

THIRTEENTH MEETING

OF THE

OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 23, 1955

The Thirteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 1:30 P.M., Thursday, June 23, 1955, in Room 579, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R.P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Harold F. Wendel, Members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Charles D. Burt, Legal Advisor, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitwell, 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 special meeting of March 2, 1955. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

The Chairman requested the Secretary to read communications received regarding the fluoride problem.

The Secretary read a letter dated March 8, from Paul and Verla Martin in which a formal complaint was entered that the discharges from the Reynolds Metals Company were adversely affecting livestock on their ranch near Troutdale, Oregon.

The Secretary also read a letter dated March 29, from Attorney F.A. Yerke, Jr., representing Reynolds Metals Company which recommended that the Authority collect basic data regarding the fluoride conditions in the vicinity of the Martin ranch and that samples of vegetation be collected and submitted to Oregon State College for analytical purposes. Mr. Yerke's letter also recommended that experienced veterinarians make an immediate inspection of the cattle, collect urine samples from at least twenty head of cattle; that the Martins notify the Authority of any cattle deaths that occurred so that appropriate samples could be collected and analyzed

and that the Martins notify the Authority of any sales of animals that were contemplated so that the cattle could be examined and samples collected.

The Secretary also read a letter dated April 11, from Paul Martin requesting immediate action by the Authority on the complaint entered March 8, 1955 and enclosing a copy of the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and judgment rendered by Judge James Alger Fee of the U.S. District Court, in the case of Paul and Verla Martin versus Reynolds Metals Company.

The Chairman then requested a report from the staff regarding the area fluoride studies.

Mr. Whitsell stated that sampling for atmospheric fluorides in the vicinity of the Reynolds Metals Company Plant, Troutdale, Oregon, was resumed April 28, 1955 and that two automatic impingers have been operating day and night since that time except for the period from May 27, to June 6. He stated that an interim report had been prepared including results of the first 160 samples and that a copy of the report had been provided to each member of the Authority.

Mr. Whitsell explained that one automatic impinger was located at the Schutze residence which is 4,000 feet southeast of the aluminum plant and that the second automatic impinger had been operating at the Graham residence located 3,500 feet east southeast of the plant. He stated that both instruments used the standard Smith-Greenberg impingers and were operated at sampling rates between 0.9 and 1.1 cubic feet per minute and that each unit had automatic controls which operated the equipment on regularly repeating cycles.

Mr. Whitsell stated that the weather data included in the report was incomplete since the U.S. Weather Bureau Troutdale data was available only during the daylight hours from 0700 to 1500. He explained that where weather data is more complete in the report that these results are from the staff's own weather equipment which is also located at the Troutdale Airport.

Mr. Whitsell advised that on the last page of the interim report was a tabulation that showed that the fluoride concentrations present, when the wind was from the direction of the aluminum plant, was slightly higher compared with the winds from the opposite direction. He also pointed out that the average fluoride concentration of 1.3 ppb found at the Graham station is 60% higher than the average concentration for all Portland fluoride samples. He explained that the maximum concentration found at the Graham station was 4 parts per billion which is equal to the maximum concentration found in Portland in June 1954.

Mr. Whitsell pointed out that the meaning of these concentrations is still somewhat obscure since extensive research studies have not been carried on relating the effect upon livestock or agriculture in an area to the air fluoride concentration. However, he stated it is known that a few of the more sensitive varieties of the gladioli sustain some leaf damage when grown in an area where the fluoride concentration in the air is from one to two parts per billion.

Mr. Wendel asked if the fluoride air concentrations could be interpreted with regard to their effects on livestock and agriculture.

Mr. Whitsell replied that the exact meaning of the air concentrations was a little obscure; however, it was found that air concentrations coming from the direction of the plant were slightly higher than those when the wind is blowing in an opposite direction for the same station. He added that this is an indirect method and was not conclusive since research activities in other areas have not developed correlations between air concentrations and effects upon livestock or agriculture in the area.

The Chairman asked if there were any statements in the reports made by Oregon State College and Washington State College that would correlate the air concentrations with livestock and agricultural effects.

Mr. Whitsell replied that the colleges' reports did not include that information.

Mr. Wendel stated that he would like to see the Authority send the findings to Oregon State College and request interpretation with regards to livestock and agricultural damage in the vicinity.

