

TWENTIETH MEETING
OF THE
OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

The twentieth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Monday, December 16, 1957 in Room 36, 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, Mr. Harold Wendel, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, Mrs. Catharine C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, R.E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer and R. B. Percy, Chemist, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the nineteenth meeting held June 27, 1957 were summarized by the Secretary. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

THE DALLES Re: Harvey Aluminum Company, Aluminum Reduction Mill

The Chairman requested W. J. Whitsell to give a report on the staff activities concerning the Harvey Aluminum Company's plant now under construction at The Dalles. Mr. Whitsell reported that at the last Authority meeting the Harvey Aluminum Company officials presented general performance specifications for the fluoride fume control installations to serve the aluminum reduction plant at The Dalles. He stated that after reviewing the specifications the Authority had advised the company that more specific information would be required to describe the selected control equipment as soon as the data is available.

He explained that on December 5, 1957 the company was advised that the Authority members would consider the matter of the Harvey Aluminum Company at The Dalles at their regular meeting scheduled December 16, 1957 and at the same time they were reminded that the additional information requested had not yet been received.

Mr. Whitsell reported that C.A. Rochon, Chief Chemist, Harvey Aluminum Company

in a telephone conversation relative to the Authority's letter of December 5, 1957 had stated that "he just returned to the company's headquarters in Torrence, California following two weeks of travel. He advised that the requested information was not available at the present time from the designers and manufacturers of the control equipment, however, the Harvey Aluminum Company expected to receive the information from the suppliers within the next month and that he would be able to attend the meeting approximately one month later".

Mr. Whit sell stated that a meeting was held October 1, 1957 with the state officials from Oregon and Washington at the request of Mr. Rochon for the purpose of determining what additional studies were needed in The Dalles area before the aluminum plant started production. Mr. Whit sell reported that it is our understanding that plant pathologists and horticulturists from Oregon and Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations conduct a joint survey on both sides of the Columbia River as consultants to Harvey Aluminum Company. Mr. Whit sell reported that additional air sampling had been completed at The Dalles and the staff believes that the normal fluoride concentrations have been established at two representative stations in the vicinity. He stated that a total of 629 samples had been collected and analyzed which show the fluoride concentrations to be typically low for a community of this size and limited industrial development.

The Chairman requested Dr. Monroe Holmes, Public Health Veterinarian, to give a resume of his work in The Dalles concerning the livestock and dairy operations. Dr. Holmes stated his activities so far have been very limited; that he has only had the opportunity to survey the area near the Harvey Aluminum plant just recently and that he plans to check the condition of the animals in this area within the near future.

The Chairman suggested that the Harvey Aluminum Company follow the recommendations already provided; that the Secretary furnish any additional data to the company which may be available and notify the company again that additional information is needed as soon as possible; and that if it were agreeable with the members that he recommend the consideration of the company's control equipment be deferred until the next meeting.

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The Chairman asked R. L. Stockman, Engineer in charge, State of Washington Air Sanitation program, if he would like to present any information.

Mr. Stockman stated that the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station had made limited surveys starting about 6 months ago and that they expect to make foliage examinations very soon. Also, he reported that the station had submitted an application to Public Health Service Community Air Pollution Program for a demonstration project grant to carry on fluoride studies in agricultural regions north of The Dalles. Mr. Stockman advised that the proposal was being studied by a special committee and no decision had been made yet.

NORTH ALBANY RE: WESTERN KRAFT CORPORATION

The Chairman stated that the Authority had decided at the last meeting to hold a public hearing regarding the need for additional air pollution controls to serve the Western Kraft Corporation's mill north of Albany; however, the company had subsequently submitted plans for the installation of more facilities, had conferred with the staff and had started a stack measuring program. The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to summarize the staff activities.

Mr. Hatchard stated that since the Authority's report dated July 25, 1956 was prepared the Western Kraft Corporation had completed expansion of the mill production facilities from 100 tons to 200 tons of pulp per day and that several installations have been completed which effect the atmospheric discharges from the mill such as a second recovery boiler and venturi scrubber system and the installation of an additional lime dust control unit.

He reported that the staff had completed 4 area odor syrveys during the period August to October 1957 in order to:

1. Determine the area odor conditions resulting from the mill expansion, installation of partial odor control systems and other operational changes.
2. Determine whether the addition of a masking agent effects the area odor conditions.

