

Clean Currents

Clean Water for North Carolina • www.cwfnc.org

Summer 2004

Celebrating 20 Years of Working With Communities!

By Gracia O'Neill, Outreach Coordinator

Looking back over the 20-year history of CWFNC, some things have changed and much has remained the same. In the early '80s, Lark Hayes ran the organization out of her home in Charlotte. "I used my home phone and one of the earliest versions of portable computers that was available. It weighed about 45 pounds, and we lugged it around everywhere we needed," said Hayes. "We had lots of cardboard boxes to keep files in. As the only employee I took out the trash, licked the stamps, and pursued grants."

Although our technological capabilities have grown enormously, the CWFNC's grassroots nucleus and the overall direction remains largely the same. Staff members for CWFNC still do everything from investigating community threats to editing Clean Currents to taking out the recycling. In a recent interview, Hayes reminisced about going door-to-door and talking to citizens in rural communities who knew little about the toxics that had spread onto their property from a local polluter. "It was an exciting time .



CWFNC
Founder
Lark Hayes

... (and) a very dramatic experience," says Hayes of alerting people to problems literally in their own backyard. Many of the problems Hayes and her coworkers faced in the early '80s were scientifically and legally complex, just as they remain today. And often it was very difficult to get state and national agencies to respond in a timely manner or to hold polluters fully accountable—just as today.

When Hayes founded the Clean Water Fund of NC (now Clean Water for North Carolina) in 1984, there were very few environmental organizations around, especially those that assisted people who were affected by pollution issues and worked to involve citizens in the political process. The EPA was just beginning to address the clean up of superfund sites, and Hayes saw an opportunity to involve citizens in the national debate on the clean up of hazardous waste, incinerators and state dump sites. One big reason why superfund sites were such an issue is due their impact on groundwater, still widely used for drinking water in rural areas of the state.

After spending a number of years working as an attorney in Charlotte, Hayes reassessed her priorities and turned her focus back to her long-time environmental interests. Finding a lack of opportunities to work with other organizations, Hayes decided to create her own opportunities. Having done some consulting work for other environmental groups, she used her connections to start bringing things together. Singer-songwriter Si Kahn, now executive director of Grassroots Leadership, proved particularly helpful in creating and funding the organization, which soon had excellent foundation support, particularly from the Z. Smith Reynolds and Mary Reynolds Babcock foundations.

CWFNC eventually opened 2 more offices, one run by Millie Buchanan in Asheville, and another run by Lisa Finaldi in Raleigh. Millie and Lisa proved instrumental in helping to get the organization going. In many ways Lisa, Millie and Lark were a 3-way team in those formative years,



and they have continued to support the organization's work even after leaving for other positions. Lark joined the Southern Environmental Law Center in 1987 to open their Carolinas office.

Though the Raleigh office closed in 1998, CWFNC was able to renew our presence in the Triangle last year, by opening an office in Durham, providing better access for central and eastern NC communities. We hope you'll come to CWFNC's 20th Anniversary Celebration in Charlotte, near where the organization was founded, and join many former staff and board leaders who continue to work for social and environmental justice in NC and nationwide!

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF WORKING FOR SAFE, JUST COMMUNITIES

Saturday, September 18th, 1:30 to 5:30 PM

West Blvd. Library, 2157 West Blvd., Charlotte

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- Celebration of Clean Water for NC's 20th Anniversary
 - Local/Regional Environmental Justice Issues
- Threats to Your Drinking Water and Community Justice
 - Chemical Security in YOUR Community
- Mercury Contamination—How Does it Effect NC and Me?

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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.

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Garysburg

252-537-1078
Belinda Joyner, Northeast Organizer

Welcome to our new Outreach Coordinator, Gracia O'Neill!

We are delighted to announce the arrival of Gracia O'Neill as our new Outreach Coordinator based in the Asheville office! Gracia (pronounced gray-shuh) is a 2003 graduate of Prescott College in Environmental Studies, but it's her remarkable background in community organizing and research on a wide range of social and environmental issues that made her the perfect choice for this wide-ranging position. She'll be handling our volunteer program, editing our future Clean Currents issues, learning to manage our website and, most, important, working with western NC communities to build their own power for protecting their health and environmental justice. As you can see, we expect great things from Gracia in the coming years, and she seems to enjoy learning and doing all of it.



