

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
OREGON AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

MARCH 2, 1955

A special meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Wednesday, March 2, 1955, in Room 36, State Office Bldg., 1400 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Merle S. West, Harold F. Wendel, Members, and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, State Board of Health, W. J. Whitsett, Associate Sanitary 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 November 10, 1954 meeting. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman informed the members that the time had come again when officers must be elected.

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that Carl E. Green be elected Chairman of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority for the year of 1955.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Wendel and carried that Mr. West be elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for the year 1955.

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

George W. Mead, Attorney, Public Service Bldg., Portland, Oregon, representing Paul Martin, requested to be heard relative to complaints against the Reynolds Metals Company. He stated that the Martins are owners of a large cattle ranch of approximately 1500 acres located in Multnomah County immediately east of the Troutdale aluminum plant and that it was their purpose to register a formal complaint before the Authority with

respect to the operations of Reynolds Metals Company because of the trespass and nuisance which the Martins have endured uninterruptedly since the operation of the plant. Mr. Mead explained that the U. S. District Court in Oregon has on file all records available from the civil actions brought by the Martins and others who have been damaged. He also stated that the Martins were put out of business in 1946, had to remove the cattle from the property and had to move away from the property themselves because they were physically affected. Mr. Mead stated further that since 1951 the Martins have had a test herd of about 300 cattle on the property and that every six months or so they have had the cattle tested and all were found to be suffering from fluorosis. He reported that the condition still prevails and that this statement is supported by the record of Civil Suit No. 6151, U. S. District Court.

The Chairman read the policy of the Authority with respect to the procedure for handling complaints and advised Mr. Mead that the Authority would be glad to hear the factual data at a future meeting supporting the complaint.

Mr. Mead replied that he would arrange for the presentation; however, he explained that his appearance before the Authority today was only to get on record and to determine what the Authority will do about the situation.

Mr. Mead expressed his concern regarding the actions of the Joint Ways and Means Subcommittee over the 1955-57 biennial budget of the Authority and hoped that all funds requested had been approved. He stated that if the budget request had not been approved by the Sub-committee he would assist in any way possible as there is a great need for the Authority to investigate the fluoride situation in the Troutdale area. Mr. Mead reiterated again that he had not intended to present supporting information on this complaint at this time for it would take a weeks' time or more but that he wanted to be on record regarding the complaint.

The Chairman advised Mr. Mead that a written complaint would have to be submitted to the Authority if an investigation of the situation is to be made.

Mr. Mead replied that he could file a complaint with the Authority today if desired but that the fluoride problem is a nebulous thing and difficult to understand and that he was not sure what form of complaint should be prepared.

Mr. Mead explained that Judge James Alger Fee made findings of fact which brought out that the corrective measures instituted by Reynolds Metals Company were ineffective and that in this particular case the Martins and others were awarded damages. He further explained that the findings in the case in which Judge Fee presided showed enormous quantities of fluorine being emitted from the plant and that the findings from January through December 1947 were that 2800 pounds of fluoride per day were being released and that it increased to 3900 pounds in September 1950. Mr. Mead stated that the fluoride released was reduced because the Governor had instituted an agricultural and livestock study of fluoride damage in Troutdale and that a large sum of money was spent on the program. He reported that the fluoride emissions were reduced to around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per day and it was last reported that 700 pounds of fluorine per day are emitted from the plant. He stated that Reynolds Metals Company may say it was evidence of good faith, that they now have the fluoride controlled and would get an expert to say no damage is being done.

Mr. Mead pointed out that prior to the time the controls were installed all evidence showed that the livestock had ingested large amounts of fluorine and that his point was that controls have helped and that now instead of fluoride discharges in the thousands of pounds per day, prior to the controls, it has been reduced to 700 pounds per day according to plant estimates. However, Mr. Mead continued, damage is still resulting and the test herd show signs of fluorosis and unmistakable evidence of considerable damage and that these statements are findings of fact based on months of testimony. Mr. Mead added that he thought the matter to be sufficiently serious at this time to justify a careful examination by the Air Pollution Authority since, as a public authority, the Authority may wish to be on record with respect to

these facts that show and determine that there is still toxic materials emitted from the plant which are trespassing and causing damage at this present time.

Mr. Mead emphasized that this is a much more serious aspect than would normally be called a common nuisance and it surely is time that some public authority go into this matter and do a thorough investigation.

