

NELSON ISLAND CONSORTIUM BROWNFIELD/NIC/CARE



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Member Tribes
Kipnuk
Newtok
Nightmute
Umkumiut

Brownfield-at Tununermii Caliakestii

Joey Billy, NVT Brownfield Coordinator

Waniiwa qaqqilluta matum allakum 2009-am nallini. Pingaiyurqunek quyurtellrullutaa matum iluanii. Kalikat-Ilu pinerqutet wall'u allerqutet qaqqitellrulukii. Ukut pikusvigmi atutulet kassat pilakai plastic shopping-bag-at cali Styrofoam-at. Aruliarsstellruarput, atunrersstelluki. Ma-ii atunrirarqauluki cali taugam atularai, taugam nangataa taqciqnuluki kanellruyaqut. Niugtami kangvak, Tengun iluani quyurcartullemteni nallunrillruarput aka ellait tamakut taqellrullinait. Cali niitellrullutaa Mamterillermi tamakut taqellrullinait-Ilu cali. Ma-ii nunani cukainateng arulairinarai, atunringlukiillu. Tamamta arulaikumtni nunaput menuirutengllerkanun kiingan ayagciququt. Carllutet-Ilu waten caliakuruki pikumtenii awateput carllutet ikegliiciqut.

Niugtarmii kuyurtellemteni cali alerkutnek paivcillrukut. Makut egciviiput pinerqutaitnek. Imkut egciilalrit arnarkellrianeq. Makut'Ilu egciillret nangtektutnek egciituyukllukii. Tamakut kalikarkaitnek paivcellrukut. Taugam aryugluteng pinerkutiineq, wall' nunuliutii akiituklluku teganernun piur'ceteksaitai. Waten nallkusskumta nangtektutnek egciiqata nunuliutii talliman pilicaat akiligiarkauluteng. Manaa kalikaq pinirkuun tuyullruaqa nunanun, ellaita quyurisskuneng pinerquun qanateqciqat.

Nunakuyarmiut nutarameq mekelnguik elitnaurvimek naparcinaluteng piameng, wangkuta Brownfield-aat caliaratnek kalikatnek imiritellruarput. Makut-Ilu kalikat imkut 'Targeted Brownfield Assessment Form' (kacigmek TBA) qingunengertut. Makut TBA-at ikayutngulartut, nunamek nallkutcimaracelluki, nunat carllutengerqataa, kalikatgun TBA-atgun akimek yuaryumaukut carllutet augallerkaitnek. Makut carllutet nangtektutngameng. Nangtektutllu makunun mekelngurnun cali tegnurnun cingumatngameng carillerkainun canun nagutainateng pinarkengan akitgun carllutet cariilartut. Tai-ma, wii Seattle-amun atrallrunga kalikat-Ilu maliglluki imumun Joanne LaBaw, tamakutnun calilartuk. Elliinun kalikat

Brownfield-at Tununermii	1
Nelson Island Consortium Tununak Rep	2
Kipnuk NIC/Toksook Bay/Newtok Meetings	2
Toksook Bay Brownfield Representative	6
Umkumiut Environmental Awareness	6
Environmental & Energy Conservation	7

tunellrunka. Elli-Ilu yurvillrulukii, waten-Ilu kanerluni assiniluki. Pinarikan kalikatgun taima caliakektciqai. Akii-Ilu tamana wanguta yuarluta. Nallkusskumtallu akiitgun tamana carllutengerkan cariirlukii nangtektutet tamakut.

Nunakuyarmiut-Ilu nutaramek calisstengluteng cali. Bosco Julius-auguk. Qangvak, Tengun 28, 2009-aami. Ellii brownfield-tai caliakelarciqai. Wanguta brownfield-ani nunamteni calilartukut nunaput nallunrilamteni cali teganerput kanerullerkaitnek cali nunamteni wiitameng. Imkut calisstaitlleriit wangkuta caliliranii kalikarkait caliakelararput. Illini-Ilu nalluyurnarqaklluteng, tuaiq wangkuta nunakevkenaku. Taugam kanrutaqamteneng caucirput ikayunglarakut.

