

EARTHWORKS JOURNAL

Fall 2009

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Message from our Board Chair

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Earthworks, it is my pleasure to bring you an update on our Executive Director search and also to share with you some of the exciting things that continue to happen at Earthworks. As you probably know, Steve D'Esposito left Earthworks in September 2008, after 10 years as Executive Director, to head up Resolve, a Washington-based mediation and consensus building organization.

Since Steve announced his departure, a Transition Committee, made up of four board members and the two acting Co-directors of Earthworks, has been working diligently to identify a new ED for Earthworks. We have had the assistance of an excellent search consultant. Although we had been told that a typical executive search takes, on average, a full year, we were optimistic that we would be able to hire someone in a shorter period that would be a perfect fit for our organization.



Jim Abernathy

I am pleased to let you know that we have retained the services of Jim Abernathy as Interim Executive Director while we continue to conduct a search for a permanent Executive Director. Jim is a non-profit management consultant who has worked to help a wide array of environmental and other non-profit organizations. For nearly 17 years he was the Executive Director of the Environmental Support Center, a national organization dedicated to increasing the effectiveness of regional, state, local, and grassroots environmental organizations by strengthening their organizational capacity, and improving fundraising success, strategic planning, and communications. You may be hearing from Jim over the next several months as he carries out activities on behalf of Earthworks. We are delighted to have his assistance.

I also hope that you continue to support EARTHWORKS programs by volunteering, taking action, and making a tax-deductible gift. I am so proud that our programs have been largely unaffected by the leadership transition. In fact, we have *ramped up* many of our campaigns; and we have had exciting results during this period (see next page).

All the best.

Karin P. Sheldon
Board Chair

On the Cover: If built, the Pebble Mine would be the largest open pit mine in the world, endangering the most productive wild salmon fishery in the world. The Allen River at the Chicuminuk Lake Outlet is one of many salmon spawning grounds in peril.

© Robert Ketchum

2009 Top Accomplishments

As the leaves begin to fall, and the temperatures cool, we begin to assess how the year went. EARTHWORKS is happy to report that 2009 has been a stellar year for our programs:

Stimulus Funds Clean Up Abandoned Mines

Earthworks worked successfully behind the scenes in January to ensure that abandoned mine clean-up was part of the economic stimulus package. As a result, more than \$100 million will go towards cleaning up mining sites nationwide – an unprecedented amount.

No Dirty Gold Has Support of 25% of U.S. Jewelry Sales

In February the “No Dirty Gold” Campaign announced its 50th signatory to the “Golden Rules” for more responsible sourcing of precious metals. The signatory jewelers now represent about a quarter of the US jewelry market.

1872 Senate Bill Introduced

In April, for the first time in a decade, a Senate bill to reform the 1872 Mining Law was introduced by Senator Bingaman, the Chair of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The introduction of S. 796, the *Hardrock Mining Reform and Reclamation Act*, along with the continued leadership of Chairman Rahall in the House, where a similar bill passed last year, gives Earthworks and its partners an extraordinary opportunity to reform mining practices.

Protecting Bristol Bay

EARTHWORKS coordinated a trip to London in April with a delegation of Alaska Bristol Bay native leaders to meet directly with Anglo American’s CEO, Board Chair, and shareholders.



At the same time we announced the endorsement of six prominent U.K. jewelry retailers who pledged to not source gold traceable to any future Pebble mine. The trip garnered significant television, print and radio news coverage (www.ak2uk.com).

Oil & Gas Industry Forced to Clean Up Operations

In May our Oil and Gas Accountability Project’s signature campaign led to the passage of new rules protecting public health from drilling wastes and was

signed into law by Governor Ritter in a ceremony at the Colorado Capitol.

No Dirty Tar Sands Campaign Launches

EARTHWORKS coordinated and set-up the www.dirtyoilsands.org website for the US-Canadian tar sands network; executed the ‘Hillary’s Choice’ e-advocacy effort in July, which generated more than 4600 letters to the US Dept. of State; and coordinated the web-based portion of the ‘Harper Welcome Wagon’ effort in September.



