



WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE SOUTHEAST MORRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY
19 SADDLE ROAD
CEDAR KNOLLS, NJ 07927

SPRING/SUMMER 2009
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PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID NJ 1424001

Water Quality Summary and State Legislation

For 2008, the quality of your drinking water was in compliance with all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Regulations. All primary (health related) drinking water standards were met. Additionally, SMCMUA exceeds all treatment technique, monitoring and reporting requirements. Water quality standards and water utility operations are regulated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The SMCMUA Board has instituted a Capital Improvements program through a Water System Master Plan to continually improve water quality using advanced water treatment processes. The program also provides for replacement and improvement of the water system infrastructure. These programs are not funded through borrowing or new debt but through the rates that the customer pays for water. This pay as you go policy will keep water rates reasonable in future years.

However, every customer should be aware that there is legislation pending in the New Jersey State Assembly that would undermine the Authority Board's efforts. Assembly Bill No. 3215, known as the "Water Resource Lands Protection Act" uses the cover of protecting water resources to impose a water tax on all water utility customers. The money is to be used to pay for land acquisition for recreation, conservation and farmland protection. (companion bills A3874/S1454)

It is important to point out that the taxes imposed by the State on your water use are unavailable for the capital programs planned to improve your water quality and the reliability of your water system. Also important is the fact that the amount of the tax is open ended up to a maximum of \$50,000 per person. The amount is set by the Board of Public Utilities and can be increased at any

time without new legislation or approval by anyone representing your interest.

This water tax bill is prioritized to purchase land from landowners who suffered property value losses that resulted from passage of the Highlands Preservation Act. Even if you agree that taxing water for this purpose is justified, the State of New Jersey routinely reallocates funds that have been statutorily dedicated. Absent a constitutional amendment, there is no such thing as a dedicated tax in New Jersey because the annual budget law supersedes all previous designations. Your taxes for land preservation will eventually end up in the black hole of State general revenue.

Passage of any of these water tax bills will not ensure cleaner water or open space. Additionally, utility ratepayers will pay the tax but citizens and businesses on private wells will not. For more information or to contact your legislator, go to www.njleg.state.nj.us.

Another Assembly bill worthy of comment is Assembly Bill No. 3709 known as the "New Jersey Public Water Supply Fluoridation Act." This bill, if enacted, would make the fluoridation of water supplies mandatory for every public water supply system in the State of

New Jersey without providing any funding for implementation. Again, financial resources would be diverted from the programs designed to improve your water quality and your water system to serve political priorities. Fluoridation should be a decision made by the local communities that will be affected, not by an all encompassing politically inspired edict from the State that often ignores legitimate local concerns. Please call me directly for further information on this issue.



Well Head Improvements Completed at Wing Well in Hanover Township

William Hutchinson, P.E.
Executive Director/Chief Engineer

Hard Water Concerns

Typically, the most common water quality complaint we receive at SMCMUA concerns “hard water” or hardness.

“Hardness” refers to the concentration of calcium and magnesium compounds. Hardness is present in all natural waters. Typically, water that comes from a well (groundwater) is harder than water that comes from a lake or river (surface water). The majority of water that SMCMUA provides is groundwater, which is replenished by the infiltration of rain water. Rain naturally does not contain any hardness, but as it seeps thru soil and rock, calcium and magnesium are dissolved into the water. The amount of these minerals that are dissolved depends upon the type of soil and rock through which the water passes. Some soils, such as those derived from limestone (which contain both calcium and magnesium), are easily dissolved and add a substantial amount of hardness to the water. In contrast, soils derived from hard rocks, such as granite, are not easily dissolved and do not add as much hardness to the water.

Hardness is not a health concern, but it can be an aesthetic nuisance. As “hard water” is heated and evaporated the calcium and magnesium compounds become more concentrated and come out of solution causing a white or brown residue to form on contact surfaces. This residue can be seen on cookware and plumbing, particularly where water is heated. This residue, if excessive, can shorten the life of hot water heaters and associated plumbing. Furthermore “hard water” makes it difficult for soaps and detergents to make suds and form lather.

Hardness is measured in “milligrams per liter” (mg/L) or “grains per gallon” or “parts per million”. Any water that contains less than 50 mg/L of hardness is considered “soft”. In contrast, water that contains greater than 150 mg/L of hardness is considered hard. In New Jersey, the suggested maximum concentration of hardness for drinking water is 250 mg/L.

SMCMUA’s primary source is groundwater from various wells throughout its service territory. The hardness of these wells is approximately 150 mg/L to 400 mg/L. In addition, SMCMUA produces and purchases surface water with a hardness ranging from 30 mg/L to 100 mg/L. Most, if not all, SMCMUA customers do receive a “blend” of both groundwater and surface water since both mix in the distribution system. This “blend” results in various degrees of hardness throughout the system and periodically changes due to pressures and flows. For more information regarding the hardness in your area call our Water Quality/Regulatory Specialist at 973-326-7230.

