ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD AND PUBLIC MEETING
Meeting Minutes
May 18, 2010, 3:00 p.m.
City Hall Building, Savoonga, Alaska

ATTENDEES

Savoonga	**Affiliation**
Janesse Brewer	The Keystone Center, Facilitator
Carey Cossaboom	Project Manager, Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Lisa Geist	Environmental Scientist, Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Aaron Shewman	Project Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Alaska District
Curtis Dunkin	Project Manager, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Ron Scrudato	TAPP Advisor, R&M Technologies
Robert Annogiyuk	Native Village of Savoonga, NALEMP Project Manager
Sandra Gologergen	Savoonga resident
Jane Kava	City of Savoonga, Mayor, RAB member
Kenneth Kingeekuk	President, Native Village of Savoonga, IRA Council
Myron Kingeekuk	City of Savoonga
Verna Immingan	Native Village of Savoonga
Sam Mokiyuk	City of Savoonga
Elvin Noongwook	City of Savoonga
George Noongwook	RAB Community Co-Chair
Valerie Noongwook	City Council Member
Perry Pungowiyi	Kukulget, Inc.
Morris Toolie, Jr.	Kukulget, Inc.
Ronnie Toolie	Native Village of Savoonga IRA
Raymond Toolie	City of Savoonga

Via Teleconference from Anchorage

Jerry Reichlin	Fortier and Mikko, RAB member
Pam Miller	RAB member, Alaska Community Action on Toxics
Vi Waghiyi	RAB member, Alaska Community Action on Toxics

GLOSSARY

ACAT	Alaska Community Action on Toxins
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
bgs	below ground surface
Bristol	Bristol Environmental Remediation Services, LLC
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
CA	Cooperative Agreement
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COL	Colonel
CSM	conceptual site model
CY	cubic yards
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DRO	diesel range organics
DU	decision unit
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	feasibility study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
FY	fiscal year
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
HQ	headquarters
ISCO	in-situ chemical oxidation
IRA	Indian Reorganization Act
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOC	Main Operations Complex
NALEMP	Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program
NVNC	Native Village of Northeast Cape
NVS	Native Village of Savoonga
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
POL	petroleum, oil, or lubricants
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QAR	quality assurance representative
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RI	remedial investigation
RRO	residual range organics
SPIP	Strategic Project Implementation Plan
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TOC	total organic carbon
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
UVOST	Ultra Violet Optical Screening Tool

Call to Order and Introductions (3:10 pm)

Janesse Brewer from the Keystone Center facilitated the meeting and welcomed everyone. George Noongwook, Community Co-Chair also welcomed everyone. Raymond Toolie gave the opening prayer. The attendees in Savoonga and on the phone introduced themselves. Janesse outlined the meeting's agenda, which includes addressing old business, Northeast Cape FUDS updates on the 2009 chemical oxidation and 2010 planned remedial actions, and status of the Native Village of Savoonga NALEMP project. Janesse asked if there were any additional topics? One new topic is getting community input on a proposed visit from the Alaska District COL this summer and an update from Vi Waghiyi on recent ACAT activities. Pam Miller asked if Ron Scrudato could give his analysis of the chemical oxidation study.

Review/Approve RAB Meeting Minutes from December 2009

Janesse asked if there were any comments on the December meeting minutes; Carey replied he had received none.

Review Action items from December meeting

Carey reviewed the action items from the December 2009 minutes:

(1) Frame request to Stoney Wright for grass seed, overgrowth concern.

Carey stated that during the last meeting, people raised concerns about the type of grasses brought to Northeast Cape. Stoney's schedule didn't allow him to make a site visit last year. Carey did send an email follow up to Stoney about the concerns with the grass being brown and dead looking. The response from Stoney indicated the grasses might exist in higher concentrations where planted, but should yield to other species over time. The planted species are native to the island. Carey hoped Stoney would be able to visit the site this summer.

Curtis Dunkin stated that he previously worked at the Plant Materials Center and the idea is to get a fast growing grass established first, but with natural succession the species will change over long term.

