# TEMPORARY EROSION SEDIMENT CONTROL (TESC) PLAN NARRATIVE

## SR 105 / Graveyard Spit Dynamic Revetment and Dune Restoration

Washington State Department of Transportation

Southwest Region

US Army Corps of Engineers – Section 404/10 Individual Permit: NWS-2022-303-DOT

Washington State Department of Ecology Section 401 Permit: 22386 (WSDOT)

Washington State Department of Ecology Section 402 Permit: WAR313640

Environmental Protection Agency Section 401 Permit: NWS-2022-303-DOT (WSDOT)

Environmental Protection Agency Section 402 Permit: WAR10I03B (WSDOT)

Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife – Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) Permit: 2024-6-391+02

Pacific County Floodplain Development Permit: P2400307

Prime Contractor: Rognlin's, Inc.

*Drafted July 7th, 2025*

Project Engineer:

Pedro Reyes

Revised TESC Plan:

Jessica Pace

# PROJECT INFORMATION

**Project Name**: State Route (SR) 105 / Graveyard Spit Dynamic Revetment and Dune Restoration
**Location:** SR 105 between milepost (MP) 19.50 to MP 20.10 near North Cove and Tokeland in Pacific County, Washington
**Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Transfer of Coverage**: Yes
**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Transfer of Coverage**: No, Contractor to obtain their own permit
**Permittee:** Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
**Total disturbed acreage identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI):** 13 acres
**Existing contamination identified in the NOI:** No
**Estimated Project Start Date:** June 2025
**Estimated Project Completion Date:** March 2027

**Permitted construction outfalls identified in the NOI**:

| Receiving Surface Waterbody Name | Latitude Longitude Coordinates |
|---|---|
| Wetland A - Freshwater Fringe | 46.728123, -124.043115 |
| Pacific Ocean | 46.727313, -124.047973 |

**Waterbody impairments or approved TMDLs applicable to construction outfalls**: No

# CERTIFIED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LEAD (CESCL)

CESCL(s) that will perform permit required site inspections and discharge sampling during construction may not be known during the Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) plan design process. This section is intended to be used during construction to identify the CESCL(s) in accordance with S4.B.4 of the permit.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name: | Nick Ancich | CESCL ID#: | SHES-1625-2 | Expiration Date: | 01/01/2028 |
| Contact Number: | (360)589-1197 | | | | |
| Name: | John Linth | CESCL ID#: | 85462 | Expiration Date: | 10/17/2027 |
| Contact Number: | (360)581-9348 | | | | |
| Name: | | CESCL ID#: | | Expiration Date: | |
| Contact Number: | | | | | |

Existing CESCL certification information can be found: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Certified-erosion-sediment-control

# CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

On-site construction is anticipated to begin in July 2025, with a total of approximately 160 working days, and completed in one season. The marine in-water work window is July 16th through February 16th.

1. **Establish access and staging.** A gravel/rock access road will be constructed along the revetment repair area adjacent to the roadway. The proposed staging area is located north of SR 105 within WSDOT Right of Way. An access road to the staging area will be constructed and stabilized. The staging area will be delineated with High Visibility Fencing (HVF) to identify and protect adjacent sensitive areas. A 50 ft buffer to the parcels adjacent to the project area will be delineated using HVF. In addition, there is an offsite material staging area located at SR 105 MP 19.9. HVF will also be installed at this location to identify sensitive areas. Other appropriate BMPs will be implemented to minimize impacts to wetlands and adjacent marine waters from staging, equipment, or material storage.

2. **Dynamic revetment/cobble berm construction.** The footprint of the constructed berm is approximately 7.8 acres. All work below the high tide line (HTL) will be completed during low tide, which includes installation of large woody material (LWM), 3–4-man rock, 8-inch quarry rock, 6-inch round cobble, and restoration activities. Excavation will correspond with the low tide cycle in order to limit and avoid in-water work, and overall construction will be limited or postponed during local storm events. Key trench excavation and placement of fill will proceed in sections to minimize exposure of the work area to the tides. Adaptive management will be used to address any water quality concerns during construction including but not limited to stopping work to allow turbid water within the key trench to settle, and/or pumping water up-land through wattles, check dams, or other appropriate BMPs

3. **Large woody material installation.** Approximately 180 pieces of LWM will be incorporated into the dune structure and will provide protection from erosion. The wood placement will primarily be above the HTL.

4. **Dune restoration.** Native sand from on-site that is excavated for construction of the dynamic revetment will be utilized for the dune restoration (approximately 4 acres). Additional dune enhancement and staging area restoration will total approximately 6.25 acres. Dune restoration will include native dune grass plantings following construction.

5. **Marsh restoration.** There will be approximately 0.2 acres of freshwater marsh and 0.2 acres of salt marsh restoration along the northeastern edge of the project area. An approximately 30-foot wide/3-foot-deep linear strip of sand that was previously transported into marsh habitat during storm events will be removed and these marsh areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally.

