



WESTERN ABANDONED URANIUM MINE REGION
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Navajo Nation was the site of widespread uranium mining from 1944 to 1986. While uranium mining no longer occurs within Navajo Nation, the legacy of uranium contamination remains. More than 500 abandoned uranium mine (AUM) claims, as well as homes and drinking water sources with elevated levels of radiation, are spread throughout Navajo Nation. More than 100 of these AUM claims are located in and near an area the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calls the Western AUM Region (see map on opposite page). The Western AUM Region is only a portion of Navajo Nation's Western Agency and includes Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Bodaway/Gap, Tuba City, Leupp, Coppermine, and Lechee Chapters.

Under the Federal Superfund program, EPA is collaborating with Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) to oversee uranium mine assessments and cleanups on Navajo Nation. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a living document to guide community members and EPA. The CIP outlines

opportunities for individual participation and meaningful information sharing regarding EPA's AUM activities. The document also outlines specific outreach activities to meet the following goals in the Western AUM Region:

- Provide community members with accurate, timely, and understandable information about EPA abandoned uranium mine activities that is considerate of their communication preferences and culture.
- Coordinate with community members and tribal leaders to ensure that EPA understands community concerns and considers community goals in its decision making process.

To put this plan together, EPA and NNEPA conducted a series of interviews with community members, local tribal officials, and other stakeholders in the Western AUM Region from April to July 2014. EPA and NNEPA conducted interviews both in individual and group settings. The interviews focused on the Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, and Bodaway/Gap Chapters, because the majority of AUM claims in the Western AUM Region are located in these areas. Information from those interviews, along with information from EPA experiences in the community and from additional reports, were used to prepare this CIP.

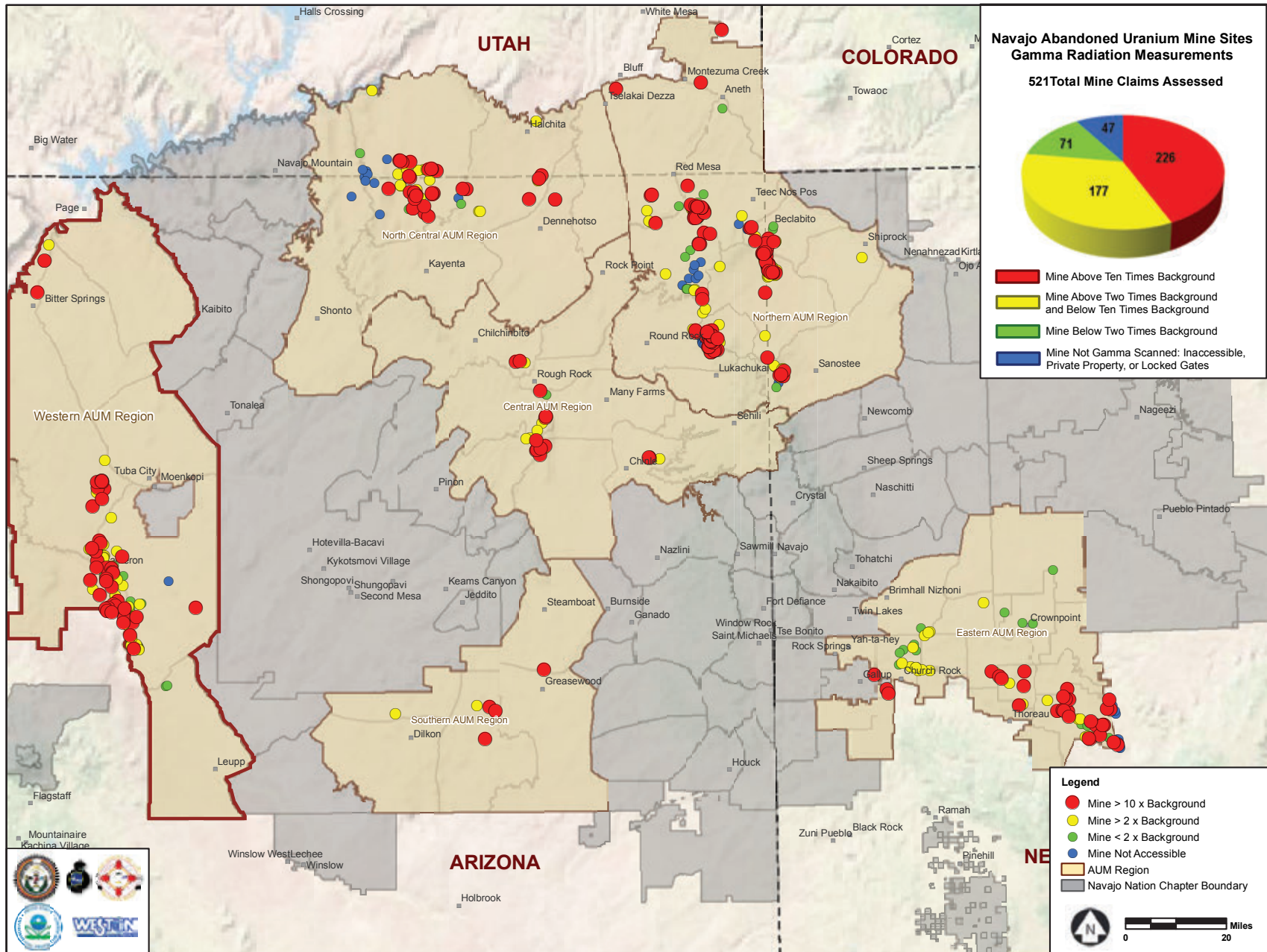


 Warning sign near A&B No. 3 Abandoned Uranium Mine

EPA also requested the assistance of EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program during the CIP interview process. EPA requested the TASC program conduct a Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA) to better identify community needs related to uranium contamination. TASC contractors assisted EPA with community meetings, discussions and follow-up activities. TASC then formulated recommendations (known as the TANA and provided in this document's appendices), based on the needs identified during this process.



AUM: Abandoned uranium mine



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN ORGANIZATION

3

THE COMMUNITY

This section provides a brief community profile and identifies concerns and preferences raised during the community interviews.

9

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

This section explains the tools EPA will use to share information with the community, and outlines opportunities for community members to provide input during EPA's process. This section also provides EPA and NNEPA contact information.

17

APPENDICES

The appendices include information about:

- Abandoned uranium mines in the Western AUM Region
- Other uranium concerns in the Western AUM Region
- EPA Superfund Process on Navajo Nation
- EPA information repository
- Newspaper and radio communication
- Glossary
- List of acronyms
- Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Recommendations
- Additional Contacts

