



# Anvik Tribal Council Environmental Newsletter

## Battling a New Type of Brownfield: Part 2

Meth production is leaving in its wake a growing list of highly-contaminated properties, dubbed 'mini-Superfund sites' by one senior advisor to the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. For every pound of methamphetamine produced, approximately six pounds of hazardous wastes are generated. Toxic byproducts and chemicals from the meth-making process are often disposed of in household drains and wells, streams, rivers, fields, sewage systems, or directly into the soil, where they can remain for years, posing a long-term environmental hazard. The risk of explosion is great. Meth production also creates potentially harmful chemical residues that can remain on surfaces like floors, countertops, carpets and drapes, and in sinks, drains and ventilation systems for years after production ceases, causing a dangerous situation for residents.

People exposed to the chemicals used to create meth, particularly meth

“cooks” and first responders, such as police and fire personnel, can suffer various health effects before, during and after drug production. Short-term exposure alone can result in fatigue, headaches, nausea, shortness of breath, coughing, chest pain and dizziness, a lack of coordination, chemical irritation, and burns. (Hospital burn units are routinely overwhelmed with patients who have been burned as a result of meth production; these people are often uninsured.) Post-exposure symptoms typically resolve within several hours, although the person is in a weakened condition or the chemical is toxic enough, it can be lethal. Long-term exposure, even at low levels, is more severe, and may result in kidney or liver damage, neurological problems and an increased rate of cancer. For this reason, each former meth lab or dumping ground must be treated as a potential hazardous waste site and cleaned up accordingly. The growing

meth problem does not end with law enforcement. Leftover materials and



**Old School Site  
Anvik, Alaska**

residues from the drug's production pose a very real environmental risk to commercial property owners. In fact, the burden of remediation usually falls to the owner, due primarily to the fact that, according to the Washington Department of (cont. pg 4)

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### Special points of interest:

- Tribal Meetings
- Birthday Calendar
- ATC Webpage
- IGAP
- BTRP
- Recycling
- Deloy Ges News
- School News

## The Importance of Soil

Soil is a living entity not just a substrate in which to grow plants. A living soil is teeming with life, which range from earthworms, centipedes and beetles to fungi and bacteria. Healthy soil has food, air and water to help plants grow. The more nutrients available in the soil, the more the plant can take up. The more nutrients

in the plant mean that there are more available for animals and humans. From this reason alone, it is thought that human health is affected by the health of the soil.

Most of plants nourishment comes from the soil. The soils nutrients are made up of minerals from the earth.

Other nutrients come from dead plants and animals, also broken down over time by insects and organisms which live in the soil. This organic material is what we see covering the ground surface and can be several inches thick.

Plants cannot use (cont. on page 2)

## Soil (cont. from front page.....)



**Ground soil is an important part of our lives**

most of the minerals and other essential elements in the soil directly, so they have to be converted into a useable form by these creatures. The plants in turn help these organisms by secreting sugars and enzymes back into the soil.

Soil forms slowly but can be lost rapidly through erosion. It can also be contaminated by pollution. And some evidence suggests that using artificial fertilizers actually suppress the rich diversity of life in the soil that is needed to keep it healthy.

If you plant a garden every year, it is a good idea to alternate between two or more sites, which enable the soil to recover and rebuild itself with impor-

tant nutrients. By following this practice, you are conserving the ground you work with and are also enabling your harvest to be healthier and greater in size.

The Anvik Tribal Council's IGAP program purchased a compost tumbler earlier this summer and this is a great way to add nutrients back to the soil you've worked. Please see the July issue of the ATC Environmental Newsletter for instructions on how to operate the compost tumbler. Past issues can be viewed by visiting [www.anviktribalcouncil.com](http://www.anviktribalcouncil.com), and clicking on the "brownfields" tab, then going to the newsletter link. Or you can stop by the BTRP office located at the City Building and ask

for a printed copy.

Organic (natural soils, no chemicals or pesticides) farming protects and improves this vital resource by:

- Restricting artificial chemicals
- Adding nutrients through composted farm manure and green waste
- Establishing crop rotation (because different crops put in or take out different nutrients and it is important to balance crop growing with building soil fertility)
- Encouraging hedgerows, wind-breaks and smaller fields to reduce problems of soil erosion

Planting cover crops to protect the soil from wind, rain and nutrient loss

### 40 HOUR HAZWOPER CLASS

We have asked that anyone interested in taking the 40 hour Hazwoper class to please let the Environmental Office know. To date, we haven't had much feedback, please fill out the following and return to our offices (located in the City Building).

Have you ever taken the 40 hour Hazwoper Course?

- Answer A
- Answer B
- Answer C

When will you be available to attend?

- Answer A
- Answer B
- Answer C

Comments:

If not, are you interested?

- Answer A
- Answer B
- Answer C

Do you need an 8-hour refresher?

- Answer A
- Answer B
- Answer C

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Interested in our Newsletter?

**If you would like to be added to the newsletter mailing list, please send an e-mail to [sjensen@anviktribal.net](mailto:sjensen@anviktribal.net). The newest issue of our newsletter will be e-mailed to you, in pdf format, when it is ready to be printed. Or you can view the newest issue online at [www.anviktribalcouncil.com](http://www.anviktribalcouncil.com).**



# Local Birthdays, Anvik, Alaska September, 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2 <i>Brandon Fleming</i>	3	4	5 <i>Tanya Richardson</i>	6 <i>Angela Young</i>	7	8 <i>Alex Richardson</i>
9	10	11	12	13 <i>Niketa Fleming</i> <small>City Council Meeting 1 Pm Anvik</small>	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 <i>Renee Richardson</i>	21	22 <i>Rudy Demoski Jr.</i> <i>Chaz Walker</i>
23 <i>Ann Kruger</i>	24 <i>Daniel Sanyer</i>	25 <i>Ted Kruger Jr.</i>	26	27	28 <i>Christy Ticknor</i> <i>Bradley Kruger</i>	29
30 <i>Shannon Chase-Jensen</i>						

## Hunting Licenses & Tags, Fall 2007

Hunting season is just around the corner in Unit 21 E, and in order to legally claim your game you will need your hunting license and appropriate tags.

