ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Former Port Gamble Mill Site Interim Sediment Cleanup Action

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Former Port Gamble Mill Site Interim Sediment Cleanup Action

2. Name of applicant:

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)

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

Attn: Tim Nord
Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program Supervisor
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600
Phone: (360) 407-7226
tnor461@ecy.wa.gov

4. Date checklist prepared:

July 20, 2006

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Ecology

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

Dredging for the interim sediment cleanup action will begin as soon as the required permits are received. It is anticipated that dredging will occur between October 1, 2006 and February 15, 2007 and will require approximately 6 weeks to complete.

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 no known additional plans for future activities connected with this proposal. However, final sediment cleanup actions may be performed at a later date as necessary, and may potentially include additional dredging actions and/or capping of contaminated sediments.

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

   - *Interim Remedial Action Plan* (RAP), Port Gamble Bay (July 2006)
   - *Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application* (JARPA) (July 2006)
   - *Biological Evaluation, Port Gamble Bay Interim Sediment Cleanup Action,* Anchor Environmental, L.L.C. (July 2006)
   - *Existing Data Compilation Report, Former Mill Site Sediments, Port Gamble, Washington,* Anchor Environmental, L.L.C. (April 2006)

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.**

   No. There are no known applications or proposals pending at this time directly affecting the property area covered by this proposal.

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

    - Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
    - Section 10/404 Permit (Nationwide Permit 38): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)
    - 401 Water Quality Certificate: Ecology
    - Coastal Zone Management Consistency: Ecology
    - Aquatic Use Authorization: Washington Department of Natural Resources

11. **Give 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.)**

    Description of Project Site

    Port Gamble Bay is a marine embayment of Hood Canal approximately 2.5 miles long with depths of up to 60 feet and an average range of tide of approximately 10 feet. The former Pope & Talbot, Inc. (P&T) sawmill site (the "site") consists of upland properties previously owned by P&T and State of Washington aquatic lands within and adjacent to the site in Port Gamble. The original sawmill was constructed in approximately 1853. P&T conducted sawmill and related forest products manufacturing operations at the site continuously until its closure in

1995. P&T transferred ownership of the sawmill property to Pope Resources, Inc. in 1985. Pope Resources is the current owner of the upland properties that comprise the former sawmill site. Portions of the site are currently leased to Caicos for log sorting and material handling.

Upland portions of the site adjacent to the project area are covered with impervious surfaces including riprap rock armor, pavement, and former building pads. Pavement extends to the top of the bank, and armoring extends from top of bank to approximately 0 feet mean lower low water (MLLW). Logs are stored on top of the paved area.

Project Background

A series of detailed environmental investigations of Port Gamble Bay were conducted by P&T beginning in 1999, which confirmed the presence of wood debris in nearshore sediments that may require remediation. In 2003, P&T dredged and disposed off site approximately 13,500 cubic yards (cy) of wood debris-impacted sediments (dredged from an area of approximately 1.8 acres) adjacent to the former mill site (Sheet 2).

Sediment characterization has been conducted to evaluate sediment conditions relative to sediment quality standards (SQS) as defined in the Sediment Management Standards (SMS) (Chapter 173-204 Washington Administrative Code [WAC]). Results of previous physical, chemical, and biological sampling and analysis of sediments at the site are discussed in the *Existing Data Compilation Report, Former Mill Site Sediments, Port Gamble, Washington (*Anchor 2006). Sediment sampling results from within the proposed dredge area indicate that wood debris and associated sediments to be removed during the interim action do not exceed sediment SQS chemical criteria or State Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA; Chapter 173-340 WAC) soil cleanup levels for unrestricted upland uses. However, surface sediments within the proposed dredge area exhibited bioassay toxicity exceeding SQS biological criteria. Sediment toxicity at this site appears to be localized within the general footprint of the proposed dredge area, and has been attributed to accumulation in the sediments of wood debris degradation products such as sulfide. Additional investigations on the nature and extent of sediment toxicity in Port Gamble Bay are planned and may potentially result in additional sediment cleanup actions at the site.

Project Description

The project consists of dredging up to approximately 20,000 cy of in situ sediment containing wood debris, sand, and silt from a 5.6-acre area (Sheet 2). Depending on preferences and capabilities of the selected contractor, dredging will either be performed mechanically using a clamshell bucket dredge operating from a barge, or hydraulically using a suction dredge. Wood debris material will be removed from depths between approximately -6 to -33 feet below MLLW, as shown in Sheets 2 and 3. Dredging at relatively shallow and deep depths (e.g., above -10 feet MLLW and below -20 feet MLLW) will typically be between 1 and 2 feet deep. Dredging at intermediate depths may include dredge cuts up to approximately 10 feet deep.

Mechanically dredged material will be placed on a dewatering barge adjacent to the dredge barge located within the interim sediment cleanup action area footprint. Dredged material will be transferred from the dewatering barge to an adjacent dewatering/sparging basin

(Sheet 4) located in the 1- to 2-acre upland staging and handling area. The upland facilities will be located on Pope Resources property immediately adjacent to the interim sediment cleanup action area (Sheet 2). Hydraulically dredged material will be suctioned up and slurried directly into a series of upland settling basins (Sheet 4) located in the upland staging and handling area. Settled materials from the upland settling basins will be transferred into the adjacent dewatering/sparging basin. Decant water from the upland settling basins will be discharged back into Port Gamble through a temporary diffuser designed to meet Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC). When transferred to the upland handling area, dredged materials are anticipated to rapidly consolidate to no more than 12,000 cy.

