

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ORIGINAL

HELD JULY 1, 2014

6:00 P.M.

Donna H. Miller
Certified Court Reporter

CAPITOL CITY REPORTING
"PROFESSIONAL STENOMASK FOR THE RECORD"

POST OFFICE BOX 11394, CHARLESTON WEST VIRGINIA 25339 • (304) 344-9505 FAX (304) 344-9506

A P P E A R A N C E S

ON BEHALF OF THE DEP:

KELLY GILLENWATER

ON BEHALF OF DIVISION OF
WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT:

KEVIN COYNE

1

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 MS. GILLENWATER: Good evening. I am Kelly
3 Gillenwater with the West Virginia Department of
4 Environmental Protection's Public Information Office, and I
5 am the facilitator for tonight's public hearing on the
6 proposal to revise Legislative Rule 47CSR2, "Requirements
7 Governing Water Quality Standards." DEP has proposed two
8 revisions to the rule.

9 First, the removal of the Water Use Category
10 A exemption for the Kanawha River main stem, which is
11 classified as Zone 1.

12 Second, the addition of a copper water
13 effect ratio, which you may hear referred to as "WER," for
14 the Charleston Sanitary Board's wastewater treatment plant
15 discharge to the Kanawha River.

16 Also here this evening is Kevin Coyne with
17 the State Division of Water and Waste Management.

18 The purpose of tonight's hearing is to give
19 you the opportunity to share your comments or information
20 with the DEP about the proposed revisions.

21 Tonight's hearing is being recorded by a
22 court reporter so that the comments shared can be taken
23 into consideration and entered into the public record for
24 this proposal. All submitted comments, both written and

1 verbal, will be responded to and posted on the water
2 quality standards webpage.

3 To ensure that we successfully achieve the
4 purpose of this hearing, we ask that everyone be respectful
5 and considerate of each other by: (a) refraining from
6 interrupting others while they are speaking, and (b)
7 keeping your comments on topic so that our time together is
8 used efficiently.

9 For those wishing to speak, when I call you
10 up to provide your comments, please state your name and if
11 you are with any groups or organizations.

12 If you have written comments that you would
13 like to submit in addition to your spoken comments, please
14 hand them to me or to Kevin after you speak or at the
15 conclusion of the hearing. As a reminder, written comments
16 can be submitted after this hearing, and the deadline to do
17 that is July 21st of this year.

18 If no one has any questions about the
19 hearing format, we will begin the hearing with our first
20 speaker. I'll just grab our sign up sheets, and if those
21 of you who just came in would like to sign up.

22 In the meantime, Nancy Ward, if you would
23 like to come up to the podium.

24 MS. NANCY WARD: My name is Nancy Ward, and I'm

1 with the West Virginia Sustainable Business Council. I am
2 also a business owner and resident of Charleston.

3 The West Virginia Sustainable Business
4 Council supports the removal of the Category A exemption.
5 We also have concerns about the increase in copper. I'm
6 not exactly sure what that means, so we would like to
7 submit a comment in writing later.

8 In order to attract and keep businesses and
9 to grow our population, we need to show we are serious
10 about cleaning up our waterways. This is a good example,
11 if enacted, of how we can take a bad situation, the water
12 crisis, and turn it into a catalyst for change.

13 MS. GILLENWATER: Okay. Julie Archer.

14 MS. JULIE ARCHER: Good evening. My name is
15 Julie Archer, and I'm with West Virginia Citizen Action
16 Group, and we also support the proposed removal of the
17 Category A exemption for the lower part of the Kanawha
18 River.

19 We recognize that the redesignation doesn't
20 automatically make the river safe to drink, but we think
21 it's a step in the right direction towards a cleaner
22 Kanawha River and it opens up the possibility for West
23 Virginia American Water to propose a secondary intake, and
24 so for that reason we support removing that exemption, and

1 we appreciate the DEP taking the initiative in response to
2 the chemical spill.

3 we do have some concerns about the copper
4 WER, and we probably will submit some written comments at a
5 later date.

6 Thank you.

7 MS. GILLENWATER: Karan Ireland.

8 MS. KAREN IRELAND: I'm Karan Ireland with
9 Citizens Actively Protecting the Environment, and I'm here
10 as a private citizen and on behalf of the citizens that
11 we've come to represent since the January 9th chemical
12 spill.