He stated that the procedure used in the surveys was similar to the 1956 field investigations where two observers individually recorded the odor intensity if an

odor was detected from a station downwind from the plant. He explained that the intensities noted were based on the following scale.

- 0 - no odor present
- 1 - threshold level of a kraft component
- 2 - definite odor of a kraft component
- 3- strong odor of a kraft component
- 4.- over-powering odor of a kraft component.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the observations were made each minute at a station until two successive zero values were recorded and then the observations were interpreted until the odor appeared again or until the observers moved to another station. He stated that a summary report had been prepared dated October 21, 1957 which included a comparison of the 1956 and 1957 area survey information. He explained that the data showed that higher odor intensities occurred during over-cast and rainy weather conditions and that the percentage of observations for the various odor intensities should not be interpreted as exposure time of the area to a specific odor intensity since the field method used limited the observations to stations and periods of time when the kraft odor was detected either continuously or intermittently. He stated that the addition of a masking agent on October 15, 1957 did not substantially reduce the odor intensity, however; approximately 20% of the observations made on October 15, actually represented the odor of the masking agent rather than a kraft mill component. He reported that in the opinion of the observers the masking agent would be objectionable but that the use of the masking agent might be effective for short period use when it was desirable to substitute another odor for kraft type. He reported that the comparison of the total observations made in 1957 with the data for 1956 indicated that the odor conditions have not changed significantly. He pointed out that from the comparison of the 1956 and 1957 data it might appear that the increased atmospheric discharge from the mill expansion was approximately balanced by the installation of control facilities or operational changes. He stated that this conclusion should not be made since the human nose is not a satisfactory quantitative measure of odors. He explained further that the average human olfactory sense is a very good qualitative measure of odor. He stated that the actual quality of odor compounds discharged from the kraft mill may have either increased or decreased as

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a result of recent changes and would not be shown by these field surveys and for this reason the Authority recommended the company undertake a stack sampling program to measure the quantity of odorous compounds emitted from the major mill discharge points.

Mr. Hatchard presented the following recommendations or observations for consideration.

1. Presence of odor in the area around the plant is at times creating public nuisance conditions.
2. The company should complete stack sampling procedures so that the discharge characteristics digester blow and relief gases may be compared before and after the blow heat recovery system is installed.
3. The Authority's staff should continue the area odor surveys after each change in the mill odor control facilities and preferably the surveys should be made concurrently with stack sampling operations.

Mr. R. O. Beatty of Western Kraft, stated he had a written report he would submit to the Secretary and reported that his company was installing the blow heat recovery system which will be completed in the next two weeks. Mr. Beatty pointed out that this unit would cost \$70,000 and that this is not the first odor control installation which has been undertaken. He stated that this project is one in the series of steps and that to date the company has spent about \$200,000 on equipment related to the reduction of odors in the plant. Mr. Beatty emphasized that these expenditures were difficult to make with the current market conditions for Kraft paper. Mr. Beatty stated that since there are so many variables affecting the area odor conditions such as wind, weather and temperature, mill discharges and others, that his company questions the area odor survey data as a basis for recommendations for control actions. However, he added, that it is the best system developed to date to measure the presence of area odor.

Mr. Beatty stated that Mr. Waldemar Seton, Chief Chemist, Western Kraft Corporation also had a report to present regarding the stack sampling program.

Mr. Seton stated that there was no doubt that the gas chromatography method was the best for the stack measurement but this involved expensive laboratory equipment

and precise methods which are not available. He said Western Kraft has followed a method devised by Dr. McCarthy of the University of Washington and that the company has consulted with Dr. McCarthy. He added that the work to date done on kraft mill effluents shows there are four major odorous components, hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide and dimethyl disulfide. He reported that Dr. McCarthy is also working on non-condensable gases given off by kraft mills and that they are trying to analyze the total component.

He stated that the stack samples showed that 0.42 lb. of hydrogen sulfide, 2.18 lb. of methyl mercaptan are present in the digester gases per ton of paper. He stated the other figure arrived at was a total titration figure for dimethyl sulfide which showed 4.1 lbs. bromine demand per ton of paper.

The Chairman stated the Authority would consider the progress reports and would expect further reports at subsequent meetings and that the Authority believes the Western Kraft Corporation is proceeding in good faith. He expressed to Mr. Beatty appreciation for the company's cooperation, promised that the staff will continue working with the company and requested the company to submit progress reports.

