

Introduction

Fundamental Law of the Dine'

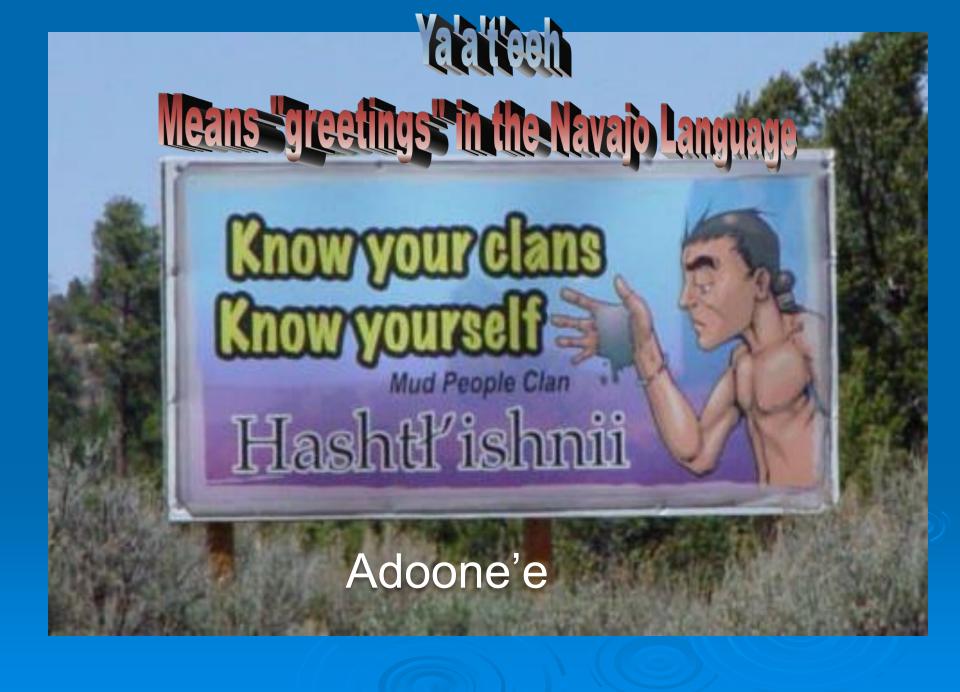
Our Language and Traditional Beliefs

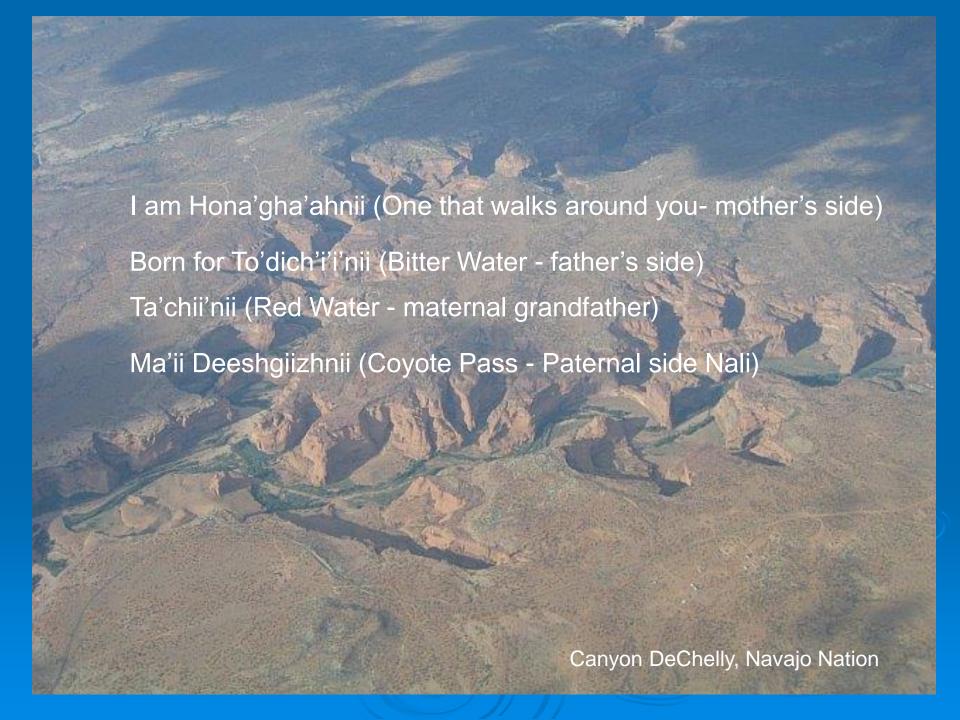
Creation stories vs Western Science

Sacred elements

Navajo Cleanup standards

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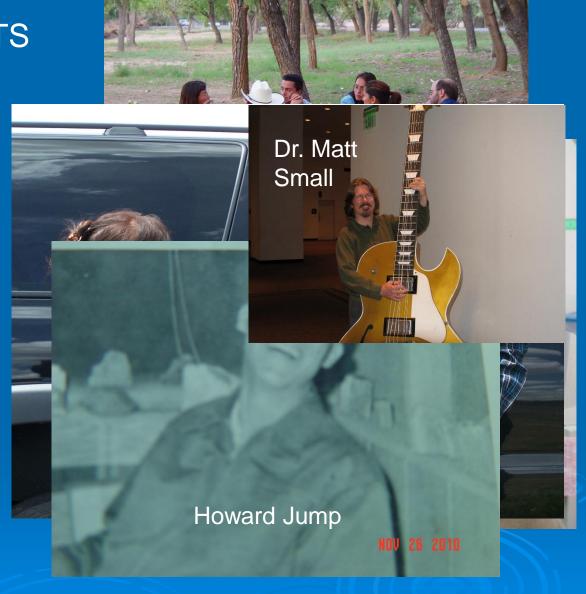
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Arlene Luther



