

Integrated Solid Waste Plan for the Community of Tununak



September 2006

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for the Community of Tununak**

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September 2006,

Contents

<u>1. INTRODUCTION</u>	4
<u>2. ELDERS' GUIDANCE ON TAKING CARE OF OUR WASTES PROPERLY</u>	4
<u>3. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</u>	5
<u>4. DUMPSITE INFORMATION</u>	10
<u>5. CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM</u>	13
<u>6. HOW MUCH WASTE IS GENERATED</u>	18
<u>7. RECYCLING AND REUSE PROGRAM</u>	24
<u>8. HAZARDOUS WASTES</u>	29
<u>9. NELSON ISLAND CONSORTIUM DEMONSTRATION PROJECT</u>	32
<u>10. OLD/CLOSED DUMPSITES</u>	33
<u>11. ADDITIONAL SOLID WASTE CONCERNS FOR SUBSISTENCE</u>	33

1. INTRODUCTION

Mission and Values Statement:

Our community developed this plan because subsistence lifestyle is our number one priority. We want to be sure to have the best solid waste practices possible so that we can help protect our subsistence. A good dumpsite with safe disposal practices will help protect subsistence. Our Elders say that we must respect our lands then we will be given the opportunity to have plenty to take and to gather. Also, they say we must respect each other and keep our town and camps clean. Our community abides by its traditional Yup'ik laws that our Elders pass down to us.

As our elders have said to keep free of waste and contaminants to our environment, is the way of keeping harmony with the Mother Nature which feed us, and with this in mind is to respect the nature of well-being of our existence.

History of the Community: Nelson Island was named after Edward Nelson in 1878, a Smithsonian naturalist who noted 6 people, including 1 non-Native trader, living in Tununak. In 1889 the Jesuits opened a small chapel and school. The villagers were difficult to convert due to the migratory nature of the traditional culture, and because the shamans were still quite powerful. The mission closed in 1892. In 1925 a government school was built, and a Northern Commercial Co. store was opened in 1929. From 1934 to 1962, a missionary named Father Deshout lived on Nelson Island. His long-standing relationship and work with the people in the area had a great influence. The 1950s brought great changes to the Islanders lifestyle, through their involvement with the Territorial Guard, work in fish canneries, high schools, and health care treatment for tuberculosis. For many, this was their first exposure outside the community. By the 1970s, snowmobiles were replacing dog sled teams, and the last qasgiq (men's community houses) was abandoned. The City was incorporated in 1975, but it was dissolved on Feb. 28, 1997 in favor of traditional council governance.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Tununak; Tununak Traditional Council (not recognized). The population of the community consists of 96.9% Alaska Native or part Native. Tununak is a traditional Yup'ik Eskimo village, with an active fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 93, and vacant housing units numbered 11. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 5. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 85 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 19.81 percent, although 51.7 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$25,000, per capita income was \$7,653, and 30.77 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_CIS.htm).

Demographics and Utilities: The number of residents is 433. There is a clinic, a school, a Tribal and City Office, two stores, reserve power generator plant, and a water treatment plant. The washeteria has two dryers and washers. Treated water can be obtained from 4 watering points of the original six. However, most residents obtain their drinking water from 1st creek, BIA well and 25% get well water which must be boiled or from rain catchments system. During winter months the community gets water from musk-ox creek. There are 82 houses, with 24 connected to tank haul/flush units, and the remainder use honeybuckets. The school provides its own piped water system, and sewage discharges to the village drain field thru washeteria. The sewage drain field is 600 ft. north of B.I.A. well and in same ground level. There are two honeybucket

disposal pits at the housing area, which are 8ft. wide X 16 ft. long and about 10 ft. deep. There are 13 honey bucket hoppers situated along the length of the village. But these are no longer serviced due to lack of funding. Our tribal administration is currently working to upgrade our water system. However, it is several years overdue, and as is the case with most water upgrade projects, it is unclear still if the original project scope will remain and also when the project will start or finish. Electrical power is supplied by Alaska Village Electric Company connected from another village.