THE COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY PROFILE

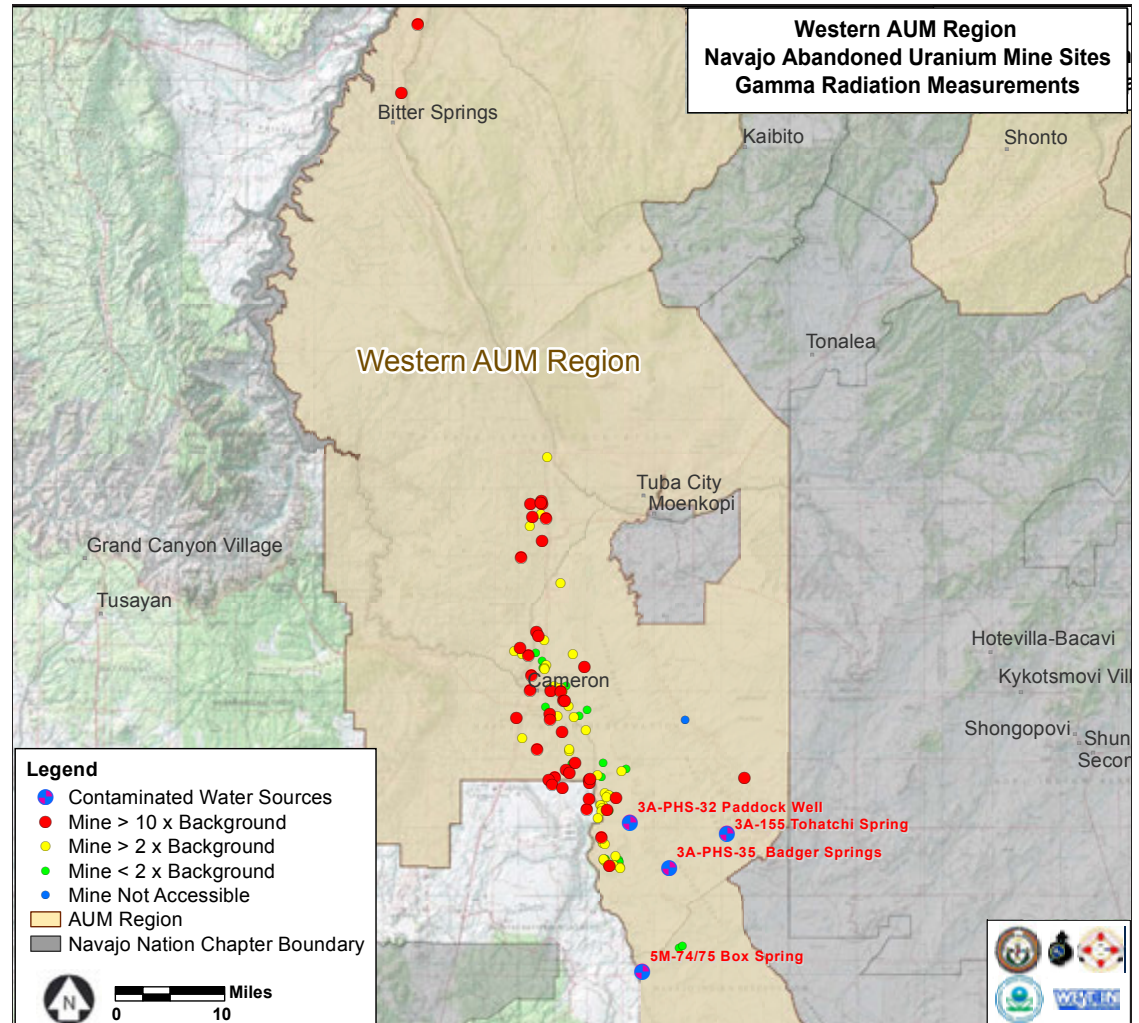
The Western AUM Region is located on the western side of Navajo Nation, and includes the areas of Navajo Nation roughly between Flagstaff, AZ and Page, AZ. This region is made up of 7 Navajo Nation Chapters, including Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Bodaway/Gap, Tuba City, Leupp, Coppermine, and Lechee. Within the region, abandoned uranium mines are located in Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Bodaway/Gap, and Leupp Chapters.

The Western AUM Region is only a portion of Navajo Nation's larger Western Agency. The region lies entirely within Coconino County (AZ). The Western AUM Region borders other Navajo Nation Chapters as well as the Hopi Reservation to the east, and surrounds the Moenkopi Villages on the Hopi Reservation just south of Tuba City. Most mines in the region are accessed using Highway 89 or Indian Route 6730 along the Little Colorado River.

Nearly all of the Western AUM Region is within the former Bennett Freeze area. In 1966, Robert Bennett, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) director, halted development on tribal land claimed by both the Navajo and Hopi tribes. The Bennett Freeze limited Navajo and Hopi residents

from developing their communities, including building or repairing homes, improving roads or infrastructure, or connecting structures to

electric, gas, or water lines. As a result, the former Bennett Freeze area is less developed than other parts of Navajo Nation. With the lifting of the



Bennett Freeze in 2009, local communities are discussing and planning projects that will benefit residents in the area. Options for future land use and development are also being considered on a regional level.

Community Overview

The Western AUM Region includes population centers such as Cameron and Tuba City, where residents generally have more access to resources such as regulated water. Many residents, especially in more rural areas, drive long distances to reach Chapter Houses, grocery stores, and regulated water hauling points.

Many community members in the region graze sheep, cattle, and horses near their homesites and sheepcamps. Most of the land in the region is used for grazing and farming. Various plants in the region are also used for medicinal and traditional purposes.

Economics

According to the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development, most jobs on Navajo Nation are in the government and service sectors (including schools, hospitals, and hotels and motels). Additionally, many activities of the Navajo Nation economy are unreported, such as selling arts & crafts or food at food stalls. Even with these activities, the unemployment rate for the Navajo Nation is substantially higher than the U.S. national average.¹



 Little Colorado River near Cameron

While economic information is not collected specifically for the Western AUM Region, the government and service employment sectors are visible in the region. Tourism is also a visible part of the economy. The region features a desert landscape that includes parts of the Painted Desert, the Echo Cliffs of Bodaway/Gap Chapter, and part of the Little Colorado River near the Grand Canyon. Jewelry stands, concession vendors, and trading posts catering to passing

¹The Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development. 2009-2010 *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy of the Navajo Nation*.

tourists can be seen along Highway 89, a main paved road that passes through the region and connects the cities of Flagstaff and Page.

Demographics

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there are more than 15,000 people living in the Western AUM Region. Those living in the region are primarily Native American - many Chapters in the region have Native American populations that are above 95%. While the majority of Native Americans in the Western AUM Region are Navajo, members of the San Juan Southern Paiute tribe and Hopi tribe also live in the region.

The languages spoken in the region are primarily English and Navajo. In Cameron Chapter, where

a large number of the abandoned uranium mines in the region are located, EPA has interacted with many community members that either speak only Navajo or don't feel comfortable expressing themselves in English. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, more than half of community members in Cameron Chapter (over 55%) speak a language other than English at home. Around a third of community members in Cameron (about 35%) report speaking English "less than very well".

COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND PREFERENCES

To better understand the community, its culture, and concerns, EPA and NNEPA interviewed community members, local officials, and stakeholders in the Western AUM Region. All interviewees had knowledge of the abandoned uranium mines in the area. However, many were surprised by the total number of mines and were unfamiliar with EPA's role on Navajo Nation. Many community members shared stories about family members that worked in the mines, swimming in a pit lake that formed at an abandoned mine, or working on mine reclamation.

All interviewees shared the concern that mines' cleanup be thorough, protective, lasting, and timely. Many also shared the difficulty of avoiding mine areas, as most mines are unmarked and not easily recognizable. While community members expressed frustration at the delay in federal government involvement in mine cleanup, most welcomed EPA's current efforts in the area.

Community concerns and preferences are outlined in this section, and EPA's community involvement action plan is outlined in the next section. The action plan will explain the tools EPA will use to share information with the community while addressing the concerns listed here. Some concerns are in the scope of EPA's work on abandoned uranium mines, and can be addressed by EPA working with the community and tribal leaders directly. For concerns outside of EPA's scope, EPA will collaborate with other federal, tribal, and community organizations.

Community concerns and preferences are grouped into the following categories:

1. Abandoned Uranium Mine Cleanup Concerns
2. Development & Future Land Use
3. Water Concerns
4. Health Concerns
5. Communication & Information Preferences

Abandoned Uranium Mine Cleanup Concerns

Many interviewees discussed their concerns about community involvement in the cleanup process. Community members and local officials requested timely updates be provided to Chapter officials and committees, affected families, and the general community. Many community members expressed concern about whether their input would be considered in the decision making process. Community members and local officials also asked for clarification on the roles of various agencies and organizations, and noted the need for more education about EPA's cleanup process.

Community Concerns and Preferences





Several concerns about the cleanup itself were shared as well. Community members and local officials worry about effects of the cleanup, including the transportation of hazardous materials through the community. Community members are concerned that monsoon rains will affect any cover placed on abandoned uranium mines. Interviewees also shared concerns about long term monitoring of the cleanup and the continued availability of funding for these efforts. Some were concerned about the need for relocation of families during mine cleanup.