Arlene Luther

March 5, 1948-2008

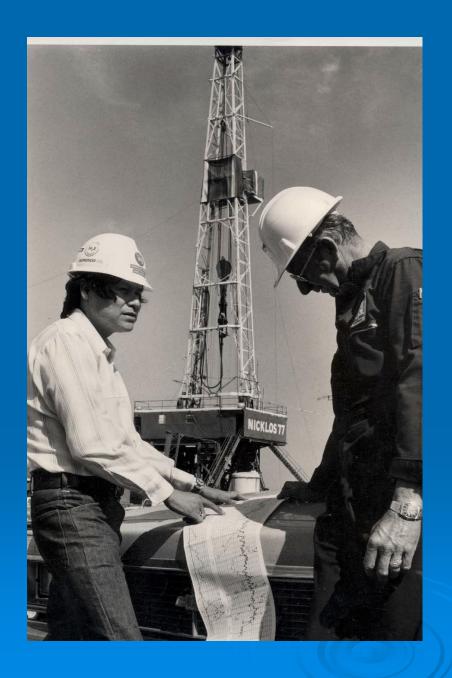




Chinle Wildcat Team 1970

My Old School House, Chinle, Arizona circa 1958





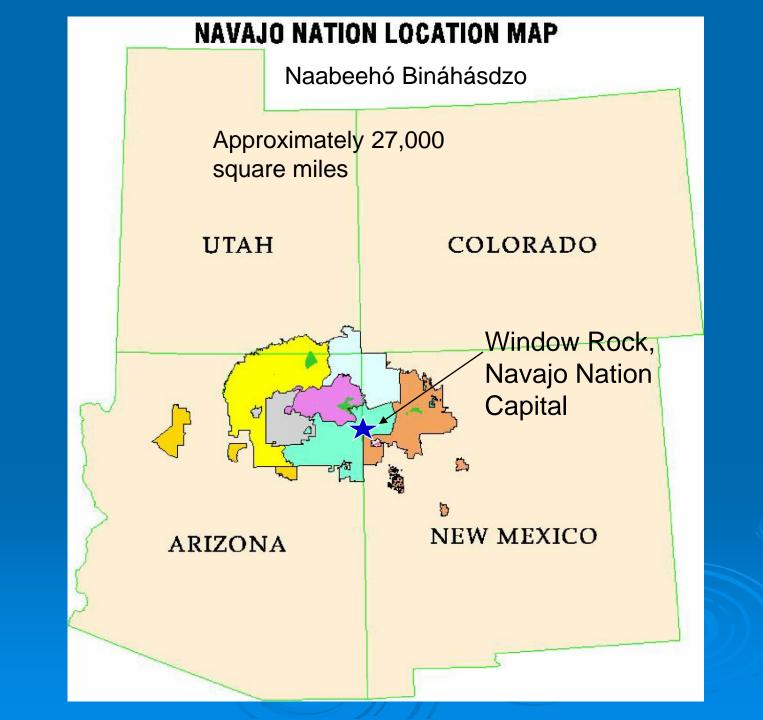
1977 Superior Oil Drilling along the Gulf Coast in Texas.

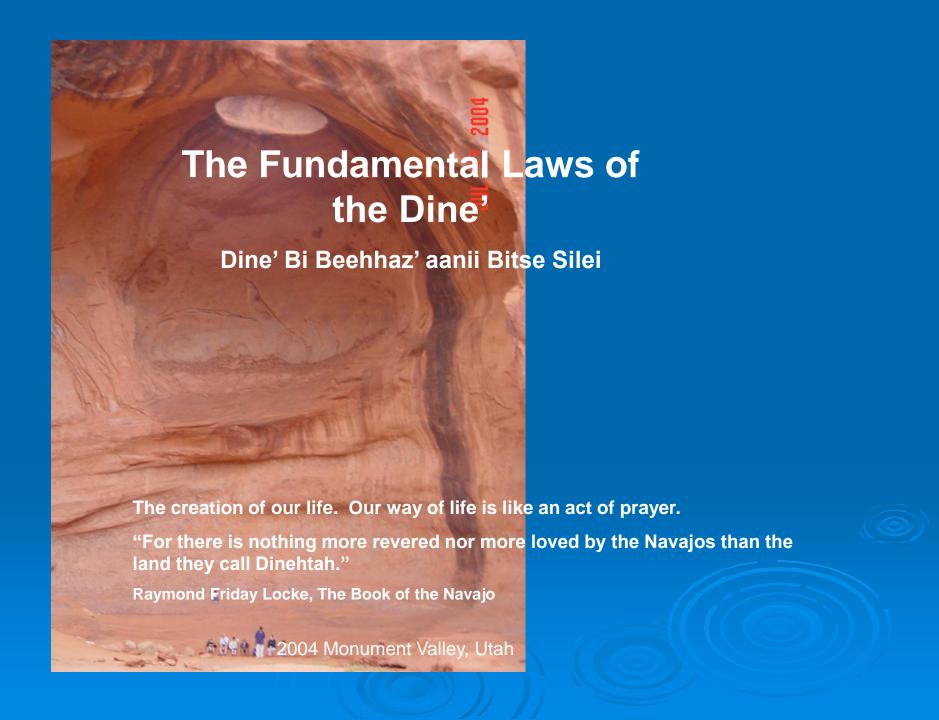
Smithsonian report 1855—Dr. Jonathan Letherman of the U.S. Army. Station at Fort Defiance for 3 years wrote, "Of their religion (Navajo)," he wrote, "little or nothing is known, as, indeed, all inquiries tend to show that they have none." "The lack of tradition is a source of surprise. They have no knowledge of their origin or of the history of the tribe." "they have frequent gatherings for dancing." "Their singing is but a succession of grunts and is anything but agreeable."