Sediments within the dewatering/sparging basin (containing wood debris, sand, and silt) that were either mechanically or hydraulically dredged will be sparged with freshwater flows of 5 to 10 gallons per minute applied via sprinklers over an approximate 6-month period. The sparging system will reduce porewater salinity to levels that will allow for upland beneficial reuse of the materials, as appropriate. Return flows from the dewatering/sparging basin will be discharged back to Port Gamble Bay through the temporary diffuser discussed above. Following sparging, sand will be separated mechanically from wood debris/silt materials. Once verification sampling confirms that the remaining dredged materials will meet MTCA unrestricted use soil cleanup levels, the wood debris/silt materials will be reused as topsoil on adjacent Pope Resources forest lands. Sand materials will be temporarily stockpiled for subsequent on-site reuse. Debris will be separated from the topsoil and sand materials and will be transported by truck to an upland landfill authorized for such purposes by the jurisdictional health district pursuant to local and state solid waste statutes. Once all materials are separated and removed, the dewatering/sparging basin and the upland settling basins will be removed from the upland staging and handling area.

It is anticipated that dredging will occur between October 1, 2006 and February 15, 2007 and will require approximately 6 weeks to complete. Dredging will occur during daylight between the hours of 6 AM and 6 PM. Due to the duration of permitting timeframes, in-water work will likely begin after October 15. Since dredging will take approximately 6 weeks to complete, dredging will likely continue during the forage fish window. Herring, surf smelt, and sand lance spawning areas have been identified in the immediate vicinity surrounding the project area. However, no suitable herring, surf smelt, or sand lance spawning habitat presently exists within the project boundaries. Wood debris accumulation in the proposed project area directly precludes vegetation from growing, which compromises habitat availability. Since surface sediments in the area exhibit toxicity exceeding SQS biological criteria, existing habitat quality is diminished. Removal of large accumulations of woody debris material from the project area would substantially improve water quality and habitat compared to existing baseline conditions.

Water quality will be monitored in the dredging and dewatering area to ensure that water quality impacts are minimized and do not extend more than 100 feet from the dredging area. Following completion of dredging operations, a bathymetric survey and sediment chemistry sampling will be performed to document post-dredging conditions.

The purpose of the interim sediment cleanup action is to remove accumulations of wood debris from the marine environment and restore sediment-associated habitat functions within this portion of Port Gamble Bay.

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 Port Gamble site is located in north Kitsap County, Washington. The site is bounded to the north and west by Hood Canal, Port Gamble Bay to the east, and the Kitsap Peninsula to the south (Sheet 1). The project site is located in Sections 7 and 8, Township 27 North, Range 2 East in Kitsap County, Washington.

The interim sediment cleanup action area will consist of a 5.6-acre portion of the inner log raft storage area located near the site (Sheet 2). An upland staging and handling area will be located on the east shore of the site.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (circle one): <u>Flat</u>, rolling, hilly steep slopes, mountainous, other_____.

The interim sediment cleanup action area is located on aquatic lands that historically have been dredged. The upland staging and handling area is generally flat.

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

The upland staging and handling area is relatively flat (less than 10 percent slope). The proposed interim sediment cleanup action dredging will occur between approximately -6 and -33 feet MLLW, with the steepest slope being approximately 30 percent.

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 prime farmland.

Sediments within the proposed dredge area consist of predominantly mud and silt near shore, with fine sand and silt in the offshore area overlain with woody debris.

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

No.

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

The project consists of dredging up to approximately 20,000 cy of in situ sediment containing wood debris, sand, and silt from a 5.6-acre area (Sheet 2). The contractor will either perform the removal action mechanically using a clamshell bucket dredge operating from a barge, or hydraulically using a suction dredge. Wood debris material will be removed from depths between approximately -6 to -33 feet MLLW, as shown in Sheets 2 and 3.

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

No erosion is anticipated to occur from the project.

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

No new impervious surface will result from the proposed project.

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

None.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

No additional emissions to the air are anticipated as a result of the project. There will be a temporary increase in short-term, construction-related emissions to the air from construction equipment. Since the work is primarily being performed in a wet environment, little, if any, construction dust is expected to be generated.

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

There are no known sources of emissions or odor that may affect this proposal.

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

Emissions would be limited to those necessary for project construction and will cease at

completion of construction. All equipment will meet current emission standards.

3. Water

a. Surface:

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.

Yes, dredging will occur offshore of the site within Port Gamble Bay.

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, dredging will either be performed mechanically using a clamshell bucket dredge operating from a barge, or hydraulically using a suction dredge. As described in the Project Description (Section A.11 of this SEPA Checklist), mechanically dredged material will be placed on a dewatering barge positioned adjacent to the dredge barge located within the interim sediment cleanup action area footprint (Sheets 2 and 4). Hydraulically dredged material will be suctioned up and slurried directly into a series of upland settling basins located in the upland staging and handling area (Sheets 2 and 4).

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.