2. ELDERS' GUIDANCE ON TAKING CARE OF OUR WASTES PROPERLY

Elder Guidance: We interviewed Elders and our Elders took part in the Nelson Island Consortium meetings. They told us what we needed to do to keep our community safe and clean and protect our subsistence. We have recorded their words and have their tapes. Their words included rules about taking care of wastes in the subsistence areas and also how to live life properly so that we will not have these problems. Their rules are about respect and how this will bring good opportunities and help when we need it. This plan is based on their words and explains how to carry out what they say as it relates to our wastes.

Elders' words: January 12, 2006. "In early days, our people followed traditional ways and never were confused or felt lost of their environment, because they listened to the wisdom of their elders. Over the years, we have welcomed pain to ourselves and land to the white people ways. We never knew of how much trash and contaminations they could deliver and mess up our traditional way of life."

January 13, 2006. "It is a traditional law that we must have a great care for our hunting grounds."

August 23, 2006. "When I was young the fish caught in net would struggle even when placed into my boat. Now some fish that caught in nets seem to give up easily and die before they are put into the boat."

Andy Charlie, Born around Nelson Island area.

1. People should not expect to get paid for helping each other but a compliment of appreciation was a reward enough in the old days.

2. People should be careful when they cut their holes on frozen rivers. They should not spill gasoline into ice holes.

3. When I become aware, we had little, Everything was returned to the earth. Now we have plastics and things that will harm us and our way of life. We must be careful with these things.

4. It is disrespectful to leave litter at the camps.

3. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation for the best solid waste plan is very important to us. Community disposal practices play a big part in whether our plan protects our health and environment. In addition to listening to our Elders speak, our community participation included the following:

Nelson Island Consortium Meetings: We held community meetings at the following villages and dates. At each meeting we had Elders from our community (and all the other communities), and we had our Environmental staff and a council or administrator attend. We offered free travel to these meetings to our community members.

- 1 **Tununak: January 4-6, 2005**
- 2 **Newtok: June 13-15, 2005**
- 3 **Chefornak: August 3-5, 2005**
- 4 **Toksook: January 11-14, 2006**
- 5 **Nightmute: ****

When we hosted the meeting here, we had 12 community members attend, including 5 Elders.

Community Survey: We carried out a community survey on concerns and suggestions. The full results are included in the appendix. This survey was conducted in Spring of 2004 by the IGAP Staff.

The top concerns of our residents were: Water and subsistence contamination, hazardous waste.

The most common suggestions were: Trash collection and recycling.

Council Meetings and Presentations: We held community Council meetings where we discussed solid waste issues and what our community wanted to do. We held these meetings each month from September 2005 - August 2006.

Community Solid Waste Committee: A Committee was formed on June 1st, 2004. This committee is comprised of 5 members. They represent different parts of our community. Their job was to make sure that our plan fits our community and will work best for our community. Their concerns included

- 1 Reduce health risks from dumpsite when people visit or smell the smoke.
- 2 Removing wastes from the dump that can be hazardous.
- 3 Not allow construction project wastes at the dump unless it is approved by the community.
- 4 Reducing subsistence risks from what comes out of the dumpsite when it floods or the wastes burn.
- 5 MAKing sure what we plan is affordable for everyone.
- 6 Having a good collection program so that residents do not need to visit the dump.

This will protect their health and keep the dump cleaner and safer.

- 7 Reducing all our wastes and recycling and reusing all our wastes as much as we can. These are values that our Elders taught us.