Interviewees were also worried about the effects of cleanup activities on tourism in the region, as tourism is a significant source of income for many residents. Several community members also

shared their strong preference for local Navajo people to be hired for cleanup work in the area.

Finally, community members and local officials expressed various concerns related to fencing abandoned uranium mines during assessment and cleanup activities. Some suggested EPA educate community members about the purpose of the fences, in order to discourage them from entering mine areas. Others were concerned about vandalism of fences, and noted that EPA should seek community support in monitoring them. Some community members and local officials were concerned that fences around abandoned uranium mines would be EPA's permanent solution, or that the fences would serve to maintain the area for future mining.

 *Charles Huskon No. 26 Abandoned Uranium Mine*

Development & Future Land Use

The Bennett Freeze deeply affected development in much of the Western AUM Region. The lifting of the Bennett Freeze in 2009 has led to the planning of new development for the region.

Many community members, local officials, and stakeholders are concerned that mine cleanup will affect new and ongoing development efforts. Interviewees also expressed concerns about future land use in the former mine areas. Specifically, interviewees are worried that businesses and housing might be unintentionally developed on or near abandoned uranium mines. Community members and local officials



Information about Cameron drinking water is provided in the appendix

expressed the need for robust communication between EPA, Navajo Nation, and Chapter Land Use Planning Committees as well as grazing committees.

Community members and local officials also shared their thoughts about future land use of mine areas. Some questioned whether the land will ever be safe for humans or livestock. Many expressed their preference that the land be returned safely to farming and grazing use. Other community members and local officials were interested in using the land for economic uses such as solar power generation. Questions were asked about the EPA Brownfields program (the Brownfields program cleans up and reinvests in properties that have or potentially have contaminants on site). Most agreed that the land should not simply be fenced off and restricted from use by current and future residents. Finally, some interviewees were concerned that the areas would be developed for mining again in the future.

Water Concerns

Water quality and access to water were among the most important environmental issues in the area.

Many community members and local officials expressed concerns that water sources have been contaminated by abandoned uranium mines. Some asked about the water quality of the Little Colorado River and whether uranium

contamination would prevent use of the water for local farming or by livestock. Many were concerned about the contamination of local wells. Some are also worried about health risks to community members and livestock from rain-water that runs off of mines and towards homes, livestock corrals, and agriculture fields.

Community members also expressed concerns about access to safe drinking water in the Western AUM Region. Most Cameron residents shared their discomfort with drinking Cameron public water, and many wondered if their water was contaminated with uranium. (Information about Cameron drinking water is provided in the appendix). Others described difficulties in accessing regulated water, especially those in the Gray Mountain and Black Falls areas who drive long distances to haul water from regulated watering points. Finally, community members and local officials expressed concerns about effects of



the mines on groundwater and its future use as a drinking water source.

Health Concerns

Many community members and local officials wanted education and better recommendations for reducing their contact with uranium, and wanted to better understand the risks of everyday activities. Interviewees also asked about the effects of spending time on mines. They wanted to learn more about priority mines where EPA and NNEPA are focusing initial cleanup efforts.

Many community members and local officials asked about the effects of dust blowing from the mines. They were also concerned about livestock grazing in mine areas and drinking from contaminated water sources, and risks to human health from consuming these animals. Some asked for information about the screening of local homes for radon and radiation. Many interviewees were also concerned about the effects of drinking water or farming with uranium contaminated water.

Many community members shared stories about their own illnesses or illnesses of their loved ones. Community members requested information about mobile clinics, uranium clinics, and contact information for agencies and organizations that could assist with diagnosis or treatment. Some requested information on the differences between uranium effects and radiation effects.

 Community members haul drinking water near Black Falls

Many community members and local officials also shared their frustration with the lack of information about health effects of uranium and radiation on Navajo Nation. Interviewees discussed health effects such as (but not limited to) eye problems, heart problems, Navajo Neuropathy, and miscarriages. They expressed interest in understanding which health conditions may be related to uranium and radiation exposure.

Additionally, community members, local officials, and other stakeholders all expressed frustration with compensation. Many community members noted that the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) is difficult to qualify for. They also noted that RECA does not account for additional hardships, such as lost water wells, lost animals, lost grazing land, and effects on family members of miners.

Communication & Information Preferences

Many community members shared their preferences for communication and receiving information. Most agreed EPA should be transparent about work in the region and strive to include all community members. Many requested that EPA help the community to form a group that can assist in sharing information with the larger community.

Community members want EPA to keep elected officials, especially at the Chapter level, updated on all work in the area. At the same time, the degree of trust of government representatives was not uniform, especially in the area of the former Bennett Freeze. Many community members



 EPA and NNEPA presentation at Bodaway/Gap Chapter meeting

requested that EPA share information directly through community channels.

Most community members and local officials recommended that EPA share information primarily in written form, and include many pictures and maps. They stressed that information should be simple and easy to understand. Most recommended written information be shared with community members through regular mailings.

Additionally, community members and local officials were concerned about hard to reach

groups, such as young people, those who live in remote locations, and those without the time or resources to attend meetings. They mentioned that the cost of gas or childcare can be a barrier for community members who are interested in attending EPA events. Most recommended regularly mailed updates as well as radio announcements for remote community members. Many also requested that information be readily available, both online and locally. Finally, some community members noted that Facebook is a useful tool for communicating on Navajo Nation.

THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

After interviewing community members, local officials, and stakeholders to better understand community concerns and preferences, EPA prepared this community involvement action plan for the Western AUM Region. This action plan outlines the tools EPA will use to share information with the community. The action plan also outlines how EPA will make itself available to receive input from the community that will be considered in the decision making process. Finally, the action plan details EPA's

recognition of tribal government and interaction with government officials.

Timing information is included with each outreach tool to help community members understand when EPA will conduct outreach activities and what type of activities to expect. Community members can also contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator with questions about future outreach activities.

EPA understands that many residents, especially elders, are Navajo language speakers. In order to help facilitate inclusion of all community members, EPA will have an interpreter or tribal representative present during informational meetings, open houses, and door-to-door outreach. EPA typically conducts outreach with a representative from NNEPA present as well. Interviewees recommended EPA printed materials be presented in English, as English is the primary written language in the region.

 EPA and NNEPA interviews with community members in Cameron



TOOLS FOR SHARING INFORMATION

Interviewees noted a significant need for EPA to share information about abandoned uranium mines in the region. Community members and local officials expressed they lack information about the current status of uranium mine cleanup and the EPA cleanup process. They would like to be updated regularly on progress. EPA will use the following tools to provide information to community members in the Western AUM Region:

Community members can discuss concerns with EPA whenever a representative is in the area, or contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator by phone, email, or mail at any time.



Tools for Sharing Information



EPA factsheets
and community
newsletters

Twice a year



Email list
updates

Once a month



Door-to-door
outreach

When field
work is going
to take place



Presentations
at schools

As requested



Special events,
i.e. fairs and
gatherings

Once a year



Coordination
with other
agencies

Ongoing



Job training
programs

As needed
depending
on upcoming
work

Opportunities for EPA to Learn from the Community



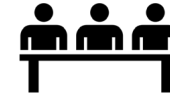
EPA presentations

When major work is planned,
when a new AUM-related legal
agreement is final, and as
requested



EPA informational gatherings

As needed depending on
upcoming work and community
concerns that need in depth
discussion



Community group meetings

As determined by community
group

Topics for Future Written Communications

- EPA Superfund Process
- Roles of Different Agencies
- Water in the Western AUM Region
- Health Studies and Uranium Clinics

Topics from Past Written Communications

- Western AUM Region Maps
- Western AUM Region Factsheet
- Health Factsheets
- Agencies to Contact with Questions Factsheet

Written Communication

Most interviewees expressed a preference for receiving written communication from EPA. Additionally, community members and local officials noted written communications are an effective tool for reaching remote residents. They stressed that written communication be short and simple, and include as many graphics as possible.