13 we support the removal of the Category A Use
14 exemption for the Kanawha River in the hopes it will be a
15 step towards further clean up of that waterway, and
16 hopefully a secondary intake for the 300,000 people that
17 were affected by the spill.

18 MS. GILLENWATER: Rebecca Randolph.

19 MS. REBECCA RANDOLPH: Rebecca Randolph with the
20 West Virginia Manufacturers Association.

21 The WVMA supports the protection of actual
22 drinking water sources in West Virginia. However, there is
23 no evidence that the change to the use designation for the
24 Kanawha River that has been proposed by the DEP will make

1 the water cleaner or safer to drink. The one thing that is
2 certain is because of the way in which the DEP improperly
3 applies the Category A use, there will be additional costs
4 imposed on municipalities and on industrial and commercial
5 businesses, without any real clear benefit to the public.

6 The DEP has not adequately explained what
7 the impacts of such a change would be on the existing
8 industrial, municipal and commercial businesses that
9 discharge their already highly-treated effluent into the
10 Kanawha River, because to our knowledge it hasn't
11 investigated those impacts.

12 The DEP has suggested that additional
13 testing will be required of dischargers along the river to
14 determine whether further reductions in their treated
15 discharges will be necessary to achieve drinking water
16 standards.

17 Additional testing alone could mean
18 thousands of dollars in increased costs to businesses along
19 the Kanawha River, in addition to the significantly greater
20 costs anticipated for compliance.

21 The DEP should not be proposing this change
22 unless, and until, it can demonstrate how it will affect
23 the regulated community and provide meaningful improvement
24 for the Kanawha River.

1 It has been reported that the change to the
2 standards is being proposed in order to allow the option
3 for another intake for the West Virginia American Water
4 plant other than on the Elk River. We submit that making a
5 change to a provision that has been in the water quality
6 standards for decades, before it is determined that such an
7 option would even be feasible, either economically or
8 technically, is clearly putting the cart before the horse
9 in this case.

10 It should first be determined by West
11 Virginia American Water or the Public Service Commission
12 whether an intake is feasible, and that there is least some
13 logical basis for advancing the proposed change, before
14 making this regulatory change.

15 History shows that once the rule is changed
16 and the public water supply use is imposed on the Kanawha,
17 it will never be changed back, regardless of whether the
18 Kanawha River segment is actually used as a water supply.

19 As the WVMA has also learned in the past,
20 one of the inequities of the current water quality
21 standards is that a discharger may be required to construct
22 and operate treatment systems to remove pollutants that do
23 not come from its operations, but are present in the
24 discharge simply because they are present in the water

1 taken from the river.

2 We note that the Kanawha River is already
3 listed as an impaired stream for fecal coliform and PCBs,
4 each of which has drinking water criteria assigned under
5 the current water quality standards. Thus, to the extent
6 these pollutants are present in the intake water of an
7 industrial plant or a municipality discharging to the
8 Kanawha, but are not used or generated by either facility,
9 the facility may nevertheless be required to install
10 additional treatment on its discharge to assure drinking
11 water standards are achieved.

12 It is fundamentally unfair to require
13 downstream dischargers to clean up that portion of the
14 river water used for their intakes, to which they did not
15 contribute pollutants.

16 The same fundamental lack of fairness would
17 exist for any other chemical that potentially could be
18 present in the Kanawha, including chemicals present from
19 natural background processes, that have water quality
20 criteria that apply for human consumption.

21 If, as we have heard might be the case, the
22 Category A exception is being removed in order to allow
23 West Virginia American Water to put an alternative intake
24 on the Kanawha River, we have an additional concern related

1 to Senate Bill 373, which established the Aboveground
2 Storage Tank Act and the Public Water Supply Protection
3 Act.

4 Those acts obligate the DEP to take actions
5 to protect public water supplies by imposing certain
6 requirements on aboveground storage tanks within a water
7 supply's zone of critical concern, prohibiting general
8 permits within that zone, and also requiring the DEP to
9 impose new restrictions on previously unregulated
10 businesses.

11 The number of businesses in and around the
12 city of Charleston that could be affected by these new
13 requirements and prohibitions are substantial, and
14 consideration should be given to these collective costs.

15 As the WVMA and others have stated for
16 years, the way the DEP has gone about regulating state
17 waters for the protection of public health is contrary to
18 state law and is counterproductive to the development of
19 industry in the Mountain State. Category A was intended to
20 apply where there is a drinking water intake, because that
21 is where the standards are needed to protect human
22 health.