Water softening equipment is the preferred solution of some customers who have very hard water. This is the customer’s choice, but it is recommended that only the water that is piped to the hot water heater is softened. This eliminates most problems with pipe scaling and lack of suds. Usually the cold water (water used for drinking and cooking) is not softened because water softeners add sodium to the water as they remove calcium and magnesium. This could present a problem to anyone on a sodium-restricted diet and anyone with such restrictions should check with their physician prior to softening their water.

In most instances, customers can follow these few basic steps to deal with hardness:

- Avoid using the highest temperature setting on your dishwasher to prevent excessive evaporation and deposition of hardness residue.
- Use detergents designed to work with hard water.
- Use sequestering agents, such as Jet Dry®, in your dishwasher to prevent streaking.
- Use vinegar or Tang® (acetic acid) to clean white residue from cookware, teapots, and coffee makers.

Source Water Assessment Program

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. The purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is to provide for the protection and benefit of public water systems and to increase public awareness and involvement in protecting the sources of public drinking water (see Page 6 for SMCMUA summary). Further information on SWAP can be obtained by logging onto the NJDEP’s website at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by phoning the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

SMCMUA has identified its watershed and wellhead protection areas. To become involved in the effort to protect and preserve local water resources contact the Passaic Valley Ground Water Protection Committee at (908) 766-7550.



SMCMUA's Transmission and Distribution Personnel Installing a Fire Hydrant

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority is a public community water system consisting of 9 groundwater sources, none under the influence of surface water, 1 surface water intake, 1 purchased ground water source, and 1 purchased surface water source. This system’s source water comes from the following aquifers and surface water bodies: Clyde Potts Reservoir, glacial sand and gravel and the Brunswick aquifer. This system purchases water from the following water systems: Morris County MUA; NJAWC connection to Passaic Valley Water Commission and Wanaque Reservoir.

Monitoring Waivers

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. SMCMUA received waivers for the testing for synthetic organic compounds and asbestos. The State granted these monitoring waivers based on an assessment of the vulnerability of source waters to these contaminants and available monitoring data.

Monitoring Frequency

The table on Page 5 lists those substances that were found in SMCMUA's treated water during sample testing conducted in 2008. While the water is tested for many potential contaminants, only those that were detected are reported in the table.

The DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old, as noted in the table.



Routine Testing for Coliform Bacteria

Bottled Water or Tap Water?

Bottled water and your tap water originate from either rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material. It may also pick up substances as a result of the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the raw source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, septic systems and sewage treatment plants.
- ◆ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ◆ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the NJDEP and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the tap water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. One difference is that SMCMUA must test the water at the various sources and throughout the distribution system. This assures the safety and quality of the water throughout our service area.

So, what's the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. Bottled water may or may not taste better than tap water to some customers. However, bottled water normally costs over \$1.00 per gallon at the grocery store. SMCMUA delivers over 340 gallons of water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for the same dollar.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water Sodium Recommended Upper Limit Exceeded

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority exceeded the Secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium during 2008 at two wells that periodically supply water to Morris Plains. The RUL for sodium is 50 parts per million (ppm) where the maximum detected level at any source was 72 ppm, on a Running Annual Average (RAA).

This is not an emergency, but as our customers, you have a right to know the results of the water source analysis.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the RUL might be of concern to individuals on sodium restricted diets.

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Sodium is naturally present in this source water and cannot be removed by the water treatment process. The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority will continue to monitor sodium on a quarterly basis and report the values in the annual Water Quality Report.

For more information, please contact Frank J. Marascia – Water Quality/Regulatory Specialist at 973-326-7230 or fmarascia@smcmua.org.

This notice is being sent to you by the Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority, State Water System I.D. No. NJ1424001.

Date Distributed: June 2009

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SMCMUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The following definitions describe the limits the EPA has established for drinking water. These definitions will assist you in reviewing the data on the following page.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.



The Table on the following page lists substances that were found in the SMCMUA's treated water during testing conducted in 2008. The presence of these substances in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Range	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
Turbidity ⁽¹⁾ (NTU)	0.03 – 0.23	0.23	TT = 1 NTU 100% of TT samples were below 0.3 NTU	0	Soil runoff	No
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	1% ⁽²⁾	Presence of coliform bacteria is > 5% of monthly samples	0	Naturally present in the environment	No
Chlorine (ppm)	0.33 – 0.50 ⁽³⁾	0.44 ⁽³⁾	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8 – 69 ⁽⁴⁾	47 ⁽⁴⁾	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	ND – 40 ⁽⁴⁾	20 ⁽⁴⁾	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (ppb)	1.6 – 2.2 ⁽⁴⁾	1.9 ⁽⁴⁾	70	70	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills	No
Barium (ppb)	12 – 86	97	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Chromium (ppb)	ND – 4	4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppb)	ND – 150	150	4,000	4,000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate ⁽⁵⁾ (ppb)	ND – 3,300	3,300	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) ⁽⁶⁾	ND – 5.8 ⁽⁴⁾	4.0 ⁽⁴⁾	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined Radium 226 & 228 ⁽⁶⁾	ND – 5.4 ⁽⁴⁾	2.1 ⁽⁴⁾	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	No