Chairman Green asked Mr. Hatchard if he would please review briefly the work that has been done to date in that area.

Mr. Hatchard reviewed briefly the air sampling activities in the Troutdale-Corbett area explaining that the Authority's staff had been conducting an area survey since July 1953, collecting air samples from seven stations. He stated that the location of these stations was selected to supplement the Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station data regarding fluoride concentrations found at test plots carried on from 1948 to 1954. He stated that the sampling data is published to July 1, 1954 in the Authority's First Biennial Report and that supplementary reports have been presented at previous meetings.

Mr. Hatchard pointed out that during the progress of the area survey the staff had consulted with F.E. Price, Dean, School of Agriculture, and Dr. O. C. Compton, Associate Horticulturist, Oregon State College, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. M. B. McKay, resident in the Troutdale-Corbett vicinity. He explained that Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station reports showed a need for air sampling at test plot stations in the direction east - southeast of the plant and that our work has been done in that direction. Mr. Hatchard stated that these activities were a part of the area survey to determine present conditions and not based upon complaints since to date no written complaints have been received regarding fluoride damage to agriculture or livestock in the Troutdale-Corbett vicinity. He reported that no air sampling has been conducted since August 1954 due to the investigation on Sauvie Island and other commitments.

Mr. Mead again stated that they are not satisfied with the agriculture and livestock studies done by Dean Price's staff and that he believed there was no cooperation rendered in this situation. He stated that when the Martins entered into the case they appealed to Dean Price and the University of Oregon Medical School to do research work for them and offered to pay for it but they were unable to obtain cooperation. Mr. Mead implied that it finally was disclosed that they were doing research work for the aluminum companies.

He reported that the Martins then had to seek opinions of veterinarians and doctors in the east and had research work done outside of the State of Oregon and expressed the opinion that the Authority had an important duty to perform and should not rely on other data sources. Mr. Mead concluded that there is no secret about the fluoride situation, and it is common knowledge in Troutdale vicinity that Judge Fee found there is contamination discharged from the Reynolds Metals Company's plant.

Mr. Wendel asked Mr. Mead the basis of these conclusions.

Mr. Mead replied that it was based upon the admissions the company itself made regarding the fluoride quantity discharged, the opinion of expert veterinarians brought here from the east to testify in court and the opinion of pathologists that the cattle were damaged.

Mr. Wendel said he would like to explain that during the consideration of the Sauvie Island fluoride sampling the only matters brought before the Authority were hearsay and innuendo and that there was never any evidence of bias on the part of the Oregon State College or Washington State College.

Mr. West added that it is a serious charge to make that a college was biased and that it was his understanding that colleges, engaged in research projects are searching for the facts and that their conclusions would be based only upon the facts.

Mr. Mead retorted that he did not say "bias", and he repeated that they did not get

cooperation from the colleges.

Mr. West commented that if Mr. Mead did not use the word "bias" that he implied that meaning.

Chairman Green explained that recent agricultural and livestock research on Sauvie Island was supported by a grant from Alcoa and that the Authority arranged a special meeting to allow Mr. R. Fraser and others to present factual data to the Authority that would support their objections to the conclusions made in the colleges' report.

He stated that it has been difficult to establish the truth because the data presented at the special meeting, September 28, 1954, regarding Sauvie Island was all hearsay.

Mr. Mead emphasized that his statements regarding fluoride in Troutdale were not innuendo but facts supported by the courts. He stated, however, that Reynolds might believe that the Martin claim is unjust and did not want to cooperate but the damages are real, so real that they have destroyed the Martin property. Mr. Martin, he explained, recovered about \$47,000 damages plus \$900.00 court cost which just about paid for their experts.

Mr. Mead stated that numerous people had come to him with fluoride complaints in the Troutdale area and that he also had a number of smaller cases involving the Reynolds Metals Company that were settled out of court but the company did not admit liability in any of these cases.

Dr. Erickson asked if the findings of fact made by Judge J. A. Fee would be submitted to the Authority.

Mr. Mead replied that the transcript certainly was available together with depositions from many witnesses.

Dr. Erickson stated he understood Mr. Mead to say they were dealing with a toxic substance endangering the health of animals and humans.

Mr. Mead said that the case he referred to was a case involving only cattle but that there are three cases pending which involve human health damage and there is plenty of evidence and medical testimony from physicians to support the cases.

Dr. Erickson then asked if the case just referred to revealed no findings on human beings.

Mr. Mead replied that it did not.