23 The state has turned the rule on its head by
24 insisting that all waters be treated as public water

1 supplies, imposing costs on businesses without
2 corresponding benefit to the state's citizens or the
3 environment.

4 If the DEP would follow the water quality
5 rule as written, the removal or imposition of the Category
6 A use on the Kanawha River, and elsewhere, would not be of
7 such great importance. If the state took a reasonable
8 approach to Category A, it would focus on the suitability
9 of a stream as a public water supply. If the stream is
10 suitable and an intake constructed, then all the
11 protections of the water quality standards would apply to
12 protect that intake. Instead of this common sense
13 approach, the DEP is proposing to continue with an unlawful
14 and destructive method of interpreting the Category A use,
15 in which it applies the public water supply use on all
16 streams, imposes costs and obligations on all dischargers,
17 and then decides whether the stream is even suitable as a
18 drinking water supply.

19 The DEP needs to change this approach to its
20 water quality standards, rather than try to solve
21 individual problems on a case-by-case basis, as it is doing
22 here.

23 MS. GILLENWATER: Angie Rosser.

24 MS. ANGIE ROSSER: Good evening. I'm Angie

1 Rosser, Executive Director of the West Virginia Rivers
2 Coalition, a statewide nonprofit focused on protecting
3 water quality around the state.

4 It's important to know that less than .1
5 percent, just a fraction of a fraction of a percent of the
6 world's water is available for human consumption, and it's
7 quite something to look around the State of West Virginia
8 and see that we have that fraction of a fraction of a
9 percent of water available to you, and it's hard for us to
10 think about other states who are dealing with droughts,
11 other places in the world who are water-stressed and simply
12 don't have what we have here.

13 It's been the prudent policy of the West
14 Virginia DEP to protect most all of our water for drinking
15 water use, with very few exceptions.

16 Unfortunately, this year we learned how much
17 of an impact a single exception can have on us and what
18 kind of options we have available for when contamination
19 event occurs.

20 We also saw how vulnerable our water
21 supplies are, and I think many of us really began to think
22 hard about how access to clean, safe drinking water supply
23 is fundamental to our health, and it's fundamental to our
24 overall security.

1 Other countries are at war over access to
2 clean drinking water, and I would hate to see us go down
3 that path.

4 So this policy is promising something that
5 we support to remove this exemption of the Category A use
6 of the Kanawha River. It moves us on a path toward a
7 cleaner Kanawha River, and a safer and more secure water
8 supply.

9 It also means we will have to take a hard
10 look at addressing the pollutants in the Kanawha River that
11 are already known to be a threat to our health. We are
12 talking about bacteria. We are talking about PCB's,
13 dioxins that we already know about that are in this water.

14 So it will be a very good thing for us to
15 increase our knowledge about -- through the assessment
16 process about what's going on with the Kanawha River. What
17 do we need to do about it? What do we need to do for our
18 future to know that we are going to have a secure and a
19 reliable source of drinking water for 300,000 people in
20 this valley?

21 It's quite ironic at the same time we are
22 also considering to increase a pollutant -- to increase
23 copper by five times its current standard into the Kanawha,
24 and the West Virginia Rivers Coalition needs more time to

1 take a look at this. It's quite complex and it's a site
2 specific standard that we will be preparing written
3 comments on. But any time we are talking about increasing
4 a discharge by five times, a pollutant by five times, we
5 need to take a careful look at.

6 But as far as the Category A exemption,
7 removing that, restoring this, this is a good day for West
8 Virginians. It's really putting the water drinkers first,
9 which I think that includes all of us.

10 So, something we support and applaud the DEP
11 for taking the initiative.

12 MS. GILLENWATER: Jeni Burns.

13 MS. JENI BURNS: Hi. My name is Jeni Burns, and
14 I'm with the West Virginia Sustainable Business Council,
15 and we are again supporting the removal of the Category A
16 exemption on the Lower Kanawha River.

17 I was sitting there listening to the woman
18 from the Manufacturers Association, and it really came as
19 no surprise to me that they would speak against more
20 stringent regulations on chemical industries that find our
21 rivers to be a great place to dump their pollution in.

22 For me our rivers mean more than a place for
23 industries to dump pollution. It's a place where people
24 get in their boats and swim, and I would like to add to

1 that, when they swim they get water. They are already
2 drinking the water, whether they want to or not. It's a
3 place that Charleston hosts river competitions every
4 summer, where people come and jet-ski and swim and have a
5 great time. Our rivers are more than a place for an
6 industry to dump their pollution.

