

EARTHWORKS JOURNAL

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CREATING A **NEW**
WESTERN LEGACY:
**U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PASSES 1872 MINING LAW REFORM —
NOW TO THE SENATE**



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Something's Happening.

In the last few months we co-hosted a summit on Ethical Jewelry; organized a meeting on mine site certification with mining companies, community groups, NGOs, jewelry retailers and community leaders; joined Tiffany Co. Chairman and CEO Michael Kowalski and Newmont's Vice President for Sustainability Dave Baker in issuing an invitation to a book signing for a new book on the "certification revolution," and was asked for input by Newmont on their assessment of community relations and conflict at their mines. And those are just some of the highlights. On top of all of this, the leading trade publication in the jewelry sector, *Modern Jeweler*, published a whole edition with the theme "Making a Difference, Jewelry for a Cause."

This rush of activity, with sometimes unlikely bedfellows, leaves one with a sense that *something's happening*. But what exactly does it all mean in terms of actual results? That's a good, and fair, question.

I'm encouraged by the fact that we are seeing real commitment and action on the part of business leaders. Many jewelers have made commitments to our "golden rules" for responsible sourcing; the list includes 8 of the 10 largest U.S. retailers of jewelry, and represents about 23 percent of the country's total

jewelry market. Some are taking direct action to solve the problems by asking questions of their suppliers, including mining companies who source their precious metals. They are beginning to seek out sources of metals and materials based upon the commitments, performance and reputation of their suppliers.

In the past few weeks Leber Jeweler, Tiffany & Co., Cartier and Jewelers of America took a strong stand on human rights, calling on the US Congress to ban the import of gemstones from Burma. Newmont mining company is now a signatory to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). And just last week, a group of prominent jewelers including Ben Bridge, Tiffany & Co., Helzberg Diamond, Fortunoff and Leber announced their support to protect Alaska's Bristol Bay from a massive metals mine. This is the first time that jewelry leaders have taken a stance against a specific mining project.

While listing these signs of progress, we also need to state clearly that we are not taking exclusive credit. EARTHWORKS helped initiate, catalyze and support many of these reforms but we are also keenly aware of the leadership and initiative that occurs in other organizations and the corporate sector.



Ethical Jewelry Summit, Washington DC (November 2007). Pictured (L to R): Ezrial & Martin Rapaport (Rapaport Group), Caren Holzman (Fairtrade Labeling Organization International – FLO), Steve D'Esposito (EARTHWORKS), Kimberlee Dinn (EARTHWORKS), Jennifer Horning (Ethical Metalsmiths), Demos Takoulas (Vukani-Ubuntu Community Development Projects), Amanda Stark (Rapaport Group)



“There are places where mining does not represent the best use of resources. In Bristol Bay, we support . . . the salmon fishery as the best bet for sustainable, long-term benefit. For Tiffany & Co., and we believe for many of our fellow retail jewelers, this means we will look to other places to source gold.”

Michael Kowalski, Tiffany's chairman and chief executive

Does sitting across the table from mining company executives, community representatives, leaders in the jewelry sector, artisanal miners, leaders from the labor movement, metals recyclers and others mean that we have achieved our goals or reached an accord? No, not yet. Nor does it mean we will shy away from stating clearly and forcefully what we think needs to be done to protect the environment and communities.

I was reminded during a recent visit to my uncle (on the Italian side of the family), now in his 80's and quite healthy, of two things very relevant to the work of EARTHWORKS. First, sitting at the table is a prolonged affair. The meal occurs in stages, it builds upon itself and it has its ups and downs. The meal is part of something larger. It is part of a long conversation and there is an art to both the meal and the talk. Second, I was reminded that in a healthy family (at least for those of Italian heritage) it is OK to disagree, argue, fight and shout (and laugh) while the meal occurs. In fact, its expected, and respected.

