

West Sammamish River Bridge

City of Kenmore

Proposed Best Management Practices (BMPs) to Protect Water Quality

- Erosion control BMPs to be implemented per the project Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) plan to avoid and minimize the potential for water quality impacts during construction. BMPs will likely include geotextile silt fences and silt curtains, erosion control blankets, straw wattles, mulching, and stabilized construction entrances.
- A spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCC) to be implemented for the project.
- A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to be implemented for the project.
- High visibility fencing to identify clearing limits and minimize the area disturbed.
- Silt fencing will be installed along the OHWM, and a silt curtain could be installed if needed as a secondary measure during cofferdam installation/removal or overhead work.
- Z-pile cofferdams will be installed to surround drilled shafts for the new bridge columns and abutments on the north and south sides of the river.
- A containment system will be utilized when constructing and pouring concrete into the drilled shafts. Uncured concrete will not be allowed to come into contact with water. Wash-outwater will be contained upland and disposed of off-site at an approved facility.
- During the demolition of the existing bridge, a debris containment system, consisting of a tarp or similar catchment device, will be used beneath cutting activities to catch dust and debris.
- In-water pier demolition and construction will occur during approved in-water work windows in the confines of sheet pile containment, where applicable.
- During removal of the existing bridge piers below the ordinary high water mark, a z-pile containment wall will be installed between the pier and the Sammamish River ordinary high water mark to isolate the work area from the Sammamish River. This containment wall shall encompass existing timber piles slated for removal not associated with the bridge structure. If groundwater is encountered within the sheet pile containment, pumps will be used to remove water from the excavation.
- Containment systems (e.g., debris nets) will be installed and used during overhead work.
- Measures to address excess sediment include:
 - Excess sediment will not be stockpiled but will be placed directly into a receptacle and hauled off-site. In the event that stockpiling must occur, the stockpile area will be contained to prevent water from escaping as the material dries. Containment examples include asphalt berms, plastic-covered haybales, or ecoblocks.

- No excavated material will be returned to the river or inadvertently allowed to discharge into the OHWM.
 - Contaminated sediment will be placed in a plastic-lined receptacle and the plastic and all contents will be hauled to a facility that is permitted to handle such materials.
 - The protocols for handling contaminated dewatering water are part of the contractor means and methods. Due to limited space on site, it is assumed that most water requiring treatment will be collected on site (in tanks) and transported off site for treatment and release; however, this is up to the contractor to determine. Sanitary sewer facilities do exist on the southern side of the site that could be utilized for release of water, if that is permissible.
 - Handling and disposal of all excess sediment, soils, and excavated material will comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
 - Excess sediment associated with pylon or debris removal will not be dewatered, but will be retained in a containment basin and disposed of at an approved landfill.
- Pulled wooden pylons will be immediately placed in a containment basin to capture any adhering sediment. The containment basin may be made of hay bales and durable plastic sheeting. Wooden pylons, sediments, and plastic sheeting from the containment basin will be disposed of at an approved landfill. Any debris with adhering sediment will be subject to the same treatment.