Excavation, Grading or Utility Work at Construction Projects

- Wet road surfaces with water using trucks, hoses, or sprinklers
- Pre-wet the ground to the depth of anticipated cuts
- Apply water prior to any land clearing
- Implement measures to ensure that material being excavated, crushed, screened, loaded, transferred or conveyed does not result in any dust that is visible crossing the property line
- Control for disturbed surfaces areas and storage piles that will remain inactive for more than seven (7) days, which should include one or more of the following:
  - wet piles of excavated material
  - application of chemical dust suppressants or chemical stabilizers according to the manufacturers' recommendations
  - cover them with tarps, plastic sheeting, or vegetative cover
  - installation of wind barriers of fifty (50) percent porosity around three (3) sides of a storage pile
  - installation of wind barriers across open areas
- Continuously mist the work area
- Suspend grading operations when wind speeds are high enough to result in dust emissions crossing the property line, despite the application of dust mitigation measures
- Install wind barriers around the work area
- Clean or decontaminate equipment and vehicles to ensure that no equipment or workers track soil out of the work area; track out prevention measure may include:
  - a gravel pad
  - tire shaker
  - wheel wash system may be used to clear soil from vehicles
  - Pavement extending for not less than fifty (50) consecutive feet from the intersection with the paved public road
- Visible track-out must be cleaned using wet sweeping within twenty-four (24) hours
- Wet the work area using a spray system attached directly to rock cutting or drilling equipment, such as a fine-mist sprayer or a variable-rate fogger nozzle (similar to those used in firefighting)
- Excavate utility trenches to an adequate depth and backfill them with clean soil so that future repair work will not need excavation into potential NOA-containing materials
- When transporting NOA-containing materials, avoid overloading trucks; keep the material below the top of each truck compartment and cover material with a tarp
- Limit personnel and vehicle access to the work area
- Identify NOA-containing areas with signs
- Limit vehicle speeds on the site to fifteen (15) miles per hour or less
- Reduce drilling or excavating speeds
- Excavate during periods of calm or low winds
- Clearly delineate the regulated area with barrier tape imprinted with appropriate warning labels
- Post construction stabilization of disturbed areas:
  - establishment of a vegetative cover
  - placement of at least three (3.0) inches of non-asbestos containing material
  - paving

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Roads and Parking Areas (unpaved and gravel roads)

- Cover roads with non-NOA-containing rock, chemical sealants or dust suppressants, chip seals, limestone aggregate, petroleum sealants, or asphalt cement paving\(^1, 7, 8\)
- Separate NOA containing rock and non-NOA containing rock with geotextile\(^1\)
- Wet road surfaces with water\(^1\)
- Install windbreaks or berms\(^1\)
- Reduce driving speed\(^1\)
- Avoid dusty areas, especially in windy conditions\(^1\)
References


12. Alaska DOT&PF. 2013 Ambler Airport Improvements

List of Acronyms
ARB Air Resources Board
ATCM Airborne Toxic Control Measure
DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control
ICs institutional controls
NOA naturally occurring asbestos
USGS U.S. Geological Survey

http://www.epa.gov/superfund/health/contaminants/asbestos/pdfs/noa_factsheet.pdf

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