

NINETEENTH MEETING
OF THE
OREGON STATE AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

June 27, 1957

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The nineteenth meeting of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority was called to order by the Chairman at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, June 27, 1957 in Room 36, State Office Building, 1400 S.W. 5th Ave., Portland, Oregon. Those present were Carl E. Green, Chairman, Merle S. West, Vice Chairman, Mr. R. P. Dixon, Dr. Harold M. Erickson, members and Curtiss M. Everts, Jr., Secretary, R. E. Hatchard, Chief of the Air Pollution Control Section, W. J. Whitsell, Associate Engineer, R. B. Percy and J. R. Faust, Chemists, State Board of Health.

MOTION RE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Secretary summarized the minutes of the eighteenth meeting held December 13, 1956. The Chairman declared that if there were no corrections or additions the minutes would stand approved as prepared by the Secretary.

MOTION RE: ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chairman stated that it was necessary to elect officers for the year of 1957. It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that Carl E. Green be re-elected Chairman of the Oregon State Air Pollution Authority for 1957. It was MOVED by Mr. West and seconded by Dr. Erickson and carried that R. P. Dixon be elected Vice-Chairman of the Authority for the year 1957.

TOLEDO: GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION'S Kraft Mill

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to summarize the staff activities regarding the control of air pollution from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's kraft mill, now under construction in Toledo.

Mr. Hatchard stated that Georgia-Pacific Corporation started construction in the fall of 1956 of a 250 ton per day kraft mill located in the southern section of Toledo on the north bank of the Yaquina River. He explained that the design of the mill facilities allows for future expansion to 500 tons of pulp per day.

He stated that the pulp chips for the new kraft mill will be provided from the company's lumber mills in Toledo and Coos Bay and other mills in the vicinity. He reported that the staff was conducting area surveys in Toledo to establish the existing value of air pollutants such as particle fallout, suspended particulate matter, sulfur dioxide and odors. He stated that the staff had conferred with Georgia-Pacific Corporation's management and technical representatives regarding the control facilities and had reviewed the plans for the installation of facilities to control the major discharges from the mill as follows:

- a. Pulp digester blow and relief gases and vapors control include removal of condensable compounds followed by secondary treatment of non-condensibles in an oxidation tower before discharge into the atmosphere.
- b. The black-liquor recovery boiler flue gases will pass through two electrostatic precipitators in parallel which will remove 95% of the particulate matter before discharge. The boiler controls will include an automatic system to assure an excess of oxygen through the boiler to minimize the formation of sulfides.
- c. The lime kiln recovery unit will be equipped with a two stage dust control unit to prevent excessive discharge of lime.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the proposed control facilities should prevent the occurrence of public nuisance conditions in the future caused by the deposition of particulate matter but he pointed out there probably will be periods when objectionable odors are present. He explained that it is not possible to predict the frequency or intensity of excessive odors since there is little data available regarding the Toledo meteorological conditions and the affects of the local topography. He stated that the odor controls to be installed are equivalent to other recently constructed kraft mills and that the staff had no recommendations for additional odor control at this time.

He stated that there is a recognized need for continued research and development by the pulp industry to develop further control of kraft mill odors.

He recommended that the Authority grant tentative approval of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation's plans for controls with the understanding that additional odor control facilities will be provided if public nuisances are created and that the area studies be continued in cooperation with the city of Toledo.

MOTION RE: GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION'S Kraft Mill in Toledo

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried to grant tentative approval of the plans submitted by Georgia-Pacific with the qualification that additional facilities may be required if public nuisances are created and also to continue area surveys in cooperation with the city of Toledo.

THE DALLES: Harvey Machine Company's Aluminum Reduction Mill

The Chairman requested Mr. Whitsell to report on activities regarding the Harvey Machine Company's Aluminum reduction mill.