FRAC ACT Discloses the Truth About Drilling Toxics

The Halliburton Loophole

Despite the widespread use of fracking, and the risks to drinking water supplies, the EPA does not regulate the injection of fracturing fluids under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The oil and gas industry is the only industry in America that is allowed by EPA to inject known hazardous materials—unchecked—directly into or adjacent to underground drinking water supplies.

This exemption has become known as the "Halliburton loophole" because it is widely perceived to have come about as a result of the efforts of Dick Cheney's Energy Task Force. Before taking office, Cheney was CEO of Halliburton—which patented hydraulic fracturing in the 1940s, and remains one of the world's largest hydraulic fracturing operators. Halliburton staff were actively involved in review of the 2004 EPA report on hydraulic fracturing.

Legislation was introduced this summer to close the "Halliburton Loophole" in the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is a momentous step forward for communities living with the impacts of oil and gas development. Representatives Diana DeGette (D-CO), Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) and Jared Polis (D-CO) spearheaded the effort in the House, and Bob Casey (D-PA) and Chuck Schumer (D-NY) are the Senate sponsors. The bill (H.R. 2766 and S. 1215) is called the "FRAC" Act - the Fracking Responsibility and Awareness of Chemicals Act of 2009.

Our Oil & Gas Accountability Project (OGAP) has been helping landowners and community groups in Alabama's Black Warrior Basin, the San Juan Basin of Colorado and New Mexico, and the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana to raise the alarm about public health issues associated with hydraulic fracturing. For decades, toxic chemicals have been injected directly into and near drinking water to fracture open coal bed methane and gas shale deposits, nearby landowners have been reporting changes in water quality and quantity ever since. Some property owners have been able to actually light their tap water on fire!

As the coalbed methane boom swept through these basins, impacted communities were largely ignored by the EPA in their quest for protection under the Safe Drinking Water Act's Underground Injection Control Program, until a federal court decision overturned this agency neglect. But in 2005, the industry struck back and successfully gained a permanent exemption from regulation, known as the "Halliburton Loophole." (Halliburton patented the hydraulic fracturing process in the 1940s, and still defends the lack of disclosure for the chemical cocktails used today.) This exemption means that communities face significant obstacles in defining the problems associated with toxics and gaining adequate regulation of the process of hydraulic fracturing.

Industry insists today, as they always have, that little proof exists of water contamination from fracturing and that the practice has been used



This is what a 200' setback looks like to a homeowner/landowner, and exactly how close to drinking wells these industrial activities can be.

safely for years. The lack of public information regarding the chemical make-up of hydraulic fracturing products works tremendously well for industry in this respect. That is, without the information as to what specific chemicals to test for in their water, communities are unable to demonstrate evidence of hydraulic fracturing products.

There are cases in nine states where hydraulic fracturing is the prime suspect for drinking water contamination. The burden of proof is on communities because public agencies have not required chemical disclosure of fracturing products, nor have they developed long-term monitoring and regulatory programs for these chemicals. Such a program would ensure that the industry use less toxic products that are already in use in offshore environments by the industry.

Demand for natural gas, and the tens of thousands of new wells popping up in urban and highly populated regions, has finally tipped the geographical and, hopefully, the political scale toward reform. This issue has become one that is literally in most of the nation's back yard, swaths of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and now, the Marcellus Shale play threatens chunks of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

The passage of the FRAC Act will ensure that hydraulic fracturing is subject to the Safe Drinking Water Act and that the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing are disclosed to the public. Then, the EPA and our state oil and gas agencies can take the next step of disclosing, monitoring and phasing out those hydraulic fracturing products and chemicals that are most dangerous to our water resources.



DIRTY OIL SANDS

A THREAT TO THE NEW ENERGY ECONOMY

Quick. Name the biggest supplier of foreign oil to the United States. Saudi Arabia? No. Kuwait? No. Mexico? No.

