

May 1995

"E"-NOTES

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE
**OHIO VALLEY
ENVIRONMENTAL
COALITION**

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EPA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR FIRED?

Good regulators are quickly becoming an endangered species at the US EPA. An article in US News and World Report (April 24, 1995) indicated that Peter Kostmayer, the top US EPA official in Region III (which oversees WV) was about to get his walking papers from his boss--Carol Browner. The article said his "immediate source of troubles" were two West Virginia projects: the proposed largest pulp mill in North America, planned for Mason County,

and Corridor H, a proposed superhighway which would cut through some of the last pristine forestlands in the Eastern US. Kostmayer was labeled an "over-zealous regulator" and caught the ire of Gov. Gaston Caperton and Senators Byrd and Rockefeller because he refused to rubber-stamp their pet projects. For the story of how Kostmayer got in trouble, turn to page 3.

CANDLELIGHT VIGIL AT THE GUV'S

The plot thickens... Activist numbers increase and become more vocal

On April 18th, (the 220th anniversary of Paul Revere's famed ride) over 300 activists sounded an "alarm" to other citizens, as well as to state and federal officials. Retired Huntington minister, Rev. Ray Woodruff, began the vigil by offering an invocation entreating those present to "seek not to crush our adversaries, but to make it hard to do harm, and easy to do good...(that) they be freed from the fear that closes minds, that nourishes anger and panic, and that divides people..."

The candlelight vigil, organized by OVEC staff and volunteers, had a clear message: It's time to stop placing the interests of Parsons & Whittemore (P&W), a rich multinational corporation and parent company of the Apple Grove Pulp and Paper Company, before the welfare of West Virginia's environment and the health of existing and future generations. We don't want your pulp mill, Mr. Governor. Turn to page 4.

WHEN FINISHED WITH THIS, DON'T THROW IT AWAY--PASS IT ON TO A FRIEND!

ANOTHER ONE BITES THE DUST

National and regional media stories report that Peter Kostmayer, US EPA's Regional Administrator for West Virginia and five other states, is being fired.

Kostmayer is the latest in a series of government officials who have been kicked out after agreeing with OVEC that specific environmental laws are not being enforced here.

In 1990, Don Harker, then head of Kentucky's Division for Waste Management, opposed plans to increase shipments of out of state waste. Harker agreed with OVEC that Ashland Oil's unlined toxic waste dump is a violation of regulations. Harker ordered the dump closed and then got fired. Five years later, Ashland is still dumping at that site.

In 1992, after much OVEC pressure, the US EPA announced a new effort to remediate pollution in the Tri-State. Brian Holtzclaw, an EPA chemical engineer, was hired to coordinate the Tri-State Geographic Initiative (TGI). After meeting with industry representatives and with pollution victims, Holtzclaw asked that EPA provide the services of Dr. John Stockwell, then EPA's environmental medicine specialist. However, Dr. Stockwell had just finished a study showing high health risks from exposure to pollution in an African American neighborhood near Chattanooga, TN. This did not sit well with the responsible industries and their political friends. So despite our requests and Stockwell's desire to come here, he was not allowed to participate in the Tri-State Initiative and was transferred to a different job away from "hot" public issues.

Last fall, TGI Coordinator Holtzclaw released several reports on Tri-State pollution issues. These reports summarized data that supported OVEC's claims that Ashland Oil's frequent "malfunctions" are a health threat to the neighborhoods downwind of the refinery. Under Holtzclaw's guidance, the TGI was about to finally implement an air toxics monitoring program, something OVEC has been asking for. Just in time to stall the installation of the monitors, Holtzclaw was shipped out, against his will.

Peter Kostmayer is only the latest victim of a system controlled by polluting industries and their political friends.

For six years, OVEC has worked within "the system" to try to improve environmental enforcement here. We've searched for and found high level officials who were willing to listen, and willing to do their job. The trouble is, time and time again, when an official actually tries to do his job, he's been silenced, fired or transferred. "The system" isn't working for the people anymore. It's working for rich corporations with lots of campaign money who see big bucks in our region's resources and our history of lax enforcement.

So it's time to expand our strategies. Citizens groups will never be able to give Gaston Caperton the kind of cash that Parsons and Whittemore has, but we can keep the issues in his face. Close to 400 people congregated on the Governor's lawn at our April 18th candlelight vigil to protest his handling of the pulp mill permits and corporate giveaways to Parsons and Whittemore. On June 6, at 7 PM, we'll gather again outside the Governor's mansion.