Navajo Nation WWII Codetalkers— a code that Japanese never broke.



Navajo code talkers on Bouganville, USMC official photo





The Navajo Creation Story

Voices of memories from the beginning of time.....

IN THE BEGINNING...jini

One who grew up in the middle of the universe

The first world was small, a floating island in mist and water in the middle of four seas.

Our creator (Ya'alnii' nee'yani) blew air into the earth and added layers of clay to make it bigger for us.

Science-Around 200 million years ago
(Jurassic Time) there existed
one large supercontinent called
Pangaea



Science - The most abundant element in the earth's crust is oxygen. Oxygen makes up 46.8% of the earth's crust. Gravity pulls dust into tiny rocks and over millions of years gravity pulls these rocks to form planets...

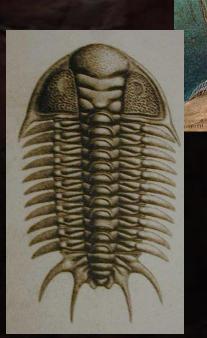
The Navajo creation stories from our elders tell us emergence (Hajiinei) and progression through diffe people.

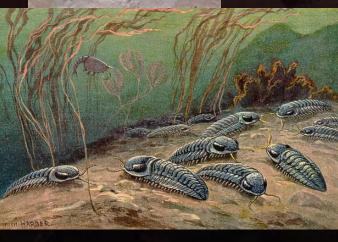
Navajo origin stories begin with a First World of darkness (Nihodilhil). From this Dark World the Dine began a journey of emergence into the world of the present

The first world was the "dark world" inhabited by insects.

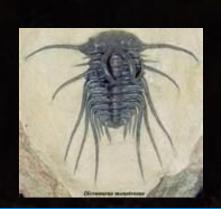
SCIENCE---

Trilobites – early Cambrian 526 million years ago roaming the oceans. Mass Extinction end of Permian period 250 million years ago

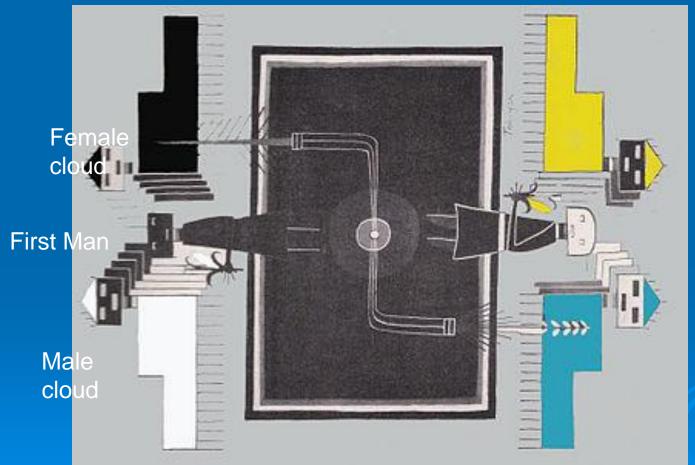




sect



The inhabitants of the **first world** were Diyin Dine é, Coyote, mist beings and various insect people. The supernatural beings First Woman and First Man came into existence here and met for the first time after seeing each other's fire. First Man burned a quartz crystal for a fire and the First woman burned a turquoise crystal.



Yellow Cloud

First Woman

Blue Cloud **SCIENCE:** Quartz crystals have piezoelectric properties, meaning that they are capable of changing a mechanical force into electricity, or an electric current into a mechanical force. A slice, or wafer, of quartz crystal will generate an electric current when it is subjected to pressure. Everyday uses such as acting as the ignition source for cigarette lighters and push-start propane barbecues.





First Man and First Women were created from ears of white and yellow corn by the holy people.

The east wind blew between the two buckskins and gave them life. This is how life began.

East Wind

Did Life First Develop in a Mica Sandwich at the Bottom of a Primordial Sea?

News story originally written on December 4, 2007

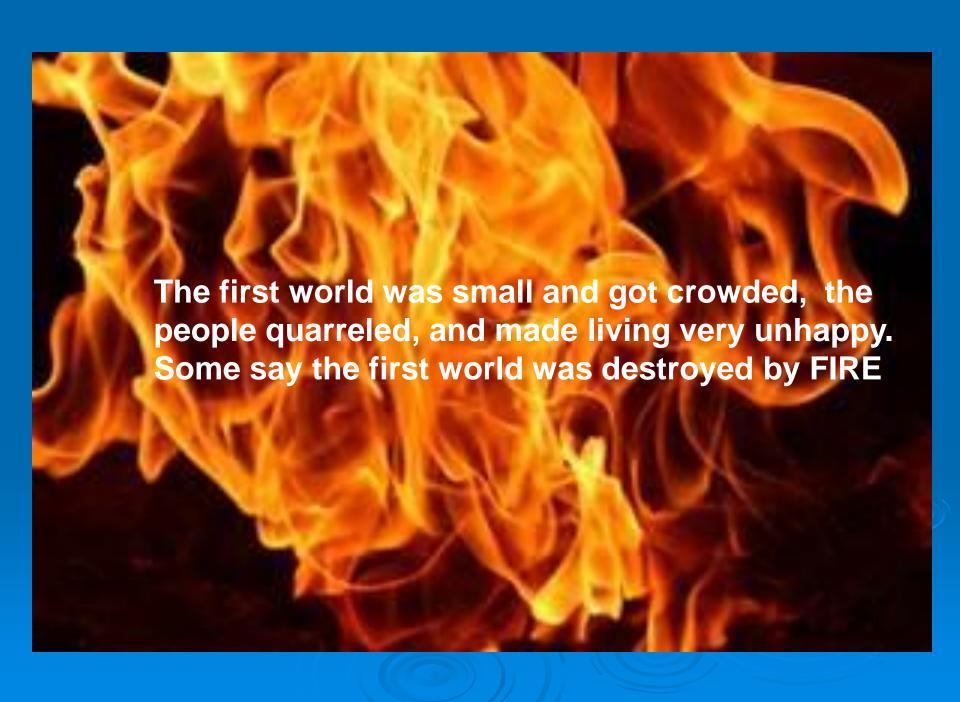
Earth's first life form may have developed between the layers of a chunk of mica sitting like a multilayered sandwich in primordial waters, according to a new hypothesis.