NORTH ALBANY Re: Wah Chang Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. H.W. Merryman to report on activities concerning the complaints involving the Wah Chang Corporation's plant north of Albany. Mr. Merryman stated the company had started production during November 1956 and on July 30, 1957 the Authority received a petition-complaint signed by 20 nearby residents that considerable damage to trees and plants was occurring. On August 20, he reported that the staff made a preliminary field investigation and it was found that trees and vegetation were being affected.

On August 28, 1957 he stated the staff contacted James McClain, Director of Production and advised him of the complaints and the field investigations and on August 30, 1957 a letter was sent to Wah Chang Corporation regarding complaints and field investigations and notification that the discharges from the plant were in violation of the Air Pollution Control statutes and recommended that the management install appropriate controls. Mr. Merryman stated that the zirconium processing facilities were being expanded and it was requested that plans and specifications describing

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the control systems be submitted to the Authority for review.

Mr. Merryman stated an automatic impinger was started at a sampling station near the plant on September 9, and on October 9, the fluoride and chlorine concentrations found were sent to the company. He explained that the data showed that excessive discharges of fluorides were being emitted from the plant.

Mr. Merryman reported that the staff conferred with Mr. Yih, General Manager of Wah-Chang on October 17, and learned that their intent to install and operate air pollution controls to be in conformance with the Air Pollution Control statute and that following the receipt of the company's plans for atmospheric controls a letter was sent the firm on December 6, 1956 regarding the review of the plans and specifications. He explained that in general the plans were found to be reasonably satisfactory and it was further recommended that the firm proceed to develop techniques and methods for stack sampling at the plant which had been previously recommended and also that continuous monitoring for hydrogen fluoride discharges be incorporated in the plant.

The Chairman asked if a representative of Wah Chang Corporation wished to present a report.

Mr. Ralph Nielsen, Chemical Engineer, Wah Chang Corporation, stated he had nothing further to add except that the company had installed a scrubbing system and additional equipment has been ordered. He reported that they have contacted Dr. Donald F. Adams of Washington State College regarding advice on the installation of continuous monitoring equipment.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the plant is engaged in producing zirconium, tantalum-columbium for the Atomic Energy Commission, and that the staff believed the company has responded to recommendations quickly and the progress was reasonable at this stage.

The Chairman stated that the Authority accepted the progress reports and requested reports at the next meeting.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY Re: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company

The Chairman requested W.J. Whitsell to present a report of staff activities concerning the investigation of dust discharged from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's

plant at 9901 N. Hurst Avenue. Mr. Whitsell stated that in early 1956 the company had installed a stack water spray control system to remove particulate matter from the electric furnace discharges before release into the atmosphere. He reported that the Authority has continued to receive complaints regarding the deposition of dust on property near the plant and that the staff had investigated the complaints and completed the collection and analyses of air samples from stations in the vicinity. He explained that the particle fallout deposition rate was determined by analyzing samples collected periodically from polyethylene containers located on the roof of the Morrison Oil Company approximately 400 feet from the calcium carbide furnace stack. He stated that the small sized particles which remain suspended in the air were determined by high volume samplers using 8" X 10" glass fiber filters. He explained that the operation of the high volume samplers was limited to those periods when the wind direction was from the electric furnace stack to the sampling station within a 50° arc and a second high volume unit operated only when the wind was from the 50° arc in the opposite direction. He stated that the particle fallout rates found during the sampling periods from August 1955 to August 1957 showed a median fallout rate of 97 tons per square mile per month and a maximum of 540. He pointed out that a fallout rate of over 55 tons per square mile per month in an industrial area in the Willamette Valley is in violation of the Authority's regulations, Chapter V section 2.2. He reported that the suspended particulates collected on the high volume filter showed a median value for the northwest 50° arc of wind direction being 489 micrograms per cubic meter with a maximum of 787 and a minimum of 218. He explained that the Authority's regulations allow a concentration of 325 micrograms per cubic meter in a heavy industrial land use area of the Willamette Valley. Mr. Whitsell stated that the data supported the following conclusions.

1. The stack water spray control system is not removing enough particulate matter from the carbide furnace emissions.
2. The particulate matter discharged from the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company is creating a public nuisance in the vicinity and is in violation of the Authority's

regulations, Chapter V Sect. 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

He presented the following recommendations for consideration.