Mr. Wendel advised Mr. Mead that if the complaint is submitted to the Authority in accordance with the procedure already explained that it will receive attention.

The Chairman explained that the Authority's investigation would necessarily be limited by budget and staff available.

Mr. West advised Mr. Mead that some of his assertions and charges were rather serious and should be proven.

Mr. Mead wanted to know if a letter from Mr. Martin stating he has been damaged or is being damaged now would be sufficient.

The Chairman advised Mr. Mead that was the correct procedure.

Mr. Mead said he would submit a formal letter bringing this situation to the attention of the Authority.

Mr. Fredric Yerke, Attorney, American Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon representing Reynolds Metals asked to be heard stating this matter is one very vigorously disputed between the parties and their attorneys. He stated that Oregon State College was requested to do work on the Martin ranch and that Dr. Compton went on the ranch in 1951 and collected samples and the results were introduced at the trial but they were found to be lower in fluorine content than necessary to cause fluorine poisoning in cattle. Mr. Yerke stated that Oregon State College carried on extensive studies in the area but as far as he knew there was only one visit made to the Martin property. He stated further that insofar as the research work was concerned Reynolds Metals Company has never supported any research at either Oregon State or Washington State Colleges. He explained that at the time the plant was constructed in 1941 Mr. Martin was running a dairy ranch and continued to use the property for eight years and then he bought land one mile northwest of the plant, then purchased

another parcel of land known as Reed Island about 3 miles to the east of the plant. Mr. Yerke explained further that one year later Martin bought land east of the Sandy River, about 900 acres there, and in another year he bought land nearer to the plant, about one-half mile away from the plant. He stated that this presents a situation covering three and a half years wherein a man and his family had been buying property closer and closer to the plant. Mr. Yerke stated that the plant was constructed by Alcoa for the U.S. Defense Plant Corporation and operated the plant from 1941 to 1945 and the plant was closed down from 1945 to 1946 until September when Reynolds Metals Company leased the plant from the Government. He explained that after a fume control system was installed Reynolds started operating the plant and that the company's first contact with the Martins was in 1946 or 1947. He stated that some foliage sampling was done then but was discontinued in 1948 because of a dispute. Mr. Yerke advised the Authority that from that time on Reynolds have had claims presented by Martin and that first there was the law suit filed in August 1951 to cover the period from 1946 up to 1951. He stated that this case was tried by Judge Fee more than two years ago and that the decision rendered by Judge Fee was prior to August 1951 with the exception of one case and that Judge Fee refused to award damages after 1951 for reasons of his own. The main case Mr. Mead referred to, Mr. Yerke advised the Authority, is over two years ago and one case was over nine years ago. Therefore, he stated, this record is irrelevant to any situation that is occurring at this time and that Reynolds has competent medical testimony in every phase.

He pointed out that the amount of fluorine found by the Authority's staff one mile southeast of the plant was less than one part per billion whereas fluorine on top of the State Office Bldg., measured four parts per billion and that Reynolds have no doubt that no damage has been caused since August 1951 to the Martins. Mr. Yerke requested formally that if the Authority is going to consider the Troutdale fluoride matter that Dean Price, Dr. Compton and Dr. Remmert be requested to carry on the study of agriculture and livestock since these are well qualified men in their

respective fields and their results will be reliable. Mr. Yerke added that the Authority should also retain a veterinarian.

Mr. Yerke stated that for the months of June, July, August and September of 1954 the fluorine content of the pasture one mile east of the Sandy River averaged only 35 parts per million. Mr. Yerke requested that the Authority secure the services of experts, make investigations and run necessary tests and then study the scientific results.

The Chairman concluded this case by explaining the Authority had a long agenda to review and it would be advisable for the Board to set a date in the future for further hearing on this matter.

Mr. Wendel stated that he thought the Authority should have a written complaint on record to establish this case for a special hearing and that we will have legal counsel at such a time who will advise us on all phases. Mr. Wendel advised both attorneys that the Authority was desirous of learning the facts on both sides.

EUGENE: CITY AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Chairman requested a report on the activities of the Eugene Air Pollution Committee.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Mayor Johnson had appointed a nine man committee during December 1954, to study the cinder and flyash complaint in west Eugene and also consider the city wide situation. Mr. Hatchard explained that the Authority's staff has met with the committee several times and that a survey of lumber mills in west Eugene had been completed and a report prepared. He noted that the survey of the Eugene mills disclosed that 5 of the 10 mills contributing to the excessive cinder and flyash conditions had recently installed equipment that would reduce the quantity of wood waste burned. He also explained that the City of Eugene had requested the Air Pollution Authority to cooperatively plan for extension of air sampling to secure additional data.