Factsheets & Newsletters

Historically, EPA has provided written communications through EPA factsheets. A community group in the Cameron area has also expressed interest in writing community newsletters focused on uranium issues. EPA will aim to provide written communication twice a year, either as EPA factsheets or as support to the community group newsletter.

EPA will use written communication both to provide updates on work taking place in the region and to cover topics in greater depth, in response to community need. Interviewees have already identified some topics, such as: the EPA cleanup process and the roles of different agencies; information about water in the Western AUM Region; and information about health studies and uranium clinics in the area. Community members on the EPA mailing list will likely receive information, such as EPA factsheets or postcard meeting invitations, every three to six months.

Email Lists

EPA uses email lists to update community members on EPA activities and events hosted by other organizations, such as workshops and clinics. Generally, EPA sends these emails about

once a month. EPA includes community partners in these emails, such as Chapter officials, local organizations and schools, and local post offices. These partners are encouraged to spread the word about these events for community members who do not have email access.

EPA has shared the following materials with community members in the Western AUM Region:

Western AUM Region Maps

EPA created maps of the Western AUM Region showing abandoned uranium mines, contaminated water sources, regulated watering points, and landmarks such as highways and Chapter Houses. These maps have been shared with Chapters and community groups, and are available upon request.

Western AUM Region Factsheet

EPA created a factsheet providing background information on mines in the area (and including the Western AUM Region map) as well as water and health concerns. This factsheet was shared with local officials, community members, and sent to the mailing list in fall 2014.

Health Factsheets

EPA worked with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and other partner agencies to create a series of

Contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to be added to the mailing list.



factsheets on uranium and radiation in Navajo Nation. These factsheets discuss uranium and radiation basics, health effects of uranium and radiation, and how to reduce contact with uranium and radiation.

Resource List Factsheet

EPA worked with partner agencies to create a factsheet to help community members determine the correct agency to contact for different questions related to uranium or radiation on Navajo Nation.

These materials are available on the EPA website (<https://epa.gov/r9uraniumcleanup/western-abandoned-uranium-mine-region>), and community members can request copies by contacting the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.

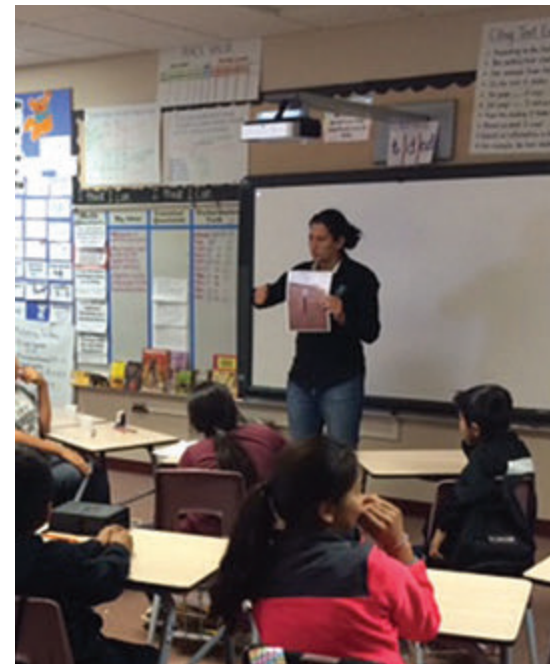
Door-to-door Outreach

Many community members and local officials expressed concerns that information should be shared specifically with families that live or have grazing permits near priority mines and mines where work will take place. EPA will share information and discuss concerns with these residents through door-to-door outreach by EPA staff or community liaisons. EPA will also coordinate with local officials to contact grazing permit holders and homesite lease holders near these mine areas.

Presentations at Schools

Many interviewees suggested EPA present information about local uranium issues to schools in the area. This type of outreach was seen as effective both for engaging young people and for providing information to families. EPA presented information about uranium mines and warning signs to students at Dzil Libei Elementary School in Cameron and has been collaborating with the Northern Arizona University Environmental Education Outreach Program, which works with high schools in Tuba City and other parts of Navajo Nation.

EPA will reach out to schools in the Western AUM Region and will continue presentations depending on school and staff availability. Schools that are interested in a presentation can contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.



EPA presentation at Dzil Libei Elementary School in Cameron

Special Events

The Western AUM Region has various events that EPA may be able to attend. These events are an opportunity to have informal communication with local residents. EPA has identified the following events to participate in:

Western Navajo Nation Fair

In mid-October thousands of residents from across the Western AUM Region attend the yearly Western Navajo Nation Fair. The fair is an excellent yearly opportunity to engage with community members. EPA attended in October 2014 and 2015 and was able to provide information about uranium concerns in the area.

Cameron Community Celebration

The Cameron community hosts a celebration each year on the same weekend as the Western Navajo Nation Fair. Hundreds of Cameron community members attend each year. EPA attended in October 2014 and 2015, and found the celebration to be an effective way to engage with local community members.



Schools that are interested in a presentation can contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.

Information Repositories

- Check out the repository or visit the website: <https://epa.gov/r9uraniumcleanup/western-abandoned-uranium-mine-region>
- Contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator if your school or group would like to host an additional repository location

Tuba City Flea Market

There is a weekly flea market in Tuba City that occurs every Friday. EPA will aim to set up a booth once a year to discuss uranium issues with community members in the area.

Information Repository

Several interviewees noted that information should be made available to all community members, both online and locally.

As a part of the Superfund process, EPA maintains a set of documents and information locally, where it can be easily accessed by the public in printed and DVD copies. This is called the “Information Repository.” Information repositories contain copies of technical or planning documents, factsheets, results of previous meetings, and other similar types of information.

The main Information Repository for the Western AUM Region is the Tuba City Branch Library (see repository information in the appendix). However, it is important to provide documents to

local Chapters and community partners as well. EPA has created an information center at the Cameron Chapter House and is open to creating additional information centers with interested schools and community groups. Interested schools and community groups can contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.

EPA Website

EPA’s website will be updated regularly with cleanup information and important documents.

Information is available online at:

<https://epa.gov/r9uraniumcleanup/western-abandoned-uranium-mine-region>

Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

It was apparent from interviews that better coordination is needed between organizations that are working on uranium issues in the area. Community members and local officials are often unsure of the missions of different organizations, and find it difficult to stay updated on progress and events hosted by the various groups.

As part of the new Five-Year Plan (2014-2018), federal and Navajo agencies are creating a community outreach network to coordinate efforts across Navajo Nation. In addition, EPA is working to strengthen ties with other federal, tribal, and community organizations in the Western AUM Region. EPA will also provide information to community members about the roles of different organizations and events hosted by various groups in the area.

EPA will continue to strengthen relationships with:

- Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA)
- Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Lands Program (NNAML)
- Indian Health Service Community Uranium Exposure-Journey to Healing (CUE-JTH) program
- Indian Health Service Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program (RESEP)
- Navajo Birth Cohort Study staff, especially the Clinical Cohort Liaisons (CCLs) and Community Health Environmental Research Staff (CHERS)



 EPA meeting with BIA in Tuba City

- Navajo Nation Department of Health Community Health Representatives (CHRs)
- Federal Five-Year Plan Partners, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indian Health Service (IHS), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Control (ATSDR), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and Department of Energy (DOE)
- Research universities, including the University of New Mexico (UNM) and Northern Arizona University (NAU)
- Forgotten People Community Development Corporation
- Coconino County Board of Supervisors
- Chapter-level Community Land Use Planning Committees
- Others as suggested by community members and local officials

Uranium Awareness Outreach Campaign

EPA has been working with ATSDR to increase awareness among Navajo people about uranium issues on Navajo Nation.

EPA, ATSDR, and IHS developed a series of posters for ten geographic regions of Navajo Nation, including a Tuba City area poster that corresponds to the Western AUM Region. These posters feature a map showing locations of abandoned uranium mines, contaminated water



 EPA and NNEPA presentation at Bodaway/Gap Chapter meeting

sources, regulated watering points, and other landmarks. These posters also include information about warning signs, reducing contact with uranium on Navajo Nation, and maintaining good health.