Mr. Dixon asked if any studies had been done on livestock in the Troutdale area.

Mr. Whitsell stated that neither Oregon State nor the staff has done any work with regard to fluoride damage to the livestock; however, both the Reynolds Metals Company and plaintiffs in several civil suits had been carrying on independent studies.

Mr. Whitsell explained that the colleges' ability to interpret the air concentrations would depend upon whether they had collected foliage and other samples in the same area where the staff had collected air samples.

The Chairman emphasized that there is a need for correlation so the efforts being devoted to solving the problem will produce usable data. The Chairman asked if there were others present who wished to be heard.

George W. Mead, Attorney, Public Service Bldg., representing Paul Martin stated that he had previously filed a complaint against Reynolds Metals Company before the Authority at the March 2, 1955 meeting for his client, Paul Martin and that the findings of fact have been established by the U.S. District Court bringing out the fact that a serious problem is present. Mr. Mead also stated he and his client were present today to learn what has been done and that he believed a thorough investigation should be carried on.

Mr. Fredric Yerke, Attorney, representing Reynolds Metals Company stated they were not present with the intention of making any explanation at this time of the claims made by the Martins since these matters are being litigated in the Federal and Circuit Courts. Mr. Yerke explained that they have attempted for a period of some months to collect samples on the Martin property to secure data and that the Reynolds Metals Company now has a court order which will permit them to have a team of veterinarians examine the cattle and collect samples on the first Tuesday of each month. Mr. Yerke

assured the Authority that all of the information obtained could be made available to the Authority. He further stated that the Reynolds Metals Company believes their position is sound - that no damage is occurring now and none has appeared for several years.

The Chairman asked if Special Assistant Attorney General Burt had any comment regarding the action to be taken.

Attorney Burt advised the Authority that if the complainants against Reynolds Metals had any information that would shed light on this problem it should be presented but that in the meantime the Authority should make its own independent investigations.

Mr. Wm. M. Fraser, Rt. 1, Box 112, Portland, Oregon appeared before the Authority and stated he had moved about 700 head of cattle to Government Island on the Columbia River with the hope that less fluorine contamination was present in that locality than at Sauvie Island and that he would have a chance to raise livestock but now many of the cattle are dead. He stated that both Mr. Zeh and Mr. Yerke have seen the condition of his cattle and that they know the plant is emitting "poison". He added that there is no safe level for fluoride since it is a cumulative poison. He said it is impossible to breed cattle within the vicinity of an aluminum plant and that he has seen the Martin cattle and they are all lame and dying. He stated the Authority is just stalling along and that the only thing to do is for the Authority to close the Reynolds Metals Company plant.

Mr. Wendel asked how long Mr. Fraser had his cattle on Government Island.

Mr. Fraser replied that he moved the stock from Sauvie Island about two years ago.

Mr. Wendel wanted to know why Mr. Fraser moved his cattle to a place in between two aluminum plants.

Mr. Fraser stated that he thought there were no fluorine emissions there at the time but later found that there were. He said that he had no law suit against Reynolds but that between Reynolds Metals and Alcoa he had gone broke.

Mr. Wendel repeated that the Authority wants only factual evidence in writing and not hearsay.

He stated the Authority would have to have more expert assistance such as veterinarians, chemists, etc., so the Authority could develop its own data from which conclusions could be drawn.

Mr. Fraser concluded that he was just wasting his time coming before the Authority.

The Chairman advised Mr. Fraser that if he had a complaint or evidence regarding the fluoride problem that it should be presented to the Authority in writing.

Mr. Fraser asked if he did bring in evidence would the Authority close the Reynolds Metals Company plant.

Mr. Green explained that the Authority must have evidence from both sides and that the Authority could not arbitrarily close either Alcoa or Reynolds Metals but would have to follow legal procedures in both cases if such action were indicated.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that any evidence which comes before the Air Pollution Authority must be submitted in writing and that the Authority proceed to supplement its staff with specialized technical assistance to obtain further information on the problem.

MOTION RE: TROUTDALE-CORBETT AREA

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that the staff be instructed to proceed further with the investigation of fluoride emissions from Reynolds Metals Company.

