Interior Alaska Concerns

Freeze/Thaw & Permafrost

Frozen soil can be encountered any time of the year, and can impact the ability to dig. Frozen soil is not considered as final stabilization.

Cultural Resources

Stop work in the area if cultural resources (artifacts, human remains, etc.) are found. You should have an established notification plan, otherwise call PWE immediately.

Migratory Birds

It is against Federal law to disturb nests nest or harass the birds to abandon a nest. They may build nests on buildings and equipment, and brush clearing may impact nests in low areas. Contact PWE if bird nests impede site work.



Water & Wetlands

Impacts to waters of the U.S., including wetlands, require additional permitting and planning. Work impacting fish habitat also requires special permitting and planning.

Dust Control

Dry weather can add to erosion of dust into the air and spreading on roadways, which must be managed 24/7. Drive slowly on gravel and water roads, or the site, as needed.

Fort Wainwright Concerns

Dig Permit

For any digging on Fort Wainwright, the organization doing the work must complete an Excavation Clearance Request, or "Dig Permit," before breaking ground. Anyone excavating in Alaska must use the Alaska 811 Dig Line.

Environmental Contamination

If you notice unexpected odors or objects, contact your COR and PWE immediately. PWE will identify if the project is in or near an environmental restoration site as part of the "Dig Permit", but contamination and unexploded ordinances could be encountered at other locations.

Useful Contacts

DES Dispatch Emergencies: 911 Non-emergencies: (907) 353-7535

Fort Wainwright PWE 24-Hour Spill Line: (907) 482-7267

Environmental Main Office: (907) 361-9686

- Water Program: (907) 361-6220
- Spills Program: (907) 361-4219
- Hazardous Waste Program: (907) 361-6104

DPW Customer Service (907) 361-7870 / 7069

For more environmental considerations, refer to the *Environmental Concerns for Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Projects* package.



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USAG Alaska Small Construction Sites

Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention

This brochure presents common Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are proven to reduce pollution, as well as site-specific concerns from the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division (PWE).



Sediment is the #1 pollutant nationwide





Use these BMPs to stop sediment and other pollutants from entering the environment, the **municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)** and the Chena River.

Permits & Plans Required

<u>Greater than 1 acre or 43,560 ft²</u> Alaska Construction General Permit (ACGP) & Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Greater than 5,000 ft² Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

Less than 5,000 ft² Use BMPs from this brochure

Include ALL areas where erosion can occur:

- 1. Digging and trenching footprint
- 2. Where activities such as brush clearing disturb the vegetative mat
- 3. Areas of high traffic over grass or soil, including staging areas

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Erosion & Sediment Control Options to choose from for a successful project

Erosion Control Stop it at the source

1. Marking Site Limits

Protect areas outside of your project by marking or fencing off the area. This protects the public from accessing your site as well.

2. Construction Phasing

Stabilize as you go by planning the sequence of work to reduce the amount of soil exposed at any one time.

Keep an eye on the weather forecast to anticipate rain or windy conditions.

3. Maintain Natural Buffers

A good buffer should be 25 feet wide between the site and a water body or wetland. Minimize driving and parking on grass when possible.

Vegetation naturally slows down storm water, allows infiltration, and reduces the spread of pollution.

4. Manage Run-on and Run-off

Carefully look at your site and what's "uphill" and "downhill" to identify potential problem areas for storm water flow. Divert large flows of water with structural control measures. Steep slopes may require use of materials designed for slope stability.

5. Cover and Contain

If exposed soil or a stockpile can't be stabilized right away, consider placing a liner on top or fiber rolls around it.



Stop it as you see it

1. Protect Storm Drain Inlets

Prevent sediment from getting into and accumulating in culverts, catch basins, and other inlets. Use fiber rolls or silt fence to slow water down around inlets.

2. Protect Water Bodies and Wetlands

Know where nearby water and wetlands are and how storm water from your site moves to decide where to place control measures.

3. Entrance/Exit Control

Track-out of sediment from vehicles and equipment should be minimized and swept up when it spreads off of the project site.

4. Site Inspections

Routinely inspect your site, especially during and after rain events, to make sure BMPs are working.



Final Stabilization

Stabilize the site as soon as possible with cover that will prevent erosion and sediment loss from the disturbed area. Methods include re-growth of vegetation or application of gravel, pavement, or other durable material. When complete, remove temporary control measures.

Good Housekeeping Keep it from happening

1. Waste Handling

Dispose of all trash properly and keep your site free from litter. Construction and demolition debris should be recycled when possible. You must dispose of unused or partially used materials.

2. Hazardous Materials (hazmat)

Contractors must handle and store hazmat properly and securely to prevent releases. Aerosol cans are considered hazardous and must be stored and disposed of as such. Disposal of contaminated soil must be coordinated with PWE.

3. Spill Prevention

When possible, cover and/or contain products or equipment that could leak or spill. Place drip pans under all leaking vehicles. Place fuel cans and generators on secondary containment. <u>Clean</u> <u>up leaks/spills and oil sheen on water right away</u>.

Hazmat and petroleum spills must be reported immediately to **DES Dispatch** or **PWE**.

Common Structural Control Measures & Supplies

To reduce erosion:

- Plastic liner
- Fiber mats/fabric
- Orange snow fence
- Paint, flagging, cones
- To slow down water and sediment:
- Fiber rolls or wattles
- Silt fence & stakes
- Sandbags