IHS and the CHRs distributed these posters to IHS Health Clinics and Chapters across Navajo Nation. To prepare for this outreach, EPA, IHS, and ATSDR trained the CHRs on information contained in the posters. EPA will continue to coordinate with IHS, ATSDR, and the CHRs on uranium awareness outreach.

Several interviewees suggested that EPA use radio and newspaper to increase awareness about uranium issues on Navajo Nation. The appendix lists additional information about newspapers and radio stations EPA will use for outreach in the Western AUM Region.

Job Training Programs

Several community members expressed their strong preference for hiring local Navajo community members for EPA cleanup work. Community members value working on their own land and see local job opportunities as a way to increase community knowledge about uranium issues on Navajo Nation.

Key Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ZiZi Angelica Searles

Remedial Project Manager
75 Hawthorne St., SFD-6-2
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 972-3178
searles.zizi@epa.gov

Amanda Pease

Community Involvement Coordinator
Remedial Project Manager – Section 9 Lease
75 Hawthorne St., SFD-6-2
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 972-3068
pease.amanda@epa.gov

Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency

Navajo Superfund Program

Navajo EPA, Box 2946
Window Rock, AZ 86515
(800) 314-1846

EPA awarded an Environmental Workforce Development and Jobs Training grant in 2014 to NAU to train Navajo residents for environmental cleanup jobs and provide job placement assistance. This training targeted residents living in communities affected by uranium mining for training programs in 2014 and 2015. EPA will consider additional job training programs throughout the cleanup process through this grant as well as continued collaboration with NAU and/or EPA's Superfund Job Training Initiative. EPA will use the outreach methods described previously to inform community members about these opportunities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EPA TO LEARN FROM THE COMMUNITY

In addition to sharing information, EPA will use various techniques to give community members opportunities to provide meaningful input and ensure that community concerns are considered in the EPA cleanup process. In addition to the opportunities outlined here, community members can provide input at any time by contacting the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.

EPA Presentations

EPA periodically makes presentations at local meetings in the Western AUM Region. These meetings include Chapter meetings, Community Land Use Planning Committee meetings, and both Chapter and District Level Grazing Meetings. These short presentations provide

time for community members to ask questions and give feedback. Typically, EPA will make presentations when major work is planned in an area, when a new AUM-related legal agreement is final, periodically to increase awareness about EPA work, and as requested by Chapter officials and community members.

EPA Informational Gatherings

Many interviewees recommended EPA also host informational gatherings, especially when more time is needed for deep engagement with community members. Examples for these types of meetings include discussion about signs and fences in a region, cleanup options for a mine or group of mines, large amounts of work planned for an area, or particular community concerns that need to be discussed in depth.

Depending on the topics to be discussed, the following formats are recommended:

- Meetings and Open Houses – larger community meetings that may include EPA presentations, information presented on posters, and time for the community to ask questions and give feedback.
- Small Venue Meetings and Focus Groups – smaller and more informal gatherings focusing on a particular geographic region, interested group, or extended family.

Your input is important. Please provide input at any time by contacting the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.



- Listening Sessions – opportunities for community members to share their thoughts and concerns with EPA representatives.
- Workshops and Facilitated Discussions – facilitated meetings designed to answer specific questions or address specific community concerns.

EPA will send meeting notices for these gatherings to the email list, mailing list, community partners, and radio and newspapers as appropriate.

Community Group Meetings

Several community members also recommended creating a community group to help facilitate EPA communication with the community. This group would meet regularly to discuss topics related to uranium and EPA work in the region, share information with community members, and share community feedback with EPA. EPA is available to assist community members with forming community groups in the Western AUM Region, and can provide facilitation and meeting logistics support. Additionally, EPA can provide technical assistance to help community groups understand technical documents and the cleanup process through EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program. Interested community members should contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities

Contact the EPA Community Involvement Coordinator if you are interested in learning more about technical assistance services that EPA can provide to community groups.

RECOGNIZING TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Navajo Nation is a federally-recognized tribe with its own governmental system. EPA policy is to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribal governments when EPA actions and decisions may affect tribal interests.

EPA interacts with Navajo Nation government on several levels as a part of abandoned uranium mine assessment and cleanup on Navajo Nation. EPA consults directly with the Navajo Nation President for significant developments, such as major settlements and new Federal Five-Year Plans for addressing uranium contamination on Navajo Nation. EPA collaborates continuously with Navajo Nation EPA Superfund Program and Navajo Nation Department of Justice on all abandoned uranium mine assessment and cleanup. Finally, EPA provides regular updates to local officials. In the Western AUM Region specifically, EPA communicates regularly with local Navajo Nation Council Delegates, Chapter officials, and Community Land Use Planning Committees.

Summary

EPA, together with NNEPA, interviewed community members, local officials, and other stakeholders in the Western AUM Region from April 2014 to July 2014. EPA used information from these interviews to learn about community concerns and prepare this Community Involvement Plan. EPA would like to thank interviewees and the communities for their time, patience, and willingness to share their stories and concerns with us.

EPA recognizes that receiving input and feedback from community members is crucial to the success of uranium cleanup on Navajo Nation. EPA will continue to work closely with community members and elected officials in our cleanup process, as outlined in this Community Involvement Plan. Additionally, community members are always welcome to provide input by contacting EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator.

APPENDICES

ABANDONED URANIUM MINES IN THE WESTERN AUM REGION

There are more than 100 abandoned uranium mine (AUM) claims located in and near the Western AUM Region and centered around the Cameron area. The majority of these mines are within a few miles of the Little Colorado River. While most of the mines in this region are on the Navajo Nation, a small number of mines exist on Arizona lands close to the Navajo Nation border.

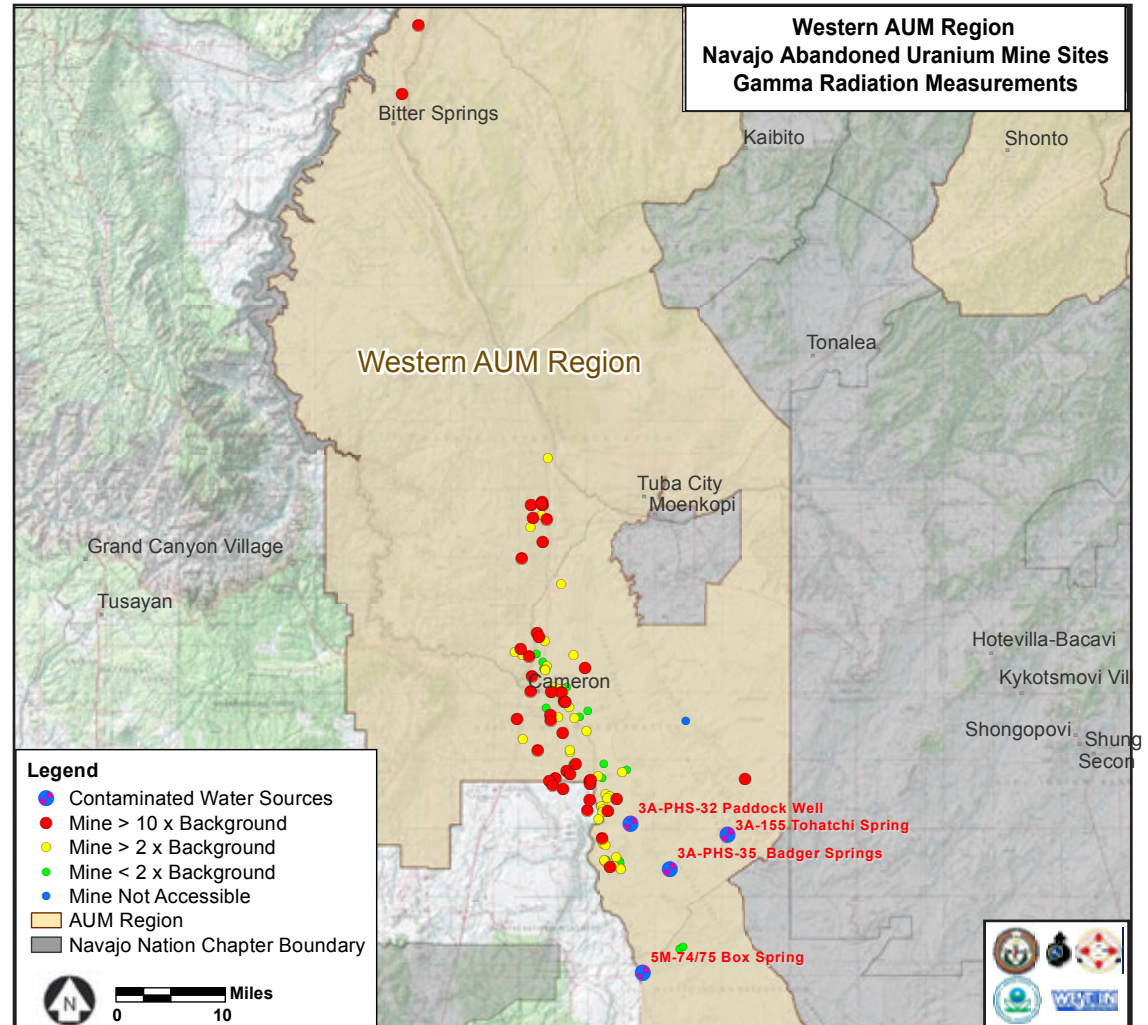
Mining took place in the Western AUM Region from 1950 to 1963. The mines were primarily pit mines, as uranium bearing rock in this region is located near the surface. This geological formation also results in higher levels of naturally occurring radiation in some parts of the Western AUM Region than other areas of the Navajo Nation.