Up to approximately 20,000 cy of in situ sediment containing wood debris, sand, and silt will be removed from a 5.6-acre area (Sheet 2). When transferred to the upland handling area, dredged materials are anticipated to rapidly consolidate to no more than 12,000 cy.

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

No, there will be no surface water withdrawals or diversions.

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

The interim sediment cleanup action area is located in the marine environment of Port Gamble Bay. As it is an in-water project, it does not lie in the 100-year floodplain. According to Federal Emergency Management Agency Floodplain maps, the upland staging and handling area is located in a 100-year floodplain, as noted on Sheet 2.

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.

No discharge of waste materials to surface waters is expected. Decant water from the upland settling basins and return flows from the dewatering/sparging basin will be discharged back into Port Gamble through a temporary diffuser designed to meet Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC).

Monitoring of water quality and fish distress would occur throughout the dredging event and would consist of turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen monitoring around the perimeter of the dredging operation. Previous water quality monitoring conducted during past maintenance dredging events has shown that removal of wood accumulations through maintenance dredging is not expected to result in significant water quality impacts. Water quality monitoring during the proposed dredge activities will follow the same protocols established in the previous dredging events.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

No groundwater will be withdrawn or discharged as part of this proposal.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: 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 material will be discharged to surface or groundwater.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) 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.

As described in the Project Description (Section A.11 of this SEPA Checklist), decant water from the upland settling basins and return flows from the dewatering/sparging basin will be discharged back into Port Gamble Bay through a temporary diffuser designed to meet Washington State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC).

Monitoring of water quality and fish distress would occur throughout the dredging event and would consist of turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen monitoring around the perimeter of the dredging operation. Previous water quality monitoring conducted during past maintenance dredging events has shown that removal of wood accumulations through

maintenance dredging is not expected to result in significant water quality impacts. Water quality monitoring during the proposed dredge activities will follow the same protocols established in the previous dredging events.

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

Incidental quantities of wood and suspended solids may be discharged back to Port Gamble Bay during dredging activities. The Water Quality Certification to be prepared by Ecology for dredging, handling, and sparging/dewatering activities is expected to include monitoring during operations to identify the need for further contingency controls.

There is a low risk that contaminants may be introduced into surface water from spills associated with construction activities, such as the use of mechanical dredging equipment requiring fuel, oil, and lubricants. However, the contractor will follow their approved Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, implementing best management practices (BMPs) to limit construction impacts.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

To minimize impacts to water quality, all dredge materials will be disposed of in an upland facility such that they do not re-enter surface waters of the state. Further BMPs will be used to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any detrimental impacts from the dredging. These BMPs include the following measures:

- Adherence to Ecology water quality restrictions (Chapter 173-201A WAC) that specify a mixing zone beyond which water quality standards cannot be exceeded; compliance with Ecology's standards is intended to ensure that fish and aquatic life are being protected to the extent feasible and practical.
- Dredging will be sequenced such that materials on the top of slopes are removed first, followed by successive dredging cuts at lower elevations. Such sequencing will help minimize sediment resuspension and generated dredge residuals. Early removal of sediments in the shallow subtidal zone will also reduce potential impacts to surf smelt and/or sand lance during construction.
- The contractor shall be responsible for the preparation of a SPCC Plan to be used for the duration of the project. The SPCC Plan shall be submitted to the Project Engineer prior to the commencement of any construction activities. The contractor will maintain a copy of the SPCC Plan, with any updates, at the work site.
    - The SPCC Plan shall identify construction planning elements and recognize potential spill sources at the site. The SPCC Plan shall outline responsive actions in the event of a spill or release and shall identify notification and reporting procedures. The SPCC Plan shall also outline contractor management elements, such as personnel responsibilities, project site security, site inspections, and training.
    - The SPCC Plan will outline what measures shall be taken by the contractor to prevent the release or spread of hazardous materials, either found on site and encountered during construction but not identified in contract documents, or

any hazardous materials that the contractor stores, uses, or generates on the construction site during construction activities. These items include, but are not limited to, gasoline, oils, and chemicals. Hazardous materials are defined in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70.105.010 under "hazardous substance."
    - The contractor shall maintain at the job site the applicable equipment and material designated in the SPCC Plan.
- The contractor will be required to retrieve any floating debris generated during construction using a skiff and a net.
- Any debris in the containment boom shall be removed by the end of the work day or when the boom is removed, whichever occurs first. Captured material shall be disposed of in an upland disposal site.
- A containment boom will be placed around the perimeter of the project site during construction.
- Appropriate BMPs will be employed to minimize sediment loss and turbidity generation during dredging. Depending on the results of the water quality monitoring program, BMPs may include, but are not limited to the following:
    - Eliminating multiple bites while the bucket is on the bottom
    - No stockpiling of dredged material on the seabed
    - No seabed leveling
    - Other conditions as specified in the Water Quality Certification from Ecology
- Barges will not be allowed to ground out during construction.
- The dredging contractor will inspect fuel hoses, oil or fuel transfer valves, and fittings on a regular basis for drips or leaks in order to prevent spills into the surface water.
- An on-site inspector will be present at key times during construction. The role of the inspector will ensure contract and permit compliance. The inspector and the contractor each have a copy of Contract Plans and Specifications on site and will be aware of all permit requirements.

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site.

___ Deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, willow
___ evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
___ shrubs
___ grass
___ pasture
___ crop or grain
___ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
X water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other (see description below)
___ other types of vegetation

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

Little vegetation exists in the maintenance dredging area. Site characterization studies show

that the maintenance dredge area is covered with wood material and has low biological diversity and abundance.

Macroalgae and eelgrass are generally present both in intertidal and subtidal areas of Port Gamble Bay (Parametrix 2002a). Marine macrophytic algae that occur on the site include sea lettuce (*Ulva fenestrata*), *Enteromorpha* spp., and sugar wrack (*Laminaria saccharina*). Marine plants are attached to woody debris that will be removed during dredging. Impacts to vegetation would be associated with construction and would be of limited scope and duration. Removal of wood and restoring native sediment would be expected to create improved habitat compared to existing conditions.

Eelgrass (*Zostera* spp.) has also been identified near the southern and northern (Hood Canal) boundaries of the proposed project area, but the closest identified beds are located more than 400 feet south of the proposed dredge area (Parametrix 2002b). Therefore, no eelgrass beds are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed project.

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

No threatened or endangered plant species are known to be near this site.

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

No landscaping is proposed.

5. Animals

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), mountain quail *(Oreortyx pictus),* and the following marine birds: black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*), spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), sanderling (*C. alba*), dunlin (*C. alpine*), killdeer (*Charadrius vocifer*), and black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*).

mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: A river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) den exists under the dock in the former mill site area (inshore and adjacent to dredge area). The following marine mammals are known to occur in Port Gamble Bay: California gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) and harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other: The following salmonids are known to occur in Port Gamble Bay and associated streams: fall chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*), coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), cutthroat trout (*O. clarki*), steelhead (*O. mykiss*), and chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*). Forage or baitfish known to occur in Port Gamble Bay: Pacific herring (*Clupea harengus*), surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*), and Pacific sand lance (*Ammodytes hexapterus*)

are known to spawn in the intertidal and subtidal areas of Port Gamble Bay.

shellfish that are known to occur in Port Gamble Bay: geoduck (*Panope generosa*), Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) butter clam (*Saxidomus giganteus*), littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), horse clams (*Tresus capax*, and *T. nuttallii*), manila littleneck (*Tapes philippinarium*), cockle (*Clinocardium nuttallii*) eastern softshell clam (*Mya arenaria*), and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

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

Kitsap County has identified the shoreline of Port Gamble Bay as critical habitat for two ESA-listed species: Puget Sound chinook salmon and Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon. Bull trout, steelhead, bald eagles, and Steller sea lions may also occur near the site.

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

Port Gamble Bay and associated streams are not known or have not been documented to be spawning streams for any listed salmonids, including the Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon. Fall chum salmon, coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and steelhead are known to spawn in tributaries of Port Gamble Bay. Hood Canal summer-run chum may be present in Port Gamble Bay during their outmigration period from February through May.

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

Measures to preserve or enhance wildlife will include a combination of partial restoration (due to wood debris removal) and monitoring. Restoration would occur as an outcome of the interim sediment cleanup action, since the net effect will improve current conditions in the project area. Site characterization studies show that the interim sediment cleanup action area is covered with wood material and has low biological diversity and abundance. Removal of wood and restoration of native sediment would be expected to create improved habitat compared to existing conditions.

Monitoring of water quality and fish distress would occur throughout the dredging event and would consist of turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen monitoring around the perimeter of the dredging operation. Previous water quality monitoring conducted during past maintenance dredging events has shown that removal of wood accumulations through maintenance dredging has not resulted in significant water quality impacts.

Following completion of dredging operations, a bathymetric survey would be performed to document post-dredge conditions. Sediment grab or core samples would also be collected from within and immediately to the dredged areas to verify wood removal. Sediment sampling would be conducted as required under SMS using guidelines approved by Ecology.

Potential short-term construction-related wildlife impacts from dredging operations would be eliminated or minimized by timing construction to coincide with fish protection periods, proper construction practices, and use of BMPs (as defined in Section B.3.c.3 of this SEPA Checklist).

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.

There will be no energy used for the completed project.

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

No.

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:

None.

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 as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

Yes. Environmental health hazards could result from a spill of fuel and/or oil from operating equipment or from equipment accidents. Hazards would be limited to those encountered during construction and would be controlled through project construction plans (such as the SPCC Plan), as well as health and safety plans. Previous investigations have shown that dredge material is non-hazardous wood debris (bark, chips, mill ends, etc.) and metal banding. Additional investigations on the nature and extent of sediment toxicity in Port Gamble Bay are planned, and may potentially result in additional sediment cleanup actions at the site.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

There are no special emergency services required for this project. Hazards would be limited to those encountered during construction and would be controlled through project construction plans and health and safety plans.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Hazards would be limited to those encountered during construction. Workers will be properly trained for work at the site; proper construction methods and equipment will be employed.

Environmental health hazards that could result from a spill of fuel and/or oil from operating equipment would be addressed within the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared for the site. Equipment accidents would be reduced through conformance with

federal and state Labor and Industries safety requirements.

b. Noise

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

None. State Route (SR) 104 is adjacent to the sites, but noise would not impact 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.

