Cleaning Up Power Plant Pollution

CARBON POLLUTION STANDARDS

The Carbon Pollution Standards limit carbon pollution from fossil fuel-fired power plants, which are responsible for one quarter of U.S. carbon pollution.

SMOG AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The Smog Air Quality Standards limit ground-level ozone pollution, which harms public health by causing difficulty breathing and exacerbating asthma attacks, especially on hot sunny days.

SOOT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The Soot Air Quality Standards limit dangerous fine particulate pollution that triggers asthma attacks and leads to respiratory problems, heart attacks, and premature death.

COAL ASH STANDARDS

The Coal Ash Standards are a comprehensive set of requirements for the safe disposal of coal ash from coal-fired power plants. Unsafe coal ash disposal in landfills or ponds can contaminate groundwater and surface water with toxic chemicals, pollute air with fugitive dust, and cause catastrophic spills.

GOOD NEIGHBOR AIR QUALITY PLAN

The Good Neighbor Air Quality Plan to improve downwind air quality reduces smog-forming pollution from power plants and industrial facilities in upwind states that endangers communities and families in downwind states.

MERCURY AND AIR TOXICS STANDARDS

The Mercury and Air Toxics Standards require coal-fired power plants to reduce mercury pollution, acid gases, and other hazardous pollutants. Mercury pollution causes permanent damage to the brains of babies and developing fetuses, leading to developmental delays, learning disabilities, and birth defects.

POWER PLANT WASTEWATER STANDARD

The Power Plant Wastewater Standard limits pollutants in wastewater discharge from coal-fired power plants, which can include mercury, toxic metals, and other dangerous chemicals.

Several of the standards described above can also reduce pollution from industrial sources like manufacturing plants and refineries.

CLIMATE ACTION CAMPAIGN