

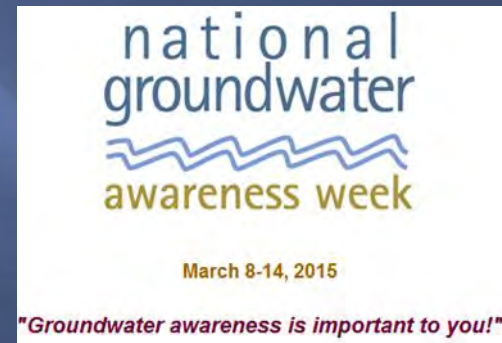
How can Stormwater help?

- Reach out to small systems who might not have resources
- Partner with Public Water Systems on Source Water Protection Grants
- Add information specific to Drinking Water Protection in Stormwater Management Plans
- Include information specific to Drinking Water Protection in public outreach material (e.g., newsletters, public service announcements, etc.)

How can Stormwater help?

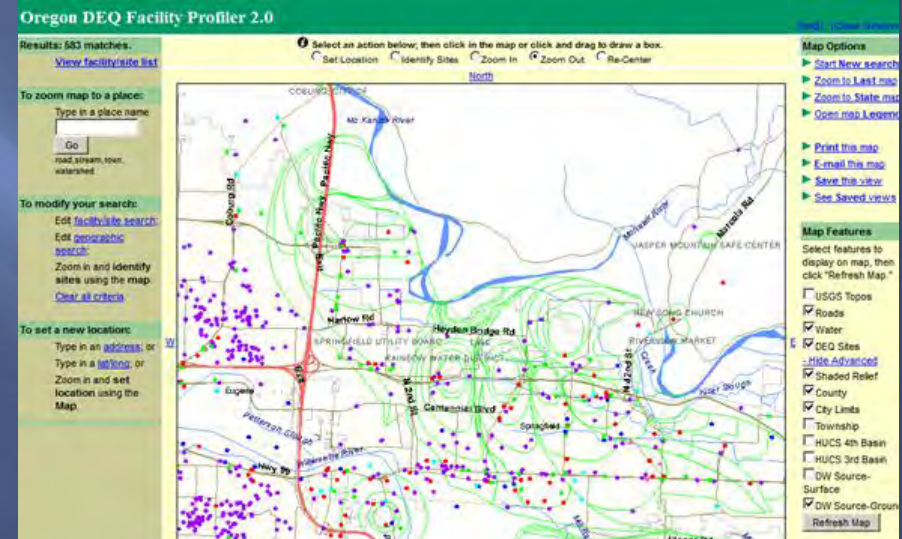
➤ Promote events

- Protect your Groundwater Day - <http://www.ngwa.org>
- National Groundwater Awareness Week – <http://www.ngwa.org>
- Drinking Water Week - <http://www.awwa.org>



Tools for Determining Source Water Protection Areas

- DEQ Facility Profiler – <http://deq12.deq.state.or.us/fp20/>
 - Profiler Instructions – <http://goo.gl/LcMaQo>
- GIS Layers – <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/results.htm>
- ArcGIS Online – Coming Soon!
- Contact Steve Aalbers, GIS Information Coordinator at (503) 229-6798
 - Additional layers available (e.g., ESCI, UST, Permitted Outfalls, etc.)