Mr. Whitsell reported that construction of the mill was begun last fall and Harvey Machine Company expects to begin production of aluminum early in 1958. He explained that the Soderberg process will be used and the method differs from the Reynolds Metals Company mill at Troutdale in several respects which appear important in air pollution control since the escape of gases is confined to a small area close to the anode, making collection much easier and more complete. He stated that this eliminates the need for handling and cleaning great volumes of air and there should be less dust, too, in the building area, since the manner of adding raw materials permits maintenance of negative pressure within the cell, thus drawing dusts into the collection system. He stated further that the Soderberg process lends itself better to air pollution control because in place of several pre-baked carbon electrodes, there is a single steel-encased electrode which contains unconsolidated carbon materials which bake into a hard material as the process continues and the electrode is consumed. He reported that the staff had collected more than 300 air samples in The Dalles area and that these results indicate a "background" fluoride level of approximately one part per billion which is typically low for small communities with little industrial development. He stated that sampling would be resumed and

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an additional station would be established at one of the stations where Oregon State College will be collecting foliage samples this summer and fall.

Mr. Whitsell reported that the company had been notified in April 1953 and that the Air Pollution Control statute provides for review of air pollution control plans and specifications but to date no plans nor specifications have been received by the Authority. He stated that the Harvey Machine Company has assured the Authority that the latest and most complete control facilities will be provided, but as yet no written description of these facilities has been received.

Mr. Whitsell presented the following staff recommendations for consideration:

1. That the company be directed to submit plans and specifications describing the air pollution control facilities.
2. That the plans for control be considered by the members of the Authority after review by the staff since no regulations have been adopted regarding fluoride concentration.
3. That a staff member be authorized to visit the nearest aluminum plant using the Soderberg process.

The Chairman asked if any representatives of the Harvey Machine Company would like to present information at this time.

Mr. Herbert Harvey, Vice-President appeared and stated that the process they are using is a modified Soderberg method and that their company would install the most efficient controls that could be obtained. He explained that the delay in submitting formal plans and specifications was caused because the company wished to take advantage of the most recent technical developments.

The Chairman suggested that plans be submitted to the staff for study as soon as possible.

Mr. Rene E. Legault, Chief Process Engineer, Harvey Aluminum Company, presented the plans and specifications describing the proposed control systems for The Dalles Aluminum Reduction Mill to the Authority.

Mr. Dixon asked Mr. Harvey where the nearest aluminum plant was located that was using the Soderberg method.

Mr. Harvey replied the Anaconda plant in Columbia Falls, Montana used the same modified process.

Mr. West asked if the Montana plant controls were operating effectively.

Mr. Harvey stated that the company reports a fluoride removal of 95% efficiency and that they have had no air pollution difficulty whatsoever.

Mr. Legault explained that there is a limit to the controls which Harvey Aluminum can provide since the equipment manufacturers will guarantee removal efficiencies to a set value but that the company anticipates removal of about 95% using the controls described in the plans and specifications.

The Chairman stated the Authority should accept the plans and specifications for review and that the Authority should decide whether or not to send a representative to visit a similar plant in Montana.

Mr. West stated that the determination of whether livestock or agriculture is being injured requires technical study and he questioned whether a one-two day visit by a staff member would be worthwhile.

Dr. Erickson stated that a staff member would not be sent unless the trip would produce worthwhile and informative data since it was very difficult to obtain state funds for out-of-state travel.

MOTION RE: The Dalles, Harvey Machine Company.

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the plans and specifications submitted by the company be considered by the Authority after the staff had completed its review and that a staff member be authorized to visit the Anaconda mill in Montana only if necessary.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY: Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company.

The Chairman called on W. J. Whitsell to summarize the staff activities regarding the investigation of dust deposition near the Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company's plant. Mr. Whitsell stated that the staff began work in April 1955 after receiving a letter-petition from Western Auto Supply Company complaining of lime dust deposition on automobiles and merchandise. Several field investigations since that time have

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been conducted and the Pacific Carbide and Alloys Company had been advised of the results which showed that severe nuisance conditions existed and recommendations for control installations were made by the Authority in October 1955. In November 1955 the company presented plans for a control installation which was completed in February 1956. He reported that complaints were subsequently received from Morrison Oil Company that wet material was being deposited. He stated that on November 30, 1956 a letter was sent to Pacific Carbide and Alloy Company calling attention to progressive decline in collection efficiency as shown by fallout sampling results obtained from a nearby station.