1. That the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company increase the particulate removal efficiency of the control systems as soon as practicable.
2. That the plans and specifications for the additional controls be submitted to the Authority for review before installation is started.

Mr. Clifton Glover, Ass't. Mgr., Pacific Carbide, explained that he represented the company since a serious transformer breakdown occurred that will stop production for about six weeks and Mr. T.J. Waters, Plant Mgr., was working on this project. He explained that about the first of August they shut off the water on the furnace stack scrubber because their operations were not satisfying the Morrison Oil Co., who has been their main complainant. Also, Mr. Glover explained the company had removed 500 tons of sludge which was collected from the stack in the past 18 months of operation, which will provide another sludge pond to avoid stream pollution. The first part of last month Mr. Glover reported that the company had completed work relining the stack from the scrubber down; and enclosed the furnace to reduce the air flow coming from the furnace stack, in line with recommendations from Stanford Research Institute.

He explained the company has hired an additional chemist and that a large part of his duties will be to measure the stack effluent which will allow the company to obtain more efficiency from the scrubber. He added that they believed that the recommendation of the Authority's to improve the scrubber is the proper approach and their consultants will continue investigating methods of collection at the furnace. He explained that the company is affiliated with Union Carbide Company and that it was their understanding that Electrometallurgical Company spent about \$300,000 for their system in Portland. Mr. Glover stated they have been in contact with the Louisville carbide plant control activity where several covered furnaces are operated that are about 4 times the size of the Pacific Carbide furnace unit. Mr. Glover stated his plant is working on this problem and hope to submit a good progress report at the next Authority meeting.

The Chairman stated that the emissions from this plant are in violation of the Authority regulations.

Mr. Dixon asked when the scrubber is started up again what does the company anticipate the amount of sludge would be.

Mr. Glover stated he hesitated to say because measurements had not been made after the improvements were completed.

The Chairman asked the staff for any additional recommendations.

W. J. Whitsell replied that the staff would like additional information regarding what improvements the company is planning.

The Chairman stated that the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company must control the dust problem and that the staff is willing to cooperate in the activities.

Mr. Glover stated that the new chemist will be doing testing on the stack and will need considerable advice and help from the Authority.

The Chairman suggested to Mr. Glover that the plant's chemist get in touch with the Authority's staff and that the Authority be given a report within a month of the progress being made.

Mr. West stated that he believed this was a good procedure.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was concerned with the adequacy of a water spray, since the random chance of collecting small size particulates was very limited.

Mr. Dixon stated that there are processes available which, if used, would solve the problem.

Mr. Wendel inquired whether the discharges were mostly CaO and asked how critical this discharge was since some contaminants were of a toxic nature and others were not.

Mr. Whitsell explained that the furnace discharge was mostly lime and carbon and the complaints were based upon deposition on vehicles, buildings and merchandise.

Mr. Hatchard explained that originally the petition came from the Western Auto Co., employees located west of the carbide plant and that complaints have not been made after the stack controls were put in about 18 months ago. He stated the Morrison Oil Company was the main complainant at present.

Mr. Wendel further reiterated that the Authority should move with some speed to help rectify this situation.

Mr. Dixon suggested that Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company work with the staff and prepare a report for the next meeting; that he wished to see full cooperation between the staff and the company.

The Chairman concluded by promising that the staff is available to work with the company and that the Authority will expect a representative of the company present at the next meeting and in the interim have progress reports from the staff.

CITY OF EUGENE PROGRAM

The Chairman introduced Robert A. Finlayson, City Manager, City of Eugene and asked if he would like to advise the Authority on the activities of the city air pollution program.

Mr. Finlayson stated that Eugene started considering air pollution about 3 years ago through study by a special committee appointed by the Mayor that worked with the Authority's staff. He reported that in May 1956 the Eugene air pollution ordinance was passed and the enforcement provisions were dated January 1, 1958.

Mr. Finlayson stated that on November 1, 1957 Mr. Verner Adkison was employed to head the air pollution program and was being trained in air pollution work. Mr. Finlayson added that although Mr. Adkison was new to air pollution he had considerable experience with lumber mills in Eugene through work with the Fire Marshal.