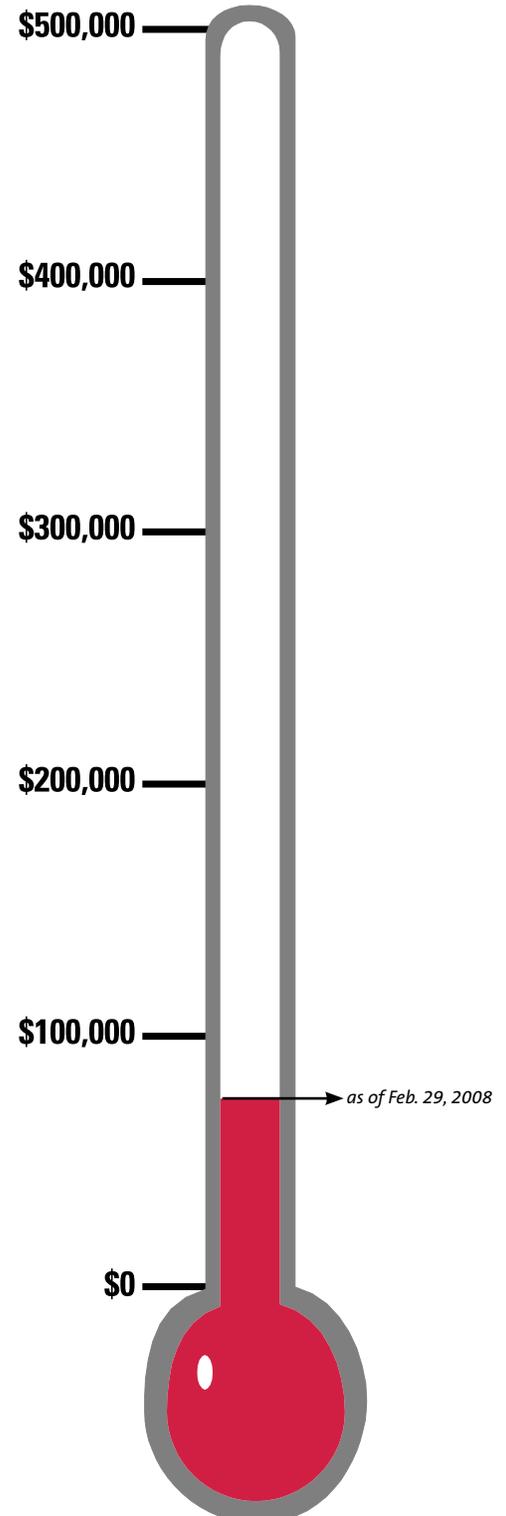
So while we work together with leaders from industry and civil society, at a series of tables to find solutions to issues ranging from how we enhance community rights and protections, to how we ensure clean water and preserve lands, we will also disagree and argue and fight—and we expect that others will argue and fight with us. I don't think you would expect anything less.

So yes, something is happening, I see real progress underway. But really, the meal is just now getting underway. We're a few more courses and a couple of arguments away from a cannoli and espresso.

Stephen D'Esposito
President

20th Anniversary Membership Drive

As we celebrate our 20th Anniversary EARTHWORKS is launching a membership drive to raise \$500K; that's double our annual member income to finally, once and for all, put the 1872 Mining Law to rest.





Creating a New Western Legacy: 1872 Mining Law Reform Bill Passes House of Representatives

Pinch yourself: you are NOT dreaming!
The House of Representatives passed the Hardrock Mining and Reclamation Act (HR 2262) by a vote of 244 to 166 on November 1st, 2007.

The Hardrock Mining and Reclamation Act, if passed, will change the way that mining occurs on public lands. The bill strives to protect crucial drinking water supplies and other natural resources, special places, taxpayers, fish and wildlife habitat, and the health and well being of our communities. By charging a royalty and allowing land managers to balance mining with other land uses, hardrock mining will, after 135 years, finally be on par with other extractive industries like oil, gas and coal mining.

Reform is long overdue. The 1872 Mining Law, signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant to encourage development of the West and settle land disputes, still governs hardrock mining on 270 million acres of publicly owned lands—mostly in the Rocky Mountain West and Alaska. This constitutes almost one-fourth of all the land in the United States, or two thirds

of the lands that the federal government is mandated to hold in trust for the benefit of all Americans.

While modern mines have massive environmental footprints, use chemicals such as cyanide, and can generate massive quantities of waste, the 1872 Mining Law has no environmental provisions. Mining has left an ugly environmental and taxpayer legacy, with 40% of the headwaters of western watersheds polluted and a clean-up bill of over \$50 billion. The Mining Law also allows mining companies to purchase public lands for \$2.50 or \$5 per acre – 1872 prices. Although a temporary moratorium currently prevents new sales, \$245 billion worth of mineral bearing public lands have been “sold” to mining companies under the law – a land area equivalent in size to the state of Connecticut.

