



Winter
2009-2010

Clean Water for North Carolina Clean Currents

A newsletter of clean water and community environmental justice issues

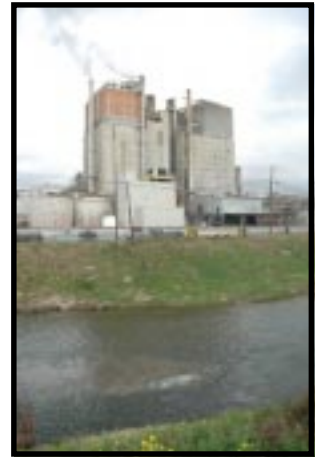
Let the “Dirty Bird” Fly Again!

Draft Pigeon River Permit: Div. of Water Quality End River Clean Up!

Future water quality on the Pigeon River will depend on the upcoming renewal of the wastewater discharge permit for Blue Ridge Paper Products (Evergreen Packaging Inc), in Canton, NC. Though the company name has changed throughout the years, the Pigeon River and downstream communities have endured the papermill’s toxic pollution since 1908.

The public has been awaiting the draft permit since the last one expired in 2006. Knowing that the process could result in a legal challenge, NC officials have stalled the permit’s release; the EPA required part of the process was finished nearly two years ago, but the draft permit wasn’t released for public review until mid-November. Clean Water for NC and Clean Water Expected in East Tennessee (CWEET) have reviewed the draft and it’s clear that the permit would end all improvements to the Pigeon’s waters. Though daily and monthly limits for “color” are now included, they are far too weak to protect recreational and other uses of the River. Further, the permit does nothing to reduce toxic discharges, and calls for dropping the long-standing variance that acknowledges failure to meet a water quality standard.

The Clean Water Act calls for the elimination of pollutants through each five year permitting cycle. Allowing the mill to continue operating at their current level of pollutant production should be both legally and morally unacceptable. The economically disadvantaged downstream communities in Cocke County, TN have suffered the impacts caused by a century of poisoned, undrinkable, unfishable, unswimmable water, while Haywood County has seen most of the economic benefits of the industry. Despite claims by the Mill and even NC regulators, Clean Water for NC has never threatened jobs, or called for the mill to close. A study jointly funded by environmental organizations and the mill showed that BRPP could have already cleaned up its process substantially while saving the company money over a few years.



Blue Ridge Paper/Evergreen Products Mill on the Pigeon River
Photo by Mefford Williams



Foam and discolored water 40 miles downstream in Tennessee

The “Principles of Environmental Justice,” adopted by a national gathering in 1991, call for producers of toxins to be held strictly accountable for containment and detoxification at the point of production. Our environmental regulatory agencies were originally intended to prevent the harmful environmental, economic and health costs incurred by our communities, and restore them to health.

When our regulatory agencies fail to incorporate strong regulations into permits or to enforce them, as is the case with the NC Division of Water Quality and the Canton mill, it’s our responsibility as citizens with a right to clean water to participate as equal partners in decision-making that affects our lives. When a weak 1996 permit was successfully challenged, water quality improved drastically in less than four years.

To ensure the development and enforcement of a wastewater discharge permit that calls for significant improvements to water quality on Pigeon River, your involvement is critical.

Here’s how to participate:

To review a copy of the Blue Ridge Paper Products draft wastewater discharge permit, visit www.cwfnc.org or <http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/NPDES/PublicNotices.html>. CWFNC will be posting concerns about the permit by email and on our website.

Comments on the permit and condition of the river may now be sent to the N.C. Division of Water Quality at DWQ/NPDES Unit, 1617 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699.

A public meeting will occur on January, 25th in Newport, TN at the Cocke County High School at 5 pm. The public hearing for this permit will be on January, 26th in Waynesville, NC at Tuscola High School at 6 pm.