The committee meets about every 6 weeks. The following people served on our committee:

- 1 **Maria Angaiak, IRA Council Member**
- 2 **David Hooper, IGAP Coordinator**
- 3 **Charlie Post, Nelson Island Consortium Representative**
- 4 **Paul Sunny, Elder**
- 5 **Martin Albert, IRA Council member**
- 6 **Hubert Hooper, Environmental Committee member**
- 7 **Harry Lincoln, Environmental Committee chairman**
- 8 **Cecila James, Assistant IGAP**

School Presentations: Our Environmental Staff met with the school classes and teachers. They educated the youth about:

- 1 Hazardous wastes
- 2 Recycling
- 3 Being careful at the dump
- 4 How the contaminants from the dump can get into our waters

Community Education and Outreach: Nelson Island fish net monitors and subsistence camp monitors speak to the hunters at our camps. They educate them about littering and toxic chemicals in the oil and gas. We learn from them what people are concerned about and what education they need. Our environmental staff, including our Nelson Island Consortium representative, went to homes to educate people about environmental issues. They talked to people at the stores. They also found out from our people what the big concerns were. This is what people are saying in our community that is related to solid waste management:

- 1 Honeybucket dump is polluting our river and people are getting sick.
- 2 When is our water for homes coming?
- 3 Dumpsite is polluting our river.
- 4 Town is dirty.
- 5 Too much plastic bags and litter on the tundra.
- 6 Need to move the old ATVs and snowmachines out of town.
- 7 People are not respectful and should be picking up their trash and bringing it to the dump.
- 8 People do not listen to Elders. If they listened to Elders, we would not have this trash all over.

Community Information for Solid Waste Planning

Current Community Population: We have 443 people living here now, including 10 school staff that leave during the summer. Additionally, we have about 10 to 35 people who leave for commercial fishing or firefighting. On most days in the summer, about 50 to 150 people are camping overnight at fish camps. During Fall hunting, we have about 15 to 50 people out hunting overnight. During winter, about 20 to 50 people are gone from the village on most days for subsistence. The average number of people gone from the village for other reasons, like visiting, shopping, medical appointments on most days is about 3 to 5. About 3 to 5 visitors come and stay over in our village each day in the summer, and in the winter we have about 50 people each month for tournaments and gatherings. We usually have about 2 to 7 people each year who live here during summer for construction, and 0 to 3 people for winter projects. For about 4 to 6 weeks during Spring Breakup, and 4 to 6 weeks during Fall Freezeup, most people stay in the village due to dangerous boat and snowmachine travel.

Average yearly community growth expected for next 20 years: 4.0%

Table: Project Population for the next 20 Years for the Community of Tununak

Year	Population
2006	443
2007	460
2008	477
2009	517
2010	534
2011	551
2012	568
2013	585
2014	602
2015	619
2016	636
2017	653
2018	670
2019	687
2020	704
2021	721
2022	738
2023	755
2024	772
2025	789
2026	806

(The above Table was made by estimating growth rate and calculating for each year. OR if you use the "discussion method" to estimate your population growth, you can write a sentence like this:)

We estimated our population would be about 551 people in 5 years, 636 people in ten years, 721 people in 15 years, and about 806 people in 20 years.

Growth Rate Calculation Process: *(Write how you calculated the growth rate.)*

(Example for calculator method, change this as needed:) Our expected growth rate is based on the average growth rate we had in the past 3 years. In the future, we do not expect any development projects or changes in people moving in and out that would affect our rate. So we expect our growth rate to be about the same.

(Example for Discussion method change this as needed:)

We had a meeting of our Council and discussed all the different factors that affect our population growth, including moving in and out, how many babies women are having, what development projects might bring in tourism or additional people, what subsistence would be like, how much housing there would be, etc. We looked at our past growth and how that has changed from these factors. We have looked at how lack of income and employment made some people move out. We then reached agreement on the most likely future population.

(Note, it is best to add as much detail here as possible, so if there are specific projects or events (such as people relocating) that make a big difference, the plan readers and funding agencies will know that you did a good job at estimating the numbers.)

4. DUMPSITE INFORMATION

The following table describes the primary features of our current dumpsite. There are additional tables in the next sections that detail the operation and maintenance, collection system, recycling, and waste burning.

