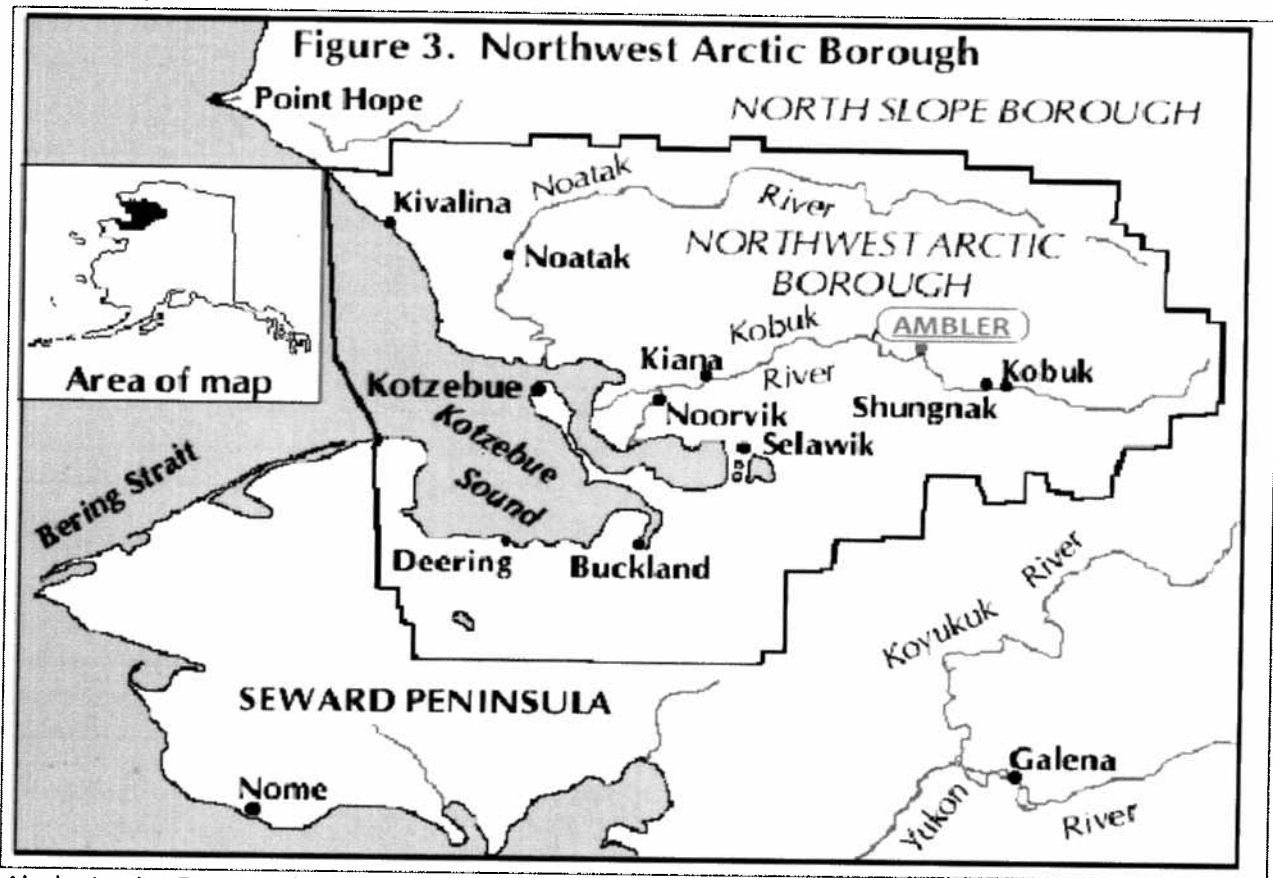


AMBLER, ALASKA



Alaska Justice Forum online website accessed March 28, 2010:
http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/forum/15/1spring1998/a_ruraldef.html

POPULATION¹: 309 people, 79 households, and 63 families residing in the city as of 2000 Census.

ECONOMY²:

- Most of Ambler's 300 residents are Iñupiat Eskimo people who live a subsistence lifestyle harvesting a variety of freshwater fish (including chum salmon), caribou, moose, bear and berries.
- Cash employment is limited to the school, City office, Native Village of Ambler IRA, health clinic, and local stores, and nearby Red Dog Mine, the world's largest Zinc Mine.
- Exquisite birch bark baskets made in Ambler are sold in Kotzebue and throughout the state; fur pelts, and jade, quartz, bone and ivory provide additional income.