House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Nick Rahall (D-WV) and Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Chairman Costa (D-CA) introduced HR 2262, in May of 2007 to address the serious inadequacies of



This past May, on the 135th Birthday of the 1872 Mining Law, and hopefully the last, EARTHWORKS kicked off the new offensive by blowing out the candles on the 1872 Mining Law. (Pictured: Phil Hocker, President Emeritus of EARTHWORKS and House Natural Resources Committee Chief of Staff Jim Zoia).



the 1872 Mining Law. Hearings were held in Washington, DC, Tucson, AZ and Elko, NV, where local elected officials, tribal representatives and other constituencies testified to the need for mining law reform. Organizations and individuals across the country made calls and wrote letters to signal their support for this important piece of legislation.

Passage of a mining reform bill through the House of Representatives is a giant step towards dealing with mining's legacy, preventing new mining pollution and bringing mining on public lands into the 21st century. Although key members of the Senate have signaled their desire to reform this outdated law, a bill similar to HR 2262 has not been introduced in the Senate.

If this long-overdue effort to reform the 1872 Mining Law is to succeed, leadership from the mining industry itself and from community and political leaders in western states is needed. EARTHWORKS will be working with our broad coalition to influence the Senate process and pass meaningful mining law reform this year.

For more information on the House process and bill and to keep up to date with what is happening in the Senate, please visit www.miningreform.org.

HR 2262 at a Glance

Protects Special Places from Irresponsible Mining

- Wilderness study areas, roadless areas, and lands in the Wild and Scenic River System will be off limits to explorations and development.
- Protects National Parks and National Monuments by assuring that large-scale mining operations do not adversely affect these natural treasures.
- Gives land managers the ability to balance mining with other land uses.
- Gives state, local and tribal government the ability to put lands off limits to mining.

Establishes Environmental Standards

- Mine sites must be reclaimed to sustain either pre-mining uses, or uses conforming to the applicable land use plan.
- Fish and wildlife habitat must be restored.
- Operations must minimize damage to surface and groundwater resources.
- Prohibits perpetual pollution – after mining ceases, mine operators need to meet water quality standards without permanent treatment.

Implements Fiscal Reforms

- Ends patenting – the selling of public lands at 1872 prices.
- Establishes an 8% royalty for new mines and a 4% royalty for existing mines.
- Requires reclamation bonds with clear cleanup standards.
- Creates a fund to clean up abandoned mines.
- Creates a Community Impact Assistance Fund.

In the News:

“The mining industry has long argued that because it is covered by other environmental laws, like the Clean Water Act, its does not need special safeguards. But it does. The Clean Water Act, for instance, does not cover subsurface water. And of course the companies do not like the idea of paying royalties. Even so, prices are so strong now that some of the big companies are beginning to sense that there is a point at which opposition begins to look ridiculous.”

NY Times Editorial
8.20.07

Protecting the Climate and Communities

EARTHWORKS' new "No Dirty Energy" campaign builds on our history of providing support to communities affected by energy development through our Oil & Gas Accountability Project, and through markets and corporate strategies similar to those used by our "No Dirty Gold" campaign.

Consumer and Business Choice

"No Dirty Energy" calls on consumers, businesses, and governments to consider the source of their fuel and its impacts. As Gwen Lachelt, our energy program director, said recently, "whether its your family sedan, a truck fleet or a 747, its time to take responsibility for what's in our tanks and the environmental costs to streams and watersheds, fragile ecosystems, community health and our climate. While some may be skeptical of the impact they can have, it is now possible to track the flow of oil from places like the Tar Sands, in Alberta, Canada, through pipelines and into airline fuel supplies, city buses, gas stations and truck fleets. For the first time ever, consumers and businesses can identify who is using this filthy fuel and demand that these agencies or corporations cut back or eliminate their use of Tar Sands oil—or oil from other dirty sources. And governments can put in place restrictions on the greenhouse gas impacts of the fuel in their fleets."

With oil selling around \$100 per barrel, its highest price ever, the new rush to dig, process, and burn some of the world's dirtiest energy sources has kicked into high gear. Some argue that the mining, processing, and burning of fuel minerals is simply a dirty business, and no one source is different from any other. But if we're serious about protecting the climate and some of the world's most important ecosystems, it's important to acknowledge that some sources are in fact dirtier than others, and they simply should not leave the ground.