The mica hypothesis, which was developed by Helen Hansma of the National Science Foundation (NSF), proposes that the compartments between layers of mica -- a common mineral that cleaves into smooth sheets -- could have provided the shelter and protection needed for molecules to organize into cells.



The four sacred elements were created in the first world or the natural laws.





They journeyed to the Second World, Ni' Hodootł izh (Blue World), which was inhabited by various mammals and various birds, including blue swallows.

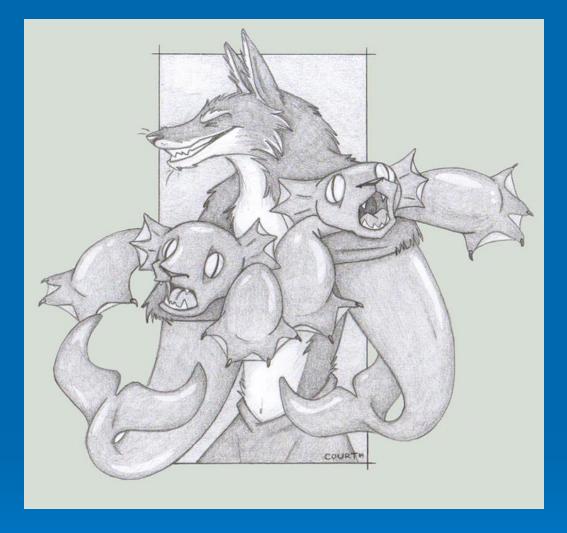


A swallow welcomed them and they lived in harmony together for 23 days until one of the Air-Spirit People tried to sleep with the swallow chief's wife. The swallow chief found out and banished the newcomers who traveled to the third world?

Spider Rock





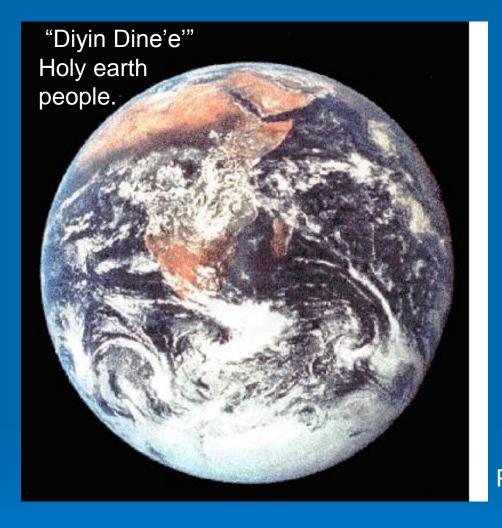


The third world was destroyed by a flood. This time a great flood was caused by the Big Water Creature (Tééhooltsódii) when Coyote stole her two babies. It rain and rain and flooded the third world.

It is said that coyote gave the male baby back and kept the female baby. She became the female rain.

At this time, they had seen the water slowly going away in the distance. Gradually the earth rose, the water ran away, and they saw it no more.

Science: Isostatic Rebound. As water moves away land rises.



Dine' emerged from three previous underworlds into the fourth world called the "Glittering World or the white world." Ni'hodisos in Navajo.

The locust was the first to arrive. He was the first to explore the land in the first world. He went into the ground to explore and never came back until the fourth world. He is the defender of all lands.

SCIENCE

Pictures from space of the earth and a view from Saturn showing the moon and the earth.