Construction-related noise from dredge equipment, trucks, and other project activities will result in a short-term increase in noise in the immediate vicinity of the project. Equipment noise is not expected to exceed typical noise levels generated by typical mill activities existing on the site. Dredge operations would be performed during daylight hours.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Noise reduction and control occurs primarily by virtue of location. The site is secluded from developed residential areas to the north and is adjacent to the former mill site, where log chipping activities are ongoing. Port Gamble Bay is located to the east, south, and west.

8. Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

P&T conducted sawmill and related forest products manufacturing operations at the site continuously until its closure in 1995. The original sawmill was constructed in approximately 1853. P&T transferred ownership of the sawmill property to Pope Resources, Inc. in 1985. Pope Resources is the current owner of the upland properties that comprise the former sawmill site. Portions of the site are currently leased to Caicos for log sorting and material handling.

The site has been used for log milling, marine shipping, log storage, and other industrial uses. Adjacent property to the west and south consists of the Port Gamble town site that was owned and operated by P&T, and is currently owned and operated by Pope Resources, Inc. This town site generally existed to support the mill. Property to the north and east consists of Hood Canal and Port Gamble Bay, respectively.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

No.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Structures present at the site consist of remnants of the mill buildings, a scale shack, and a small modular office building. Log stockpiles are present throughout the site.

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

No structures will be demolished.

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

Rural Historic Town Waterfront/Limited Area of More Intense Rural Development.

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

Rural Historic Town Waterfront/Limited Area of More Intense Rural Development.

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

Urban.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

No.

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

None.

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

None.

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

None.

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

None.

9. Housing

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

No housing units will be provided by the project.

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

No housing units will be eliminated as a result of this proposal.

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

None.

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 being proposed; therefore, this is not applicable.

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

The interim sediment cleanup action area is adjacent to the Port Gamble Bay shoreline and the former mill site is generally visible to the general public from the water. The dredging activity and upland staging and handling area will not alter the view of the facility.

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

None.

11. Light and glare

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

None.

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

Not applicable.

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

None.

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

None.

12. Recreation

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

Port Gamble Bay is used for boating and other water-related recreation. Access to the interim sediment cleanup action area within the log sorting yard is restricted to log handling-related activities and is not accessible to the public.

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

No.

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

None.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

In 1967, Port Gamble was added to the National Register of Historic Places and designated a Historic Landmark. The designation recognized the unique aspects of the town, including its development as a "company town" built around the former Pope Resources (Puget Mill Company/P&T) sawmill. The mill began operation in 1853 and, until its closure in 1995, was the oldest continuously operating sawmill and company town in the nation.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal lands are located across Port Gamble Bay and east of the project site. The dredge location is not within Tribal lands. There are currently no known evidence or landmarks indicating historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance on or adjacent to the site. If such landmarks or evidence are identified during the course of project activities, project activities will cease and the Washington State Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, as well as appropriate tribal authorities, will be notified.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

None required.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Access to the former mill site is from SR 104 through the town of Port Gamble. See Sheet 1 for location of the site relative to SR 104 and the town of Port Gamble. Construction access to the site is by SR 104 and by water in Port Gamble Bay.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

No, public transit does not serve the site. The Washington State Ferries offer connecting service from downtown Seattle, West Seattle, Edmonds and Vashon Island to the Kitsap Peninsula. Since the project will not create a need for transportation to the site, public transit is not applicable.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

None.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No.

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

No.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

None.

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

None.

15. Public services

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

No, the project will not result in any increased need for public services.

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

None.

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 utilities are proposed.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

