Mr. Dixon asked if complaints had been received by the Authority.

The Chairman explained that no specific complaints had been received regarding the refuse burning but the Authority had received a complaint signed by about 150 Kenton District residents.

The Chairman requested Dr. Charlton to submit his complaint in writing to the Authority for the record.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the staff investigate the burning refuse dumps and submit a report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Multnomah County Planning Commission and the Health Department would be interested in the matter and that the staff would contact these agencies. The Chairman stated that the Authority would expect a report from the staff at the next meeting.

PORTLAND RE: RICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Secretary stated that a letter had been received from J. Gullickson, 725 N. Watts Street, Portland, Oregon, transmitting a complaint signed by 49 residents which alleged that the smoke and odor from the Rich Manufacturing Company was causing nuisance conditions.

The Chairman asked the Secretary if this was close to the Kenton District. The Secretary replied that the company was located on Columbia Blvd., near Albina Avenue which is east of Kenton district.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Authority's staff follow this petition up and make a report on this as soon as possible.

The Chairman reminded the Authority that this complaint involves the question brought up sometime ago regarding what extent we could work within the city of Portland and that it was not our wish to complicate matters and confuse the relationship with the city.

The Secretary stated that the Authority has been referring complaints within Portland to the City officials unless the complaint claimed human health injury.

The Chairman asked if it would be proper to transmit this petition to the Mayor and City Council for their investigation of the matter with the understanding that the Authority

would assist if requested.

MOTION RE: RICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that this matter be referred to the Mayor and City Council of Portland with the offer of cooperation and assistance of the Air Pollution Authority.

PORTLAND RE: PABCO ROOFING COMPANY

The Secretary stated that a letter from E. A. Bird, Secretary, Metal Trades Council of Portland and Vicinity had been referred to the Authority on October 27, 1954 by the State Industrial Accident Commission and that a complaint petition enclosed with the letter alleged that the fumes and smoke from the Pabco Roofing Company, 6350 N.W. Front Avenue, were injurious to the health of the employees of the Penn Salt Company, 6400 N. W. Front. The Secretary advised that the complaint was signed by nine union officials and 150 union members.

Mr. Al Bird of Portland Metal Trades, 410 Labor Temple, appeared at the meeting and stated that employees at Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company have become ill due to fumes from the Pabco Roofing Company operations and that it was difficult to keep employees on the job under these conditions. He stated the atmosphere becomes so heavy with these fumes that visibility was affected and an oily scum which seems to attack the paint gathers on the cars parked nearby. Mr. Bird emphasized that this condition is definitely a health hazard and for that reason was first referred to the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Mr. John T. Sharkey, employee of Pennsylvania Salt Company, stated that Pabco has a stack about three stories high and when the asphalt fumes are released during southerly winds these fumes seem to enter right into Penn Salt Plant's enclosed working rooms and that within 12 or 13 minutes working under those conditions employees develop headaches and nausea and at times in 30 to 45 minutes even chest pains occur. Mr. Sharkey stated that these fumes are more intensive at night than in the daytime and that on the swing shift some employees have become so ill it was almost impossible to stay on the job. He reported that the employees were very much concerned about this condition and that

their union is very interested in the health and welfare of its employees. He read an excerpt from an article entitled "Cancer at Work" by Dr. H. Abrams which pointed out that the asphalt fumes cause a higher incidence of lung cancer to workers exposed to such fumes.

Mr. Stores Waterman of Pennsylvania Salt stated that he thought Mr. Bird and Mr. Sharkey had expressed vividly employees' complaints and that his company had hoped that improvements would be^{made} so that official action would not be needed. Mr. Waterman advised that the oily fumes and dust in the air settles on the high voltage equipment in their plant and that causes a hazardous condition to their employees and property since explosions could occur. He explained that they tried to keep the high voltage installation clean but since their plant operates 24 hours a day continuously it is almost impossible.

Mr. Waterman also reported that an oily substance covered cars, buildings, shrubs and any materials which may be stored in the open.

Mr. Wendel asked if this complaint had been taken up with Pabco Company's head office in San Francisco.

Mr. Waterman replied they had taken this up through the Pabco Portland office.

Mr. Hatchard said that he believed the efforts of both management and the employees' union had caused Pabco to consider methods for the control of their fumes since Mr. D.C. Bird, Portland Pabco Manager had advised the Authority's staff on November 5, 1954, that their company had authorized the installation of fume control equipment.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Pabco Company had a consultant, C. E. Lapple, Stanford Research Institute, study the problem and that his recommendations were being followed.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Drew Engineering Company, 809 N. E. Lombard Street, Portland, Oregon, was designing the project and that the installation of the fume control on the first asphalt saturator tank would be completed within six to eight weeks.

MOTION RE: PABCO ROOFING COMPANY

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority's

staff investigate the conditions in cooperation with the City of Portland and if Pabco does not proceed with the fume control system to arrange for a special meeting of the Authority to consider the matter further.

The Chairman added that the Authority will expect a progress report at the next meeting and he requested the gentlemen who represented the employees of Penn Salt Company to keep the Authority advised on the situation in the interim.