Starting as a focused and gifted teen in a youth-based bike repair project in St. Paul, Minnesota, and continuing as a manager, environmental educator, board member and volunteer fundraiser, Gracia has proved herself again and again to be a team builder and respected collaborator. We are very happy to have her working with us at CWFNC. Give her a call at (828) 251-1291 to get her involved in your western North Carolina issues and come to meet her at the 20th Anniversary Celebration in Charlotte on September 18th!

Drinking Water Protection Meetings Successful! Outstanding Assessments for Each Public Water Supply Now Available

Clean Water for NC hosted two regional "Protecting Your Drinking Water at its Source" workshops near Hickory and Greenville this spring, bringing together dozens of grassroots citizens, local and state officials, watershed organizations and water supply operators. About 90 participants learned about a wide range of threats to public water supplies and began to develop

protective strategies, working in geographic groups. Major funding was provided by a national coalition of drinking water protection groups, the Community Source Water Protection Initiative, and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Planning partnerships and additional support came from the NC Division of Environmental Health, NC Rural Communities Assistance Project and the Environmental Finance Center at UNC.

The highlight of each workshop was the chance for each participant to see the SWAP report (Source Water Assessment Program) for their own public water supply source and to see the specific threats mapped and described. To find your SWAP report, go to <http://204.211.89.20/Swap/> and click on the "SWAP Report" icon at the bottom right. In what may be one of the best tools for public right-to-know available nationwide, the "SWAP info" program also

available by clicking on the labelled icon at the above website, produces an interactive statewide map of thousands of different potential sources of pollution, from underground storage tanks to livestock operations to pollution incidents. A look at the threats to your community's water source can be a real wake up to action for protection.!



Jeff Hughes of the UNC Environmental Finance Center talks about "The Dollars and Sense of Source Water Protection."
Photo, Mary Ellen Brown

In Memorium

Wendy Olson, Watershed & Community Advocate

We were very saddened to learn that a long time CWFNC member and friend, as well as treasured neighborhood advocate for stream protection had died of injuries from an auto accident in April. Wendy, who had been working with neighbors to restore a riparian area on a tributary stream to the Eno River in Hillsborough, had recently been leading the fight against a new and unnecessary sewer line that would tear up the restored streamside area, causing likely extensive sediment damage to the stream. Her husband, Brian, and her neighbors have vowed to keep up the struggle, carrying on her kind, dedicated and selfless work for her community. Wendy is deeply missed.

Filters for Safe Drinking Water? What You Need to Know

By Linda Block

No matter what the source of your water, you may want or need to further protect yourself by using water filters to remove contaminants. What's in your water determines what type of filter you need. If you are on a well, a certified lab can analyze your water for contaminants, which is recommended annually. If you are on a public water system, you should receive a Consumer Confidence Report each year that lists any violations of drinking water standards. The Reports have some limitations:

- Some allowable levels of contaminants may be of concern for vulnerable populations like pregnant women, infants, the elderly, and the immuno-compromised.
- Spikes in contaminant levels may not be reflected in the report since compliance is generally based on annual averages.
- Reports can't tell you about problems in your home, such as lead-soldered pipes.

The problems most frequently cited included fecal coliform, lead, and trihalomethanes, which can be removed with home filters. Filters are much cheaper than bottled water (\$.30-.50 vs. \$.89-\$2.00 per gallon), but cartridges must be replaced every few months. Some systems deliver water slowly, and some require a plumber to install.

In general, a correctly chosen filter can remove: Sediment, Turbidity (cloudiness), Unpleasant tastes and odors, Pesticides, Chlorine, Organic Compounds, Parasites and Pathogens (i.e. Giardia, Cryptosporidium cysts)

Filters work by passing drinking water through a removable cartridge filled with some type of filtering medium, usually a fiber mesh or porous clay or charcoal. A large surface area allows particles to be trapped within the filter until its pores are filled. "Activated" charcoal is processed using heat or chemical and can remove small amounts of chlorine or organic compounds. Filter systems may have up to three stages. The first filter removes largest particles, including sediment, and each progressive filter removes smaller contaminants.