Come to the vigil on June 6. If you'd like to be involved in some other way, call our Huntington office (304-522-0246), or send a contribution (tax-deductible). The input and involvement of all of you is needed to make OVEC a stronger citizens' voice.

--Dianne Bady

WHY KOSTMAYER'S JOB IS THREATENED

- Kostmayer met with citizens concerned about the environmental and human health impacts of the proposed Apple Grove Pulp and Paper mill. (He also met with pulp mill attorneys.) Kostmayer met with folks concerned about the environmental impacts of Corridor H and the Hughes River Dam project.
- Kostmayer required WV-Division of Environmental Protection (DEP) to reopen the public comment period for the water pollution permit (NPDES permit) after the state issued this permit in October 1994 that would allow 10 times more deadly dioxin to be discharged into the Ohio River than the original permit the public reviewed. (This permit is now suspended due to legal challenges by OVEC, the WV Affiliated Construction Trades Foundation, and several citizens.)
- Kostmayer requested that WV-DEP test for background levels of dioxin in the Ohio River before approving a water pollution permit which would permit the pulp mill to discharge additional dioxin. WV-DEP had issued the permit based on the false assumption that there is zero dioxin in the Ohio River, despite a 1993 study by the US Fish and Wildlife Service which indicates that catfish in the Ohio River at Apple Grove already have excessive levels of dioxin.
- In December, 1994, when WV-DEP refused to do dioxin testing of the Ohio River at Apple Grove, Kostmayer indicated that US EPA, Region III, which he oversaw, would do the testing themselves.
- Governor Gaston Caperton went to Washington, DC and complained/whined to President Clinton and Carol Browner, the Director of the US EPA, alleging that West Virginia's economic interest was being hampered and that NO dioxin testing should be required before a water pollution permit for the mill was issued--Kostmayer was picking on West Virginia.
- Senators Jay Rockefeller and Robert C. Byrd also complained to Director Browner that their pet pork projects were being jeopardized because Kostmayer was looking into environmental concerns about the projects.
- In February, Carol Browner told Kostmayer to back down on dioxin testing in the Ohio River. Unfortunately, Kostmayer complied. Instead of finding out how much dioxin is already present in the Ohio River at Apple Grove, EPA, along with WV-DEP and the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission, are going to spend two years studying the potential sources of dioxin in the river. In the meantime, these regulators say it is acceptable to permit an additional known source of dioxin, the Apple Grove Pulp and Paper Company. This despite the fact that 66 pulp mills worldwide are now using dioxin free bleaching methods.
- In April 1995, Peter Kostmayer, Director of EPA, Region III, was apparently fired because he did his job--he worked to protect the environment of West Virginia.

The message is chilling. A conscientious regulator with integrity better not step on any toes of the politically powerful or rich---the results may mean an unexpected career change.

To protest his removal, write to

Carol Browner
Administrator US EPA
401 M St. SW
Washington DC 20460

CANDLELIGHT VIGIL:

In spite of an announcement by Norm Steenstra that Peter Kostmayer had apparently been fired (outrageous!), a mood of optimism and humor pervaded. The crowd was delighted as Gary Medley, from Tornado, WV, (thanks, Gary) outfitted like Paul Revere, came riding on horseback through the crowd, following a reading of a parody of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous poem, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." A mock wedding between the State of West Virginia and P&W had everyone howling with laughter--the demure bride offered to give everything she had to her new husband, while mentioning that she had been married before to someone a lot like P&W. (Was King Coal lurking in the crowd??) Environmentalists have to have a good sense of humor. Some folks came in costume--grim reapers and decontamination suits. A banner behind the microphone read "We're not extremists; we're taxpayers and landowners." A suggestion for a new, honest license plate for West Virginia with dead trees and billowing smokestacks as graphics was unveiled--the motto-- "West Virginia--Exploited."

Thanks to Robin Godfrey who organized leafletting of downtown Charleston with "Paul Revere" leading the way---"The pulp mill is coming! Come to the vigil at the Governor's mansion. We have to stop the pulp mill," Greg Carroll for providing bumper stickers and buttons, Allan Benson, Paul Epstein, and Eric Fout who provided music, Connie Morris who designed song sheets, Steve Hill who lent his sound system, and the numerous citizens who expressed concerns about the mill including the Caperton administration's apparent eagerness to commit "intergenerational theft" of West Virginia's forest resources and to continue our sad history of environmental degradation and corporate giveaways.

