

C.A.R.D. NEWSLETTER

January 11, 2008



Coloradoans Against Resource Destruction

CARD, PO Box 143, Wellington, CO 80549, 970-372-0029 (leave message) www.nunnglow.com

Meetings To Attend

January 12, Fort Collins Public Forum

Representative Randy Fischer, Representative John Kefalas, and Senator Bob Bacon will be holding a meeting from 9:30 am-11:30 am on January 12 at the Coloradoan Newspaper, Community room to discuss uranium mining issues. It will be a great time to ask questions or just listen.

January 14, Fort Collins Public Forum

The Fort Collins Regional Library District will facilitate a presentation and discussion on The Centennial uranium mining project near Nunn, Colorado, proposed by Canadian mining company, Powertech Uranium Corp. from 6 to 9 p.m. on Monday, January 14 in the community room of Harmony Library, 4616 S. Shields St.

There will be presentations by CARD, the Colorado Environmental Coalition and Powertech (USA). Paul Alexander, director of the Institute on the Common Good at Regis University, Denver, will moderate the presentation. Public comment will be limited to written questions on note cards.

January 16, Briggsdale Town Hall Meeting

Our next informational town hall meeting will take place in Briggsdale on January 16 at the old gym, 415 Leslie Street from 6-9 PM.

January 22, 2008, Wellington City Council Meeting

CARD members will speak to the town council and ask for their support in our opposition to the proposed uranium mining. Powertech representatives will also be present. The meeting is at Leeper Center, 3800 Wilson Avenue, and starts at 6:30.

Greely City Council

To be determined. Check www.greeleygov.com.

February 25, 2008, Public Meeting with the Larimer County Commissioners

at 6:30 PM, 1st Floor Hearing Room, Larimer County Courthouse Offices.

Support Your Representatives

State Representatives Randy Fischer and John Kefalas, both Fort Collins Democrats, are sponsoring two bills that will be carried in the Senate by State Senator Steve Johnson, R-Fort Collins in the upcoming legislative session. The legislation aims at setting appropriate regulations for uranium mining. It is of utmost importance that we give them all the support they need. Go to hearings and meetings, voice your opinion and let the world know that our representatives have our unconditional support on this issue.

CARD's Jarding Runs for Office

Lilias Jarding, who has been in the leadership of CARD, announced this past Friday that she is running for office. She's running for the State House in District 49, which includes all of Larimer County outside of Fort Collins and Loveland, plus Windsor in Weld County. "I'm taking this challenge into another arena," Jarding said. "I know that there will still be issues around uranium mining in the 2009 legislative session. And I know that I can talk about this issue at every campaign stop. I think this is an effective way to continue to get the message out -- we don't want uranium mining."

Jarding will also be talking about providing adequate wages, supporting and building healthy families, insuring that people have a safe place to live, and protecting people's land rights and ways of life. "All these issues have something in common. People can't enjoy their personal freedoms if they are worried about how they'll make ends meet or their health -- and freedom is at the base of our nation's beliefs."

Jarding's campaign can be reached at 970-690-2996 or 108 East Douglas Rd., Fort Collins, CO. 80524. Her website, which will be up and running in the next few days, is www.jarding49.com.

Powertech Uranium Corp. Leases Office Space

Powertech recently signed a lease for commercial office space in Wellington. The offices are in a small converted frame house on the northwest corner of North 6th Street and Harrison Avenue, which is just north of Loaf & Jug and west of First National Bank.

Meeting Videos on TV

The Stewards of the Land Nunn town hall meeting video will be airing weekly on Comcast Cable Channel 22, public access. State Representatives Jerry Sonnenberg, R-Sterling, Kevin Lundberg, R-Berthoud, and Senator Scott Renfroe, R-Greeley, listened as resident after resident stepped up to the microphone and aired their sentiments, describing how uranium mining would negatively impact their lives and livelihoods. This is the schedule for the next few weeks:

Sunday - 10:02 pm

Monday - 7 am

Tuesday - 8 pm

Wednesday - 3 pm
Thursday - 11:30 am
Friday -10 am

Uranium-Related Media Coverage

Uranium mining has become a hot topic. Here are excerpts of some of the coverage FYI:

GLOW OR GROW?

asks Rocky Mountain Chronicle's (RMC) Joshua Zaffos, in a late November, 2007 article ... About three hundred thousand people live within thirty miles of the proposed uranium mining. And, as of 2001, 33,700 wells pull water from the Laramie-Fox Hills aquifer, which is the formation that would be mined per the Centennial Project.