Mr. Whitsell stated that maintenance problems with the control equipment have been persistent and fallout sampling results have continued to show values considerably above the maximum permissible amount for an industrial area. The substantial amount of lime present in the fallout makes it more objectionable.

It is recommended that the company be directed to proceed with additional controls which will result in a substantial reduction in emissions and that the Air Pollution Authority's staff be consulted in the development of these plans and that stack sampling studies be completed by the company.

Mr. T. J. Waters of Pacific Carbide stated that he believed the chronological history was very correct; that it is a difficult process making carbide let alone collecting the dust produced. He felt his company had made considerable progress in collecting the dust during the past few years. He stated that over two years ago they had complaints from Western Auto Supply Company but none have been received recently even though the control system is not performing as well as it should. He stated that the Morrison Oil Company was located just south of the carbide plant and he agreed that Mr. Morrison has a just complaint.

Mr. Waters stated they were over-whelmed by the dust in the furnace which has to be removed and that they do have water sprays installed in the stack which are very difficult to keep operating effectively. He explained that there seems to be no way to measure their performance but he estimated the deposition of dust is about 90% effective in their dust removal. Mr. Waters explained that it is

worse at times when the wind is blowing in the right direction and a mist is mixed with the lime. He believed that their problem now is to control the mist and the company did not know just how this would be accomplished, whether taller stacks would help, burning the sprays down or just what would rectify this baffling problem.

He stated that they had obtained advice from other carbide companies but for the type of furnace installed and the raw material available there is no known safe and sure method to collect the dust. He added that if there were available a dust collector which was safe and efficient the company would purchase it.

The Chairman asked whether or not an electrostatic precipitator would be of any use in this particular type of problem.

Mr. Hatchard stated that he was not acquainted with the use of an electrostatic precipitator on a carbide furnace discharge but the staff was familiar with the control of dust from the calcium carbide furnace at the Electrometallurgical plant.

He explained that several years ago there was a large area of north Portland experiencing heavy fallout but that this nuisance has been removed after installation of a covered furnace and centrifugal type water scrubber at Electrometallurgical plant.

Mr. Waters stated they know little about Electrometallurgical operations since no information is made public.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the staff was not familiar with other dust control installations at calcium carbide plants in other parts of the country, however, the staff was aware of considerable activity by industry associations in other fields.

Mr. Waters replied that there are only four carbide producers other than Union Carbide and Alloy and there is free exchange of information between the four but there is no formal industry association.

The Chairman inquired if there was any possibility of getting data through Public Health Service.

Mr. Hatchard stated that the Public Health Service, Community Air Pollution Program, does provide technical advice and assistance where problems are difficult and local

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resources are not adequate.

The Chairman asked Mr. Waters if he had contacted Public Health Service for information/^{on}this particular problem.

Mr. Waters stated he has been in contact with Public Health Service during the past years.

Mr. Hatchard added that there is increasing activity by many engineering and research groups; that there are several sources of Federal funds for engineering study and development. Mr. Hatchard stated that a considerable amount of time could be saved by utilizing engineering study methods rather than a trial and error process. He stated that almost any problem of particulate matter control can satisfactorily be solved by application of known engineering facts.

The Chairman stated that it was his opinion that this particular situation, in the past, had not been conforming to the state laws or regulations and that the problem is not solved and that a satisfactory solution is needed.

Dr. Erickson said it was his opinion that we needed to know what controls can be instituted and suggested that we explore with Public Health Service for additional controls and also that the industry do their part in making studies. Dr. Erickson suggested that Mr. Waters cooperate with the staff and obtain additional information then get together with the findings and work out an answer to the problem.

It was concluded by the Chairman that this problem be handled as suggested and the company and staff present progress reports at the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL AIR POLLUTION ACTIVITIES: Eugene, Portland and Klamath Falls.

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to give a report on the progress towards the development of municipal control programs in Eugene, Portland and Klamath Falls.

Eugene Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Eugene had adopted a municipal air pollution ordinance in May 1956 and that the control provisions in the ordinance were equivalent to those contained in the Authority's regulations. He explained that the effective date for the control regulations in Eugene was January 1, 1958 and that the city budget for fiscal year 1958 provided for the employment of an individual to work full time developing the city program beginning September 1, 1957.