4.1 Covering our Wastes in Summer 2006 - Our Old Covered Site

Our 36 years old land fill was covered this early Spring of 2006. The cover depth was about 1 ft. on most areas with the surrounding gravel and soil. The information in the table below is for our old covered site. Information on our new site is in the next section 4.2

Dumpsite Features For Our Old Covered Site

Feature	Description
Land Ownership	The land where the dumpsite was located is owned by the Tununmiut Rinit Corporation.
Dumpsite Location	The dumpsite was located one half mile from village. It is south of town. This old landfill was covered in early June with excavator and dozer.
Summer Dumpsite Access	The access is in fair condition. It is unpaved gravel road. People travel to the dump by ATV in summer. Once people enter the dump there is a path that they follow through the dump. The path is clear with some scattered litter.
Winter Site Access	In winter, people travel to the dumpsite by snowmachine. They enter the site from the North, East, and West .
Wind Direction	The wind blows from the dumpsite into town rarely. The wind blows into town mostly in summer and during storms.
Site Size	The dumpsite was. about 200 ft.X 300 ft. long. This excludes the windblown litter (i.e. plastic bags, paper). The windblown litter goes out about 1000 feet from the dump in most directions. There is also some dumping along the summer access path, beginning about 400 feet from the dump.
Site Shape	The dumpsite was shaped like a rectangle. The width was about 200 feet, and it is about 300 feet long. About 75% of the dump area is covered by piled waste. The rest is ground, a pathway, or windblown litter. Where there is piled waste, the average depth is about 2 feet high.
Estimated Waste Volume (± 20%)	255,000 ft ³ or 9,444 cubic yards.
Estimated Waste Weight (± 30%)	1889 tons.
Type of site management	Open dumping on surface. There were no burnboxes in the landfill. They were proposed and approved by the IRA Council but were never funded due to attention required by our overflowed landfill.

Heavy Equipment used at Dump	We have a excavator that is 21 years old. The model is Hitachi UH082LC. It is owned by the village. This excavator is used for all other projects in our town, too. We have a dozer model John Deere 450G.
How often wastes are consolidated or compacted	We consolidate and compact waste before summer.
How often wastes are covered	Zero times each year. The old landfill was covered this early summer. Open ditch was built north of it. 50X150' and 5 ft. deep.
Operator/Technician Staff	Tununak does not have landfill operator/technician.
Burning wastes	We burn our wastes in our landfill. We don't have burnbox in our landfill. The wastes that are burned include all trash taken to the dump. This includes regular trash brought by households and regular trash brought by school and regular businesses. Large items like drums, appliances, vehicles are not burned.
Salvage Pad/Area	An area of about 30 feet wide by 70 feet long is used by people to find usable items. It is located in the southern part of the dump. The type of wastes here are vehicle parts, appliances, scrap metal, lumber, other wastes that people can use.
Additional Waste Segregation at Site	There is a place where we store batteries. It is within our village. We are in process of hiring two people to collect batteries.
Recycling Shed/Area	We don't have a recycling shed but we let people bring them to our building. We collect names, labeled them and pack them for shipment. They are shipped on the same day.
Dumpsite Age	About 36 years ago.
Fencing	We don't have fence around our newly dugged ditch landfill and we are looking to find funding for fencing around our waste dump.

Dump site Photographs

The following pictures show the old covered dumpsite and its key feature.