6. **Site restoration.** All construction associated materials will be removed and all temporarily disturbed areas will be restored to pre-existing conditions following the WSDOT standard roadside and wetland restoration policies. Revegetation will focus on restoring suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat for western snowy plover and streaked horned lark.

See Planning Elements below for additional information on BMPs that will be implemented during project construction.

# EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project site is situated near North Cove along SR 105 MP 19.50 to MP 20.10 adjacent to the Pacific Ocean at the entrance of the Willapa Bay. The site is located west of Tokeland, WA. along the shoreline of North Cove.

## Soils

Soil classification was derived from Web Soil Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. The Project site soil type consists primarily of Ocosta silty clay loam, along with fluvaquents and water (Figure 1). This soil type is characterized as poorly draining soils associated with deltas and flood plains.

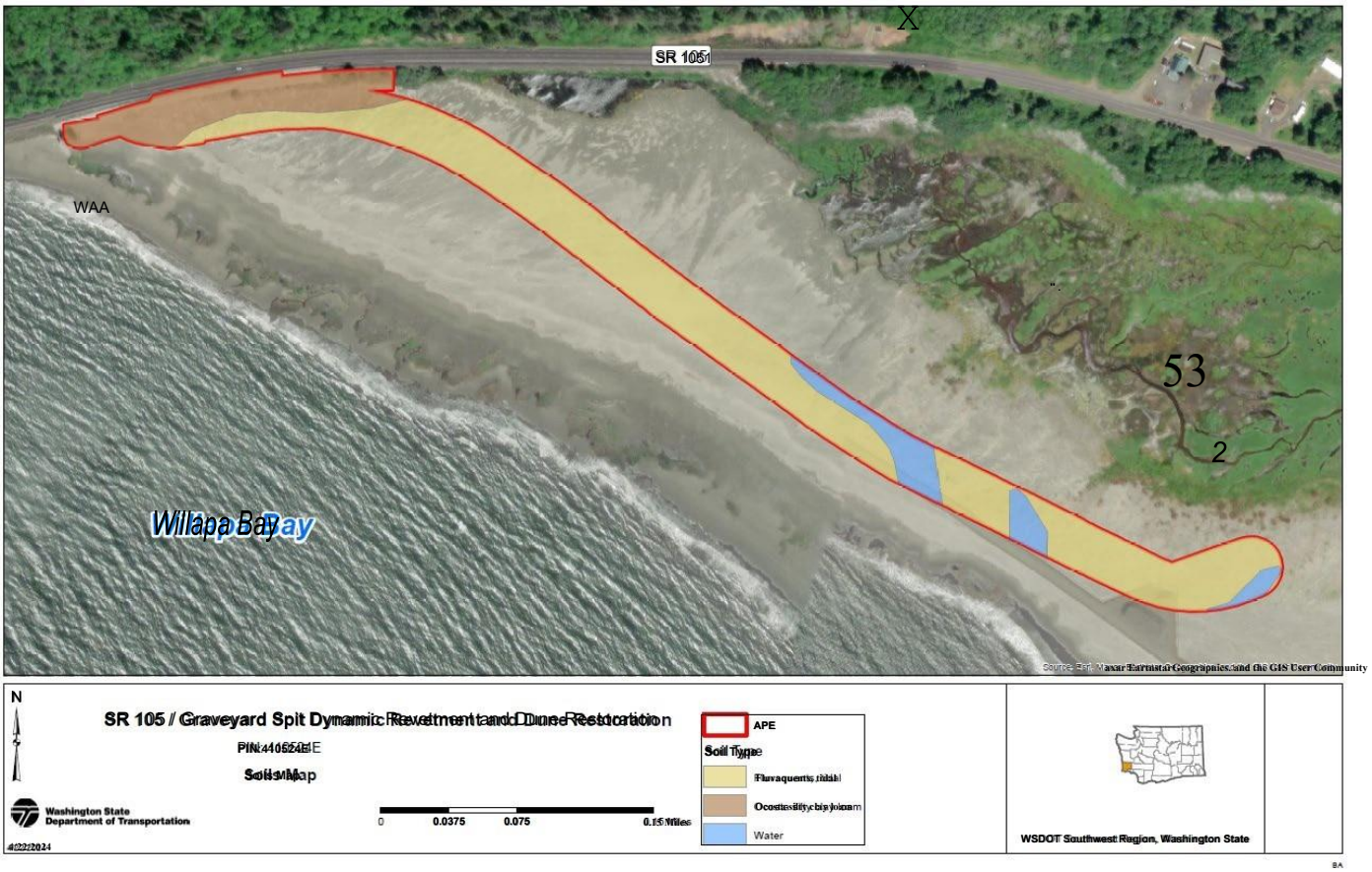



**Figure 1. SR 105 / Graveyard Spit Dynamic Revetment and Dune Restoration Soils Map**

## Climate

The Project area receives approximately 60 to 90 inches of precipitation annually. This rainfall estimate is referenced from the Washington Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) created January 2006 by Spatial Climate Analysis Service, Oregon State University. PRISM Precipitation Maps: 1961-90 Oregon Climate Service (OCS) and National Resource Conservation Services (NRCS).