¹ US Census Fact finder online site accessed March 28, 2010:
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US0201970&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&-lang=en&-sse=on

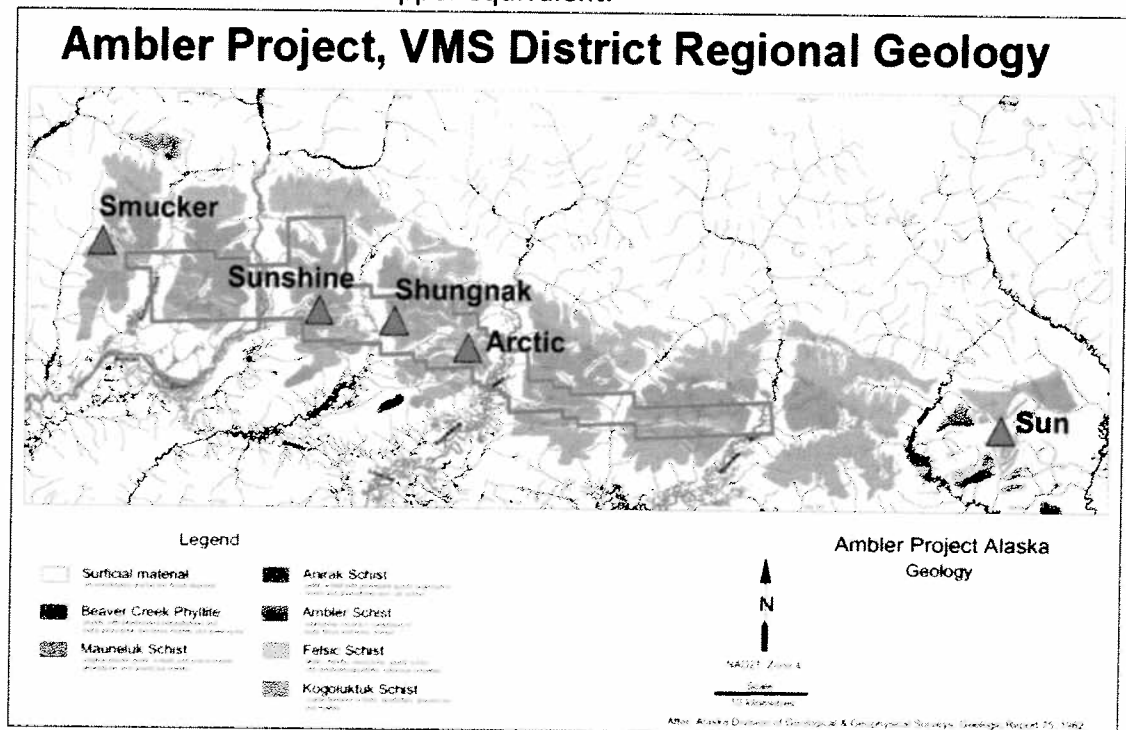
² Ambler, Alaska data accessed March 28, 2010 from:
http://www.nana.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=65&Itemid=162

TRANSPORTATION³:

- Ambler's major means of transportation are by barge, plane, small boat and snow machine. There are no roads linking the City to other parts of the state.
- A State-owned 3,000' long by 60' wide lighted gravel airstrip, with a 2,400' long by 60' wide gravel crosswind airstrip, is located one and a half miles from the City.
 - Bering Air, Hageland Aviation, Tanana Air Service and Warbelow's Air Ventures offer passenger flight service. In addition, daily scheduled services are provided out of Kotzebue, and air taxis provide charter flights. The airstrip has recently undergone major improvements.
- Crowley Marine Services barges fuel and supplies to Ambler each summer.
- Boats are used for inter-village travel and subsistence activities. ATVs and snow machines are commonly used in winter.

MINEROLOGY:

- Rich mineralogy nearby in "Arctic" mineral deposit.
 - "A resource estimate for the Arctic deposit confirmed it as one of the world's largest undeveloped copper-zinc VMS deposits, with very high grades and significant precious metal credits. On an equivalent metal basis, the average metal content exceeds 8% copper equivalent."⁴



Ambler Property Map accessed online March 28, 2010 from http://www.novagold.com/upload/technical_reports/GeologyMap.JPG

³ Ambler, Alaska data accessed March 28, 2010 from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambler,_Alaska

⁴ NovaGold information on Ambler Project accessed March 28, 2010 from: <http://www.novagold.com/section.asp?pageid=3360>

Chapter 42. Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Article

- 1 Department Organization and Functions (§§ 44.42.010 — 44.42.080)
- 2 Aviation Advisory Board (§§ 44.42.200 — 44.42.290)
- 3 Certain Federal Highway Programs (§ 44.42.300)
- 4 General Provisions (§ 44.42.900)

Administrative Code. — For transportation and public facilities, see 17 AAC.
For local control of state public works projects, see 17 AAC 55

Collateral references. — 39 Am. Jur. 2d, Highways, Streets, and Bridges, § 1 et seq.
39A C.J.S., Highways, § 1 et seq.

Article 1. Department Organization and Functions.