Ukut DEC-iit, EPA-tllu caliullrutlartukut. DEC-iit imkugut Department of Environmental Conservation, EPA-tllu Environmental Protection Agency. Ukut ikaiyullrit kacirevkalarai kalikatgun caliaqamta.

Mai-Ilu elegcilarit, elecessutnek akikanek calillrunga. Tamana-Ilu picurtellrulluni. Tai-ma qiankigessqan kalikat qaqqingakan picurciqut.

Imkut-Ilu CDC-iit tekitelrut Tununermun paqlluteng makut caliakellrenqa. Makut nangtequtet tunginun kalikat caliaqellrenqa taiima paktellruit cauciit. CDC-iit ukugut Center for Disease Control. Makut nangtequtneq wiitaciyyuitut. Camek nisskekngangerlluteng egmian pinarqellrit wanirpak caliaqelarai

Nelson Island Consortium Tununak NIC Representative

Josephine Hooper, NIC Rep.

This is Josephine Hooper and I just started working for the Native Village of Tununak as the Nelson Island Consortium (NIC) Community Representative. The Nelson Island Consortium consists of 7 villages– Chefornak, Tununak, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Newtok, Umkumiut, and Kipnuk. Each village is funded for a part-time representative called the “Village representative”. Our job is to take part in the development of a strategic regional plan to protect subsistence resources from local and regional waste pollution. Also, the Village Rep. is to take part in the Consortium and attend each meeting that they



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Nunam Caliarit Representative*

hold, keep track of village expenses, work with consultants who will be compiling the plan and providing technical assistance, organize the Consortium meeting when it’s our turn to host it, and also organizing community efforts to protecting our subsistence and writing a plan. These activities will include finding out how much pollution we make here, and identifying important areas or places that need to be looked at. The NIC is lead by Elders values with the Reps. working on what the elders say is the priorities in protecting subsistence.

Kipnuk NIC/Toksook Bay/Newtok Meetings

Josephine Hooper, Tununak NIC Rep.

The Nelson Island Consortium held several meetings in our different communities. Each meeting was about environmental issues in villages and addressing climate change awareness. We also presented activities carried out from the work plan and discussed what needs to be done and worked on. Below is what I have written down of what they talked about in each meeting.

KIPNUK MEETING

Mr. Dock (Elder) presented in Yupik on how the weather was like before in the past and what its like now. Deanna Kilanak, Chefornak Coordinator, did an introduction of the Nelson Island Consortium members-who they are, where they are from, and explained what each person does and how we are working together to keep our environment clean. John E. Paul introduced Brownfield- what Brownfield is and what is being worked on. Walter Paul introduced the CARE program, what it is and what he is working on. Umkumiut Environmental Program Assistant-Veronica did a presentation on aluminum, botulism, and beaver fever. Below is what was written in her presentation.

ALUMINUM

-Old aluminum (aluminum from cooking in aluminum, medicine, or from food that has not been taken care of properly) causes Alzheimer’s disease - intake from food, skin contact, and breathing.
Once you get Alzheimer’s it causes damage to central nervous system, loss of brain function, listless, and severe trembling.

BOTULISM

You can get botulism from eating damaged frozen food, food that hasn’t been taken care of properly, or from eating fermented beaver tails, seal blubber, whale blubber, seal flippers, and fish heads.
Symptoms- bad vision and breathing problems
In 2007 there were 10 cases of botulism that killed people

BEVER FEVER

You can catch this fever from drinking contaminated water or even using forks, knives, or other utensils that have been washed in contaminated water.

Symptoms-stomach ache, weight loss, diarrhea, and gas. These symptoms usually last for several days.
Prevention- Boil water for 3 minutes or more.

