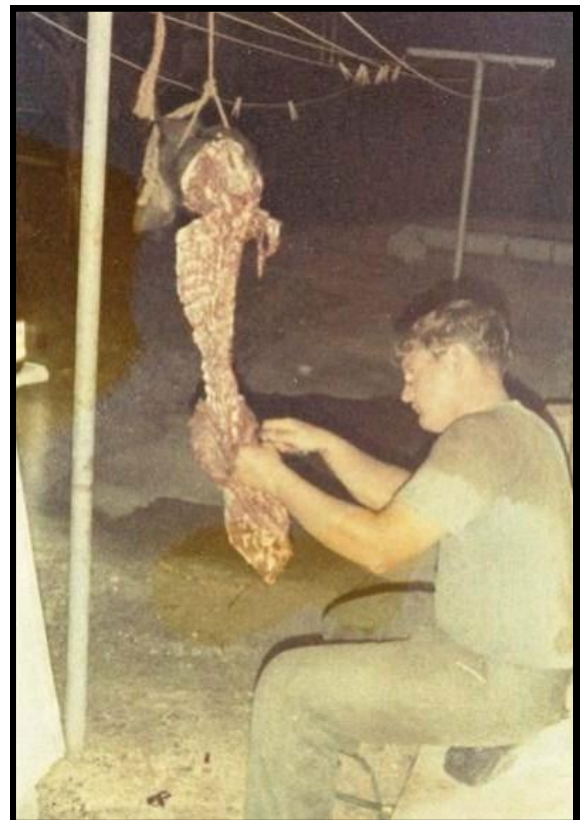




I shot this wild hog at Northwest Field, Guam. The hogs moved around between N.W. Field and the bomb storage area. The hogs ate plants that were sprayed with herbicides. There are also some EPA Superfund dump sites there.



Main Gate Andersen Air Force Base, Guam



I was taught, while growing up, not to shoot anything you are not going to eat. This one didn't taste very good.



Google earth

miles 3
km 6



This is a current satellite view of Northwest Field and the Bomb Storage Area on Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. I added the red boundary lines, they are estimated. We were allowed to hunt wild hogs at Northwest Field with shotgun only, no rifles. Lots of herbicides were used in the bomb storage area to keep the weeds and brush down. Herbicides were used at Northwest Field also. There are seven EPA Super-Fund dump sites there also. Site Numbers 7, 16, 17, 21, 30, 31, and 36. The wild hogs traveled back and forth between these areas. The yellow circle marks the approximate location where I harvested this wild bore. The hogs main diet is vegetation and roots.



Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry

Public Health Assessments & Health Consultations

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT
ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
YIGO, GUAM

These two pages are excerpts from this EPA document:

[EPA FACILITY ID: GU6571999519](#)

January 4, 2002

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

Introduction

What is meant by exposure?

ATSDR's PHAs are exposure, or contact, driven. Given sufficient exposure levels, chemical contaminants disposed of or released into the environment have the potential to cause adverse health effects. However, *a release does not always result in exposure*. People can only be exposed to a contaminant if they come in contact with that contaminant. Thus, people can be exposed if they breathe, eat, or drink a substance containing the contaminant or if their skin touches a substance containing the contaminant.

Terrestrial Biota Use at Andersen AFB

People regularly consume papaya and other edible fruits grown on and off base, but access to on-base produce is limited. **Some Guam residents recreationally hunt** Sambar deer, **wild pigs**, and monitor lizards in areas around Andersen AFB (EA Engineering 1995; USAF 1993). Some hunters with permits may also hunt at Andersen AFB. **People eat** deer muscle, **pig muscle**, and **pig skin tissues**, but no reports indicate that people eat animal liver (the liver is generally the most highly contaminated tissue in an organism). No Guam residents surveyed during IRP investigations claimed to eat monitor lizard, but some individuals reportedly knew people who had eaten lizard muscle (EA Engineering 1995).

The only other edible macro-species present in Guam's northern limestone forest are the brown tree snake, Marianas Fruit bat, and the Philippine turtle-dove. Local residents do not eat brown tree snakes. ATSDR does not consider the consumption of bat and dove tissue to be likely human exposure pathways. ATSDR did not evaluate this consumption further, due to the limited numbers of these two species and the bat's protected endangered-species status (EA Engineering 1995; USAF 1993).