He reported that area air sampling activities in Eugene have been continued in cooperation with the city and there was now available considerable data regarding particle fallout and the concentration of suspended particulate matter.

Portland Mr. Hatchard reported that a member of the Authority's staff had continued to meet with the City of Portland Air Pollution Committee to assist with the investigation of specific complaints, when requests are received from the Portland Health Bureau, and to participate in area air sampling activities. He explained that the major problem in expanding the municipal air pollution program has been the difficulty to obtain authorization for a minimum budget to employ a technical staff and to purchase air sampling and analytical equipment. He reported that the city of Portland's air pollution advisory committee had submitted urgent requests for budgetary approval and had appeared as a committee of the whole before Mayor Schunk and Commissioners Bean and Boody. Mr. Hatchard stated that the city officials had indicated that approval would be given just as soon as budgetary restrictions allowed and that the failure of the salaries measure on the November 1956 general election had created the need to reduce existing programs and to restrict new municipal activities.

Klamath Falls Mr. Hatchard stated that the city of Klamath Falls in preparing a revised air pollution control ordinance and that Mr. Mark Westling, Public Works Consultant, League of Oregon Cities, and a representative of the Authority's staff met with the City Council to discuss the proposed ordinance. He explained that several revisions were recommended and that at the present time the city attorney is incorporating these recommendations into the proposed ordinance. The Chairman requested that a letter from Dr. T. L. Meador, Health Officer, City of Portland, dated June 17, 1957 be read in which he requested assistance from the Air Pollution Authority.

The Chairman stated that the Authority had received similar requests in previous years and that it has been the policy of the Authority to cooperate and assist municipalities in developing local programs but not to assign any staff members to any particular city.

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MOTION RE: MUNICIPAL AIR POLLUTION ACTIVITIES:

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried that the Authority acknowledge receipt of the letter of June 17, from Dr. Meador and reply that the Air Pollution Authority would accomplish the following:

1. Continue and increase area sampling in Portland.
2. Secure additional information on the fallout values of particulate matter in Portland compared to rural areas and the metropolitan area, and assist with the evaluation of these values, but that no engineer could be assigned to the Portland Health Bureau.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Chairman requested the Secretary to review Senate Bill 424 relating to regulation of garbage and refuse dumps by County Health Departments. The Secretary stated the Authority had received a letter dated May 24, 1957 from Mr. J.R. Boydston, Multnomah County Sanitary Engineer, requesting the Air Pollution Authority to submit recommendations concerning the prevention and control of air pollution from refuse dumps.

The Chairman asked how soon the staff could start this study.

Mr. Hatchard replied that the Authority had begun collecting information from agencies and that there is a general effort going on to control burning refuse dumps. Mr. Hatchard indicated that within a month the staff could have a draft of the recommendations prepared.

The Chairman requested that these recommendations be mailed to the members of the Authority for study.

The Secretary replied that this would be done.

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT GRANTS

The Secretary explained that an application for a demonstration project grant under the provisions of Public Law 159 was made by the Engineering Experiment Station, Oregon State College which provided for a waste wood burner study.

The Chairman requested Dean Popovich of Oregon State College, who is directing the project, to report on activities.

Dean M. Popovich stated that the three objectives outlined in the study were as follows:

1. Study several typical types of burners presently in use and determine rates of loading which would allow satisfactory operation with a minimum amount of fallout.
2. Complete surveys of incinerators to obtain data for re-design of burners if necessary.
3. Make an economic survey with the Oregon Product Laboratories to show the economics of wood waste utilization compared with costs of burning.

He stated that at the present time a 50 foot burner at the Swanson Lumber Mill in Springfield was being equipped to begin sampling measurements. He explained that this is the first of several burners which will be studied this summer; that two instructors from the college staff have been employed for this work and that Oregon Forest Products Laboratories and the Authority were providing cooperative assistance.

The Secretary thanked Dean Popovich for the excellent cooperation by the Engineering Experiment Station.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to report on the status of the suggested demonstration project for fluoride study by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State College.