... overlying groundwater reserves within the Denver Basin also provide drinking water and irrigation sources.

...The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency plans to consider mining impacts only to the Laramie-Fox Hills aquifer, rather than the entire Denver Basin. A November 13 letter from U.S. Senator Ken Salazar to the EPA asked the agency to extend the scope of its review of the Centennial Project to the Denver Basin.

... In a March report, Powertech identifies that the Centennial Project is comprised of two zones. In the north zone, the project would operate between 350 and 600 feet beneath the surface, and Powertech recognizes it would use in-situ leach mining.

...The south zone, however, contains uranium at 80 to 120 feet beneath the ground. Powertech...would use "conventional" mining methods in this area, meaning an open-pit mine... In an interview with StockInterview.com, an energy-industry news website, Blubaugh said, "But, for Colorado, in our case, we already have our schedule in place... We are looking at conventional mining on one of our deposits — open-pit — before 2010."

...According to data...winds near the proposed open-pit site exceeded fifty miles per hour on 69 different occasions during a 27-month period. Other meteorological data shows that the winds around Nunn most commonly come from the north or south, meaning hazardous particles kicked up by mining could easily be carried to Cheyenne or Greeley and metro-Denver.

RMC also points out that ...when the Corpus Christi Caller-Times reviewed 32 in-situ-leaching uranium mines in south Texas in November 2006, the investigation found that the state had relaxed groundwater standards because companies couldn't restore resources to pre-mining conditions. In every case, mining companies left behind uranium, radium, selenium or molybdenum at elevated levels.

Energy Fuels Returns to Uranium Mining

Mineweb (author: Dorothy Kosich) writes on December 17, 2007...**Colorado's Energy Fuels has returned to U.S. uranium mining** with the nearly realized goal of once again become a domestic uranium producer and marketer.

While a slew of would-be uranium producers have cropped up on the North American junior mining horizon...the former privately-owned Energy Fuel Nuclear, now a Colorado-based public company, recently announced the construction of the first uranium mill to be built in the U.S. in 25 years, a location actually chosen and recommended with the input of state regulators.

...Located in ... Montrose County, Colorado, the 1,000 tpd mill will have both uranium and vanadium recovery circuits. It is located on 880 acres of private land owned by Energy Fuels, which Steele estimated is large enough for more than 30 years of tailings disposal.

... Production activities can begin once mine permits are approved by regulators with the mineralized material to be stockpiled at an approved site until the Piñon Ridge Mill is operating.

...Located near Gateway, Colorado, Energy Fuels' Tenderfoot Mesa is undergoing \$1 million in mine rehabilitation with a planned 100tpd operation, which could begin as early as mid-2008.

Mesa County Approves Permit for Uranium Mine

The Aspen Times reported on December 19, 2007 in an article by Marija B. Vader:

The Mesa County commissioners Tuesday approved a conditional-use permit for an underground uranium mine five miles southwest of Gateway, Colo.

...Energy Fuels Resources would like to mine up to 200 tons of ore per day at its Whirlwind Mine, five miles outside of Gateway...The company would like to start mining next year.

...The radioactive, milled ore is targeted for use at nuclear power plants and could be sold as far away as India and China...

...The Bureau of Land Management is now preparing an environmental assessment on the project...Based on the results of the assessment, an environmental impact statement may be required...

Senator Steve Johnson Restates His Commitment to our Environment

Senator Steve Johnson (R) states in The Coloradoan on December 31, 2007:

...Like many people, I chose to live in Larimer County because it is such a great place to live. Preserving the beauty and quality of our environment is essential. I'm working with Reps. Randy Fischer and John Kefalas on legislation to update our state regulations on uranium mining.

Northern Weld and Larimer counties are under consideration for in-situ uranium mining, a technique Colorado has little experience with and one that has proven problematic in other areas. In the past, we have had environmental disasters costing taxpayers millions to clean up in part because our regulations were not adequate to protect the public health and environment. We must not allow that mistake to be repeated in our backyard. The landowners of Northern Colorado have their lives and life savings invested in their land - we will protect them.

