

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. **You may use “not applicable” or “does not apply” only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown.** You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to **all parts of your proposal**, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for lead agencies

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B, plus the [Supplemental Sheet for Nonproject Actions \(Part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in “Part B: Environmental Elements” that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project (Project)

2. Name of applicant:

JELD-WEN, Inc. (JELD-WEN)

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Applicant:

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4. Date checklist prepared:

May 2, 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

The in-water portion of the Project is expected to begin construction in 2026 and will be completed in approximately 2 years. In-water work will be performed consistent with allowable in-water work windows established by regulatory agencies to minimize potential disturbance of sensitive fish and wildlife species. Within Port Gardner Bay, the work window is expected to occur between July 16 and February 15 of each year, or an approved extension. The estimated construction duration for the in-water cleanup may span multiple in-water construction seasons. Within the various areas of the Site, demolition and sediment excavation will generally be conducted prior to backfilling, capping, or placement of enhanced monitored natural recovery (EMNR) layers, although these cleanup

components may also be sequenced by area within the Site (e.g., north logway and southern shoreline/knoll).

Upland cleanup is expected to begin construction in 2026 or 2027 and will be completed in approximately 1 year. Upland cleanup work does not have regulatory or permit-driven seasonal work windows; however, excavation and soil grading work is typically completed during drier seasons. The expected duration and sequencing of the upland work is: 1) performance of pre-remedial design investigation to be completed in approximately 1 year; expected to begin in 2024; 2) permitting and remedial contractor coordination to be completed in approximately 1 year, expected to begin in 2025; 3) partial building demolition and soil excavation and removal for Woodlife Area and Creosote/Fuel Oil to be completed in approximately 6 months to 1 year, expected to begin in 2026; 4) installation and operation of bioremediation (BIO) treatment system to be completed in approximately 2 years, expected to begin in 2026 to 2027; and 5) performance monitoring to be completed in 10 years, expected to complete in 2027 to 2037.

JELD-WEN currently does not own the property subject to cleanup action. Development of the property may be initiated, by others, prior to, concurrent with, or after remedial action, in consultation with Ecology and the potentially liable parties (PLPs). Ecology and the parties performing cleanup may adjust remedial action, remedial action sequence, and related activities to facilitate development plans to the extent practicable. Any substantive adjustments to remedial actions that are to be implemented at the property would be subject to public notice and review.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

There are currently no plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal. If the cleanup standard is not attained within a reasonable timeframe (10 years) and contingency measures need to be incorporated that could change the proposal or scope of impacts, a new SEPA determination may be required.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Environmental information that has been or will be prepared directly related to this proposal includes the following:

- Draft Cleanup Action Plan (DCAP) (Ecology 2023)
- Draft Critical Areas Report (CAR) (Anchor QEA 2021)
- Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) (SLR and Anchor QEA 2021)

Additional documentation will be prepared in accordance with federal, tribal, state, and local requirements (e.g. Water Quality Monitoring Plan, Wetland Mitigation Plan, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan/ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan).

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

There are no other applications pending for government approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by the Project.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

The following are approvals and permits assumed to be needed for the proposed Project:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Nationwide Permit (NWP) 3 for maintenance, NWP 13 for bank stabilization, and NWP 38 for cleanup of hazardous and toxic waste
- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation
- National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance
- Ecology: Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Determination
- Ecology: Construction Stormwater General Permit
- City of Everett Wastewater Discharge Permit (for construction de-watering)

The following permits are not necessary to obtain (administrative requirements) but substantive requirements of these permits will be followed for the proposed Project:

- Ecology: Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW): Hydraulic Project Approval
- Other applicable local jurisdiction permits, such as City of Everett shoreline substantial development permit or City of Everett pretreatment permit as necessary for construction

11. Give a brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The Project is located on the Snohomish River waterfront in Everett, Washington (Figure 1). Ecology and JELD-WEN entered into an Agreed Order for site cleanup on January 2, 2008. The Agreed Order required JELD-WEN to develop an RI/FS Work Plan, an RI/FS Report, and a Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). In accordance with these requirements, the Project will clean up hazardous substances on the Site associated with historic activities including casket manufacturing, pole treating, fish net storage, and wood door and sash manufacturing. The Site consists of 38 acres of upland area and 16.6 acres of in-water marine area.

- The cleanup action for the Site is composed of multiple remedial technologies identified in the RI/FS to best address contamination located in upland soil, groundwater, and marine sediment (SLR and Anchor QEA 2021). The selected

remedial technologies were analyzed to determine the cleanup action that would provide the most permanent solution to the maximum extent practicable. The RI/FS considered multiple cleanup options to address contamination located in upland soil, groundwater, and marine sediment. The cleanup option as proposed in the CAP carried forward from the RI/FS as the preferred cleanup action for the Site includes the following:

- Sediment remediation including a remedial technology combination of monitored natural recovery (MNR), enhanced monitored natural recovery (EMNR) which includes placement of a 6-inch layer of clean sand on the sediment surface, full contaminant removal (excavation followed by placement of clean backfill material), and removal with engineered capping in three defined Sediment Management Areas (SMA) within the marine site boundary; and source control including the removal of creosote-treated piles, bulkhead, and remnant barge structures (Figure 2).
- Excavation and off-site disposal of impacted upland soil and enhanced in situ BIO treatment for impacted groundwater in the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area (Figure 3).
- Excavation and off-site disposal of impacted upland soil in the Woodlife Area (Figure 4).
- Placement of institutional controls and engineering controls on the property where contaminants remain on site at concentrations greater than cleanup levels, to control potential future exposure to contaminants. This includes placing a deed restriction on the property and placing a restriction on soil digging and the placement of drinking water wells. Engineering controls will include maintaining paved areas or clean soil caps. Restrictions for disturbance will also be placed on tideland parcels where contaminants remain above cleanup levels.
- Remedy confirmation monitoring described in Section 3.6.3 of the DCAP, including the following:
 1. Upland Cleanup Action Confirmation Monitoring:
 - a. Confirmation soil sampling from final excavation extents to verify that cleanup standards have been met.
 - b. Routine inspections of capped areas to verify that the constructed remedy remains effective.
 - c. Periodic groundwater monitoring to verify that groundwater cleanup standards have been met.
 2. Marine Sediment Cleanup Action Remedy Confirmation Monitoring:
 - a. Routine visual inspections and/or surveys of engineered sediment cap areas to verify that the caps remain intact and protective.
 - b. Periodic post-construction sampling and testing of sediments within the biologically active zone to verify that cleanup standards are met and continue to be met.
 - c. Periodic post-construction sampling and testing of sediments near the

outfalls to check for any recontamination.