OSWEGO: OREGON PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the status of the area study in Oswego. Mr. Hatchard stated that a summary report had been prepared by the staff including the results of all air sampling, field investigations and plant surveys completed during the past two years in Oswego. He explained that since this report

had previously been sent to the members of the Authority in advance of the meeting that at this time only the conclusions contained in the report would be restated:

* * * * *

1. The Oswego area is still being polluted excessively by emissions of cement dust from the Oregon Portland Cement Company's plant.
2. These emissions are causing economic losses and inconvenience to many Oswego residents and business establishments.
3. The cement company stack is releasing cement dust which accounts for the major part of the area problem.
4. It has been calculated from sampling results that these stack emissions must be reduced 80% to reduce nuisance conditions to tolerable levels.
5. There are stack-filtering equipment and engineering knowledge available which can reduce these emissions as described.

Mr. Hatchard advised the technical staff had met with the representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company to consider the area sampling data and he reported that the company provided the results of 70 stack emission measurements made during 1953 and 1954. He explained that consideration of the available data resulted in the recommendations contained in the Authority's letter of May 31, 1955 to Mr. D.H. Leche and that these recommendations are as follows:

1. That appropriate additional dust control equipment for the rotary kilns be installed.
2. That the dust control systems provided for the rotary kilns have the capacity to remove 99.5% of the dust discharged from the kilns.
3. That the plans and specifications for additional dust control equipment be submitted to the Authority for review before installation is made.
4. That a narrative description or a schematic plan of the proposed additional dust control systems be submitted to the Authority in advance of the next regular meeting which is tentatively scheduled for June 23, 1955.

The Secretary then read a letter dated June 17, 1955 which had been received from Oregon Portland Cement Company and to which there was attached a schematic plan of the proposed new facilities for the elimination of dust in accordance with the fourth recommendation set forth in the Authority's letter of May 31, 1955.

The Chairman advised Mr. McCaslin that the Authority appreciated the cooperation shown by Oregon Portland Cement Company and assured him that the technical staff would work with them on the problem.

Mr. Yerke informed the Authority that since the letter of June 17, 1955 was mailed Western Precipitation Corporation has been engaged to install the precipitator and that it would take approximately ten months to complete construction of the second precipitator and modification of the present precipitator.

Mr. Yerke stated that the project will cost about \$261,000 when completed.

Mr. Wendel asked if this control equipment would result in recovery of their product.

Mr. Yerke said they were sure it would.

Mr. McCaslin added that the value of the cement collected over the amount of cement collected with the present precipitator will be small compared with the cost of the installation.

Chairman Green instructed that the City of Oswego be advised of the progress.

PORTLAND: PARTICULATE MATTER FOUND AT FIVE PORTLAND STATIONS

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the area study of particulate matter present at five Portland sampling stations.

Mr. Hatchard explained that in September 1953, a national air sampling project was started under the sponsorship of the Public Health Service to obtain information showing the concentration of particulate matter present in U.S. urban communities and to develop sampling and analytical methods that will consistently describe the concentration and type of contaminants present.

Since September 1953 the staff has operated five area sampling stations using a high

volume sampler and an 8" X 10" glass fiber filter. He explained further that approximately 2,000 cubic meters of air are passed through the filter and that initially at least one sample was collected each week.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that there are at present 90 sampling stations in 39 U.S. communities collecting samples under identical procedures and equipment and that in April 1955 Dr. Leslie Chambers, Director, Research, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, had prepared a report summarizing the sample data secured. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a preliminary report summarizing the data secured at the Portland stations and that this report had been furnished to each member. He stated further that in Table I of the report is shown the maximum, average and minimum total particulate matter found at the sample stations on the State Office Building roof, the U.S. Forestry Service, Bldg., at N.W. Yeon near Nicolai Street and the Hill Military Academy near N.E. 92nd and Fremont. He explained that the average of all Portland samples collected was shown on Table III together with the comparison of the values found in six other cities having populations between one-half to two million.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that the 143 micrograms per cubic meter average concentration present in Portland was exceeded only by Kansas City and Cincinnati. He stated further that Table III also shows what portion of the average particulate matter found was acetone soluble. He explained that this value is a measure of the amount of particulate matter present as hydrocarbons. He explained that this is a significant value since this material originates from general community activities. He reported that the 32.1 micrograms per cubic meter acetone soluble portion found at the Portland stations was the highest value found in comparable sized urban communities.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a continuous sampling period was carried on from October 27, to November 6, using five area sampling stations. The data secured from these stations is shown in Table V.