The Secretary stated that the staff was authorized by the Air Pollution Authority at the last meeting to investigate the feasibility of increasing fluoride studies. He stated that F.E. Price, Director, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, had advised that the fluoride studies be continued at present levels and no expansion be made because of the limited area in Oregon where agricultural injury is caused by fluoride concentrations and because of the large number of variables involved.

The Secretary explained that the staff has been collecting data regarding the fluoride concentration in air near aluminum reduction plants and the Agricultural

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Experiment Station has obtained fluoride data from foliage samples from stations near aluminum plants. He pointed out that evaluation of this data may indicate some maximum and minimum relationships. The Authority members indicated that these studies should be continued at present levels.

STAFF REPORTS: EASTSIDE, EMPIRE, NORTH ALBANY

Eastside, Georgia-Pacific Corporation's Coos Bay Division

The Chairman requested Mr. Hatchard to report on the progress of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation on the installation of cinder control equipment to correct the excessive deposition in the City of Eastside.

Mr. Hatchard stated that at the last Authority meeting the Georgia-Pacific Corporation had announced plans for the installation of cinder control equipment in the hog fuel fired steam plant at their Coos Bay mill. He explained that the mill is located in the southeast part of Coos Bay and public nuisance conditions were being created in the city of Eastside which is located 1/4 mile north of the mill. He stated that the Georgia-Pacific Corporation had subsequently submitted plans advising that multiclone cinder control units would be installed in boilers numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. He stated that the plan had been tentatively approved with the understanding that if the changes in the steam plant and the installation of collectors on the four boilers do not satisfactorily reduce the cinder and flyash deposition in Eastside that the company would then provide additional control for the remaining four boiler units.

He stated that the installation of the collectors was started during the week of June 17, and that there would be a delay in the project completion date since it had been necessary to change the size of the cinder fans. He explained that the delivery date of the fans is now August 1st, and it was expected that the project would be completed by the end of August.

Mr. Hatchard reported that pulp chipping equipment had been installed in the Coos Bay mill and that the company had started shipping chips to the kraft mill now under construction in Toledo. He stated that the company planned to install additional chipping capacity and that the chief engineer reported that by the end

of this year the mill wood waste burner would be needed for intermittent operation only.

Empire, Cape Arago Lumber Company

The Chairman directed Mr. Whitsell to summarize the activities related to the installation of cinder controls at the Cape Arago Lumber Company.

Mr. Whitsell stated that last year, it will be recalled, the Authority cited Mr. D. H. Miller to Cape Arago Lumber Company, Empire, to a public hearing regarding the correction of public nuisances in Empire caused by the deposition of an excessive quantity of cinders and flyash. Mr. Whitsell stated that the company decided to install controls and early this year the first of two units was completed on one of the two steam boilers. He reported that the second unit is scheduled to be installed during the seasonal shutdown after July 8th.

Mr. Whitsell stated that he had inspected the first installation and there was doubt that a considerable amount of cinders were being collected and returned to the boiler. However, he pointed out that a waste burner still operates near the steam plant which contributes considerable quantities of cinder and sawdust to the area.

He indicated that the cinder control installations will remove a greater part of cinders deposited in the downtown area.

North Albany, Western Kraft Corporation

The Chairman requested Mr. H. W. Merryman to report on the status of odor controls at Western Kraft Mill located north of Albany.

Mr. Merryman said he would report on the area odor surveys and observations and conferences with Western Kraft officials which were the outcome of the report made by the staff July 25, 1956. He stated the chief recommendations from the odor surveys and conferences with complainants was that additional odor control facilities be installed before the plant expansion was in production. Mr. Merryman stated that the company had completed the installation of several improvements towards the compliance with this recommendation. He explained that additional condensers and evaporators had been installed and that modifications were completed on the lime

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kiln recovery effluent which previously had resulted in reduced visibility on U.S. Highway 99 and was also the source of some odor. Mr. Merryman stated that the management is developing plans for additional control of digester blow and relief gases since further treatment of this discharge was necessary. He said that the Authority had not received additional complaints during the past several months, however, it should be understood that the previous complainants have been informed that the company and the Authority's staff are working towards the improvement of the odor conditions.

Mr. Merryman added that another control unit had been installed on the black liquor recovery boiler and that he had visited the plant last Saturday but it was difficult to establish whether significant odor reduction may have occurred.

