

East Kentucky Power Cooperative's proposed coal-burning Smith plant is

TOO RISKY FOR KENTUCKY

Kentuckians are already paying a steep price for dirty air.

Smith plant will add significant amounts of harmful pollution to Kentucky's air.



According to a 2004 study by the Clean Air Task Force, every year in Kentucky, exposure to pollutants such as mercury and soot emitted by coal-burning power plants:

- Kills 745 people
- Puts 639 in hospitals
- Causes 1,022 heart attacks

Coal combustion contributes to a number of diseases and health problems, including:

- Asthma
- Lung Cancer
- Heart disease
- Stroke

Infants and children are highly susceptible to the pollutants emitted by coal-burning plants, and in Kentucky, more than 800,000 children live within 30 miles of a power plant, the area where the greatest health impacts are felt. Pollution from burning coal can impair children's:

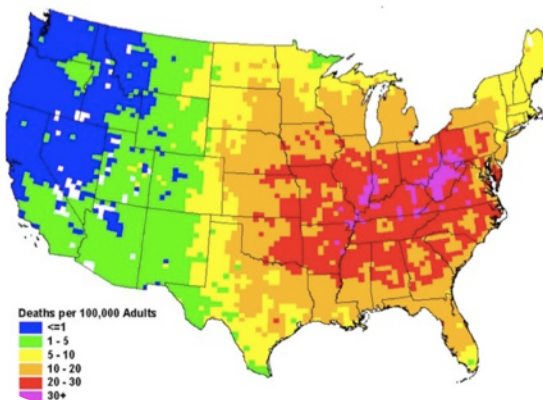
- Nervous system development
- Intelligence
- Lung development

Harmful pollutants that will come from the Smith plant's smokestacks include:

- 365 tons of soot, which can cause severe respiratory problems.
- 1991 tons of sulfur dioxide, the main cause of acid rain.
- 1858 tons of nitrogen oxides, a key chemical in the formation of dangerous ozone pollution.
- 53 tons of volatile organic chemicals.
- 2655 tons of carbon monoxide.
- More than 50 pounds of mercury, a potent neurotoxin.

All figures are per year, according to the KY Division for Air Quality's draft permit for the Smith plant.

Power Plant Deaths per 100,000 adults 2020



From the study: "Dirty Air, Dirty Power," Clean Air Task Force, June 2004.

In 2005, damages from the three main pollutants—sulfur, nitrogen and soot—associated with coal-generated electricity, cost the nation around \$62 billion.

—National Academy of Sciences, 2009

According to a 2009 assessment:

Pollutants from coal combustion "affect all major body organ systems and contribute to four of the five leading causes of mortality in the U.S.: heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory diseases."

—Physicians for Social Responsibility

THERE IS A BETTER WAY...

Kentucky holds great potential for energy efficiency, weatherization, and renewables.

Energy-efficiency makes cents

- Energy-saving programs cost **3.2 cents** per kilowatt-hour of energy saved.
- Electricity from the Smith plant conservatively would cost around 7.4 cents per Kwh, and as much as 11 cents per Kwh with higher interest rates and the impact of carbon legislation factored in.
- Relatively few state or utility efficiency programs in Kentucky, especially within EKPC's service area, means high potential for increased residential and commercial energy efficiency.



Instead of building the Smith plant, EKPC could invest in a combination of energy efficiency, weatherization programs, and hydro, wind and solar initiatives.

- Jobs in efficiency, weatherization and renewables are safe, stable and community-based. They can't be shipped overseas, and are spread across many sectors: HVAC, plumbing, electrical, construction, engineering, and generation.
- Construction and other EE/RE initiatives will also create indirect and induced jobs in service, manufacturing, retail and distribution sectors in the EKPC service area.
- Unlike a new coal-burning plant, investing in efficiency and renewables would result in jobs and benefits through EKPC's service area, not just near the plant site.
- Cost of electricity from the Smith coal-burning plant: \$74.73 per megawatt-hour. Cost from efficiency and renewables: \$62.10 per Mwh--17% less expensive.




Kentuckians want clean power

A 2008 poll conducted by Opinion Research Corp. on energy issues, found that:

- Nearly 3 out of 4 Kentuckians support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants if it was tied to "stepped-up investment in clean, safe renewable energy ... and improved home energy-efficiency standards."
- 60 percent would choose wind, solar and other renewable energy sources if they could tell their utilities where to get the power for their homes.
- Only 6 percent would pick nuclear power and just 10 percent would pick "coal-generated power" in Kentucky.

3 years: 8,750 jobs, \$1.7 billion

Efficiency and renewables by the numbers	DIRECT IMPACT	TOTAL IMPACT
	4,694 jobs \$248 million in income for workers \$958 million in economic impact	8,759 jobs \$378 million in income for workers \$1.7 billion in economic impact

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