Try Canada. Yes, Canada. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Canada supplies 20% of crude oil imported into the U.S. Saudi Arabia is second at 15%, with Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria rounding out the top five (in order).

Canada, you say? Nice, safe, neighborly Canada? Oh, that's great news!

Right? Wrong.

Canadian oil is tar. Most of Canada's oil isn't actually oil as we usually imagine it – drilled, pumped and refined. Instead, it's locked up in tar sands. And tar sands crude is the dirtiest oil on earth.

And tar ain't oil. This is a burden because tar sands are exactly what they sound like: deposits of sand (and earth/clay/etc) combined with oil. As a result, they can't be drilled and pumped like normal oil. Instead the tar sands must be mined, separated, and upgraded. And that comes at a heavy cost to the environment.

The dirtiest oil on earth. In Canada, tar sands extraction uses huge amounts of water (2-4.5 barrels per barrel of oil produced), which ends up in toxic tailings lagoons. An analysis using industry data estimated that these lagoons leak over a billion gallons of contaminated water each year. It's no wonder that downstream communities are seeing the deterioration of water quality and fisheries at the same time cancer incidence is on the rise.

In the United States, processing tar sands oil is a problem because the synthetic heavy crude is laden with more toxics than conventional oil. Communities adjacent to tar sands refineries face increased carbon dioxide emissions, and increased exposure to heavy metals, and sulfurs.

If fully developed, the tar sands could sink the fight against climate change! *Every three barrels of tar sands crude consumes the equivalent of one barrel of oil's worth of energy to produce. So each barrel of tar sands crude generates three to five times as much greenhouse gas as conventional crude oil.* Multiply by 170 billion (the proven tar sands reserves), and we've got a climate disaster on our hands.

To learn more about the fight to stop the expansion – and background on the larger fight to steer the U.S. away from dirty oil and towards a clean energy economy, visit www.dirtyoilsands.org.

www.Obama2Canada.org

One of the earliest tests of President Obama's commitment to the clean energy economy was his first trip to Canada. Big Oil, and Canada's government – led by Prime Minister Harper – made clear they wanted exemptions for the Canadian tar sands from any greenhouse gas limiting policy establish under the Obama administration.

President Obama stood strong against Big Oil's pressure thanks in part to EARTHWORKS. We played a key role in the international coalition known as "Obama2Canada" that got the word out that expansion of the tar sands has no place in an economy based on clean energy. No exemptions to the tar sands were given. As President Obama pointed out at the close of the meeting:

"We are very grateful for the relationship that we have with Canada, and Canada being our largest energy supplier, but I think that increasingly we have to take into account that the issue of climate change and greenhouse gases is something that's going to have an impact on all of us and as two relatively wealthy countries, it's important for us to show leadership."

TAR SANDS

Tell President Obama...



**...tar sands oil
doesn't fit in the
New Energy Economy**

AK to UK: Alaskans Take the Battle Over Pebble Mine to Anglo in London

“Our salmon spawning beds are right where they want to dig up gold and copper. I want Anglo American’s shareholders to know that salmon are easily harmed by changes in their environment. I am going to London to let Anglo American know who we the people of Curyung are and how dependent we are on the land.”

—Thomas Tilden, Chief of the Curyung Tribal Council, a native tribe of 2,400 near Dillingham, AK.

It’s a David vs. Goliath battle to protect the Bristol Bay watershed in southwest Alaska. UK based mining giant Anglo American wants to develop the largest copper gold mine in North America – the Pebble Mine – at the headwaters of Bristol Bay.

The local communities and commercial fishermen are determined to prevent the project and protect the area’s abundant fish and wildlife. The pristine waters of Bristol Bay support the world’s largest remaining wild sockeye salmon fishery. Each year, millions upon millions of wild salmon surge upriver to spawn—providing a sustainable resource to the Yupik and Athabascan commu-

nities that live in the region; jobs for thousands of commercial fishermen; and food for hungry brown bears and other wildlife.