Mr. Verner Adkison, City of Eugene, presented a resume of his work with the city of Eugene since November and reported that a basic survey of the area was being made to be better informed of the problems; that public education activities were planned; that the air sample data activities were being reviewed with the Authority's staff. Mr. Adkison reported that he had attended the technical conference in San Francisco of the Air Pollution Control Association regarding problems relative to this air pollution work.

The Chairman thanked Messrs. Finlayson and Adkison for appearing at the meeting and stated the Authority appreciated the efforts of the City of Eugene on starting an active program and that the staff would certainly try to provide assistance as needed.

PROPOSED REGULATION OF OPEN-BURNING OF REFUSE

The Chairman requested the Secretary to review the need for regulations for open burning of refuse.

The Secretary read Chapt. 422 Oregon Laws 1957 which enables the Board of County Commissioners to adopt refuse disposal regulations and explained that the proposed Authority regulations could be applied to control open burning.

The Chairman said it would be proper for the Authority to consider the regulations and obtain any suggestions or comments from those affected by them and suggested that the Health Officers of the state and others submit suggestions after study.

Miss Carlie Gilstrap who represented a group of 170 home owners residing in the north section of Portland reviewed their problem regarding the open burning of refuse. She stated that it was unanimously believed that the county, and state are behind any movement which would bring about better sanitation conditions in that particular area. She stated all these residents have breathed and lived in this filth; from burning refuse and garbage; have tried to wash their homes; paint their houses but to no avail and that they considered it an extreme health hazard. She stated that on April 1956 this group petitioned the Air Pollution Authority to eliminate air pollution in this area discharged from the dumps. Miss Gillstrap stated that at the June 27, 1957 Authority meeting she reported that their group had unsuccessfully sought assistance from both the City and County; that some of the individuals have suffered from nasal congestion, throat irritations, etc., and had to seek medical advice. Miss Gilstrap stated she had two pertinent requests to present and they are as follows:

1. "We want you to prohibit now the open burning of garbage in open dumps."
2. "To set a definite target date for conformance; we have waited far too long but you seem to provide our best assistance".

Mr. Hatchard stated that in accordance with instructions from the Authority the staff had made area surveys in the vicinity to determine the frequency of conditions in the area that would be public nuisance under the statute. He stated that at almost any time one can observe public nuisance at 8 or 9 open burning refuse disposal sites.

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near Portland city boundaries. In 1953 complaints had been filed regarding the Seivert dump and lacking any improvement the matter came before the Authority at a public hearing and an order was adopted which required that burning be stopped unless adequate equipment was installed to control the emissions, and that rather than comply with these instructions the owner ceased to operate. Mr. Hatchard stated that this produced no improvement in the area-wide problem since a new dump was started nearby. Mr. Hatchard stated that fortunately alternate methods of disposal are available that are practical and that are effective; that it was our understanding from refuse disposal specialists that sanitary landfill would be the answer. Mr. Hatchard said that the staff recommended that regulations governing open burning dumps be considered and that General Sanitation Section, State Board of Health, have prepared recommended standards for operation of refuse disposal sites intended to supplement Chapt. 422, Oregon Laws 1957.

Mr. Wendel wished to know if these offenders had been warned previously.

Mr. Hatchard replied that all dump operators have not been notified.

Mr. Wendel continued that if the burning is in violation of existing statutes why was there a need to wait until additional laws or regulations are passed before acting now against the offenders.

Dr. Erickson stated the Authority acted once and wondered why this could not be done again.

Mrs. C.C. Barsch, Special Assistant Attorney General, stated that the 1957 Legislature provided counties with specific control outside city limits so it might be that the county's responsibility to enforce the act. Mrs. Barsch stated the Authority could contact the County District Attorney but the county commissioners have not yet made any rules governing open refuse burning.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners had directed Dr. Sydney Hanzen to prepare regulations for refuse and garbage disposal according to a news item dated December 5, 1957.

The Chairman asked Miss Gilstrap if their group had considered this problem with the Multnomah County Commissioners.

Miss Gilstrap stated that they have presented the petitions to the Multnomah County Commissioners and that she understood the rules were being prepared.

Mrs. Barsch called attention to the section in the act which says the County Commissioners may prescribe rules and that it was up to the County Commissioners to act. Miss Gilstrap stated Chapt. 422, Oregon Laws 1957 would not take power from the Authority statute but instead would be supplementary.