Section

- 10. Commissioner of transportation and public facilities
- 20. Powers and duties
- 30. Regulations
- 40. Departmental organization

Section

- 50. State transportation plan
- 60. Grants to the department
- 65. Conservation of energy in public buildings
- 70. Limitation on transportation facilities
- 80. Capital projects funds

Sec. 44.42.010. Commissioner of transportation and public facilities. The principal executive officer of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is the commissioner of transportation and public facilities. (E.O. No. 39, § 2 (1977))

Sec. 44.42.020. Powers and duties. (a) The department shall

- (1) plan, design, construct, and maintain all state modes of transportation and transportation facilities and all docks, floats, breakwaters, buildings, and similar facilities;
- (2) study existing transportation modes and facilities in the state to determine how they might be improved or whether they should continue to be maintained;
- (3) study alternative means of improving transportation in the state with regard to the economic costs of each alternative and its environmental and social effects;
- (4) develop a comprehensive, long-range, intermodal transportation plan for the state;
- (5) study alternatives to existing modes of transportation in urban areas and develop plans to improve urban transportation;
- (6) cooperate and coordinate with and enter into agreements with federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations and persons in exercising its powers and duties;
- (7) manage, operate, and maintain state transportation facilities and all docks, floats, breakwaters, and buildings, including all state highways, vessels, railroads, pipelines, airports, and aviation facilities;
- (8) study alternative means of transportation in the state, considering the economic, social, and environmental effects of each alternative;
- (9) coordinate and develop state and regional transportation systems, considering deletions, additions, and the absence of alterations;
- (10) develop facility program plans for transportation and state buildings, docks, and breakwaters required to implement the duties set out in this section, including but not limited to functional performance criteria and schedules for completion;
- (11) supervise and maintain all state automotive and mechanical equipment, aircraft, and vessels, except vessels and aircraft used by the Department of Fish and Game or the Department of Public Safety; for state vehicles maintained by the department, the

department shall every five years evaluate the cost, efficiency, and commercial availability of alternative fuels for automotive purposes, and the purpose for which the vehicles are intended to be used, and convert or purchase vehicles to use alternative fuels whenever practicable; the department may participate in joint ventures with public or private partners that will foster the availability of alternative fuels for all automotive fuel consumers;

(12) supervise aeronautics inside the state, under AS 02.10;

(13) implement the safety and financial responsibility requirements for air carriers under AS 02.40;

(14) inspect weights and measures;

(15) at least every four years study alternatives available to finance transportation systems in order to provide an adequate level of funding to sustain and improve the state's transportation system.

(b) The department may

(1) engage in experimental projects relating to available or future modes of transportation and any means of improving existing transportation facilities and service;

(2) exercise the power of eminent domain, including the declaration of taking as provided in AS 09.55;

(3) publish plans, schedules, directories, guides, and manuals for distribution, with or without charge, to private or public entities or persons;

(4) operate state housing in support of the department's statutory responsibilities and charge rent that is consistent with applicable collective bargaining agreements, or, if no collective bargaining agreement is applicable, competitive with market conditions;

(5) charge reasonable fees to cover the costs of issuing easements, licenses, and permits and to cover the costs of reproduction, printing, mailing, and distribution of contract and bid documents and design and construction standards manuals;

(6) charge and collect fees for training services and technical assistance provided by department personnel. (E.O. No. 39, § 2 (1977); am § 13 ch 168 SLA 1978; am § 12 ch 83 SLA 1980; am E.O. No. 50, § 10 (1981); am § 77 ch 138 SLA 1986; am § 62 ch 36 SLA 1990; am § 2 ch 122 SLA 1994; am E.O. No. 98 § 8 (1997); am § 2 ch 39 SLA 2005)

Cross references. — For the responsibility and authority of the supreme court over state court facilities, see AS 22.05.025.

Effect of amendments. — The 2005 amendment, effective August 31, 2005, in subsection (a), in paragraph (11), substituted "every five years" for "annually" and references to "alternative fuels" for references to "natural gas"; deleted former paragraphs (13)-(15) and redesignated former paragraphs (16) and (17) as paragraphs (13) and (14); and added paragraph (15).

Opinions of attorney general. — The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities can manage and operate a vessel maintenance facility under the authority of AS 44.42.020(a)(1) and (a)(7) and AS 19.05.010. July 1, 1985 Op. Att'y Gen.

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities possesses the authority to lease for operation a vessel maintenance facility it manages, by virtue of AS 44.42.020(a)(6) and AS 19.05.040. July 1, 1985 Op. Att'y Gen.

Sec. 44.42.025. Accounting and disposition of receipts. [Repealed, § 92 ch 36 SLA 1990.]

Sec. 44.42.030. Regulations. The department may adopt regulations under AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) to implement, interpret, or make more specific its powers and duties. (E.O. No. 39, § 2 (1977))

Sec. 44.42.040. Departmental organization. The commissioner shall establish regions within the state. The functions of the department within each region shall be performed, to the maximum extent feasible, through a regional office. Each regional office shall be directed by a regional transportation and public facilities director appointed by the commissioner. (E.O. No. 39, § 2 (1977))

(1) establish guidelines for employee training certification programs, including respiratory and competency tests to be completed successfully, to ensure that a person who is employed to abate asbestos health hazards is trained to do the work safely and is informed about the danger of working with asbestos;

(2) review certification programs proposed by contractors, labor organizations, public and private vocational training programs, and others for persons who will be employed to abate asbestos health hazards;

(3) approve proposed certification programs that meet the department's guidelines under this subsection;

(4) assist in meeting the certification guidelines those whose certification program proposals have been found unacceptable.