7 Throughout our history in West Virginia,
8 unfortunately industries, like the chemical industry and
9 the coal industry, have had a huge voice in what happens to
10 our river system, and I'd like to also applaud the DEP for
11 taking the initiative to look at this, and to look at our
12 water quality standards and have a higher standard and
13 challenge us all to have a higher standard for ourselves as
14 businesses to be the best that we can be.

15 I also would like to say as a small business
16 owner, I own a catering company, and I was detrimentally
17 affected by the fact that there was only one intake for our
18 water system, and the chemical industries, coal industries,
19 big industries that dump pollution in our river system are
20 not the only businesses that are affected by this new
21 regulation.

22 I would like to say that I applaud this new
23 regulation as a business owner, and my business may be
24 positively affected by this new regulation, not only

1 because a second intake on the water system would prevent
2 my business from being shut down if, God forbid, there was
3 another chemical leak that affected our water system, but
4 also may bring more tourism into our city and I would like
5 to see us be looked at us as a green city at some point,
6 which would help my business when tourism comes into town.

7 So, for those reasons and many others, as a
8 representative of the West Virginia Sustainable Business
9 Council, I would like to say that we are for the removal of
10 the exemption.

11 Thank you.

12 MS. GILLENWATER: Robin Blakeman.

13 MS. ROBIN BLAKEMAN: Good evening. I'm Robin
14 Blakeman, and I am a resident of Barboursville, a mother,
15 and I work with the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition,
16 and all those factors weave together to show why I am
17 concerned about this, and why I support the removal of the
18 Category A exemption on the Kanawha River.

19 About a week ago, I watched boaters, inner
20 tubers, swimmers in the Kanawha River, and at first I was a
21 little jealous because it was a hot day, and then I
22 cringed. I cringed because I know that the Kanawha River
23 is full of toxins, reproductive toxins for young women that
24 should be a concern and other chemicals that we really need

1 to watch and have better enforcement of our water quality
2 standards. So I applaud any improvement in our water
3 quality standards.

4 The fact that the Kanawha River is being
5 examined for a potential tap water intake is a good thing,
6 and I really hope that we can get there. Right now, I
7 would be afraid to drink water coming out of the Kanawha
8 River, but hopefully, we will get there.

9 OVAC does have concerns about increasing
10 copper limits and we probably will be submitting written
11 comments in time with that.

12 We believe it will be important to set
13 policies which require inventorying and inspecting all
14 chemical facilities on the river, coal processing
15 facilities and barge shipment facilities in order to
16 achieve the goal of improved water quality on the Kanawha
17 River.

18 So we hope the West Virginia DEP will
19 involve citizens at all levels of this decision and its
20 enforcement, and take very seriously the existing and
21 potential threats to our tap water sources, including yet
22 to be developed source of the Kanawha River.

23 I want to say that I'm also personally
24 concerned because of the cumulative effects of whatever

1 pollutants are in the Kanawha River as it flows downstream
2 and joins with the Ohio River. I and my entire immediate
3 family get our drinking water from the Ohio River, two taps
4 located near Huntington, and I'm aware that we get an awful
5 lot of pollution coming from the Kanawha River and from
6 upstream in the Ohio River.

7 So any improved standards on the Kanawha
8 will also positively affect the Ohio River, which is the
9 drinking water source for literally thousands and thousands
10 of people.

11 Thank you.

12 MS. GILLENWATER: Maya Nye.

13 MS. MAYA NYE: Hello. My name is Maya Nye with
14 People Concerned About Chemical Safety. I would also, like
15 many of my colleagues, like to support the removal of the
16 Category A exemption.

17 I'm a woman of childbearing age. You know,
18 I'm concerned about the chemicals that are in the water
19 that may potentially go into the drinking water system, so
20 anything that we can do to clean that up is of utter
21 importance to me.

22 Any increases in any sort of discharges into
23 the river I think needs a serious look at. Who is it going
24 to benefit and how will this increase our ability over time

1 to ensure our water security for years to come, and what
2 are the economic benefits. You know, who is it going to be
3 impacting.

4 So, again, I think the additional -- the
5 increase of copper needs some more attention and more
6 scrupulous eye, and I applaud the DEP for taking these
7 efforts, and I know that I have concerns with the fact that
8 the Kanawha River is listed consistently in a report that
9 I've been watching over the last series of years called
10 Wasting our Waterways.