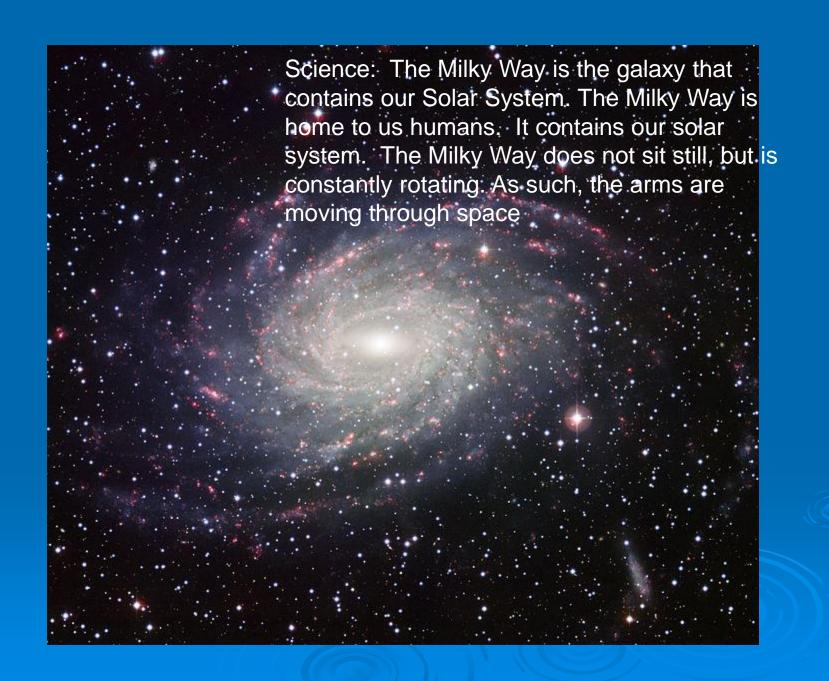
Pictures from NASA's Cassini spacecraft

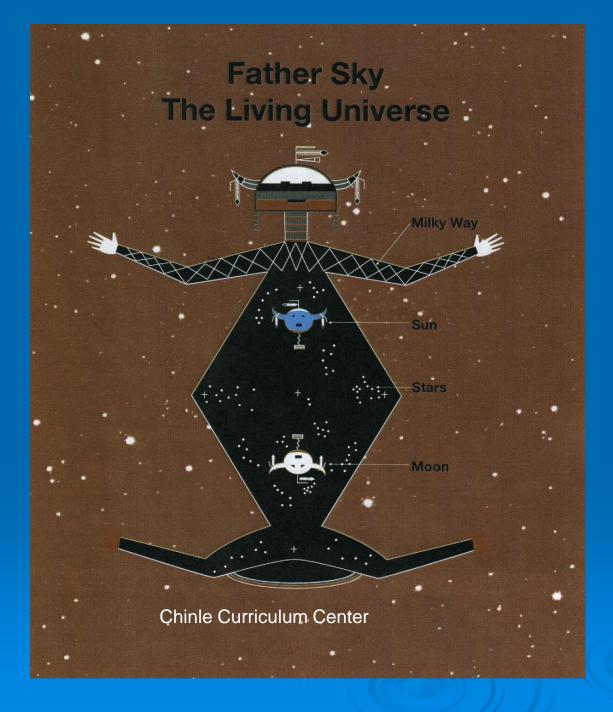




"'The fifth world,'" as an old Navajo said, "would not come for thousands of years. Man does not know of its coming. As long as the plants and animals continue to live and grow, we are in the 'fourth world.' When they are gone, we will be somewhere else."

All life and geological formations are animated and connected by means of life giving holy winds, sacred water, and fire....Roman Bitsuie.



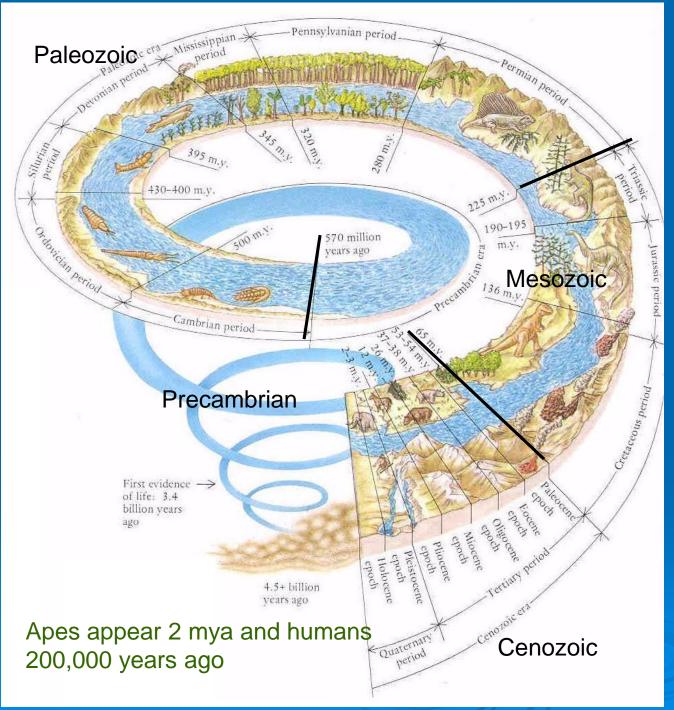


First Man and First Women first offered prayers by sprinkling cornmeal above the early dawn turning into milky way. The stars stretched and whirled around Mother earth becoming a protective shield.

Today Navajo people sprinkle corn pollen toward the early dawn. In Navajo Sand paintings, the Milky way stretches across Father Sky's body to help, heal and restore harmony and balance in people's lives.

Father sky is the home to all the stars, moons, and planets.

To the Diné, Yikaisdahi, the Milky Way, is our home.



SCIENCE EMERGENCE

Geologic Time Scale Four Time Periods

Cenozoic Era
65 mya to present

Mesozoic Era 225 to 65 mya

Paleozoic Era 570 to 225 mya

Precambrian
Era 4.5 billion to
570 million years
ago

Navajo Traditions & Culture

Navajo Fundamental laws declares that all humans and other life forms need clean air and clean water and that human care and protection of the land is consistent with K'e or a duty of maintaining respect and reverence for fire, water, air, and mother earth.

Protect our environment and care for Mother Earth for our children's grandchildren so they enjoy a place on this earth.

We appreciate all living things (life) and the following sacred elements land, air, water, and light.

K'e is how to live in balance with nature and all of Mother Earth's inhabitants and surroundings. All life forms, including humans, are connected to each other.

Attain balance between hozho (condition of a perfect state) and nayee or ate'el'I inigii (one that kills).

OCT 20 2004

Natural Pond in Tuba City, AZ

It is imperative that contaminated groundwater be restored to pristine conditions because of the importance of the environment to religious ceremonies and the essential life giving precious water to all land, plants, animals, and people.



