HIDDEN VALLEY

INTRODUCTION

The Hidden Valley site is a former landfill first operated in the spring of 1969. The initial operation was generally poor with wash-out of landfill waste and underground fires occurring; consequently, the site was closed down in June, 1977. The landfill consists of three steeply sloping canyons adjoined together in a common drainage basin.

LOCATION

The Hidden Valley landfill site is located in Multnomah County about one-quarter mile west of the Sauvie Island Bridge, just off Highway 30 in Multnomah County, (T2N, R1W, Sec. 29, Tax Lot 072) (See Figures 1 and 2).

CURRENT SITE USE

Hidden Valley is a former interim landfill site. The site is currently vacant. The Bonneville Power Administration has power lines which cross the landfill site, with one pair of power poles located on a ridge near the former fill area.

ADJACENT LAND USE

The land that surrounds the site is mainly forest, with the Burlington Northern Railroad and U.S. Highway 30 several hundred feet to the north. An active quarry operation is located about 400 feet to the east of the site and a marina is located along the Multnomah Channel.

NATURAL SCREENING

Natural vegetation and the height of the area above U.S. 30 makes the site very difficult to see from any populated areas.

SURFACE WATER

Extensive surface water drainage from the surrounding hills flows onto the completed fill area. Much of this surface water drainage percolates into the fill (See Figures 3 and 4).

COVER MATERIAL

There is adequate cover on the site, but obtaining it requires stripping and grubbing of forests to make the soil available.

CAPACITY

The site covers 73 acres. According to DEQ staff, there is very little capacity left.

ACCESS

The site is accessable from Hwy. 30 via a private gravel road which serves the nearby rock plant, PGE and BPA. It is approximately 20 miles from Rossman's Landfill in Oregon City.

CLIMATE

Annual precipitation is 48 inches per year.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The canyons are steep and allow only limited utilization of land areas because of excessive grades. There is a strong possibility of shifting soils (earth slides) within the completed landfills if the operations are not properly designed and skillfull executed. Because the canyons are natural drainage areas, there is a high potential for the formation of leachate.

The small, steep canyons lend themselves to fills having small surface areas and excessive depths. Former fill areas are already to a depth of 50 feet in some places, and there is no natural barrier between these fill depths and U.S. Highway 30 below. There is accordingly a strong potential for gas seepage and earth slides onto the highway.

TA:ss
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Prepared by Metro Staff

