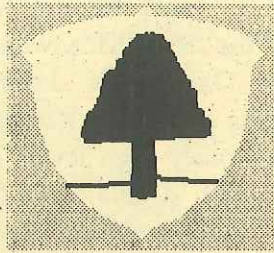


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**"E"-NOTES**  
THE NEWSLETTER OF THE  
OHIO VALLEY  
ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION  
PO BOX 970  
PROCTORVILLE OH 45669  
OCTOBER 1994

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**DEP RE-OPENS PULP MILL PERMITS  
AFTER CRITICISM FROM OVEC, EPA**

In August, West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (WV-DEP) approved a landfill and water pollution discharge permit for the proposed mill at Apple Grove. OVEC members noted at that time that the DEP had been doing all it could to rubberstamp the permits and to keep the public in the dark. Since that time, attorneys for OVEC and others have filed appeals on the water pollution permit and many citizens wrote letters of complaint to the US Environmental Protection Agency (Region III). Shortly thereafter, the top official there, Mr. Peter Kostmayer, expressed dissatisfaction with the way WV-DEP handled the water permit.

Mr. Kostmayer indicated a willingness to meet with citizens about the mill and stated that the permit that WV-DEP issued represented a significant change from the draft. He recommended a re-opening of the comment period. The final permit would have allowed the mill to discharge 10 times more dioxin into the Ohio River than the original one!

Shortly after Mr. Kostmayer's remarks appeared in the Charleston-Gazette, an official at WV-DEP announced that the comment period would be re-opened on the water pollution permit. WV-DEP will accept written comments will be accepted until October 31. (See related stories on pages 3, 6, & 11).

**OVEC LINKS UP WITH "THE CIRCLE"**

OVEC continues our partnership with The Circle (formerly known as the Piedmont Peace Project Training Program). The Circle began as a network of five hundred textile mill workers, farmers and domestics; the majority of whom are low-income women of color. Over the years this organization has developed training to help empower working class people. They have trained people to strive for and achieve community block grants, job retraining funds,

headstart programs, and to protest the dumping of environmental toxins.

The Circle has designed a "Building Bridges" campaign that teaches middle income and wealthier people about racism and class sensitivity and has been linking volunteers in this program to groups involved in the "Finding Our Voices" program.

(Continued on page 5)

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## SOME NOT-SO-MODEST PROPOSALS

Our Tri-State is now the target of several bad proposals: two new chemical plants in the already polluted Kenova area; garbage incineration in Huntington; and a mammoth chlorine based pulp mill which would consume forests at an unsustainable rate.

In our region of high poverty and unemployment, projects which would be quickly rejected by people in economically stable areas are touted as "economic development". Dave Peyton, Huntington Herald Dispatch columnist, recently questioned whether West Virginians have such a low opinion of themselves and their region that we'll "give away the farm" in the name of jobs.

Jobs that take more than they give. Jobs that benefit wealthy outsiders more than lower income residents. As OVEC member Lou Prince put it: "We already have too much pollution in the Kenova area. We just can't take any more". West Virginia politicians rationalize that since ozone pollution has improved here in recent years, it's OK to build two new chemical plants in the most polluted area of our valley. Such reasoning ignores the growing scientific evidence that other pollutants in Kenova are more harmful than previously realized. A number of studies now show that human health is damaged by legal levels of particulates and sulfur dioxide, both of which have plagued the Kenova area for years.

In 1990, the US EPA reported that because of frequent air inversions which trap air pollution in the valley, the Tri-State region is more prone to air pollution problems than any other area in the eastern two-thirds of the US. This is not a good place to locate more chemical plants, or to incinerate garbage. Nevertheless, some Huntington city officials now think that

incineration is the answer to the city's garbage woes. Two companies are now hoping for incinerator contracts with the city. Meanwhile, cities like Columbus and Dayton are dealing with the increasing problems of existing garbage incinerators such as dangerously high levels of dioxin air emissions. Surprise! A little common sense could work miracles here--much of what's in trash doesn't burn completely, and when heated produces toxic chemicals. Much of the stuff that does burn (eg. paper) should be recycled, not burned!

West Virginia has banned incineration--and for very good reasons. Yet some city officials seem oblivious to that law, as well as to common sense.