The Voice of Affected Communities in the Climate Debate

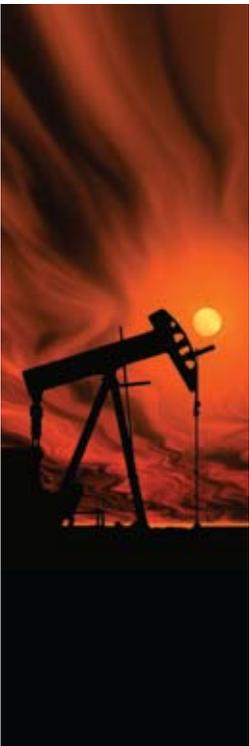
While the public policy debate is rife with discussion of alternative fuels and energy efficiency, emissions limits, and reductions in coal-burning power plants, few questions are being asked about the wisdom of developing the dirtiest sources of energy. Unfortunately, it's not a surprise that this policy debate is occurring with little or no input from affected communities who bear the impacts of energy development, and without a real calculation of the costs and impacts of developing the energy source—including the energy-intensive mining process itself. The No Dirty Energy campaign seeks to change this.

Consider the two case studies profiled in this article: the Tar Sands in the Canadian Boreal forests and the massive coal deposits of Alaska. If fully mined, the impact—to the climate and to neighboring communities—from these two energy sources will be devastating.

Eliminate Tar Sands From The U.S. Market

The term "tar sands" refers to a hydrocarbon called bitumen that is found mixed with sand, clay, and water. Deep tar sands underlie a vast area of Alberta's Boreal Forest—approximately 138,000 km², roughly the size of Florida. At 1.3 billion acres, Canada's Boreal Forest is one of the largest intact forest ecosystems on Earth. Stretching from coast to coast across Canada and all the way into Alaska, it provides a home to bears, wolves, and lynx, and breeding ground for 30 percent of North America's songbirds and 40 percent of North America's waterfowl. These cool temperature forests, which store carbon more efficiently than tropical forests, are critical buffers to slowing the rates of human-caused global warming.

It takes huge amounts of energy to strip mine and "melt" the oil out of tar sands—the process releases 10 to 50 percent more greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions than conventional petrol. As a result, it can take two barrels of oil to produce three barrels of oil from the Tar Sands.



The mining and production of tar sands also generate a number of toxic chemicals. Naphthenic acids, mercury, arsenic salts, and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons are already found by independent scientists at levels that present a toxic hazard to humans and wildlife. Even more disturbing is the fact that the levels of these toxic chemicals are rising.

In northeast Alberta, the Athabasca River flows through the Boreal Forest. The 950-mile waterway rises in the Canadian Rockies and courses through the tar sands development area before emptying into the world's most extensive boreal delta, on Lake Athabasca. Every fall and spring, the delta serves as perhaps the largest nesting and rest area for migratory birds in North America. Meanwhile, each year tar sands operations withdraw 250,000 Olympic-size pools of water from the Athabasca, enough water to supply a city of two million people. On average, it takes three barrels of fresh, potable water to make one barrel of oil from the sands.

Standing for Clean Energy and Wild Salmon in Alaska

There are an estimated 1,860 billion to 5,000 billion tons of coal beneath Alaska, and a battle is brewing about how, where, and when it should be extracted.

One of the most worrisome of mine proposals is the massive Chuitna Coal Project near Beluga, Alaska (45 miles west of Anchorage). If built, this would be Alaska's largest surface strip mine and the third largest strip mine in the United States, removing up to a billion metric tons of coal from roughly 30 square miles of important bear, moose, wolf, and fish habitat over the next 25 years.

As proposed, the mine will dump an average of 7 million gallons of waste each day into critical marine habitat. A mile-long coal transport trestle jutting into Cook Inlet—with an accompanying gravel island—will be located in prime habitat for the beluga whale, a population so precarious that federal scientists will likely list it under the Endangered Species Act this year. Conveyor belt coal and stockpiled coal on the west side of Cook Inlet will blow long distances, creating particulate pollution and health hazards in



An aerial view of The Suncor Millennium Mine on the banks of the Athabasca River. As the boreal forest is torn up for oil sands development, the environmental impacts to air, land and water in Alberta are increasing rapidly—the region is now Canada's pollution capital for industrial air pollutants. And the oil sands are the single largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions growth in Canada.

the communities of Anchorage, Mat Su, and elsewhere. And to make matters worse, all of this industrial activity surrounds important wild salmon fisheries that are a vital thread in the social, cultural, and economic fabric of the communities surrounding Cook Inlet. Coal combustion creates unsafe mercury emissions that can “bioaccumulate” in the fish and will make Alaska fish less safe to eat.