Figure 1

Hidden Valley
General Location

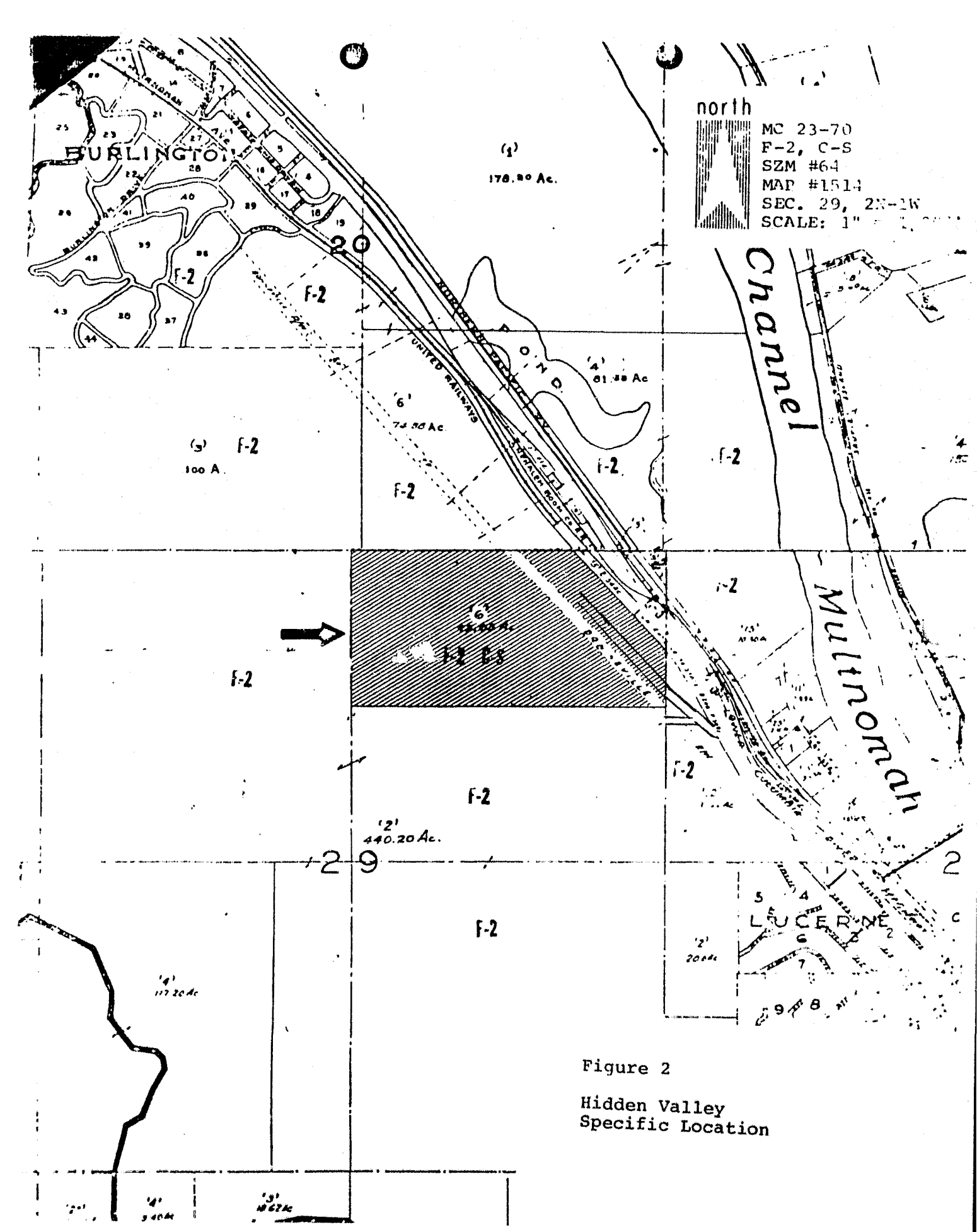

Figure 2

Hidden Valley
Specific Location

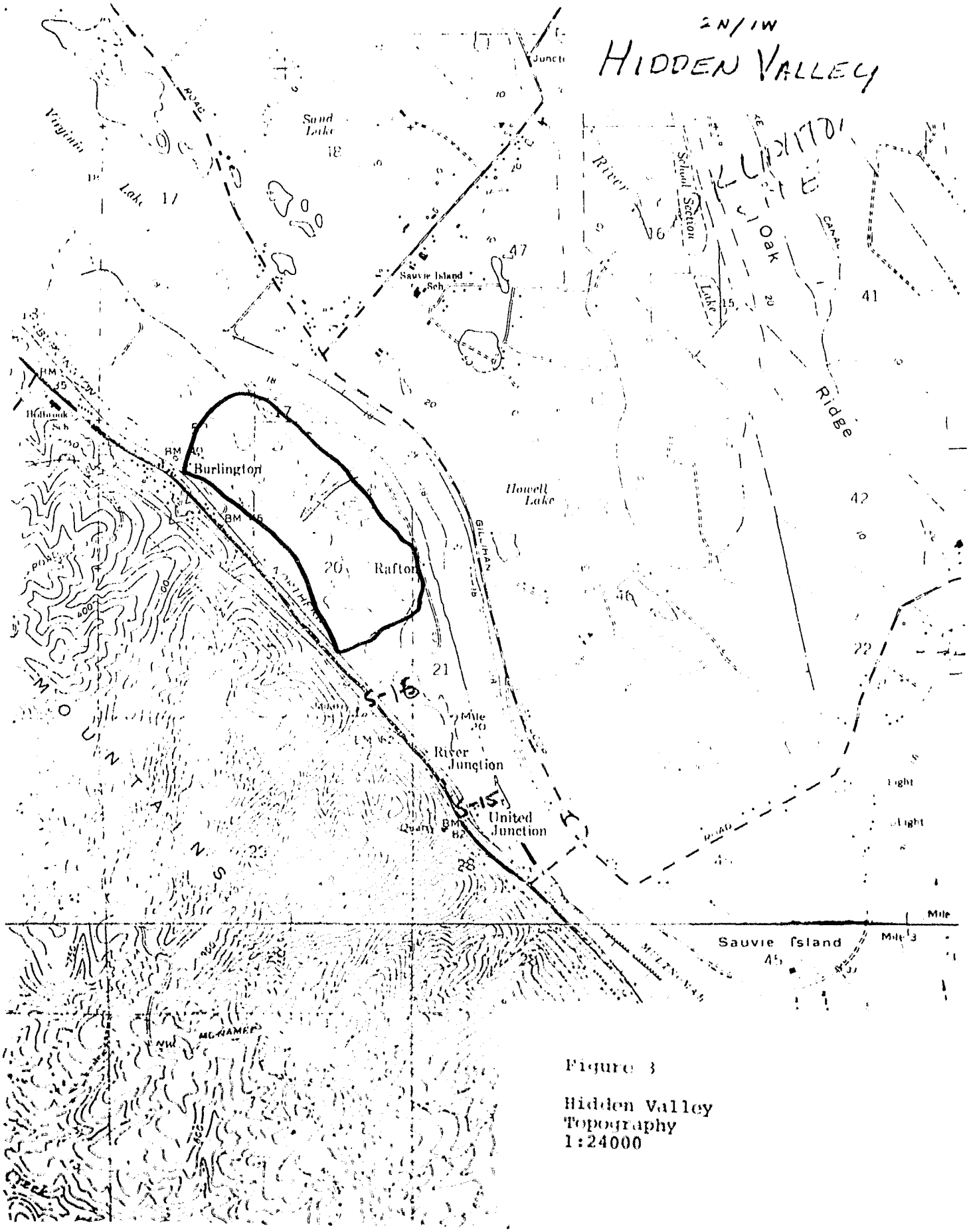