Some of the abandoned pit mines in the region developed pools of standing water. Residents shared stories about swimming near mines in the Western AUM Region, including at the “swimming pool” near Yazzie No. 312 mine. The Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Lands (NNAML) program began reclaiming many of these mines in 1994. NNAML focused on addressing physical hazards associated with the mines, including filling pits and draining pools.

 Navajo Nation Abandoned Uranium Mines

In 2007, at the request of the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, EPA, along with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission (NRC), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Indian Health Service (IHS) developed a Five-Year Plan to address uranium contamination on Navajo Nation land,



in consultation with EPA's partners at the Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA). The initial task of these federal partners was to outline and execute a strategy for gaining a better understanding of the scope of the problem and to identify mines with the greatest human health risks.

As part of this effort, EPA screened 521 AUM claims across Navajo Nation, including 111 AUM claims in and near the Western AUM Region. EPA and NNEPA used this information to identify 43 priority AUM claims that pose the greatest risk to community members, based on their levels of radiation and location near homes. Six priority mines were identified in the Western AUM Region: A&B No. 2, A&B No. 3, Charles Huskon No. 12, Charles Huskon No. 14, Boyd Tisi No. 2, and Juan Horse No. 3. Subsequently, three additional AUM claims were added to the priority list due to their potential effects on water resources. This included Section 9 Lease, which was added because of its location near the Little Colorado River and potential effects on the river.

EPA began to focus on these priority mines and move them through the Superfund Process. In 2013, EPA identified El Paso Natural Gas as having responsibility for 19 AUM claims in the region, including two priority mines (Charles Huskon No. 12 and Charles Huskon No. 14). In 2014, EPA identified Coltec as having responsibility for 2 priority mines in the region, A&B No. 2 and A&B No. 3. Additionally, Babbitt Ranches contacted EPA to assess and clean up Section 9 Lease, a priority mine which is located in Arizona, close to Navajo Nation lands and the Little Colorado River. EPA is working with these companies to assess uranium mines and evaluate cleanup options. As part of the second Five-Year

Plan (2014-2018), EPA is continuing to focus efforts on assessment and cleanup of the priority AUM claims.

OTHER URANIUM CONCERNS IN THE WESTERN AUM REGION

While this Community Involvement Plan is focused on updating and involving community members in abandoned uranium mine cleanup activities in the area, there are other uranium issues in the region as well. This section will provide information about water in the Western AUM Region, contaminated structures, the Tuba City Dump Site, Tuba City Mill Site, and Highway 160 Site.

Water in the Western AUM Region

While some residents in the Western AUM Region are connected to public water systems, many in rural areas rely on hauling water, or use unregulated water sources, for their water needs. The Navajo Nation estimates that up to 30% of the population is not served by public water systems. In the former Bennett Freeze area, where development was limited for over 40 years, it is estimated that around 70% of residents are not connected to public water systems.² These community members either haul drinking water from regulated watering points or from unregulated water sources.

In 2008, EPA, together with NNEPA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Diné Network for Environmental Health



 Little Colorado River near A&B No. 3 Mine

²Navajo Access Workgroup. (2010, October). *Mapping of Water Infrastructure and Homes Without Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation on the Navajo Nation*



 *Warning sign for contaminated water wells*

(DiNEH) identified 29 unregulated water sources with levels of uranium and other radionuclides above the EPA drinking water standards. Four of these water sources are in the Black Falls area of Western AUM Region: Badger Spring, Box Spring, Paddock Well, and Tohatchi Spring. In response, EPA, NNEPA, CDC, DiNEH, and the University of New Mexico installed warning signs at these contaminated water sources and implemented a public outreach campaign.

In order to further improve water access in these areas, the Indian Health Service (IHS) identified infrastructure needs for homes within a ten-mile radius of the contaminated water sources. In the Western AUM Region, EPA and partner agencies constructed a waterline extension to serve 18 homes in the Black Falls area, constructed new

regulated water hauling stations in Coalmine Canyon and Black Falls, and implemented a water hauling pilot program to deliver water to various locations each week, including the Black Falls area.

In addition to concerns about increasing access to regulated water, NTUA has been working to improve the quality of the existing Cameron public water system. Historically the Cameron public water system has contained high levels of iron and manganese, which are not hazardous for human health but do affect the taste, odor, and color of the water. At times, the water system has had elevated levels of disinfection by-products as well. The Navajo Nation provided funding to connect the Cameron public water system with the Bodaway/Gap/Cedar Ridge system to address these concerns. This connection was completed in September 2015. This improved water system will be extended to the Gray Mountain area and is estimated to be completed in 2018.

As part of the second Five-Year Plan (2014-2018), IHS, EPA, and other agencies will work to increase access to safe drinking water in areas affected by abandoned uranium mining, including Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Bodaway/Gap, and Leupp Chapters in the Western AUM Region. This is part of a larger effort to increase access to safe drinking water for the entire Navajo Nation.

Contaminated Structures

Uranium mining and milling waste was occasionally used on Navajo Nation as building materials for homes. These materials can give off radiation and radon gas. As part of the first Five-Year Plan (2008-2012), EPA and NNEPA

surveyed over 800 structures on Navajo Nation, including structures in the Western AUM Region. Thirty-four contaminated structures and 18 contaminated yards were addressed across Navajo Nation, including one structure in Tuba City. The results of additional structures screenings in the Western AUM Region were provided to residents in summer 2015. EPA and NNEPA will continue to screen structures for radiation and radon as a part of the second Five-Year Plan (2014-2018).

Tuba City Dump Site

The Tuba City Dump Site is located within the Western AUM Region. The Dump was used for more than 40 years as an open, uncontrolled dump receiving solid waste from local communities. During this time, BIA maintained the Dump by covering and burning trash and burying waste. It was the main dump site in the Tuba City/Moenkopi area until it was closed in August 1997.

EPA began work on the dump in the late 1990s under its Waste Division. Since 2008, EPA has been addressing the Dump under its Superfund program, though the Dump is not on the Superfund National Priorities List. While EPA has found higher-than-usual levels of uranium in the very shallow groundwater within the fence line of the Dump, the Dump does not pose a current health risk to residents. Additionally, contaminated water has not and cannot affect local drinking water sources. EPA is working with BIA and the community to complete the investigation and evaluate cleanup options for the site.