Margaret Nickerson presented using charts on how everything (land, water, air) used to be clean in the past and now its polluted. Starting in 1942 people started making paper, cardboard, and others, and people in the villages started using them. She talked about how all these different materials that we throw away can harm our body and that even when we burn trash it pollutes our air and can harm us even more. If we do burn trash, we should burn them in a hurry because its less pollution to our environment. She talked about how Styrofoam is made out of gas and it shouldn't be used. Here's some of what was written in her charts:

CONTAMINANTS IN STYROFOAM

Benzene- fuel oil, diesel oil, a colorless, clear, highly refractive flammable liquid C6H6 derived from petroleum and used in the manufacture of chemical products such as DDT, detergents, insecticides, and motor fuels.

Dioxin- Any of several carcinogenic or teratogenic heterocyclic hydro carbons that occur as impurities in petroleum-derived herbicides

Furans- A colorless volatile liquid heterocyclic compound CyHyO derived from dehydration of certain carbohydrates and used in synthesizing organic compounds, especially nylons

Styrene- A colorless oily liquid C8H8 the monomer for polystyrene

Phosgene Gas- A colorless volatile liquid or gas COC12 used as poison gas and in making glass, resins, dyes, and plastics. This is how the contaminants in styrene pass around. Polystyrene readily de-polymerizes at "campfire temperatures" giving off styrene vapor which may or may not burn. Styrene vapor is toxic. Burning polystyrene has a characteristic odor which is largely styrene vapor.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS EMITTED FROM THE INCINERATION OF STYROFOAM

CHEMICAL	ACUTE EFFECTS	CHRONIC EFFECTS
Styrene	Respiratory effects such as mucus membrane irritation, eye irritation, and gastrointestinal effects	Effects on the central nervous system (CNS) with symptoms such as headache, fatigue, weakness, depression, CNS dysfunctional (reaction time, memory speed and accuracy, intellectual function) and hearing loss, peripheral neuropathy, minor effects on some kidney enzyme functions and on the blood
Benzene	Low level exposure: mind reversible, CNS effects, immune system depression, and bone marrow toxicity leading to plastic anemia. High level exposure: Central Nervous System (CNS) effects and death	Chromosomal aberrations cancer
Dioxin	Liver damage, weight loss, atrophy of thymus gland, and immune suppression	Reproduction effects, including reduced fertility and birth defects
Phosgene Gas	Crop loss, reduced marine life, deforestation, increases ground level ozone	Nervous system skin cancer and increase in eye disease

NIC MEETING JAN. 19, 20, 21, 2009 TOKSOOK BAY

Margaret Nickerson does a presentation on Styrofoam. She announces that a resolution was passed to keep the campsites clean- That, when people are done camping they need to bring their trash home because when trash are put underground animals dig them up and scatter them.

An elder told a story of how he watched a person burn human waste and he didn't like that because of all the chemicals being burnt and the pollution it creates.

Elders talked about:

-How more and more people are drinking and doing drugs and going around with different people and becoming single parents- How people change with the weather.

-Plastic bags need to be recycled

-How aluminum has acid.

-We need to dump fish waste separately and in a container

-We need to clean up the dumpsite, separate different waste, and ship out all the harmful waste

-How wonton waste is harmful

-Subsistence hunters need to clean up after themselves and shouldn't leave animal waste behind

-We need to report oil spills, even little amounts

Noah Lincoln talked about how he is working on separation and consolidation of solid waste. He sent out 12 grants that are waiting to be approved . He also talked about how Bethel has a recycling program and that he was wanting to start that in Toksook, but was waiting for an approved grant. He talked about getting a container for the batteries to be thrown away and recycled because they are piling up at the dump. He said that the 7 villages need to work together to get the grants approved. Deanna explained the difference between IGAP and NIC. NIC focuses on keeping where we eat, live, and hunt clean. IGAP just focuses on keeping our environment in our community clean.

Here's some of what was written on Margaret's chart for her presentation:

TOXOGENIC FROM MINING-Highlights

CHEMICALS	MEANINGS BEHIND THE CHEMICALS
Radon	Radon is an odorless, radioactive gas formed from the breakdown of uranium. Exposure to high levels results in an increased risk of lung cancer.
Mercury	Exposure to mercury occurs from breathing contaminated water and food, and having dental and medical treatments. Mercury at high levels may damage the brain, kidneys, and the developing fetus.
Lead	Exposure to lead happens mostly from breathing workplace air or dust, and eating contaminated foods. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips, or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and the immune system.
Zinc	Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water, or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. However zinc is an essential element for our bodies, so to little zinc can also be harmful.