Tim Nord, Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program

Date Submitted: 7/24/06

References

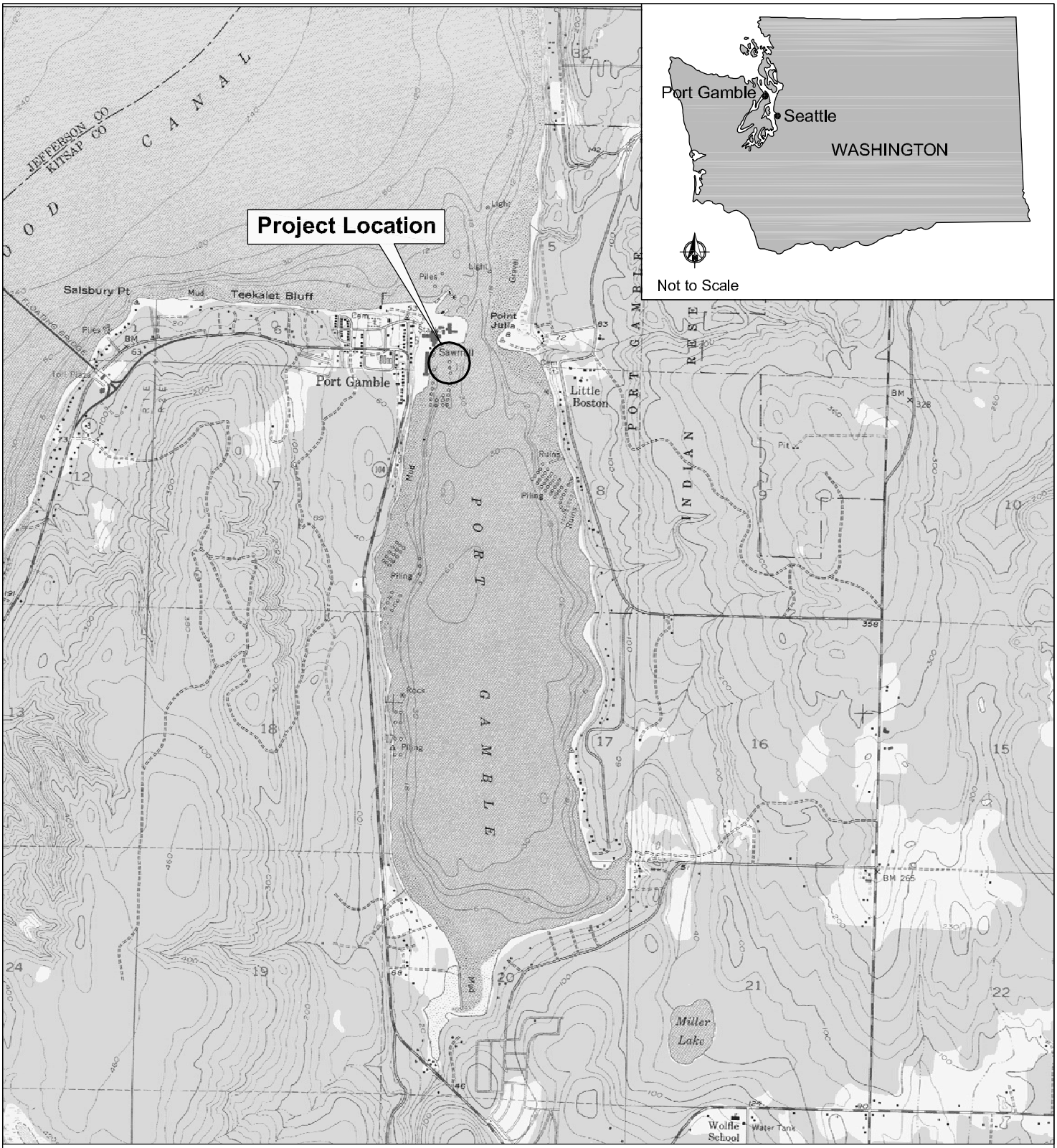
Anchor Environmental, L.L.C. (Anchor). 2006. Draft Existing Data Compilation Report. Prepared for Pope & Talbot, Inc. April.

Parametrix. 2004. Final Report, Baseline Natural Recovery Sediment Monitoring Report – Former Port Gamble Mill Site. Prepared for Pope & Talbot, Inc. October.

Parametrix. 2002a. Underwater Wood Debris Video Survey Report: Port Gamble Mill Site. Prepare for Pope & Talbot, Inc. December 2000.

Parametrix. 2002b. Draft Sediment Data Summary and Cleanup Study Plan, Former Pope and Talbot Inc. Site, Port Gamble Bay, Washington. April.

SHEETS



Note: Base map prepared from Terrain Navigator Pro
USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map of Port Gamble, WA.

0 3,000
Scale in Feet

VICINITY MAP

PURPOSE: PERFORM VOLUNTARY SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION AT THE FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE. DATUM: LAT: 47°51'2"N LONG: 122°34'8"W ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: ALL ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNED BY POPE RESOURCES, INC.	NAME: FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE INTERIM SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: PORT GAMBLE, WASHINGTON	PROPOSED: REMOVE EXISTING WOOD DEBRIS IN: PORT GAMBLE BAY AT: PORT GAMBLE COUNTY OF: KITSAP STATE: WA SHEET: 1 OF 4 DATE: JULY 2006