WhoWeAre

Clean Water for North Carolina

Clean Water for North Carolina is a private, non-profit organization based in Asheville, NC. CWFNC works to ensure that all people have a right to live, work, and play in clean and safe communities. Together, we have the power and responsibility to work for a healthy and sustainable environment. Our staff works with an active and diverse board of directors and members to increase grassroots involvement in environmental decisions. CWFNC spearheads action statewide and helps grassroots and environmental groups, individuals, and local governments develop strategies to address threats to the environment.

Our Mission

Clean Water for North Carolina promotes clean, safe water and environments and empowered, just communities for all North Carolinians through organizing, education, advocacy, and technical assistance.

Board of Directors

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Who to Contact

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info@cwfn.org

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Hope Taylor, Executive Director
hope@cwfn.org

Garysburg

252-537-1078
Belinda Joyner, Northeast Organizer

Celebrating 25 years of working with NC communities

Thanks to all who came out to celebrate with us on September 19th at the Burton St. Center in West Asheville and commemorate 25 years of Clean Water for NC's action with communities for safe water and environmental justice. We're grateful for the volunteers who helped to make the event possible, the beautiful and challenging music of the Fruit of Labor Singing Ensemble and to all of the wonderful current and former staff and Board members who shared their memories and appreciations! We look forward to seeing you all at our 2010 Annual Meeting, and to celebrating our 30th in 2014...your support makes our work possible and keeps your grateful staff going.



Farewell to Gracia

Since the summer of 2004, when Gracia O'Neill joined our Asheville office staff as Outreach Coordinator, she's been a bundle of energy for polluter accountability, stream monitoring and member and community networking. Gracia enhanced our member contacts, provided assistance to communities, strengthened and developed our



Pollution Action Pipeline for reviewing wastewater permits, coordinated a growing network of trained volunteers to do benthic monitoring at dozens of stream sites and organized three film festivals. As she would say: "WHEW!"

Since guiding our first Asheville "Water and Energy for Justice" Youth Team in 2007, Gracia has grown more and more interested in energy efficiency and weatherization, work that CWFNC supported strongly for its savings for low income residents, climate and air pollution benefits, as well as its potential to reduce massive water use at power plants. In October, she accepted a job with Community Action Opportunities, the Buncombe

County community action agency, to continue serving western NC residents as an energy efficiency technician. We wish her many happy weatherizations and a wonderful time in her new job, but we'll sure miss her. Happy Trails, Gracia!

In Memoriam: Margie Ellison

We are saddened that Margie Ellison, longtime member and 2002-2003 Chair of CWFNC's Board of Directors, a committed Environmental Justice activist, and Chatham County leader on civil rights, immigration, and education issues passed away suddenly in October.

Margie also served on the Board of NC Waste Awareness and Reduction Network in recent years. After concluding decades of work with Chatham County Social Services, she joined NC WARN's staff as an Organizer on nuclear, coal, and safe energy and Environmental Justice issues. This was Margie's idea of "retirement!"

Margie had also helped to found the Grassroots Energy Alliance and the Durham-based Black, Brown, Green Alliance. In 2007, she spoke passionately to CWFNC's Annual Meeting in Winston-Salem on energy justice issues.

Margie leaves a powerful legacy of work for her community and the health, environment and justice throughout our state.

EPA: Breathing New Life Into the Clean Water Act??

By Amelia Taylor, CWEET Organizer

Thirty-seven years after its creation, concerns about the Clean Water Act (CWA) have been prioritized by the EPA's new Administrator, Lisa Jackson. In an October speech to the House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Administrator Jackson announced a renewed commitment to the protection and restoration of the nation's waters. Acknowledging the EPA's failure to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act, Ms. Jackson said that the "EPA is committed to building the nation's confidence that these resources will be protected and restored and that our recent lack of important progress is reversed."

A recent series of reports published by the NY Times revealed the EPA's shortcomings over the last decade in enforcing the CWA. Over that period, violations of the Act continued to increase and the facilities responsible for them were seldom penalized for their negligence. The EPA grants state regulatory agencies the power to monitor and enforce water quality laws, but illegal pollution by industries and wastewater treatment facilities has been repeatedly ignored by state officials across the country.