Uranium Mining One of Top 10 Stories of 2007

The Tribune on January 3, 2008 Year in Review: Top 10 stories of 2007

Story #5. Rallying against uranium. From the moment people learned of a Canadian company's interest in almost 6,000 acres of land in Weld County, residents have rallied in opposition, sparking a massive movement. On Aug. 1, Powertech Uranium Corp. was officially introduced to northern Colorado, with plans of carving uranium out of the earth. With mineral rights in hand, the company already had approval from the Colorado Department of Natural Resources to drill test holes and wells on the land.

The company estimates 9.7 million pounds of uranium lie beneath a 15-mile chunk of northern Colorado. Worried how the company's mining process would affect underground aquifers and

area water supplies, residents have rallied against the project. They formed the Coloradoans Against Resource Destruction, organized and created a Web site, called www.nunnglow.com, and by mid-December, they had collected more than 5,700 signatures against the project. The group also convinced local legislators to form legislation to protect drinking water, which is expected to be introduced next month. They also have lobbied the support of Colorado's national lawmakers.

It will take until December 2009 for Powertech to get all its required permits. Mining is expected to start in July 2010. Weld County commissioners will likely decide on whether the company gets its permits; the company has yet to seek them from the county.

Powertech Website Implies Uranium Mining No Science Fiction

Editorial by Jim Spencer in The Yellow Scene, January 8, 2008

The idea of a uranium mine within 11 miles of Fort Collins seems like a ridiculous non sequitur ... As farfetched as it sounds, plans by Powertech Uranium to mine in northern Colorado are anything but science fiction. The test wells Powertech has drilled into the sands beneath Weld County are less an experiment than a step... As far as Powertech is concerned, it is no longer a question of if, but when they draw ore...

Weld County... commissioner Bill Garcia hopes a citizen task force currently updating the county's long-range plan will give "advice and consent" on the issue. "It wasn't something on the radar when I was elected," Garcia says.

...Four regulatory groups will make the call on project. If any of them disapprove, the mines won't operate. In addition to Weld County, Colorado's Department of Natural Resources must sign off. So must the state Health Department and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Incredibly, these groups apparently will make their determinations of environmental impact without collecting any raw data themselves. As is the case in all mining permits, the regulators will depend on samples gathered by the mining company... Larimer County Commissioner Randy Eubanks says passing judgment without independently gathered data is like "leaving the fox in charge of the hen house."

"How you obtain samples is as important as how you analyze them," says Eubanks, who spent 13 years working in the nuclear industry. Eubanks calls in-situ mining a "destructive, unproven mining technique" that will "change the chemical content of the aquifer."

... with the company's website already proclaiming victory, suspicion comes naturally for Eubanks, Jarding and groups such as CARD. "We can make a scientific case" against the plans, insists Jarding, a Ph.D. in environmental policy. That prediction portends a nasty fight in northern Colorado.

Virginia Uranium Drilling Plans Denied

newsadvance.com (by Ray Reed) reports on January 4, 2008

Pittsylvania County's Planning Commission was almost as evenly divided over uranium mining as one of its members said the public seems to be, although a crowd of about 100 applauded solidly when the commission voted 4-3 to recommend denial of a zoning request from Virginia Uranium Inc.

Virginia Uranium, a company that two weeks ago started drilling for core samples in the richest-known uranium deposit in the eastern United States, wanted the county to zone the drilling site for an office trailer and storage containers to hold the samples.

The vote's effect on the zoning process isn't final. The county's Board of Zoning Appeals will consider Virginia Uranium's request next week, using the commission's recommendation as a non-binding guideline.

Health Dangers of Uranium Ore

The Canadian reports on January 8, 2008 in an article edited by Sue Leroux:

...Uranium ore bodies are among the deadliest mineral deposits on earth... Exploration and mining activities liberate these poisons into the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat.

Uranium ore contains not only large quantities of uranium, but equally large inventories of the radioactive "decay products" of uranium, including radium, radon gas, polonium-210, and dozens of other radioactive poisons.

...The British Columbia Medical Association has described radium as "a superb carcinogen". Yet mining companies routinely discard large quantities of radium in their radioactive dumping grounds called uranium tailings piles. From there the radium can migrate into the food chain and the ground water over periods of thousands of years.

...Polonium-210 is also left over from uranium mining. It is dumped into the tailings piles in quantities whose radioactivity is equal to that of the uranium itself. The deadliness of polonium-210 was revealed through the gruesome murder of Alexander Litvinenko in London, England last year. It is *billions of times more toxic than cyanide*. It attaches itself to the red blood cells and targets all the soft organs of the body.

