



EMC News

July 2, 2008

www.tompkins-co.org/emc

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VILLAGE OF DRYDEN REPORT

Submitted by Martha Ferger

The Village Board is proposing a 30% increase in sewer rates that will take effect in October if approved after a public hearing to be held July 17, 2008. Current rates are not meeting operating costs, much less the \$75,000/year that is budgeted to go into the reserve fund for badly needed upgrades to the water treatment plant. Currently the median income of Village residents is too high for the municipality to qualify for any grants to help meet this expense, so everything will have to be done with the reserve fund plus borrowing.

Last October the Village Board heard a presentation by David Perazone, from Ansbro Petroleum, in which he gave much information about how 2 D seismic testing is done to locate natural gas deposits in Trenton Black River rock formations in this area and how the company negotiates leases from land owners in order to do this. The Board invited him to submit specific proposals for Village land, which they received in December and referred to Village attorney David Dubow. The Board discussed the matter further in April. Mayor Taylor has notified Ansbro that they are not interested at this time.

Upcoming EMC meetings!

July 9th, September 10th, October 8th
7 PM / Transit Center



No meeting in August!

Members: Remember to notify the Chair if you will be absent: Steve Nicholson, 539-6923 or scnfish@gmail.com

WHAT ARE YOU WEARING TOMORROW?

Info from Threads magazine

Submitted by Kathy Wilsea

In order to be considered “green,” fibers need to meet at least one of these criteria: chemical free, closed-loop processing (solvents are reused and kept out of the environment), biodegradable, regenerated or renewable content, animal friendly, humane practices. Here’s a sampling of what you can expect in fabrics:

SOY – This is a byproduct of pressing soybeans to make oil. The bean cake is spun into a fiber with a polyvinyl alcohol solvent in a closed-loop process. The fabric is so soft that it’s called “soysilk” and “vegetable cashmere”.

LYOCELL – Produced in the United States under the brand name “Tencel”, this is a synthetic fiber made from wood pulp. A solvent breaks down the pulp into a solution called “dope” which then flows through the fine tips of spinnerets and is dried into fibers.

PEACE SILK – In this animal-friendly process, the moth is allowed to eat a hole in the cocoon to emerge. Since the fiber cannot be unreeled from the cocoon, it must be spun. This produces a more matte finish and rougher look than traditional silk.

BAMBOO – This fast-growing grass doesn’t need fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides. It is pulped into fibers with chemicals in a patented process held by one factory in China. Bamboo creates a fabric similar to linen, is soft and silky, and does not irritate the skin. It is antimicrobial and will not host odor-causing bacteria.

ORGANIC COTTON – This is grown worldwide. Some is “colorgrown”, coming in natural colors such as mocha, sage, or honey. When used in knits, this is the most durable of the sustainable fibers.