The Chairman explained the act that became effective July 1, 1957 which involves the proper disposal of refuse and garbage and control of problems other than air pollution which concerns the Health Departments but not the Authority. The Chairman said the Authority still has the authority to control air pollution from refuse dumps and he asked Mrs. Barsch if it was proper for the Authority to proceed. Mrs. Barsch stated the Authority would have difficulty if this procedure is followed before regulations are adopted; that then it could be said the offenders have no knowledge as to the required standards of garbage disposal and the action might end like that.

Mr. Wendel said it was his recollection that the Board had the authority from the statute and should now swear out a criminal complaint.

The Chairman said he recalled that at the last session of legislature a general bill was passed regarding procedures followed by state boards.

Mrs. Barsch replied that a statute was passed concerning the adoption of rules for public hearings.

Dr. Erickson asked if the problem here was one of general versus specific law. He stated we are empowered with a general state-wide law to control air pollution and now a specific law has to be enacted by legislature bearing on air pollution from refuse dumps. He asked if this may have taken away some of the Authority of the state agency.

The Chairman reiterated that we have a specific problem before us and to bring about a solution he suggested that the Authority should prepare specific regulations concerning open burning refuse dumps throughout the state and take action now.

Both Mr. Wendel and Dr. Erickson wondered why the Authority needed more regulations

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if we acted 4 years ago on a similar type violation; what has changed in the meantime to require us to consider new rules and regulations.

Mrs. Barsch stated that this is not the procedure here, that it was city and county relationship.

Dr. Erickson stated that there is some question as to whether we have the right to adopt regulations as Chapt. 422 applies to counties and cities.

Mr. Wendel suggested the Authority start some proceedings and in the meantime assume it has full authority.

Mr. West suggested that the Attorney General's office consider the jurisdiction of the Air Pollution Control statute and Chapt. 422, Ore. Law 1957 and at the next meeting have a report presented.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff had considered control of air pollution from an open burning refuse dump and believed that the practice is wrong by any measure of good environmental sanitation; that the adequate disposal of refuse requires different methods and he explained that the staff efforts had been devoted to assisting county health departments in any matter involving air pollution.

Mrs. Barsch stated she believed that the refuse disposal operations are up to the local agencies, the city or the county.

Miss Gilstrap stated that their group has had this problem passed around from one agency to another; that the Authority studied it for a year and a half and now are asking the residents to live with this condition longer.

Mrs. Barsch read from Chapt. 422 Ore. Laws 1957 and stated this bill is not limited to air pollution.

The Chairman suggested that the Authority considered the following procedure.

1. As far as the adoption of more detailed regulations on this matter statewide, initiate the proposed regulations for consideration at the next meeting.
2. For the particular situation in Multnomah County the Authority is of the opinion that some action should be taken and should we proceed by preparing a complaint or shall we cite the owners and operators to appear before the Authority at a public hearing.

MOTION RE: Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that the Authority instruct the staff to proceed immediately to inspect the various open burning refuse operations and if it is found they are in violation of the law that the Authority proceed with the filing of a criminal complaint.

Mr. Dixon asked if the Authority can do what the motion implies.

Mrs. Barsch stated it could proceed but there was no guarantee matter would be settled.

Mr. West stated that he was not in favor of the motion but that the staff already has the authority to proceed.

The Chairman said the motion was carried and so ordered; that it is now up to the staff to check with the Attorney General and Multnomah County District Attorney regarding such a procedure.

Mrs. Barsch said that the Attorney General would confer to see whether the Air Pollution Authority would be a proper complainant or if this action should originate from a county authority.

Dr. Erickson stated that we have a state responsibility; that the county had failed to act and now it is the State's responsibility to do something.

The Chairman asked if the rules and regulations were adequate.

The Secretary replied that additional regulations are needed at this time to control air pollution from open burning dumps.

MOTION: Re: Proposed Regulation of Open-Burning Refuse Dumps

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that we proceed with the preparation of proposed regulations pertaining to open burning and refuse or similar material.

Dr. Erickson stated that he understood when the Authority voted on the motion we were only going to explore them and not adopt them.

The Chairman suggested copies be sent to the Authority members for study before the next meeting.

WASTE WOOD BURNER STUDY

Professor M. Popovich, Director, Oregon State College, Engineering Experiment Station,

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has a demonstration grant from Public Health Service to study wood waste burners and that the approach to this problem included the following.