When looking for a filter, know what is in your water, what you want to remove, and how much water you use. Be prepared to purchase extra replacement filter cartridges. Don't accept any filter not NSF certified (tested by the National Sanitation Foundation International, www.nsfcommunity.org) for the substance you'd like to remove.

Portable or Easy to Install Filters

Pour water into the top of a Carafe or divided pitcher and the water slowly trickles through a filter (replace every other month) and collects in the bottom.

Faucet-mounted Systems screw directly into a sink faucet. A valve allows you to switch the system on or off. Cartridges should be replaced about 4 times per year.

Counter-Top Manual Fill systems are manually filled and hand activated when water is to be dispensed.

Showerhead filters will remove volatile organic compounds and chlorine from your bathing water.

Undersink systems attach to the cold water line under the sink. Filtered water is delivered more quickly than with faucet-mounted models and systems are less prone to clogs. Filter cartridges usually last 6 months.

Household Filter Systems

Reverse Osmosis Filters use a semi-permeable membrane to remove contaminants. Water passed through the membrane is stored, then passed through a charcoal filter. The systems are larger and more costly. Filter cartridges last 6 months. They deliver water VERY slowly, and waste 2-10 gallons for every gallon and also take out beneficial ions, such as calcium and fluoride.

Whole House Point-of-Entry systems require professional installation and hook up to your house's water main (after it passes through the water meter) so that ALL water used is filtered water. The system costs between \$200 and \$1000 and filter cartridges, which last at least 3 months, are \$35-\$50. System removes sediment, not parasites, and none are NSF-certified for lead removal.

Ion-exchange units remove fluorides and dissolved salts, replacing natural mineral ions such as calcium or magnesium with its own ions to reduce scaly build-ups on sinks and tubs.

In Distillation units, water is boiled to create steam. Steam cools and condenses to form mineral-free drops which are collected.

Clean Water Lobby Day 2004!

On May 19th, over 150 grassroots lobbyists for clean water gathered at the NC General Assembly in Raleigh to build support for critical issues in this year's session. CWFNC worked with the NC Conservation Network and a dozen water shed organizations, calling ourselves the "Watershed Alliance," to recruit participants and develop a shared message calling for full funding for water quality regulators and the state's Clean Water Management Trust Fund, as well as strong regulations for polluted runoff. Fourteen folks participated for CWFNC, from Asheville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham and Oxford, representing 5 different river basins!

Plan to join us next spring for the 2005 Clean Water Lobby Day, get to know your state senators and house members and work with us to build legislative support for clean water and justice in North Carolina!



DeWayne Barton and Christine Westfeldt two of CWFNC's team of 14 grassroots lobbyists.

Logging in Asheville's Watershed?

Asheville - In early 2002, a plane crash in Asheville's (22,000-acre forested water supply) watershed caused concern over emergency access. The city then hired a forest-management firm to examine the watershed to preserve water quality, reduce the risk of catastrophic loss by fire, insects or disease, and provide better emergency access to the property.

The resulting recommendations for management of the watershed included 0.5-10 acre clear-cuts, and 50-ft clear-cuts on either side of all primary roads for the purpose of eliminating fire hazards, reducing impediment of roadways, and "improving" wildlife habitat. The consultant said timber harvests could help finance the other parts of his plan.

These recommendations drew fire from environmentalists and drinking water advocates on the grounds that the proposed cuts would violate a conservation easement already in place on the property, and that the "plan" is extremely vague and incomplete, contains incorrect and poorly researched scientific data, and contains no provisions to protect water quality. The Asheville City Council recently voted to approve the proposed "plan" after hours of discussion and public comment, including a statement by CWFNC, but noted that an Advisory Task Force of stakeholders would be assembled and consulted before any further implementation of the plan.



Mercury Study Announced by UNC-Asheville and Waterkeeper Alliance

Drs. Rick Maas and Steven Patch, co-directors of the Environmental Quality Alliance at UNC-Asheville, announced a study of mercury in fish tissue collected throughout the United States and Canada, in cooperation with the "North American Mercury Campaign" of the Waterkeeper Alliance, including North Carolina Riverkeepers and Coastkeepers,

Today, 45 states have mercury-contamination advisories in effect for fish from millions of acres of lakes and thousands of miles of streams. With eight percent of US women reported to have unsafe mercury levels, the physical and mental health of over 630,000 children born each year is at risk.

