

Lower Clackamas River Geographic Spill Response Plan Web Application Overview

Welcome to the Lower Clackamas River Geographic Spill Response Plan web application! The purpose of this application is to provide an interactive summary of spill response strategies and resources and sources of spill risk in the Lower Clackamas River watershed as identified in the Lower Clackamas River Geographic Response Plan (GRP).

To **PAN** around the map, click on the screen and move your mouse in the direction you want to navigate.

To **ZOOM** in or out, use the plus and minus tools on the main toolbar.



For more detail on a map feature, **CLICK** on the feature and more information will appear in pop-up. If additional resources are available (such as detailed spill response strategy sheets), a hyperlink option will be available in the pop-up.

The main toolbar contains several tools:

Details

The **Details** tab provides quick access to additional resources, including the full Lower Clackamas River GRP, Contaminant Travel Time tables, a Spill Response contact sheet, a list of facilities storing hazardous chemicals, and background documentation on previously conducted analyses. This tab is open by default when the web map is first opened.

Legend

The **Legend** tab shows detailed symbols and descriptions for each dataset that you have turned on in the **Layers** tab.

Basemap Gallery

The **Basemap Gallery** tab allows you to change the base map from a topographic view (default) to a streets map, aerial photograph, and several other options.

Measure

The **Measure** tool allows you to estimate areas and distances by using tools to draw between points of interest on the map. You can specify the units that you want to measure in. You can also click on a point on the map to get the longitude and latitude coordinates associated with the point.

Print

The **Print** tab allows you to print the map on your screen, including adding a title and choosing a print size.

Layers

The **Layers** tab allows you to select the datasets that you want to turn on or off.

A list of all datasets included in this map is provided below. This contains base datasets like parcels, waterbodies, and roads, datasets specific to the spill response strategies identified in the Lower Clackamas River Geographic Response Plan (GRP), and datasets showing sources of spill risk like facilities storing large volumes of chemicals and permitted facilities.

Dataset Name	Description
<i>Spill Response Strategy</i>	Overview point location of specific spill response strategies identified in the Lower Clackamas River GRP.
<i>Equipment Cache</i>	Location of equipment caches identified in the Lower Clackamas River GRP.
<i>Public Access Point</i>	Public access points to the Lower Clackamas River.
<i>Boat Launch</i>	Boat launches on the Lower Clackamas River.
<i>Booming Strategies</i>	Detailed booming strategies corresponding to each spill response strategy identified in the Lower Clackamas River GRP.
<i>Response Strategy Area</i>	Areas of specific spill response strategies identified in the Lower Clackamas River Geographic Response Plan (GRP).
<i>Waterbody</i>	Waterbodies (RLIS)
<i>Stream Centerline</i>	Stream centerlines (RLIS)
<i>Facilities Storing Oil (Petroleum or Vegetable) (Average Amount)</i>	Facilities that use, store, manufacture or dispose of reportable quantities of hazardous substances are required to complete a Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) form. This is the average amount of oil (petroleum or vegetable) that the

	facilities possessed during the previous 12 months, expressed as a range.
<i>Facilities Storing Solvents (Average Amount)</i>	Facilities that use, store, manufacture or dispose of reportable quantities of hazardous substances are required to complete a Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) form. This is the average amount solvents that the facilities possessed during the previous 12 months, expressed as a range.
<i>Facilities Storing Acids and Bases (Average Amount)</i>	Facilities that use, store, manufacture or dispose of reportable quantities of hazardous substances are required to complete a Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) form. This is the average amount of acids and bases that the facilities possessed during the previous 12 months, expressed as a range.
<i>Facilities Storing Light or Medium Fractioned Petroleum (Average Amount)</i>	Facilities that use, store, manufacture or dispose of reportable quantities of hazardous substances are required to complete a Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) form. This is the average amount of light or medium fractioned petroleum that the facilities possessed during the previous 12 months, expressed as a range.
<i>Potential Contaminant Source (PCS) (DEQ)</i>	Potential contaminant sources mapped by DEQ as of October 2005
<i>National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (2017)</i>	The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) and Oregon state law require any facility that discharges pollutants from a fixed point source location into wetlands, ponds, lakes, streams and rivers or to groundwater to obtain an NPDES permit. NPDES permits are categorized as either “individual” or “general”; individual permits are facility specific, while general permits cover a category of similar discharges rather than a specific site. Individual permitted facilities require more frequent monitoring to assure that permit requirements are being met, and also have more stringent monitoring requirements for a greater variety of pollutants.
<i>Solid Waste Disposal Site and Landfill Permits</i>	<p>Oregon DEQ requires the following types of facilities to apply for a Solid Waste Disposal Permit prior to starting operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal solid waste landfills; • Industrial solid waste landfills, demolition landfills, wood waste landfills, and nonmunicipal land disposal sites; • Energy recovery facilities and incinerators; • Compositing facilities; • Disposal site, land application disposal sites and land use for deposit, spreading, lagooning