...The U.S. Surgeon General has determined that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer after cigarette smoking... When radon gas is released from a uranium mine, it deposits solid radioactive fallout – including polonium-210 – on the ground for hundreds of miles downwind from the mine site. Even during exploration, each drill-hole acts as a chimney which vents radon gas into the air from deep underground.

Strathmore Purchases NRC License

Marketwire, Jan 07, 2008 Strathmore Minerals Corporation...subsidiary, Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd. has entered into an option agreement to purchase an existing NRC license and additional private mineral rights containing known uranium mineralization in the Gas Hills Uranium District, Wyoming...Strathmore has agreed not to disclose the name of the company involved or the terms of this agreement. The private mineral rights are adjacent to existing Strathmore land holdings in the Gas Hills District and would be incorporated into new and expanded mining and milling scenario.

...STRATHMORE MINERALS CORP. is a Canadian based resource company specializing in the strategic acquisition, exploration and development of uranium properties in the United States. Headquartered in Kelowna, British Columbia, the Company also has U.S. based Development offices in Riverton, Wyoming and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Uranium Mining in Africa

Chron.com (Houston Chronicle) December 26, 2007 (by Joseph J. Schatz) Associated Press

...Resurgent global interest in nuclear power has made Zambia, a southern African nation better known for its vast copper reserves, into a hotbed of uranium exploration.

...African Energy Resources Ltd., an Australian-owned mining outfit, is drilling on the southern border with Zimbabwe. Canadian-owned Equinox Ltd. said in November that there is high-grade uranium in the Lumwana open pit copper mine in northwestern Zambia and hopes to begin stockpiling it next year.

...Exploration is also ramping up across the border in Botswana.

...Namibia's uranium-exporting industry has seen a revival, too, with a \$112 million expansion of the long-running Rossing open mine and the opening of a new mine in 2006 by Australian-owned Paladin Energy Ltd.

...the government of South Africa released a draft nuclear energy policy in August pledging a rebirth in the country's uranium mining, processing and enrichment industries, and the construction of new nuclear reactors over the next decade.

Chinese Interest in Uranium Mining

New American writes in an article by: Dennis Behreandt on January 7, 2008

Rio Tinto is one of the largest, Western-based, multinational companies few people have ever heard of. ...the company is...one of the most successful mining companies in the world with diverse and extensive holdings worldwide. The company ... operates profitable uranium mines in Namibia and Australia... Clearly, UK-based Rio Tinto is a company of immense strategic value as an important supplier of raw materials to industry. But, due to a large amount of debt, the company is up for grabs, and it just might wind up owned by the government of China.

Last November, the world's largest mining company, Australia's BHP Billiton Ltd., bid \$137 billion for Rio Tinto, an offer the UK company rejected as undervalued. According to press reports, now the government of China may be interested in buying the company. Bloomberg News reported on December 10: "Blackstone Group LP is planning a bid for the mining company that may include China's sovereign wealth fund."

A Uranium Timeline by Joshua Zaffos, published in the Rocky Mountain Chronicle in November, 2008

1898: Marie Curie separates radium from uranium and discovers that the radioactive element can prevent certain cancers. The breakthrough leads to the first uranium boom in the Western U.S., including the establishment of the Joe Junior Camp in western Colorado, at the eventual site of the town of **Uravan**.

August 2, **1939**: After scientists spent the decade establishing that the splitting of uranium atoms could produce energy, **Albert Einstein** writes President Franklin D. Roosevelt to tell him that researchers can make a **nuclear bomb** from uranium.

1942: The U.S. government launches the **Manhattan Project** to build an **A-bomb**, kicking off a new uranium boom and the growth of Western “**yellowcake towns**,” like Uravan and Moab, Utah, which mine and mill uranium.

August 6, **1945**: The United States drops “**Little Boy**,” a nuclear bomb containing 135 pounds of uranium-235 on **Hiroshima**, Japan. The U.S. nukes **Nagasaki** three days later with “**Fat Man**.” The two bombs **kill an estimated 110,000 people** and later cause hundreds of thousands of deaths from injuries and radiation poisoning.

December 20, **1951**: Electricity is generated by a nuclear reactor for the first time ever at the **Experimental Breeder Reactor-1 (EBR-1)** near Arco, Idaho.