## Topography

Project activities will occur along the shoreline of North Cove and along the southerly embankment of SR 105. The existing SR 105 embankment slope is approximately 2:1 rock face and transitions to a tidal flat that is inundated periodically during high tidal events. The terrain north of SR 105 is hilly with heavy forested vegetation. The drainage on the northside of SR 105 conveys to the outlet at Wetland A - Freshwater Wetland Fringe which connects to the saltwater marsh to the south. Four existing culverts within the milepost limits are outside of the Project footprint. No impact to these drainage culverts is anticipated.

## Vegetation

Vegetation in proximity to the Project area varies from native and non-native dune and beach vegetation to mature Salmonberry-Sitka Spruce Forest near the shoreline. Work will only occur near the shoreline of North Cove south of SR 105. All vegetated areas outside of the proposed impact area will be protected and preserved to minimize environmental impacts.

## Drainage Patterns and Adjacent Areas

Drainage from the north side of the highway is distributed via roadside ditches and conveyed under SR 105 through existing culverts. Offsite water flows may be diverted or collected and tight-lined through the Project area. Surface runoff will be routed away from disturbed areas and directed into vegetated areas and stabilized natural conveyances. The private and tribal parcel northeast of the Project will be fenced off by HVF with a 50 feet buffer so that no disturbance happens.

## Groundwater

The Project is anticipated to excavate up to 20 feet deep. However, most project activities will be completed above the groundwater elevations that are expected to be encountered at the site. Ground water may be encountered between 12 to 20 feet below ground surface. Work at the toe of the slope will encounter tidal inundations and requires that the work activities occur during a low tide cycle to minimize in-water work. Work at this location will be completed prior to inundation of higher water.

## Sensitive Areas

The Project site encompasses a wetland and associated buffer south of SR 105. The Contractor's activities will be restricted to the Project footprint. A staging area north of the highway is within WSDOT Right of Way, parcel #14110442019. Entrance to the site will be managed with a stabilized construction entrance and delineated with HVF to identify and protect sensitive areas adjacent to the staging area. There is an off-site material stockpile location on SR 105 at MP 19.9 that will be managed with HVF as well. Vegetation to be preserved will also be protected with HVF. All disturbed areas will be stabilized at the end of the workday. Selective BMPs will be employed to adapt to daily site issues.

The Project includes 0.20 acres of salt marsh restoration and 0.20 acres of freshwater marsh restoration adjacent to SR 105. Both areas of marsh re-establishment will be approximately 30 feet wide and 300 feet long, with the sand overwash excavated an average of 3 feet to restore marsh plain elevations. WSDOT anticipates that once the historic marsh plain elevations area met and tidal hydrology are fully restored, the existing seed bank and adjacent salt and freshwater marsh plants will quickly recolonize the areas.

## Existing Encumbrances

There are no existing utilities, wells and/or drain field in or near the Project area. No impacts to utilities are anticipated.

## High Risk Activities and Potential Problem Areas

This Project is within the coastal environment and is tidally influenced. The Project is scheduled to work during low tide cycles to avoid in-water work in areas that are regularly inundated by tidal action.

## Contingency Planning

The Contractor Erosion and Sediment Control Lead with CESCL certification will inspect the job site at least once every seven days and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site. The Contractor will modify the TESC Narrative and TESC plan sheets as required throughout construction. If State Water Quality Standards are exceeded, the Contractor will stop work at that location until the non-compliance is addressed and corrections are satisfactorily completed. An internal WSDOT Environmental Compliance Assurance Procedure (ECAP) will be initiated, if required. The WSDOT Project Engineer may stop work if issues persist.

WSDOT personnel with CESCL certification will be onsite to preform quality assurance and quality control as needed.

An individual Section 401 Quality Certification with the Ecology (WAR313640) and Certification with the EPA (NWS-2022-303-DOT) have been obtained. The Project's In-Water Work Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) will be followed throughout the duration of this Project.

## Engineering Calculations

There are no engineered structures and/or designed stormwater facilities anticipated that will be used to manage construction stormwater.

# 13 PLANNING ELEMENTS

## Element 1: Preserve Vegetation

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.1
### EPA Permit Condition 2.2.1 & 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

Sensitive areas such as wetlands and wetland buffers are located throughout the project. The installation of HVF is a critical component of the project and will be mandated by Standard Specifications (SS) as a first order of work. All sensitive areas will be protected with HVF and approved by WSDOT Inspector prior to any work being allowed to occur on the site. All BMPs will be installed prior to or concurrently with exposing sediment. All disturbed areas will be stabilized at the end of each shift to prevent impacts from high tide cycles.