The lack of enforcement can't be blamed entirely on state agencies, though. It is the responsibility of the EPA to oversee states' functions and step in to prosecute polluters if laws are being flaunted. Based on analysis of reports submitted by the polluters themselves, NY Times reporters found that the CWA has been violated more than 506,000 times since 2004, by more than 23,000 companies and other facilities.

So what is the problem? Why aren't state or EPA officials upholding environmental laws? A major reason given for the lack of enforcement by state and federal agencies has been insufficient

resources. In her recent speech, Jackson pointed out that when Congress passed the Act in 1972, about 100,000 point pollution sources were being monitored, whereas today there are nearly one million. "This increase has significantly affected the ability of the EPA and the states to administer and enforce the program," said Jackson. Compounding the lack of resources for regulatory agencies is the financial power of the very companies who pollute our waters. Large companies often make campaign contributions and pay lobbyists to work to ensure that polluters are allowed to continue their operations with weak regulations and enforcement.

A call to action by the EPA for enhanced enforcement of the Clean Water Act is a light at the end of a long tunnel of disregard for environmental law. The three major goals of EPA's new CWA enforcement plan are:

- identify and target major polluters by developing a system that creates protective permits and assesses actual penalties through civil and criminal enforcement
- strengthen oversight of state regulators by the EPA; the states need to be held consistently accountable for issuing better permits and taking measures to achieve compliance through the improvement of state programs and pursuit of federal enforcement actions as necessary
- improve accountability and transparency by making water quality information increasingly available to the public.

Ms. Jackson concluded, "Clean and safe water is the life blood of healthy communities, healthy ecosystems, and healthy economies." Let's work to ensure that the EPA's actions reflect the fervor of her words!

Nat'l Drinking Water Advisory Council: Health, Energy and Water

Among the pressing issues that EPA's advisory council on drinking water (NDWAC) faced at its November meeting in Philadelphia are potential large threats to drinking water sources, including some that could affect NC water users directly.

Energy: carbon "geosequestration" and gas shale mining

Heavily coal-dependent utilities like Duke Energy say that they'll be starting to pump carbon dioxide (CO₂) into deep former gas fields to "sequester" it from the environment, to reduce the climate-changing effects of emissions from power plants. The CO₂ would be injected into these geological formations at very high pressures, and could shove aquifers around, causing currently safe drinking water sources to mix with salt waters or other contamination.

EPA regulators are trying to use the tools of the Safe Drinking Water Act to regulate such deep injections of CO₂ and prevent damage to clean groundwater. CWFNC and others have expressed strong skepticism about the stability of any high pressure injections. EPA officials point out that some industries are already injecting CO₂, so it's urgent to get a first phase of rules before big utilities cause major impacts.

Another technology erupting suddenly is mining of natural gas from previously low-yielding shale formations. By expanding fractures horizontally from a vertical shaft with pressure (fracking), mines can collect gas from the fractures for decades. As Pennsylvania's shale areas have been impacted and well users are

reporting contamination in their water, this is a major concern for state and EPA regional officials. Activists are demanding an outright ban. This mining practice could become widespread in NC, too (see page 6), unless residents in affected areas organize.

Research Needs: emerging contaminants, alternative treatments, chloramine

Dr. Audrey Levine of EPA's Office of Research and Development presented an overview of the agency's goals and budget for drinking water research. Drinking water research has a budget of only \$47 million, and has been slipping in recent years. Of particular concern is that the tiny and shrinking budget for the National Health Effects and Environment Research Lab in Research Triangle Park. With adequate funding, this lab could carry out research on issues such as the severe skin rashes and respiratory problems experienced by some customers of chloramine-treated water, improved disinfection and treatment methods for water, and studying health effects of pharmaceuticals and other contaminants appearing in ground and surface water.

Council members drafted a strong letter to EPA Administrator Jackson calling for an increase in research as a priority, especially health effects. The Council also called for ensuring that industries profiting from potentially polluting activities will share the costs of research and cleanups.