Most of all, thanks to all you folks who came to the vigil to show your support for West Virginia's environment and its people. Each of you has a part to play in winning this campaign. Spread the truth. Motivate others to become involved!

--Janet Fout



DIOXIN REASSESSMENT IN TROUBLE?

A spokesperson for Greenpeace has informed OVEC that the draft Reassessment for Dioxin may be in real trouble. This Reassessment was released in late 1994, and provided strong scientific evidence that there is NO SAFE LEVEL OF DIOXIN. The first public comment meeting of the science and advisory board is May 15th. Unfortunately the public notice of the meeting was published only in the *Federal Register*. When was the last time you read the *Federal Register*? Public

participation from the environmental community is apparently unwanted and is being overtly thwarted.

Fourteen people are signed up to give public comment--13 chemical industry types and one environmentalist from Greenpeace. Even Dr. Barry Commoner (a reknowned scientist and former Presidential candidate) was denied time to speak. Rick Hind from Greenpeace is donating half of his time slot to Dr. Commoner.

STATE

Lawsuit threatened over pulp mill permit

By Ken Ward Jr.
SUNDAY GAZETTE-MAIL

A dispute over a water pollution permit for the proposed Mason County pulp mill has prompted the threat of a lawsuit over West Virginia's alleged failure to properly protect state rivers and streams.

Lawyers for the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition and two state residents last week filed a formal notice of intent to sue the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Citizens or groups must file such notices 60 days in advance of suing EPA to force the agency to enforce federal environmental laws.

In a notice sent to EPA Administrator Carol Browner on Thursday, Charleston lawyers Jim Kringle and Perry McDaniel charge that EPA has failed to require the state Division of Environmental Protection to implement key provisions of the federal Clean Water Act.

"DEP has utterly and completely dropped the ball," Kringle, who works for the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund, said Friday.

Kringle and McDaniel represent the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, Bill Ragette of Lincoln County and Rogenia Fout of Huntington.

They allege that DEP and EPA have failed to protect West Virginia rivers and streams from the dumping of toxic chemicals that

would violate state and federal water quality standards.

A spokesman for Browner said he could not comment because he did not believe EPA had reviewed the letter yet.

Kringle and McDaniel previously challenged a water pollution permit DEP issued on Aug. 5, 1994, for the \$1.1 billion mill Parsons & Whittemore Inc. proposes to build along the Ohio River in Apple Grove.

The state Environmental Quality Board is not expected to hold hearings on that appeal until July or August, said board technical consultant Libby Chatfield.

But a central issue in the appeal is whether DEP improperly assumed there is currently no dioxin in the Ohio River.

Dioxin can cause cancer, reproductive disorders, birth defects and other health problems even in tiny amounts, according to a draft EPA report issued last year.

Parsons & Whittemore proposes to use a chlorine pulp and paper bleaching process that creates dioxin. Critics say the company should use newer bleaching methods that do not create dioxin.

In late November, EPA's Region III office issued an official objection to the mill water pollution permit issued by the state DEP.

Al Morris, water management director for the region, ordered DEP Director David C. Callaghan to conduct comprehensive tests to determine background levels of dioxin in the Ohio.

Morris cited U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service data which showed high levels of dioxin that could violate state and federal water quality standards.

At the time, EPA Region III Administrator Peter Kostmayer said he would not allow a permit to be issued for additional dioxin discharges until the state figured out how much dioxin was already in the Ohio.

Gov. Gaston Caperton, who is pushing the mill proposal for Parsons & Whittemore, complained about Kostmayer's actions to Browner. Kostmayer later dropped his objection to the permit.

But in their letter to Browner, Kringle and McDaniel threaten to sue EPA under a provision of the Clean Water Act that was cited by Morris in his complaint about the mill permit.

That provision requires states to identify waters for which existing required pollution controls are not stringent enough to attain applicable water quality standards.

For each of these water segments, each state is then supposed to establish total maximum daily loads for individual chemicals that will keep the water quality standards for those chemicals from being violated.

Another section of federal law cited by Kringle and McDaniel requires EPA to prepare lists of waterways which do not meet water quality standards. States are further required to establish indi-

vidual strategies to control pollution in those waters.

Kringle said DEP has not performed these duties and that EPA has not, as required by federal law, stepped in and either forced the state's hand or performed these duties itself.

Callaghan said Friday that DEP was not required to perform the actions Kringle and McDaniel outlined because the state has not found illegal levels of dioxin in the Ohio River.