- 12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.**

The Project is located at 300 West Marine View Drive in the City of Everett, Washington, in Section 7, Township 29 North, and Range 5 East (Figure 5). The parcel numbers are 29050700100300, 29050700100500, 29050700101200, 29050700100400, 29050700100800, 29050700400100, 29050700100900, 29050700401900, 29050700402000, 29050700401100, 29050700401200, 29050700401300.

B. Environmental Elements

a. General description of the site:

Circle or highlight one: Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

Overall, the topography of the site (38-acre upland area) is relatively flat, with a maximum elevation of approximately 15 feet above mean sea level (aMSL). The 2-acre knoll area extends to approximately 26 feet aMSL. Slopes are limited to the shoreline adjacent to Port Gardner Bay.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

With the exception of the upper portion of the shoreline slopes (3H:1V or steeper) and the near vertical shoreline bluff at the knoll area, the upland properties predominantly have a 1% to 3% slope.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The upland portion of the site consists of imported fill materials that were placed beginning in the late 1800s. Soils encountered at the site consist primarily of sands and silts, with interbedded layers of woody debris. There are no agricultural soils or agricultural land of long-term significance on or near the site. The Project property is mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service web soil survey as urban land (USDA 2022). Urban land is soil that has been modified by disturbance of the natural layers with additions of fill material several feet thick to accommodate large industrial and housing installations.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

There are no surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity of the Project. However, a large magnitude earthquake could cause liquefaction of the silty, sandy soil identified at the site. The City of Everett's GIS maps depict the whole site as a "Seismic Hazard" (City of Everett 2022).

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

The Project includes excavation of impacted soils to remove contamination in upland areas (in the Woodlife Area and in the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area) as well as excavation to remove contamination in marine areas. Fill will also be placed as part of sediment remediation. This includes backfill consisting of clean silty sand material after removing contaminated sediment, as well as placing fill for the engineered caps in the SMAs consisting of clean material with grain size to be determined during design. All fill used will be either clean fill

that can be reused or will be obtained from an approved vendor. Approximate quantities are listed below.

In-water cleanup (pre-design quantities +/- 50%)

- EMNR
 - Place 13,478 tons of 12-inch-thick silty sand material
- Dredge and Disposal
 - Excavate 32,435 tons of material
- Backfill and Engineered Cap
 - Place 29,592 tons of backfill material
 - Place 2,843 tons of engineered cap material

Estimated upland cleanup quantities (approximate):

- Woodlife Area
 - Excavate 9,700 tons of material
 - Place 9,700 tons of backfill material
 - Place 26,000 square-foot engineered cap (asphalt)
- Creosote/Fuel Oil Area
 - Excavate 16,800 tons of material
 - Place 16,800 tons of backfill material
 - Place 40,000-square-foot engineered cap (concrete)

f. Could erosion occur because of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Erosion could occur during construction as a result of structure removal (i.e., removing existing creosote-treated timber piles, bulkheads, and remnant barge structures) and excavation of sediments and soils. These actions could potentially result in sloughing from adjacent areas into voids where structure removal or excavation occurs. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be developed prior to and implemented during construction to avoid or minimize potential erosion.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

No new or replaced impervious surfaces are proposed as part of the Project.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any.

Erosion control best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented during construction, including implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be consistent with the BMPs in Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

Shoreline subject to erosional forces will be stabilized following removal of creosote pilings, debris, and marine structures. Shoreline stabilization will incorporate soft shoreline concepts as practicable but may include hard armor. Design will be refined during the Engineering Design phase of the cleanup process.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Project construction will result in short-term increases in dust and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the heavy equipment exhaust used to complete the proposed cleanup activities. No long-term dust or GHG emissions will result from the completed Project. Approximate quantities from construction-related dust or GHG emissions are unknown. There could also be some odor generated from creosote and petroleum products in the upland excavated soils. Foul odor can also result from dredging of sediment during construction.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

There are no off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect the Project.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any.

The Project will adhere to applicable regulations for the reduction or control of emissions. BMPs will be used during construction to avoid or minimize emissions, including using a water truck to control dust as needed and limiting idling of machinery when not in use. Equipment will be inspected daily to ensure that uncontrolled emissions do not occur. Temporary stockpiles of potentially contaminated soils related to cleanup work staged at the site will be covered and secured. Contractors will be required to cover loads during transport. Wheel washes will be used at the construction entrance to control and track dirt from the site to offsite locations.

3. Water

a. Surface Water:

1. Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

The Project is located within and adjacent to Port Gardner Bay, which is connected to Puget Sound. The Snohomish River and Maulsby Marsh are also located adjacent to the site. There are 14 small estuarine wetlands located within the Project area that contain small patches of salt-tolerant vegetation (Figure 6; SLR and Anchor QEA 2021). These are mostly small,

isolated wetlands located along the riprap slope of the peninsula. Table 1 includes a summary of the estuarine wetland characteristics.

Table 1
Estuarine Wetland Characteristics

Wetland Name	Vegetation	Soils	Hydrology	Area (sf)	Notes
EW1	Fleshy jaumea, pickleweed, salt grass	Beach sand and gravel and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~60	Vegetation is in patches.
EW2	Fleshy jaumea, pickleweed, sea plantain, salt grass, silverweed	Beach sand and gravel and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~80	Vegetation is in patches.
EW3	Fleshy jaumea, pickleweed, Puget Sound gumweed, silverweed	Beach sand and gravel	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~330	Located adjacent to vegetated knoll.
EW4	Baltic rush, fat-hen saltbush, seacoast bulrush, seaside arrowgrass, silverweed	Beach sand and gravel	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~1,600	Vegetation is in patches. Located adjacent to vegetated knoll.
EW5	Baltic rush, fat-hen saltbush, seacoast bulrush, sea plantain, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~150	Vegetation is in patches and sparsely vegetated.
EW6	Baltic rush, fat-hen saltbush, fleshy jaumea, pickleweed, seacoast bulrush, sea plantain, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of asphalt and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~260	Vegetation is in patches.
EW7	Baltic rush, fleshy jaumea, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of asphalt and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~200	Vegetation is in patches and sparsely vegetated.
EW8	Baltic rush, fleshy jaumea, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of asphalt and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~50	Vegetation is in patches.