If feasible provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet from any waters of the State including wetlands and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve, in combination, the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer. If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer to any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

BMPs:

- ☐ Vegetation Protection and Restoration (SS 1-07.16(2))
- ☐ Wetland and Sensitive Area Protection (SS 1-07.16(2)A)
- ☐ High Visibility Fence (SS 8-01.3(9)A2)

General Special Provisions (GSPs):

- ☐ 1-07.5.OPT1(B).FR1 (Notification of work in sensitive areas & buffer)
- ☐ 1-07.5.OPT1(C).FR1 (Setback distance)

## Element 2: Establish Construction Access & Minimize Sediment Track-Out

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.2
### EPA Permit Condition 2.2.4 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

The Contractor will access the work area from the existing pavement of SR 105. Work access will be west of the Dynamic Revetment area through a removed portion of a guard rail. Dump trucks delivering rock will transport rock directly to where it is to be placed in the plan sheets or to the stockpile area. There is a flat, 30-foot-wide access road designed on the top of the proposed dynamic revetment structure that will also be utilized for the purpose of construction. The construction will be staged to build the full structure beginning from SR 105 and continuing south. The completed sections will become another source of access road as construction progresses.

If any sediment is transported onto the roadway surface or other paved areas outside of the site, the deposited sediment shall be removed by the end of each day or more frequently, as necessary. The roadway will be cleaned of sediments by shoveling and/or sweeping. Self-propelled pickup street sweepers shall be used to remove and collect sediment and other debris from the roadway. The street sweeper shall effectively collect these materials and prevent them from being washed or blown off the roadway or into waters of the State. Street sweepers shall not generate fugitive dust and shall be designed and operated in compliance with applicable air quality standards. Material collected by the street sweeper shall be disposed of in accordance with SS 2-03.3(7)C.

BMPs:

- ☐ Parking/staging area stabilization (SS 8-02.3(2)A)
- ☐ Street Cleaning (SS 8-01.3(8))
- ☐ Street Sweeping (SS 8-01.3(8))
- ☐ Contractor-Provided Disposal Site (SS 2-03.3(7)C)

GSPs:

- ☐ 1-07.6.OPT1.FR1 Permits and Licenses

## Element 3: Control Flow Rates

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.3
### EPA Permit Condition 2.2.11 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

The project is currently scheduled to begin construction in the summer of 2025. Work activities will need to be isolated to specific work areas to allow for adequate TESC management. All offsite water flows will be routed away from disturbed areas to prevent the mixing of construction stormwater.

BMPs:

- ☐ Outlet Protection (SS 8-01.3(11))
- ☐ Management of Off-Site Water (SS 8-01.3(1)C4)
- ☐ Water Management for In-Water Work Below Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) (SS 8-01.3(1)C5)

GSPs: none

## Element 4: Install Sediment Controls

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.4
### EPA Permit Condition 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

There are two discharge points included for this project site. One will be discharging into Wetland A and the other discharge point will lead to the Pacific Ocean. The BMPs listed below could be implemented to provide effective treatment prior to discharge to surface waters if discharge samples exceed the turbidity standard.

The Contractor shall implement the adopted TESC Plan and shall install all temporary BMPs prior to work activities occurring where applicable per SS 8-01.3(1)A1 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Permanent BMPs slated for placement after work has been completed shall be installed immediately upon completion of the construction activity. Daily stabilization of exposed/added material is the preferred procedural BMP and will provide temporary stabilization of exposed slopes. Limiting the exposed soils to areas that can be stabilized daily is a procedural BMP which will eliminate the need for temporary coverings as required by SS 8-01.3(1).

Sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and the management of off-site runoff from impervious surfaces may be the implemented strategy to prevent site erosion and minimize the potential for turbid discharges to waters of the state.

Work, at a minimum, shall include the implementation of:

1. Sediment control measures prior to ground disturbing activities to ensure all discharges from construction areas receive treatment prior to discharging from the site.
2. Flow control measures to prevent erosive flows from developing.
3. Water management strategies and pollution prevention measures to prevent contamination of waters that will be discharged to surface waters or the ground.
4. Erosion control measures to stabilize erodible earth not being worked.
5. Maintenance of BMPs to ensure continued compliant performance.
6. Immediate corrective action if evidence suggests construction activity is not in compliance. Evidence includes sampling data, olfactory or visual evidence such as the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, or oil sheen in discharges.