EARTHWORKS has been working to support local efforts to protect the wild salmon fishery and bring national attention to this ill-conceived mine plan. This spring, EARTHWORKS staffer Bonnie Gestring and a delegation of Alaska Bristol Bay native leaders travelled to London to meet with Anglo American’s CEO and Board Chair, and convey the extent of local opposition to the company and its shareholders.



“We need to be mindful and respectful of the Bristol Bay Salmon fisheries and the communities that depend on it. We feel that the precious metals that we sell need to be mined responsibly and in environmentally friendly ways and if this means looking to other places to source gold, then so be it.” —Mark Adelstone, Managing Director, Beaverbrooks the Jewellers

Photo by Matt Davidson



Local Alaskans greet Sir Mark Moody Stuart, chair of Anglo American's board of directors, in Dillingham, Alaska, on March 28, 2009.

In meetings with Anglo's CEO Cynthia Carroll, Board Chair Sir Mark Moody Stuart and shareholders, the delegation had one clear message to convey: The risks to the fishery are too great. The Bristol Bay watershed is no place for a massive mine!

UK Jewelers Take Pledge

While in London, the group held a press conference to announce that six prestigious UK jewelry retailers - representing 260 stores - pledged their support to protect Bristol Bay by announcing that they will not buy gold from the proposed mine.

The UK jewelers joined eight U.S. retailers who endorsed the pledge last year, including Tiffany & Co., Helzberg Diamonds, and Ben Bridge Jeweler.

The Alaska delegation stopped by Tiffany's London Store to express their appreciation in person, and get the grand tour by Melvyn Kirtley, Tiffany & Co.'s UK President.

Everywhere they went, the group grabbed headlines—with newspaper, television and radio coverage in London and Alaska. And, every day, the group posted video messages on the trip website to let the folks back home follow their progress. Take a look at www.ak2uk.org for video and photos from the trip.

London Premiere of Documentary "Red Gold"

To wrap up the trip, the group attended the London premiere of the award winning film "Red Gold", a documentary about the effort to protect Bristol Bay. A crowd of Londoners gave rave reviews to the film, and enjoyed wild salmon - shipped straight from Alaska - at a reception following the film.

Watch the Trailer: www.redgoldfilm.com

Photo by Harlin Savage



Alaska Delegates Everett Thompson, Lydia Olympic, Bobby Andrew and Thomas Tilden show their feelings in front of House of Parliament.

"The pure waters of Bristol Bay have sustained my family for generations. This watershed provides a subsistence lifestyle and commercial fishery worth fighting for."

—Everett Thompson, driftnet fishermen and co-owner of Naknek Family Fisheries

"Traveling thousands of miles to London shows how strongly we feel about protecting our salmon, our families, and our way of life."

—Bobby Andrew, spokesperson for Nunamta Aulukestai (Caretakers of our Land), a group of eight Alaska Native village corporations opposing the Pebble Mine



1872 Mining Law Reform Pushes Forward—Senate Bill Introduced for First Time in a Decade

In April, Senator Bingaman, the Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, introduced the first real attempt to reform the 1872 Mining Law bill in the Senate in over a decade. S. 796, the Hardrock Mining and Reclamation Act of 2009, will regulate the mining of hardrock minerals—like gold, copper and uranium—on public lands. This bill will also create jobs and provide economic opportunities for rural communities while cleaning up a massive legacy of toxic mining pollution.

EARTHWORKS and our partners mobilized hunters and anglers, climbers and hikers, community leaders, jeweler retailers, county and state officials, scientists and legal experts, taxpayer watchdog groups, and local, state and national environmental groups to push for Senate action on this important issue. Now, 137 years after it was signed into law by Ulysses S. Grant, both the U.S. Congress and the House of Representatives (H.R. 699) are on track to move forward.