1953: The **Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant**, sixteen miles northwest of Denver, begins production of plutonium “pits,” triggers for **nuclear bombs**. Plant workers make these triggers through 1989.

December, **1957**: **America’s first nuclear power plant**, the **Shippingport Atomic Power Station** in Pennsylvania, begins production of electricity. The world’s first commercial nuclear reactor went on line in England last year.

August 14, **1958**: Under a contract with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, **Cotter Corp.** ships its first load of processed yellowcake from its new **uranium mill** in Cañon City. The mill processes two hundred tons of uranium ore a day in the 1960s and later stores 110,000 tons of radioactive tailings from the Manhattan Project.

1974: Union Pacific Railroad subsidiary **Rocky Mountain Energy** discovers **uranium deposits in Weld County**. The company continues exploratory drilling through 1982.

1974: The **first commercial, in-situ-leaching** operation opens in Wyoming. The technique allows companies to mine uranium by pumping a solution into the ground. The process is considered less destructive than open-pit mines, but government regulators consistently have to **relax groundwater reclamation standards** for in-situ leaching projects because companies cannot restore resources to pre-mining conditions.

1977: Wyoming Minerals Corp. operates an **in-situ-leaching** pilot project near Grover in **Weld County** to mine for **uranium**. A second in-situ mine operates near the ghost town of Keota, but both projects cease because of low uranium prices.

March 28, **1979**: A core meltdown at **Three Mile Island** nuclear plant in Pennsylvania nearly causes a catastrophic release of radiation. The accident changes public attitude about the dangers of nuclear energy and triggers a massive uranium bust.

September **1984**: Lincoln Park, less than two miles from **Cotter’s** Cañon City uranium mill, is designated a **Superfund** site after the federal government finds contamination of groundwater wells from leaking mine tailings and other waste. Residents later bring a **\$550 million** civil lawsuit against the company.

April 26, **1986**: A severe nuclear meltdown at the **Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant** in the Ukraine causes an explosion and releases **radioactive fallout** over the western Soviet Union, Europe and even part of North America. A nineteen-mile-radius Zone of Alienation remains off-limits today, and the accident is linked to thousands of cases of thyroid cancer and environmental devastation.

1988: The town of **Uravan** officially closes after it is designated a **Superfund** site due to the massive tailings ponds and elevated levels of radon from decades of uranium mining. Except for two buildings, every structure in the town is razed because of radiation contamination.

June 6, **1989**: The **FBI raids Rocky Flats**, following tips about **secret plutonium burning** and other safety problems, including groundwater contamination. An investigation leads to the closure of the weapons plant in 1991.

February 7, **1996**: The **Watts Bar** nuclear plant in Tennessee goes on line, making it the **last nuclear reactor** to start energy production in the United States. Construction on a second unit at Watts Bar ceased in the Nineties due to a reduced demand for power and the shutdown of the Tennessee Valley Authority's entire nuclear program.

February **2002**: Cotter announces plans to receive **470,000 tons of radioactive tailings** from New Jersey and store the waste at its Cañon City mill. The State of Colorado rejects the plan later in the year, citing an inadequate environmental assessment. In February 2007, Cotter sues Colorado for its ban on the shipment.

July 23, **2002**: **President Bush** signs a resolution to move forward with planning for a nuclear waste repository at **Yucca Mountain** in Nevada. The Department of Energy later creates **Yucca Mountain Johnny**, a cartoon character, to educate children about the safety of nuclear waste.

July 29, **2005**: Congress passes the **Energy Policy Act** of 2005, which creates billions of dollars in loan guarantees, tax breaks and other **incentives for new nuclear reactors** — as clean-energy sources. The law, signed by President Bush, also extends the Price-Anderson Act, which provides government insurance to nuke-plant operators in case of an accident.

August 5, **2005**: Canada-based **Powertech Industries** announces its intentions for uranium exploration through the purchase of **Denver Uranium Corp.**, including the company's mineral holdings in South Dakota, known as the Dewey-Burdock project. The company changes its name to **Powertech Uranium Corp.** the following June.

October 3, **2006**: **Powertech** purchases 5,760 acres of Northern Colorado uranium mineral-rights, called the **Centennial Project**, from Anadarko Petroleum, which had bought them from Union Pacific. Within weeks, landowners in the small town of Nunn, eleven miles from Fort Collins, receive letters from Powertech, stating the company's intention to mine for uranium.