Mercury has been linked to cancer, and can damage and destroy liver, kidney and heart tissue. Also a severe neurotoxin, mercury is linked to profound developmental disorders like autism, attention deficit disorder, impaired speech, deafness, blindness, dyslexia, and uncontrollable aggression, or even death. Organic mercury compounds such as methylmercury bio-accumulate in fish that live in contaminated waters, in turn exposing humans and other animals that consume the fish.

1,100 coal-fired power plants in the US release about 50 tons of mercury into our air each year, poisoning rivers, lakes, and streams, as well as our water and food supplies. Outdated power plants are the nation's largest unregulated industrial source of mercury contamination, but there are others. Chlor-alkali chemical plants, like the one on the lower Cape Fear River that poisoned several workers, are also massive mercury sources.

Mercury emissions can be controlled by readily available technologies, but the Bush Administration recently gutted proposed regulations that would have cut mercury emissions from power plants 90% by the end of the decade. CWFNC and dozens of other groups testified to EPA about the criminal negligence and environmental injustice of these mercury rule changes, designed to protect profits at the expense of public health and the environment.

With thanks to Phillip Gibson, French Broad Riverkeeper, Riverlink

Greensboro—New Court Challenge Filed to the FedEx Hub Saying that the Piedmont Triad Airport is already violating the terms of the water quality permit challenged earlier, opponents of the FedEx overnight hub filed another challenge in Guilford County Superior Court to the construction of the facility. The same groups had filed a state administrative appeal to a "401 Water Quality Certification" needed for the project, but a judge had ruled against them on all but management of stormwater management, so there will be a hearing on that issue in September. In a type of circular reasoning we've seen by state officials in numerous large projects before, the project has not received its sediment and erosion permits (but is "encouraged" to get them), so the citizens and groups haven't been able to challenge those plans to date. Those plans will be critical to the actual construction stormwater impacts of this huge project.



Weddington Town Council Upholds Protective Sludge Ordinance

After the previous Council had voted in a sludge ordinance with some of the strongest provisions to protect human health and the environment, the ordinance seemed to be threatened by corporate lobbying and a new mayor who used sludge on her own farm. Despite the change in leadership and much arm twisting, the testimony of local farmers Walter and Edna Staton, whose animals had been sickened by drinking water polluted by sludge runoff had a powerful effect on the Council members. Nancy Holt, who lives in western Orange County, and has experienced the effects of massive sludge spreading near her home, also testified powerfully. When the question was called, the vote was unanimous—Weddington will continue to be a beacon to other communities for responsible and precautionary handling of sludge.



Granville County Park Celebrates Victory Over Haz Waste Incinerator

Oxford - Granville County Park Celebrates Victory over Hazardous Waste Incinerator When state officials tried to site a hazardous waste incinerator over a decade ago, a site not far from Oxford was on the "short list." Local activists campaigned against the incinerator including civil disobedience, enlisting tobacco farmers and companies in a boycott and finally, an ingenious scheme to sell \$5 parcels of the slated property to thousands of buyers. When state officials faced notifying all of the owners, the project was stalled long enough to make them realize the facility wasn't needed ANYWHERE in NC. The property has now opened as the public "Jonesland Environmental Park" in honor of that victory. In recent months, however, the County's protective sludge spreading ordinance was overturned when a local sludge corporation brought suit. The County Commissioners defiantly filed an appeal to the judge's ruling, but the sludge corporation invested heavily to defeat Commissioner Annette Meyers, who had lead the fight for a strong ordinance, in her recent primary election.



Activists Gaining Momentum in Battle Over OLF

Washington County - The Navy wants to create an Outlying Landing Field (OLF) in coastal Washington County to practice landing under aircraft carrier conditions. The OLF would displace about 75 family farms (some of whose families have occupied their land since Colonial times), one-fourth of the arable land in the County, and 200 agricultural jobs in an already poor local economy. Many local activists think their community was deliberately targeted because it is poor, rural, and sparsely populated. North Carolinians Opposed to the Outlying Landing Field have worked hard to get endorsements from a variety of groups, from the Audubon Society to the National Rifle Association. The Navy wants to begin construction by April 2005, and open the OLF by 2007. However, pressure from local citizen groups has resulted in a recent court-order barring the Navy from taking any further steps to develop the field, and lawyers are continuing to pursue evidence that the Navy didn't consider alternative sites seriously before targeting the two counties.