Wetland Name	Vegetation	Soils	Hydrology	Area (sf)	Notes
EW9	Baltic rush, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of asphalt and angular rock	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~60	Vegetation is in patches.
EW10	Pickleweed, sea plantain	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of asphalt, angular rock, and riprap	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~10	Sparsely vegetated.
EW11	Sea plantain, silverweed	Beach sand, gravel, and cobble and pieces of angular rock and riprap	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~30	Vegetation is in patches and sparsely vegetated.
EW12	Silverweed	Beach sand and gravel and pieces of angular rock and riprap	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~20	Sparsely vegetated amongst armored shoreline material.
EW13	Silverweed	Beach silt, sand, and gravel and pieces of angular rock and riprap	Saturated substrate; water table varies with tide fluctuations.	~20	Sparsely vegetated amongst armored shoreline material.
EW14	Seacoast bulrush, silverweed	Beach sand and gravel and pieces of angular rock	Saturated; water table associated with tide activity.	~20	Sparsely vegetated amongst armored shoreline material

2. Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Yes, all cleanup work will occur within or adjacent to Port Gardner Bay. This includes upland soil excavation and backfill, dredging and backfill, monitored natural recovery (MNR), enhanced monitored natural recovery (EMNR), placement of engineered caps, removal of creosote-treated timber piles and structures (remnant barge and bulkhead), and placement of institutional controls to control potential future exposure of contaminants (Figure 2, 3 and 4). Upland cleanup work will also occur adjacent to Maulsby Marsh.

3. Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

See Section B.1.e.

- 4. Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

The Project will not require any surface water withdrawals or diversions.

- 5. Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.**

The Project is located within and adjacent to the Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain designated as Zone AE (FEMA 2020). Areas designated as Zone AE indicate those areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual-chance flood event. Base Flood Elevations are also included in the site plan for the Project (see RI/FS, Appendix C; SLR and Anchor QEA 2021).

- 6. Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.**

The Project does not involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters.

b. Ground Water:

- 1. Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

Groundwater will not be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes. Water will also not be discharged to groundwater as part of the Project. Due to the shallow groundwater table, it is likely that dewatering equipment such as pumps or Baker tanks will be needed during excavation in upland areas, including the Woodlife Area and the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area. The water would be treated on-site with bag filters and activated carbon before being discharged to the city sanitary sewer (pending a permit).

- 2. Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.**

No waste materials will be discharged into the ground as part of the Project. All contaminated material will be disposed of at an approved off-site facility.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

- 1. Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.**

There are several stormwater catch basins located throughout the site. Stormwater is currently collected and transported via the on-site stormwater conveyance system. Several surface water outfalls located within the developed portion of the study area drain to Port

Gardner Bay. In addition, stormwater sheet flows to Port Gardner Bay due to inadequate and likely jammed or clogged stormwater system in portions of the site. The stormwater lines and catch basins at the facility will be cleaned as part of the remedial action.

Runoff during construction will be managed in accordance with the Ecology Construction Stormwater General Permit. The permit will likely include an administrative order for enhanced monitoring and testing due to existing contamination. The runoff will likely need to be captured before treatment and discharge.

2. Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

It is unlikely that waste materials will enter ground or surface waters at the site, although there is a chance that a minor oil or fuel spill could occur during construction and enter surface water. The contractor will be required to develop and implement BMPs to prevent and, if necessary, respond to any leaks or spills. This may include implementation of a spill prevention and control plan. Other waste material (contaminated soil and sediment) will be adequately contained to prevent entry to surface or ground water.

3. Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

The Project will not alter or affect drainage patterns at or adjacent to the site.

4. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any.

BMPs will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to surface waters during dredging, as follows:

- Work will be completed during agency-approved work windows, anticipated to be between July 16 and February 15 of each year, or an approved extension.
- Excavation will be completed at low tide (in the dry to the extent practicable).
- Turbidity and other water quality parameters will be monitored to ensure that construction activities are in compliance with Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards per Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-201A.
- Contractor staging will occur on barges and in existing, developed upland areas.
- The contractor will prepare a Stormwater Site Plan, Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, Large Parcel Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, and Drainage Plan. These plans will be used for the duration of the Project.

4. Plants

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops.
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- other types of vegetation

The site is primarily paved, gravel, or covered by structures. Vegetation within the developed portion of the site is primarily limited to patches of grass and weedy herbaceous vegetation or non-native invasive shrubs. Shoreline vegetation includes narrow patches of trees, shrubs, and grass and weedy herbaceous vegetation in areas above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Patches of salt-tolerant vegetation are located on and at the base of the shoreline slopes. An approximately 2-acre vegetated knoll is located at the southern end of the site, but it is outside of the active cleanup area at this time. The Maulsby Marsh is located to the east of the site, and contains wetland vegetation. As described in the CAR, dominant estuarine wetland vegetation includes baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), fleshy jaumea (*Jaumea carnosa*), pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), seacoast bulrush (*Schoenoplectus maritimus*), sea plantain (*Plantago maritima*), and silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*). Additional species include American threesquare (*Schoenoplectus americanus*), fat-hen saltbush (*Atriplex patula*), Puget Sound gumweed (*Grindelia integrifolia*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), sea milkwort (*Lysimachia maritima*), and seaside arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*) (Anchor QEA 2021).

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

There are 14 small, isolated estuarine wetlands located within the Project area that contain small patches of salt-tolerant vegetation, as described in Table 1 (SLR and Anchor QEA 2021). All 14 wetlands may be impacted by dredging and capping actions associated with the cleanup activities proposed as part of the Project. Preliminary estimates are that approximately 0.06-acre of wetlands could be impacted; however, this number will be refined based on future design. Other areas containing shoreline vegetation (consisting of narrow patches of trees, shrubs, and grass and weedy herbaceous vegetation described above) within the footprint of proposed cleanup activities will also be impacted. The specific kind and amount of vegetation to be removed or altered will be determined at a later design phase. A mitigation plan will be developed as part of remedial design in consultation with applicable regulatory entities and Tribes to avoid, minimize and mitigate vegetation impacts.

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

There are no threatened or endangered plant species known to be on or near the site.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.

Use of native plants, or other measures for vegetation preservation or enhancement at the property will be determined during a later design and permitting stage.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Dominant non-native species present on the site include butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and orchard morning glory (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

5. Animals

a. List any birds and other animals that have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

- **Birds:** hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, **other:** rabbits
- **Mammals:** deer, bear, elk, beaver, **other:** harbor seals, sea lions, and otters utilize the waters near the site
- **Fish:** bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, **other:**

Terrestrial species observed on site include a variety of bird species as well as European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). The most common bird species observed included barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), glaucous-winged gull (*Larus glaucescens*), and ring-billed gull (*Pandion haliaetus*). Three osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) nests were observed on piles outside the site.