Mr. Hatchard indicated that the data thus far secured supports the following general comments.

1. The concentration of particulate matter found at the Portland stations is greater than the concentration present in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Houston and Atlanta and slightly less in Kansas City.
2. The Portland sampling stations showed the highest concentration of acetone soluble portion for cities from one-half million to two million population.
3. The exceptionally high Portland concentration of particulate matter found during the October and November sampling is similar to values found in Los Angeles during the same time of the year. This time period also coincides with the occurrence of frequent temperature inversions which limit the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the contaminants.
4. The lowest concentrations found during the continuous series of sampling occurred on Saturday and Sunday which may indicate the reduction caused by the normal weekend shut-down of industrial and commercial activities.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue area studies in Portland.

Mr. Wendel suggested that the Authority send a letter to the City of Portland advising that the study of particulate matter shows that Portland has the highest value of acetone soluble of any cities of comparable size in the U.S. He suggested that in this letter we should ask what action the city is taking in the problem.

PORTLAND: KENTON DISTRICT: SMOKE FLYASH AND CINDER STUDY

Chairman Green requested Mr. Eugene Lee to make a report on the staff's investigation of the problem.

Mr. Lee reported that since the last meeting of the Authority two series of fallout samples have been collected from three stations in the area. The first series had been collected March 9, and the second on May 18. Mr. Lee advised that the laboratory results on these samples showed fallout values lower than the 25 tons per square mile per month rate that has previously been found to be the amount where nuisance conditions are created.

He explained that the low fallout results obtained thus far may be attributed to poor wind conditions for sampling.

The directional fallout unit located in the Kenton district has not produced samples that showed the source and therefore it is planned to move the instrument in the near future. Mr. Lee concluded that a study should be continued and the reports submitted at the next Authority meeting.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue the investigation.

PORTLAND: PABCO ROOFING PLANT

Chairman Green requested that Dr. Ralph R. Sullivan, Director, Occupational Health Section, State Board of Health, to report on the investigation of health effects regarding the fumes from the Pabco Roofing Company.

Dr. Sullivan stated that in October 1954 Mr. Wm. Callahan, Chairman, State Industrial Accident Commission, advised him that the complaint had been received from the employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Company alleging health injury due to fumes from the nearby Pabco Roofing Company. Dr. Sullivan explained that the State Industrial Accident Commission referred the complaint petition to the State Board of Health for investigation. Dr. Sullivan reported that in response to the Authority's request for investigation of alleged health injury a visit was made to the Pennsylvania Salt Company in November 1954 to confer with the plant superintendent, supervisors and several employees known to have been affected by the fumes. Dr. Sullivan explained that from the result of these discussions it was decided that a health questionnaire would be circulated among the employees of the Pennsylvania Salt Company in order to obtain:

1. Names of all employees affected.
2. Symptoms and their frequency.
3. Medical consultation.
4. Name of the attending physician.

Dr. Sullivan stated that considerable time was required in securing the completed questionnaires and evaluating the results obtained. He stated further that the find-

ings based upon 92 returned employee questionnaires are as follows:

1. That the fumes objected to came from the neighboring Pabco plant.
2. That approximately 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt Company employees suffered ill affects according to their statements without any substantial difference shown regarding the location of their work area in the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.
3. That over 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt employees believe that the objectionable fumes were associated with the times when the wind direction was from the Pabco Plant to the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.
4. That the most frequent symptom was the inability to eat, nose and throat irritation, headaches, burning of the eyes, pain in the chest with breathing difficulty.
5. Five employees had seen personal physicians and in two of these cases indication of bronchial irritation and irritation of the nose and throat were noted by the physicians.

Dr. Sullivan summarized the results of his investigation as follows:

1. That the investigation dealt with the one part of the complaint alleging injury to health as a result of the fumes from the Pabco Plant and that over 50% of the Pennsylvania Salt employees reported symptoms such as nose and throat irritation, nausea, inability to eat, headaches, etc. Dr. Sullivan stated that limited medical evidence available indicated chronic irritation of the respiratory tract, chiefly of the nose and throat. However, the analyses of the employees' questionnaire suggested that most of the employees' symptoms were an annoyance or nuisance rather than a health hazard.
2. That previous studies of the Pennsylvania Salt Company including analyses of the air samples indicate that the symptoms or findings are not due to chlorine or other working atmospheric contaminants originating within the Pennsylvania Salt Plant.
3. That this investigation did not include the employees of Pabco or other plants in the vicinity which should be done if a study were to be set up to determine the long range effects on health such as cancer of the lung, skin, etc.