Kenneth Kingeekuk asked if anyone had sampled the grasses – tested it for contaminants that the grass may have uptaken from the soils? Curtis Dunkin replied it would depend on the contaminants present and if they tended to bioaccumulate. Carey stated he would tell Stoney Wright about this concern and wait for his recommendation if any sampling of the grasses. Otherwise, Carey saw no reason to sample the grasses at this time.

(2) Bristol reports are anticipated at the end of December for ISCO, end Jan/Feb for Landfill Cap, end of Feb for full ISCO report.

The draft reports are available. The Final Landfill Cap report is expected soon. Comments were already received on the ISCO report from Ron Scrudato.

(3) Remind community to collect GPS locations for debris – open invitation.

Carey reiterated the invitation to provide exact locations of debris.

(4) Jerry Reichlin and Carey Cossaboom to look into legal question about taking private property/compensation of landowner.

Jerry Reichlin stated he did some legal research and his original argument still stands. Carey stated that his lawyer suggested Jerry Reichlin write a letter requesting a formal response. FUDS hasn't ever paid compensation to his knowledge. Jerry acknowledged that Carey had informed him of the procedure that the Corps suggested he pursue.

(5) Add surface water sampling of the stream coming from the Site 9 landfill.

Carey stated this request didn't make it into the draft Workplans, but he talked to Bristol about modifying the plans to include surface water sampling at 3 locations.

(6) Contact Fritz Waghiyi with any concerns to be included in NALEMP SPIP.

Carey stated the new project manager for the Native Village of Savoonga is Robert Annogiyuk. The SPIP is a living document, meant to include everything the tribe is concerned about, such as other fishing camps they want included. However, a new SPIP cannot be reprinted every year.

(7) NVNC/Fish Camp structures – need rational to keep or abate or remove.

Carey stated that a new Cooperative Agreement is in the process of getting approved. The removal of the structures and debris piles was made an optional task this year, and probably will not be funded. The building of new cabins will probably need to be removed as an optional task because eligibility is under review. Robert Annogiyuk stated he is planning a public meeting in Savoonga next month with Bristol (Tyler Ellingboe) and the community to discuss the SPIP.

Northeast Cape 2009 Chemical Oxidation Study

Carey Cossaboom stated that at the last RAB meeting, Bristol and AECOM went over the preliminary results from the chem-ox study. The Corps received a lot of criticism over the report. The draft report was released in March, we already received comments from Ron Scrudato. A large part of the criticism was focused on the overall approach and goal of the study. At the Main Operations Complex, cleanup goals were determined based on a risk assessment. A large spill occurred at the former fuel tanks and near the power plant building. The area requiring cleanup is outlined on a map of the Main Complex and is located at the northern edge of the gravel pad. The Corps tasked Bristol with testing chemical oxidation within this areas targeted for cleanup. Bristol did some test pits looking for the worst area of contamination within this box. They found lots of peat soils, which are highly organic and difficult to treat using chemical oxidation processes. The chemicals tend to attack the peat instead of the petroleum compounds. However, the Corps decided to continue testing chem-ox in this area, since it's the area we know needs cleanup. The rationale was we don't have to cleanup the less contaminated soils further to the south at the Main Complex, and the

groundwater is also not driving our cleanup approach, since natural attenuation was selected as the preferred alternative. Clean groundwater exists upgradient of the spill area.

The pilot study included an injection well and several monitoring wells. Another part of the test was a bench scale treatability study which is typically done in the lab with material from the site, before you do the field work. However, given the limited window for fieldwork at Northeast Cape, the pilot study was completed first. The bench scale test was conducted using contaminated site media to evaluate additional oxidant and activator combinations not tested in the field. The objective of the bench scale test was to supplement the in-situ approach by varying oxidant dosages and examining catalyzed hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), iron activated persulfate, and hydrogen peroxide activated sodium persulfate as independent treatability scenarios. The bench scale results suggested that the additional tested oxidant and activator combinations were NOT more effective than the approach selected for the field application.