BMPs:

- ☐ Construction Requirements (SS 8-01.3)
- ☐ Silt fence (SS 8-01.3(9)A2)
- ☐ Wattle (SS 8-01.3(10))
- ☐ Street cleaning (SS 8-01.3(8))
- ☐ Vegetation Protection and Restoration (SS 1-07.16(2))
- ☐ Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SS 8-01.3(1)A1)

GSPs:

- ☐ 1-07.5(3).OPT1.GR1 Water Quality and Resource Protection

## Element 5: Stabilize Soils

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.54
### EPA Permit Condition 2.2.14 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

All sediment control devices shall be installed prior to any ground disturbing activity. This includes but is not limited to perimeter silt fencing and/or other sediment trapping BMPs. Excavation, borrow, or fill within the Right of Way or on Tribal Land shall never expose more erodible earth than as listed in SS 8-01.3(1), without written approval by the Engineer. The Engineer may increase or decrease the limits based on project conditions. Erodible earth is defined as any surface where soils, grindings, or other materials may be capable of being displaced and transported by rain, wind, or surface water runoff. Erodible earth not being worked, whether at

final grade or not, shall be covered within the specified time period, see SS 8-01.3(1), using an approved soil covering practice.

To the degree possible, the Contractor shall coordinate this work with permanent drainage and roadside restoration work the Contract requires. Clearing, grubbing, excavation, borrow, or fill within the Right of Way shall never expose more erodible earth than as listed below:

| Western Washington (West of the Cascade Mountain Crest) | |
|---|---|
| May 1 through September 30 | 17 Acres |
| October 1 through April 30 | 5 Acres |

Erodible earth not being worked, whether at final grade or not, shall be covered within the specified time period (see the table below) BMPs for erosion control:

| Western Washington (West of the Cascade Mountain Crest) | |
|---|---|
| October 1 through April 30 | 2 days maximum |
| May 1 to September 30 | 7 days maximum |

BMPs:

- ☐ Vegetation Protection and Restoration (SS 1-07.16(2))
- ☐ Temporary Seeding and Mulching (SS 8-01.3(2))
- ☐ Stabilized Construction Entrance (SS 8-01.3(7))
- ☐ Plastic Covering (SS 8-01.3(5))
- ☐ Placing Erosion Control Blanket (SS 8-01.3(3))
- ☐ Placing Compost Blanket (SS 8-01.3(4))

GSPs:

- ☐ GSPs: 1-07.5(3).OPT1.GR1 Water Quality and Resource Protection

## Element 6: Protect Slopes

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.6
### EPA Permit Condition 2.2.7 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

The slopes within the project are comprised of rock and sand with a maximum slope anticipated at 2:1. The new slopes will be difficult to protect from the ocean outside of the daily temporary stabilization. It is anticipated that the project will self-stabilize, and the Contractor will excavate and fill voids as the project progresses in stages, to avoid in-water work to the maximum extent. No slope stabilization measures are anticipated to be needed.

BMPs:

- Vegetation Protection and Restoration (SS 1-07.16(2))
- Temporary Seeding and Mulching (SS 8-01.3(2))
- Construction Requirements (SS 8-01.3)

GSPs: none

## Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets

## Reference:

**Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.7**
**EPA Permit Condition 2.2.10 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c**

Risk Analysis:

There is no storm drain inlets within the project limits. Roadway runoff and drainage ditches on the northside of the road will flow into Wetland A - Freshwater Fringe or the Pacific Ocean. Any track-out due to hauling operations will be cleaned from the roadway by shoveling, sweeping and/or pickup brooms to prevent sediment migration into adjacent roadway ditches.

BMPs:

- Street Cleaning (SS8-01.3(8))

GSPs: none

## Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

## Reference:

**Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.8**
**EPA Permit Condition 9.10.3.g.ii.c**

Risk Analysis:

This project will not impact or construct stormwater conveyance channels or outlets. The four nearby culvert outlets are outside of the project area.

BMPs:

- Vegetation Protection and Restoration (SS 1-07.16(2))
- Temporary Seeding and Mulching (SS 8-01.3(2))

GSPs: none

## Element 9: Control Pollutants

## Reference:

**Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.9**
**EPA Permit Condition 2.3, 9.10.3.g.ii.c, and Part 7**

Risk Analysis:

The Contractor shall prepare and implement a project-specific spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plan for the duration of the project. WSDOT uses the TESC plan and SPCC plan to manage erosion and spill related risks during construction. Together, the TESC and SPCC plans are designed to meet the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements in Special Condition 9 (S9) of the Ecology CSWGP and Part 7 of the EPA CSWGP cited in WSDOT Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Manual M 3109.02 (wa.gov) Chapter 1-1.