CWFNC Executive Director Hope Taylor is a NDWAC member.

Banks Creeks Citizens Win for Trout Streams, Downstream Communities

Burnsville—More than 15 years after they started protesting against damaging mountaintop golf course construction, Nancy Hensley and her neighbors have won a clear victory against the agency that permitted much of the damage done by Mountain Air Golf Development Corp. In 2001, local residents formed “Banks Creek Citizens for Clean Water.” They approached CWFNC for assistance in preparing for a public hearing on a “water quality certification” for Mountain Air to disturb trout streams in expanding their golf course. Later, CWFNC and the Banks Creek group filed a “contested case” against the weak permit, and brought lots of adverse media attention to Mountain Air. We got a ground-breaking settlement in 2003, requiring ongoing monitoring, notification of residents when inspections were to be done, and stipulated penalties.

Also in 2003, Mountain Air was granted a “trout buffer variance” by another branch of DENR, the Division of Land Resources, to disturb the 25-foot buffer on both sides of thousands of feet of a stream they wanted to put in a pipe, to make room for their golf greens. Again, CWFNC, Nancy, and other Banks Creek folks filed a contested case. State law says such variances can only be granted where the applicant shows that the disturbance will be “temporary and minimal.” Mountain Air had claimed that because the stream would be in a pipe, they would meet this standard! The judge agreed with us that this was absurd, that a trout stream didn’t lose protection because it was placed in a pipe, and that the variance



must be denied. For almost a year, no more trout buffer variances were granted, and golf developers all over western NC were furious.

The Sediment and Erosion Commission, however, overturned that decision in 2007, so the variance was back. Since that time, CWFNC and our Banks Creek allies have appealed the case first to the Wake County Superior Court and then to the Court of Appeals. A strongly worded Nov. 17 decision makes it clear that the variance should never have been granted, and that the subsequent activities by Mountain Air were clear violations of state law. Due to bad agency decisions along the way, much of the Banks Creek headwaters is already damaged and piped. Restoration would be expensive and may cause more downstream damage, so the parties are reviewing their options. But the message to the state agency is loud and clear: stop granting permits that deliberately misinterpret state laws in order to serve the interests of rapacious developers. In other words, don’t grant this kind of variance again, unless it’s REALLY temporary and minimal.

Our heartfelt thanks to attorney John Runkle, and to the attorneys of the Southern Environmental Law Center for their great work on this prolonged case. But it was the sheer determination, great research and documentation, and dogged organizing by Banks Creek Citizens that started the ball rolling and kept up the fight—CONGRATULATIONS and three cheers for all the years of hard work...you’re an example to communities everywhere!



Toxic CTS Site Declared “No Imminent Hazard” by Buncombe Commissioners

Residents near the heavily solvent contaminated former CTS facility in south Buncombe County have organized the group Clean Asheville, and have been calling for an enforceable and unlimited cleanup by the industry under the direction of EPA and the NC Dept. of Environment of Natural Resources. In addition to extremely high levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination found seeping up in water at and near the site, an increasing number of drinking water wells have shown contamination in recent rounds of testing. One well’s TCE contamination has doubled to 1500 parts per million just since the previous round.

Aaron Penland and other advocates recently called on the County Commissioners to help extend drinking water lines to residents using contaminated wells in the community near Skyland. They were told that the situation wasn’t urgent enough for the County to fund the line extensions. Instead, Commissioners are writing to state officials to move forward with a more limited “voluntary” clean up. The City of Asheville has offered to extend water lines in areas of contamination, but not to fund hookups. CWFNC will be working with the community group to focus on getting safe water for well users.

Anson County Starts Chloramine Treatment, Health Concerns Reported

The most common and affordable drinking water disinfection strategy for public water supplies that violate the federal standard for “trihalomethanes” is to switch from chlorine to chloramine treatment. Water customers are warned that the chloramine-treated water could be dangerous for fish tanks without filtration and for medically delicate conditions. Though chloramine has been used by some suppliers for decades, there’s been little study of human health effects.