Terrestrial Biota Contamination and Potential Exposures

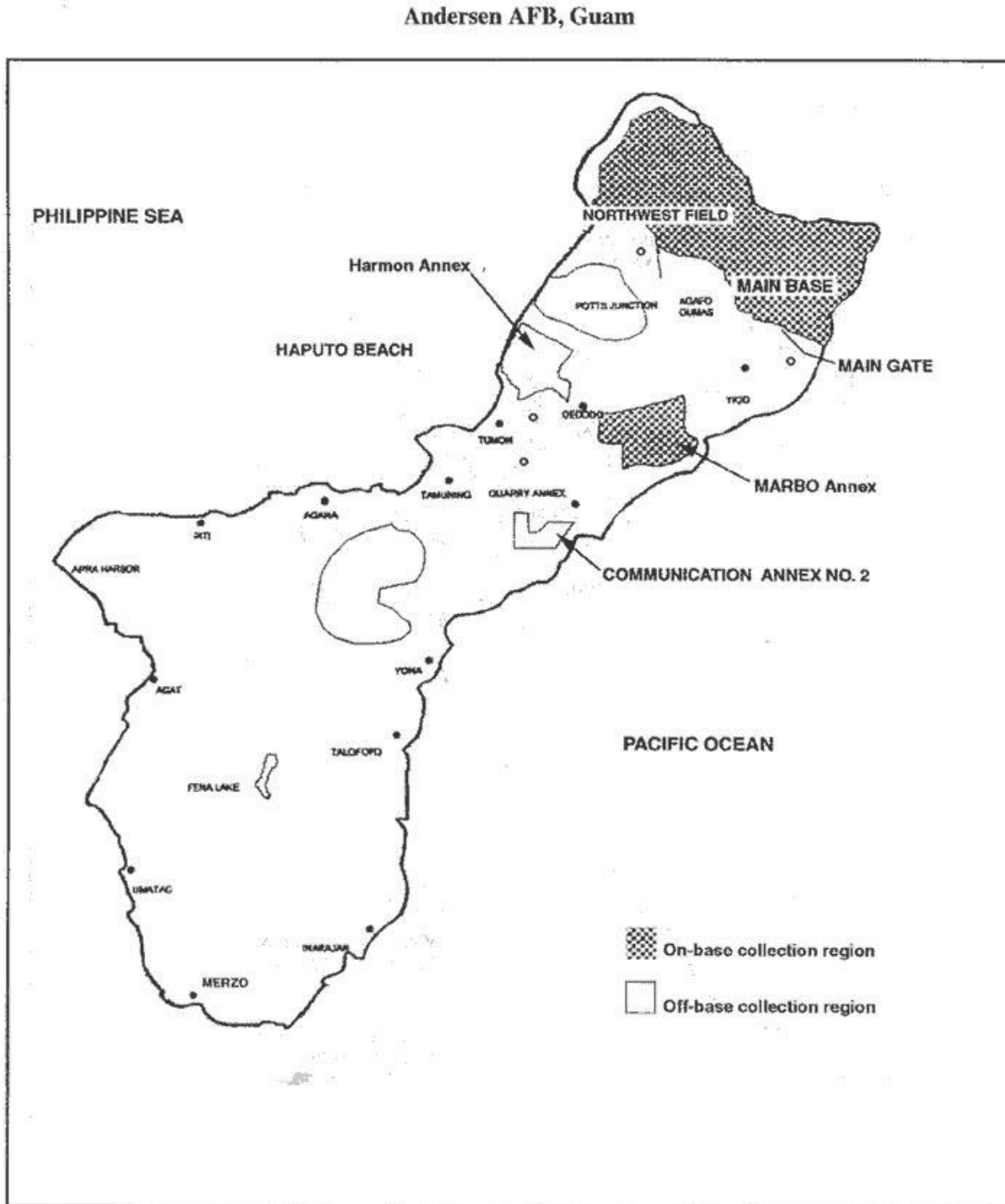
During the IRP, field investigators collected and sampled Sambar deer, **wild pigs**, monitor lizards, brown tree snakes, and papaya from areas on and off base (see Figure 6). **Thirty-six chemicals (metals, pesticides, and semi-volatile organic compounds [SVOCs]) were detected in these samples.** ATSDR evaluated these chemicals to determine if there are potential exposure pathways associated with the biotic transport of contaminants originating from Andersen AFB. Two contaminants, arsenic and aluminum, exceeded CVs (see Appendix D), and ATSDR estimated exposure doses and eval-

Herbicides fall under the category of pesticides.

uated potential health hazards associated with these contaminants. Using highly conservative assumptions, ATSDR estimated human exposure doses from the consumption of local biota. Our estimated doses were below doses associated with adverse human health effects. Uncertainties surrounding evidence for arsenic and aluminum toxicity at such low-level environmental exposures strengthen ATSDR's conclusion that there are *no apparent health hazards* (past, current, or future) associated with consumption of local biota.

This testing was done in the 1990s. I was there in 1969 - 1970. There is no way of knowing what test results would have been while I was there. The herbicides that were in use then were banned in 1985. This would result in a much higher result in 1970

Figure 6. General Regions of On- and Off-base Biota Sampling Collection



Source: EA Engineering 1995.