The Contractor shall submit the plan to the Project Engineer no later than the date of the preconstruction conference. No on-site construction activities may commence until the Contracting Agency accepts an SPCC Plan for the project. SPCC Plan template and guidance information is available at www.wsdot.wa.gov/environment/hazmat/spillprevention.htm. In addition to following the guidance from WSDOT's SPCC template, the Contractor shall meet the requirements listed out in Part 7 of the EPA CSWGP and may choose to use EPA's SWPPP Template in addition to the SPCC and TESC plans. The SPCC Plan shall address all fuels, petroleum products, and hazardous materials, as defined in Chapter 447 of the WSDOT Environmental Procedures Manual M 31-11. Occupational safety and health requirements that may pertain to SPCC Plan implementation are contained in, but not limited to, WAC 296-824 and WAC 296-843. The SPCC Plan shall address conditions that may be required by Section 3406 of the current International Fire Code, or as approved by the local Fire Marshal.

**Implementation Requirements**

The Contractor shall update the SPCC Plan throughout project construction so that the written plan reflects actual site conditions and practices. The Contractor shall update the SPCC Plan at least annually and maintain a copy of the updated SPCC Plan on the project site. The Contractor shall fully implement the SPCC Plan, as

accepted and updated, at all times throughout the duration of the project. No hazardous materials have been identified in the soil prior to beginning of construction existing within WSDOT Right of Way. All non-hazardous pollutants, such as waste material, demolition debris, wood, etc. must be contained in designated construction storage areas to prevent stormwater contamination.

BMPs:

- ☐ Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SS 1-07.15(1))
- ☐ Materials Handling, Storage, and Containment (SS 1-07.15(1))

GSPs: none

## Element 10: Control Dewatering

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.10
### EPA Permit Condition 2.4 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

Unless the project is to be managed in accordance with the conditions of a waste discharge permit from a local permitting authority, site water shall be managed according to 2024 WSDOT SS 8-01.3(1)C Water Management. There are no dewatering activities expected on this project.

BMPs:

- ☐ Water pumps
- ☐ Temporary containment or mobile storage tanks
- ☐ Sedimentation bag

GSPs:

- ☐ 1-07.5(3).OPT1(B).GR1 Stormwater, dewatering water, and other non-storm water discharges

## Element 11: Maintain BMPs

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D. 11
### EPA Permit Condition 2.1.4 and 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

Erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be maintained so they properly perform their function until the Engineer determines they are no longer needed. The BMPs shall be inspected on the schedule outlined in SS 8-01.3(1) B for damage and sediment deposits. Damage to or undercutting of BMPs shall be repaired immediately. In areas where the Contractor's activities have compromised the erosion control functions of the existing grasses, the Contractor shall over-seed at no additional cost to the Contracting Agency. Unless otherwise specified, when the depth of accumulated sediment and debris reaches approximately ⅓ the height of the BMP the deposits shall be removed. Debris or contaminated sediment shall be disposed of in accordance with SS 2-03.3(7)C. Clean sediments may be stabilized on-site using BMPs as approved by the

Engineer. Erosion and sediment control BMPs that have been damaged shall be repaired or replaced immediately by the Contractor, in accordance with SS 1-07.13(4).

BMPs:

- ☐ Materials on hand
- ☐ Site inspections done by a CESCL

GSP's:

- ☐ 1-07.5(2).OPT1(A).FR1 Work window below ordinary high water mark and HTL
- ☐ 1-07.5(3).OPT1.GR1 Water Quality and Resource Protection
- ☐ 1-07.5(3).OPT1(A).FR1 Mixing zone

## Element 12: Manage the Project

## Reference:

### Ecology Permit Condition S9.D.12
### EPA Permit Condition 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

WSDOT will be an "operator" for this construction site and will enforce both the Ecology and EPA Construction General Permits throughout construction. WSDOT will direct and oversee the Contractor implementation of the TESC and SPCC Plans.

The Contractor will also be an "operator" for this construction site and shall perform all temporary water pollution/erosion control measures shown in the Plans, specified in the Special Provisions, proposed by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer, or ordered by the Engineer as work proceeds. To prevent, control, and stop water pollution and erosion within the project, thereby protecting the work, nearby land, streams, and other bodies of water, the Contractor shall perform all work in strict accordance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations governing waters of the State, as well as permits acquired for the project.

**SS 8-01.3(1)B Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Lead**
The Contractor shall identify the ESC Lead at the preconstruction discussions and in the TESC Plan. The ESC Lead shall have, for the life of the Contract, a current Certificate of Training in Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control from a course approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The ESC Lead must be onsite or on call at all times throughout construction. The ESC Lead shall be listed on the Emergency Contact List required under Section 1-05.13(1).

The Contractor's ESC Lead shall implement the TESC Plan. Implementation shall include, but is not limited to:

- Installing, adaptively managing, and maintaining temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs to assure continued performance of their intended function. Damaged or inadequate BMPs shall be corrected immediately.
- Updating the TESC Plan to reflect current field conditions.
- Discharge sampling and submitting Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to Ecology and quarterly monitoring reports in NetCGP (online) to the EPA in accordance with the two CSWGP.
- Develop and maintain the Site Log Book as defined in the Ecology CSWGP. When the Site Log Book or portion thereof is electronically developed, the electronic documentation must be accessible onsite. As a part of the Site Log Book, the Contractor shall develop and maintain a tracking table to show that

identified TESC compliance issues are fully resolved within 10 calendar days. The table shall include the date an issue was identified, a description of how it was resolved, and the date the issue was fully resolved.