1. Testing of burners in lumber mills.
2. Collecting data on wood waste burners to include temperatures, gases, particulate loading, etc.
3. Studying the economic status of wood utilization.

Professor Popovich reported that the survey was completed and that his group had completed measurement of nine burners and that they are analyzing data obtained from the wigwam type burners and that the study seems to fall in a definite pattern. He said that they planned to start the economic survey in January and he thanked the Authority's staff for all the cooperation provided on this study; and that soon the conclusions based on the study would be formulated. He stated that the wigwam burner has a chance to function without excessive fallout and smoke; that some operational instructions are needed and that his group intends to include them in the report which will be published by July 1, 1958.

The Chairman introduced Robert L. Stockman, Engineer in Charge of Air Sanitation, Washington State Dept. of Health and Mr. V. Bacon, Executive Secretary, Northwest Pulp and Paper Association.

Mr. Stockman stated that their program is a new activity in Washington; that they appreciated working with the Air Pollution Authority staff and explained that at the state level they are responsible for providing technical assistance to local government. Mr. Stockman concluded by saying their activities are going to be much the same as that of the Air Pollution Authority and that he added appreciation for the work the Authority's staff did on the Seminar of last August which was very successful.

Mr. Bacon explained that their organization was called the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association which comprises 28 pulp and paper mills representing 16 companies in Oregon and Washington including Western Kraft Corporation. He explained that the purpose of the association is to support research on air and water discharge problems and to provide reports to the public.

Mr. A. Congleton, Mgr. of Columbia Empire Industries, Inc., announced the Seminar on Air Pollution to start at 10 A.M. January 22, 1958 in Portland. Mr. Congleton extended an invitation to all present at this meeting to attend and stated that he was sure this meeting was going to be very informative and especially wished the Air Pollution Authority staff to attend if possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS Staff Training Course, Taft Center, January 13-24.

The Secretary explained that a course was being offered by Public Health Service Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Analyses of Atmospheric Samples" on January 13-24, 1958; that it was requested that approval be given for R.B.Percy, Chemist, to attend and that application be made for State Board of Health training funds.

MOTION Re: Staff Training Course, Taft Center

It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Mr. Percy be authorized to attend this course at Taft Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW COMPLAINTS: Re: United Stud Planing Mill

The Secretary read a complaint from Mr. Wells, Heppner, Oregon, regarding smoke from the burning of wood waste at United Stud Planing Mill and reported that Mr. H.M. Patterson had investigated the complaint and submitted a report.

Re: Asphalt Paving Company

The Secretary read a petition from the Chelsea area, Klamath Falls, regarding the Asphalt Paving Company's dust and vapor discharges and reported that Mr. Gerow inspected the plant and the company was notified that the discharges were in violation of the statute.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the company had advised the Authority that a control system would be installed in accordance with previous recommendations.

The Chairman directed the staff to follow this case with reports from Mr. Gerow.

Re: Coquille Valley Lumber Company

The Secretary read a complaint from the City Manager of Milwaukie about smoke and odors from the plywood plant on E. 30th and Harrison Sts., Milwaukie.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the mill manager was contacted and on September 4, reported that work was completed which would correct the smoke and flyash conditions.

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Re: Electro-Metallurgical Plant

The Secretary read a letter from the City Health Department relative to complaints received regarding depositions from the Metallurgical Company discharges.

Re: Monarch Shingle Company

The Secretary read two complaints regarding smoke, flyash and odor from the Monarch Shingle Company's refuse dump, 8414 N. Vancouver, Portland, and from the National Biscuit Company.

The Chairman requested that reports be prepared on these complaints.

STAFF VACANCIES AND FUTURE PROGRAM

The Secretary reported that the Authority staff was still one engineer short; that the Authority has been able to fill the chemist vacancy with a part-time laboratory technician. The Secretary announced that W.J. Whitsell will be resigning for a 2 year period on an International Cooperation Administration, Health Project in Costa Rica, and that one of the engineers on another program would transfer to the air pollution work.

MOTION RE: Election of Officers for 1958

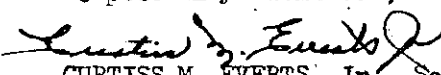
It was MOVED by Mr. Wendel and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that Carl E. Green and Merle S. West be re-elected Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively for 1958.

DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

The date for the next meeting was set at the call of the Chairman.

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

Respectfully submitted,


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