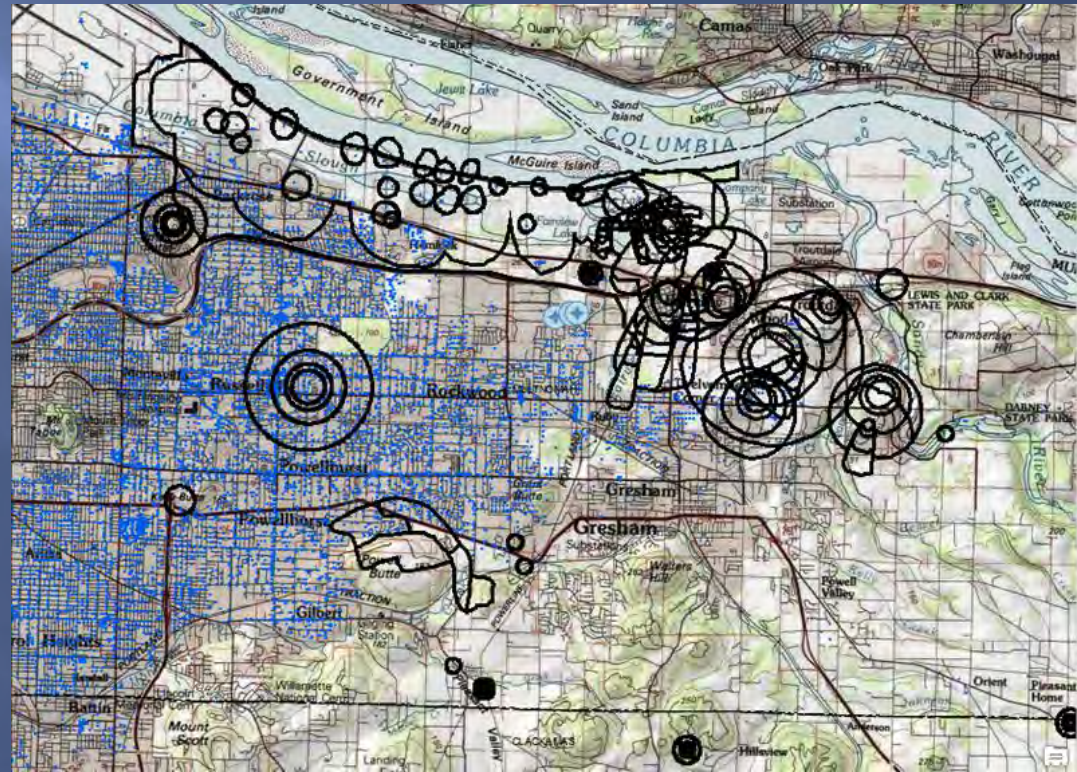


Examples of Coordination

- Springfield Utility Board (SUB) and City of Springfield
 - SUB recognized the increased use of bio-infiltration swales within the City limits
 - Contracted a study on how swales within the DWPA's should be constructed to:
 - Allow groundwater recharge to occur and
 - Minimize the potential risk of groundwater contamination from stormwater pollutants
 - Study recommendations resulted in swale construction standards
 - Type of materials to be used in the base of the swale to form the filtration medium
 - Thickness of the medium at the base of the swale
 - SUB worked with the City of Springfield on adopting the construction standards
 - New swales in the two-year Time-of-Travel Zone or where depth to water is less than 10 feet must follow the standard in the report
 - For a copy of the report or more information, please contact Amy Chinitz, Drinking Water Protection Coordinator at 541-744-3745

Examples of Coordination

- City of Gresham , Gresham Water Division, Rockwood Utility, Fairview and City of Portland
 - UIC Risk Assessment
 - Large portion of UICs (~1,100) located in Source Water Protection Areas
 - Identify “hazardous hot spots” and UICs that pose high risk to groundwater contamination based on surrounding site conditions



Examples of Coordination

- Areas where site conditions may increase the risk of spills and locations where a spill could pose an increased risk to the City's drinking water wells
- Information used to prioritize areas where the City could provide treatment beyond WPCF permit as a way to increase groundwater protection
- The assessment used a scoring matrix to evaluate potential risks associated with UICs
 - Looked at criteria such as, aquifer susceptibility, well construction, future wells, spill incidents, chemical storage, traffic volume and accidents, etc.
 - Based on scores UICs grouped based on high, medium and low risk
- For additional information regarding the Risk Assessment, please contact Torrey Lindbo, Water Quality Specialist, at the City of Gresham.

A glass of beer with a white head of foam sits on a flat rock in the foreground. The background shows a shallow stream with rocks and a dense forest of green trees under bright sunlight.

Questions?

Russ Kazmierczak

**Drinking Water Services
Eastern Oregon Geologist
and
Region 2 Technical
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<http://healthoregon.org/dwp>