At our first candlelight vigil at the WV Governor's mansion, OVEC member Bill Ragette wondered how many small locally owned businesses could be created by the millions of dollars that the governor wants to spend on bringing in a mammoth pulp mill, owned by outsiders. Other speakers emphasized that our future will be poorer if this mill is allowed to irresponsibly clear-cut our steep hillsides and use outdated technology which will dump toxics such as dioxin into our air and water.

Most people's vision of economic development is quite different from the one that many people in power here seem to hold. Most of us care about our land, air and water. Most of us care about future generations. Will the type of industries that develop here be ones that will help or hurt our children? These issues are too important to be left up to the same old politicians. More citizens need to get involved. Don't hope that someone else will do it. We need to make a difference. Together, we can.

If you want to express your opinion about these issues, contact:

on more chemical plants:

John Huntsman  
Huntsman Chemical Co.  
2000 Eaglegate Tower  
Salt Lake City Utah 84111

on incineration:

Mayor Jean Dean  
City Hall  
Huntington WV 25701

on the pulp mill:

Peter Kostmayer  
US EPA  
841 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia PA 19107

## OVEC CO-SPONSORS CANDLELIGHT VIGILS

Two candlelight vigils have been held in September on the lawn of West Virginia's Governor Gaston Caperton's mansion, in Charleston. In mid-September, over 100 pulp mill activists gathered to protest the use of chlorine-based bleaching at the proposed Apple Grove mill, the clear-cutting of regional forests which the mill would stimulate, and the huge tax incentives used to lure the mill to the area. Some participants spoke, others carried signs, and some prayed. After dark, everyone lit candles and sang while encircling the governor's mansion with light (something which is desperately needed on this controversial issue).

OVEC thanks Pastors John Whitaker and Jeff Allen for their participation and prayers. Thanks also goes out to Norm Steenstra, environmental coordinator of West

Virginia Citizen Action Group, for his organizing assistance; to Winnie Fox and John Coriveau for distributing flyers; to Pat Davis, Lewis Baker, Donnie Gillespie, Frank Young, Marta Steenstra, Bill Ragette, Tom Degan, Greg Carroll, Cindy Rank, Chuck Merritt, Steve White and Mike Forman for speaking; to Pam and Chuck Merritt for driving down from Elkins with a carload of young people; to Kim Baker for networking with other forest activists throughout the region; Eric Fout and Jim Williamson for assisting with the PA system. Most of all, OVEC thanks all our members and supporters who attended, car-pooled, made phone calls or assisted in any way.

Another vigil is being planned! Check your mail for announcements!



## STRIP MINING IN OUR NATIONAL FOREST?

The Buckeye Forest Council continues to carry the banner for keeping strip-mining out of the Wayne National Forest (Ohio). Although Congress passed the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in 1977, which bans strip mining on National Forest lands, Thomas Belville has fought for "valid existing rights" (VER) to strip mine in the Wayne for nearly a decade.

Standing between Thomas Bellville and his attempt to rape public land is the Ohio EPA which must decide whether or not to issue a water pollution permit (NPDES permit). Citizens who want to prevent the devastation of the Wayne National Forest should contact Joe

Hazelbaker, Director of the Buckeye Forest Council at 614-421-2408 or write Buckeye Forest Council, 5107 Olentangy River Rd, Columbus, OH 43235.

A meeting of concerned citizens is in the planning stages.



## "The Circle: Building Power For Peaceful Social Change"

### KENOVA IS PART OF THE CIRCLE

--Dotty Burt-Markowitz--The Circle

The Circle (formerly the Piedmont Peace Project) began working with the Kenova group of OVEC early in 1994. We have been deeply touched by the courage and determination of the people we've met. And we're very excited about working together in our "Finding Our Voices" program over the next three years.

We thought you might like to know a little bit about the other groups The Circle is working with. Like, Kenova OVEC, they are low income and working class communities that face serious problems of injustice. And like Kenova folks, they are determined to take the leadership required to change things for the better in their communities (and in this country).

In North Carolina we are working with a group in Asheville associated with the Western North Carolina Alliance, an organization working for a clean and healthy environment. The folks in the Asheville group are African-American and white, mostly women and parents. For them, a healthy environment included how their children are being treated in the schools and medical clinics of Asheville. They have worked to stop inappropriate diagnosis and medication of children, and are deciding now what issue they will focus on next.

