



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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February 19, 2013

Bob Zeigler, SEPA/NEPA Coordinator  
WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife  
Regulatory Service Section  
600 Capitol Way North  
Olympia, WA 98501-1094



Your address  
is in the  
**Elwha-  
Dungeness**  
watershed

Dear Mr. Zeigler:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the determination of nonsignificance for the 3 Crabs Building Demolition project located at 11 Three Crabs Road in Sequim as proposed by Kyle Guzlas, WA State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW). The Department of Ecology (Ecology) reviewed the environmental checklist and has the following comment(s):

**TOXICS CLEANUP: Connie Groven (360) 407-6254**

If contamination is suspected, discovered, or occurs during demolition, testing of the potentially contaminated media must be conducted. If contamination of soil or groundwater is readily apparent, or is revealed by testing, Ecology must be notified. Contact the Environmental Report Tracking System Coordinator at the Southwest Regional Office at (360) 407-6300. For assistance and information about subsequent cleanup and to identify the type of testing that will be required, contact Connie Groven with Ecology's Toxic Cleanup program at the phone number given above.

**WASTE 2 RESOURICES: Julie Robertson (360) 407-6471**

The applicant proposes to demolish five existing structures. 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.

Please review the "Dangerous Waste Rules for Demolition, Construction, and Renovation Wastes," on Ecology's website at:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/demo\\_debris\\_constr\\_materials.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/demo_debris_constr_materials.html).

Property owners, design professionals, and contractors are encouraged to consider how building materials might be salvaged and reused. Buildings may also be completely deconstructed to maximize material recovery and recycling. Doors, windows, cabinets and other valuable fixtures and materials may be salvaged for reuse prior to demolition. Local

salvage and reuse organizations provide services to evaluate, purchase, remove, and re-sell used building materials; a federal tax deduction may be available for donating building materials.

Please note that demolition debris generated on-site must be disposed of at a permitted facility. The applicant should contact the County Health Department for assistance.

**SEPA REVIEWER: Sonia Mendoza**

**WATER QUALITY CONTACT: Deborah Cornett (360) 407-7269**

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

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

Proper disposal of construction debris must be on land in such a manner that debris cannot enter water of the state (e.g., Dungeness Bay, Straights of Juan de Fuca & Meadow Creek) and stormdrains draining to waters of the state or cause water quality degradation of state waters.

Clearing limits and/or any easements or required buffers should be identified and marked in the field, prior to the start of any clearing, grading, or construction. Some suggested methods are staking and flagging or high visibility fencing.

A permanent vegetative cover should be established on denuded areas at final grade if they are not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Properties adjacent to the site of a land disturbance should be protected from sediment deposition through the use of buffers or other perimeter controls, such as filter fence or sediment basins.

All temporary erosion control systems should be designed to contain the runoff from the developed two year, 24-hour design storm without eroding.

Provision should be made to minimize the tracking of sediment by construction vehicles onto paved public roads. If sediment is deposited, it should be cleaned every day by shoveling or sweeping. Water cleaning should only be done after the area has been shoveled out or swept.

Wash water from paint and wall finishing equipment should be disposed of in a way which will not adversely impact waters of the state. Untreated disposal of this wastewater is a violation of State Water Quality laws and statutes and, as such, would be subject to enforcement action.

This project may require a construction stormwater permit (also known as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge General Permit for

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction). This permit is required for projects which meet both of the following conditions:

1. One or more acres of soil surface area will be disturbed by construction activities.
2. The site already has offsite discharge to waters of the state or storm drains or will have offsite discharge during construction.

An application with instructions can be downloaded from Ecology's website at: [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/- Application](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/-Application). Construction site operators must apply for a permit at least 60 days prior to discharging stormwater.

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:13-0489)

cc: Deborah Cornett, WQ  
Connie Groven, TCP  
Julie Robertson, W2R  
Joyce Smith, HQ/WQ  
Kyle Guzlas, WDFW (Applicant)