(b) Before a contractor may undertake work to abate an asbestos related health hazard, the contractor shall

(1) propose to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development a plan for the certification of its employees as adequately trained to handle asbestos in a safe and knowledgeable way;

(2) receive approval from the department of that plan; and

(3) certify that each person who will work on the abatement of an asbestos health hazard is adequately trained to handle asbestos in a safe and knowledgeable way.

(c) A person may not be employed to abate an asbestos health hazard unless the person has been certified in a program approved by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development under (a) of this section.

(d) A contractor who violates (b) or (c) of this section is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000, as determined by the commissioner of labor and workforce development.

(e) A contractor who violates (b) of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(f) A contractor who violates (c) of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(g) The Department of Labor and Workforce Development shall adopt by regulation a fee schedule for

(1) review, approval, and certification of asbestos training certification programs and plans under this section; and

(2) certification of a person employed to abate an asbestos health hazard. (§ 2 ch 71 SLA 1985; am § 3 ch 2 FSSLA 1992)

Revisor's notes. -- Enacted as AS 18.28.200. Re-numbered in 1985.

In 1999 "commissioner of labor" was changed to "commissioner of labor and workforce development" and "Department of Labor" was changed to "Department of Labor and Workforce Development" in this section in accordance with § 90, ch. 58, SLA 1999.

Article 3. General Provisions.

Section

500. Definitions.

Sec. 18.31.500. Definitions. In this chapter,

(1) "asbestos" means chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, fibrous tremolite, fibrous anthophyllite, and fibrous actinolite;

(2) "asbestos health hazard" means the presence of material containing asbestos that carries a risk of releasing asbestos fibers into the atmosphere;

(3) *Repealed.* § 38 of 30 SLA 1992; § 2 ch 71 SLA 1985; am § 38 ch 30 SLA 1992)

Revisor's notes. -- Enacted as AS 18.31.200. Re-numbered in 1985.

Chapter 5

Article

- 1. Tourist and Trailer
- 2. Public Accommodations
- 3. Regulation of Smo

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Article 1. To

Section

- 10. Purpose
- 20. Administration
- 30. Regulations

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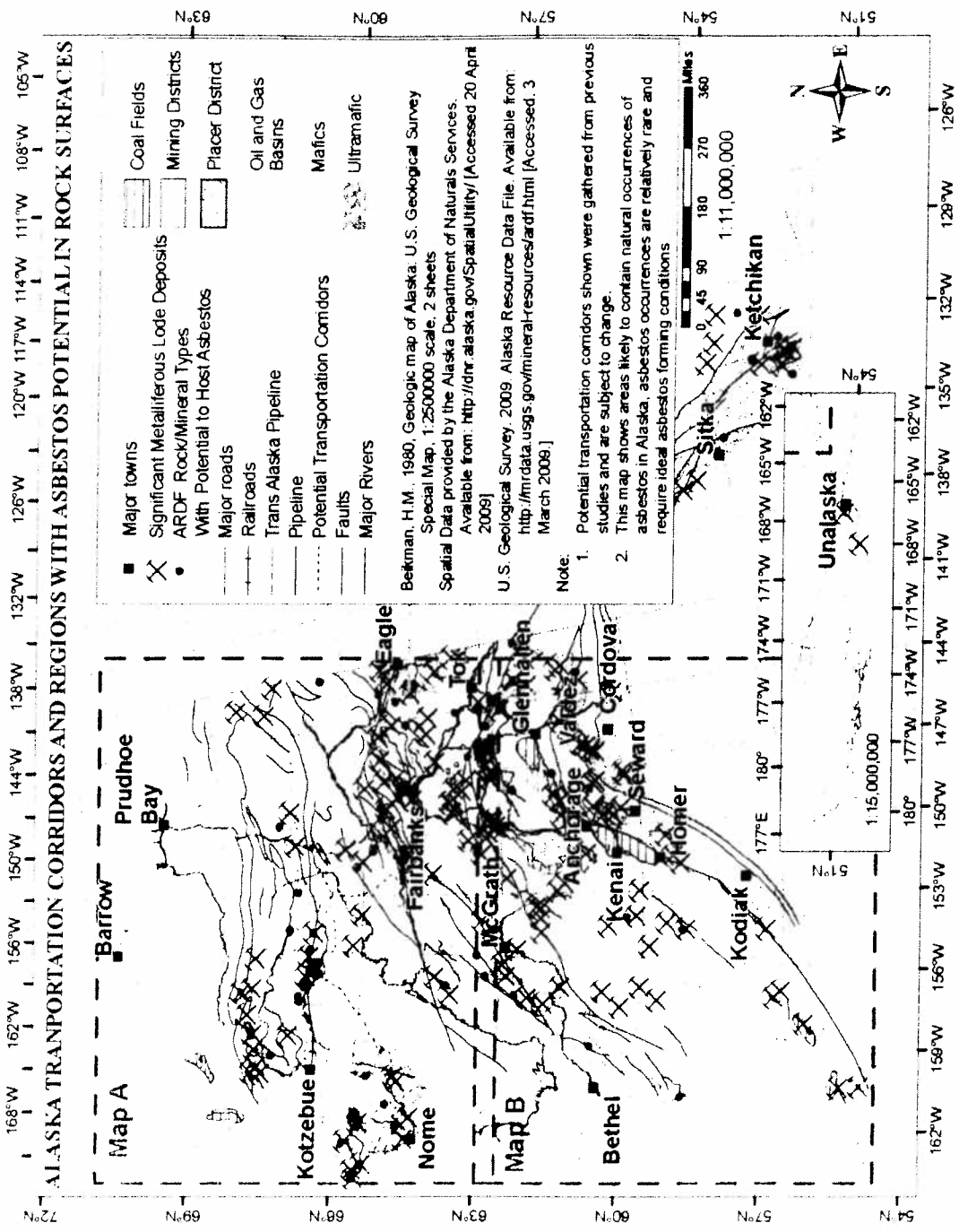
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Sec. 18.35.03
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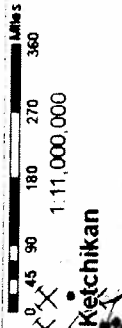


