



District 6 Joint
Council

Joint Council Officers

David Lee, President

Tommy Nelson, Vice President

Della Bedonie, Secretary/Treasurer

Represented Chapters

Bááháálí – Chichiltah - Tselichii

Manuelito – Rock Springs – Tseyatoh

District 6 Joint Council
Meeting Agenda
November 16, 2012 @ 1:00 p.m.
Chichiltah Chapter

- I. Call to Order
- II. Invocation
- III. Navajo Nation Council Updates: Charles Damon, CD
- IV. Presentation
 - A. NTUA-Eastern Agency
- V. Old Business
 - A. Plan of Operation
 - B. Financial Update
 - C. Strategic Work Session Updates
 - D. NHA Master Plan: Comments
 - E. Other
- VI. New Business
 - A. Open
- VII. Announcement
- VIII. Next Meeting Date & Location
- IX. Adjourn



MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

TYPE OF MEETING: DISTRICT 6 JOINT COUNCIL MEETING

DATE: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2012

Name:

Chapter

Contact Information

1	Emery Chee	Baahaali	55330-1029
2	Chancey Martinez	LDA	928-380-4598
3	Isabelle MRRBOL	Baahaali	505-778-5188
4	Lucy Cagatineto	Baahaali, NTHA	928-729-4757
5	Bertha Danozy	Manuelito	928-871-6320
6	Roselyn John	Chichiltah	
7	Norma E. Muehitt	Chichiltah	505-722-2898
8	Charles Domox II	Baahaali	928-871-5022
9	Joe M. Lee	Chichiltah	505-906-3516
10	Tommy L Nelson	Chichiltah	505-726-3492
11	Art McCabe	NTHA F&DEF	928-729-6143
12	Guatemala Skeets	Baahaali	505-778-5188
13	Donald M. Skeetd Cruz	Baahaali	" "
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Joint Council

PREPARED BY	
DATE	11/14/12

155 called to order

Rolls called: + Selichu not present.

Chancellor gave invocation.

Last meeting minutes accepted. 7-0-2

Council Delegate Report

Chancellor's report

Presentation

NTJA

- hugs

17th Review on Structure.

Next Mtg 12/28/12 @ 9am

@ Potlatch

Agmt Mtg 12/11/12 @ Champaign

It's about your water

Consumer Confidence Report



Navajo Tribal Utility Authority

An Enterprise of the Navajo Nation

NN3500292 - Bread Springs, New Mexico

Consumer Confidence Report

The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) operates and maintains the public water system within your community. NTUA has created the Consumer Confidence Report to reassure our dedication and commitment in providing safe and quality potable water to you, our valued customer. Please take a few minutes to view this report and become familiar with your potable water.

The 2010 Consumer Confidence Report will provide valuable information about your potable water, such as, the type of water source, recent water quality detections, potential health effects, and governing drinking water standards and regulations. With water being an intricate part of our lifestyle, NTUA will continue to ensure the protection and quality of potable water served to your community.

For Additional Information

About your public water system and potable water quality can be obtained from the NTUA Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department.

NTUA Environmental
Compliance & Laboratory
Department
P.O. Box 170, Fort Defiance,
Arizona 86504
(928) 729-6262 or
toll free 1-800-528-5011

NTUA's Mission

To provide safe and reliable services to our customers that exceeds their expectations.



Your Water Source . . .

NTUA provides potable water from several different sources. The majority of communities receive their potable water from ground water. Ground water is pumped from wells, ranging from several feet to hundreds of feet in depth, and treated to become potable water. Some communities receive their potable water from streams and springs. Stream and spring water is treated, as if it were ground water, to become potable water. However, some communities receive their potable water from surface water, such as, the Animas River, the San Juan River, Farmington Lake, and Lake Powell. Surface water is pre-treated, filtered, and post-treated to become potable water.

General Information . . .

It is important for you, our valued customer, to understand the potential occurrence and presence of contaminants within your potable water. As water flows on or beneath the surface of the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and pollutants produced from animal and/or human activity. These disturbed minerals and pollutants are called contaminants and could potentially be found in your potable water. Although, these contaminants may not necessarily pose a health risk to you, they may be of a particular risk to individuals with compromised immune systems. These individuals include persons diagnosed with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune-deficiency disorders, and elderly and infants who may be prone to infection by these contaminants. These individuals should seek advice from their health care provider about consuming community potable water.

Safe Drinking Water Act . . .

In 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended to ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to the public and meet drinking water quality standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is governed to oversee states, localities, and water suppliers who implement these drinking water standards. Pursuant to SDWA, USEPA established maximum contaminant levels, maximum contaminant level goals, action levels, and treatment techniques to protect public health from drinking water contamination. NTUA is also regulated by the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) and must also comply with Navajo Nation Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NNPDWR).

NOTE: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain minimal concentrations of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Conserve Drinking Water

Your help is needed to keep drinking water clean! Keep rivers, lakes and stream free of trash! Never allow oil or gasoline to be poured on the ground!