	<p>or disposal of sewage sludge, septage and other sludges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer stations and material recovery facilities; • Treatment facilities and petroleum contaminated soil remediation facilities
<i>Underground Storage Tank (UST)</i>	The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Oregon DEQ require an Underground Storage Tank (UST) General Permit Registration Certificate to Operate to be obtained for all commercial tanks storing gasoline, ethanol, diesel, and other listed substances with a capacity of more than 110 gallons or residential or farm use tanks with a capacity of more than 1,100 gallons.
<i>Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)</i>	Cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination from spills and releases from regulated USTs is required. Since Oregon began administering the federal LUST program in 1998, over 6,800 petroleum releases have been reported to DEQ. Approximately 5,400 of these sites have been cleaned up, leaving 1,400 active sites throughout the state.
<i>General WPCF permit</i>	WPCF permits are required by Oregon DEQ for all facilities that discharge wastewater to the ground. The primary purpose of a WPCF permit is to protect groundwater from contamination and to prevent discharges to surface waters; no discharge to surface water is allowed under a WPCF permit.
<i>Hazardous Waste Generator</i>	Hazardous waste generators in Oregon are regulated by U.S. EPA and Oregon DEQ and fit into the following three categories: 1) Conditionally Exempt Generators (CEG); 2) Small Quantity Generators (SQG); and 3) Large Quantity Generators (LQG).
<i>ECSI Clean Up Sites</i>	The Oregon DEQ ECSI database has been used by DEQ since 1989 to 1) track sites in Oregon with known or potential contamination from hazardous substances in groundwater, surface water, soil, or sediments; and 2) document sites where DEQ has determined that no further clean-up action is required. Sites contaminated or potentially contaminated with hazardous materials (solvents, metals, PCVs, petroleum hydrocarbons, etc.) that are added to the ECSI are reported to DEQ through a variety of sources, including investigative efforts; referral from other DEQ programs or agencies; reports of chemical spills; citizen complaints; and data submitted voluntarily by sites owners and operators.

	ECSI includes both potentially contaminated sites as well as sites known to be contaminated; therefore it is important to keep in mind that inclusion in the ECSI database does not necessarily confirm site contamination.
<i>Major River</i>	Major rivers
<i>Major Waterbody</i>	Major waterbodies
<i>Taxlot Boundaries</i>	Property boundaries and ownership information
<i>City Boundary</i>	City boundaries
<i>HUC4 Watershed Boundary</i>	Watershed boundary
<i>Approximate Stormwater Drainage Area</i>	Approximate areas draining to major stormwater outfalls
<i>Major Outfall (WES)</i>	Major stormwater outfalls
<i>Storm Structure (WES)</i>	Stormwater structures
<i>Storm Pipes (WES)</i>	Stormwater pipes
<i>Storm Detention Pond (WES)</i>	Stormwater ponds
<i>Railroad</i>	Railroad centerlines
<i>Roads</i>	Road centerlines
<i>North Clackamas County Water Commission Water Service Area</i>	Approximate service area for the North Clackamas County Water Commission surface water intake
<i>Clackamas River Water District Water Service Area</i>	Approximate service area for the Clackamas River Water District surface water intake
<i>City of Lake Oswego Water Service Area</i>	Approximate service area for the City of Lake Oswego surface water intake
<i>City of Estacada Water Service Area</i>	Approximate service area for the City of Estacada surface water intake
<i>South Fork Water Board Service Area</i>	Approximate service area for the South Fork Water Board surface water intake

For questions or more information, please contact Kimberly Swan at kims@clackamasproviders.org