Franklin, Louisiana, is a small town in the bayou country southwest of the New Orleans. the Franklin Organizing Group is just getting

organized to deal with problems of unemployment, substandard housing, and lack of resources for children and youth in their predominately African-American community.

The Lincolnton Organizing Group is also just beginning to develop a formal organization. Lincolnton, Georgia, has experienced several incidents of racial violence. The folks we are working with had the courage to stand up and work against such injustice. Our first workshop in Lincolnton took place in September.

Just as Kenova OVEC is "paired" with a group of social change activists in Michigan, each of our other "Finding Our Voices" groups has a "partner" group in another state participating in our "Building Bridges" program. The other Building Bridges groups are in Atlanta, Seattle, and New York.

As you can see, The Circle is connecting people from lots of different places. Our hope is that each of these groups will be a link in a circle of people that grows bigger and stronger each year. As we learn from one another, each group working to improve its local situation, we will also work together, figuring out what needs to change nationally to get the things we all need--safe and healthy places to live, good schools, a peaceful world, and a government that is truly "of, by, and for the people."

OVEC would like to thank the following people from Michigan, for their generous support:

Airlie Strasser  
Barbara Israel  
William and Joyce Malm  
Lucy Leist  
David Dawson  
Fawwaz and Mary Ann Ulaby  
Annie Blackman  
Carolyn Diem  
Martha somerman  
Joan Weisman

Susan Contratto &  
Thomas Weiskopf  
Charles Homes  
Amy and David Schulz  
Barry and Laura Nathan  
Cynthia Louise Pletz  
David and Karen Soebbing  
Dean and Ellen Crawford  
Jonathan Levine  
Irene Bayer

Rose Hochman  
Joyce Kombluh  
Autumn Craft  
Carolyn Christopher  
Dorothy Wilson  
Robert Alan Haber  
Valerie Ackerman  
Kathy Guerreso  
M. Jane McGehee

## **OVEC MEMBERS' CONCERNS ARE HEARD!**

Over the past two years, OVEC's Kenova members have met with Kentucky regulators, to air their concerns about Ashland Oil's pollution problems. These contacts are bearing fruit.

The US EPA recently announced that EPA will conduct an audit of Ashland's TRI emissions reports. All polluting industries are required to estimate the amounts of certain toxic chemicals that they release into the air and water. EPA has simply trusted industries to tell the truth about what they emit. However, since many citizens questioned the accuracy of Ashland's reporting, the EPA will now do their own study to see if Ashland's pollution estimates are reliable.

This decision is nationally significant, since very few such checks have ever been done. EPA has also recently announced that they will do a separate review of safety considerations at the refinery. This will result in a list of suggested safety improvements that are needed there.

Another success for citizens involves Kentucky's top air regulator, John Hornback, who wrote a detailed list of improvements which are needed at Ashland Oil. His "wish list", which was sent to the US EPA, includes some of the things that OVEC members have been asking for for years, including sulfur dioxide scrubbers at the largest refining unit, possible phase out of the use of deadly hydrogen fluoride and emergency alarms in the homes of refinery neighbors.

He also had some comments about the company's attitude. He said the company should "disclose the true nature of (pollution) incidents immediately upon occurrence." He suggested that Ashland should develop a better relationship with refinery critics and with government agencies. He wrote that "the cost to federal and state taxpayers is enormous to defend agencies against challenges the company makes regarding documented, well-proved violations."

Only time will tell if Ashland will be willing to agree to the items on Hornback's wish list. But the fact that Mr. Hornback has been so open and honest with the US EPA about what's needed at the refinery is a sign that citizens concerns are being taken seriously. Thank you Mr. Hornback.

"THE CIRCLE" (continued from page 1)

Kenova folks are part of the "Finding Our Voices" training, which will help people develop the skills and leadership necessary to be heard in their community.

In June, Kenova OVEC member Pat Davis and OVEC Organizer Laura Forman traveled to Ann Arbor, Michigan to meet with Circle's "Building Bridges" volunteers. Organizers there set up house parties to familiarize Michigan folks with the pollution problems facing Kenova. Media coverage, fundraising and a trip to Flint, Michigan to meet with a group fighting a toxic waste incinerator were all on the agenda. As Pat said: " The people in Ann Arbor really

care about us. They want to help." And help they did! To date folks in Michigan have raised over \$1,000.00 to help Kenova's fight for environmental justice.