The overall conclusion of the chem-ox study was it will be difficult to reach cleanup levels at the Main Complex using a chemical oxidation approach. Extensive peat and organic silt layers exist within the study area at shallow depths, and preferential flow zones and permafrost also limited the effectiveness. The ISCO is not a viable method for remediating the DRO requiring cleanup, but it may work in other areas with less peat. The highly impacted soils are at relatively shallow depth and are an excellent candidate for excavation and ex situ treatment through offsite disposal or on-site treatment technologies such as thermal treatment or aggressive land farming techniques. The report also suggested additional site characterization to better define the horizontal and vertical extents of contamination, link the distribution of contaminants to specific geologic and hydrogeologic units; conduct a UVOST investigation and soil conductivity logging; and conduct a geophysical survey to identify any subsurface features such as buried fuel lines.

Robert Annogiyuk asked if the groundwater upstream of the Native Village of Northeast Cape would be concentrated in low areas and could accumulate contamination. Carey responded that cleaning up the groundwater is very complex. The Corps believes the main source of contamination is at the northern edge of the main complex, and removing this soil will eliminate the major source of groundwater contamination.

Perry Pungowiyi asked how much of the chemical oxidants were injected? Ron Scrudato replied that not a large volume of chemicals would be expected, given the low radius of influence (about 5 feet) from the injection point. Curtis Duncan stated the workplans indicated about 100 gallons per injection were used. [Post-meeting note: approximately 1,090 gallons of oxidant/activator solution was injected at one well and 645 gallons at a second well.]

Ron Scrudato explained the principles behind chemical oxidation. It relies on two chemicals coming together – hydrogen peroxide and iron sulfate, creating radicals or super oxygenators. The enormous amount of peat relative to the fuel contaminants led the oxygenators to break down the peat first, which reduces the availability of solution to degrade the fuel. The chemical oxidants would probably not reach the Suqi River in high enough concentrations to do any damage, the low concentrations could even stimulate or promote bacterial development.

Ron agrees the area studied is not suitable for chemical oxidation techniques because of the high levels of peat. However, he does object to the sequence of the pilot and bench scale tests. The

pilot test could have been avoided entirely by doing the bench scale first. He is also concerned that the areas upgradient of the main fuel spill still has significant groundwater contamination, which has the potential to recontaminate downgradient areas. The groundwater flows north, through the area designated for cleanup, this groundwater will carry contaminants and could have enough mass to recontaminate the clean fill placed after excavation. Carey responded that he doesn't think there will be any significant recontamination, the cleanup level for DRO at the site is relatively high. Furthermore, the Corps is not concerned with active cleanup of the groundwater. Carey stated that groundwater remediation would have been a bonus with cleanup of the soils using chemical oxidation, but not the primary concern. The Corps was originally skeptical of using chem-ox, but proceeded with the pilot study based on community input and responses received from an initial solicitation to the consulting community. Ron stated that with that much peat, it was assured that chem-ox wouldn't work.

Pam Miller stated that the chem-ox method wasn't given a fair test. She wants to ensure this failure doesn't prove it's not a viable cleanup technology elsewhere at the site or at other northern sites. There is still a serious groundwater problem at Northeast Cape, and the limited test should not preclude chemical oxidation from being considered at other areas. Pam wants remediation of the shallow groundwater and surface water conducted, as they've recommended all along.

Ron stated the report was a fair portrayal of the work conducted. Carey stated the Corps has no plans to treat groundwater using chem-ox, it is still a complex situation, a clean source of groundwater exists upgradient. An easier solution is installing a new community water supply well at Northeast Cape in the future. Ron stated the peat disappears as you move to the south of the main complex, the Corps is ignoring sources to the south. Carey stated the area in the middle of the main complex is a weak source of contamination.

