

## **Additional Standards Applicable to New Construction**

**Refer to Section 3 of the Shoreline Management Plan for a complete description of standards and guidelines for constructing a new dock.**

### **Construction Measures to Protect Project Resources**

- Materials (e.g., rock, logs) to build the structure should not be taken from the shoreline, from below the 1945 water elevation or from the reservoir or river bottom. Use clean materials that are free of dirt.
- If rocks, stumps or logs need to be moved on the reservoir or river bottom or shoreline to build the dock, they are relocated to an area of similar depth adjacent to the structure and not removed altogether from the bottom or shoreline.
- Appropriate sediment and erosion control measures (i.e. silt fences) shall be in place before the start of dock construction and properly inspected and maintained during construction, particularly on sites with erodible soils such as sand and clay.
- Naturally rot-resistant, untreated materials (e.g. cedar, hemlock, rocks, concrete, plastic) should be used for supports for dock structures that will be submerged in water and preferably for structures above water. Treated lumber that contains compounds that can be released into the water may not be used.
- New construction shall not use any wood or natural material, such as logs, found within the Project boundary unless it is recycled material from an existing structure.

### **Marine Board Best Management Practices**

- The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) are recommended by the Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB 2001b) for structures in or adjacent to a reservoir.
- Water depths should be great enough to avoid grounding of floats or boats.
- Minimize environmental and habitat impacts and significant adverse modification of the aquatic system by using the best available technology.
- Projects should be designed to avoid impacts to known wetlands.
- Design facilities to ensure they do not constrict streamflows or serve as barriers to fish passage.
- Consider bioengineering solutions instead of riprap in locations above ordinary high water.

- In-water work should comply with ODFW guidelines on in-water work timing ([http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/inwater/inwater\\_guide.pdf](http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/inwater/inwater_guide.pdf)) or be conducted at times approved by ODFW and other agencies.
- Conduct work with equipment that has the least impact.
- Conduct work from the top of bank or a floating barge, where practical. Heavy equipment should not be used in the waterway.
- Care should be taken to prevent petroleum products, chemicals, or deleterious materials from entering the water during construction.
- Take all steps practical to control erosion during construction.
- Boat ramp structures should use only steel or concrete.
- In-water structures will not make use of wood treated with oil-borne preservatives such as copper naphthenate or creosote solutions.
- Preferred material for pilings is round steel pipe. Treated wooden pilings should be avoided.

### **Marine Board Standards for Floatation (OAR 250-14-0030)**

The language presented below reflects the regulatory guidance in effect at the time this SMP was produced. Applicants for permits from the Joint Licensees will be expected to adhere to the most recent guidance presented in state statutes.

#### **Materials and Methods of Encapsulation -- New Construction**

(Stat. Auth.: ORS 830.110 & ORS 830.950)

(1) Effective methods of encapsulation shall completely cover or be a physical barrier between the polystyrene foam floatation and the water. Small gaps up to 0.75 inch diameter ballast holes are permitted in the physical barrier or covering provided they are 0.1% or less of the square footage of the floating structure.

(2) All materials and methods of encapsulation shall meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or approved material testing requirements for use and placement in waterways and shall be effective for a period not less than 10 years. Any fasteners used to hold encapsulation materials together shall be effectively treated or be of such form as to reduce corrosion and decay.

(3) Any polystyrene foam floatation or part thereof installed, removed, replaced or repaired during construction or maintenance activities shall be effectively contained. All unused or replaced polystyrene foam shall be removed from the waters of this state and disposed of in an approved manner at an upland disposal site.

(4) The Board may approve other encapsulation materials, categories or methods, if based on their judgment it meets or exceeds the provision of this rule. The Board shall not approve or endorse specific products of any person or firm.

(5) The following materials or methods of encapsulation are approved:

- (a) Treated dimensional wood, 1.5 inches (actual) or more in thickness. Non-treated dimensional wood 4.0 inches or more in thickness and round wood logs are permitted.
- (b) Treated plywood 0.5 inches or more in thickness. Non-treated marine grade plywood 0.5 inches or more in thickness is permitted.
- (c) Concrete 1.0 inch or more in thickness.
- (d) Galvanized steel 0.065 inch or 16 gauge or more in thickness.
- (e) Liquid coatings, 30 mils or more in thickness, chemically or securely bonded.
- (f) Rigid (hard) plastics, 50 mils or more in thickness.
- (g) Fiberglass and plastic resins, 30 mils or more in thickness, chemically or securely bonded.
- (h) Pliable (soft) plastic sheets, 7 mils or more in thickness, chemically or securely bonded. Multiple layers of single plastic sheets less than 7 mils in thickness are not permitted. The process of using shrink-wrap is permitted.

(6) All fuel floats or floating structures used to store, maintain or repair boat engines shall be encapsulated with materials that are not subject to degradation by fuel oils or products.

← WECS MAXIMUM LENGTH 70 FEET →

WAVE EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURE (WECS)

Minimum 30 ft.

DOCK

← MAXIMUM WIDTH 60 FEET →

100 ft.\*

100 ft.\*

MAXIMUM WIDTH

100 foot width