This summer, Circle's Dotty Burt-Markowitz and Stari Markowitz met with OVEC members in Kenova to continue the "Finding Our Voices" training. The meeting began with people's visions of what they would like to see happen in Kenova. Everyone agreed that an emergency plan was needed in the event of a major industrial accident.

For more info, call Laura--453-4507

Special thanks to those folks who made this visit from the Circle a success: Lawyer Ratliff, Ann Kiser, Pat Davis, Diana Bowen, Homer Murphy, Pearl Von derHeide, and Evalena Bryson for making phone calls and distributing literature, Carol Ramey and everyone who attended the meeting. Thanks to Circle people Laurie Schecter, George Friday and Jane Wholey for all of their help and support. And much appreciation to Pat Davis, who did such a wonderful job speaking on behalf of Kenova folks. Special thanks to the Michigan volunteers; Valerie, Bill and Nathan Ackerman, Amy Schulz, Laura and Barry Nathan, and Debbie Billings. As Pat said " They treated us like family. I felt very comfortable with them."

## **A SECOND CHANCE AT THE PULP PERMITS!**

Thanks to everyone who wrote Mr. Peter Kostmayer (top official from US-EPA Region III), citizens will have until October 31, 1994, to submit comments on the Apple Grove Pulp and Paper Company's water pollution discharge permit (also known as an NPDES permit). Folks wanting to submit comments may want to tell West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Water Resources, any of the following:

- Since the permit was issued, the US-EPA has released their reassessment of dioxin which plainly states there is no safe level of dioxin! Dioxin, even in trace amounts, is likely to cause cancer and damage the immune and reproductive systems of people and other animals. Many people already have high enough levels of dioxin and other organo-chlorine compounds in their bodies to produce these harmful effects. Developing infant fetuses are at great risk because dioxin crosses the placenta. For these reasons, the discharge limit for dioxin should be set at zero.
- It is immoral to issue a permit to a dioxin-producing pulp and paper mill when a less polluting oxygen-based bleaching method is already being used in Europe and other places around the world.
- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife report states that catfish in the Ohio River at Apple Grove already have excessive levels of dioxin in their tissue.
- Poor people are affected most. Those who are most at risk of being harmed by a dioxin-producing pulp and paper mill are those who have no choice but to eat fish from an already polluted river.
- Overall impacts of this enormous project have not been considered. An Environmental Impact Study should be conducted to assess impacts on forests, endangered species, water quality in streams and rivers affected by clear-cutting of timber.
- West Virginia officials should be up front with the public about the amount of tax incentives and loans they plan to provide the owners of the mill.

Letters of comment should be sent to:

**Division of Environmental Protection  
Office of Water Resources  
1201 Greenbrier Street  
Charleston, West Virginia 25311-1088  
Attn: Jim Waycaster**

**Mr. Peter Kostmayer  
US EPA, Region III  
841 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19107**

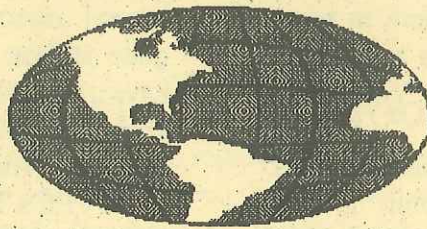
Please thank Mr. Kostmayer for his recent intervention in West Virginia which required WV-DEP to reopen the comment period. If you want to comment on the technical aspects of the NPDES permit, a copy can be obtained from WV-DEP, Office of Water at the above address or by calling (304) 558-5905.

For more information contact Janet Fletcher 304-525-6984.

## THE IMPENDING BOOM OF PULP MILLS AND WOOD PLANTS

Besides the monster pulp mill in Mason county which would devour forest in a 75 mile radius of the plant, several others are approved or in the planning stages. An oriented strand-board plant in Braxton county is being built by Weyerhaeuser Co. Truss Joist MacMillan is constructing an \$85 million lumber plant in Buckhannon. Georgia-Pacific has announced plans for two projects, another strand-board plant in Fayette county, and a hardwood sawmill in Mercer county. Current projects affect 50 of the state's 55 counties!