4. The second aspect of the complaint referring to asphalt causing cancer of the lung was not investigated at this time except to review the medical literature. Special research study would be necessary to identify chemically the presence of carcinogenic hydrocarbons and to establish a long range epidemiologic study of cancer of the lung in the exposed group.

The Chairman requested Mr. Frank Terraglio to report on the air sampling carried on by the staff since the last meeting.

Mr. Terraglio stated that a high volume air sampler with a pleated filter had been continuously run since the 2nd of March, using a wind direction switch for controlling the sampling and that it has taken usually several days to obtain a representative sample. He reported that fifteen samples were collected to show the discharges from the Pabco Roofing Plant from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. The total particulate matter found ranged from 228 to 3,885 micrograms per cubic meter with the average being 1,357.

Mr. Terraglio reported that five samples were collected during the period from 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM and the total particulate matter varied from 344 to 5,120 with an average of 1,364 micrograms per cubic meter. Mr. Terraglio compared these averages with the 176 micrograms per cubic meter found in samples collected at the station in the industrial area in Portland.

He also reported that on January 31, a special sample was collected using an 8" X 10" glass fiber filter and that this sample was submitted for analyses to the Taft Sanitary Engineering laboratory in Cincinnati. He stated that the total particulate matter found was 1,350 micrograms per cubic meter and that the organic particulate matter material composed 1,100 micrograms per cubic meter of the sample or 81% of the total.

Mr. Terraglio advised that the management of the Pabco Roofing Company had provided records of their plant operation units and that an attempt has been made to correlate plant operations with our sampling results. He stated that it has been extremely difficult to develop a relationship because of the extended sampling period. However, in one case on the 5th of February all operations at the Pabco Roofing Plant were shut

down and at that time one of the lowest results, 195 micrograms per cubic meter was obtained.

Mr. Terraglio stated that on March 18, the installation of the three saturator tank filter systems was completed and that since that time from 25 to 30 gallons of oil condensate has been collected per shift. He pointed out, however, that high particulate matter concentrations have been obtained since the installation of these filters. Mr. Terraglio concluded that the staff would like more information from the company regarding their emissions at the point of discharge during representative plant operations.

Mr. Walter Simon, Mgr. Pabco Roofing Company, Portland, stated that about the end of July they will have completed additional changes so that fumes from the asphalt plant will be eliminated. He further stated that before they proceeded with new installations they wished to know what sort of results will be obtained from corrections now underway.

Mr. Simon explained that his company spent about \$12,000 on the filters thus far and that they expected to spend another \$7,000 to \$8,000 for additional facilities. He reported that they intend to run tests on their discharges when this work is completed.

Mr. Wendel asked if any civil actions were pending.

Mr. Simon replied that there were none as a result of fumes; however, there was one situation two or three months ago when the plant discharged some oil into the air accidentally and the damage to cars was handled by their insurance company.

Mr. Wendel stated that he was pleased to learn that the company was making progress with the corrections.

Chairman Green stated that the staff should continue the investigation and submit a report at the next meeting.

PORTLAND: HYDROGEN SULFIDE IN S.W. PORTLAND

The Chairman requested a report from Mr. Hatchard regarding the staff's investigation of hydrogen sulfide in southwest Portland.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had prepared a preliminary report summarizing their area investigations and sampling activities; that a copy of this report had previously

been sent to each Authority member. He also stated that the report has been sent to the management of the Miller Products Company and to Dr. T. L. Meador, City Health Officer. Mr. Hatchard stated the following recommendations were made in the report.

1. That the Miller Products Company advise the City Health Department or the Authority in advance when they are planning to produce lime sulfur spray.
2. That the company develop appropriate plans for controlling the discharge of hydrogen sulfide.
3. That plans and specifications for the control system be submitted to the Air Pollution Authority for review before any installation is made.

