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American Lung Association Report Highlights Toxic Health Threat of Coal-Fired Power Plants and Calls for EPA to Reduce Emissions and Save Lives

WASHINGTON –The American Lung Association today released [*Toxic Air: The Case for Cleaning Up Coal-fired Power Plants*](#), a new report that documents the range of hazardous air pollutants emitted from power plants and the urgent need to clean them up to protect public health. The report highlights the wide range of uncontrolled pollutants from these plants including: toxic metals and metal-like substances such as arsenic and lead; mercury; dioxins; chemicals known or thought to cause cancer, including formaldehyde, benzene and radioisotopes; and acid gases such as hydrogen chloride. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to issue a proposal to cleanup this toxic pollution by March 16.

The report details the air toxics emitted by coal-burning power plants and reveals existing technology that should be installed to remove them. Hazardous air pollution from power plants remains unregulated despite explicit requirements Congress added in 1990 to the Clean Air Act mandating such cleanup.

“More than twenty years after Congress unequivocally directed—with strong bipartisan support—that these toxic emissions must be stopped, EPA is finally poised to move ahead to protect the public from this lethal threat,” said Peter M. Iwanowicz, assistant vice president of National Policy and Advocacy of the American Lung Association. “Only EPA has the authority to protect *all* Americans from the health risks imposed by these dangerous pollutants.”

Key facts highlighted in the report:

- Coal-fired power plants produce more hazardous air pollution in the United States than any other industrial pollution sources;
- The Clean Air Act requires the control of hazardous air pollutants from coal-fired power plants, but absent these new rules, no national standards exist to limit these pollutants from these plants; and
- Coal-fired power plants emit 100 times more radioactive material than an equal-sized nuclear power plant.

According to the report, more than 400 coal-fired power plants located in 44 states across the country release in excess of 386,000 tons of hazardous air pollutants into the atmosphere each year. Because this proposal is long overdue, EPA is under a court-ordered deadline to propose regulations to reduce these emissions by March 16, 2011.

“People living closest to these plants, especially children, seniors and those with chronic disease, face the greatest risk, but it doesn’t stop there,” said Iwanowicz. “Pollution from

coal-fired power plants takes flight and travels far into other states—threatening public health.”

Many of these pollutants “hitchhike” on the fine particulate matter, or particle pollution, that the power plants also produce. Particle pollution from power plants has been recently estimated to kill approximately 13,000 people a year. Most coal-fired plants are concentrated in the Midwest and Southeast.

Hazardous air pollutants are toxic emissions that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive problems or birth defects. People most at risk include: infants, children and teenagers; older adults; pregnant women; people with asthma and other lung diseases; people with cardiovascular disease; diabetics; people with low incomes; and healthy adults who work or exercise outdoors.

“Power plant pollution kills people,” said Iwanowicz. “It threatens the brains and nervous system of children. It can cause cancer, heart attacks and strokes.”

The report identified control technologies that are currently in use in some plants that are readily available for installation at other plants to curb these toxic emissions. This modern pollution control technology will reduce other lethal pollutants as well, including particle pollution. The law sets the cleanup requirements based on actual performance facilities, but each power plant will select the specific pollution control strategies to reduce their emissions.

“Our report shows how critical this cleanup of acid gases, metals and other toxics is to public health,” Iwanowicz added. “We need EPA to step up and safeguard Americans from toxic air pollution.”

The report is a summary of a technical analysis of these emissions prepared for the Lung Association by Environmental Health & Engineering, Inc. The Lung Association is also releasing the full analysis.

For more information or to download a copy of the report, please visit www.lungusa.org/ToxicAirReport.

About the American Lung Association

Now in its second century, the American Lung Association is the leading organization working to save lives by improving lung health and preventing lung disease. With your generous support, the American Lung Association is “Fighting for Air” through research, education and advocacy. For more information about the American Lung Association, a Charity Navigator Four Star Charity and holder of the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Guide Seal, or to support the work it does, call 1-800-LUNG-USA (1-800-586-4872) or visit www.LungUSA.org.