A Community Involvement Plan was prepared by EPA specifically for the Tuba City Dump Site in

February 2013, and can be accessed at the Tuba City Branch Library or online at www.epa.gov/region09/tubacitydump.

Tuba City Mill Site

The Tuba City Mill Site (also known as the Rare Metals Mill Site) is also located within the Western AUM Region, and is one of four former mill sites on the Navajo Nation. The Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for groundwater cleanup, and long-term surveillance and maintenance at these four mill sites, including at the Tuba City Mill Site. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) provides oversight for DOE activities on the site.

During the second Five-Year Plan (2014-2018), DOE plans to propose new treatment alternatives and revise the groundwater compliance strategy for the mill site. As DOE is the lead agency for the Tuba City Mill Site, please contact Richard Bush, UMTRCA Program Manager with DOE Office of Legacy Management, at (970) 248-6073 or Richard.Bush@lm.doe.gov for any questions or concerns regarding the site.

Highway 160 Site

The Highway 160 Site is a 16-acre property located across Highway 160 from the Tuba City Mill Site. A DOE study concluded that radioactive waste on the site originated from the Tuba City Mill Site. DOE worked with NNEPA

 *The Superfund Process on Navajo Nation*

to move the residual radioactive material to the Grand Junction Colorado Disposal Cell in 2011. DOE and NNEPA also installed wells to reevaluate groundwater in the area, and determined that local groundwater was not affected by the site.

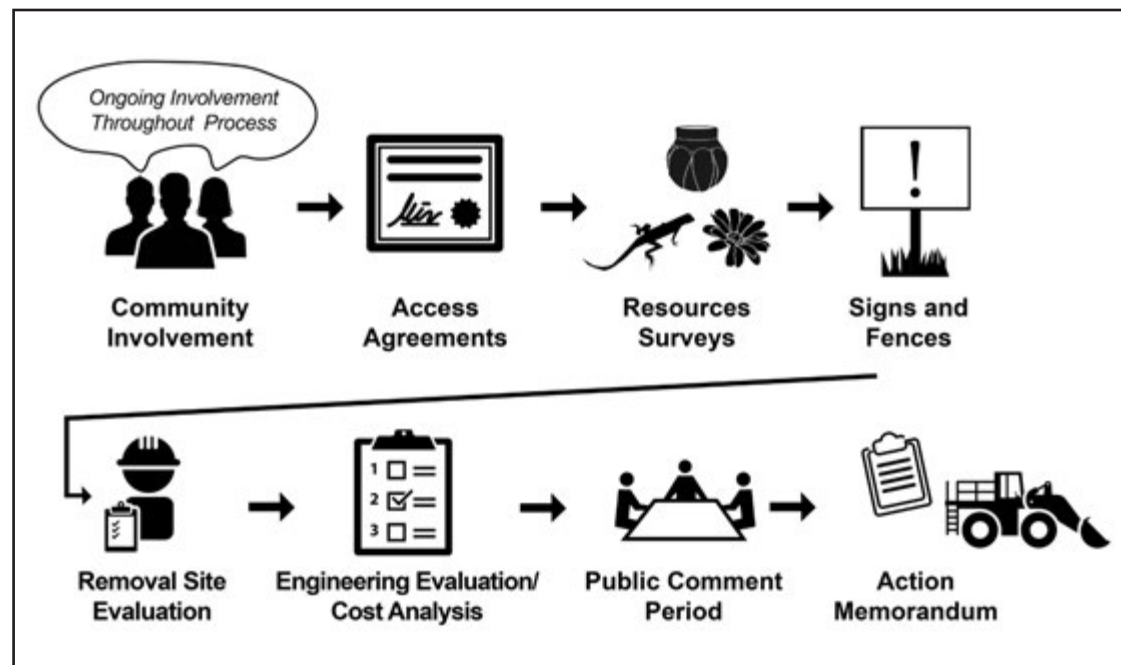
EPA SUPERFUND PROCESS ON NAVAJO NATION

EPA is addressing abandoned uranium mines on Navajo Nation through the EPA Superfund Program, in partnership with the Navajo Superfund Program. This section provides an outline of the Superfund Process on Navajo Nation. This outline is specific to cleanup actions requiring over six months planning time, as these are the most common on Navajo Nation.

A similar process is used for cleanup actions requiring less planning time.

EPA is initially focusing on moving priority mines through the Superfund Process. These mines have high levels of radiation and are near homes or water resources. There are seven priority mines in and near the Western AUM Region.

EPA can move forward with mine assessment and cleanup by either identifying a potentially responsible party (usually a company) to fund the cleanup, or by using federal funding. Once EPA identifies a potentially responsible party, EPA can either negotiate a legal agreement or order the company to assess mines and evaluate cleanup options. Any work completed by potentially responsible parties requires EPA and NNEPA oversight and approval.



The process at each mine then begins with access agreements. EPA or the potentially responsible party must get access agreements signed by affected grazing permit holders and homesite lease holders before beginning work. At this point, EPA or the potentially responsible party completes a cultural resources survey, and EPA must consult with the Navajo Historic Preservation Department Director on cultural resources that might be affected by assessment or cleanup work at the mine. Additionally, a biological survey may need to be completed, and EPA may need to consult with the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on potential impacts to fish and wildlife.



After getting the necessary approvals, EPA or the potentially responsible party may begin placing signs and/or fences at mines, depending on community input as well as the location and level of radiation of the mine. Then a detailed assessment of contamination begins, which is outlined in a document called a Removal Site Evaluation (RSE). The RSE contains information about the type and amount of contamination at the mine site, as well as a summary of the cultural and biological resources present in the area. Next, an evaluation of cleanup options is completed, which is summarized in a report called an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). The EE/CA outlines each potential cleanup option, including information about the cost and effectiveness of each.

EPA uses the information in the EE/CA, along with input EPA has been receiving from the community throughout the assessment process, to propose a preferred cleanup option. EPA explains the EE/CA and preferred cleanup option to the community in a public meeting (or series of meetings), and the community is given a period of time to provide public comments. This is a critical time where community input is especially important for a successful cleanup.

EPA uses this additional feedback from the community to choose a cleanup option, and issues an Action Memorandum on the decision that is being made. At this point the cleanup on the mine site can begin.

 *Charles Huskon No. 3 Abandoned Uranium Mine*

MAIN EPA INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Tuba City Branch Library

A branch of Flagstaff City-Coconino County Public Library
Main: (928) 283-5856
Fax: (928) 283-6188

Library Manager

Pearl G. Goldtooth

Physical address:

78 Main Street
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 190
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Website:

<http://www.flagstaffpubliclibrary.org/about/TubaCity.html>

NEWSPAPER AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

EPA will use the following media channels for outreach in the Western AUM Region:

Newspaper Communication:

Navajo Times
Navajo-Hopi Observer
Lake Powell Chronicle

Radio Communication:

KTNN 660 AM: The Voice of the Navajo Nation

GLOSSARY

Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) Claim

– An AUM claim is generally associated with a patented or unpatented mining claim or a lease of federal, state, tribal, or private lands. A claim may represent a single feature such as a surface or underground excavation, or it may include an area containing a complex of multiple, interrelated excavations. As a result, one claim may represent multiple “mines” listed in other databases.

Action Memorandum – EPA’s primary decision document that determines the need for a removal action, authorizes the removal action, identifies the action and cleanup levels (if applicable), and explains the rationale for the removal response.

Contamination – Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) – An analysis of cleanup alternatives for removal actions requiring more than six months planning time. EPA selects one of the alternatives outlined in the EE/CA in the Action Memorandum.

Groundwater – The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth’s surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking and irrigation water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants.

Information Repository – An information repository is a record storage area at or near a Superfund site that contains reports, documents, and factsheets pertaining to the site.

Radiation – Energy that travels in the form of waves or high speed particles. One way radiation can be released to the environment is during the decay of radioactive elements such as uranium.