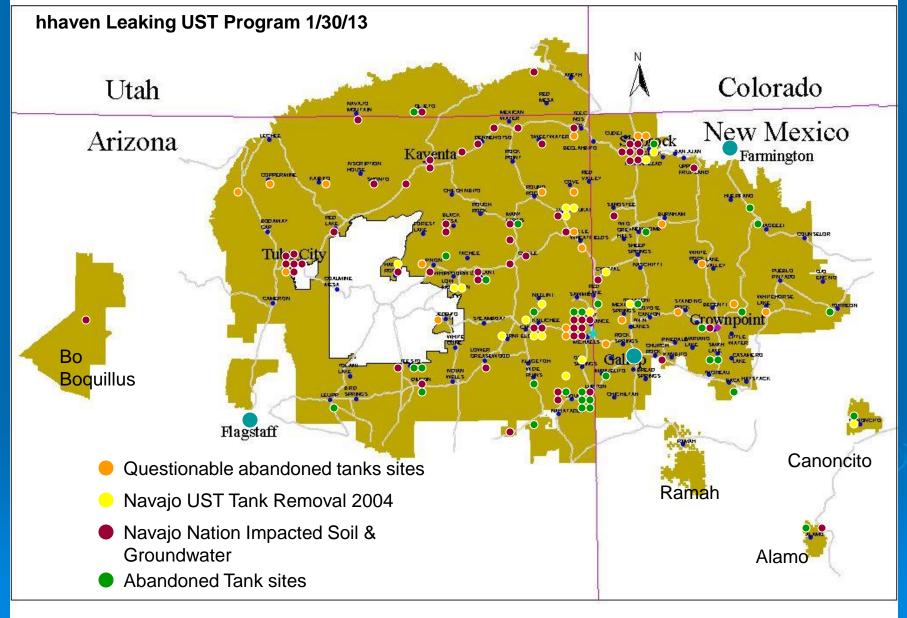
A Navajo medicine man cannot store the materials needed for ceremonies and thus must have access to uncontaminated soil, plants, and water when a ceremony is to take place.

Navajo Nation Council Resolution CAP-47-95

In the Navajo Way, the Earth is our Mother, the mountains part of her sacred body, the water courses her veins and arteries. When the Earth is injured, the resultant instability, imbalance and disharmony bring illness to life on Earth including human kind."



Navajo Nation Impacted Soil and Groundwater





"So people (*Navajo*) haul water, as many as 80 percent of people in some communities." Shaun McKinnon -The Arizona Republic Aug. 26, 2007







Navajo Nation Petroleum Cleanup Standards Development

Henry Haven Jr., Navajo Nation EPA Matt Small, U.S. EPA

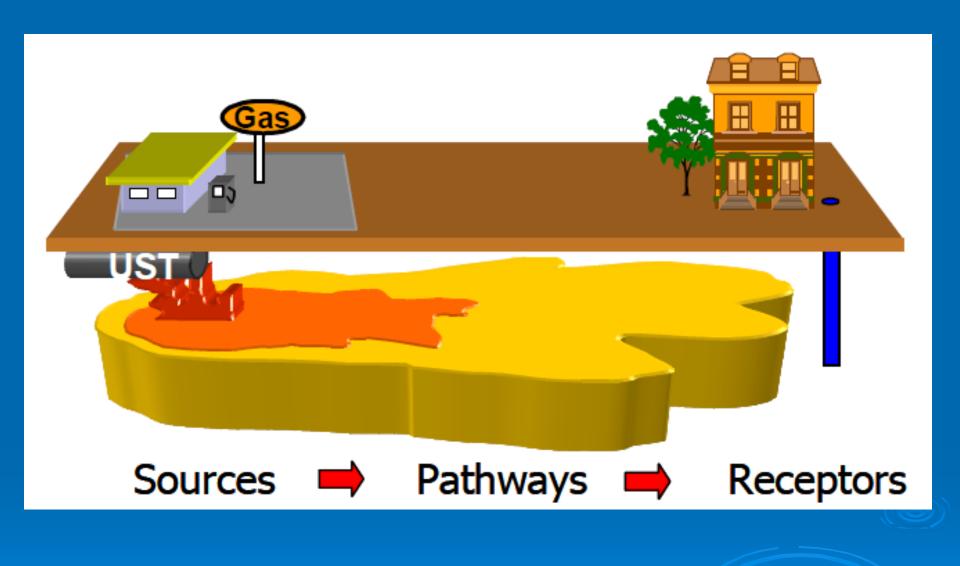
THE NAVAJO NATION EPA UST/LEAKING UST SOIL AND WATER CLEAN UP STANDARDS 2004



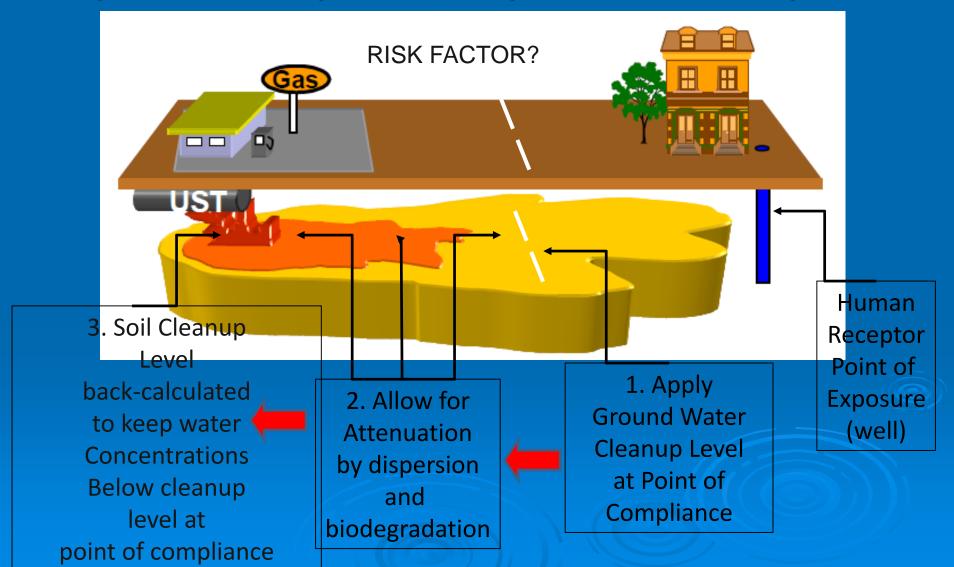
"In the Navajo Way, the Earth is our Mother, the mountains part of her sacred body, the water courses her veins and arteries. When the earth is injured, the resultant instability, imbalance and disharmony bring illness to life on Earth including mankind."