ALASKA TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND REGIONS WITH ASBESTOS POTENTIAL IN ROCK SURFACES

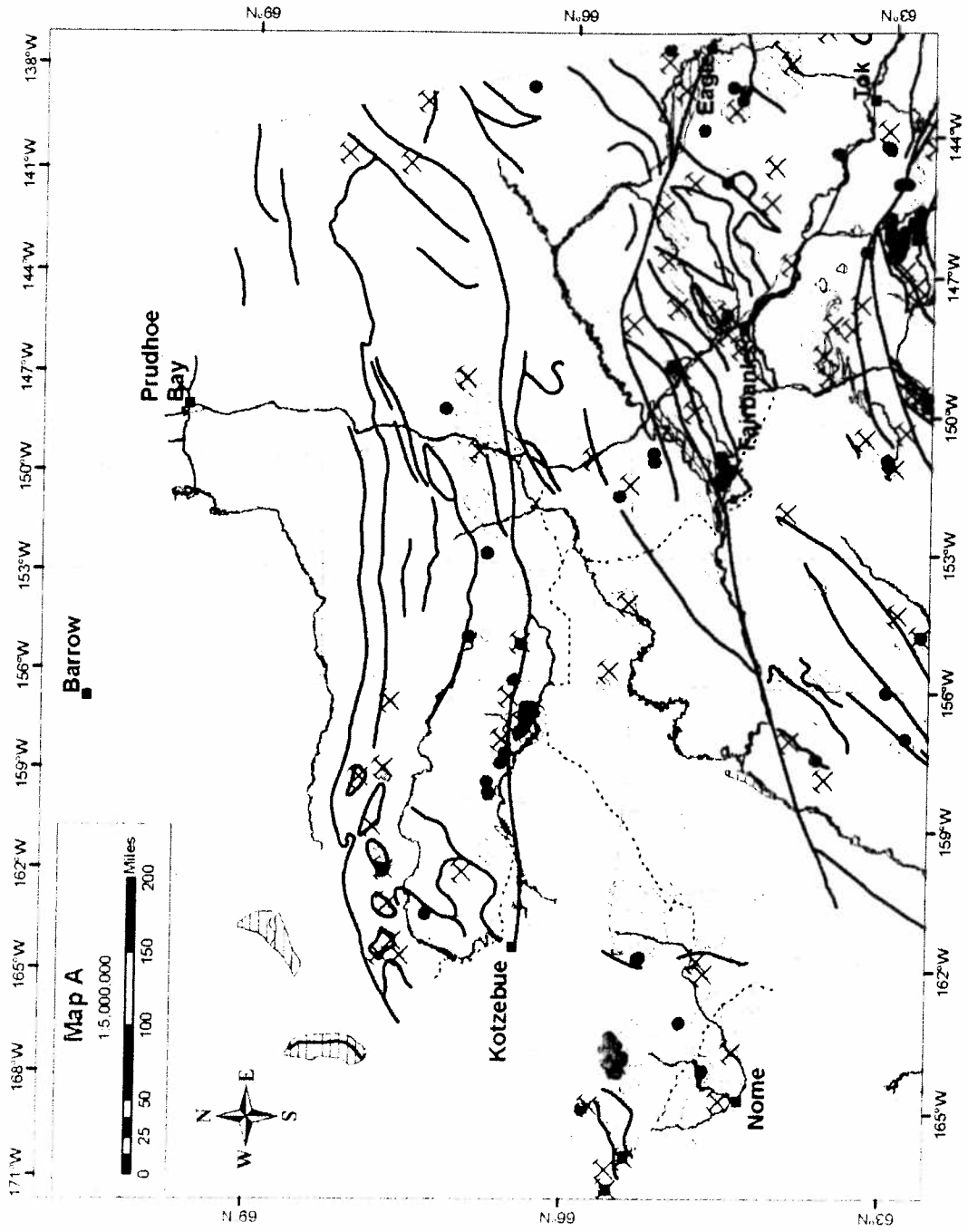
- Major towns
- ✕ Significant Metalliferous Lode Deposits
- ARDF Rock/Mineral Types
- With Potential to Host Asbestos
- ▬ Major roads
- ▬ Railroads
- ▬ Trans Alaska Pipeline
- ▬ Pipeline
- ⋯ Potential Transportation Corridors
- ▬ Faults
- ▬ Major Rivers
- ▬ Coal Fields
- ▬ Mining Districts
- ▬ Placer District
- ▬ Oil and Gas Basins
- ▬ Mafics
- ▬ Ultramafic