Sandra G stated that the money spent on testing should be saved by doing a smaller test and continuing to remediation. Curtis Dunkin asked if this year's characterization work would extend outside the area scheduled for remediation? Carey Cossaboom replied yes, the planned UVOST investigation extends beyond the known area of highest contamination. Curtis also asked about any groundwater monitoring planned? Carey responded the Corps hasn't decided whether monitoring is needed this field season. The current plan is for long term monitoring and monitored natural attenuation, watching the levels decrease over time after the source is removed. Ron Scrudato suggested that conducting monitoring before source removal would be necessary to evaluate if the excavation was successful.

(Post-RAB meeting note: The Corps intends to award the optional task of groundwater monitoring this field season. Wells outside the anticipated Main Operations Complex excavation area will be sampled to provide a comparison after the contaminated soils are removed.)

Northeast Cape 2010 Remedial Actions

Carey described the planned remedial actions for this field season. The project focus is to deal with the outlying areas, many of the smaller sites at Northeast Cape. The primary contaminants of concern are fuels, with some metals and PCBs.

The sites planned for excavation and removal of petroleum soils include:
- Site 1 Airstrip, Site 3 Fuel Pumphouse,
- Site 6 Former Drum Field and Site 32 Lower Tramway

The sites planned for excavation and removal of PCB-contaminated soils are:
- Site 13 Power Plant, Site 16 Paint/Storage,
- Site 21 Wastewater Tank and Site 31 White Alice

The site planned for excavation and removal of arsenic-contaminated soils is:
- Site 21 Wastewater Treatment Tank

Sam stated that a lot of drums were removed from Sites 24/25 in the past. There is more debris there, covered by the gravel. Carey replied the soil has not been identified as contaminated at those sites.

Carey stated that the contaminated soils at some of the sites planned for this field season have many big rocks or boulders. Bristol will screen out materials bigger than 2 inches, and this will be left on island. The sand, silt, dirt that holds most of the contamination will be hauled off site for disposal. The screening process is dry. Ron Scrudato said some of the larger rocks may still have contamination stuck on it. Curtis Duncan confirmed that ADEC's regulations do allow for larger rock to be screened and other sites have used a similar screening process.

Kenneth K. asked if the rock with contamination on top would be sampled? Carey stated the soil at the bottom of the excavations will be sampled and then backfilled with clean gravel from the mountain.

Carey stated that another cost saving measure being used by Bristol this year is that the contaminated soil will be placed in large bulk bags and shipped off-island for disposal. Bulk bags will each contain approximately 9 cubic yards or 10.5 tons of contaminated soil. The bags are significantly cheaper to mobilize to the site but a bit harder to fill.

Carey stated the Site 9 Landfill will also be capped this summer. Carey explained that Bristol will first remove any batteries or large debris on the shores of the ponds (e.g., Paul's frog-eyed truck). Since it is problematic to dig through the entire pond, the landfill cap will partially extend into the pond to cover underwater metal and wood debris adjacent to the landfill. The pond will naturally move or shift. The cap will be constructed using gravel material obtained from the borrow site and revegetated using an approved seed mixture form the Alaska Plant Materials Center. Ron Scrudato asked what the pond is connected to? Carey replied a small stream does flow to the Suqi River, it will be sampled. Carey also mentioned that the Corps is not positive the entire area proposed for capping is a landfill with buried debris, so Bristol will do some test pits to verify. Kenneth K. stated the military did a lot of dumping around this site.

Main Operations Complex Investigation

Carey Cossaboom stated that Bristol will be conducting a UVOST investigation at the Main Complex to get a better handle on the extent of petroleum contamination in the soils. UVOST is an innovative technology "ultra-violet optical screening tool" used to map the extent of subsurface petroleum contaminated soil. Since it is more expensive to dig up the soil than

conduct chemical oxidation, the Corps needs a more exact estimate of the volume of contaminated soil for contract pricing. Carey showed a map of the proposed investigation area, which is designed to extend beyond the known contaminated area. The plan is to complete about 200 probe locations, an average of 16 feet deep, and 16 soil samples for correlation with the UVOST results.