Aquatic wildlife species observed on the site were limited to barnacles on the armored shoreline material below the OHWM. The shoreline lacks diverse shells and shell hash commonly found along Puget Sound shorelines, indicating a relative lack of shellfish diversity in the mudflat habitat. Clam siphon holes were common within the mudflat habitat.

Fish species documented in Port Gardner Bay include fall and summer Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), fall chum salmon (*O. keta*), pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*), coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), winter and summer steelhead trout (*O. mykiss*), and sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*) (NWIFC and WDFW 2022).

In addition, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species map identifies Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*) and shorebird concentrations as occurring within or near the Project site (WDFW 2022).

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

The following federally listed species may occur in or near the site:

- Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
- Steelhead (*O. mykiss*)
- Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)
- Bocaccio (*Sebastes paucispinus*)
- Yelloweye rockfish (*Sebastes ruberrimus*)
- Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)
- Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

The USFWS identifies streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*) and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) as occurring near the Project site; however, these species are likely not present due to lack of suitable habitat within and adjacent to the property.

There are also several federally listed species under NMFS jurisdiction that occur in Washington state that are likely not present due to lack of suitable habitat within and adjacent to the Project. These include the southern distinct population segment (DPS) of green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), and southern DPS of Pacific eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Yes, the Project site lies within the Pacific Flyway, which is a regional flight corridor for migratory waterfowl and other birds that extends from Alaska through South America. Migrating adult and juvenile salmonid species also use the Snohomish River as a migration route.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.

The Project will remove contamination from the environment, which will benefit wildlife species that may occur within the Project area. During construction, the Project will adhere to applicable regulatory requirements related to the preservation of wildlife and will implement BMPs to avoid or minimize potential impacts. BMPs may include working within regulatory approved work windows to avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife and conducting work in compliance with the permits and substantive requirements. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to estuarine wetlands or other habitat may be required and will be determined in a later design and permitting stage.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

There are no invasive animal species known to be on or near the property.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing,

etc.

Fossil fuels may be used to power construction equipment. Electrical service will be utilized at times during the estimated 2-year implementation of the BIO remedial action to operate pumps and other system components. The completed Project will not require any energy use as currently planned.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

The Project will not affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.

No energy conservation features are included as part of the Project.

7. Environmental Health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur because of this proposal? If so, describe.

The cleanup is occurring, in part, due to existing environmental health hazards. The existing environmental health hazards at the site include the following:

- Upland soil: Exposure could result through dermal contact with soil, inhalation, or incidental ingestion.
- Groundwater: Exposure could result through dermal contact with shallow groundwater.
- Air: Exposure could result from inhalation of soil contaminants as windblown/fugitive dust or volatilization of soil and/or groundwater contaminants to indoor air.
- Marine sediment: Exposure could result from dermal contact, incidental ingestion, or dietary ingestion of shellfish.

During cleanup activities, it is possible that an unintentional release of fuel, lubricants, or hydraulic fluid from construction equipment could occur.

1. Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

The site is contaminated as a result of the former wood door plant and machine shop's manufacturing and production processes, leaks/spills from aboveground and belowground storage tanks, as well as from the former pole treating operations and storage yard. Investigations to date have identified carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxin/furans, petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil, groundwater, and sediments above Washington State cleanup standards.

2. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

Existing hazardous chemicals and conditions on the site are described in Section 7.a. and Section 7.a.1 of this checklist. A natural gas transmission pipeline is known to be present in the Project area.

3. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Material storage and management will be conducted in accordance with available safety data sheet (SDS) information and in consultation with the material provider. Other potential hazardous substances include petroleum fuels for construction equipment. No other toxic or hazardous chemicals are anticipated to be stored, used, or produced during the in-water portion of the Project's development, construction, or as part of the completed Project. Components of the upland BIO treatment include a nitrate-nutrient solution and surfactants. These products have the potential for ecological toxic effects if exposed to ecological receptors.

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

It is unlikely that special emergency services would be required during or after Project construction.

5. Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.

BMPs will be implemented during construction to avoid or control environmental health hazards. BMPs may include maintaining a spill prevention and control plan on site during construction; maintaining equipment in good working order; preventing any petroleum products, chemicals, or other toxic or deleterious materials from entering nearby surface waters; and properly disposing of removed structures and contaminated soil and sediments at an off-site landfill approved to accept these types of material. Specific BMPs will be developed as part of the design process and will be included in the Construction Quality Assurance Project Plan.

b. Noise

1. What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

The Project is located in an industrial area, with noise levels that are typical of an industrial setting, including noise from Cadman's asphalt batch plant. Noise also comes from vehicular traffic along West Marine View Drive and the railroad on the east side of the road. The noise of the surrounding environment will not affect the Project.

- 2. What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site)?**

Short-term increases in noise may occur during construction, primarily from heavy equipment such as excavators, dump trucks, and pile drivers. However, noise levels generated from the Project are not anticipated to be significantly greater than background noise. Long-term noise levels at the site will remain similar to existing levels after project completion.

- 3. Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.**

Construction will occur during daylight hours and primarily weekdays; however, work during nighttime hours or weekends may be required, depending on schedule constraints. Although nighttime or weekend work is not currently anticipated, appropriate coordination with the City would occur prior to these activities.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

- a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.**

The site is currently leased to industrial tenants and includes an asphalt batch plant with numerous aggregate piles. Portions of the site are vacant and occasionally used for storage. The site is bound to the east/northeast by tidal mudflats and commercial/industrial property owned by the Port of Everett; to the west by tidal mudflats owned by Wick Family Properties LLC (formerly Wick Towing), Port of Everett, and Foss Maritime Company LLC; to the southeast by West Marine View Drive, beyond which is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railway and vacant marshland (Maulsby Marsh) owned by BNSF; and to the north/northwest by Port Gardner Bay.

- b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses because of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?**

The Project area has not been used for agriculture.

- 1. Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how?**

The Project will not affect or be affected by surrounding working farms or forestlands because there are none in the vicinity.

- c. Describe any structures on the site.**

The structures currently located on the former Nord Door portion of the site include the main manufacturing building, an office building, a training center building, a maintenance warehouse, a planer building, and two dry kiln buildings. Structures located at the asphalt batch plant include an approximately four-story building, feeder shed, and a conveyor system. The tidal mudflat parcels contain pilings and creosote-treated structures.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Two shoreline creosote bulkheads, a remnant barge, and numerous creosote piles will be demolished.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The site is currently zoned as Heavy Industrial (City of Everett 2022).