In today's difficult economic climate, S. 796, if passed, will play an important role in creating rural western jobs that defy the boom and bust



At least 40 percent of stream reaches in the headwaters of western watersheds are contaminated by mine waste, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Passage of S.796 will help to clean up abandoned mine sites like this barite mine in Crescent Valley Nevada that holds a toxic waste pool.



cycle of mining. The Senate legislation funds abandoned hardrock mine cleanup with three fees: a royalty on new hardrock mines permitted on federal lands—similar to what all other extractive industries have paid for decades, a fee for lands used in mining operations, and a reclamation fee on all hardrock mining. The reclamation fee alone could create thousands of new jobs over the next 10 years for rural western communities.

In addition to creating revenue streams to protect public health and western water from abandoned mine pollution, the bill also creates processes to identify resource conflicts on federal lands in the West and protect important national treasures from unnecessary and undue degradation from mining. However, EARTHWORKS also hopes to strengthen Chairman Bingaman's bill to make sure both surface and groundwater is protected from mining pollution.

Last month, EARTHWORKS' policy advisor Cathy Carlson testified in front of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on S. 796. Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar also testified for the Obama administration, and spoke strongly in favor of reforming this outdated law this Congress. EARTHWORKS is hopeful that the 111th Congress is the year the 1872 Mining Law will truly see meaningful reform, and we are working hard to pass legislation that protects taxpayers, communities and the environment.

“There is a new administration in town, and we do want to get the 1872 mining law reformed. We are committed to that and are committed to deploying significant resources from the Department of Interior to get this done.”

—Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, July 2009



Special Places at Risk

When a multinational mining company wants to dig an open-pit gold, copper or silver mine on public lands near your neighborhood, the 1872 Mining Law rolls out the red carpet.

COLORADO – Mt. Emmons

In April of 2004, the BLM gave 155 acres of federal land worth millions of dollars on top of Red Lady Mountain to Phelps Dodge, a giant US mining company, for the sum of \$790. The 1872 Mining Law allows someone to 'patent' (convert public land to private ownership) a mining claim for either \$2.50 or \$5.00 per acre. While the patenting provision of the law has been under moratorium for the past ten years, this patent was grandfathered into the moratorium.

The patent was granted to Phelps Dodge with no warning to area citizens and the BLM has denied all protests over the transfer. Local citizens, the Town of Crested Butte, and Gunnison County sued in federal court to overturn the sale. The Interior Department/BLM and Phelps Dodge successfully argued in court that citizens and local govern-

ments have no rights to challenge such mining patents. The land is now private and the owner of the claims, now US Energy Corp., has announced their intention to submit a proposal to construct and operate a large-scale molybdenum mine on Mt. Emmons.

ARIZONA – Santa Rita Mountains

In 2005 Augusta Resource, a small Canadian junior mining company with no mining experience, bought the Rosemont Ranch in Arizona and has proposed a large open pit copper mine on that property that includes dumping their tailings and waste on the adjacent Coronado National Forest lands in the Santa Rita Mountains. The area is a popular escape from the city, and attracts tourists for hiking, mountain biking, off-road vehicle riding, hunting, camping, horseback riding and wildlife viewing. Wildlife, particularly birds, are abundant and the region serves as a crucial migration corridor linking sky islands. The local community and local government are opposed to the proposal, favoring protection of the area for its recreational value.



The Santa Rita Mountains are used extensively by citizens of Pima County for recreation, including hiking, bird watching, bicycling, horseback riding, hunting and off-road vehicle use. The proposed mine would be located largely within the biological core management area of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, and within a watershed that drains to the proposed Santa Rita Mountain Park and the Davidson Canyon Nature Preserve, both designations proposed in the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

This mine is emblematic of the problems with the 1872 Mining Law. The Forest Service, the agency in charge of permitting the mine, has said that it cannot say no to the proposed mine, regardless of impacts, because of the antiquated 1872 Mining Law. Congressman. Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) and Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords (D-AZ) have reintroduced a proposal to withdraw all federal lands in Pima County from future mining and geothermal development claims. Until the 1872 Mining Law is reformed, special places like the Santa Rita Mountains will continue to be threatened by inadvisable mineral development.