Figure 3

Hidden Valley
Topography
1:24000

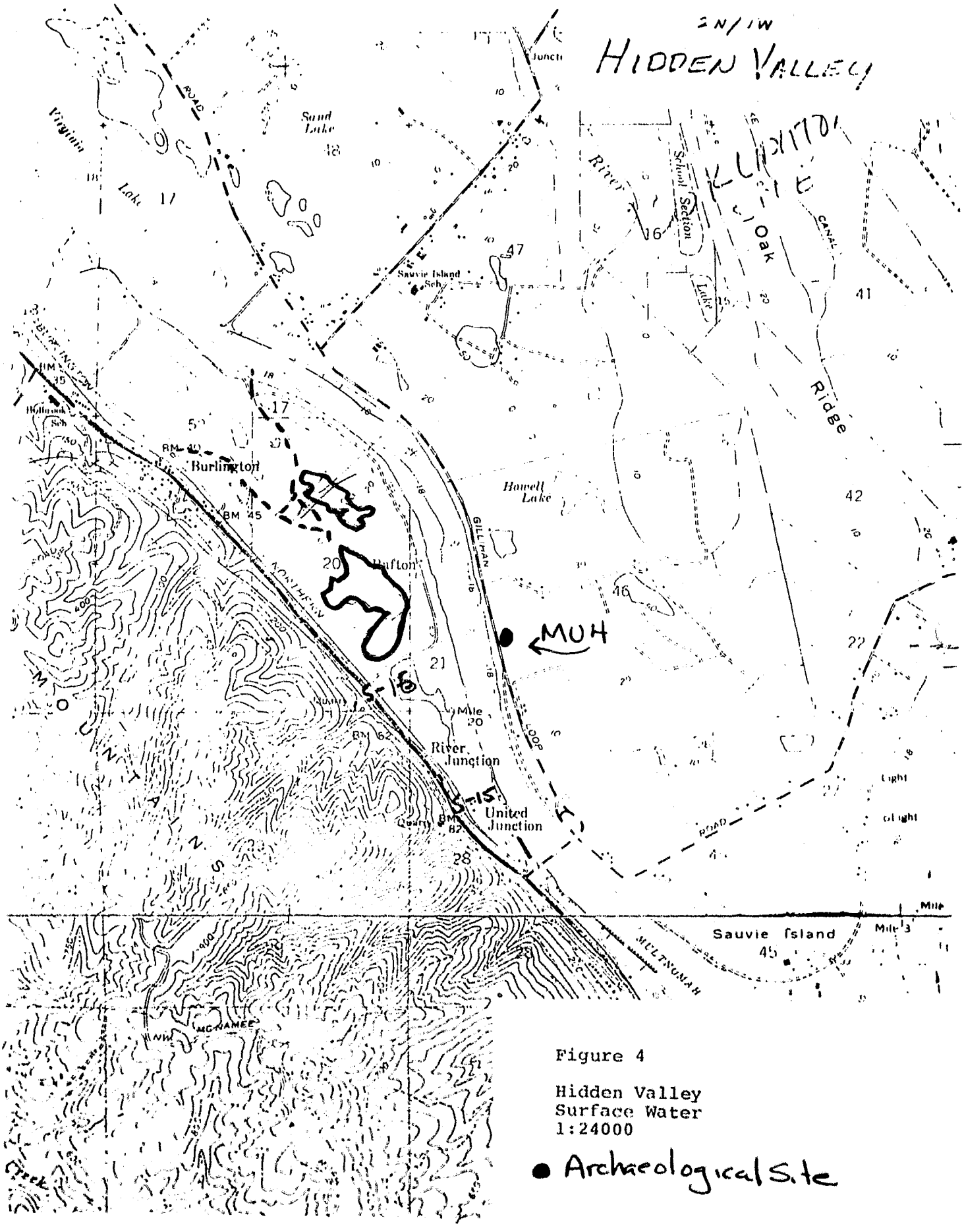

Figure 4

Hidden Valley
Surface Water
1:24000

● Archaeological Site