4.2 Current Dumpsite Features of our new Trench Operation

Dumpsite Features For Our New Site

Feature	Description
Land Ownership	The land where the dumpsite is located is owned by the Tununmiut Rinit Corporation.
Dumpsite Location	The dumpsite is located one half mile from village. It is south of town.
Summer Dumpsite Access	The access is in fair condition. It is unpaved gravel road. People travel to the dump by ATV in summer. The path is clear with some scattered litter.
Winter Site Access	In winter, people travel to the dumpsite by snowmachine. They enter the site from the North and South .
Wind Direction	The wind blows from the dumpsite into town rarely. The wind blows into town mostly in summer and during storms.
Site Size	The ditch dumpsite is about 50 ft.X 100 ft. long.
Site Shape	The dumpsite is shaped like a long rectangle. Its width is about 50 feet, and it is about 100 feet long. About 25% of the dump area is covered by piled waste. The rest is ground, a pathway, or windblown litter. Where there is piled waste, the average depth is about 2 feet high.
Estimated Waste Volume (\pm 20%)	270,000 ft ³ or 10,000 cubic yards. <i>(When calculating the waste volume at dump, make sure all your numbers are in 'feet' before you start. Using the above numbers as an example: Volume in ft³ (cubic feet) is 300 wide x 600 length x 0.75 ground covered x 2 feet high = 270,000. To convert ft³ to cubic yards (= yd³), divide by 27. In the example, 270,000 ÷ 27 = 10,000)</i>
Estimated Waste Weight (\pm 30%)	2000 tons. <i>(Here assuming a normal open dump with little heavy equipment compaction, 400 lb per cubic yard would be a typical weight. So take your waste volume and multiply by 400. That is the weight in pounds. Then divide by 2,000 to get tons.)</i>
Type of site management	<i>(Example:)</i> Open dumping on surface. Burnbox with ashes dumped out when full. <i>(Additional types you might have are: trench and cover, surface dumping with cover and compaction, open burning with no burnbox)</i>
Heavy Equipment used at Dump	We have a excavator that is 21 years old. The model is Hitachi UH082LC. It is owned by the village. This excavator is used for all other projects in our town, too. We have a dozer model John

	Deere 450G.
How often wastes are consolidated or compacted	We consolidate and compact waste before summer.
How often wastes are covered	Zero times each year. The old landfill was covered this early summer. Open ditch was built north of it. 50X150' and 5 ft. deep.
Operator/Technician Staff	Tununak does not have landfill operator/technician.
Burning wastes	We burn our wastes in our landfill. We don't have burnbox in our landfill. The wastes that are burned include all trash taken to the dump. This includes regular trash brought by households and regular trash brought by school and regular businesses. Large items like drums, appliances, vehicles are not burned.
Salvage Pad/Area	An area of about 30 feet wide by 70 feet long is used by people to find usable items. It is located in the southern part of the dump. The type of wastes here are vehicle parts, appliances, scrap metal, lumber, other wastes that people can use.
Additional Waste Segregation at Site	There is a place where we store batteries. It is within our village. We are in process of hiring two people to collect batteries.
Recycling Shed/Area	We don't have a recycling shed but we let people bring them to our building. We collect names, labeled them and pack them for shipment. They are shipped on the same day.
Dumpsite Age	About 36 years ago.
Fencing	We don't have fence around our newly dug ditch landfill and we are looking to find funding for fencing around our waste dump.
Types of Wastes that Are Now at the Dump	
Residential wastes:	Cardboard, paper, plastics, tin and aluminum cans, diapers, Styrofoam, old or broken household items like furniture, toys, clothes, rugs, appliances, dishes, glass, tires, ATV's, snow-machines (only the parts that are not salvaged), computers, TV's, small batteries, tires
School wastes:	Cardboard, computers, Styrofoam plates and cups, Cans, old equipment, paper, fluorescent lights
Store Wastes:	Cardboard, paper, fluorescent lights
Utility wastes:	Antifreeze, transformers, old equipment, used oil, batteries, fluorescent lights
Construction Project Wastes:	Pipes, demolition, insulation, asbestos from old torn-down buildings, drywall, cardboard, electrical wires and electrical equipment, old plumbing, broken-down heavy equipment, fluorescent lights, concrete
Honeybucket Wastes	There are honeybucket bunkers at the housing area. There are honeybucket waste thrown into our landfill. Some trash gets thrown into the bunkers sometimes.
What goes into the burnbox that shouldn't:	Plastics, rubber, aerosol cans, batteries, foam, diapers, wastes with sealants and fire retardants, leftover cleaners and chemicals from almost empty bottles.

Dump site Photographs

The following pictures show the new dumpsite and its key feature.

Wind Analysis for Waste Burning:

Here is an analysis of wind direction.

5. CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Waste Collection Program:

(Here, describe who operates your trash collection program and your honeybucket or tank haul program. List how many households pay for this service, and how much they pay. List how many businesses pay for the program, and how many businesses you have. List whether there are private waste haulers (for example, youths who will haul trash for a fee). You can use the Table below to fill in numbers. Or you can delete the table and just write the information.)

Table for Waste Collection Program

Item	Description <i>(in this column change all answers to your community)</i>
Number of collection services, including any private services that an individual offers:	1
Operated by:	Native Village of Tununak
Average of households that use the service each month	40
Total number of households in villages	81
Fee charged (if more than one service, list fees for each service)	\$0 per month for households \$0 per month for most businesses and offices \$0 per month for school
How fee is collected	Households pay to rent the use of truck and ATV to deliver their own trash to the dump.
Any discounts or other ways for households to receive collection service?	Elders free service. There are no discounts with the rents or use of vehicle or ATV.
Besides the fees collected, what other money is used to pay for the collection service?	IGAP funds pays for the improvement of the landfill. and is looking to finds way of providing timely service of collection service. People provide their own service of trash.
How often garbage is collected from households by main collection service.	There are no trash collection service.

Sewage collection and disposal (Honeybucket and/or Flush/haul)	
How are honeybuckets disposed? (Bunkers, lagoon, slough, ponds, etc.)	Most honeybuckets are usually dumped at the bunkers. Sometimes during winter, people dump them closer to town, or they will dump them out at the sea. Some people store their honeybuckets alongside their house until they are able to borrow a vehicle or afford the fee.
Is there a collection service offered?	No
What is the fee for honeybucket collection or bunker maintenance?	\$35 per month
How many households pay the fee each month, on average?	Between 20 to 35, depends on the season.
For Tank-haul, what is the fee for Tank-haul of water?	\$15 per 100 gallon haul.
Can people haul their own water to their holding tanks?	Yes.
About how many tank-hauls are purchased each month, total for the town?	We have 20 tank-haul houses. About 30 tank-hauls are purchased.
What is the fee for hauling the sewage/used water?	\$15 per haul
About how many flush hauls are paid for each month, total for the town?	About 24.

Site Operation and Maintenance:

We have someone push the wastes together and clear a path when we are able to afford it, and the equipment is operating and is able to make it to the dump. This happens about twice each year. A year ago we had a major cleanup. We plan to have a major cleanup again as soon as we are able to get enough safety gear, oil and gas, and volunteers to do this. Our environmental staff goes out to the dump once each summer to look for lead-acid batteries to remove them.

Summary Table for Site Operation and Maintenance

Program Feature	Description
Operation Type	Basic monitoring by waste technician, occasional consolidation, burnbox, and some volunteer clean-up
Certifications or trainings? <i>(Note, these are not required by any regulations)</i>	Environmental staff: ITEP Solid Waste Management, IGAP Grant Management, HAZWOPER
Available Local Cover Material for Dumpsite?	We have gravel or silt source around our present landfill.
How Often Cover Material is used, or wastes buried:	Whenever we have funding to do it such as 5 years.
Cover material is not used, or	We do use heavy equipment whenever we have funding

not used very often, because:	available to cover and compact the waste.
Heavy Equipment:	1986 Excavator Hitachi 2005 John Deere Dozer
Heavy Equipment Operation Limitations:	Our Excavator does breaks down. It is the only one in town and it has to be used for other projects. It is too expensive for us to operate. We have qualified mechanics in town.
Heavy Equipment Uses (Past and Current Uses):	<i>(Examples:)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪  The excavator is used to push wastes together. We also use it to tilt the Burnbox to empty ash. ▪  We use DOT's excavator to dig trenches when we can, but last time was about early summer and the landfill was full was covered and dug a new landfill ditch. ▪  We use the dozer to move big junk metal.
Heavy Equipment Seasonal Limitations	The times we can use it are just before Breakup and just before Freezeup. The ground must be hard enough so it does not get stuck, and the wastes cannot be frozen solid or covered with snow. Also, we cannot use it if a project is in town because we need the income from rental.
Equipment Storage:	None. Our excavator and dozer has to be stored outside. We do not have buildings made for them..
Estimated Cost to repair heavy equipment needed for dumpsite:	To repair the excavator: \$15,000 for the shovel part and labor. To repair the Dozer: Unknown.
Additional Waste Operation Information that is important	It is really the summer months that we need a waste operator the most. The dump gets very messy because it is difficult for people to dump their trash. People are gone for subsistence and we also run out of operator funds. In winter it is easier to access the dump and it doesn't smell as bad.