"Nobody in any position of authority or knowledge or responsibility has alleged that water quality standards for dioxin have been exceeded on the Ohio River," Callaghan said.

Logging study ignores problems, critic says

By Ken Ward Jr.

SUNDAY GAZETTE-MAIL

State Forestry Director Bill Maxey says logging causes few environmental problems in West Virginia.

But the forestry division's own data shows that three quarters of the complaints about environmental violations by loggers are valid.

Maxey has also touted a state Division of Environmental Protection study which found few pollution problems at logging operations. But DEP's own inspectors stopped just short of calling the study worthless.

Perry McDaniel, a Charleston lawyer and environmentalist, criticized what he called weaknesses in the study last week in a sca-

thing letter to Maxey and DEP Director David C. Callaghan.

"They put out the spin that everything is great and the facts just don't back that up," McDaniel, a graduate of the West Virginia University School of Forestry, said in an interview.

Maxey was not in his office Friday and could not be reached for comment.

Callaghan defended the DEP study.

"We stand by what that study showed and if it doesn't agree with what Perry McDaniel wanted it to say, he can do his own damned study," Callaghan said.

The Division of Forestry has primary responsibility for enforcing the 1992 state Logging Sediment Control Act.

Under the law, loggers are required to register with and be licensed by the forestry division.

Supervisors of logging operations are required to be trained by forestry division officials in voluntary "Best Management Practices" aimed at controlling stream pollution that logging can cause.

The Logging Sediment Control Act also required the DEP Office of Water Resources, starting in 1993, to conduct an annual review

of logging to determine if the law was working.

Earlier this year, DEP released its first timber study.

The report concluded that 78 of 100 timber sites visited did not pollute streams. Of the remaining sites, 12 showed a slight impact, nine had moderate impact and none showed significant impact, the report by DEP Water Chief Mark Scott said.

In his letter, McDaniel said the DEP inspection teams were allowed to look only at sediment impacts at the exact time of their site visits.

"While such an observation is valuable, any study designed to accurately determine the impacts of timbering on water resources must include an assessment of the logging management practices and the potential for sedimentation in the future and any evidence of sedimentation in the past," McDaniel wrote.

In a memo to Scott, DEP inspector Elizabeth Krafft, who led one of the study inspection teams, wrote, "In some instances our ratings may have been different if past and potential impacts were really considered.

"Also, we were told to look at only haul roads and landings. Many times the impact would come from other areas such as skid roads," Krafft wrote.

A second DEP inspection team, headed by Brad Swiger, wrote to Scott that, "Temporary [Best Management Practices] are not utilized as frequently as required.

"Although erosion control structures are constructed upon site closure, many operators are careless about maintaining these improvements during logging activity," Swiger wrote.

"The simple and inexpensive task of revegetating landings and skid trails upon closure is not popular among the logging community," Swiger wrote. "Although this procedure is quick, effective, and aesthetically pleasing, many operators fail to utilize this practice to reduce sedimentation or improve public perceptions."

Swiger's memo to Scott also said that loggers fail to notify the forestry division of their operations as required by law, that the division has not established a statewide system of tracking timber operations, and that logging roads are built without proper planning.

In his letter to Callaghan and Maxey, McDaniel noted that Swiger reported a healthy pulpwood market exists near Morgantown resulting in "the overharvesting of immature timber by operators with poor stewardship skills," which does not allow for adequate growth for future harvests and which "may cause significant elevations of water temperatures in the stream."

McDaniel wrote that, "The public is well aware of the comments of both of your agencies that the proposed pulp mill in Mason County will not affect West Virginia's timber resources.

"Such comments do not square with the field inspections of your own employees," McDaniel wrote.

In a Feb. 17 news release, Maxey said results of the DEP study prove that "the quality of logging in West Virginia is improving — by leaps and bounds."

But the news release also said figures showed that 74 percent of the 502 complaints made to forestry about logging problems were valid.

The news release said that 17 percent of the 373 valid complaints involved loggers who did not have proper licenses or training certificates. In 264 cases, loggers were found to be causing pollution problems or potential pollution problems.

Forestry inspectors shut down 107 — about a third — of the valid complaint sites until a pollution problem was corrected, the news release said.

"The bold statement of [the Division of Forestry] that the 'quality of logging in West Virginia is improving by leaps and bounds' was obviously written before the study was complete," McDaniel wrote in his April 11 letter.

"As a graduate of the West Virginia University School of Forestry, I am embarrassed by the forestry industry," McDaniel wrote.

He added, "The first step toward proper enforcement is a demonstration of honesty about the problem."