Mt. Emmons, known regionally as Crested Butte's famous "Red Lady," and site of the proposed "Lucky Jack" molybdenum mine, rises from the very edge of the town's scenic National Historic District and is a favorite of skiers, sportsmen, environmentalists, naturalists and other recreationists. The site also straddles several headwater streams of the Gunnison River, including Coal Creek, the source of Crested Butte's water supply, and Ohio and Carbon Creeks, which flow to Gunnison.



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."

No Dirty Gold Campaign Hits 5th Year – and 50th Jeweler Sign-on!

This past February, on the fifth anniversary of the campaign, No Dirty Gold signed up our 50th jeweler supporting the Golden Rules for responsible sourcing of precious metals. This means that nearly a quarter of the US jewelry market is calling for higher standards for environmental and social responsibility in gold mining.

Over the past five years, the campaign has caught the attention of the public and pushed dirty gold to the front of the agenda of jewelers and miners alike. Just this year, the campaign was featured in articles in TIME Magazine, National Geographic and the Sundance Channel's "Eco-Trip" series.

No Dirty Gold is leveraging this attention to protect areas from dirty gold mining. From Bristol Bay, Alaska, to the Ajenjua Bepo Forest Reserve in Ghana, we are working with local communities who are opposing irresponsible gold mining that would contaminate key water sources, displace communities, and destroy important natural habitat. Over the past year, we obtained pledges of support for communities opposing the proposed Pebble mine in Alaska from 14 key jewelry retailers from the US and UK, marking the first time that jewelers have collectively and publicly opposed a specific mine.

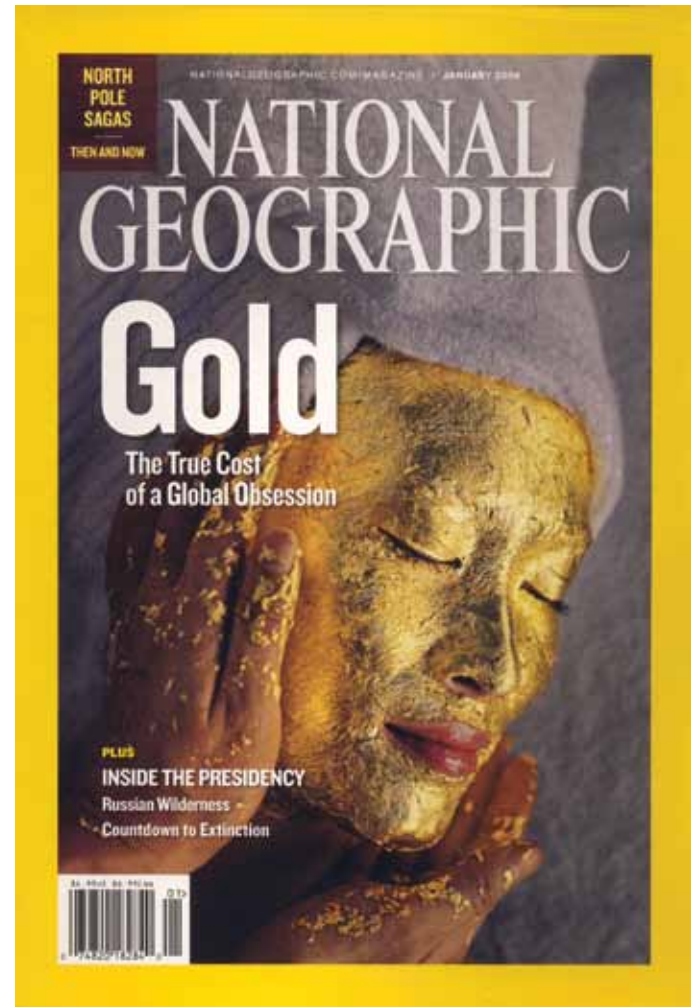
We continue to work with these and other retailers, as well as the mining industry, mineworkers' unions, community groups and other NGOs, to move towards a verified system for truly responsible mining. The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) has developed an initial set of 14 draft standards for large-scale metals mining that the industry and civil society have now commented on. EARTHWORKS and other stakeholders are now working towards reaching agreement on those initial standards and a verification system.