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The current comprehensive plan designation of the Project property is Industrial (City of Everett 2022).

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

The Shoreline Master Program designations are Urban Industrial, Aquatic Conservancy, and Urban Maritime (City of Everett 2019).

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

The following critical areas are located in and adjacent to the Project area (City of Everett 2022):

- Flood hazard areas
- Geologic hazard areas (liquefaction susceptibility and seismic hazard)
- Wetlands

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

The Project will not affect the number of people who currently work at the asphalt batch plant.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

No people will be displaced by the completed Project.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.

No people will be displaced by the completed Project; therefore, no measures to avoid or minimize displacement impacts are proposed.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.

The Project will result in continued industrial use of the property, which is compatible with current and projected land uses and plans.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any.

The Project will not affect agricultural and forestlands of long-term commercial significance. Therefore, no measures are proposed.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

No structures are proposed as part of this Project. The need for temporary slope shoring (e.g., sheet pile wall) will be evaluated as part of the remedial design.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Views in the immediate vicinity of the site will not be obstructed or altered as a result of the Project.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any.

No aesthetic impacts are anticipated from the Project; therefore, no measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts are proposed.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

No structures are proposed as part of this Project. The need for temporary slope shoring (e.g., sheet pile wall) will be evaluated as part of the remedial design.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Views in the immediate vicinity of the site will not be obstructed or altered as a result of the Project.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.

No aesthetic impacts are anticipated from the Project; therefore, no measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts are proposed.

11. Light and Glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

There may be short-term light and glare from construction equipment used for cleanup activities.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

There will be no light or glare from the finished Project.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

No existing off-site sources of light or glare will affect the Project.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.

Construction will generally occur during daylight hours, which will reduce the potential for light and glare impacts.

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

The shoreline near the Project area is developed and operated for industrial purposes, which limits recreational use. Recreational boating and fishing occur in Port Gardner Bay. Jetty Island, located west of the site, is used for recreational purposes. North View Park is located along West Marine View Drive, approximately 900 feet south of the site. The City of Everett's Legion Golf Course is located approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. The Bay Wood Nature Trail is a 0.5-mile trail located northeast of the Project site that provides public access to the Port of Everett's former Bay Wood property. The Mill Town Trail is a 6-mile recreational route around the Everett peninsula that runs along West Marine View Drive, adjacent to the Project site.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

The Mill Town Trail could be temporarily impacted by road closures needed for cleanup. The Project may result in additional vehicles and equipment accessing the site; however, this will not displace recreational uses.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any.

Any impacts to recreational uses would be short-term and temporary, and no measures to reduce or control impacts are proposed. In the event that short-term sidewalk or lane closures are necessary, a plan will be developed to notify and divert recreational traffic.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

- a. **Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.**

There are no recorded buildings, structures, or sites in the project area. Several of the structures on the adjacent upland property are older than 50 years. The structure that will be affected by the project is a large warehouse constructed in 1947. It had not been previously evaluated for eligibility to preservation registers.,. The nearest recorded archaeological site is 45SN017, the precontact and historic Snohomish village of *Hibulb*, [REDACTED]

- b. **Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.**

In general, the mouth of the Snohomish River has elevated potential for archaeological resources, as demonstrated by the presence of the *Hibulb* village site nearby.

The in-water portion of the project area is shown as intertidal and subtidal on early maps, prior to historic filling. An 1869 General Land Office map shows the project area offshore prior to historic land modification activities (Figure 7). The Great Northern Railroad line in the project vicinity was constructed in 1893, which included shoreline filling adjacent to the in-water portion of the project area. However, a 1911 USGS topographic map (1:125,000) shows the in-water portion of the project area still offshore (see Figure 7). Filling of tideflats occurred quickly after the rail line was in place, and some uplands adjacent to the project area had been created by at least 1936. Filling continued to occur through the 1960s, as businesses including casket manufacture, net storage, pole treating, and door and sash manufacture created and developed uplands. The in-water portion of the project area was likely disturbed during filling activities over several decades.

The in-water portion of the project area was previously off-shore and could have contained isolated items such as weir stakes or dropped artifacts, but these would have been disturbed by extensive filling activities that occurred in the historic period. There is minimal potential to encounter archaeological resources during in-water remediation.

The upland portion of the project area is on a landform that does not appear to have been created by filling (though it has been raised from its historic elevation). It is shown as upland prior to construction of the rail line and subsequent additional filling (see Figure 7) and is in the general vicinity of where the created peninsula meets the previous shoreline. Given the proximity to the *Hibulb* village site, there is elevated potential for precontact and historic-era Native American archaeological resources. Early maps show structures in the vicinity (see Figure 7), so there is also potential for historic-era Euroamerican archaeological resources. However, the Preston Point area and *Hibulb* village site are higher in elevation than the current project area. Both precontact and historic uses would likely have been

more intense on the higher landform. The project area may have been an estuarine marsh or intertidal area.

A significant amount of subsurface testing has occurred, with 14 geoprobes and monitoring wells advanced within the planned remediation area. Generally, borings revealed gravelly sandy fill, sometimes containing wood chips, creosote-treated wood pieces, or crushed asphalt, to 4-5 to 8 feet below the surface. Groundwater is encountered at approximately 3.5 feet below the surface.

These results indicate the area is extensively disturbed, and undisturbed native sediments are well below groundwater. Although the vicinity was undoubtedly used by Native American communities, and later Euroamerican settlers, the project area appears to have been low-lying, and any evidence of use would have been disturbed or removed by industrial activities. There is low potential to encounter archaeological resources during upland remediation. However, isolated artifacts out of context may be encountered.

An Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) will be prepared for the project, and kept on-site during construction, as described in 13.d., below.

- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.**

The project was reviewed by a qualified professional archaeologist. Sources consulted include archaeological literature and GIS data from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, historic aerial photographs and maps, the detailed site history in the RI/FS, and information on soils and geomorphology (SLR and Anchor QEA 2021).

- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.**

Due to the proximity of the project to culturally sensitive areas, an Inadvertent Discovery Plan will be prepared. The plan will provide for contractor training, as well as coordination with Tribes and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

14. Transportation

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.**

The site is accessed via West Marine View Drive.

- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?**

The closest transit stop is located along North Broadway Avenue near the intersection with 7th Street. From there, it is an approximately 1.5-mile walk to the site.

- c. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).**

The Project will not require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, or pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities.

- d. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.**

The Project will primarily be constructed from land but may use water-based equipment for certain portions of cleanup activities. Excavated material will be transferred by barge or truck to an appropriate upland off-site facility designated for this purpose. A BNSF railway is located southeast but outside of the Project site.

