

Examples of sites that used Solid Waste Orphan Site Account funds

Introduction

A number of disposal sites have received funding from the Solid Waste Orphan Site Account (SWOSA) for investigation or cleanup of hazardous substance releases. This fact sheet discusses some of these sites.

DEQ has three methods for providing funds from the SWOSA.

1. DEQ can provide \$100,000 loan with no repayment obligations (i.e. grants) to local governments for conducting an investigation and cleanup of a release of hazardous substances at a solid waste disposal site owned by the local government.
2. DEQ can provide low-interest loans to local governments for conducting an investigation and cleanup of a release of hazardous substances at a solid waste disposal site owned by the local government.
3. DEQ can provide funds at historically privately owned or operated solid waste disposal sites which receive or received domestic solid waste and for which DEQ determines responsible parties are unknown, unwilling, or unable to undertake the investigation or cleanup for the release of hazardous substances.

Local governments

DEQ provided \$100,000 to the City of Astoria for a site investigation at the **Astoria Landfill**. The work was started in 2010.

DEQ used their contractor to perform a site investigation under an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Astoria. The City of Astoria was then able to develop a four party agreement between the city, the school district, Recology and Columbia Memorial Hospital to complete redevelopment activities.

DEQ provided \$100,000 to Baker City for the **Baker Sanitary Landfill** for a site investigation. The work was started in 2011.

Site investigation activities occurred over two phases and included geophysical surveying, test pitting, installation of landfill gas monitoring points, and implementation of engineering

controls to limit potential migration of landfill gas into onsite buildings.

This investigation was conducted to assess the feasibility of developing the site.



Test pit exploration to find horizontal landfill extents.

DEQ provided \$100,000 to the City of Portland for the **Oaks Bottom Landfill**. The work started in 2014. The City of Portland performed a site investigation to evaluate possible impacts to the wetland from the historic landfill.

DEQ provided \$100,000 to the **City of Creswell** for the former **Creswell Landfill** (started in 2015). DEQ finished the site investigation in the spring of 2016. The city has a potential buyer who is interested in purchasing the property.

DEQ provided \$100,000 to Deschutes County for the **Deschutes County Demolition Landfill**. The work started in 2015. DEQ provided \$100,000 from the SWOSA for a site investigation and waste processing pilot test at the Deschutes County Demolition Landfill in Bend, Oregon. The county is evaluating feasibility of site-wide mitigation through various approaches in preparation for redevelopment.

Orphan Sites:

Killingsworth Fast Disposal Landfill was primarily a demolition waste landfill that accepted domestic wastes. In the mid 1990s the original owner abandoned the site. After the site was orphaned, DEQ used SWOSA funds to install new landfill gas extraction wells, piping, blowers and flare tower; as well as grading and drainage improvements; and extensive repair of the geomembrane cap.

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Installation of new landfill gas control components.

In 2000, Multnomah County took possession of the Killingsworth Fast Disposal Landfill through tax foreclosure. Multnomah County later transferred ownership of the property to the city of Portland's Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

In 2002, DEQ entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Portland that shifted operation and maintenance of the closed landfill from DEQ to the city. In 2011-2012, the DEQ Cleanup Program used a 128(a) EPA Brownfield grant to perform additional site sampling.

DEQ later determined the flare portion of the gas system is oversized – since this system was originally installed using SWOSA funds, the SWOSA fund will be paying to modify the system to function correctly. The city remains responsible for routine maintenance of the site including the landfill gas collection system.

The former Santosh Landfill was privately owned and operated from 1970 to 1983. The landfill accepted both municipal and industrial wastes under a DEQ Solid Waste Disposal Permit.

In April 2004, Columbia County's Solid Waste Program notified DEQ that extensive areas of discolored soils, dead vegetation, and substantial leachate outbreaks with strong petroleum and creosote odors had been documented during an inspection of the landfill.

DEQ hired contractors to perform sampling of domestic wells in 2004 and extensive environmental sampling in 2005 and 2006.

In the summer and fall of 2008, a low-permeable cap was constructed over the landfill to address surface ponding and leachate seep issues. DEQ has been performing annual monitoring and maintenance of the landfill using SWOSA funds since that time.



Landfill cap improvements.

More Information

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Statutes and regulations

Oregon Revised Statutes

- [ORS 465.260](#) (Removal or remedial action [surcharge]):
- [ORS 459.311](#) (Charge for remedial action or removal):

Oregon Administrative Rules

- [OAR 340-093-0030\(39\)](#) (Definition of domestic solid waste):
- [OAR 340-097-0120 \(8\)\(a\)\(B\)](#) (Permit/Registration Categories and Fee Schedule):
- [OAR 340-122-0510 through 0590](#) (Solid Waste Orphan Site Account):

Alternative formats

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