As reported in Deb Arnason’s commentary in our summer issue, an increasing number of customers on chloramine-treated water systems report severe rashes, respiratory distress and other symptoms, getting relief only by changing water sources. Arnason has switched to well water, but remains concerned for her community. Recently she presented her concerns to the Anson County Commissioners, but was told she was the only one with complaints, so she’s preparing a petition to County and federal officials. EPA scientist Dr. Susan Richardson says there appears to be a significant subpopulation that is sensitive to chloramine and its byproducts, but that there’s not enough research to determine the extent and cause of reported problems.

If your water supplier is disinfecting water with chloramine, visit the website of Concerned Citizens Against Chloramine, chloramine.org. Report any problems to info@cwfn.org.

Titan Cement: EPA Raises Concerns, Gov. Perdue Seeks Investigation

Wilmington - The Stop Titan Action Network (STAN, stoptitan.org) has organized a network of over 200 physicians in opposition to the proposed cement plant, which would be the fourth largest in the US, and a massive flow of calls and comments on the draft Title V air permit for the facility, drawing ever-wider concern about the permit and the regulatory process.

Earlier this fall, EPA commented that the newly permitted facility could contribute significantly to air quality violations in the region. As EPA develops long-overdue standards for cement plant operations, including mercury and other toxic emissions, federal regulators pointed out that the draft permit doesn't incorporate the proposed stricter standards. NC Air Quality officials have the authority to apply those pending standards, and the haste to grant this permit and even exempt the permit from SEPA (State Environmental Policy Act) review appear to indicate strong bias toward industry in the agency, as many environmental advocates have charged.

Gov. Perdue responded to letters and calls from whistleblowers and activists with a request for investigation of the permitting process by the State Bureau of Investigation. We're not convinced that this is the appropriate body to investigate "undue influence," or if they will be politically able to make that determination in the face of previous state and local incentives for the project, but it's a start. The call for temporary halt in all permitting for the facility is critical, too. Without it, Titan could invest heavily in starting construction under a weak permit, making the barriers to stopping the project even more difficult.

Titan officials claim the plant would create hundreds of new jobs in a down economy, but neighborhood surveys carried out close to the proposed site by Stop Titan and CWFNC earlier this year showed much greater concern for the environmental safety of their families than support for speculative jobs.

Coharie Hog Operation Declares Bankruptcy; "Who'll clean up the mess??"

In October, a 30,000 sow operation in Clinton founded by former Senator Lauch Faircloth was the largest hog breeding facility to fail in NC in the current economic downturn. When former international pork contracts dried up due to concerns about H1N1 flu, it was the nail in the coffin for the Coharie concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), which had been struggling for almost two years. The operation employed 170 people directly and had contracts with over 100 smaller hog and grain operations in eastern NC.

Sadly, because regulation of lagoon and sprayfield operations has been so meager, we know that many of these operations are likely to have contaminated nearby groundwater. That projection is based on a multiyear study of voluntary groundwater monitoring at hog operations across eastern and central NC, including Coharie's main operation in Onslow County, that showed bacterial or nitrate contamination on all but one CAFO. As Tess Sanders, White Oak/New RiverKeeper, who is part of an ongoing coalition of RiverKeepers and Environmental Justice community groups and CWFNC, said upon hearing the news, "Who will have the resources and the responsibility for cleaning up all of these operations? If they aren't already contaminating groundwater and surface water, we can be sure any abandoned manure pools will soon do so."

Until North Carolina implements stronger regulations for required monitoring, stronger financial accountability, and enforces both the Clean Water Act and the state's groundwater standards, the entire industry threatens to leave a monumental legacy of contamination in the hands of taxpayers. EPA has promised to close some loopholes in federal regulations for CAFOs and aggressively oversee state CAFO programs under the Clean Water Act, but the powerful industry in North Carolina has smothered all attempts to phase out the damaging lagoon and sprayfield system targeted as the source of contamination problems for over 15 years. Advocates will continue to focus on public health impacts of CAFOs as they work for stronger regulations and phaseout of an industry that has severely impacted air and water quality in much of eastern NC.