- e. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?**

No vehicular trips will be generated by the completed Project.

- f. Will the proposal interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.**

The Project will not interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area.

- g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any.**

The Project may require short-term sidewalk or lane closures during some portions of the upland work but is not anticipated to result in long-term impacts to transportation; and no measures to reduce or control impacts are proposed. During construction, construction vehicles will use main arterials to the extent practicable.

15. Public Services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.**

The proposed Project is not anticipated to create an increased need for public services.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.**

The Project is not anticipated to result in impacts to public services; therefore, no measures to reduce or control impacts are proposed.

16. Utilities

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other:
- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

No new utilities are proposed for the Project. The BIO treatment system designed for the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area is anticipated to require electricity to operate the treatment system pumps and other components. The electricity is anticipated to be sourced from the electrical services available in the area. Treated groundwater that accumulates in excavation areas may be discharged to the storm sewer or sanitary sewer pending permitting and approval.

C. Signature

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

X 

Type name of signee: Eric Rapp

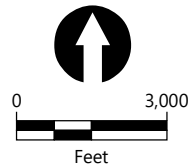
Position and agency/organization: Director of Environmental Compliance, JELD-WEN, Inc.

Date submitted: 5/15/2023



LEGEND:

-  Project Study Area



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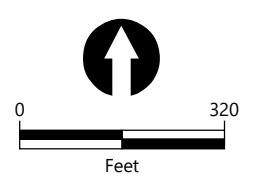
Figure 1
Site and Vicinity
SEPA Checklist
Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project



- Stormwater Outfall
- Jeld-Wen Outfall
- Pile Location Outside Project Boundary
- Pile Location Within Project Boundary
- Pile Location Outside Project Boundary But Identified For Removal Pending Owner Approval
- Bulkhead Removal (350 L.F.)
- Rip Rap Shoreline Protection (2,300 L.F.)
- Remnant Barge Structure to be Removed

- Parcels
- SMA 1**
- Monitored Natural Recovery (8.2 Acres)
- SMA 2**
- Enhanced Monitored Natural Recovery (5.2 Acres)
- SMA 3**
- 2-foot Removal and Backfill (0.5 acres)
- Remove All (4-foot assumption)* and backfill
- 2-foot Removal and Engineered Cap (0.47 Acres)

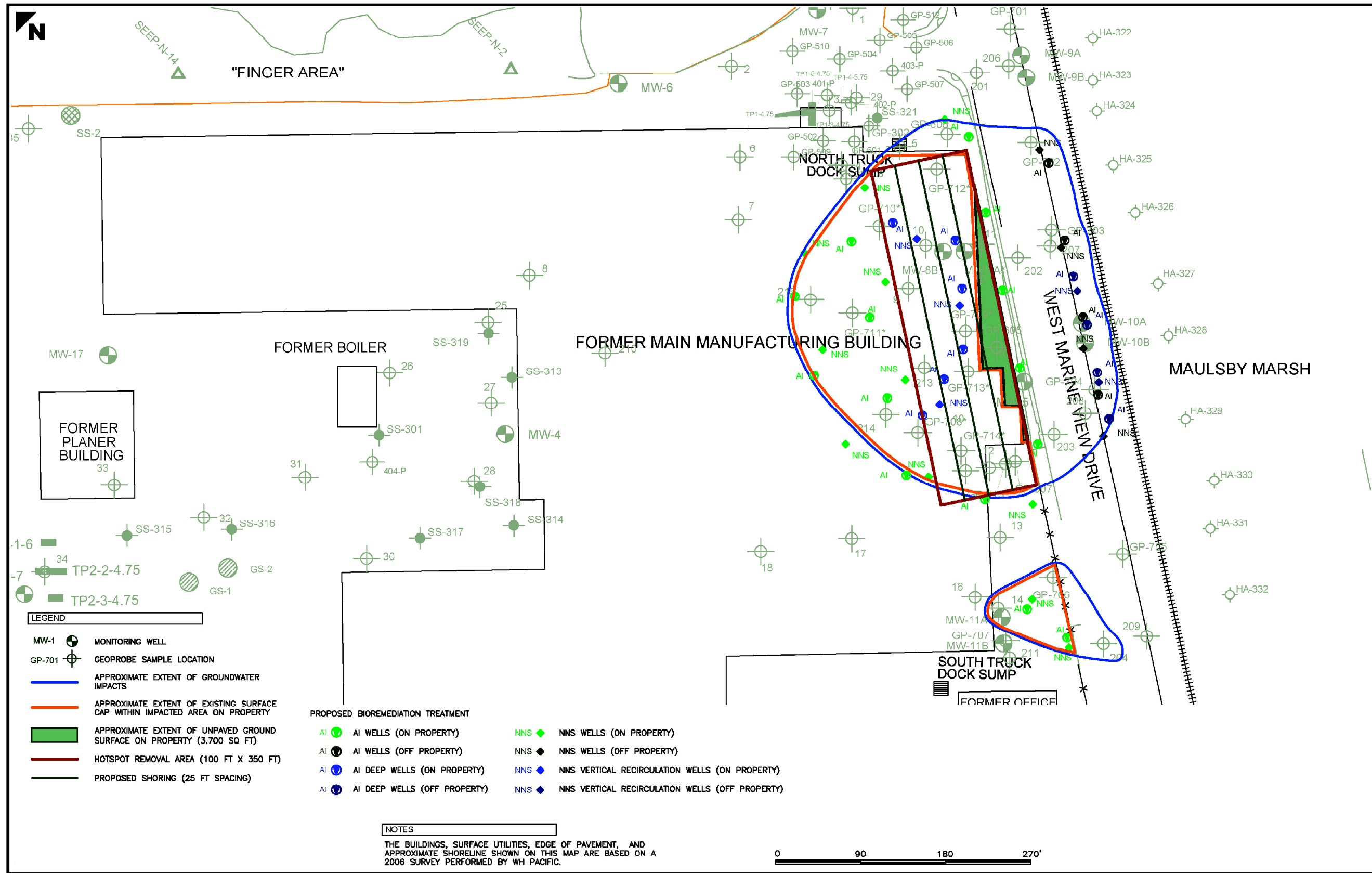
NOTES:
 Piling and large surficial wood debris to be removed throughout the site.
 *maximum excavation depths in intertidal areas to be evaluated in design



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Figure 2
Planned Sediment Cleanup Action, Key Features and Parcel Ownership
 SEPA Checklist
 Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project