Table for Waste Burning Practices

(Note if you do not burn your wastes then you can delete this table, or write "N/A" in all the spaces)

Feature	Description
Is burning waste a normal way to manage some or all of your wastes?	Yes.
How many households burn waste in barrels in town?	Not many, depends on time of year. About 20.
What wastes do businesses burn in barrels that are in town?	Store(s): Cardboard Office(s): None School: 2 Clinic: Kleenex, Gauze, regular trash (no sharps) Electric Utility: used oil in a drum that looks like a barrel

	Water Utility: None Other: None
Is waste burned on the ground at the Dump? Who lights the fire?	Some times residents light the dump on fire. Maybe 30 times each summer. The school, stores and clinic light their own wastes on fire in separate pile.
Burnbox Information <i>(if you don't have a burnbox, you can write N/A or delete all the information)</i>	
Burnbox Type and Age and How Ash is Emptied.	N/A
How often is the burnbox used?	N/A
What is the longest period of time that waste is not burned?	We do not have burnboxes at our dumpsite and no operator.
Does the operator wear an approved mask and long sleeves, glasses, steel-toed boots?	N/A
Is there a signed statement by the operator that he is expected to wear protective gear and be operate the burnbox in the correct manner and safely?	N/A We are writing one.
Are there rules about which wastes are acceptable in the burnbox?	Operator Separating wastes: <i>They are supposed to pull out anything they see that looks dangerous to burn.</i> Household and Businesses Separating wastes before bringing to dump: <i>They are supposed to take out their plastics, styrofoam, batteries, any chemicals</i> Prohibited Wastes: Tires, batteries, computers, TVs, fluorescent lights, hazardous wastes, PVC pipes, big plastics
How Well the Rules are Followed:	Not very well. Operator does pretty good job, but cannot go through everybody's trash.
Current rules about when the operator lights the burnbox on fire: <i>(Note only the current rules. In the following sections, there will be a place to write down the burnbox that you want to start)</i>	Wind Direction: <i>Wind must be blowing away from town.</i> Predicted Winds: <i>If Elders are predicting the wind to shift to town soon, then the burnbox cannot be used.</i> Subsistence or water sources: <i>No burning if the smoke will go over berry pickers or seasonal water sources.</i> Hours: <i>Load during day, burn at night when people are inside homes.</i> Wind Speed: <i>Burn below 20 miles per hour</i> Public access: <i>Public is encouraged to not visit dump when burnbox is on fire.</i> Burning Frequency: <i>Unless the winds are not right, the burnbox should be lit on fire at least 2 times per week. Otherwise too much garbage piles up.</i>

	<p>Airplane schedule (visibility from smoke): We don't have a rule about whether to burn when planes are expected. The smoke doesn't get that bad by the airstrip.</p>
<p>How well the burnbox fire rules are followed:</p>	<p><i>(Example:)</i> Okay, but sometimes the burnbox is lit and smoke comes into town. When too much waste is piled up, they have to burn for too long and it is easy to smell the smoke.</p>
<p>Where does the ash go? How often is it emptied?</p>	<p><i>(Example:)</i> The ash empties on the ground and piles up there. The operator empties the burnbox about once every week.</p>
<p>Other burnbox or waste burning information that is important:</p>	<p><i>(Example:)</i> People don't like to smell the smoke. They are concerned that it is causing them to cough. They would like the burnbox located further away or have it operated better.</p>