The ESC Lead shall also inspect all areas disturbed by construction activities, all on-site erosion and sediment control BMP's, and all stormwater discharge points at least once every calendar week and within 24-hours of runoff events in which stormwater discharges from the site. Inspections of temporarily stabilized inactive sites may be reduced to once every calendar month. For projects with a CSWGP, the Ecology's Erosion and Sediment Control Site Inspection Form, located at https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit shall be completed for each inspection and a copy shall be submitted to the Engineer no later than the end of the next working day following the inspection.

BMPs:

- ☐ Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Lead (SS 8-01.3(1)B)
- ☐ Materials (SS 8-01.2)
- ☐ Scheduling and coordinating work activity

GSPs:

- ☐ 1-07.6.OPT1.FR1 Permits and Licenses

## Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development (LID) Facilities

## Reference:

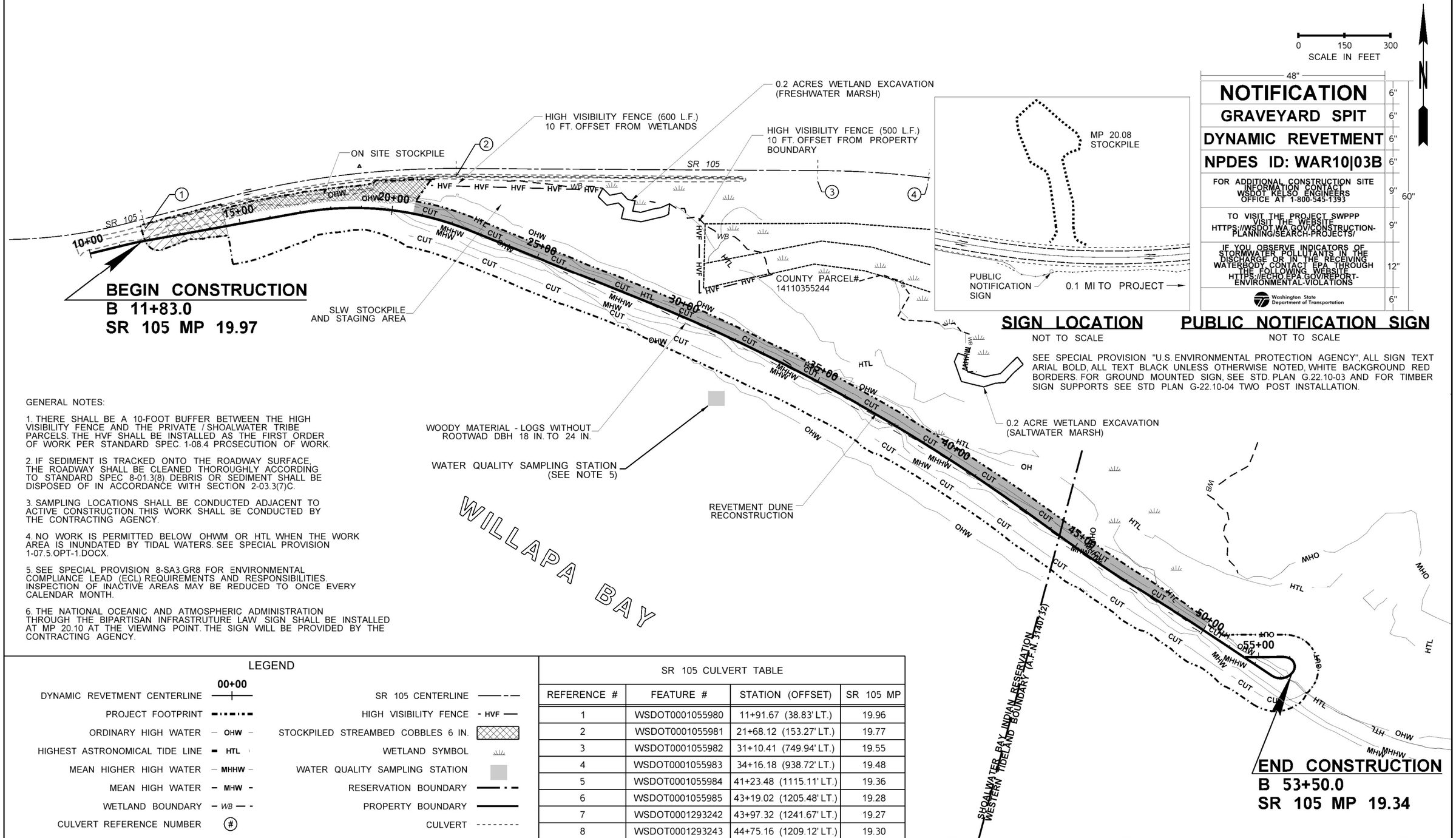
### Permit Condition S9.D.13
### EPA Permit Condition 9.10.3.g.ii.c

Risk Analysis:

There are no LID facilities existing onsite and/or planned as part of construction.