He stated that the staff recommended that area odor surveys be continued to evaluate the odor conditions now that the increased plant production is under way and that the company be requested to submit plans and specifications describing the installation of additional odor control facilities and when the projects would be completed.

The Secretary read a letter dated July 20, from Western Kraft Corporation in which they acknowledged the Authority's invitation to attend today's meeting and advised that there was no additional information regarding their activities which had not already been submitted.

Dr. Erickson asked Mr. Hatchard if the staff comment - that the plans and specifications for odor control installations at the Toledo kraft mill being equivalent to other recently constructed mills - included the Western Kraft mill.

Mr. Hatchard replied no - the staff meant kraft mills in other states. He explained that the Toledo mill will be provided with pulp digester blow and relief gas controls for condensable and non-condensable components. He indicated that the Toledo kraft mill will begin production with the odor control facilities the staff expects will eventually be completed at Western Kraft.

Dr. Erickson asked if the Western Kraft Corporation had plans for odor control facilities in addition to what is now in use.

Mr. Hatchard replied that Mr. R. O. Beatty, Ass't. to the President, Western Kraft Corporation indicated that during the year of 1957 that the company had authorized installation of a unit to remove the condensable vapors which would be operating about December 1957 and that it was their plan to install a secondary odor control which would treat the digester blow and relief non-condensable discharges and completion was expected in 1958.

Dr. Erickson stated that he had received more complaints personally regarding the odors from Western Kraft mill than any other plant in the state of Oregon. He said that Western Kraft should install any equipment that is available at the earliest possible time to eliminate this severe pollution situation. He explained that tourists coming into Oregon certainly would get a poor impression of the state with this plant located adjacent to U.S. Highway 99.

Mr. Hatchard stated that in the staff's report dated July 25, 1956 the recommendation was made to the company that the odor control facilities be completed and installed in time to serve the expanded plant capacity. From the staff's meetings with the company and the technical staff it was understood that the delay in completing all of the controls was caused by economic factors. He said that so far as the complainants and City Councils are concerned that it would be helpful to have specific dates when the steps of odor control installations will be completed. He explained that the company had been very helpful in keeping the staff advised regarding the installations completed and their general plans for future controls. The Chairman wished to know if the plant was now operating at the greater capacity. Mr. Hatchard replied yes.

Mr. Dixon suggested that the Secretary write to Western Kraft and refer to the report of July 25, 1956 at which time it was recommended that they install controls before increasing the production; that we request specific dates when the additional controls would be completed and at the same time call to their attention the complaints and that the company should realize that the Authority requires a definite plan.

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The Chairman asked the members if they did not feel they should cite Western Kraft to appear before the Authority in a public hearing.

Dr. Erickson stated he believed that a hearing should be arranged to formulate an understanding as to when the additional controls will be installed.

Mr. Dixon asked if it would be proper to instruct Mr. Burt, Special Ass't Attorney General, to invite them to appear.

MOTION RE: Odor control at Western Kraft Mill, North Albany

It was MOVED by Dr. Erickson and seconded by Mr. Dixon and carried that the Authority take necessary steps to call a public hearing and have Western Kraft show cause why an order should not be issued to abate this type of air pollution in conformance with state statutes.

PLANNING AND ZONING AGENCIES REGULATIONS

Mr. W. L. Myllenbeck, Planning Consultant, Beaverton, Oregon stated that recently he has done industrial consulting and planning with the cities of Vancouver and Beaverton; and that Vancouver had been urged to write regulations on air pollution.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that the zoning regulations which limit what type of industries could locate in certain parts of the city are out of date as many of the new industrial areas are attractive. Mr. Myllenbeck added that there should be a set of standards prepared which an individual industry must meet to be able to operate at a particular location.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that representatives of planning and zoning agencies in metropolitan Portland have worked with Mr. Hatchard and others in different regulatory activities to get information on just how to approach the formulation of planning and zoning regulations, and the use of some types of controls. He explained that his group was concerned with the proper regulation of community growth to prevent air pollution problems. He stated that attempts to gather information throughout the country showed that it was difficult to obtain, but if appropriate regulations were available various cities and counties could adopt planning and zoning regulations beneficial to the State Air Pollution Authority. He also stated he had talked with various agencies hoping to use them as consulting

resources so that all facts may be submitted and a report would then be supplied from the consulting agencies to guide the planning commission. Mr. Myllenbeck concluded by saying that there is so very much research to be done on this subject and would greatly appreciate having the assistance and cooperation of the Air Pollution Authority.