K:\Jobs\050207-PORT_GAMBLE_BAY\050207-02\050207702-001.dwg JARPA FIG 1
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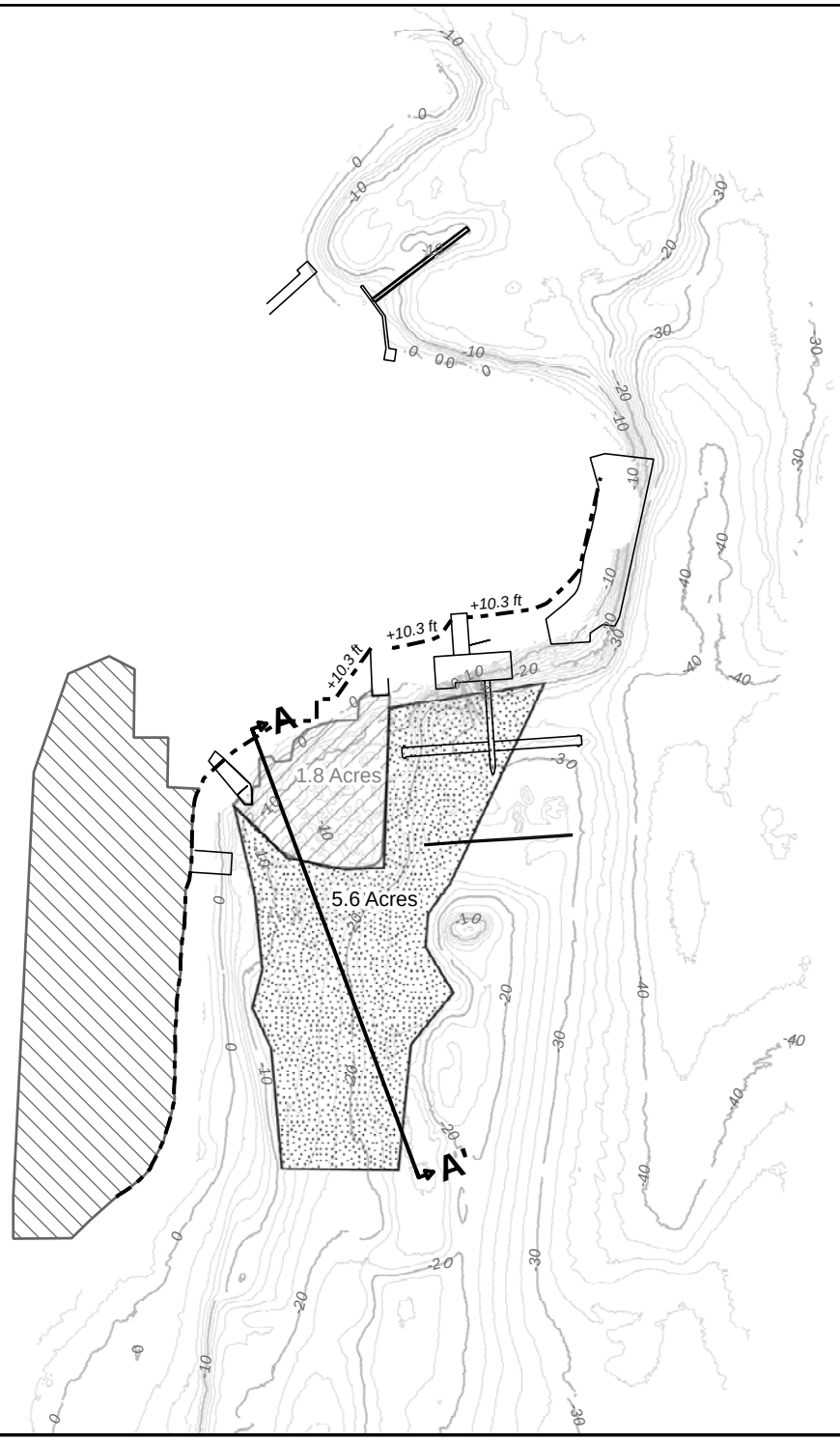


Interim Sediment Cleanup Action Area
Upland Staging and Handling Area
Previous Dredge Area (2003)
Existing Structures
MHHW

