

contaminated sites that require investigation and remediation. Corps contractors are conducting further site investigations and debris removal, but the source areas and extent of contamination have not been adequately determined. Elevated levels of PCBs and PAHs in fish samples prompted ATSDR to issue warnings urging that adults and children of Savoonga and Gambell refrain from eating fish from the Suqi River. Elders from Savoonga state that the Suqi River watershed was once one of the most important areas on the island for subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering of berries and greens. Once abundant with fish, the Suqi River anadromous fish runs and resident fish populations have greatly diminished since the military contaminated the area. People from the Island are now afraid to use this area for traditional fishing and hunting because the area is so heavily contaminated. Saint Lawrence Island residents also used the Suqi River as a source of drinking water. People from the island have observed significant increases in cancers and other health problems that they attribute to the contamination of NE Cape.

**Troutman Lake, Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island**

*EOO ac.*

Pollutant source: Formerly Used Defense Site at Gambell

Gambell and Troutman Lake are located on the northwest cape of Saint Lawrence Island at 63°47'N latitude and 171°45'W longitude. During the Cold War, the military constructed an installation that included numerous buildings and an airstrip. Drums containing petroleum products, generators, transformers, and other hazardous and toxic waste were left behind. Hazardous materials were dumped into Troutman Lake or may be leaching into the lake from buried source sites in the watershed. Residents observed munitions dumped directly in the lake.

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**Fowler Creek and Associated Wetlands, Cape Romanzof [from comments made to the Air Force by Pamela Miller of ACAT]**

Pollutant source: Air Force Long Range Radar Station

In the USFWS "Report of Findings: Contaminant Study of the Environment Surrounding the Cape Romanzof Long Range Radar Site" (prepared by Wayne Crayton, January 1991), there were several significant findings that warrant further discussion and action.

**Key findings (from the Executive Summary):**

- o Analytical results indicate that elevated levels of some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), organochlorines, and trace elements—most likely originating from Cape Romanzof—are *accumulating* in wildlife tissue. Most notable were organochlorine compounds in vole, fox, and fish samples.
- o Detected were:
  - 1) p,p'DDE in all but one sample (0.06- 15 ppm) and p,p'DDD in vole and fish samples (0.01-0.06 ppm); and
  - 2) total PCBs in all samples (voles, 0.95-1.14 ppm; fox adipose fat, 0.58 ppm; fish muscle, 0.16-1.22 ppm).
- o Pathways of uptake include contact, ingestion, or inhalation of contaminated soil, sediment, water, waste or food (e.g. fish, small mammals, birds).

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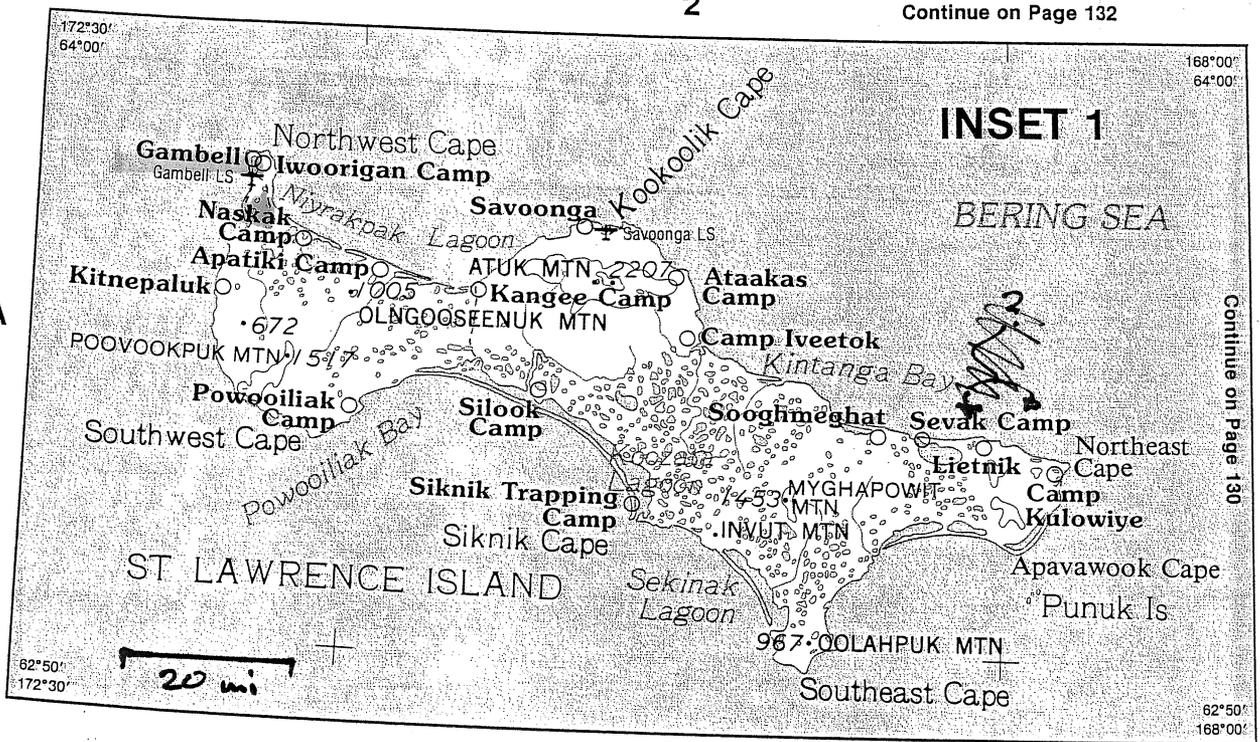
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BERING SEA