Carey Cossaboom continued to describe other planned activities next summer. Bristol will begin to implement Monitored Natural Attenuation of petroleum-contaminated sediment at Site 8 POL Spill Site (Pipeline Break). Carey said this site looks terrific now, a nice green wetland, but the soil is still contaminated. Bristol will be sampling to determine baseline conditions, using a grid system with 3 decision units (DU) corresponding to high/low contamination impacts.

- Create sample grids (10 x 10 feet) within each DU.
- Randomly select 8 sample points from the grids.
- Collect surface water and sediment samples
- Combine the eight sediment samples from each DU into one sample (composite) and a field duplicate
- Analyze for DRO/RRO and Total Organic Carbon
- Measure field parameters

Pam Miller stated she doesn't understand how Carey can characterize this site as looking great. Pam stated the site is a dead zone along the river, and it looks like oil bubbling up along a feeder stream to the Suqi River, monitored natural attenuation is not an adequate solution. Carey replied that the wetland does look great from the road, but agreed the sediments may have a sheen if you walk through the site. Pam replied there are big sheens, at the edge of the water, oil is bubbling up into the stream, which is a big concern. Kenneth stated the Corps should inform Eugene Toolie that the Suqi River is not clean. A couple years ago it didn't look safe to them, they saw blobs coming up. Carey replied it doesn't take much to create a sheen on the water, and the Corps's testing has shown the water is safe. Ron Scrudato asked why not do water sampling at the same time? Carey replied he would ask Bristol about this.

Carey continued his presentation. The Site 3 Fuel Pumphouse has an area with some diesel fuel contamination. The Corps was concerned the previous tundra/sediment samples were measuring organics. Bristol will be retesting an area following ADEC silica gel cleanup methods regarding biogenic interference. The idea is to make sure we don't excavate peat/organics since these can give similar responses as fuels.

Carey said the Corps removed a lot of wire and poles in the past. The other debris removals planned for this summer includes removal of dangerous poles, wires, and other miscellaneous debris from tundra areas site-wide where clearly identified. Previously, the poles were cut off at ground level, but the poles are now a couple feet out of the ground because of frost jacking. Bristol's task is to completely remove these remaining poles. Bristol plans to inject warm water to loosen the poles if necessary. Bristol is also tasked to remove more wires. Carey reminded everyone to provide exact locations of known wire hazards.

Bristol will also remove partially submerged debris from streams in the vicinity of Site 9 Housing and Operations Landfill and Site 29 Suqitughneq River. Heavy equipment cannot be used in the creek/river. Carey believes this task meets the intent of the 1953 letter requiring no

debris be dumped in creeks. Bristol will also cleanout and remove the concrete manhole and culvert from the Middle and Western Drainages adjacent to the Main Complex. The manhole is 7 or 8 feet deep, the sediment inside will be sampled and then cleaned out or removed to prevent direct outflows of upgradient residual sources of contamination. The contaminated sediment from the rest of the Site 28 Drainage Basin will be removed during a future year's cleanup efforts.

BREAK (5 pm) (Also moved upstairs to different meeting room due to conflict with bingo)

NATIVE VILLAGE SAVOONGA – NALEMP Project

Carey Cossaboom introduced Robert Annogiyuk as the Tribe's new project manager, which is a part-time job. Robert described the highlights of the 2009 and 2010 cooperative agreements. A Strategic Project Implementation Plan (SPIP) was submitted. The Native Village of Savoonga and Tyler Ellingboe from Bristol plan to have a public meeting for the community in June to report on the SPIP, FY09, and FY10 plans. In 2009 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between the tribe and DoD which established a vehicle to receive financial assistance. The agreement recognizes DoD's respect of tribal sovereignty and government to government consultation.

Robert continued to describe the first Cooperative Agreement (CA). The IRA council appointed a contact person, Jerry Reichlin is the tribe's attorney. The primary objective of the CA was to develop the SPIP, conduct a site investigation for asbestos containing materials and lead-based paint at the Native Village of Northeast Cape (Fish Camp). There were options for PCB and dioxin sampling. The period of performance was from April 2009 to June 2010.