Beikman, H.M., 1980, Geologic map of Alaska. U.S. Geological Survey Special Map 1:2500000 scale, 2 sheets
 Spatial Data provided by the Alaska Department of Natural Services. Available from: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/SpatialUtility/> [Accessed 20 April 2009]
 U.S. Geological Survey, 2009, Alaska Resource Data File. Available from: <http://mrdata.usgs.gov/mineral-resources/ardf.html> [Accessed, 3 March 2009.]

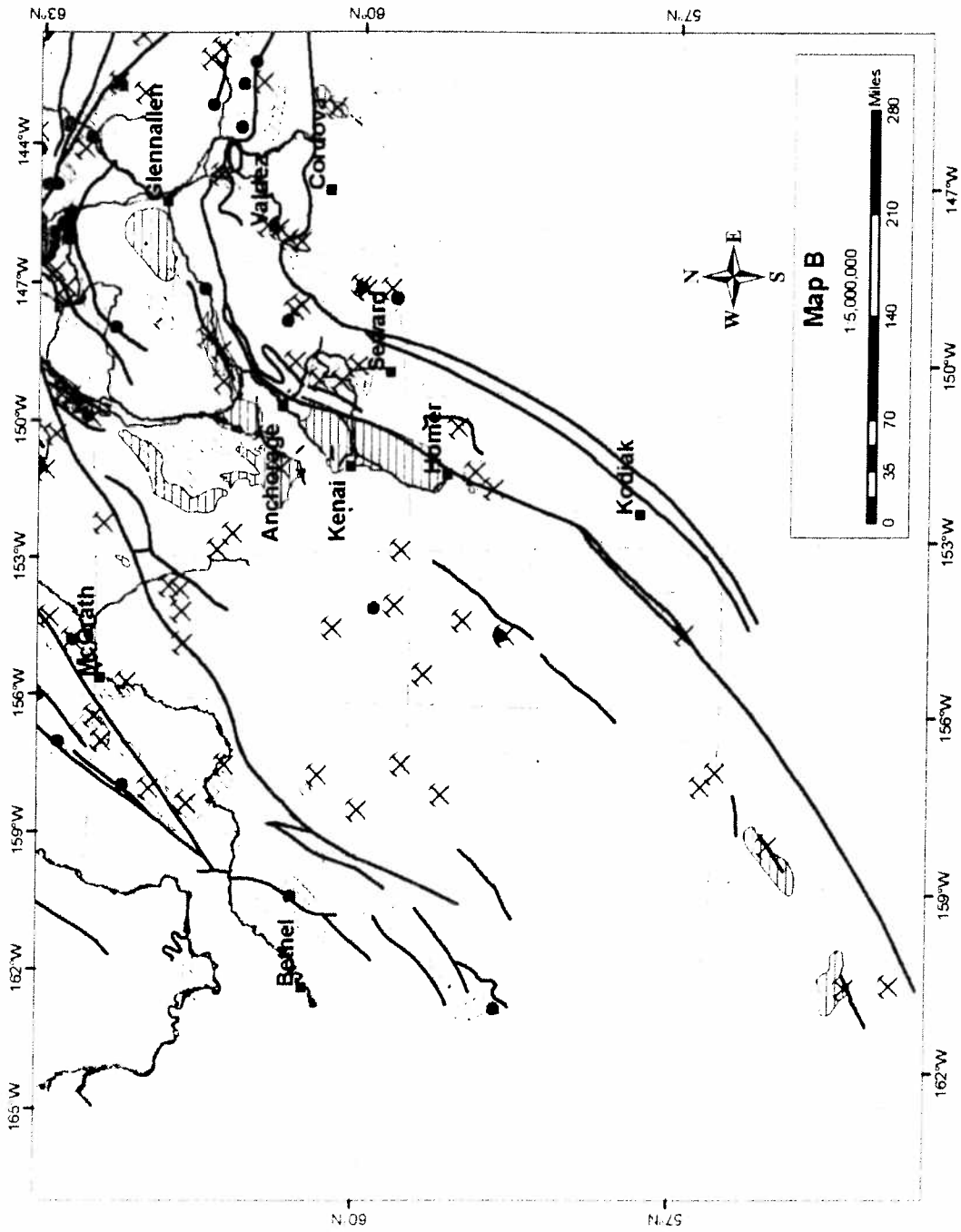
- Note:
1. Potential transportation corridors shown were gathered from previous studies and are subject to change.
 2. This map shows areas likely to contain natural occurrences of asbestos in Alaska, asbestos occurrences are relatively rare and require ideal asbestos forming conditions