NORTH BEND: CINDER AND FLYASH CONTROL RESULTS

The Chairman requested a progress report on the North Bend cinder problem.

Mr. Hatchard reviewed the area study by the staff and explained that the Weyerhaeuser mill had installed their cinder control system in September and since that time the fallout had reduced. He pointed out that the fallout varied between 1400 and 1700 tons per square mile per month during the winter months; however, during a comparable period after the control system was installed the fallout had reduced to 38 tons per square mile per month. He reported that the Irwin-Lyons mill is operating less frequently at this time which has helped to cut the emissions and that the Menasha Plywood Company had been delayed in starting their wood flour by-product plant. However, that next samples would show if the change has caused a reduction.

As a matter of interest Mr. Wendel asked if this work could have been accomplished without the air pollution law.

Mr. Hatchard replied that he doubted that it would have been since an extensive study was needed to show the sources.

OSWEGO: ARFA SAMPLING DATA, DESCRIBING CEMENT DUST DEPOSITION.

The Chairman requested a summary of the area survey in Oswego.

Mr. Whitsell explained that since the last Authority meeting the staff expanded the directional air sampling in the Oswego vicinity by setting up two new stations on the roof of the fire station and the Forrest Hills School. He stated that directional sampling at the Elementary School previously had shown that on an average of two to three times as much dust was present when the wind was from the cement plant to the station. He stated that subsequent sampling showed a repetition of the cement dust concentration at the Elementary School and Fire Station when the wind direction was from the plant to the station compared with the other directions. He explained that the previous sampling had shown the higher concentration was cement dust since the lime present accounted for 25 to 45% of the sample. He pointed out that the most

recent series showed that over 30% of the samples collected was lime and that the ordinary cement contained about 60% lime. It can be concluded that 53% of the particulate material was cement dust.

Mr. Whitsell explained that the purpose in establishing the sampling station at Forrest Hills School was to determine what level of dust and calcium oxide concentrations would be indicative of an area where nuisance conditions are not a problem to the residents. He reported that the average lime concentrations found at the Forrest Hills station on wind from the direction of the plant is 23 micrograms per cubic meter compared with 110 micrograms per cubic meter found at the Elementary School. He stated that the staff will be able to submit recommendations to the Oregon Portland Cement Company for additional dust control.

The Chairman invited representatives of the Oregon Portland Cement Company to report on their progress.

Mr. Yerke advised the Authority that they do not have their report ready since Mr. Leche is in the east and could not be present to give a report.

The Chairman stated the Authority realized there was no time to prepare a report since the meeting had been called on very short notice.

PORTLAND: ASPHALT ROOFING PLANT FUME DISCHARGE.

The Chairman requested a report regarding the status of fume problems from the Pabco plant discharge.

Mr. Terraglio summarized the Pabco Roofing Company complaint registered by the employees of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company and stated that a survey was undertaken by the staff to determine levels of contaminants existing in the area. Mr. Terraglio explained that only the physical properties such as viscosity, softening point, weight, etc., were of importance to asphalt users and that the exact composition of asphalt was unknown. He reported that samples have been collected continuously at a station using a directional high volume sampling unit and other equipment to learn the levels

of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and other contaminants present. He stated that the results have shown a high level of particulate material present and that sampling was continuing.

Mr. Hatchard explained that at the last meeting there was the health concern expressed by the Pennsylvania Salt employees; that Dr. Sullivan was advised of this complaint and he had requested the employees to submit detailed information describing their individual health effects to him.

Mr. Hatchard reported that there was considerable delay in preparing these statements but that Dr. Sullivan received 92 employee statements on February 19th. He explained that Dr. Sullivan was out of town and unable to attend the meeting.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hatchard if satisfactory progress was being made.

Mr. Hatchard stated he thought that Pabco is progressing with the installation of the three unit filter systems to collect the fumes and condensates from the saturators.

Mr. Stores Waterman of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company advised the Authority that their cooperation was appreciated but that complaints were still being received from their employees that they are affected whenever the wind blows in the direction that brings Pabco fumes into the employees' work area. He stated this progress report gave hope that there would be elimination of condensed material and odor which has had a marked physiological effect on the employees. He also wished to be advised when the Authority would meet again.