David Callaghan, Director of West Virginia Division for Environmental Protection stated, "I think there are significant opportunities for environmental damage out there. We are deficient in the total regulatory approach, and have been for a number of years."



## LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMING TO SOUTHERN OHIO?

The state of Ohio is considering siting and building a disposal facility for the low-level radioactive waste (llrw) generated in the Midwest. Ohio state legislation will be introduced in early 1995 for siting and permitting this dump. Environmentalists have documented many reasons for opposing the current plan for siting a "disposal" facility:

- The vast majority of the waste comes from nuclear power plants--this is yet another way to get taxpayers to help subsidize the profits of the nuclear industry.
- The federal government is responsible for encouraging and regulating nuclear power plants, but states must dispose of the waste without the power to regulate those who generate it.
- "Low-level" waste presents serious health dangers and is not low risk.
- There is no guarantee that the Ohio dump will not become a national dump once it opens, as other states try to avoid keeping their own waste.
- There are no incentives to reduce the amount of radioactive waste generated.

Many Ohio statehouse observers believe that if this dump is sited in Ohio, it will be put in Southern Ohio, the poorest region.

## OZONE POLLUTION IN THE TRI-STATE

The Huntington-Ashland area has had a problem with the air pollutant ozone for several years. The "safe level" of ozone has been exceeded several times in most years since 1988. As a result, the area has been declared in "non-attainment" of the Clean Air Act. Ozone is only a problem in the summer months and is an unusual air pollutant because no industry or vehicle produces ozone itself. It is caused by chemical reactions on hot days between other pollutants that come from a wide variety of sources. Ozone is a serious problem in many big cities because of the many cars and trucks. But this isn't Los Angeles or New York--How did we get an ozone problem?

Ozone formation is so complicated that, though they don't like to admit it, the environmental agencies have a hard time knowing the exact causes or what to do about it. In most cases, trying to reduce tailpipe emissions from cars and trucks is thought to be the best way to reduce ozone pollution. But in our case, the main cause is not cars and trucks (see below). This has caused a problem because federal regulations for dealing with ozone require non-attainment areas to set up an inspection and maintenance program to test cars' exhaust and to get heavily polluting cars fixed.

Since the Tri-State is in non-attainment, we could be forced into having all cars tested.

While this might be a good idea, it would be very expensive and, since cars aren't the main source, it wouldn't really solve the problem. But since the ozone problem has not been so bad for the past 3 years, Kentucky and West Virginia have argued that we are now in attainment and do not need to develop an auto testing program. Although the ozone problem has decreased recently, no one knows why. There could be several reasons--the summers have not been quite as hot, Ashland Oil and other industries have reduced their VOC emissions, and, who knows why else? Only time will tell if the ozone problem is over--stay tuned till next summer.

OVEC's Rick Bady has been keeping track of WV and KY's efforts (Ohio is not considered to be part of the cause). So far all the states have done is to track the sources of VOC's and NOx (quite a long and difficult job) and to request being declared in attainment to avoid needing to start testing car exhausts. OVEC has agreed that inspecting cars would not be worth the effort, but we have warned that the main sources must be dealt with.

For more info call Rick: 614-886-5796

### WHAT CAUSES OZONE POLLUTION IN THE TRI-STATE?

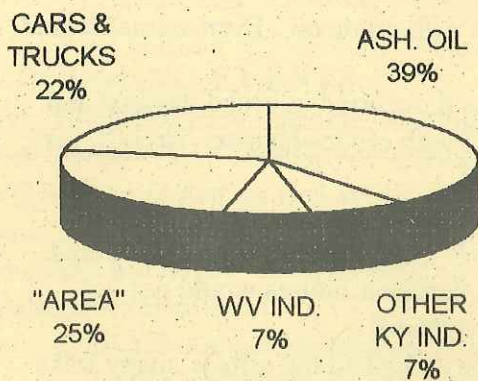
Ozone is produced when Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) react with Nitrogen Oxides (NOx). The pollutants come from cars and trucks, industries of all types ("point" sources), and from "area" sources. Area sources include evaporation of solvents from painting, small

businesses, especially dry cleaners, and numerous other small sources. The charts on the next page show the sources for KY (Boyd and Greenup Counties) and WV (Cabell and Wayne Counties).