The Secretary stated that a letter dated June 22, 1955 had been received from F. E. Stewart, Assistant General Mgr., Miller Products Company, advising that a control installation would be in operation prior to their next processing period this fall and that experiments were being carried on by the Airkem Company to determine if the odor counteractant would remove the nuisance condition.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff was receiving satisfactory cooperation from the company.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the management of the Miller Products Company had been very cooperative. However, no plans had been submitted by the company as yet describing the proposed control system. Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff would review the experimental work being carried on by the Airkem Company since the hydrogen sulfide discharges from the Miller Products Company were not associated only with an odor problem. He pointed out that hydrogen sulfide of relatively low concentrations is a toxic material.

PORTLAND: DUST AND FUMES DISCHARGED FROM RICH MFG. COMPANY

The Chairman requested the staff to report on the investigation of fumes from the Rich Mfg. Company plant.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority this matter had been previously referred to the City of Portland and that the Authority had received a request for assistance from the City. The staff has been continuing studies cooperatively with the City and

had made several plant visits. He stated that the study was delayed due to other commitments but in April sampling had been started at a station approximately 200 feet S.E. of the Rich Mfg. Company. Mr. Hatchard reported that the findings are very preliminary at this time but the samples collected showed excessive particulate matter present. Mr. Hatchard stated that the company management realized there is a problem that needs correction and that the company has been working for some time on plans for re-designing the pipe dipping process. He explained that the other major discharge originates from the cupola and that the company has a similar plant in Los Angeles County and therefore acquainted with the available methods for correcting the problem. He reported that the company has advised the Authority's staff that engineering work is going on at the present time to control the cupola discharge. Mr. Hatchard stated that the management is concerned regarding the degree of control needed to remove the nuisance conditions and that Mr. Fred Menzel, Assistant Plant Manager is now in the east and part of his tour will be to observe other similar operations and control systems. The company had requested the staff to obtain samples during the worst conditions so the data would be available for consideration with their plans for control.

Chairman Green directed the staff to continue the investigation.

PORTLAND: SMOKE AND CINDERS FROM M & M LUMBER COMPANY DOOR PLANT

The Chairman requested a staff report of the smoke and cinders from the M & M Lumber Company Door plant.

Mr. Hatchard stated that a petition signed by 4^R persons was received by the Portland Health Bureau regarding the smoke and cinder discharge from the M & M Door Company's plant at N.E. 25th and Multnomah and that the City had requested assistance from the Air Pollution Authority. He reported that a plant visit was made to the M & M Lumber Company with a representative from the City Health Bureau in May and that the problem was discussed with the management. The company was aware of the problem and is proceeding with investigations. Mr. Hatchard explained, and the Dohrer Company of Seattle has been retained by the company to study the steam plant emissions. He

He advised that the Dohrer Company was at the plant during the week of June 13th, and that a report is expected during the week of June 27th. He reported that the M & M Lumber Company management has advised the City that they will proceed as soon as recommendations are available to provide the control that is needed and that a progress report will be made at the next meeting. Mr. Hatchard stated that there has been an increase in cooperative work done in the Portland area with representatives of the City on complaint investigations and plant visits during recent months.

Chairman Green stated that the Authority should commend the Portland City Club's Air Pollution Study Committee for their thorough and well prepared report on the Portland air pollution conditions.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: REFUSE DUMP -- S.E. 127th and Stark Streets

The Chairman requested a staff report on the refuse dump at S.E. 127th and Stark Streets.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the County Commissioners had received numerous complaints relative to conditions at this dump over a period of several years and recommendations had been made to correct the nuisance.

In September 1954 after receipt of a petition with 79 signatures Mr. Hatchard discussed the matter with the Multnomah County Health Department and offered assistance of our staff if necessary to investigate the air pollution problem of the complaint and that in February a member of the staff had visited the area and determined that at least 50 occupied residences are located so as to be adversely affected by operations of the dump.

Mr. Whitsell explained that after receipt of another petition naming the Air Pollution Authority as one of the petitioned agencies Mr. Hatchard attended the Board of County Commissioners' public hearing on May 10th, 1955 at which meeting the complainants stated that the dump caused fire and traffic safety hazards, mosquito and rat infestation and smoke, odor and flyash nuisances. Mr. Whitsell advised that the defendants presented a counter-petition signed by residents and customers who declared

that the dump was not a nuisance, that the dump was necessary to prevent uncontrolled dumping along the roadways, and that rats and mosquitoes were being controlled.