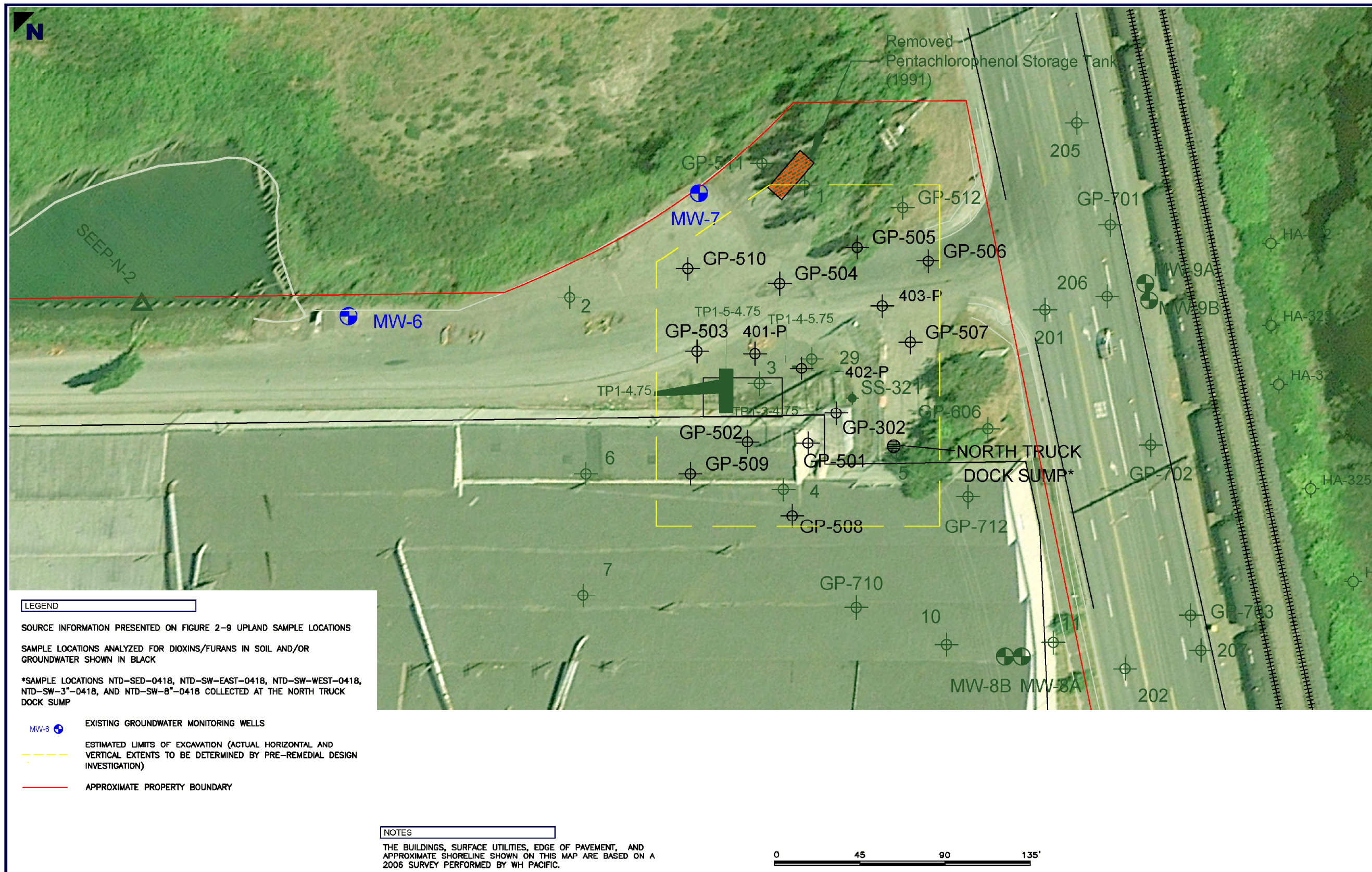


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Figure 3
 Upland Cleanup Action – Creosote/Fuel Oil Area










SEPA Checklist
 Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project



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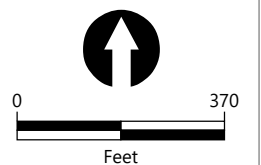


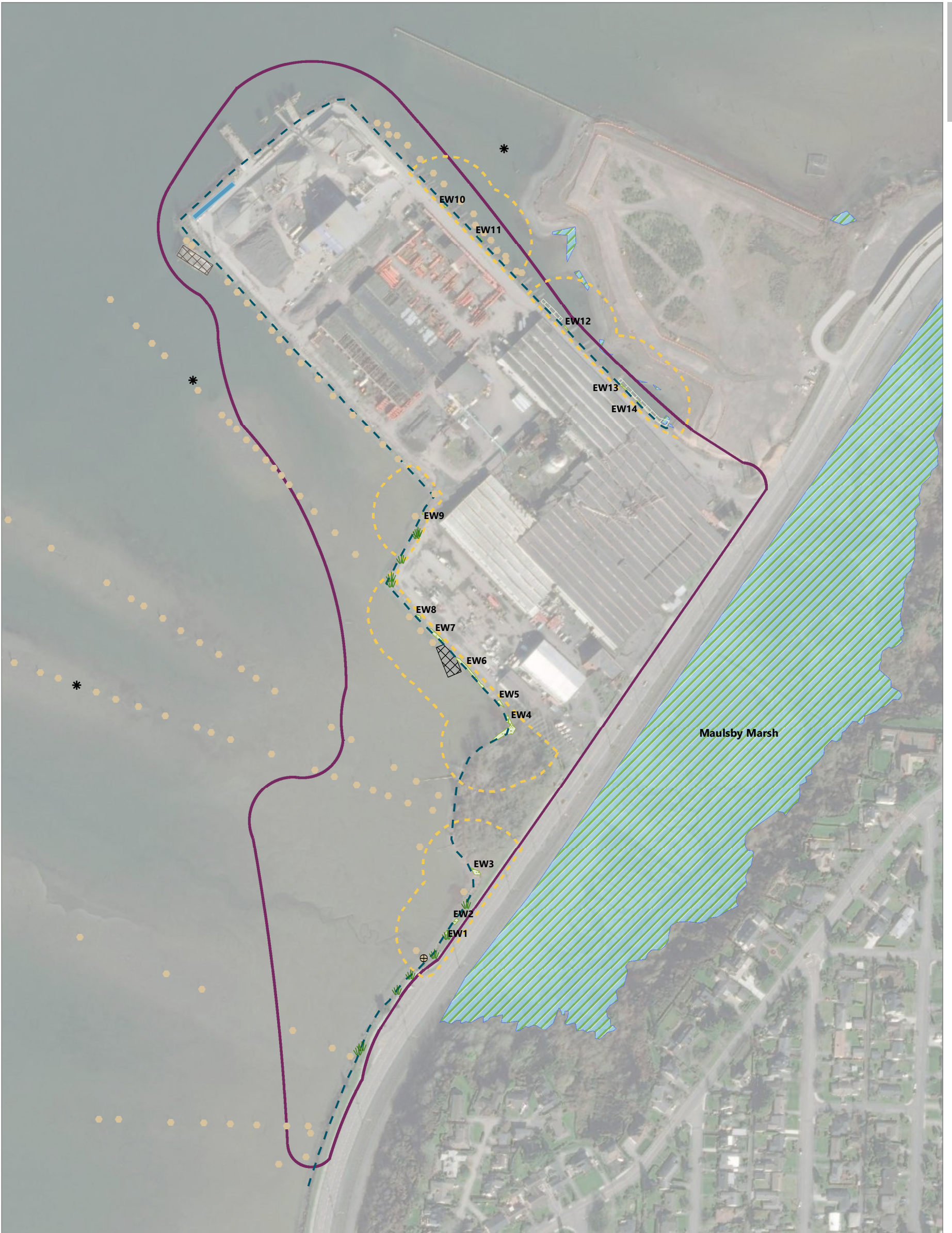
LEGEND:

-  Stormwater Outfall
-  Jeld-Wen Outfall
-  Pile Location Outside Project Boundary
-  Pile Location Within Project Boundary
-  Abandoned Barge Structure
-  Remnant Barge Structure
-  Remnant Wood Bulkhead and Piles
-  Marine Site Boundary
-  Parcels

NOTES:

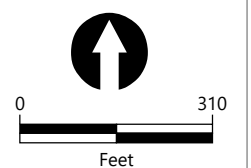
1. Parcel ownership from Snohomish County Assessor parcel data.
2. Contours developed from the Snohomish River Estuary LiDAR survey from 2009.





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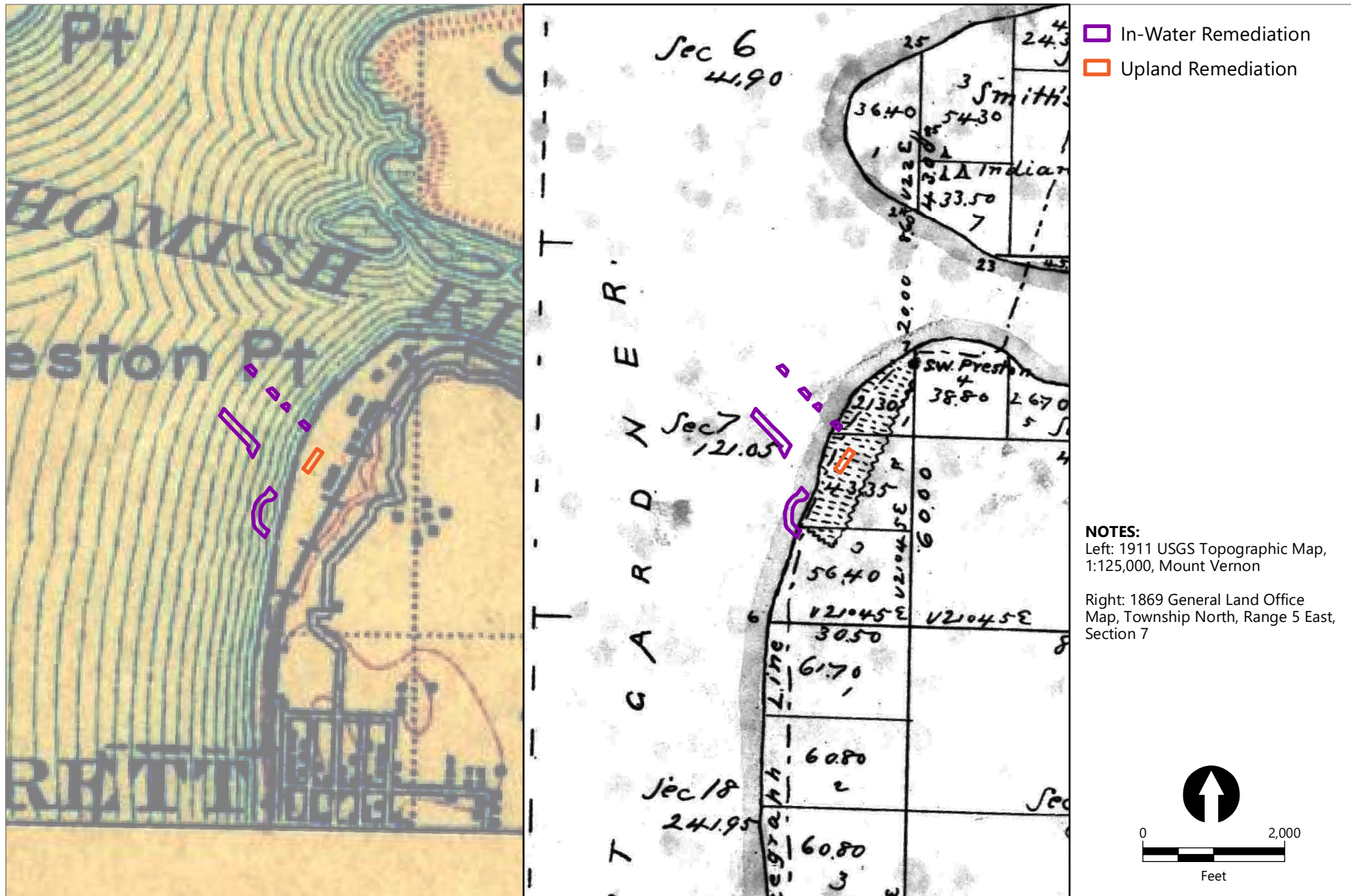
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Dune Grass | Estuarine Wetland and Designation (EW#) |
| Osprey Nest | Wetland Buffer (150 feet) |
| Outfall and Pile | Wetlands |
| Piles | Abandoned Barge Structure |
| Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) | Remnant Barge Structure |
| Stormwater Basin | Remnant Wood Bulkhead and Piles |
| | Study Area |



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Figure 6
Critical Areas Summary
 SEPA Checklist
 Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project



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Figure 7
Historic Maps
SEPA Checklist
Jeld-Wen Cleanup Project