



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

4601 N Monroe Street • Spokane, Washington 99205-1295 • (509)329-3400

April 16, 2019

Ms. Lisa Wood
SEPA Responsible Official/HPA Appeals Coordinator
Habitat Program, Protection Division
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
PO Box 43200
Olympia, WA 98504

Re: Blue Lake Access Improvements, File # DNS 19-024

Dear Ms. Wood:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Determination of Nonsignificance regarding the proposal to install new L-shaped boarding float assembly including floats, float anchorage assembly, concrete abutment and steel piles. The project includes grading, removal of construction spoils from existing camping area (Proponent: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). The Department of Ecology (Ecology) has reviewed the documents and submits the following comments:

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program-Andrew Maher (509) 329-3612

Wastes produced during construction or remodeling can be dangerous wastes in Washington State. Some of these wastes include absorbent material, aerosol cans, asbestos-containing materials, lead-containing materials, PCB-containing light ballasts, waste paint, waste paint thinner, sanding dust and treated wood.

The Common Construction and Demolition Wastes website has a more comprehensive list and a link to identifying and designating your wastes. You can find this information on line at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/common_demo_wastes.html

Responsibility for construction waste generated at a facility is the responsibility of the facility that generates the waste. You can find more information about who is responsible for properly managing construction debris at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/demo_responsibility.html

In order to adequately identify some of your construction and remodel debris, you may need to sample and test the wastes generated to determine whether they are dangerous waste. You can find this information about how to sample and what to test for at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/dangermat/samplingDemoDebris.html>.

For more information and technical assistance with determining whether wastes are dangerous wastes in Washington, contact John Blunt at (509) 329-3525 or via email at john.blunt@ecy.wa.gov.

Water Quality Program-Shannon Adams (509)0 329-3610

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the project site may be required and should be developed by a qualified person(s). Erosion and sediment control measures in the plan must be implemented 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, and soil can damage aquatic habitat and are considered pollutants. The plan must be upgraded as necessary during the construction period.

Proper disposal of construction debris must be in such a manner that debris cannot enter the natural stormwater drainage system or cause water quality degradation of surface waters. Dumpsters and refuse collection containers shall be durable, corrosion resistant, nonabsorbent, nonleaking, and have close fitting covers. If spillage or leakage does occur, the waste shall be picked up immediately and returned to the container and the area properly cleaned.

The operator of a construction site that disturbs one acre or more of total land area, and which has or will have a discharge of stormwater to a surface water or to a storm sewer, must apply for coverage under Department of Ecology's Baseline General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.

Owners of sites where less than one acre of total land area will be disturbed must also apply if the construction activity is part of a larger plan of development or sale in which more than one acre will eventually be disturbed. Discharge of stormwater from such sites without a permit is illegal and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department of Ecology.

If any soil or ground water contamination is known to be on the site, additional information is needed. The applicant may be required to submit additional studies and reports including, but not limited to, temporary erosion and sediment control plans, a stormwater pollution prevention plan, a site map depicting sample locations, a list of known contaminants with concentrations and depths found and other information about the contaminants.

Application should be made at least 60 days prior to commencement of construction activities. A permit application and related documents are available online at <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit>, or by contacting the Water Quality program, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600; (360) 407-6401.

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State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

Ecology bases comments upon information submitted for review. As such, they do not constitute an exhaustive list of the various authorizations you must obtain, nor legal requirements you must fulfill in order to carry out the proposed action.

Please contact the appropriate staff listed above if you have any questions or would like to respond to these comments,

Department of Ecology
Eastern Regional Office
(Ecology File #: 201901814)

cc: Larry Peck, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)