GREED, WILDLIFE, AND THE PULP MILL

I'm concerned about threats to the Endangered Species Act. This law protects the animals that might live on private property. There are those who want to change the law so that individuals or businesses will have the right to do whatever they want on their land, regardless of the harm to the threatened natural inhabitants.

This is just one more attempt to allow money and power to do whatever it wants to gain more money and power. I'm sick of the rich and powerful acting like they have everyone's best interest in mind when their single driving force is greed. Then they claim it's actually the environmentalists who are against the average working American.

Environmentalists are not trying to prevent citizens from building a home on their property, as some people now claim. Environmentalists are concerned about industries destroying miles of woodlands and wetlands.

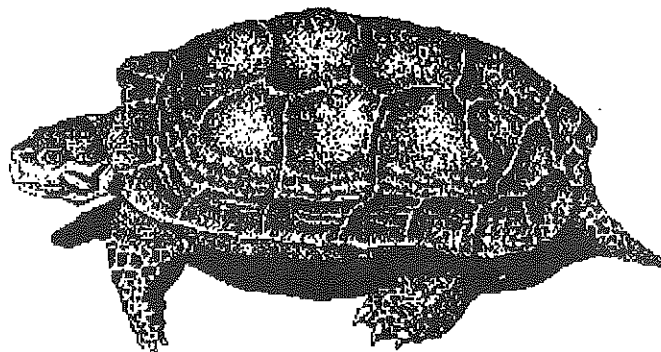
Who benefits from such massive destruction? Will irreplaceable resources be destroyed in the name of a "good cause"?

A good example of this is the proposed Apple Grove pulp mill, which would destroy massive amounts of old hardwood forests to make paper. Look closely and see who would benefit.

My husband's grandparents own a 100 acre farm. Several years ago, loggers came, uninvited, and cut down several acres of trees. When this was taken to court, they were not even compensated for the market price of the trees. (Which they never would have sold voluntarily.) It seems that the laws aren't enforced to protect regular people.

In the end, the rich and powerful will pay a greater price for their destruction of nature than they ever envisioned - and if not them individually, then their children who may end up on an endangered list themselves.

--Mary Lynn Whitaker



THE CONTRACT ON AMERICA

TRYING TO REVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS GAINED OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS

The following excerpts are from a report assembled by experts at the Natural Resources Defense Council. They examined how the bills now being pushed in Washington would change environmental laws. The politicians involved are not trying to directly eliminate the laws because they realize most people would be opposed, if they knew what was happening. Instead, they are trying to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the laws to be enforced. The bills were written with help from lobbyists from the industries the laws are supposed to control.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT

WHAT IT HAS DONE

Reduced vehicle emissions of hydrocarbons (a major cause of ozone smog) by nearly 50%, despite a massive increase in vehicle miles traveled. Reduced the number of areas violating the ambient air quality standard for carbon monoxide from more than 40 to 9 over the past 5 years. Reduced the release of toxic air pollutants by 860 million pounds per year over the past 5 years.

PROPOSED CHANGES

The new requirements would make it impossible for EPA to take vital actions needed to carry out and enforce the Clean Air Act by delaying or blocking EPA efforts to approve state air quality plans. Industries would have the power to sue regulators personally for trying to enforce the law. The new standards needed for chemicals not now covered would be greatly delayed or blocked.

THE CLEAN WATER ACT

WHAT IT HAS DONE

Set the goal of making America's waterways "fishable and swimmable". Under the law, the number of lakes and rivers that are "fishable and swimmable" has increased to more than two-thirds. Notice the improvements in the Ohio River. The law has also increased the percentage of Americans served by effective sewage treatment and made it harder for developers to destroy wetlands.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposals would both encourage a roll-back of protections for both rivers and wetlands and prevent us from clean ups of the remaining one-third of our waterways that are impaired. It would make it less likely that the Ohio River will ever be returned to a state where citizens would be able to safely eat all fish species found in the river.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

WHAT IT DOES

This law sets standards for permissible levels of tap water contamination by pesticides, bacteria, and other pollutants. Under SDWA, EPA is preparing new requirements to prevent contamination by cryptosporidium, the parasite that infected Milwaukee's water in 1993, leaving more than 400,000 ill.

PROPOSED CHANGES

New requirements on the EPA would delay rules for years, if not indefinitely. The Office of Management and Budget would retain veto authority over rules even if EPA completes the required analyses.

