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Van Duyn chooses Eugene

By Scott McFetridge
Of the Emerald

City and state government leaders met with high-ranking officials of one of the nation's largest candy manufacturers in an overgrown pasture north of Eugene on Friday afternoon to make an announcement.

Hundreds of spectators cheered as Van Duyn Chocolate Shops President Richard McCall told the crowd his company had decided to build its 85,000-square-foot office and factory on 13 acres of what is now a field. Construction of the \$5-million facility, located in the 110-acre Summerracks Industrial Park north of Belt Line Highway, could begin as early as this fall, McCall said.

"We're all overwhelmed by this type of welcome to Eugene, but we've been overwhelmed since this whole thing started," McCall said. "This is going to be a very new and stimulating home for all of us."

Van Duyn, in business since 1927, began searching for a new factory site in Washington, California and Oregon after its original plant in Portland was destroyed by fire March 2. Van Duyn had planned to relocate in Camas, Wash., but a late bid by the Eugene/Springfield Metropolitan Partnership persuaded the company to change its plans.

The metropolitan partnership, chaired by Eugene Mayor Brian Obie, is the area's primary business recruitment agency.

The main reason Van Duyn chose the Eugene site was the "personalized, not mechanized" approach of city leaders and the metropolitan partnership, McCall said. The Eugene property also has the advantage of being flat with no obstructions and already has utilities installed, he said.

McCall said his company also was impressed with the nearby freeway access and the fact that the Eugene site would be closer to California markets.

Van Duyn is expected to provide 300 jobs at its plant within three years.

Van Duyn's decision to locate in Eugene is evidence the state's economic development pro-



Van Duyn employee Caren Cole

grams are working, said Gov. Vic Atiyeh said. There was an ongoing partnership between city and state leaders throughout discussion with Van Duyn, and the teamwork paid off, he said.

Senate approves building funds

The U.S. Senate approved on Thursday a bill that includes \$8.5 million for the initial construction costs of two University science buildings.

The funds, included in the fiscal year 1986 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, had been approved earlier by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The appropriations committee is chaired by Senator Mark Hatfield.

The bill now will be sent to a Senate-House conference committee and ultimately must be signed by President Reagan.

The federally financed buildings will house the Institute of Theoretical Science, the Chemical Physics Institute, the Material Science Institute and the physics department.

Additional space is reserved for the geology department, an expanded science library, classroom teaching facilities and teaching labs for physics and computer science.

"We are obviously delighted the Senate has passed the appropriations bill," University President Paul Olum said. "This will make it possible to house some extremely good science."

The University has some of the country's top scientists, but "we have no place to put them," Olum said.

The final cost of the two buildings is estimated to be \$32 million. Last year Congress appropriated \$2.3 million to finance plans for the two buildings. Congress must approve additional funds for the project each year until its scheduled completion date in 1990.

In addition to the federal funds, the 1985 Oregon Legislature approved \$12 million in state lottery funds for the construction of two University science buildings. The federal and state financed buildings will add 120,000-140,000 square feet of usable space to existing science facilities.

Threat may cancel project

Asbestos release forces building evacuation

By Julie Freeman
Of the Emerald

A new air movement system, meant to save the University Computing Center almost \$8,000 a year in energy costs, has been postponed and may have to be canceled altogether unless a new way of removing asbestos from beams above the first floor ceiling of the building can be found, said Cliff Flacy, engineer for the project.

"I would rather drop the project than upset everyone....Right now it just doesn't seem to be worth all the problems that are involved with something like this."

Cliff Flacy

"I would rather drop the project than upset everyone," Flacy said. "Right now it just doesn't seem to be worth all the problems that are involved with something like this."

The Computing Center was abruptly closed and evacuated for about two hours last week

when an adhesive, fogging material, being used to prepare asbestos for removal, released an unpleasant odor throughout the first floor of the building, Flacy said. At this time, no toxic substance was believed to have been released, he said.

But air sampling studies conducted by the University Office of Environmental Health and Safety, proved that some asbestos fibers were released in-

removed from the metal beams supporting Science I, Hicks said.

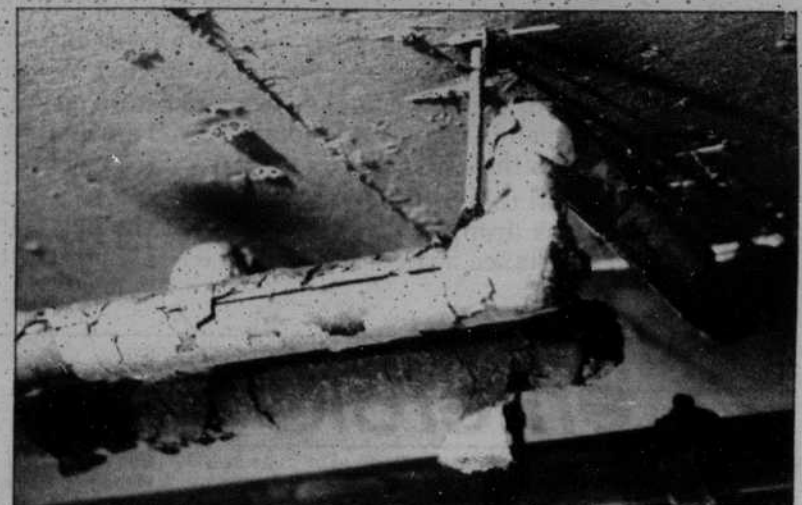
But since the air samplings were taken so close together, Hicks said there probably was not a significant amount of exposure caused.

"This did show us that when someone is working around this material they tend to kick up loose fibers," he said.

And as a result, no one will be allowed to continue work in the ceiling's crawl space where the asbestos material is located, Hicks said.

Asbestos, which was commonly used for fire-proofing ceiling beams in the 1960s, can be a potentially dangerous material if its fibers are released into the atmosphere. Sharp asbestos fibers can lodge into a person's lungs and cause various health hazards, such as lung cancer and asbestosis, a lung-disabling disease caused by scars in the lung tissue.

"As long as people feel there is danger, there is," said Harold



Since asbestos was found to be a health hazard, removal of the material has become an ongoing University problem.

Babcock, Physical Plant director.

Surveys are being conducted now to determine other campus areas where potential asbestos problems may arise, Babcock said. In the meantime, Physical Plant workers will not go into areas where asbestos is located unless they have to, he said.

"All in all, I think steps were

taken to protect people working at the Computing Center," Hicks said.

But while alternative solutions that would not require further asbestos removal are being considered, Hicks said the remaining asbestos will have to be cleared out eventually to prevent any future problems.