WHAT IS IN THEM?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is odorless and tasteless. It is formed from the radioactive decay of uranium. Uranium is found in small amounts in most rocks and soil. It slowly breaks down to radon. Radon also undergoes radioactive decay. It divides into two parts. One part is called radiation and the other part is called a daughter. The daughter, like radon, is not stable and it also divides into radiation and another daughter. The dividing of daughters continues until a non-radioactive daughter is formed. During the

decay process, alpha, beta, and gamma radiation are released. Alpha particles can travel only a short distance and cannot travel through your skin. Beta particles can penetrate through your skin, but they cannot go all the way through your body. Gamma radiation can go all the way through your body. Radon is used to predict earthquakes, in the study of atmospheric transport, and in exploration of petroleum and uranium.

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal which has several forms. The metallic mercury is a shiny, silver white, odorless liquid. If heated, it is a colorless, odorless gas. Mercury combines with other elements such as chlorine, sulfur, or oxygen, to form inorganic mercury compounds or "salts", which are usually white powders or crystals. Mercury also combines with carbon to make organic mercury compounds. The most common one, methylmercury is produced mainly by small organisms in the water and soil. More mercury in the environment can increase the levels of methylmercury that these small organisms make. Metallic mercury is used to produce chlorine gas and caustic soda and also used in thermometers, dental fillings and batteries. Mercury salts are used in skin lightning creams and as antiseptic creams and ointments.

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. It is found in air, soil, and water and is present in all foods. Pure zinc is a white shiny metal. Zinc has many commercial uses as coating to prevent rust, in dry cell batteries and mixed with other metals to make alloys like bronze. A zinc and copper alloy is used to make pennies in the United States.

HOW CAN RADON, MERCURY, LEAD, AND ZINC AFFECT MY HEALTH?

Exposure to high levels of radon may result in an increased incidence of lung disease, such as emphysema and pulmonary fibrosis. These diseases have been seen at a higher rate than normal among underground miners who were also exposed to arsenic, silica, dust, diesel fumes, and cigarette smoke. Lung disease has been reported to increase with the increasing exposure to radon and cigarette smoking. Effects in the lung also been seen in animals exposed in radon.

The nervous system is very sensitive to all forms of mercury. Methylmercury and metal vapors are more harmful than other forms, because more mercury in these forms reaches the brain. Exposure to high levels of metallic, inorganic, or organic mercury can permanently damage the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. Effects on brain functioning may result in irritability, shyness, tremors, changes in vision and hearing, and mercury problems. Short term exposure to high levels of metallic mercury vapors may cause effects including lung damage, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, increase in blood pressure or heart rates, skin rashes, and eye irritation.

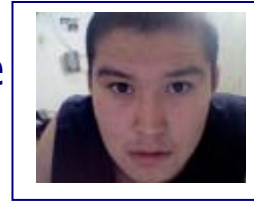
Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The most sensitive is the central nervous system, particularly in children. Lead also damages kidneys and the immune system. The effects are the same whether it is breathed or swallowed. Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, decrease mental ability on the infant, learning difficulty, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are common after exposure to high levels of lead. Lead in adults, lead may decrease in reaction time, cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles and possibly affect the memory. Lead may cause anemia, a disorder of the blood. It can cause abortion and damage to the male reproductive system. The connection between these effects and exposure to low levels of lead is uncertain.