ASPHALT PAVING PLANTS RE: STATUS OF DUST AND VAPOR CONTROL

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the efforts of the owners of the asphalt paving plants to reduce the dust and vapor discharges. Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff had investigated the discharges from eight paving plants during the summer and that in Eugene Mr. Byrnes, owner of the Byrnes Paving Plant, had installed a Madsen type water scrubber that had substantially reduced the dust and vapor discharges. He explained that District Engineer Merryman had collected filter samples before and after improvements were made; that although significant improvement had occurred it was not yet clear whether the nuisance conditions had ceased.

Mr. Hatchard explained that Mr. T. M. Wildish had advised the Authority that a water scrubber had been secured from the Madsen Company; however, the staff had not collected filter samples after the scrubber had been installed. Mr. Hatchard reported that one of the State Highway's portable paving plants had started operation approximately 1,000 feet east of the Byrnes Paving Plant; however it was observed that excessive discharges were occurring and District Engineer Merryman discussed the matter with the maintenance superintendent and the plant was moved to a more remote location.

Mr. Hatchard stated that complaints had been received regarding the operation of the Highway Commission's portable paving plants in east Tillamook and North Bend. He stated that the staff investigated the conditions and the paving plants were moved to more isolated regions where the dust and vapor discharges would cause no nuisance.

The Authority received complaints from the Forest Park Zoning Commission, Mr. Hatchard continued, which involved the discharges from the Babler and Roger Company's paving plant.

He explained that this particular paving plant had already been equipped with a Madsen type water scrubber; however, it appeared that an insufficient quantity of water was being provided to the scrubber. The plant ceased operating at this location before it was determined whether adequate improvements had been made.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Parker Schram Paving Plant located at N. E. Cully and Columbia Boulevard had installed improvements to their dust control system; however, staff investigations after the improvements indicated that further corrections would be needed to eliminate nuisance conditions.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that during the past two years the investigation of 14 paving plants had been made and he emphasized that the nuisance conditions caused by these plants could have been prevented if the owners had:

1. Provided control equipment before paving operations started or;
2. Had located these plants in areas far enough away from other land uses.

He advised the Authority that the staff had secured data regarding the general conditions under which nuisance conditions are created by paving plant operations. In order to prevent recurrence of such conditions in the future he suggested that this information be provided to the Associated General Contractors and to the Oregon Highway Commission.

Mr. Ray Beeler, representing the Associated General Contractors, advised the Authority that the various owners of the paving plants operating in the area had effected dust control improvements and he promised that his association would continue to work towards the prevention of future nuisance conditions. He pointed out that often it is not easy for the paving plant owner to satisfactorily control the plant discharges under a variety of field conditions. Mr. Beeler requested that his organization be advised of the meetings of the Authority in order that they might be represented.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to forward the information regarding the prevention of nuisance conditions from paving plants to the Associated General Contractors and the State Highway Commission.

HUNTINGTON RE: DUST DEPOSITION

The Secretary stated the Authority had received a complaint-letter signed by about 120 Huntington residents alleging that cement dust from the Oregon Portland Cement plant in Lims, Oregon, was being deposited on their properties and was causing nuisance conditions and that the complainants requested an investigation and correction of this condition.

The Chairman asked if the representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company wanted to make any statement.

Mr. Frederic Yerke stated that the Lime plant had been operating 31 years and at present has just the one kiln similar to the original kiln at the Oswego plant and he pointed out that the area in the Huntington vicinity is one characterized by extremely high natural lime deposits. Further, he informed the Authority that this is an extremely windy location and a constantly shifting dust condition which contributes much to air pollution alone. Mr. Yerke stated that the company seriously doubted if the Lime plant was contributing substantially to the dust deposition in the city of Huntington.

Mr. Wendel asked if this case could not be referred to the Authority's staff for investigation.

Mr. Hatchard explained that when the complaint was received we were not able to do much sampling due to heavy commitments at the time; however, District Engineer Patterson had made a preliminary survey of area conditions and had located a fallout station.

Mr. Hatchard stated that fallout information is being collected but the fallout results alone would not be conclusive since no separation can be made of lime from the plant or from natural sources. He explained that special type sampling procedures would be necessary and that it would be next spring before such a study could be started.

The Secretary was instructed to advise the people of Huntington that studies will be made when possible.

PORTLAND RE: CITY OF PORTLAND AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report activities of the City of Portland's Air

Pollution Committee.

Mr. Hatchard explained that Mr. Whitzell and he had met with the members of the City of Portland Committee in July to discuss the Authority's program and explain the results of air sampling and investigation in the Portland area. Mr. Hatchard stated that four members of the Committee had been appointed early in the summer and that at this time the committee was mostly engaged in educating the new members. He explained that the City Council had transferred the committee from Building Department to the City Health Department and that the Health Department was investigating air pollution complaints mostly to advise the committee regarding the type of problems existing in the city. Mr. Hatchard reported that the Authority has been reporting complaints received in Portland to the Health Department so the Portland Air Pollution Committee would be advised.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Secretary was instructed to arrange a regular meeting date during the latter part of January 1955.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

CURTISS M. EVERTS, Jr., Secretary
Oregon State Air Pollution Authority