



Cleaning Up Power Plants and Industrial 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.

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. The same statutory authority could also be used to set carbon pollution standards for industrial sources.

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.

OIL & GAS METHANE POLLUTION STANDARD

The Oil & Gas Methane Pollution Standard will expand and strengthen current limits on methane pollution for new, modified, and existing oil and natural gas operations. Methane is a powerful climate pollutant, more than 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

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.

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.



Cleaning Up Transportation

HEAVY DUTY VEHICLES POLLUTION STANDARDS

The Heavy Duty Vehicles Pollution Standards are designed to reduce climate pollutants as well as smog- and soot-forming nitrogen oxides (NOx) that will help save lives and prevent asthma attacks, especially in underserved neighborhoods near highways.

CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS TAILPIPE POLLUTION STANDARDS

The Cars and Light Trucks Tailpipe Pollution Standards will ensure cleaner air by limiting climate pollution from passenger cars and trucks and incentivizing manufacturers to make more electric vehicles.

Using Economic Power to Limit Climate Risk and Drive a Cleaner Marketplace

CORPORATE CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE RULE

The Corporate Climate Risk Disclosure Rule proposed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) would require standardized disclosure of information from publicly-traded companies about their climate-related financial risks, including any targets and plans they have for reducing those risks and annual progress reports on implementing those plans.

“BUY CLEAN” FEDERAL PROCUREMENT INITIATIVES

Requiring the federal government to use its vast purchasing power to buy climate-friendly materials, like clean steel and cement, would reduce industrial emissions, support environmental justice, and create clean manufacturing jobs.

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS POLLUTION STANDARD

The Household Products Pollution Standard phases down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbon (HFCs) in the U.S. by 85% over the next 15 years, and is expected to avoid up to 0.5° Celsius of warming by 2100.

APPLIANCE EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Appliance Efficiency Standards set by the U.S. Department of Energy will meet overdue and upcoming deadlines for updating the required minimum energy efficiency levels for various appliances and equipment, like hot water heaters and furnaces, which use a lot of energy and can contribute to poor indoor air quality.