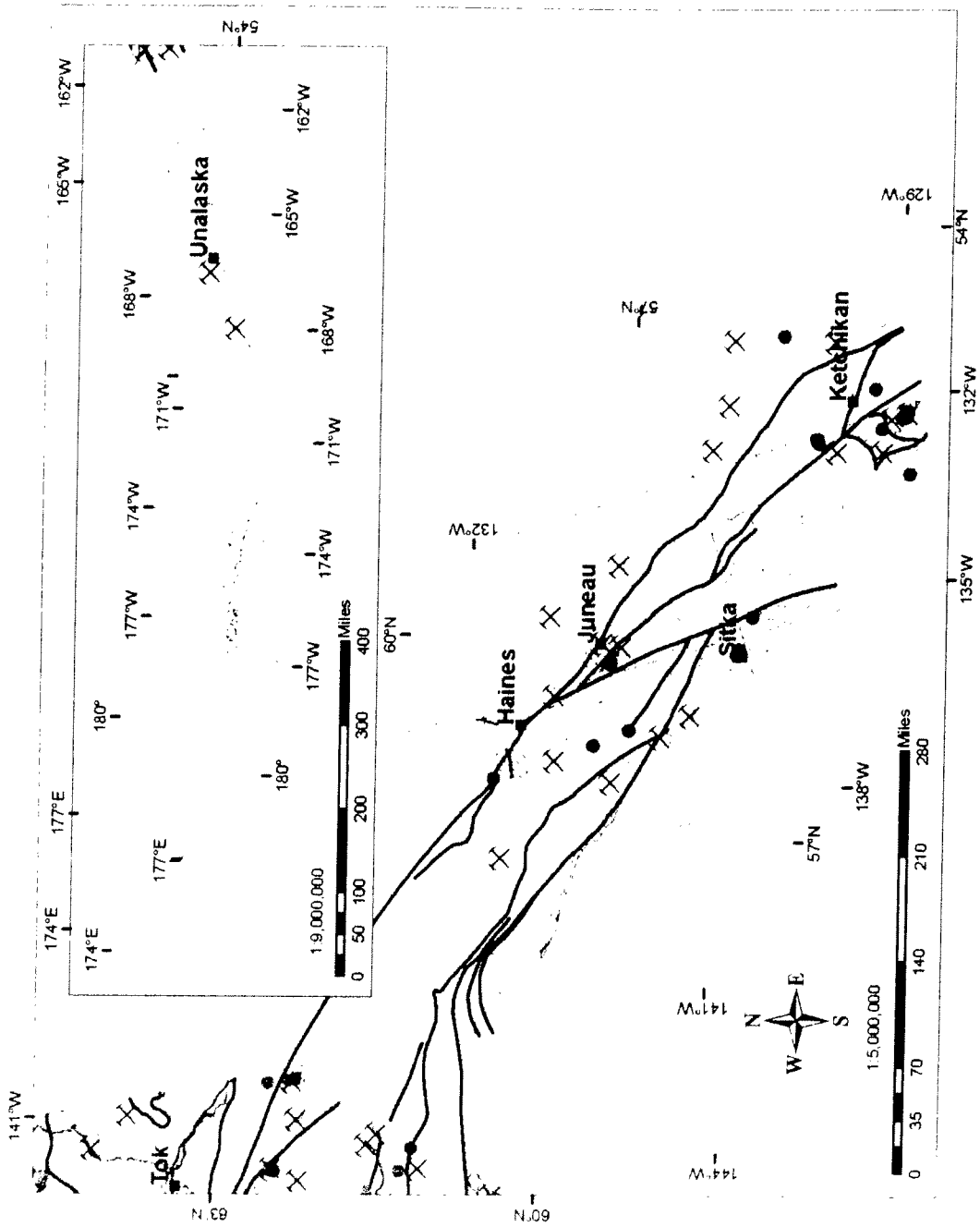
Index Map



Map A, Northern Alaska



Map B South Central



Map C, Southeast and panhandle

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about asbestos. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, individual susceptibility and personal habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to asbestos usually occurs by breathing contaminated air in workplaces that make or use asbestos. Asbestos is also found in the air of buildings that are being torn down or renovated. Asbestos exposure can cause serious lung problems and cancer. This substance has been found at 83 of the 1,585 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is asbestos?