Chairman Green assured him he would be notified.

PORTLAND; HYDROGEN SULFIDE ODOR PROBLEM IN SOUTHWEST AREA.

The Chairman requested a report on the hydrogen sulfide problem in southwest Portland.

Mr. Hatchard reported that this problem had appeared before but due to the intermittent nature of the emission it had proven very difficult to set up equipment to sample before the fumes dispersed. He stated that the city of Portland and the Authority

received many complaints and that by reviewing the previous field investigations the probable source was found to be a chemical plant located near the Willamette River at S.W. Carruthers Street. He explained that arrangements were made for the plant management to notify the staff when they expected to produce the lime - sulfur spray since the hydrogen sulfide is released intermittently then. The staff was at the plant site February 19th, and established three sampling stations; however, it proved to be a good day for the plant to operate since the discharges were being dispersed. He reported that on February 23rd and 24th, Chemist Lee collected hydrogen sulfide samples from the area and found concentrations from 0 to 8 parts per million.

Chairman Green pointed out to the members this was not only an odor problem but a toxicity problem as well and he asked if the hydrogen sulfide could be removed from the discharge before going into the atmosphere.

Mr. Hatchard replied that this could be done and that the company is now giving consideration to providing proper scrubbing equipment.

PORTLAND: KENTON DISTRICT SMOKE, FLYASH AND CINDER STUDY.

The Chairman requested a report on the smoke, flyash and cinder study in the Kenton District.

Mr. Whitsell reported on this complaint stating that the staff had made a survey of twenty-three industrial establishments and later decided only five had a reasonable chance to contribute to air pollution. Mr. Whitsell stated that the information secured from these five plants was as follows:

Portland Shingle Company

The plant was not in operation at the time of the visit but there was considerable evidence to show that they were contributing heavy discharges in the nature of cedar sawdust.

Nicolai Door

It was noted that some of their cyclones used for handling the sawdust from the saws

and other equipment was not collecting too well since much material escaped. The steam plant stack produced some smoke but it was not determined if it produced enough to be a problem.

M & M Plywood Company

One cyclone collector was discharging sawdust and not removing as much material as it should. The steam plant uses wood waste and does discharge excessive smoke but the cinder and flyash discharge is unknown.

Mayhew Company

No burning was being done at this plant and the cyclones were performing very well.

Montag Company

There are two possible sources of air pollution at this plant, the paint spray booth which they feel has already been corrected since cars can be parked now without suffering any damage and the foundry pouring which occurs for an hour once a day.

Mr. Whitsell stated he did not believe there was a complaint against this company, and that following the next sampling period the staff will have more general information on the fallout levels.

PORTLAND: DUST AND FUME DISCHARGE FROM FOUNDRY IN NORTH COLUMBIA BLVD., & ALBINA AVE.

The Chairman requested a report regarding the dust and fume discharge from the Rich Mfg. Company.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the complaint was referred to the Portland City Council and on December 24, the city requested the Authority's assistance and that a plant survey was made in cooperation with Mr. Brooks, of the Portland Health Bureau. He explained that Mr. Brooks and he had visited Rich Mfg. Company and had conferred with Mr. Fred Menzel, Assistant Plant Mgr. He stated that Mr. Brooks had contacted about fifteen complainants to determine if the complaint was mostly regarding dust, fumes or odor and it was learned that the complaint involved the plant's operation in general. He explained due to the prevailing wind at this time of the year and other commitments no sampling has been carried on in the complainants' area to date.

Mr. Fred Menzel, Rich Manufacturing Company appeared before the Authority and stated that his company did not know which discharges needed control. He stated they realize this is a problem "not of smog but a smoke and dust nuisance". He had contacted two firms for their recommendations as to what sort of equipment could be installed. He further said that they have received one quotation proposal for installing a scrubber type control unit on the cupola but that they had not received any replies from either of the companies as yet regarding the dipping operation which causes the creosote type odor.

PORTLAND: SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT FLUORIDE DISCHARGE:

The Chairman requested a report of the studies of the superphosphate fluoride survey.

Mr. Terraglio explained that this was the first opportunity for the staff to make an area study before the plant started and that an automatic impinger has been located at a station at the former Oregon Shipyard grounds and on a Sauvie Island station located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the superphosphate plant. He reported that the sampling is continuing.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Mr. Hughes of Hughes-Johnson Chemical Company had conferred with the staff to determine what would be his solution for the fluoride discharge problem and that the management realized the need for control, were working on the control system and that Mr. Hughes had agreed to notify the Authority when test operations occur so that air samples could be collected.