The 2010 CA is still being revised and negotiated, but has not been signed or approved yet. The actions covered include help restoring the land, and removing safety hazards. The budget includes NVS project manager activities and travel, a contractor to support activities and prepare documents (Bristol), a comprehensive site investigation and removal action for soil, buried drums and other containerized wastes at the Native Village of Northeast Cape (fish camp). The estimated cost for the FY10 CA is $332,652. The optional objectives include abate and remove debris piles and structures for $448,000 and replace 3 cabins for $818,000. Robert stated the NVS is pushing the DoD to include the optional tasks, he will have more information at the public meeting.

Robert continued and said the SPIP is for long term planning. The Native Village of Savoonga, Gambell, the Corps, and ACAT have overseen the SPIP preparation. The objectives of the Native Village of Savoonga include removing all DoD impacted sites at Northeast Cape, addressing remote camps, protect and enhance the environment, preserve culture, and provide opportunities to use the land without fear of environmental contamination.

Carey Cossaboom stated the FY10 CA package was submitted. The process is the package first goes to Carey, he submits it to an attorney at his office for review. The attorney had some questions that need to be resolved. These are the same concerns he raised on the SPIP – questions about eligibility of impacts, military versus local residents who worked at NE Cape, can liability be assigned to government or is the liability mixed? An attorney in Washington, DC

previously agreed to removal of mixed debris at Gambell. Carey is confident these issues will be resolved and the base tasks will be approved. Carey stated the building demolition and rebuilding is also being questioned. Preliminary feedback he's received from Headquarters is that they may approve removal of the debris piles next year but it's still unknown. The asbestos and lead-based paint impacts are not a big environmental hazard based on the site assessment. Building new cabins is less likely, Carey doubts that task will be approved.

Robert stated that 36 cabins existed at the Native Village of Northeast Cape. The natives used surplus materials to build them. The 3 remaining cabins – what about restoring them? Carey responded the smokestacks may be removed if they contain asbestos pipe, the lead-based paint would be scraped off the window sills. Perry Pungowiyi stated that building remnants from Northeast Cape were also used at other fish camps across St. Lawrence Island. Carey reminded everyone that this kind of information needs to get into SPIP. The Seepenpak camp is already listed, but he's heard there are more cabins. People should contact Robert with their concerns so he can write them down. Carey cautioned that rewriting the SPIP is not authorized every year, but Robert should still compile information.

Somebody asked if the debris piles are removed, will the soil underneath be tested? Kenneth K also stated there is oil underneath Ray's house near the pumphouse. Carey replied the NALEMP CA has a budget for 30 samples. Perry stated the ditch between Eugene and Ray's house doesn't freeze in the winter and wondered if it could be due to diesel fuel contamination? Kenneth stated they need expert advice, someone they can trust, meet face to face. The village hasn't met anyone from Bristol yet in person. He wants to ask Ron or ACAT to be there. Carey replied that NALEMP authorized the NVS to hire a consultant, and the NVS chose Bristol. If the NVS choose to have other advisors, the can be included, but the budget might not be able to pay them. Carey can authorize Ron Scrudato's help with the overall cleanup aspect and reviewing of reports through the TAPP grant. The TAPP doesn't pay for onsite inspections, though.

Ron Scrudato asked if there was any training available for sampling? Carey replied it's technical work that the ADEC requires qualified persons to perform. George Noongwook asked if there was any quality control for the sampling? Carey replied that Robert can oversee the work in the field.

Kenneth K. stated that right now would be the best time to sample the Suqi River. The ice is starting to breakup, stains on the ice, will be taken out to the Bering Sea. The ice scrapes out the banks, because of the snow melt, the river flows really fast as the temperature warms. The Corps's samples read clean because contamination is flushed out in the spring. Perry commented that he will never drink the water from the Suqi River again.