Contaminant	Recommended Upper Limit	Maximum Detected Level	Range	Typical Source	Exceeded
Sodium (ppm)	50	72 ⁽⁴⁾	57 – 78 ⁽⁴⁾	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching; runoff	Yes

Contaminant	Action Level ⁽⁷⁾	MCLG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile ⁽⁸⁾	Number of Samples above Action Level	Typical Source	Violation
Lead (ppb) ⁽⁶⁾	15	0	31	10	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Copper (ppb) ⁽⁶⁾	1,300	1,300	31	440	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Average	Typical Source
Dacthal (DCPA) Acid Metabolites ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁹⁾ (ppb)	3	ND – 3	1	Degradation product of DCPA, a herbicide used on grasses and weeds with fruit and vegetable crops

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	ND = not detected
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	TT = Treatment Technique	ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	pCi/L = pico Curie per liter	ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	N/A = not applicable	

The potential health effects of the contaminants detected in the water supply are detailed on Page 6. Please note that the levels of the primary contaminants detected in the water supply did not exceed any MCLs.

- ¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- ² Maximum percentage of positive samples collected in any one month.
- ³ Maximum Detected Level indicated is the maximum running annual average. Range indicates the monthly averages detected.
- ⁴ Maximum Detected Level indicated is the maximum running annual average. Range indicates the discrete instantaneous values detected.
- ⁵ Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10,000 ppb is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
- ⁶ The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
- ⁷ Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a treatment technique or other requirement, which a water system must follow.
- ⁸ Ninety percent of the samples test below the indicated action level.
- ⁹ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Based on the toxicological information currently available for Dacthal Acid Metabolites, the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water has established an Action Level of 70 ppb.

RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through the cracks in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes, and performing other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering through tap water is, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air.

Sample tests from each source of water during 2007 showed radon levels from not-detected to 1,560 pCi/L. Radon in the air is inexpensive to test and easy to correct. For additional information, call the EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

FLUORIDE

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority frequently receives calls regarding the status of fluoridation of its water supply. These callers often include pediatricians and dentists inquiring if the areas where their patients live are receiving fluoridated water. If their patients do not receive fluoridated drinking water, fluoride supplements may be prescribed for their pediatric patients. The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority DOES NOT fluoridate its water supply. This includes the Town of Morristown, Morris Township, Morris Plains, Hanover Township, and parts of Mendham Township and Harding Township. If you pay a water bill to The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority then you are not receiving fluoridated water. For more information regarding fluoride and fluoride supplements contact your local health department or health care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDs or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Susceptibility Ratings for Southeast Morris County MUA Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells – 12		10	1	10	1			2	9	11			5	6		2	9		11			6	5	
Surface water intakes – 1	1				1				1		1		1					1			1	1		

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

HOW TO REACH US

For bill inquiries, payment and other customer service information, call:

Lucille Araneo
Customer Service Supervisor
973-326-6880

For questions about water quality, testing results and procedures, call:

Frank Marascia
Water Quality/Regulatory Specialist
973-326-7230

For low pressure, discolored water or field problems, call:

Jim Lengyel
Assistant Superintendent
973-326-9021

For engineering and operational questions, call:

Paul Kozakiewicz
Superintendent
973-326-6865

For general management concerns, call:

William Hutchinson, P.E.
Executive Director/Chief Engineer
973-326-6866

Fax us at 973-326-9521, 973-326-6864, or send e-mail to Info@SMCMUA.ORG.

Check out our website at WWW.SMCMUA.ORG.

The SMCMUA Board

The Town of Morristown, the Townships of Hanover and Morris, and the Borough of Morris Plains each appoint two residents to serve as members of the SMCMUA Board. The Board establishes the overall policies of the Authority and hires appropriate officials to manage the day-to-day operations. Officers are elected by the Board at the Annual Reorganization Meeting on February 1.

Timothy Dougherty
Chairman

Representative of Morristown
Term expires 2014

Robert Carroll
Vice Chairman
Representative of Morris Plains
Term expires 2010

Dennis Baldassari
Secretary
Representative of Morris Twp.
Term expires 2011

William Conradi
Member
Representative of Morris Plains
Term expires 2014

Elizabeth Cherello Cregan
Member
Representative of Morristown
Term expires 2010

Saverio Iannaccone
Member
Representative of Hanover Twp.
Term expires 2011

Adolf Schimpf, Ph. D.
Member
Representative of Hanover Twp.
Term expires 2012

Edward A. Taratko, Jr., P.E.
Member
Representative of Morris Twp.
Term expires 2013

BOARD MEETINGS

The SMCMUA Board normally meets on the third Thursday of every month at 7:30PM in the Saddle Road, Cedar Knolls headquarters of the Authority. The public is invited to attend and participate at the meetings. Please call Alexis Bozza, Recording Secretary, 973-326-6867, for a complete meeting schedule.