NATIONAL APPLIANCE ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT

WHAT IT WOULD DO

This law directs the Department of Energy to establish energy efficiency standards for household appliances, which are often electricity wasters. The standards will save consumers literally hundreds of millions in energy bills.

PROPOSED CHANGES

Proposals would delay these standards, wasting energy and money, creating market uncertainties, and costing manufacturers, consumers, and the environment alike.

THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

WHAT IT HAS DONE

Requires sources of toxic air and water pollution to report some of their chemical releases to an EPA database. It has been credited with voluntary reductions of millions of pounds of toxic releases--using information, not regulation, to prevent pollution. This is the only way for citizens to find out what they are being forced to breathe.

PROPOSED CHANGES

By mandating reductions in the amount of information requested by federal agencies the proposals would prevent citizens from finding out what hazardous chemicals are being dumped in their communities. In addition, compliance would be undermined by provisions authorizing personal lawsuits against agency officials.

THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

WHAT IT HAS DONE

Helped saved these species from extinction: grizzly bear, southern sea otter, Guadalupe fur seal, whooping crane, brown pelican, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and the American alligator.

PROPOSED CHANGES

A "cost-benefit test" would somehow have to be applied to living creatures. Your tax dollars could go to pay developers to comply with even the most basic precautions. Had these proposals been law years ago, the bald eagle would likely be extinct.

Some of the bills to make these changes have already passed the house. Others will likely pass soon. Many observers think the senate may stop some of this if enough people write their senators and express their opinions.

West Virginia

Robert Byrd 311 Hart Senate Building Washington DC 20510 202-224-3954

John Rockefeller 109 Hart Senate Building Washington DC 20510 202-224-6472

Ohio

Mike DeWine 140 Russell Senate Bldg. Washington DC 20510 202-224-2315

John Glenn 503 Hart Senate Bldg. Washington DC 20510 202-224-3353

Kentucky

Wendell Ford 183-A Russell Sen. Bldg. Washington DC 20510 202-224-4343

Mitch McConnell 120 Russell Senate Bldg. Washington DC 20510 202-224-2541

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

- May 18 Fairboard meeting, Gallipolis, OH at 8:00 p.m.
- May 26-29th Heartwood Regional meeting. Bluestone Conference Center near Hinton WV.
Call Kim Baker at 304-346-5891 for more information.
- June 6 Let's pray for the Governor! Candlelight vigil 7:00 p.m. on the Governor's lawn
Capitol Complex, Charleston WV

ARE YOU ON OUR MAILING LISTS?

If you're not getting OVEC's meeting notices, and want to, please write or call our office. Let us know which issue(s) you're interested in

- Pulp mill
- Forest protection
- Ashland Oil pollution
- Tri-State Geographic Initiative
- OVEC organizational development
- Local fundraising

..."Certainly the exact limits of what we can take and what we must give are hard to determine; few things can be more difficult than attempting to measure our needs, to find that optimum point of human population, human development, human industry, beyond which the returns begin to diminish."
--Edward Abbey from *Abbey's Road*

VIDEO TAPES AVIALABLE FROM OVEC

GREEN ROLLING HILLS

Just released from the Ecology Center in Missoula, MT. Portrays the conflicts surrounding the massive logging that would be required to feed the proposed Apple Grove, WV pulp mill.

PULP FICTION, POISON PROMISES

Commissioned by the WV Affiliated Construction Trades Foundation. Examines the toxic threats from the proposed Apple Grove, WV pulp mill.

EARTHKEEPING--ROCKING THE BOAT

This 1993 nationally broadcast PBS program includes extensive coverage of Ashland Oil pollution controversies in Kenova, WV.

Each of these videos is available at cost (\$7) or can be borrowed for free.
Call 304-522-0246

THE "JOBS VS. THE ENVIRONMENT" MYTH

Contrary to what the anti-environment lobby claims, the number of jobs lost because of environmental regulations is so small that it's actually less than the number of jobs created to clean up the environment and improve pollution technology. Environmental regulation actually creates more jobs than it costs--as well as making the air and water healthier for us all.

--From a study done by the Economic Policy Institute



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

New member or renewal (Dues: \$5 - \$25, pay what you can)

Donation enclosed

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PLEASE LEAVE A MESSAGE IF WE'RE NOT IN
OR, WRITE TO OVEC AT 1101 6TH AVE. RM 225 HUNTINGTON WV 25701

OVEC NEWSLETTER FOR MAY 1995

Mike Luckovich ATLANTA (PHOTOGRAPH)



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Huntington WV 25701

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