Mr. Hatchard stated that there were several references in the statute to the prevention of air pollution; and that the staff was not satisfied that enough was being done towards the prevention of air pollution problems. He explained that a part of the prevention work could be handled through planning and zoning agencies, if additional regulations were available for planning groups. He said the staff was concerned over the length of time it would take to formulate the regulations since at present time the staff had been able to complete regulations only for smoke discharge, particulate matter and lime dust.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Myllenbeck would like to have additional air pollution regulations promptly and the staff has been working towards this objective but there was no immediate prospect of completing the project. He stated one of the major steps was adopting the initial standards in December 1956 since some of these regulations are performance standards. He stated the staff should proceed as rapidly as time would permit since this program is one of utmost importance.

Mr. Myllenbeck stated that there was the possibility of obtaining grants-in-aid under the provisions of Public Law 159 and such a project would be a benefit to all cities and counties in the state.

The Chairman suggested that the grant-in-air project be investigated further.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS:

Budget 1957 - 59

The budget for fiscal year 1957-59 biennium was reviewed by the Secretary and the Secretary stated that because of a proposed revision in the compensation plan the salary figures would have to be revised.

Changes in Regulations

The Secretary reviewed several minor changes made in the regulations and stated

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the staff would like approval for those changes so the regulations can be filed with the Secretary of State.

MOTION RE: CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS

It was MOVED by Mr. Dixon and seconded by Mr. West and carried to adopt the revisions as described by the Secretary.

Proposed field training course.

Mr. Hatchard reported that the Public Health Service, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, had been presenting courses on several phases of air pollution study, research, control and administration at their headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio since 1955. He explained that the first field course on "Community Air Pollution" would be held in Tacoma, Washington under the local sponsorship of the Washington Department of Health and the Oregon Air Pollution Authority. He stated that the course instructors would be provided by the Taft Center.

He reported that invitations were being sent to industries, public health agencies, colleges and universities and control agencies. He stated that an enrollment of 75 was expected.

He requested approval of the Authority to send as many staff members, including district engineers, as the work schedule would allow.

The Chairman suggested and recommended that all the staff members who can be spared attend the field course in Tacoma, Washington August 22-24, 1957.

Other staff travel:

The Chairman requested comments by the members regarding staff travel to the aluminum mill in Columbia Falls, Montana and the kraft pulp mill in Missoula, Montana.

Mr. Dixon stated he did not see what would be gained since what the staff is seeking is performance and the company's information would have to be obtained.

Dr. Erickson added that perhaps it would be of value to visit the area, talk to the officials and residents in the area and listen to their complaints.

The Chairman stated that inasmuch as Harvey Aluminum operation is not scheduled to start until 1958 perhaps then it would be advisable to have a staff member make

a visit to another plant and that perhaps the two plants might be visited on one trip.

It was suggested by the Chairman that this matter be tabled and reconsidered at a later time this year.

Mr. Dixon stated this was agreeable.

NEW COMPLAINTS

Multnomah County Re: Smoke and flyash from burning vehicle bodies at Ben's Auto Wrecking Yard.

The Chairman stated that perhaps this complaint would be covered by SB-424.

The Secretary said the complaint had been acknowledged by letter and that an investigation was promised.

Multnomah County Re: Smoke and odor from burning refuse at Portland Meadows.

North Bend Re: Cinder and flyash deposition from Menasha Plywood Corporation.

Mr. Willard Friesen, owner, City Center Motel, letter concerning the deposition of cinders was read by the Secretary. Mr. Friesen was advised that the staff would make an investigation when a representative was in North Bend.

Multnomah County Re: Fumes from Silver Plating Company.


The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Carmen Elfving regarding fumes from the Silver Plating Company and the Secretary stated that the complaint had been acknowledged and investigation will be made as soon as commitments will allow.

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 4:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,


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