11 We have now made it down to number three in
12 the I think it's the Lower Kanawha from the Elk down to the
13 Ohio for having more developmental toxins dumped into it
14 than -- it's the river that has the third most
15 developmental toxins dumped into it than any other waterway
16 in the United States.

17 So anything that we can do to ensure that
18 that is cleaned up, I think is excellent. It's great to
19 see that we are moving up in the ranks, because previously
20 we were listed as number one and two for the most
21 developmental and reproductive toxins being dumped into our
22 rivers or into the Kanawha River.

23 I think that it's important that we support
24 any efforts whatsoever to ensure a cleaner Kanawha River.

1 So thank you very much.

2 MS. GILLENWATER: Have I missed any speakers or
3 is there anyone else who didn't sign up that would like to
4 speak?

5 MS. BROOKE DRAKE: My name is Brooke Drake. I
6 am with West Virginia Citizen Action Group, and I've just
7 been there for about a year. Before this job, I was
8 actually a waitress.

9 But a few things have really caught my eye
10 in my time at West Virginia Citizen Action Group. For
11 example, someone just gave me this stack of paperwork one
12 time and showed me all these maps from Patriot Coal, and
13 the DEP and about how all this selenium is going into the
14 river, the Kanawha River, just a few miles up from here.

15 If I'm expected to believe that legislation
16 was immediately attempted to increase the selenium
17 standards, then that's just a coincidence. I'm not really
18 inclined to believe that their request to increase the
19 acceptable rate of copper going into our water is just a
20 coincidence that we decided to do one day.

21 If we continue to change what we believe to
22 be a maximum standard, then these companies are just going
23 to keep pushing it and pushing it, and going past it five
24 times, so to speak, and they said well, we only went four

1 times past it, and the new law says we can go up to five
2 times what it was last year.

3 If we don't have standards for ourselves and
4 for our community and for our water, we cannot expect coal
5 companies and other industries to take care of our children
6 for us. This is ridiculous and we need to start standing
7 up for ourselves.

8 It's copper today. It was selenium last
9 year, and it's all adding up, and we really need to put an
10 end to it because it's getting to the point we don't have
11 any idea what's in our water, and just because it's not a
12 water intake for Kanawha County doesn't mean it's not for
13 Robin Blakeman's family in Huntington and it is water. It
14 is our water, and we are poisoning it and we are allowing
15 people to do it, and letting them increase the standard on
16 what we are allowing.

17 Why even have standards at this point? We
18 need to hold ourselves accountable. We need to hold our
19 industries accountable so that we don't kill our children
20 to keep the lights on for a few more hours when we are
21 going to run out of coal before they can have jobs in this
22 industry anyway.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. GILLENWATER: Any other speakers? As a

1 reminder, we can take written comments. You can hand them
2 to me or to Kevin immediately after the hearing, and if you
3 would like to submit them later, we will take them up until
4 July the 21st of 2014.

5 If there's no other speakers, this concludes
6 the public hearing on the proposed revisions to Legislative
7 Rule 47CSR2, "Requirements Governing Water Quality
8 Standards." The agency will review all comments and take
9 them into consideration as it moves forward with finalizing
10 the Agency Approved Rule, which will be submitted to the
11 Secretary of State's office by August 1st of 2014.

12 Thank you for your participation in this
13 process.

14 I do realize we have some members of the
15 media here, so if you have questions, come up afterwards.
16 Thank you and have a nice evening.

17
18 * * * *

19 CONCLUDED AT 6:30 P.M.

20 * * * *

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

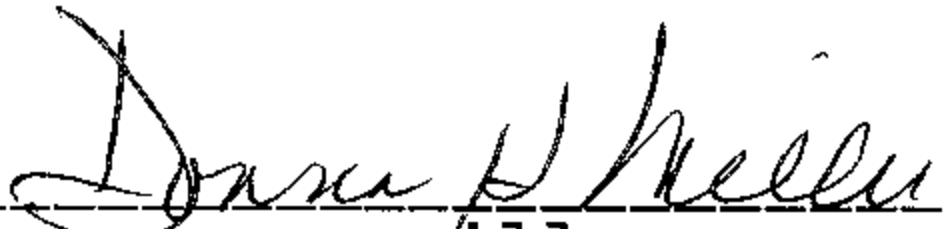
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF KANAWHA, to wit:

I, Donna H. Miller, Notary Public in and for the State of West Virginia, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the foregoing was duly taken by and before me, under the West Virginia Rules of Civil Procedure, at the time and place and for the purpose specified in the caption thereof.