Superfund – The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities.

Uranium – A heavy, naturally radioactive, metallic element that is used to produce nuclear power and weapons.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
AUM	Abandoned Uranium Mine
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CCL	Clinical Cohort Liaisons
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHERS	Community Health Environmental Research Staff
CHR	Community Health Representative
CIP	Community Involvement Plan

CUE-JTH	Community Uranium Exposure-Journey to Healing Program
DiNEH	Diné Network for Environmental Health
DOE	United States Department of Energy
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
IHS	Indian Health Service
NAU	Northern Arizona University
NDOH	Navajo Department of Health
NDWR	Navajo Department of Water Resources
NNAML	Navajo Nation Abandoned Mine Lands
NNEPA	Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NTUA	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
RECA	Radiation Exposure Compensation Act
RESEP	Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program
TANA	Technical Assistance Needs Assessment
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program
UNM	University of New Mexico

Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Recommendations

This section describes recommendations formulated by EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program to help meet the community's needs based on conversations with community members and stakeholders. The recommendations are specific to technical assistance and could be fulfilled by EPA and other involved entities, with support from the TASC program where appropriate.

Addressing information needs

As outlined in the CIP, there is a need for plain-language information regarding AUMs and issues related to AUM contamination. To address these information needs, EPA could consider the following actions:

- Establish a Community Advisory Group.
- Distribute a regular newsletter (either from EPA or community generated with EPA support).
- Create targeted fact sheets addressing information gaps and community interests. In addition to areas of interest and concern identified in the CIP, these fact sheets could also include information on:
 - Radiological characterization of the Cameron area.
 - Plain-language information on site screening documents.
 - Information on potentially responsible parties (PRPs).
 - Funds available for cleanup.
- Present information at community venues, including but not limited to:
 - Chapter meetings.
 - District Grazing meetings.
 - Schools.
 - Senior citizens groups.
 - Coconino County Board of Supervisors
- Create topic-specific, inter-agency workshops to address community concerns related to the mines but not entirely under the purview of EPA. Additional topics of interest not previously outlined in the CIP could include:
 - Superfund 101.
 - Information on historic exposure to AUMs.
 - RECA and downwinder claim information.

Addressing resource needs

Some resource needs related to AUMs in the Western Agency go beyond what EPA can address. However, EPA and other appropriate agencies could consider assisting with the following activities:

- Increasing local access to safe drinking water, including more hauling points.
- Increasing fencing and signage for known mine areas.
- Creating a document repository in Cameron, Arizona, to ensure easier access to site information for local community members than the official repository located in Tuba City.
- Working with health agencies to increase mobile clinics for screening and making local treatment options more readily available.

Addressing reuse needs

In considering potential reuse plans for AUMs, EPA and other appropriate agencies could consider the following actions:

- Work with Chapters and planning groups to discuss where housing in areas of concern could be safely located while cleanup occurs in the short term, as well as where housing in these areas could be located once cleanup is completed.
- Collaborate with local groups, particularly those currently working with USDA grants, to establish safe farming practices along the Little Colorado River.
- Work with Chapters and planning groups on business development for the Cameron area, to identify locations where businesses can safely be located both now and in the future.
- Support a job-training program in the future, as cleanup gets underway.
- Create a reuse assessment before cleanup is completed, to assess the potential for solar electricity generation after completion of cleanup.

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Agencies to Contact with Questions

Topic	Program and Agency	Telephone Number
Mines and Structures		
Cleanup of chemical and radiological hazards at abandoned uranium mines	Region 9 Superfund Program, EPA, San Francisco, CA	(800) 231-3075 (toll free)
	Eastern Region	(505) 240-0093
	Central Region	(480) 250-0990
	Northern Region	(928) 215-9402
	Western Region	(415) 972-3068
	Navajo Superfund Program, NNEPA, Window Rock	(800) 314-1846
Contaminated structures	Navajo Superfund Program, NNEPA, Window Rock	(800) 314-1846
Actions to reduce physical hazards at abandoned mines	NNAML/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA)	
	Window Rock Office	(928) 871-6982
	Shiprock Office	(505) 368-1220
	Tuba City Office	(928) 283-3188
Radon in your home, Radon test kits	Radon Program, NNEPA, Window Rock	(928) 871-6790
Uranium Mill Sites		
Disposal sites - Long term care and maintenance	Office of Legacy Management, DOE, Grand Junction, CO	
	Manager for Mexican Hat	(970) 248-6621
	Manager for Shiprock	(970) 248-6018
	Manager for Tuba City	(970) 248-6073
Former Processing Site - Long term care and maintenance	Office of Legacy Management, DOE, Grand Junction, CO	
	Manager for Monument Valley	(970) 248-6621
Technical oversight, community outreach	NNAML/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program (UMTRA), Window Rock	(505) 860-7279
Disposal sites - General licensing and oversight	US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC	(301) 415-6749
Former processing site - Oversight	US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington DC	(301) 415-6749
Health		
Preventive health information, uranium awareness posters	Community Health Representative / Outreach Program, NDOH, Window Rock	(928) 871-6786
Uranium medical screening and monitoring program	Community Uranium Exposure - Journey to Healing, IHS, Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock	(505) 368-7391 or (505) 368-7402
Navajo Birth Cohort Study	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM ATSDR Division of Toxicology and Human Health Effects, Atlanta, GA	(877) 545-6775 (770) 488-1347

Topic	Program and Agency	Telephone Number
Downwinders radiation exposure compensation claim	Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program (RESEP), IHS, Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock	(505) 368-7054
	Office of Navajo Uranium Workers, NDOH, Shiprock	(505) 368-1260
Uranium workers radiation exposure compensation claim	Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program (RESEP), IHS, Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock	(505) 368-7054
	Office of Navajo Uranium Workers, NDOH, Shiprock	(505) 368-1260
Water		
Water hauling practices from safe drinking water sources	Public Water Systems Supervision Program, NNEPA, Window Rock	(928) 871-7755 http://www.navajopublicwater.org/
Locations of regulated watering points	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Fort Defiance	(800) 528-5011
Water quality of NTUA piped water in your home, or from an NTUA public water system	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Fort Defiance	(928) 729-6207 Ask for “consumer confidence report.” Also available online at: http://www.ntua.com/ccr14.html
Surface water and groundwater quality	Water Quality Program, NNEPA	
	Fort Defiance, Chinle	(928) 871-7185
	Northern, Eastern	(505) 368-1037
	Western	(928) 890-7599
Operation and maintenance of livestock water sources	Technical, Construction, & Operations Branch, NDWR, Fort Defiance	
Locations of unregulated sources, livestock wells, windmills, earthen dams	Contact a district office:	
	To'hajiilee	(505) 908-2740
	Chinle	(928) 674-2210
	Crownpoint	(505) 786-2396
	Dilkon	(928) 657-8094
	Fort Defiance	(928) 729-4003
	Ganado	(928) 755-5971
	Leupp	(928) 686-3289
	Pueblo Pintada	(505) 655-5402
	Shiprock	(505) 368-1146, 1062
	Tec Nos Pos	(928) 656-3674
Tuba City	(928) 283-3170	
Vanderwagon	(505) 778-5337	
Tuba City Dumpsite		
Project Lead	Western Regional Office, BIA, Phoenix, AZ	(602) 379-3723
BIA coordination	Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources, BIA, Central Office	(703) 390-6482
BIA community outreach	Navajo Regional Office, BIA, Gallup, NM	(505) 863-8285
Hopi Tribal water	Water Resources Program, Kykotsmovi, AZ	(928) 734-3712
Remedial investigation and feasibility study oversight	Region 9 Superfund Program, EPA, San Francisco, CA	(800) 231-3075 (toll free)
Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act	Resource Conservation and Recovery Program, NNEPA, Window Rock	(928) 871-7816

Western Abandoned Uranium Mine Region
epa.gov/r9uraniumcleanup/western-abandoned-uranium-mine-region

Community Involvement Plan
October 2016

