



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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December 16, 2011

Bob Zeigler, SEPA/NEPA Coordinator  
WA St. Department of Fish & Wildlife  
Regulatory Services Section  
600 Capitol Way North  
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Dear Mr. Zeigler:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the determination of nonsignificance for the Modrow Access-Boat Launch Replacement project located in Cowlitz County as proposed by Cindy Knudsen, WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW). The Department of Ecology (Ecology) reviewed the environmental checklist and has the following comment(s):

**SHORELANDS & ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE:  
Rebecca Schroeder (360) 407-7273**

Ensure that all aspects of the project are consistent with the Shoreline Management Act and the Cowlitz County Shoreline Master Program. Planting areas should be protected, e.g. by split-rail fencing, from possible damage from site users (trampling, etc.). You will also need to apply for a 401 water quality certification from Ecology. I recommend that you file a Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) with Ecology for the proposed activities for permit review. The JARPA can be found online at: <http://www.ora.wa.gov/regulatory/default.asp>. Along with the JARPA, also submit a vicinity map and site plans. The JARPA and supporting documentation should be submitted to:

Department of Ecology  
**Federal Permit Coordinator**  
PO Box 47775  
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

**WASTE 2 RESOURCES: Mike Drumright (360) 407-6397**

All grading and filling of land must utilize only clean fill, i.e., dirt or gravel. All other materials, including waste concrete and asphalt, are considered to be solid waste and permit approval must be obtained through the local jurisdictional health department prior to filling (WAC 173-350-990).

The applicant proposes to demolish an existing structure(s). In addition to any required asbestos abatement procedures, the applicant should ensure that any other potentially dangerous or hazardous materials present, such as PCB-containing lamp ballasts, fluorescent lamps, and wall thermostats containing mercury, are removed prior to demolition. It is

important that these materials and wastes are removed and appropriately managed prior to demolition. It is equally important that demolition debris is also safely managed, especially if it contains painted wood or concrete, treated wood, or other possibly dangerous materials.

The applicant proposes to remove a structure(s) that may contain treated wood. Please refer to Ecology's publication "Focus on Treated Wood Exclusion," available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0304038.pdf>, for suggested best management practices and disposal requirements for treated wood. For additional information or clarification, please contact Dee Williams with Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction program, at (360) 407-6348.

Property owners, developers, and contractors are encouraged to recycle all possible leftover construction, demolition, and land clearing (CDL) materials and reduce waste generated. Recycling construction debris is often less expensive than landfill disposal. Please visit Ecology's 1 800 Recycle Hotline database at: <http://1800recycle.wa.gov> or call the 1-800-RECYCLE hotline to find facilities that that will accept your CDL materials for reuse or recycling.

Landscaping should incorporate waste prevention measures and the use of organic materials. Water needs are reduced by the use of drought tolerant native plants, compost material, mulch, and drip irrigation. Pesticide needs are reduced by use of pest resistant native plants. Compost is also an effective soil amendment. Wood chipped debris can be used to mulch ornamental beds, suppress weeds, retain moisture, control erosion, and provide a base for pathways. We also recommend using organic debris generated on-site if possible for landscaping.

**SEPA REVIEWER: Sonia Mendoza**

**WATER QUALITY CONTACT: Sheila Pendleton-Orme (360) 690-4787**

Erosion control measures must be in place prior to any clearing, grading, or construction. These control measures must be effective to prevent soil from being carried into surface water by stormwater runoff. Sand, silt, clay particles, and soil will damage aquatic habitat and are considered pollutants when discharged to waters of the state.

Any discharge of sediment-laden runoff or other pollutants to waters of the state is in violation of Chapter 90.48, Water Pollution Control, and WAC 173-201A, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, and is subject to enforcement action.

During construction, all releases of oils, hydraulic fluids, fuels, other petroleum products, paints, solvents, and other deleterious materials must be contained and removed in a manner that will prevent their discharge to waters and soils of the state. The cleanup of spills should take precedence over all other work on the site.

Proper disposal of construction debris must be on land in such a manner that debris cannot enter Chehalis River and Columbia River or cause water quality degradation of state waters.

All trenches, depressions, or holes created in the intertidal area shall be backfilled prior to inundation by tidal waters.

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All stormwater discharges must be constructed in a manner that will not cause scouring on the beach.

Fresh uncured concrete in direct contact with the water is toxic to aquatic life. All concrete shall be poured in the dry and allowed to cure a minimum of seven (7) days before contact with water.

Ecology's comments are based upon information provided by the lead agency. As such, they may not constitute an exhaustive list of the various authorizations that must be obtained or legal requirements that must be fulfilled in order to carry out the proposed action.

If you have any questions or would like to respond to these comments, please contact the appropriate reviewing staff listed above.

Department of Ecology  
Southwest Regional Office

(SM:11-5757)

cc: Mike Drumright, W2R  
Sheila Pendleton-Orme, VFO/WQ  
Rebecca Schroeder, SEA  
Cindy Knudsen, WDFW (Proponent)