March **2007**: **Powertech** starts buying land in Weld County that overlies and borders its mineral rights. To date, the company has spent more than **\$2 million on Weld County land acquisition**.

April **2007**: Nunn landowners and other concerned citizens start holding community meetings and form **Coloradoans Against Resource Destruction (CARD)**. The group sets up **NunnGlow.com** as a clearinghouse website.

May 24, **2007**: **Powertech** releases a report stating that **9.7 million pounds of uranium** resources could be mined among two areas in Northern Colorado.

June **2007**: Five-and-a-half years after uranium was selling for \$9.60 per pound, the price peaks at **\$138 a pound**. (As of press time, the price is \$93 per pound.) Powertech starts collecting data at wells, and hires **Pete Webb Public Relations** of Centennial to handle PR and media inquiries.

July 12, **2007**: **Rocky Flats** becomes a **national wildlife refuge** after contractors spent ten years and \$7 billion demolishing and removing contaminated buildings and performing environmental remediation. A portion of the former bomb-factory site remains closed to the public.

September 25, **2007**: **NRG Energy** submits an application to build **two nuclear reactors** in south **Texas**. Weeks earlier, the Tennessee Valley Authority approves resuming construction of a second unit at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant, and the director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission predicts that as many as **29 new reactors** may be built in the U.S., adding to the 104 already in operation.

October 13, **2007**: At a town hall meeting in Nunn, **Congresswoman Marilyn Musgrave** publicly announces her opposition to Northern Colorado uranium mining.

October 14, **2007**: After meeting with project opponents for months, Northern Colorado Democratic state Representatives **Randy Fischer** and **John Kefalas** announce plans to introduce state legislation to **protect groundwater**, air quality and landowners' property rights in relation to mining. Republican state Senator **Steve Johnson** of Fort Collins and Democratic state Senator **Brandon Shaffer** of Longmont also support the measures.

October 16, **2007**: In a letter from company vice president **Richard Blubaugh**, Powertech threatens to sue **Jim Woodward**, who runs a website called **PowertechExposed.com**, for defamation of the Centennial Project. The company also claims NunnGrow.com, which redirects visitors to the Powertech website.

November **2007**: Centennial Project manager **Lane Douglas** quits, just a few weeks after sending out an editorial letter to regional newspapers that accused opponents of "**lies, mistruths and innuendo**," then menacingly proclaimed that Powertech is "here to stay."

November 13, **2007**: U.S. Senator **Ken Salazar** writes to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, raising concerns about **groundwater contamination** of the Laramie-Fox Hills aquifer and the surrounding Denver Basin aquifer from uranium mining.

Fall **2008**: **Powertech** plans to submit applications for radioactive materials and air quality, underground-water injection and special land-use **permits** to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Weld County, respectively. Agency review times and public-comment periods vary but could take up to twelve months, not including potential appeals or lawsuits.

July **2010**: Powertech's projected start of **uranium mining in Northern Colorado**.

March 30, **2017**: The Department of Energy's anticipated date to start accepting nuclear waste at the **Yucca Mountain** repository. The agency released a study in October 2007 that details plans to expand the site's storage capacity so it can hold **298 million pounds of high-level radioactive waste** and spent nuclear fuel.

Brian Park contributed research to this report.

Donations!

We thank our contributors for their generosity. Please join them and help fund lobbying efforts during the early 2008 legislative session.

Please keep in mind that the contribution we ask for is a drop in the bucket compared to the money that Powertech is likely to spend on their lobbying. They didn't hesitate to splurge on a full page ad in the Coloradoan when the Fort Collins City Council cast their courageous vote against the mining. It is also a small amount for giving us our best shot at protecting our invaluable groundwater resources.

You can donate at the www.nunnglow.com website or send your money order or check to CARD, PO Box 143, Wellington, CO 80549. If for some reason you don't want to be publicly acknowledged for your contribution, please let us know.



Who Are We?

CARD (Coloradoans Against Resource Destruction) is a diverse collection of citizens concerned about the health, environmental and economic impacts of uranium-related activity. We are convinced this project will have dire consequences for northern Colorado and set a dangerous precedent. Our goal is to prevent uranium mining in Colorado and protect our valuable resources, especially our water, for future generations.

The CARD website, www.nunnglow.com, has a wealth of information about the proposed mining, the processes and the potential impact on our air and water. On our website you can learn what you can do to stop the proposed uranium mining, sign an online petition and make a donation.