Kenneth K. stated that he was not satisfied with Carey's answer regarding Sites 24/25. Carey replied there may be debris in the middle of the pond, but no contamination. FUDS has restrictions on debris removal, must pose a danger to people. Carey suggested that any debris issues that are ineligible under FUDS be raised with NALEMP, that Sites 24/25 could be a good project for NALEMP. Perry said if they pick up debris, it will cause more hazard if start disturbing areas in the creek, have been filled in over the years, need to be careful as they drag it out, they need more monitors during the cleanup. Perry is also concerned about the manhole removal, what if the contaminated sediments are disturbed and released to the Suqi River. Carey

agreed there could be some short term mobilization of contaminants. Morris Toolie asked if Bristol could create a dam before removing the manhole, or use silt fencing. Carey agreed to suggest to Bristol they investigate ways to minimize remobilization during the manhole/culvert removal, either silt fencing or absorbent pads. Ron Scrudato stated they could minimize effects by performing this task during low flow period, but mobilization can't be avoided unless they do more fancy mitigation. Ron wondered if the culvert area – once the culvert was pulled will it increase flow and cause more contamination to be flushed out? Carey stated the sediments of the drainage basin are still planned for future removal.

Vi Waghiyi gave an update on ACAT's recent activities. ACAT sent another round of letters following up on meetings help in March in Washington DC in conjunction with attending a symposium. They sent letters to EPA, DOD, State Department, and members of Congress. They hope to get interagency cooperation for a final solution and get further funding for Northeast Cape. A delegation from St. Lawrence Island went to Washington DC, and they are still not satisfied with the remedies because the site continues to affect the health of the community. ACAT is hoping to bring a delegation of officials to St. Lawrence Island this summer; they are working on a list with leadership input.

Carey responded that he is also working on getting COL Koenig to visit Northeast Cape and Savoonga this summer. Carey hasn't made any firm plans, but welcomes input and advice from the community regarding the schedule. Carey envisions him spending a couple hours in Savoonga meeting with the community, then flying over to Northeast Cape for a site visit. Ron Scrudato asked if there would be 4 wheeler access or trucks? Carey replied Bristol would have trucks available.

Dean Kulowiyi asked how many more years are planned for the cleanup? Carey responded we hope to be done within 3 more years. Dean advised everyone to don't question each other, make an agreement, and move forward with cleanup. If we keep asking questions, progress slows down.

Kenneth K. stated that every home at the Native Village of Northeast Cape used to have an ivory carver, the remaining homes may have caches of ivory in them – they need to ask permission first before cleaning up these debris piles or buildings. Carey replied that Robert could direct workers regarding ivory, but it's up to him and the NALEMP program.

Carey asked if the community had any topics for the COL? Pam Miller responded that the St. Lawrence Island delegation identified a list of concerns in their letters; it would be useful to go over these concerns and recommendations, one by one, because the issues are still unresolved. The Site 7 landfill cap is still a concern. The source areas have not been completely removed; monitored natural attenuation is not a satisfactory remedy, either.

Perry Pungowiyi stated that everything is draining into the Suqi River, the Corps needs to remove it all, and he wants to see it back to pristine condition.

Action Items

Janesse reviewed the list of action items from today's meeting.

1) Follow up with Stoney Wright, relay the concern about uptake of contamination and sampling of the vegetation growing.
2) Modify contract with Bristol to add water sampling at Site 8
3) Community to provide information to Robert Annogiyuk about any NALEMP concerns, other camps, debris, ivory, sampling, etc.
4) Ron Scrudato can be consulted with under the TAPP for NALEMP technical issues or report reviews.
5) Site 28 manhole/culvert – communicate concerns to Bristol regarding minimizing sediment disturbance via silt fence/low flow periods, and the potential for mobilization of contamination.
6) Community to provide any advice or input on the planned site visit with COL Koenig, commander of the Alaska District.

Janesse thanked everyone for attending and staying through a long meeting. She enjoys coming to the Island and is happy to be here.

George Noongwook also thanked everyone for attending during this busy time of year while people are putting up food and hunting. We need to continue to concentrate, learn from the minutes, and extract information. George reminded everyone we can always use new RAB members, he has applications available. He appreciates the work being done by the Corps and Bristol.

Adjournment
The meeting was adjourned at 6:20 pm.