Report a pollution problem: contact your nearest environmental regulator.

DENR Regional Offices

Asheville—828-296-4500

Raleigh—919-791-4200

Fayetteville—910-486-1541

Washington—252-946-6481

Mooreville—704-663-1699

Wilmington—910-796-7215

Winston-Salem—336-771-4600

If DENR doesn't act, contact CWFNC at 800-929-4480.

“Hydrofracking” and Its Water Impacts Could Come to NC

NC has Triassic Basin shale formations (see map) that could be mined for natural gas, but were previously believed to be low-yielding and not worth the trouble. A decade ago, that's where things were above Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale formation, too, before the technique known as “hydrofracking” was developed and became widely used. Now, entrepreneurs are feverishly leasing drilling rights. Hundreds of wells drilled with this new method are turning relatively unproductive shales in Texas, Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania into some of the largest natural gas reservoirs in the world.

To get the dramatic increases in productivity of gas mines, a well is first drilled vertically into the shale formation, which may be relatively shallow, and then expanded horizontally within the shale layer, often in several directions. The result? A single gas well that was previously low yielding can produce millions of cubic feet of gas each day from all of the additional fractures feeding gas to it. As the owner that leases the land for drilling often receives “royalties” while the well is productive, the thousands of dollars per acre per year can be quite enticing.

Due to the large volume of water and “hydrofrac” chemicals used to open the fractures horizontally with pressure, the impacts on the surface water and near-surface aquifers can be substantial. Often these liquids are very high in salt, and are secret proprietary mixtures. When dumped, they are damaging nearby



streams or poisoning treatment if they are piped to wastewater treatment plants. Pennsylvania and New York drinking well users are reporting contamination, which could be due to leaks in the vertical piping, illegal dumping of “hydrofrac” liquids or possibly pressure cracks opening up to expose previously drinkable aquifers to contamination. And because of the often mile-long horizontal fracturing to increase gas yield, a single mine could have a much wider impact on drinking wells.

To make matters worse, gas mining was exempted from the Safe Drinking Water Act when it was renewed in the late 1990s, leaving well users with little legal recourse. States including NY, Pennsylvania, and Texas are just now beginning to respond to widespread complaints from residents of methane explosions and contamination by considering some regulation.

Even NC's smaller shale formations are likely to be economically tempting, using this unregulated practice in our state. To learn more about the experience of other gas shale areas, as well as ways to protect NC's wells in vulnerable areas, put “Pennsylvania gas mining” in your browser! Then contact CWFNC—we will be conferring with state groundwater officials and working to strengthen protections for the over 1 million groundwater users just in the areas of the Triassic basin shales. Communityscience.org has good instructions for investigating contamination due to gas wells in NY state, but applicable elsewhere.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Bleeding Public Resources

Years ago, Doug Howey of NC's Petroleum Marketing Association, commenting on the limited safe lifetime of buried underground fuel tanks, acknowledged that “they will all leak.” But the Association and fuel suppliers including Exxon and BP consistently lobbied NC legislators to oppose raising annual tank fees or fuel taxes enough to actually cover the costs of cleaning up toxic contamination of soil and groundwater. Rules requiring “secondary containment” for tanks and piping, and leak detection were slow in coming to NC. Some toxic leaks aren't found for years, after they contaminate drinking water wells. Thousands of others are known, but with a low balance in the NC Commercial Underground Storage Tank (UST) Fund, clean ups were stalled at most of them and contamination continued to spread.

Under the risk ranking system used by the state UST program, any contamination that didn't occur close to already existing drinking water sources was considered low priority. No clean up was required until sufficient funds accumulated in the Fund, which has been running near empty since 2004. Allowing industry underfunding of the clean up Fund and weak financial assurance mechanisms turns “polluter pays” on its head, leaving large areas of the state's groundwater, a critical future resource in a warming climate, at risk. NC's UST program received \$7.6 million in Recovery Act funding this year, but CWFNC contends that taxpayer dollars should not have to pay for cleanups in place of funding or insurance from a profitable, toxic industry.