REQUESTS FROM CITY OF PORTLAND FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION OF NEW COMPLAINTS

The Secretary advised the Authority that three requests had been received for assistance in connection with investigation of atmospheric contamination originating in the City of Portland.

He explained that Mr. Grenfell, representative from Portland, requested the Authority to take some action regarding conditions arising from the roasting of coffee, and that the Authority had received a complaint from Dr. Dewey regarding soot, cinders and

flyash being emitted from Northwest Electric Plant and the Jones Lumber Company.

The Secretary stated the third situation involved excessive smoke discharge from the B.P. Johns Furniture Company and that joint field investigations would be made by the city and Authority representatives as soon as schedules will permit.

ASPHALT PAVING PLANT DUST AND FUME DISCHARGES

The Chairman asked if the Authority staff was working on this problem.

Mr. Hatchard informed him that a memorandum had been prepared on the prevention of dust and fume problems associated with the location of paving plants not equipped with adequate dust control and these recommendations had been sent to the Associated General Contractors and State Highway Commission.

He explained that the Authority had received a request from the State Highway Commission for information regarding control equipment for asphalt plants and that all available information had been provided.

ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES AIR POLLUTION COMMITTEE

The Chairman stated that he had written to Mr. C. F. Ogle, Secretary-Manager, Associated Forest Industries of Oregon expressing his dissatisfaction in the lack of progress that their air pollution committee has made in working out a method to solve their industry problems. He further added that a reply from Mr. Ogle substantiated this conclusion. The Chairman explained that he did not believe that the Authority was getting the type of cooperation it should have from industry to find some answers for air pollution problems to accomplish something definite, and establish a working program with the Authority.

The members of the Authority agreed that the Authority should look for more assistance from the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon.

Dr. Erickson stated that it seemed to him that the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon was depending upon the individual mill owners to take action on specific problems instead of approaching it as a general industry problem.

Mr. Hatchard explained this to the Authority that the staff had frequent contact with lumber mill owners and since no representative of the Associated Forest Industries of Oregon committee was present he stated that the larger size mills make up the membership and that they use more of the wood waste than the smaller size mills. He explained that the Association believes that the cinder and flyash problems would be reduced by increased use of wood waste; however, they are considering a much longer time period than present complainants would wait for solution of specific problems.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the problems can be solved as there is sufficient basic data but there is a present need to apply the knowledge to the wigwam waste burner situation.

The Chairman stated that the time would be too far into the future, such as 10 to 20 years away before the woodwaste would be used and that the Authority should contact the officers of the committee to promote more activity by the lumber industry.

Mr. West stated that a cooperative effort was the logical procedure instead of each lumber mill owner having to develop individual solutions.

Dr. Erickson stated it appeared to him a matter of education and that it would be worthwhile to get together and discuss the problem and also get the Association's point of view.

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATED FOREST INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. West that the Secretary of the Authority contact Mr. Ogle and meet with the Board of Directors of the Association to arrange a meeting with the Association at the earliest possible date.

SWEET HOME

The Secretary informed the members that the Authority had received a complaint-petition signed by 65 residents in the Sweet Home vicinity regarding the discharge of cinders and flyash from the Santiam Lumber Company. The Authority has advised the complainants that studies were underway in that area. The Secretary explained that since these complainants resided outside of Sweet Home and the plant is partly inside

the city, a copy of the correspondence has been sent to the city. The Secretary stated that the complainants and the Santiam Lumber Company would be notified of the next regular meeting so they can arrange to be present.

Mr. Hatchard advised the Authority of the District Engineers' survey of the conditions and submitted pictures taken showing the cinder deposition on the complainants' property. He stated that it is clear that the installation of cinder controls are needed and that from the nature of the fallout it appeared that much of the deposition originated with the steam plant. He reported that a letter has been sent to the Santiam Lumber Company explaining the situation and a reply was received saying that it is their intention to take care of the matter and requested the Authority advise regarding cinder control equipment available commercially.

The Chairman asked if the staff had any recommendations to make at this time.

Mr. Hatchard stated that we would like to consider this problem at the next Authority meeting when the data from the fallout station will be available.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

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

MEETING ADJOURNED

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

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