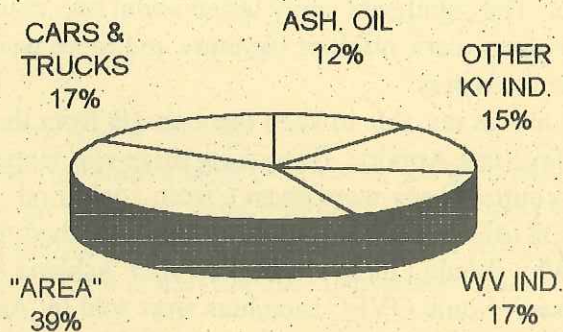


## SOURCES OF OZONE PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

### VOC SOURCES



### NO<sub>x</sub> SOURCES



### ARE ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS TOO TOUGH ON INDUSTRY?

Some business leaders claim that environmental regulations are tougher than they need to be. But the ozone situation shows that just the opposite is true. Ozone is one of the six "criterion" air pollutants--the ones that are most strongly regulated. For these six, public health is supposed to be the only consideration. However, industry dominates every step of the regulatory process.

#### STEP 1: CONGRESS PASSES A LAW

Twenty five years ago, congress passed the Clean Air Act which said EPA should set maximum allowable levels for only 6 air pollutants. Why only six? Industry clout in congress has prevented all the other pollutants from being regulated this way. Regulation for all the others is hit or miss.

#### STEP 2: EPA WRITES THE REGULATIONS AND SETS STANDARDS

EPA has set the air standards for ozone and the other five criterion pollutants, but many say the standards are too high. The American Lung Association says that people's health is hurt at the current ozone standards and it should be lowered. They have sued EPA to try to get them to do what the law says, but EPA refuses to reevaluate the standard lest they cause problems for industry.

#### STEP 3: STATES ENFORCE THE REGULATIONS

It's up to individual states to enforce the regulations. As the ozone example in the Tri-State shows, it can take a state years to get around to starting the process. It was 4 years after the worst ozone violations here before WV and KY even came up with their estimates of where the pollution comes from. The reason is that state politicians keep the funding for environmental agencies so low that they don't have the personnel to do the job of enforcement. Again, industry-controlled politicians protect industry from environmental regulation.

At each step hearings are held to allow all opinions to be expressed. However, as any one who has attended a hearing knows, the public is represented by volunteers. Ordinary citizens don't hire professional lobbyists and lawyers to represent them the way industry does. Ordinary citizens don't have the kind of inside access that money can buy. So each step of the process is dominated by those who produce the pollution, not by those who suffer the effects of it.

## **MALFUNCTION OF THE WEEK: "OIL DROPS KEEP FALLIN' ON MY HEAD"**

On September 14th, an Ashland Oil heat exchanger valve ruptured, shooting crude oil as far away as Ceredo, WV. The valve was located on the Reduced Crude Conversion (RCC) unit, which refines the filthiest crude. The significant spray lasted about two hours, but was not stopped completely until four hours later. Homes, cars, outdoor furniture and more were covered with crude oil. Even animals could not escape the foul spray!

Ashland Oil was not able to keep this episode from the media, as it occurred in broad daylight and affected the Tri-State Airport. Everything there was leopard-spotted with crude--hangars, aircraft, cars and even the control tower were given a fresh coat of oil.

Ashland Oil offered to reimburse those who washed their own cars but many expressed the sentiment: "Why should I have to clean up after Ashland Oil's mess?" Why indeed. And what about people's houses? Some OVEC members were told by Ashland Oil that their houses would not be cleaned of the oil spots. That's not a very "neighborly" attitude by Ashland.

Aside from the "inconvenience", as an Ashland Oil spokesperson described the effects, many folks have expressed concern about the more serious effects of the chemicals in the rain of oil. No one yet is able to measure air toxics in the area. OVEC has requested that a sample of the oil used in the RCC be analyzed to determine what toxics are present--after all the stuff coated gardens and animals, not just cars.

Ashland Oil's treatment of this latest episode is typical of their attitude: "Let's put up a pretty new fence in the front and get a pot for the leaky roof."

### **VIOLATIONS OF THE WEEK (AND STILL NO OPERATING PERMIT)**

Recently, Kentucky environmental regulators completed an annual inspection of the Cattlesburg refinery. The facility was cited for 22 violations, with many additional sub-violations.