This November, NC's Legislative Services Branch reported on funding and policy issues for the state UST program, pointing dramatically to the glacial pace of cleanups. Unless the commercial tank program gets a near-term influx of over \$500 million, says the report, it could take 25 years to clean up all of the current 8,600 contaminated sites. With 55% of NC's 29,000 tanks installed over 20 years ago, thousands more contaminated sites can be expected. Both EPA and the Government Accounting Office have raised serious concerns about the insolvency of NC's Funds and slow cleanups.

The report calls for an increase in fuel taxes and tank inspection fees to speed cleanups, and residential tank owners paying part of the cost of cleanups. CWFNC agrees that these are badly needed measures. Further, a transition from chronically underfunded state Funds to private insurance for tank owners, also recommended by the report, is long overdue, as are reversal of 2004 legislated constraints for cleanups that can't be quickly reimbursed from the Fund, increased inspections, operator training, and data management improvements. If private insurers determine the risks due to the type of system and compliance/management records, premiums would select for safer systems and operation. However, a “risk based” approach should not allow contaminated sites remote from current drinking water sources to avoid rapid cleanup, long a concern of CWFNC and other groundwater advocates.

Thanks to Our Foundation Partners and Major Donors for their Generous Support!

City of Asheville Weed and
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Clean Water Network

The Conservation Fund

First Congregational United

Church of Christ

Allen and Rosemary Hubbard

Little Acorn Fund of the
Community Foundation of WNC

Lovett Foundation

Peggy Medlin

Park Foundation

Patagonia, Inc.

Pigeon River Fund of the
Community Foundation of WNC

Julian Price Family Foundation
(Pricey Harrison)

Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation

Stuart and Nancy Ryman

Brad and Shelli Lodge-Stanback

Fred and Alice Stanback

Anonymous

Thanks to our recent new and renewing members!

Ninian Beall, Maria-Luise and John Rager, James and Patsy Abell, Thomas East, Cheryl Wolff, Mary Ellen Brown, Cathy Holt, Michael and Cynthia Justice, Ed and Pam McNally, Rick and Ginny Lindsey, Speed and Beth Rogers, Margaret Jones, Hugh Lambert, Scot Quaranda, Joanna Connolly, Diane and Barbara Stanton, Nelda Holder, Jodi Lasseter, Sherry Macqueen, Robert and Margaret Tinkler, Stanley and Colette Corwin, Esther and Leonard Pardue, Jean and Joseph Karpen

Environmental Film Fest A Success!

Thank you to all those who made Asheville's 3rd Annual Wild and Scenic Environmental Film Festival, hosted by Clean Water for NC and the UNC Asheville Student Environmental Center, lots of fun and a great opportunity to reach out to the community. For those who missed out, we got to meet lots of new folks and explore issues from clean energy and efficiency to rein in climate change, to organizing for safe and affordable water in Detroit, to mountaintop removal. Featuring films on environmental justice issues from around the globe, the festival served as a prelude to Asheville's 350.org International Day of Climate Action events. We would like to extend a special thanks to our wonderful Emcee, Asheville City Council Member Robin Cape, as well as our great sponsors, WNCW 88.7, Diamond Brand Outdoors, West End Bakery, and Luella's BBQ!



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- Here's my donation to join or renew my CWFNC membership:
- \$20 \$35
- \$50 \$100
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(Email is a faster & cheaper way for us to reach you.)

Make your check payable to:
Clean Water for North Carolina
and send to:
29-1/2 Page Avenue
Asheville, NC 28801



*Join us for a
Clean Water
New Year
Celebration!*

Friday, January 8, 4:30 PM to 6:30 PM

29 ½ Page Avenue, Asheville,
across from the Grove Arcade

*Enjoy homemade snacks and desserts,
meet fellow Clean Water allies and
learn more about what we're
planning for 2010!*

BREAKING NEWS IN THIS ISSUE!!

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