Mr. Whitsell stated that Chairman Gleeson advised that the Board would need reports from County and State Departments based upon their investigations before any decision could be made regarding the dump. He reported that on May 26, Mr. Hatchard and Mr. Porti, Sr. County Sanitarian, inspected the refuse dump and conferred with Mr. Talbot, one of the owners and that a tour of the surrounding residential areas revealed sharp odors and the likelihood of smoke and flyash nuisances with north and northwest winds and that on June 8, following a request for a report from the County Commissioners two fallout stations were established in the residential areas. He also reported that on June 20, a member of the staff again visited the dump and observed burning operations which were producing considerable smoke and flyash. Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff recommends that a study be continued and that a report be made to the Board of County Commissioners as requested.

Chairman Green stated that if there were no objections the work would be continued and a report made at a later date.

The Secretary read a letter dated June 15, to the Authority signed by Dr. Charleton regarding the continued operation of burning refuse dumps north of the Portland city limits and suggesting that these conditions be controlled.

The Chairman asked if there was a refuse burning conducted at the site of the former Seibert dump.

Mr. Hatchard replied that there was not but that there was refuse burning at several locations nearby and that the staff had received numerous telephone complaints but no formal complaints had been submitted. He explained that both the City and County have also received complaints regarding the smoke, odor and flyash for the refuse burning dumps in this vicinity.

Mr. Wendel added that burning is definitely going on as one can notice it when driving by.

Chairman Green wished to know if conditions are comparable to the Seivert dump that was closed down.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the situations are very similar.

EUGENE: STATUS OF THE AIR POLLUTION STUDY

The Chairman requested a staff report regarding the Eugene air pollution study.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority that the City of Eugene had organized a City Air Pollution Committee last year and that the staff had met with them on about four occasions, and that District Engineer Merryman has also worked with the committee. He explained that at present the committee is formulating their report for the consideration of the City Council and that Committee. Chairman Westling has reported that they intend to have the report before the Council in early July.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the staff has been working closely with the City of Eugene who has made available a part-time employee from the City Engineer's office so that air sampling could be expanded in the Eugene area. He stated that the five fallout stations had been increased to 17 and that observations of the characteristics of the 17 steam plants in Eugene have been made to accumulate basic data. He advised that at present the City of Eugene is taking more action toward developing a city ordinance than any other city in the state and that other cities have indicated interest. He pointed out that there is an obvious need to develop local ordinances for cities in Oregon.

SWEET HOME: SANTIAM LUMBER COMPANY

The Chairman requested a staff report on the investigation of the cinder and flyash discharged from the Santiam Lumber Company.

Mr. Hatchard recalled that at the last meeting of the Authority a complaint petition signed by 65 residents in the Sweet Home area was presented and that the complaint involved deposition of cinder and flyash from the Santiam Lumber Company. Mr. Hatchard reported District Engineer Merryman has been investigating this problem and has made visits to the plant and located fallout stations in the vicinity and that the Au-

thority had notified the company of the results of the sampling and survey of their plant. He stated that the company had been advised that their present discharges are in violation of state statutes and that the installation of cinder control equipment was recommended.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Walter Leisy, Mgr. Santiam Lumber Company dated June 21, 1955 that advised the Authority that the company is installing a log debarker which will be in operation September 1955 and will allow a utilization of a higher percentage of the plant wood waste and that the McManama Company, Seattle, Washington has been studying the steam plant and has proposed the installation of Western Precipitation Corporation's multiclones at a cost of \$50,000 and that the company wished to postpone purchase of the collectors until the log debarker is completed.

Mr. West stated that the company's plan for control was another example of cooperation from industry.

Mr. Wendel asked if any attempt had been made to determine the attitude of residents after being informed of the company's intentions.

The Secretary explained that we had just received the letter and that there had not been time to contact the residents.

Mr. Dixon suggested the staff take a further look at this installation after the barker is installed and then advise the complainants that something is being done about the cinder and flyash problem.

Chairman Green suggested sending a letter to the local newspaper so that the residents would be informed of the progress.

Mr. Leisy was in accord and said "The New Era" was the name of the Sweet Home paper. Mr. Leisy added that the Chamber of Commerce had considered the company's proposal and heartily endorsed the plan.

ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

Chairman Green asked if the Secretary had anything to report regarding activities of the Associated Forest Industries Air Pollution Committee.