The coal is likely to be exported to Asian markets, as well as burned to power the controversial proposed Pebble Mine (see page 8). Because Cook Inlet's enormous coal reserves have yet to be tapped commercially, the Chuitna coal strip mine will set a dangerous precedent that locks Alaska's population center into a coal-dependent future, aggravating already observable climate change.

“Clean coal” is frequently touted as an acceptable alternative to current energy production methods. Yet clean coal technologies, including “coal-to-liquids,” do not decrease GHG emissions—in order to truly address the climate change implications of coal combustion, emitters must sequester the carbon underground. However, carbon sequestration is very expensive, and refining the technology and securing corporate commitment can be elusive. As a consequence, local fisherman and conservation organizations like EARTHWORKS are questioning the wisdom of the Chuitna project and other coal mine proposals in a state that is increasingly seeking a clean energy future. 

The signs of climate change are everywhere in Alaska and they are dramatic. Glaciers and sea ice are rapidly melting, permafrost is diminishing, lakes are drying up, Arctic tundra is giving way to woodlands, and coastal areas are being eaten away by fierce storms. As a consequence, many of the state's inhabitants—both human and non-human—are being forced to adapt to new living conditions.



Photo: David Dodge, The Pembina Institute

DIRTY ENERGY: COMING TO A PUMP NEAR YOU



Protecting Clean Water & Communities

ECUADOR: Like many developing countries, Ecuador welcomed large-scale mining in the 1990s, but at a cost to its environment and people. As a result, a Constituent Assembly has been formed to re-examine the countries mining and other policies.

EARTHWORKS has been working with local environmental organization DECOIN (Defensa y Conservación Ecológica de Intag) since 2002 to stop a proposed mine in the Intag cloud forest. Local opposition has been firm and unrelenting in the face of concerted mining company efforts to proceed – but last month the constituent assembly moved to protect the area by withdrawing two of the three mining concessions in the region!

The government revoked hundreds of other concessions as well and began work on a new policy to regulate mining prior to establishing a new mining law. According to draft proposals, the new policy could ban large scale and open-pit mining, revoke some or all remaining concessions, or protect natural areas and important water sources. “By stopping open pit mining, we can protect our natural wealth” said Alberto Acosta, the former Ecuadorian Minister of Mines, now head of a Constituent Assembly re-examining mining and other policies.

ALASKA: As shoppers rushed to buy last-minute Valentine’s gifts in February, five of the nation’s leading jewelry retailers—Tiffany & Co., Ben Bridge Jeweler, Helzberg Diamonds, Fortunoff, and Leber Jeweler, Inc.—pledged their support to permanently protect Alaska’s Bristol Bay from a massive ill-conceived gold mine.

The retailers, who had \$2.2 billion in sales in 2006, took this step at the invitation of local Alaskans, who seek to protect wild salmon, clean water, and traditional Alaskan ways of life from the damaging effects of industrial metal mines. This is the first time a major retailer has publicly shunned a specific mine proposal.

Jon Bridge, Co-CEO/General Counsel of Seattle-based Ben Bridge Jeweler stated, “As retail jewelers, we want to be able to tell our customers that the precious metals we use are mined responsibly—that the materials used in the jewelry they purchase have been mined in environmentally friendly ways, respectful of the Bristol Bay salmon fishery and the communities that depend on it.”

Below left: Junin, Ecuador: Although exploration has ceased, the destruction caused by Bishimetals Exploration, a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Corporation, in the 1990s is still evident—a test drilling site continues to gush acidic water down a path coated in orange metal deposits.

Below right: Bristol Bay supports the worlds largest wild salmon fishery. The harvesting and processing of fish generates \$320 million a year and employees more than 12,500 people. In addition to jewelers, native communities and commercial and sports fisherman oppose the mine.