There is the same amount of water on Earth as there was when the dinosaurs lived. Since then, water has either relocated or is in another form such as liquid, solid or gas.

Today's concern is not running out of water because we will always have it. The **CONCERN** is **PROTECTING** the water from being contaminated!

Here's a **FACT**: What's dumped on the ground, poured down the drain, or tossed in the trash can pollute the sources of our drinking water.

ACTION: Take used motor oil and other automotive fluids to an automotive service center that recycles them. Patronize automotive centers and stores that accept batteries for recycling. Take leftover paint, solvents, and toxic household products to special collection centers.



System Design . . .

The Bread Springs public water system serves the communities of Bread Springs, Pinehaven, Chichiltah, Jones Ranch, and Manuelito Canyon, New Mexico. The Bread Springs water system is inter-connected with the Red Rock (NN3500335) water system. The Bread Springs water system receives its potable water supply from two (2) ground water sources and is distributed from multiple storage tanks to your residence or business for conservative use.

Monitoring of Water . . .

NTUA regularly monitors the potable water within your community water system to ensure safe consumption and adequate supply. In 2010, the Bread Springs water system had 451 service connections, which included residences and businesses for an estimated population of 1,669 NTUA drinking water customers. Based on the estimated population, NTUA is required by the SDWA to collect two (2) routine bacteriological samples every month from the distribution system. Bacteriological samples are analyzed at the NTUA Laboratory for Total Coliform bacteria and E. coli (Escherichia coli) bacteria. The majority of all routine bacteriological samples are absent for Total Coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria. However, if E. coli bacteria and/or Total Coliform bacteria were analyzed to be present within your community water system in 2010, it will be indicated below in the table of detected contaminants. As a disinfectant, NTUA injects a safe concentration of chlorine into your community water system to reduce bacteria and microbial growth.

According to the United States Public Health Service, a fluoride concentration of 1.0 mg/L in drinking water can reduce the risk of tooth decay. NTUA currently does not fluoridate the Bread Springs water system. In 2010, an average natural fluoride level of 0.319 mg/L was analyzed within the distribution system. For the Bread Springs water system, fluoridation is recommended by the Navajo Area Indian Health Service to attain at least 0.7 mg/L within the distribution system. If natural fluoride levels are low, a reasonable concentration of fluoride is injected into a community water system to attain 0.7 mg/L–1.2 mg/L, which is the ideal range for preventing dental caries according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Public water systems, operated and maintained by NTUA, are not injected with an additional concentration of fluoride if the natural fluoride level from its ground water source(s) is greater than 2.0 mg/L.

NTUA conducted a Source Water Assessment for the Bread Springs water system, which includes information on the water system, well construction, hydrogeology, ground water resource, and water quality. If you would like to obtain a copy of the Source Water Assessment, it is available at the NTUA Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department in Fort Defiance, Arizona.

NN3500292 - Bread Springs, New Mexico

Table Definitions...

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in potable water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The maximum level of a contaminant in potable water at which no known or anticipated adverse health effect would occur, allowing for an adequate margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of lead or copper in potable water which determines, if necessary, treatment requirements for a public water system.

Treatment Technique (TT): A physical, chemical, or biological process intended to improve water quality, primarily, to reduce the level of a contaminant in potable water.

Contaminant: A physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance of matter present in potable water.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES OR NO	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE ABOVE THE MCL
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Absent	Present or Absent	0	No more than one sample per month can be present with Total Coliform.	Naturally present within the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
E. Coli Bacteria	No	Absent	Present or Absent	0	0	Human and animal waste.	E. Coli is bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in this waste can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	No	0.0070 (Annual Avg.)	mg/L	0	0.010 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, and runoff from electronics production waste.	Extensive period of exposure above the Arsenic MCL potentially increases the risk of skin damage, circulatory system problems, and cancer.
Barium	No	0.0379 (Annual Avg.)	mg/L	2	2 mg/L	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits.	Extensive period of exposure above the Barium MCL potentially increases the risk of increased blood pressure.
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	No	0.00078	mg/L	None	0.006	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	Extensive period of exposure above the Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate MCL potentially increases the risk of reproductive difficulties, liver problems, and cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	No	0.0032	mg/L	None	0.08 mg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Extensive period of exposure above the THM MCL potentially increases the risk of liver, kidney, and central nervous system problems and cancer.
RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS							
Adjusted Gross Alpha Activity	No	1.7	pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals, which may emit alpha radiation.	Extensive period of exposure above the Total Uranium Mass MCL potentially increases the risk of cancer and kidney toxicity.
Total Uranium Mass	No	2.9	ug/L	0	30.0 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	Extensive period of exposure above the Total Uranium Mass MCL potentially increases the risk of cancer and kidney toxicity.

KEY: MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level); MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal); pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)); mg/L (Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)); and ug/L (Micrograms per liter or parts per billion ppb)