BMPs: none

GSPs: none




GENERAL NOTES:

1. THERE SHALL BE A 10-FOOT BUFFER BETWEEN THE HIGH VISIBILITY FENCE AND THE PRIVATE / SHOALWATER TRIBE PARCELS. THE HVF SHALL BE INSTALLED AS THE FIRST ORDER OF WORK PER STANDARD SPEC. 1-08.4 PROSECUTION OF WORK.

2. IF SEDIMENT IS TRACKED ONTO THE ROADWAY SURFACE, THE ROADWAY SHALL BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY ACCORDING TO STANDARD SPEC 8-01.3(8). DEBRIS OR SEDIMENT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2-03.3(7)C.

3. SAMPLING LOCATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED ADJACENT TO ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION. THIS WORK SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY THE CONTRACTING AGENCY.

4. NO WORK IS PERMITTED BELOW OHWM OR HTL WHEN THE WORK AREA IS INUNDATED BY TIDAL WATERS. SEE SPECIAL PROVISION 1-07.5.OPT-1.DOCX.

5. SEE SPECIAL PROVISION 8-SA3.GR8 FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE LEAD (ECL) REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. INSPECTION OF INACTIVE AREAS MAY BE REDUCED TO ONCE EVERY CALENDAR MONTH.

6. THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION THROUGH THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUTURE LAW SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED AT MP 20.10 AT THE VIEWING POINT. THE SIGN WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTING AGENCY.

LEGEND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DYNAMIC REVETMENT CENTERLINE | 00+00 | SR 105 CENTERLINE | |
| PROJECT FOOTPRINT | | HIGH VISIBILITY FENCE | HVF |
| ORDINARY HIGH WATER | OHW | STOCKPILED STREAMBED COBBLES 6 IN. | |
| HIGHEST ASTRONOMICAL TIDE LINE | HTL | WETLAND SYMBOL | |
| MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER | MHHW | WATER QUALITY SAMPLING STATION | |
| MEAN HIGH WATER | MHW | RESERVATION BOUNDARY | |
| WETLAND BOUNDARY | WB | PROPERTY BOUNDARY | |
| CULVERT REFERENCE NUMBER | # | CULVERT | |

SR 105 CULVERT TABLE

| REFERENCE # | FEATURE # | STATION (OFFSET) | SR 105 MP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | WSDOT0001055980 | 11+91.67 (38.83' LT.) | 19.96 |
| 2 | WSDOT0001055981 | 21+68.12 (153.27' LT.) | 19.77 |
| 3 | WSDOT0001055982 | 31+10.41 (749.94' LT.) | 19.55 |
| 4 | WSDOT0001055983 | 34+16.18 (938.72' LT.) | 19.48 |
| 5 | WSDOT0001055984 | 41+23.48 (1115.11' LT.) | 19.36 |
| 6 | WSDOT0001055985 | 43+19.02 (1205.48' LT.) | 19.28 |
| 7 | WSDOT0001293242 | 43+97.32 (1241.67' LT.) | 19.27 |
| 8 | WSDOT0001293243 | 44+75.16 (1209.12' LT.) | 19.30 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FILE NAME | G:\444304\04 - Design\02 - Design Projects\D10524E - SR 105 Graveyard Spit - Dynamic Revetment and Dune Restoration\20-CADD-Plans\20-11 PS&E Sheets\0014_XL6736_PS_TESC.dgn | | | |
| TIME | 7:24:55 AM | | | |
| DATE | 4/9/2025 | | | |
| PLOTTED BY | DesmonJ | | | |
| DESIGNED BY | D.JONES | | | |
| ENTERED BY | D.JONES | | | |
| CHECKED BY | F.GARCIA | | | |
| PROJ. ENGR. | P.REYES | | | |
| REGIONAL ADM. | C.FRANCIS | REVISION | DATE | BY |

REGION NO. 10 | STATE WASH
JOB NUMBER 24X327
CONTRACT NO.
FED.AID PROJ.NO. NOAA001
LOCATION NO. XL6736

PEDRO VERDUZCO-REYES, STATE OF WASHINGTON, 19524, REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SEE SHEET CT1
P.E. STAMP BOX
DATE
P.E. STAMP BOX
DATE

Washington State Department of Transportation

SR 105 / GRAVEYARD SPIT - DYNAMIC REVETMENT AND DUNE RESTORATION

TESC PLAN

Plot 1
PLAN REF NO TESC1
SHEET 14 OF 37 SHEETS