Boardmember Spotlight

Dr. Michael Conroy joined the EARTHWORKS board in 2003 after leaving the Ford Foundation and as our “No Dirty Gold” campaign was moving into a phase of intensive negotiation with jewelers and mining companies. Dr. Conroy taught economics for 25 years at the University of Texas, and five years as a Senior Lecturer and Senior Research Scholar at Yale University’s School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He also spent nine years at the Ford Foundation, as a senior program officer, working in Ford’s Environment and Development program. In addition to serving on the EARTHWORKS board he serves on the board of the Trans Fair USA, an organization that certifies fair-trade products in the U.S.

In November, EARTHWORKS President Steve D’Esposito, Tiffany & Co. CEO and Chairman Michael J. Kowalski and Newmont Mining Company’s Vice President For Sustainability Dave Baker invited friends and colleagues to a book signing and reception for Dr. Conroy, to celebrate his new book, *Branded! How the ‘Certification Revolution’ is Transforming Global Corporations*. The invitation read “Our organizations don’t always agree on everything but we do agree that you should read the new book by our friend and colleague Dr. Michael Conroy.”

The book has been described by leaders in industry and among NGOs as a “tour-de-force” on the meaning of 21st Century corporate accountability and the emerging mechanisms for achieving it.

‘Branded’ includes an analysis of why voluntary certification systems are proliferating and why they work. And it includes inside stories from those leading campaigns, including EARTHWORKS, as well as corporate leaders in the retail, banking and extractive industry sectors.

“Making responsible social and environmental choices has not always been a first priority for many corporations, but recent history has changed all that. Small but mighty NGOs, using 21st

Century global communications, are nipping at the heels of corporations caught in unethical and irresponsible practices.

NGO “market campaigns” are moving these companies toward the higher standard now demanded by their clients, their consumers, and society as a whole. The lever that moves these giants is the risk of destroying their carefully built “brands” if they fail to recognize their “moral liability” and clean up their practices.” —Micheal Conroy



Dr. Michael Conroy



BRANDED!
HOW THE ‘CERTIFICATION REVOLUTION’ IS TRANSFORMING GLOBAL CORPORATIONS
MICHAEL E. CONROY

HOW MARKET CAMPAIGNS AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS ARE ACTUALLY WORKING

“Branded is a must read for everyone interested in shaping more accountable corporate social responsibility standards and practices...”

J. GABRIEL LOPEZ,
Director of Global Strategies,
The World Conservation Union

EARTHWORKS AND COMMUNITIES

Lights Out!

The incandescent light bulb, which has changed little since 1879, will be phased out the U.S. market beginning in 2012.

Each cone-shaped spiral Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) costs about \$3, compared with 50 cents for a standard bulb. But a CFL uses about 75 percent less energy and lasts five years instead of a few months.

If every American home replaced just one light bulb with an ENERGY STAR qualified bulb, we would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes for a year, more than \$600 million in annual energy costs, and prevent greenhouse gases equivalent to the emissions of more than 800,000 cars.

The Road to Ethically Sourced Jewelry

EARTHWORKS was proud to be a lead organizer of The Ethical Jewelry Summit, held October 25-26, 2007, in Washington DC, at the World Bank. This event brought together an array of business and community interests related to the jewelry sector: including artisanal (small-scale) miners (ASM), large mining companies, NGOs (such as EARTHWORKS), jewelry fabricators, designers and manufacturers, retail jewelers, certifying organizations and others.

With growing consumer interest in ethically and responsibly sourced jewelry, EARTHWORKS and others saw a need to bring together leaders from different sectors to work towards an agreement on what it means for a piece of jewelry to be labeled as a “fair” or “responsible” product. At the moment, there is no clear distinction for consumers. EARTHWORKS President Stephen D’Esposito shared the following with conference participants: “Our proposition is that miners, jewelers, traders and NGOs all need to be part of estab-

lishing that definition. Then that definition will have traction in the marketplace.”

On a global basis, artisanal and small-scale mining is widespread – it produces 20-25% of all non-fuel minerals, including precious metals. The ILO estimated in 1999 that there are over 13 million artisanal miners worldwide, and that 90 million people indirectly depend on the activity. This form of mining often takes place in fragile ecosystems with little or no oversight. And poverty in these areas is aggravated by the environmental impacts usually associated with this type of mining.