N

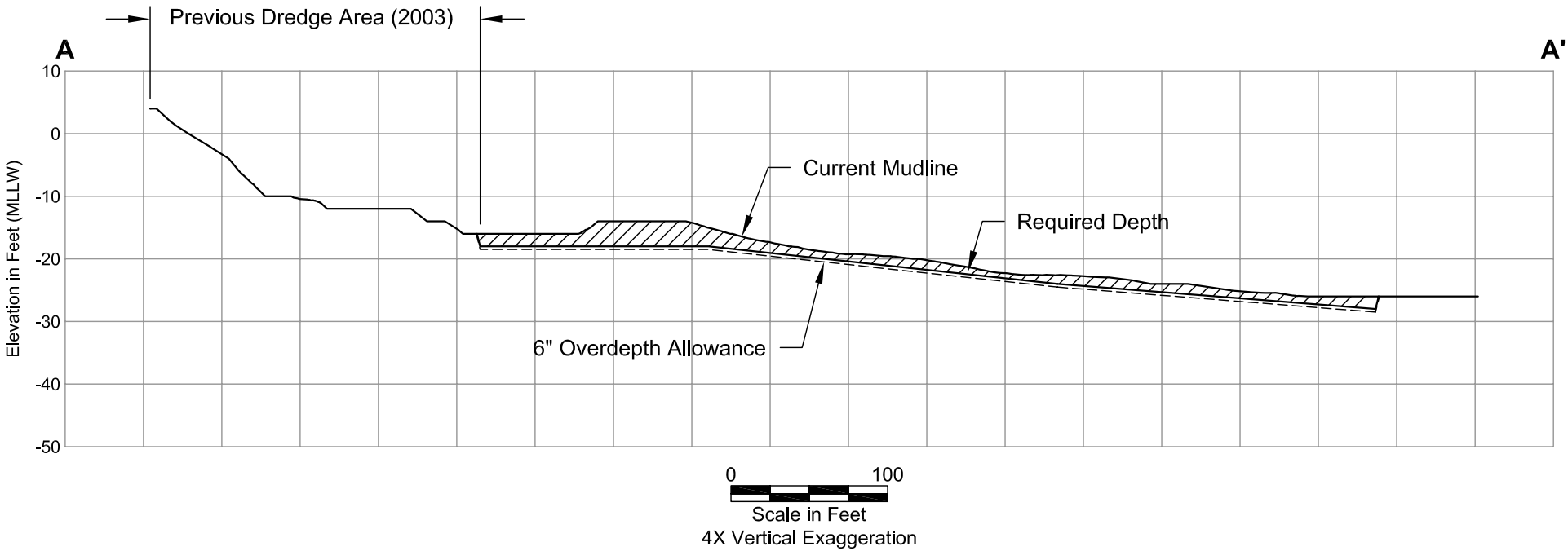
0 350

Scale in Feet

INTERIM SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION AREA

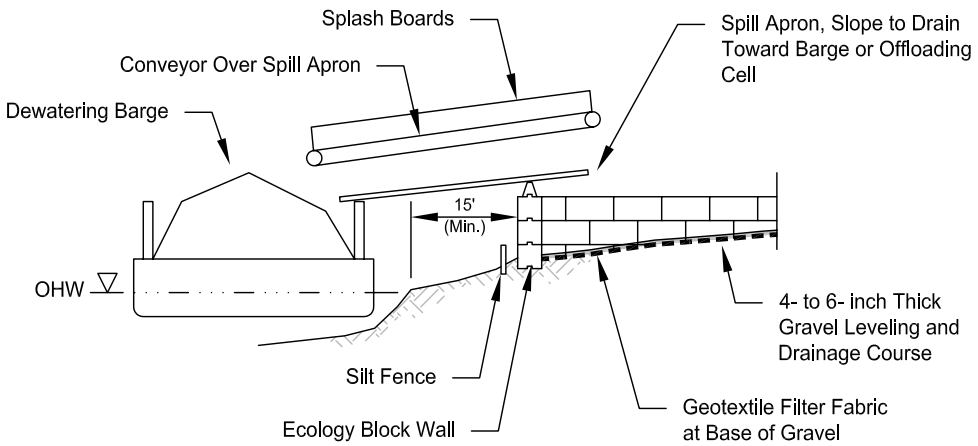
PURPOSE: VOLUNTARY SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION AT THE FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE	NAME: FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE INTERIM SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION	PROPOSED: REMOVE EXISTING WOOD DEBRIS
DATUM: LAT: 47°51'2" N LONG: 122°34'8" W		IN: PORT GAMBLE BAY AT: PORT GAMBLE COUNTY OF: KITSAP STATE: WA
ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: ALL ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNED BY POPE RESOURCES, INC.	SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: PORT GAMBLE, WASHINGTON	SHEET: 2 OF 4 DATE: JULY 2006

J:\Jobs\050207-02 Port Gamble\Maps\JARPA\Fig 2 Interim Action Area.mxd EI 07/20/2006 9:39 AM



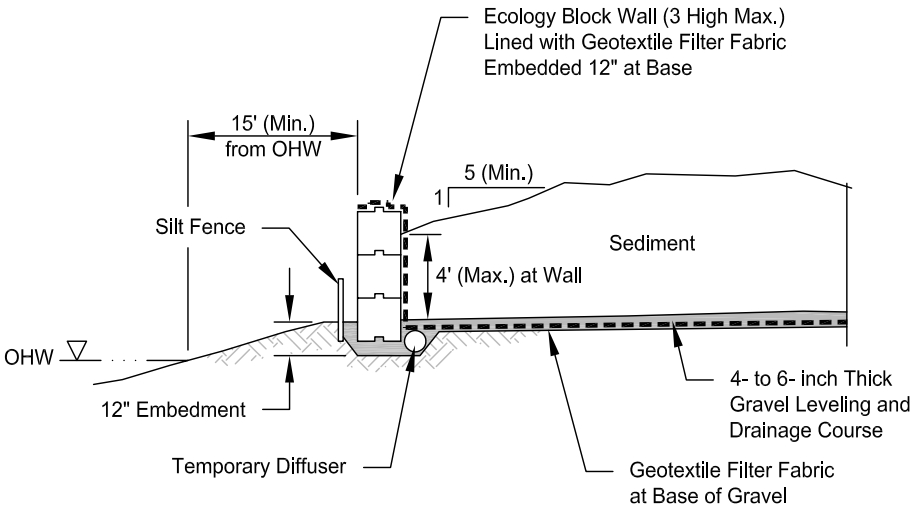
DREDGE CROSS SECTION

PURPOSE: PERFORM VOLUNTARY SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION AT THE FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE. DATUM: LAT: 47°51'2"N LONG: 122°34'8"W ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: ALL ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNED BY POPE RESOURCES, INC.	NAME: FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE INTERIM SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: PORT GAMBLE, WASHINGTON	PROPOSED: REMOVE EXISTING WOOD DEBRIS IN: PORT GAMBLE BAY NEAR/AT: PORT GAMBLE COUNTY OF: KITSAP STATE: WA SHEET: 3 OF 4 DATE: JULY 2006



DETWATERING/SPARGING BASIN SECTION (TYP)

Not to Scale



UPLAND SETTLING BASIN SECTION (TYP)

Not to Scale

TYPICAL BASIN SECTIONS

PURPOSE: PERFORM VOLUNTARY SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION AT THE FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE. DATUM: LAT: 47°51'2"N LONG: 122°34'8"W ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS: ALL ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNED BY POPE RESOURCES, INC.	NAME: FORMER PORT GAMBLE MILL SITE INTERIM SEDIMENT CLEANUP ACTION SITE LOCATION ADDRESS: PORT GAMBLE, WASHINGTON	PROPOSED: REMOVE EXISTING WOOD DEBRIS IN: PORT GAMBLE BAY NEAR/AT: PORT GAMBLE COUNTY OF: KITSAP STATE: WA SHEET: 4 OF 4 DATE: JULY 2006