Nihima' Dini'sin Baa'aho'lya'

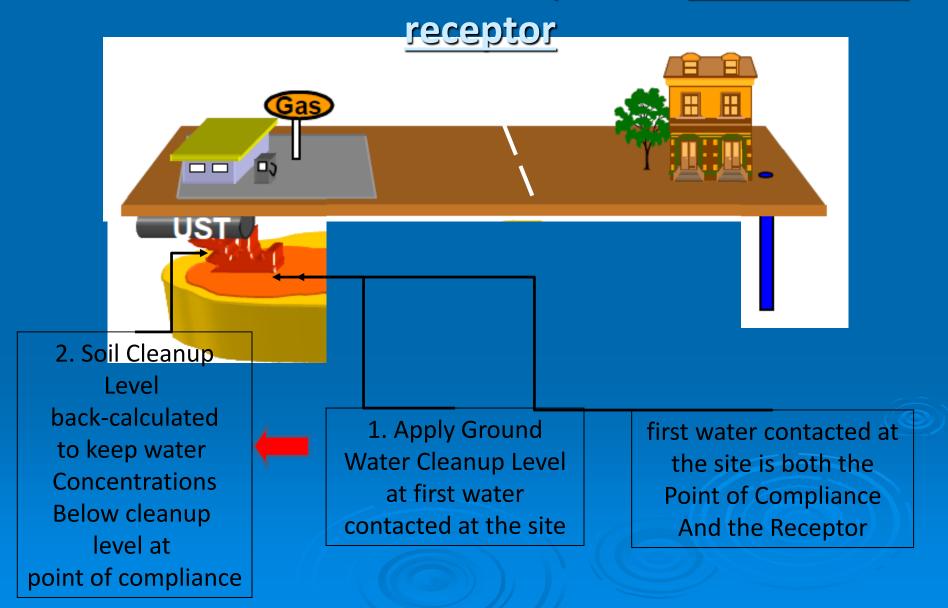
"Keep Mother Earth sacred and take care of her"



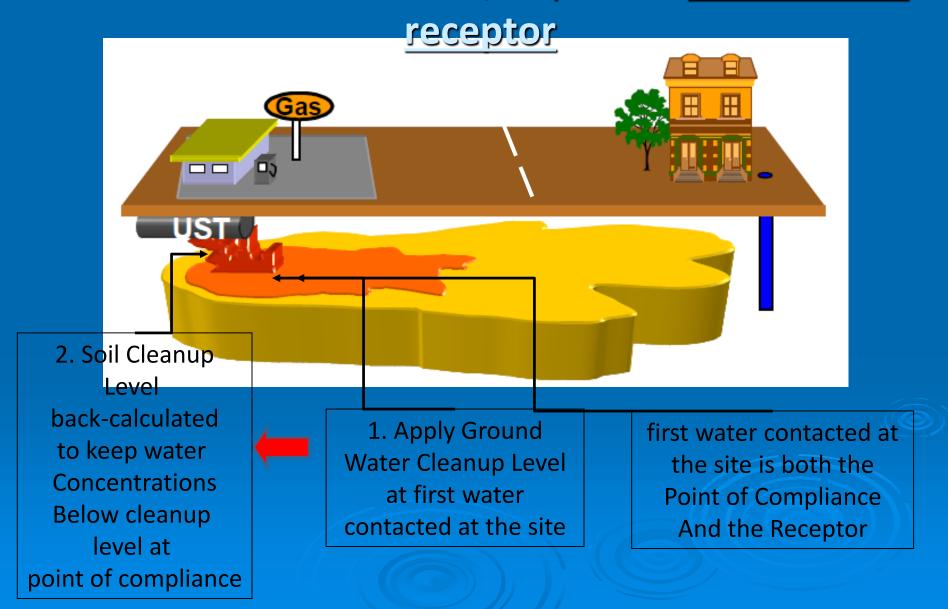
Soil Cleanup levels "back calculated" from the point of compliance, to protect the receptor



Navajo Soil Cleanup levels "back calculated" from the first water contacted, to protect water as the



Navajo Soil Cleanup levels "back calculated" from the first water contacted, to protect water as the



$$C_{w} \left[K_{d} + \frac{(\theta_{w} + \theta_{a}H')}{\rho_{b}} \right] = Screening Level for Soil$$

Where:

Cw is the target water cleanup goal from Table 4.(mg/L). Chemical-dependent.

Kd is the soil-water partition coefficient (L/kg). calculated by multiplying Koc by foc.