Groups Fight to Stop DENR From Laying a Big Egg

Hyde County - Four million hens and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million young birds can lay a lot of eggs...and produce a lot of waste. A massive egg producing operation owned by Indiana company Rose Acre Farms is planned for coastal Hyde County, less than 30 miles from three major wildlife refuges. The facility would create 20,000 gallons of wastewater per day, containing massive amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus—which cause algae blooms and fish kills in nutrient sensitive waters—and there's no requirement in the permit to even monitor surface water pollution.

Last year, Clean Water for NC joined with other groups, including the Pamlico-Tar River Foundation, to call attention to air quality impacts of the 5 million pounds of ammonia the operation is expected release each year. Now YOU can help to stop a wastewater permit (or call for one with some TEETH in it) for the facility by emailing Paul Sherman, paul.sherman@ncmail.net by August 25. To get the permit and a map, go to <http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/ndpu/animals.html>, or call: (919) 733- 5083 ext.529.



Contaminated Groundwater and Community Justice

CWFNC's Environmental Justice Intern Kelli Reed Investigates

In an ongoing effort to create stronger protections for users of private wells, CWFNC created a new internship for 2004 to study the experiences of communities which have experienced groundwater contamination. We were very lucky to recruit Kelli Reed, the 2004 valedictorian for Winston-Salem State University to carry out this research and help us to build relationships with communities that need technical support and can also be allies in building a legislative initiative to treat safe drinking water as a human right.

Based in our Durham office, Kelli has done extensive probing of on-line files for "pollution incidents" throughout the central and western piedmont regions of NC, and followed up with file searches in DENR (Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources) Regional Offices, as well as designing and carrying out surveys in communities with a range of incomes, racial makeup and other social indicators. In order to

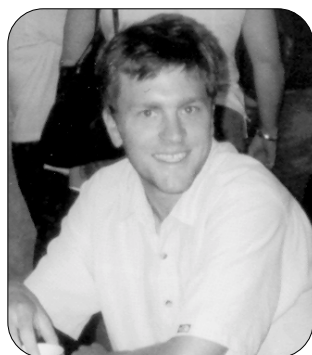
empower public participation, Kelli has created summaries and updates to be given to survey participants in each of the communities she is studying. Her preliminary report on the first communities surveyed will be presented at our 20th Anniversary Meeting on September 18, but she wants to continue this work with CWFNC while beginning a master's program in Social Work at UNC-Chapel Hill this fall.



CWFNC Environmental Justice intern Kelli Reid with Harold Stanley, whose land was contaminated by leaking fuel tanks.

CWFNC Intern Bill McCloy Studies Chemical Security and Public Involvement

Bill McCloy, from Duke University's Nicholas School of the Environment, is Clean Water for NC's Stanback Intern for summer 2004. He has found through his interviews and research this summer that, "Chemical security exists in a patchwork matrix across the state, driven in large part by the activity of Local Emergency Planning Committees, or LEPCs. LEPCs serve as the principle liaison between county emergency planning officials, chemical facilities, and community members. They also make information available to the public and serve as a framework for emergency planning and preparedness. Unfortunately one-third of the LEPCs in North Carolina are still inactive. Worse yet, those that are active have little to no interaction with their local community. The



CWFNC Stanback Intern Bill McCloy

most pervasive reason was the attitude that "it cannot happen here," but others include overworked LEPC members, limited funding, and a lack of general information on the issue."

While State officials are working to encourage LEPCs to become more active, community members also have an opportunity to help increase chemical security in their communities, by educating themselves about potential hazards in their community and pressuring an inactive LEPC in your community to reactivate.

LEPCs were created to serve the public and prevent disasters like the 1984 Bhopal, India toxic gas release which killed and permanently injured thousands, from occurring again. With the added threat of terrorism, there has never been a better time to get involved and revitalize your LEPC. Bill has authored a great new booklet to increase public involvement, called "Chemical Security and You in North Carolina." You can request from us in hard copy or download very soon from our website (www.cwfnc.org).

Tax Polluters, Not Taxpayers, To Clean Up Toxic Sites!