More Info Visit: www.nodirtygold.org



www.nodirtygold.org

The No Dirty Gold campaign was recently featured in a cover story on gold in National Geographic, a feature story in TIME magazine, a widely-syndicated Associated Press story, interviews on National Public Radio's "Marketplace," CBS, NBC, and European television stories, and in articles in other prominent news outlets. This has enabled us to raise the profile of our issues, and to bring mining onto the radar screen of the mainstream media and general public.



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

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

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



Snowbird Owner Threatens Own Resort, With Alaska Coal Mine Proposal



A huge coal strip-mining operation proposed on Alaska's Chuitna River by the owner of the Snowbird Ski and Summer Resort in Utah is part of a new Alaskan coal rush, and threatens salmon fisheries and the climate.

Richard Bass, who owns the prominent Utah resort, has partnered with William H. Hunt to form PacRim Coal LLC, which has submitted permit applications to build a coal mine directly on top of 11 miles of prime salmon fisheries feeding the Cook Inlet. Nearly all the coal excavated from the mine, located about 45 miles from Anchorage, would be exported to coal markets in China and other Pacific Rim countries. The Chuitna mine would produce more than 12 million tons of coal annually, which when burned, would emit more than 27 million tons of carbon dioxide.

In addition to its contributions to global warming, the mine would destroy one of Alaska's most productive salmon fisheries. According to three scientific analyses of the mine's impacts, it is highly unlikely that the river's fishery would ever recover from damage done by the mining. This year, the Chuitna River was one of the few rivers in the Cook Inlet region where fisherman enjoyed a healthy king salmon run. But if the mine is built, the studies determined, damage done directly to the streams and approximately 30 square miles of surrounding riparian habitat within the watershed would be irreversible.

If Alaska's Department of Natural Resources approves the project, it will mark the first time the state has allowed a mining company to legally plow through a known salmon-bearing stream. The company will pour an average of 7 million gallons of mine wastewater per day into Chuitna River tributaries.

Coal is the single largest source of global warming pollution on the planet. We're already seeing impacts on climate and weather patterns in the West. Bass' mine proposal is hypocritical,

since Snowbird has been an active participant in the National Ski Area Associations Sustainable Slopes program, whose environmental initiatives include reducing greenhouse gas emissions from resorts in order to protect the climate. Ironically Snowbird was the top award recipient from the NSAA in 2007.

More Info Visit: www.nodirtyenergy.org

Photo by Damian Brook Kinz



The salmon rich waters of the Chuitna River and her tributaries will be devastated by an estimated 7 million gallons a day of waste water expected to be dumped if the Chuitna Strip Mine is built. If Alaska's Department of Natural Resources approves the project, it will mark the first time the state has allowed a mining company to legally plow through a known salmon-bearing stream.

EARTHWORKS @home



SUPPORT EARTHWORKS **BECOME A** MONTHLY DONOR

Our Monthly Giving Club is a special group of people who make a monthly pledge to help EARTHWORKS. The monthly pledge starts (and ends) at your convenience, so you are not “locked in” to giving beyond what you want.

Q: What are the advantages to me?

A: It's simply an easier way for you to give, because the giving is done automatically. No more mail solicitations! The gift amount that you choose is automatically transferred each month to EARTHWORKS, so it can go to work faster, and more of your donation goes to directly fund our programs.

Q: How much do people give?

A: The amount that people give varies widely—from \$10 to \$1,000 a month. Most gifts tend to be in the \$10-\$30 range, but we only ask donors to give what they are comfortable with giving.

Q: How is my gift transferred?

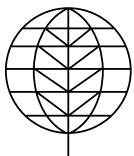
A: You can choose to give by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or your credit card.

Q: Will I receive a tax-deductible receipt?

A: Yes. Rather than send you a receipt for each individual gift, we offer you the convenience of receiving one annual tax receipt in January or February for the previous year's gifts.

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