Koc is the soil organic carbon/water partition coefficient (L/kg). Chemical-dependent.

foc is the fraction organic carbon in soil (g/g). Default value is 0.002 (2%)

θw is the water-filled soil porosity (Lwater/Lsoil). Default value is 0.3

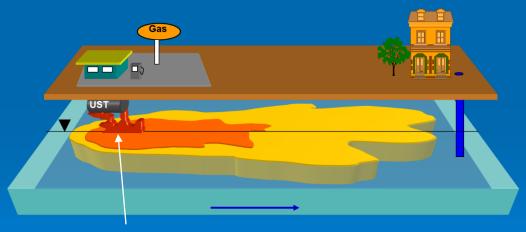
θa is the air-filled soil porosity (Lair/Lsoil). equal to n - θw. default value is 0.13

n is the soil porosity (Lpore/Lsoil), equal to $1 - (\rho b/\rho s)$, default value is 0.43

ρb is the dry soil bulk density (kg/L). Default value is 1.5

ρs is the soil particle density (kg/L). Default value is 2.65

H' is the dimensionless Henry's Law constant.



Key Point, DAF=1

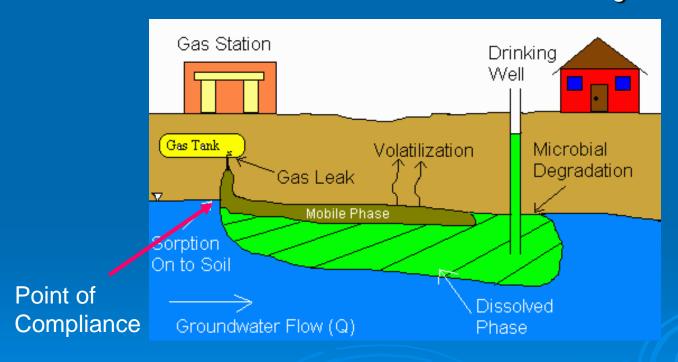
Screening levels for soil are calculated without dilution or attenuation. This means that the point of compliance for groundwater contamination is at the water table at the first point of contact between contaminated soil and the groundwater. The point of compliance is not downgradient and it is not at the property boundary.

	Table 4. Water Clean Up Standards			
	Water Clean Up Standard **(ug/l)	Source, MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels	EPA	
	vater elean op standard (ag/1)		Method	
BTEX				
Benzene	5	Federal Drinking water MCL		
Toluene	1000	Federal Drinking water MCL		
Ethylbenzene	700	Federal Drinking water MCL		
V 1 (40.000	- 1 1-11		
Xylenes (total)	10,000	Federal Drinking water MCL		
PAH				
Acenaphthene	670	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Anthracene	8300	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Benz(a)anthracene	0.0028	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2	Federal Drinking water MCL		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0028	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.0028	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Chrysene	0.0028	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.0028 (0.03)	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Fluoranthene	300	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Fluorine	1300	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Indeno(1,2,3,-			8270C	
c,d)pyrene	0.0028	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria	52,55	
Naphthalene	6.2	EPA Region 9 Tap Water PRGs "Cal Modified"	8310	
Phenanthrene	6.2	State of New Mexico	00_0	
Pyrene	960	National Recommended Water Quality Criteria		
Lead	15	Federal Drinking water MCL	6010B, 6020	
Additives				
MTBE	2.6 (5)	EPA Region 3 Tap Water RBCs		
TBA	12	State of California		
EDB	0.05	Federal Drinking water MCL	8260B	
EDC OR 1, 2 DCA	5	Federal Drinking water MCL		

	Table 5. Soil C	ean Up Standards	
	Soil Clean Up Standard+** (mg/kg)	Source	EPA Method
BTEX			Method
Benzene	0.002 (0.5)	Calculated (see text)	
Toluene	0.6	Calculated (see text) Calculated (see text)	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Ethylbenzene	0.7	Calculated (see text)	
Xylenes	7	Calculated (see text)	
PAH			
Acenaphthene	10	Calculated (see text)	
Anthracene	490	Calculated (see text)	
Benz(a)anthracene	0.002	Calculated (see text)	
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.4	Calculated (see text)	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.007	Calculated (see text)	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.007	Calculated (see text)	
Chrysene	0.002	Calculated (see text)	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.02	Calculated (see text)	
Fluoranthene	64	Calculated (see text)	
Fluorine	36	Calculated (see text)	
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.02	Calculated (see text)	
Naphthalene	0.02	Calculated (see text)	
Phenanthrene	0.3	Calculated (see text)	8270C
Pyrene	200	Calculated (see text)	
TPH			
Gasoline	500		
Diesel	500		
Waste Oil	500		
Lead	54	State of New Mexico	6010B, 6020
Additives			
MTBE	0.0006	Calculated (see text)	
ТВА	0.003	Calculated (see text)	
EDB	0	Calculated (see text)	8260B
EDC OR 1, 2 DCA	0.001	Calculated (see text)	

Why is Point of Compliance Important?

We must address contamination at the source and address impacted groundwater resources at the point where contamination meets the groundwater — not downgradient. Its too late when contamination reaches the drinking water well.



In view of cultural and traditional values - Navajo EPA cleanup standards:

does not endorse a tiered approach to remediation.

believes that promulgating a single value for each contaminant for each medium best serves the Navajo cultural and traditional values.

recognizes the nature of the relationship between the Navajo people and the natural resources they live on, it is appropriate to set a point of compliance at leaking source area and/or the point of highest contaminant of concern concentrations.

will not consider Monitored Natural Attenuation as an acceptable cleanup method unless contamination levels are within 10% of the values of the relevant cleanup standards.

shall not use risk assessment analysis unless it is convincingly proven and agreed upon that there is no other reasonable alternative.

the ultimate goal of environmental cleanup on the Navajo Nation is to reduce contaminants to undetectable or background levels.

WATER IS SACRED

Rough Rock, Navajo Nation