In 1995, the federal Superfund tax, paid by major polluting industries to cover much of the costs of hazardous waste cleanups at abandoned sites, was allowed to expire. As a result, the Fund has now completely dried up, and over \$1.2 billion a year in clean-up costs are now being paid by taxpayers nationwide. In North Carolina, the costs of cleanups to taxpayers have risen from \$6.6 million in 1995 to \$29.5 million this year. That doesn't even reflect the slowdown in clean-ups underway, meaning communities face contaminated sites in their midst for ever longer times.

Superfund was only a beginning for holding polluters accountable, creating a national fund that allowed cleanups to start while federal officials went after "responsible parties" in court if necessary. Tell your Senators and Representative: not only must Superfund be reauthorized, it must also include taxes on a wider range of toxic industries, and it should provide funds to re-train workers who lose their jobs in toxic industries. And don't be fooled by industries "blackmailing" communities by threatening with about lost jobs if they are forced to clean up their operations. Studies by EPA and independent organizations have shown that job loss is very seldom due to regulations, which increase operational costs only a fraction of a percent in most industries!

Thanks and Farewell to Linda Block

In 2002, Linda joined CWFNC as our Program Coordinator, and began leading our Board and Staff through the most complete strategic planning process in the organization's history. She increased our recruitment and training of volunteers, enabling us to attend more community events than ever, further developed our "Adopt A Permit" program, and started a regional Stream Monitoring Information Exchange. Last summer, when the new Durham office opened, Linda became coordinator for the Asheville office, and then our Assistant Director.



Linda accepted a position this summer to be the new Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Coordinator at UNC-Asheville. We've greatly appreciated Linda's organizational skills, volunteer recruitment, community trainings and educational outreach, and we wish her all the best in her new job!

CWFNC Board Says "NO" to Polluter \$\$\$

Concerned about the growing trend for environmental organizations to accept donations from polluting corporations, Clean Water for NC voted at its May Board of Directors business meeting to formally incorporate a new provision into its policies to prevent what they see as a clear conflict of interest. If we are to stand with communities downstream and downwind of polluters, there must be no doubt that our allegiance can be swayed by donations from polluters. This doesn't just apply to specific polluters impacting our members or NC communities or watersheds, but all companies that could be polluting communities anywhere.



We encourage all organizations to consider incorporating a similar provision into your policies. Specifically, the provision says. "No employee or member of the Board of Directors shall solicit or accept personally or on behalf of CWFNC any donations from parties, within our outside North Carolina, who might influence or appear to influence the way that they carry out their jobs or govern the organization. (for example: any entity which produces pollution or otherwise degrades the environment, or who is required to apply for an environmental permit)"

Here's an easy way to support Clean Water
for North Carolina!

Visit www.cwfnc.org and click on the
"Donate!" button for secure on-line giving.

Thanks to Our 2004 Foundation Partners and Major Donors for their Generous Support!

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River Network (C. S. Mott Foundation)
Brad Stanback and Shelli Lodge-Stanback
Fred and Alice Stanback
Walter and Edna Staton
Richard and Shawney Weisler*

Thank you to the following new and renewing members who make our work possible!

Ran Coble and Jane Kendall, Martha McMullen, Lucy King, Amanda King, Mollie Rose, Rick and Ginny Lindsey, Peter M. Pickens, Kenneth M. and Jean P. Hinson, Deck Stapleton, Richard A. McElrath, Sheila Jones, Judith Hallock and David Wheeler, Martha Lamb, John and Elizabeth Formwalt, Patricia and Ralph B. Montee, Dr. Edward Hauser, Debra Brown and Gary Francies, Victoria Chapman and family, Jennifer McGovern and Steve Unruhe, Richard and Beverly Dratz, Jerry and Mary Price, Richard and Jane Demott, Lois and John Wheeler, Mitch Jackson, Nancy Ruppert, Marcia and W. W. Webber Jr., Peter Luellen, Virginia T. Hamman, Leah R. Karpen, Thomas and Kathleen Jones, Elizabeth and Kenneth Schapira.

Join Clean Water for North Carolina

(or renew your membership)!

☐ Please sign me up for CWFNC's Annual meeting including lunch, my \$8 is enclosed.

☐ Here's my donation to join or renew my CWFNC membership _____.

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See page 7 for pre-registration and donation form