Asbestos is the name given to a group of six different fibrous minerals (amosite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and the fibrous varieties of tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite) that occur naturally in the environment. Asbestos minerals have separable long fibers that are strong and flexible enough to be spun and woven and are heat resistant. Because of these characteristics, asbestos has been used for a wide range of manufactured goods, mostly in building materials (roofing shingles, ceiling and floor tiles, paper products, and asbestos cement products), friction products (automobile clutch, brake, and transmission parts), heat-resistant fabrics, packaging, gaskets, and coatings. Some vermiculite or talc products may contain asbestos.

What happens to asbestos when it enters the environment?

Asbestos fibers can enter the air or water from the breakdown of natural deposits and manufactured asbestos products. Asbestos fibers do not evaporate into air or dissolve in water. Small diameter fibers and particles may remain suspended in the air for a long time and be carried long distances by wind or water before settling down. Larger diameter fibers and particles tend to settle more quickly.

Asbestos fibers are not able to move through soil. Asbestos fibers are generally not broken down to other compounds and will remain virtually unchanged over long periods.

How might I be exposed to asbestos?

We are all exposed to low levels of asbestos in the air we breathe. These levels range from 0.00001 to 0.0001 fibers per milliliter of air and generally are highest in cities and industrial areas.

People working in industries that make or use asbestos products or who are involved in asbestos mining may be exposed to high levels of asbestos. People living near these industries may also be exposed to high levels of asbestos in air.

Asbestos fibers may be released into the air by the disturbance of asbestos-containing material during product use, demolition work, building or home maintenance, repair, and remodeling. In general, exposure may occur only when the asbestos-containing material is disturbed in some way to release particles and fibers into the air.

Drinking water may contain asbestos from natural sources or from asbestos-containing cement pipes.

How can asbestos affect my health?

Asbestos mainly affects the lungs and the membrane that surrounds the lungs. Breathing high levels of asbestos fibers for a long time may result in scar-like tissue in the lungs and in the pleural membrane (lining) that surrounds the lung. This disease is called asbestosis and is usually found in workers exposed to asbestos, but not in the general public. People with asbestosis have difficulty breathing, often a cough, and in severe cases heart enlargement. Asbestosis is a serious disease and can eventually lead to disability and death.

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

Breathing lower levels of asbestos may result in changes called plaques in the pleural membranes. Pleural plaques can occur in workers and sometimes in people living in areas with high environmental levels of asbestos. Effects on breathing from pleural plaques alone are not usually serious, but higher exposure can lead to a thickening of the pleural membrane that may restrict breathing.

How likely is asbestos to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the EPA have determined that asbestos is a human carcinogen.

It is known that breathing asbestos can increase the risk of cancer in people. There are two types of cancer caused by exposure to asbestos: lung cancer and mesothelioma. Mesothelioma is a cancer of the thin lining surrounding the lung (pleural membrane) or abdominal cavity (the peritoneum). Cancer from asbestos does not develop immediately, but shows up after a number of years. Studies of workers also suggest that breathing asbestos can increase chances of getting cancer in other parts of the body (stomach, intestines, esophagus, pancreas, and kidneys), but this is less certain. Early identification and treatment of any cancer can increase an individual's quality of life and survival.

Cigarette smoke and asbestos together significantly increase your chances of getting lung cancer. Therefore, if you have been exposed to asbestos you should stop smoking. This may be the most important action that you can take to improve your health and decrease your risk of cancer.

How can asbestos affect children?

We do not know if exposure to asbestos will result in birth defects or other developmental effects in people. Birth defects have not been observed in animals exposed to asbestos.

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high levels of asbestos will be similar to the effects seen in adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to asbestos?

Materials containing asbestos that are not disturbed or deteriorated do not, in general, pose a health risk and can be left alone. If you

suspect that you may be exposed to asbestos in your home, contact your state or local health department or the regional offices of EPA to find out how to test your home and how to locate a company that is trained to remove or contain the fibers.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to asbestos?

Low levels of asbestos fibers can be measured in urine, feces, mucus, or lung washings of the general public. Higher than average levels of asbestos fibers in tissue can confirm exposure but not determine whether you will experience any health effects.

A thorough history, physical exam, and diagnostic tests are needed to evaluate asbestos-related disease. Chest x-rays are the best screening tool to identify lung changes resulting from asbestos exposure. Lung function tests and CAT scans also assist in the diagnosis of asbestos-related disease.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

In 1989, EPA banned all new uses of asbestos; uses established before this date are still allowed. EPA established regulations that require school systems to inspect for damaged asbestos and to eliminate or reduce the exposure by removing the asbestos or by covering it up. EPA regulates the release of asbestos from factories and during building demolition or renovation to prevent asbestos from getting into the environment.

EPA has proposed a concentration limit of 7 million fibers per liter of drinking water for long fibers (lengths greater than or equal to 5 μm). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set limits of 100,000 fibers with lengths greater than or equal to 5 μm per cubic meter of workplace air for 8-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2001. Toxicological Profile for Asbestos. Update. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