Cliff Hickson, of Anvik River Lodge, has licenses and tags available for purchase. He will be in Anvik, and available to sell licenses on; September 1st, 7th, and 12th.

If you have any questions on what tags are needed, or on any of the hunting rules and regulations please contact Cliff at 663-6324, or contact your nearest Fish & Game office.

Remember Moose-hunting opens on September 5th in Unit 21E. Good luck!!!

## PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I) can be used as a risk management tool for current owners, lenders and potential purchasers of property. These properties can be residential, industrial, commercial, and agricultural uses. The purpose of a Phase I is to identify potential and/or recognized environmental concerns and conditions associated with the subject property. The process involves:

- Research into the historical land uses of the subject and neighboring properties,
- Research into local, state, and federal regulatory environ-

mental files and databases for the subject property, and

- A site reconnaissance of the subject and neighboring properties.
- The outcome of the research is a detailed organized concise report summarizing the potential and/or recognized Environmental Concerns related to the site. The report will also offer recommendations, which may include filling of data-gaps and the potential for sampling of groundwater and soils on the site.

It is important to note that there is no actual soil or groundwater sampling conducted during the Phase I process.

The results of the Phase I report can be used to offer assurance to potential purchasers, brownfields developers and lenders that they are acquiring property without environmental liability or assist them with decisions regarding the management of environmental risks. Our Phase I reports will meet the requirements of All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI) as described in the Federal Register 40 CFR Part 312 dated November 1, 2005, if requested. BES will discuss with the client as to if the requirements of AAI is needed. If AAI is followed, the report also can be used as a defense of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for innocent landowner.



**Old AVEC Site-Anvik  
Phase I Assessment  
planned for Fall, 2007.**

## A New Type of Brownfield....(cont from front page)



**Good luck this moose hunting season!**

Health, half of meth drug labs are found on rental properties. These sites are often left abandoned, leaving the owner liable for decontamination costs. The DEA estimates that it costs approximately \$3,000-\$4,000 to clean up a former "small-time" meth lab; larger sites can cost six figures. Additional costs that the property owner might incur include civil penalties, property damage, decline in property value, loss of cash flow if the building is shut down, and potential loss of valued tenants. The few options available to the property owner are, either shell out thousands of dollars for cleanup or face liability that can cost significantly more.

Real estate agents are affected too. By law, they must disclose whether a residence they are selling or renting was CDL.

Last year, Congress passed anti-meth legislation via the Combat Metham-

phetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA), which was signed into law on March 9, 2006, and limited the sale of cold medications containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenylpropanolamine. Despite various efforts to combat meth abuse and CDLs—through a growing grassroots effort, children are now educated about the dangers of meth via graphic stories and videos of meth abusers—the problem is still widespread. For this reason, Congress has made CDLs eligible for brownfield funding.

Although EPA cautions that brownfield redevelopment is not the primary solution to the CDL issue, the agency says stakeholders may find the funding and technical assistance offered by the Brownfields Program beneficial. According to EPA, funding and assistance opportunities for CDLs include:

**Assessment Grants:** Fund a variety of pre-cleanup environmental activi-

ties, such as site assessment, inventory, characterization, prioritization, community outreach, and cleanup planning and design.

**Cleanup Grants:** Fund the cleanup of brownfield sites.

**Revolving Loan Fund:** Used to help establish state or locally administered loan funds.

**Job Training Grants:** Designed to help unemployed/underemployed local residents take advantage of jobs created by the assessment/cleanup of brownfield sites.

**Targeted Brownfield Assessments:** Provide funding and technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfield sites.

**State and Tribal Response Program (Section 128):** This non-competitive grant source is available to establish and enhance response programs.

(Reprinted from Brownfield News, Volume 1, Issue 3 June, 2007)

## Recipe for Moose Stew

### MOOSE STEW

- 3 slices of bacon, cut up
- 4 med. Onions, quartered
- 4 med. Potatoes, quartered
- 1 pkg fresh or frozen green beans
- 3 bay leaves
- 2 lbs moose, cubed

- 4 carrots, sliced
- 1 pkg fresh or frozen peas
- 1 can (46 oz) tomato juice

Brown bacon in heavy kettle. Add meat and brown on all sides. Add onions and sauté. Add all remaining ingredients and simmer 1 hour or until flavors are

mixed and vegetables and meat are tender. Remove bay leaves.

**"Moose stew, a healthy meal choice for your catch this season!"**



**Avoid internet disconnection, pay your service bill on time!!!**

## Anvik Tribal Council Internet Charges

The Anvik Tribal Council has begun the process of charging homes, with internet access, a monthly fee of \$25.00. Businesses are charged at a \$50.00 monthly rate. Please make sure your payments are made in a timely manner. Any household and/or business who chooses

not to pay their bill on time are subject to penalties, disconnection, disconnect & reconnect fees.

Because the Anvik Tribal Council pays a technician to do disconnect and reconnection orders, it has been determined that anyone that is disconnected

from service will be responsible for any and all charges. This includes, labor wages, parts, etc.

Please assist us in paying your bills on time. Any questions can be directed to the Anvik Tribal Council Administrative Staff at 663-6322. Thank you!