I do certify that the said hearing was correctly taken by me by means of the Stenomask; that the same was transcribed by me, and that the said transcript is a true record of proceedings had.

I further certify that I am not connected by blood or marriage with any of the parties to this action, am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the action, or interested, directly or indirectly, in the matter in controversy.

Given under my hand this 10th day of
July, 2014.



Donna H. Miller
Notary Public

My commission expires 10-1-2023



Public Hearing Sign In Sheet

Proposed Legislative Rule 47CSR2

"Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards"

July 1, 2014, DEP Headquarters

The Department of Environmental Protection asks for the information below so that agency staff may provide responses and information about decisions to you. The information you voluntarily provide on this sheet becomes part of the public record related to this topic and may be released if requested under the Freedom of Information Act.

Name (please print)	Address	Organization	Phone/Fax	E-mail	Comment Yes/No
Nancy WARD	703 Laurel Rd	WV SBC	304-610-4040	NAWARD576@gmail	Yes
Joanne Shamblin	8611 Ohio Ave Martinsburg, 251315		304-410-3437	Jshamblin9775@gmail.com	No
Lew Baker	100 Young St Scott Depot, WV	WV RW A	304 201 1689	lew.baker@wvrrwa.org	No
Jamie Peterson	601 STINA Charleston, WV	WV DEP	304 260 499	Jamie.A.Peterson@wv.gov	No
Chris Smith	DEP Ha Chas.	WV DEP	301-926-0499	Chris.b.smith@wv.gov	No
Bill Nelson		PSC	304 - #		No
Julie French	1500 Dixie Street Charleston 25311	WV Citizen Action Group	304-346-5811	julie@wvcag.org	Yes
MARK SANIKOFF	2711 Acor Dr Chas. WV 25302		304 545 1904	marksanice.suddenlik@net	NO
Tim Heapsaka	208 26th St W Chas WV 25387	Chas. Sanitary Board	304/348-1081	theapsaka@csb-wv.com	NO
LARRY ROLLER	"	"	"	LROLLER@CSBWV.COM	No
JB Turley	11630 Huntington Rd Gallipolis Ferry, WV 25868	I.C.L CLEARON	304 678 - 1150	james.turley@icl-ipa.com	No
Jennie Henthorn	2600 Hollygrove Rd St Albans, WV 25801	HENVV	304 727-1445	jenthorn@henthornenv.com	No

Public Hearing Sign In Sheet

Proposed Legislative Rule 47CSR2

"Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards"

July 1, 2014, DEP Headquarters

The Department of Environmental Protection asks for the information below so that agency staff may provide responses and information about decisions to you. The information you voluntarily provide on this sheet becomes part of the public record related to this topic and may be released if requested under the Freedom of Information Act.

Name (please print)	Address	Organization	Phone/Fax	E-mail	Comment Yes/No
KARAN IRELAND	715 Helen Ave. Chas WV	CAPE / private Citizen	304-356-8774	karan.ireland@gmail.com	Yes
MICHAEL YOUNGREN	1317 GREEN ST E CHAS WV	Volunteer UNDER	304-346-3622	Nike@youngrn.com	
Elden Ted				desaddenlink.net	
Ribecca Randolph	2001 Quenier St 25311	W. Va. Manufacturers	304-342-2123	rebucca@wvma.com	Yes
Angie Rosser	3501 MacConcha SE #777 Charlston 25304	WV Rivers Coalition	304-637-7201	arosser@wrrivers.org	Yes
Robert Riser	702 Oxford Circle Chas WV 25314	CAPE / Private Citizen	304-415-6997	rriser2000@yahoo.com	No
Jeni Burns	702 Oxford Circle Chas WV 25314	WV Sustainable Business Council	304-400-4829	wvsustainablebiz@gmail.com	Yes
Brooke Drake	1426 Lee St. Apt. Chas WV 25311	CAG	681 945 7201	brookedrake@gmail.com	Yes
Abigail Steele	2106 Kanawha Blvd E Bladensburg Charleston		304-989-1398	abby.steele@yahoo.com	No
Ellen Karawan	5119 Big Tyer Rd Apt 4 CL, 25313		304-993-7785	ellenkarawan@gmail.com	No