A series of cross-sector working groups were formed to develop standards and certification systems for diamonds, gold, gemstones, recycled gold and other issues. Find out more at www.madisondialogue.org and learn about pilot projects to develop standard and certification for gold (www.responsiblemining.net) and development diamonds (www.ddi.org).



Lead organizers and sponsors included EARTHWORKS, Ethical Metalsmiths, Partnership Africa Canada, CASM, the Rapaport Group, Jewelers of America, the Association for Responsible Mining, Tiffany & Co., Cartier, Newmont, Rio Tinto, BHP-Billiton, Anglo Gold Ashanti, Toby Pomeroy, Hoover & Strong, De Beers Group, Ben Bridge Jeweler, Development Diamond Initiative, Fair Trade Labeling Organization, and CRJP.

More information:
www.madisondialogue.org

After the two day meeting, attendees agreed that creating ethical jewelry products could help bring sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits to the artisanal and small-scale mining sector. Pictured: Victor Reinoso (ASM miner) and Chris Sheldon (Senior Mining Specialist, World Bank).

Radical Jewelry Make-Over

Have you ever saved a lone earring in the hopes that the match would show up? Do you have tangles of old chains laying in the bottom of a drawer somewhere? A box of stuff you haven't worn in 20 years? It may be artwork!

Millersville University Jewelry and Metalsmithing students transformed old and broken jewelry into new and exciting work at the 2nd annual "Radical Jewelry Make-Over" this past November.

The Radical Jewelry Make-Over was designed as a student and community project to show that we can mine materials already in our economy (and our jewelry boxes), in addition to responsibly mined metals from mines. Our economy is chock-full of metals, some of which sit around unused and some of which unfortunately end up as waste. The program gave students, learning how to be metalsmiths, an opportunity to create new forms from old and to use luxury materials they don't often get to work with in learning their craft.

More Information: www.ethicalmetalsmiths.org

Millersville University students at work transforming donated materials for the exhibit.



Left: A sample of the raw materials that students got to work from.

Right: Donors who handed over their old jewelry received a points coupon based on the value of their donation to be used toward the purchase of a new piece!



No Dirty Gold wins a BENNY

The BENNY Awards recognize outstanding achievements made by campaigns working to promote more ethical corporate behavior. The Greening of Harry Potter, Campaign for Safe Cosmetics, and No Dirty Gold campaign received the first, second, and third place BENNY Awards, respectively. The campaigns each earned a significant victory in corporate transformation in the last year; in 2007 the No Dirty Gold campaign reached 100,000 pledge signers and garnered the support of jewelry retailers representing 23 percent of the U.S. market.

The awards were presented at a ceremony held in Oakland, CA. EARTHWORKS campaigner Payal Sampat accepted the BENNY award on behalf of the campaign, noting: "This award inspires us to work harder than ever to clean up dirty mining practices."



Sign the pledge.

"I support the No Dirty Gold campaign to end destructive gold mining practices. I call on retailers and manufacturers of gold jewelry, electronics, and other goods to work to ensure that the gold in their products was not produced at the expense of local communities, workers, and the environment. I demand that the global mining industry provide retailers and consumers an alternative to dirty gold."

Cut along dotted line and mail to Earthworks. Thanks for your support!

Name _____ Zip _____
 Street Address _____ State _____ Email _____
 City _____ Telephone _____



- I would like to receive email action alerts from the No Dirty Gold campaign.
- I would like to receive email action alerts from EARTHWORKS.

EARTHWORKS @home

ReThink Your Thirst

Across the country schools, offices and governments are ditching bottled water in favor of what comes out of the faucet (including EARTHWORKS!).

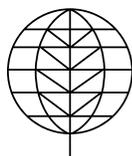
Economics aren't the only factor driving many to rethink their thirst: climate change is driving many to adjust their consumption.

Bottled water is an incredibly wasteful product. Manufacturing the 29 billion single-serve plastic water bottles used annually in the United States requires the equivalent of more than 17 million barrels of crude oil. After being filled, the bottles may travel far. The energy used for pumping and processing, transportation, and refrigeration, brings the annual fossil fuel footprint of bottled water consumption in the United States to over 50 million barrels of oil, enough to run 3 million cars for a year.

More info: www.thinkoutsidethebottle.org



EARTHWORKS started the new year by installing a filter on our kitchen tap; the filter only cost \$50, which is 500% cheaper than our previous cooler and bottled water!



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