NEWTOK MEETING AUG. 26-29, 2009

The meeting was about environmental issues in the village. They talked about the trash in the dump and all the trash that is scattered around in the villages-How to clean and separate trash: Backhaul planning. Newtok is getting money to ship out human waste when they move to their new village. Tununak introduced historical and solid waste ordinances. For the ordinances to pass and become in effect elders from the Nelson Island Consortium needed to sign them, but the solid waste ordinance was put on hold due to the high fine that people would have to pay stated on the ordinance. Umkumiut environmental technician did a presentation on botulism, cigarettes, and beaver fever. How they can harm you and make you sick, signs and symptoms, and how to solve or treat them. Brian Berube from Bethel's YKHC Environmental office came out and did a presentation, and so did Rosalie Kalistook of ONC on RTOC, NTA. The Anchorage EPA/BRP Project officers came out and did presentations on an overview of what they do. John George talked to the younger audience with words of wisdom. The elders were the ones who were the main audience and they also put their input and shared their thoughts on everything we talked about and demonstrated of ways we work with old/new subsistence ways and our ways to reduce global warming. Before the meeting was over we had an open session where everyone presented success stories and difficulties. The meeting was spoken all in Yupik. What I learned from this meeting was being aware of what needs to be done and what we need to work on to reduce contamination and pollution.

Toksook Bay Brownfield Representative

Bosco Julius, Toksook Bay BRP Rep.



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Nunam Caliarit
Representative*

Hello, my name is Bosco Julius and I'm the Brownfields Rep for Native Village of Tununak here in Nunakauyak Traditional Council. I started working on the 27th of August 2009.

While working, I've learned that they define Brownfields differently but similar meaning. Brownfields - a piece of land that is secluded and is likely contaminated but can be reused for public or business use. When I first heard brownfields, I thought it was just a company with no meaning but I know now what it is defined as.

Recently, I went to the dumpsite to take photographs of what's around the landfill. While I went to the destination, on the side of the road I noticed an old computer monitor with a busted screen caused by someone with a big rock. I really don't know how the mercury went, probably when it rained it drained the mercury out from the screen or when it was dismantled the mercury was released into the air. I'm not that certain how long it was just sitting there, my guess is two - five years. Also, it was supposed to be shipped to "Total Reclaim" and not laying around our landfills.

On the Northeast of the front dumpsite, I saw a marine battery hidden in the grasses. It is demolished, but not sure if the acid had spilled onto the ground or the previous owner had drained it or not. Right beside the battery was a couple of old engine oils. From what I know, those oil containers were supposed to be burned or recycled.

There are also old freezers and refrigerators, but I'm not sure if they contained Freon. As of right now, I still don't have any training of that sort, but I do know that it isn't good for the environment. Just learned where they put the Freon on refrigerators and how they dispose of it. Recently, I learned about incubators with old freezers and/or refrigerators. An incubator is a device that can control the temperature and humidity, mostly used for hatching eggs artificially or for scientific experiments with chemicals/bacteria.

Even on the south side of the site is where most of the debris blew away from the wind. Most of which are plastic bags that are easily adrift. Also, some of them blew in all directions whichever way the wind blew. We got to know that the fence around the landfill is to stop the blowing debris and keep away animals. But, in some areas the fence isn't completely vertical to stop the drifted debris. I'd recommend the fence around the dump to get fixed to decrease the trash that gets blown away.

Umkumiut Environmental Awareness

Evelyn Agnus, Umkumiut Tribe

Date: September 02, 2009

EDUCATING YOUTH ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS'S

LITTER PREVENTION: How it builds up when littering constantly... Get a dollar from Mom, buy a soda, and drink it outside than throw the empty can on the ground. You may think it's disappeared because it off your hands, but it sits there all year, or blown away during the winter months off to the tundra. Instead, you should take it to a trashcan or recycle it.

RECYCLING: The Umkumiut Environmental Department has a recycling program and the Staff takes care of collecting and the shipment of the cans. If you recycled a bag of cans you will receive \$0.20/LBS, and that's some income you build on your own. A few people in the village recycle cans, and it's a good practice for you to reduce solid waste at the Nightmute dumpsite.

SOLID WASTE: The Nightmute landfill has been through disaster a few years ago. It took them over 3 years to fix it. They purchased an incinerator to reduce the amount of trash, and did some extreme labor work to get it fixed. You can help us, the Environmentalists to help you be safe with the environment. Being healthy is the most important thing you should think about. Whether it is: keeping yourself clean, diet, exercising, hygiene, and keeping your home clean. Do realize you have to keep your home clean to protect your family from getting

illnesses. When you throw your garbage away, think if it'll harm the environment.