Many oil heaters were found to be running over their limits. This was termed "very significant" because of the federal limits on emissions of nitrogen oxide, a criterion pollutant which also leads to the formation of ozone (see article on the Tri-State's ozone problems).

There was also a benzene tank violation, and the hydrogen flouride (HF) unit was run above its allowed capacity. The state of KY has been trying to force Ashland to upgrade its HF emergency systems for some time. Also cited, once again, was inadequate record keeping, which interferes with detection of violations, and a violation at the wastewater treatment plant, which recently was the cause of the first violation issued for "odor".

Due to these continuing violations, the refinery is still without an overall operating permit. OVEC members and staff would like to recognize the efforts of the KY DAQ local office for their continuing and difficult job of keeping up with Ashland's violations.

Thanks to KY DAQ inspectors Doug Gesso and Carol Turpin for their efforts to get the refinery under control. Their's is a tough job.

### **IMPORTANT KENOVA MEETING**

There will be a Cabell/Wayne Local Emergency Planning Committee informational meeting held at the Kenova City Hall on Monday, October 10 at 7:00 P.M. This is the meeting we have been asking for so tell your friends, neighbors and relatives! We need an emergency plan in the event of an industrial accident. We also need a 911 system to assist in case an evacuation is necessary.

OVEC volunteers and staff have been working on a petition for these systems. We will present the signed petition to the C/W LEPC and Kenova's Mayor Smith at this meeting. Be there!

CHARLESTON GAZETTE'S APPLE GROVE PULP MILL SERIES AVAILABLE

Reporter Ken Ward wrote a series of in-depth reports on the pulp mill controversy, including detailed articles on Parsons and Whittemore's Alabama pulp mill. Copies are available from OVEC--\$4.00 will cover printing and postage.

**UPCOMING EVENTS:**

Oct. 10--Emergency Planning Meeting, Kenova City Hall, 6:30 PM

Oct. 13-14--Tenth Annual WV Conference on the Environment, in Charleston, the pulp mill company will be represented, as well as OVEC and various groups. For more info call Connie Lewis 925-6123.

Nov. 2--WV Department of Environmental Protection's new Citizen's Environmental Advocate, Wendy Radcliff, will hold a "town meeting" in Huntington. 7PM at the Marshall University Student Center.

Dates to be announced:

OVEC Annual Membership Meeting (November)

Third Candlelight Vigil at WV Governor's Mansion

OVEC'S JANET FLETCHER AND ERIC FOUT  
WILL JOIN IN HOLY MATRIMONY ON OCTOBER 14  
ALL OF US WHO KNOW AND LOVE THEM  
WISH THEM MANY YEARS OF HAPPINESS

Cut and mail to: OVEC, PO Box 970 Proctorville OH 45669

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For more info call: Laura (304-453-4507), Janet (304-525-6984) or Dianne (614-886-5796)

PLEASE LEAVE A MESSAGE IF WE'RE NOT HOME

# TIME

TIME magazine is one of the largest single users of paper in the world, using nearly 45,000 tons of paper every year. Because the weekly magazine consumes so much paper, it is a trendsetter for the industry. Everyone will use the paper TIME uses.

Right now, because TIME refuses to switch to Totally Chlorine-Free (TCF) paper, as many ecologically-minded Europeans have done, most pulp mills supply only chlorine-bleached paper. The chlorine these pulp mills dump into our waterways builds up in our bodies and has been linked with a host of health problems in humans and wildlife.

Chlorine has been implicated as a factor in rising breast cancer rates, low sperm counts and other reproductive problems. These problems are disproportionately affecting low-income, rural communities of color in which pulp mills are usually located.

In early 1992, TIME assured its readers that it would use non-chlorine-bleached paper in the magazine "as soon as it is practical to do so."

It is "practical" to do so now that the technology is available (and widely used in Europe) and before chlorine has damaged our bodies and our planet irreparably.

TIME has yet to make good on that promise, and continues to dump toxic chemicals into our waterways.

Call TIME now and ask that the magazine make good on its commitment to the health of the environment.

**1-800-843-TIME**

**GREENPEACE™**

OHIO VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION  
PO BOX 970  
PROCTORVILLE OH 45669