The Secretary stated he discussed the matter with Messrs. Ogle and Sanford and at that time it was Mr. Ogle's suggestion that a meeting should be arranged with their Air Pollution Committee and preliminary arrangements have been set for such a meeting but without a definite date set. The meeting, he explained, would take place before the next Air Pollution Authority meeting and an attempt would be made then to outline a program.

Chairman Green urged to follow through since there is a need for increased efforts by the lumber industry to control air pollution from their operations.

NEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

EMPIRE

The Secretary read a letter to the Authority dated June 10, 1955 from R. L. Thomas, Attorney for the City of Empire, requesting the Authority to investigate and take action regarding the excessive cinder and flyash deposition in Empire.

Chairman Green asked if the Authority could set up sampling points and start collecting data.

Mr. Hatchard said the staff has had two fallout stations operating for 1½ years and that complaints from the residents or any requests from the city had not been received. The Authority had been awaiting receipt of official complaint before proceeding on control effects.

Mr. Dixon suggested the staff continue its work and turn information over to the City of Empire when sufficient data is accumulated.

COTTAGE GROVE

The Secretary read a letter dated April 26, 1955 from Joan H. Gallo, City Councilwoman, requesting an air pollution survey in the City of Cottage Grove.

The Chairman asked if the staff could make the requested survey.

Mr. Hatchard informed the Authority that he had requested District Engineer Merryman to make a preliminary survey in Cottage Grove to determine how much work was involved and that a progress report could be made at the next meeting.

SALEM: EMISSIONS FROM THE OREGON PULP AND PAPER COMPANY

The Secretary read a complaint-letter from a resident from the City of Salem regarding the fumes discharged from the Oregon Pulp and Paper Company plant. He reported that the Marion County Health Department had not received any formal complaints regarding the fumes and that the staff has had a sulfur dioxide recorder in Salem during April of 1954.

Mr. Wendel asked if any complaints had been received regarding smoke in the Salem vicinity.

Mr. Hatchard replied that no complaints had been received.

Mr. Dixon asked about the status of the City Council's action on air pollution in Salem.

Mr. Hatchard explained we have had no contact with the Council.

Chairman Green asked if the Authority were to rent the sulfur dioxide recorder would it have the manpower to operate it.

Mr. Hatchard replied that we did not without interrupting studies now underway. He added that the plant management is very concerned with the fumes and has cooperated with the staff on past studies.

Chairman Green asked if there were methods by which SO_2 could be eliminated from the atmosphere.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there were a variety of recovery processes available.

Chairman Green directed we advise the management of this complaint and that a problem exists and that we should also notify the city officials.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: LIME DEPOSITION FROM PACIFIC CARBIDE AND ALLOY COMPANY

The Secretary read a letter dated April 26, 1955 from R.E. Labbee, Warehouse Mgr. of Western Auto Supply Company and signed by 62 other employees regarding the deposition of lime on their automobiles from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company located east of their building.

Mr. Hatchard stated a preliminary visit has been made to Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company and it was found the company management was aware that other persons are being

affected by the lime discharge.

The Secretary stated that receipt of the petition has been acknowledged and the company had been notified of the complaint.

Mr. Wendel stated the Authority should notify complainants that this problem is receiving our attention.

Chairman Green directed that the company be advised to investigate control methods.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: LIME DEPOSITION FROM PACIFIC MINERAL AND SHELL COMPANY.

The Secretary read a letter dated April 11, 1955 from W. N. Sommer, Spe-de-Way Products Company regarding the deposition of lime dust discharged from the Pacific Mineral and Shell Company located east of their plant.

Chairman Green directed the staff to proceed with the investigation of the complaint.

PORTLAND: CITY HEALTH BUREAU REQUEST FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION OF CINDER AND FLYASH DEPOSITION IN THE VICINITY OF 6400 block N. Willamette Boulevard.

The Secretary read a letter dated June 22, 1955 from the Portland Health Bureau requesting assistance in evaluating the complaint.

Chairman Green wished to know if the Authority could provide the assistance to the City.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had established a fallout station in the vicinity and that this is a cinder and flyash problem from a waste burner operated by McCormick Baxter Company.

Chairman Green suggested this sampling be continued and submit a report at a later meeting.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was decided that the next meeting would be at the call of the Chairman.

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

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