INCINERATOR: The dump has an incinerator to burn trash, reducing the amount of solid waste disposals. Take the household batteries and place them in a container to collect, and bring it to our environmental department. We recycle them also... Plastics are harmful with toxins when burned, so store those in a different bag so the person working at the dump will avoid burning them. This includes: plastic containers, bags, plastic cups, ECT. We also recycle plastic containers (emptied), and numbered 1-3 under the containers. Burning of Styrofoam is also harmful to the environment, and is dangerous when inhaled from the smoke coming from the burning.

OIL: Motor oils, gasoline, stove oil, anti-freeze- these oils should be properly disposed, especially while hunting on your hunting grounds, the ocean, rivers, ECT. Many are found littered along side of the beach, and on the tundra. Please be a responsible hunter, and don't litter. This goes for your ammos- you use to hunt. Don't leave the plastic insides, store them in the bag for you to take home and throw them away.

ANY QUESTIONS: you can call your communities Environmental Department for any concerns or questions you have. We will be pleased to help you. Thank You

Environmental & Energy Conservation

Evelyn Agnus, Umkumiut Tribe

Public Notice

Global Warming: Alternative Energy & Energy Conservation

FACT: Today, global warming is an issue the nations are concerned about, and especially with Alaska being affected from this warming, we all need to work together as individuals and Tribes in Communities' to reduce emissions. We can find solutions to reduce energy use and find affordable alternative home supplies which may reduce your utility costs. ****SAVE ENERGY & \$AVE MONEY**** Changing your Electronics at homes with qualified *Energy Stars* is better because they would perform and function the same way the basic ones you're using. They will use less energy, preserves energy resources, and help reduce the risks of global warming while saving money on energy bills.



EXAMPLES:

Florescent Light Bulbs: An ENERGY STAR qualified compact fluorescent light bulb (CFL) will save about \$30 over its lifetime and pay for itself in about 6 months. It uses 75 percent less energy and lasts about 10 times longer than a regular bright bulb.

Qualified Energy Efficient TVs: Uses about 30% less energy than standard units. You can everything from standard TVs, to HDTVs, to the largest flat-screen plasma TVs.

When buying an appliance for your home, remember that it has two price tags: 1) what y take home 2) and what you pay for the energy it uses. ENERGY STAR qualified appliances includ superior technologies that use 10-50% less energy than regular models. The money you save on your utility bills can more than make-up for the cost of a more expensive, but more efficient model.

For top performance and energy savings, look for energy-efficient: washers, refrigerators, dryers, dehumidifiers, and many more that have earned the ENERGY STAR. There are also equipments that have Energy Stars on: boat motors and many other types of equipment. Ask the store retailers for more information before purchasing your needs. Alaska has the highest energy costs in the U.S., so you should know to purchase things that saves energy and reduces your utility bills. - Umkumiut Environmental Staff Date: September 03, 1009



**REPORT ALL
OIL AND HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCE SPILLS**

**ALASKA LAW REQUIRES
REPORTING OF ALL SPILLS**
During normal business
hours

Contact the nearest DEC
Area Team Office:

Central Area Response
Team: Anchorage phone:
269-3063, fax: 269-7648

Northern Area Response
Team: Fairbanks phone:
451-2121, fax: 451-2362

Southeast Area Response
Team: Juneau phone: 465-
5340, fax 465-2237

Outside normal business
hours, call:
1-800-478-9300

National Response Center

1-800-424-8802

Report Spills to the NRC
at:

1 800 424-8802

The National Response
Center is the SOLE
national point of contact
for reporting Oil,
Chemical, Radiological
and Biological discharges

BROWNFIELDS

Native Village of Tununak -
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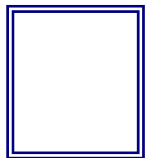
Motto

We're on the Web!

Visit us at:

www.nelsonislandconsortium.org

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City, ST ZIP Code