

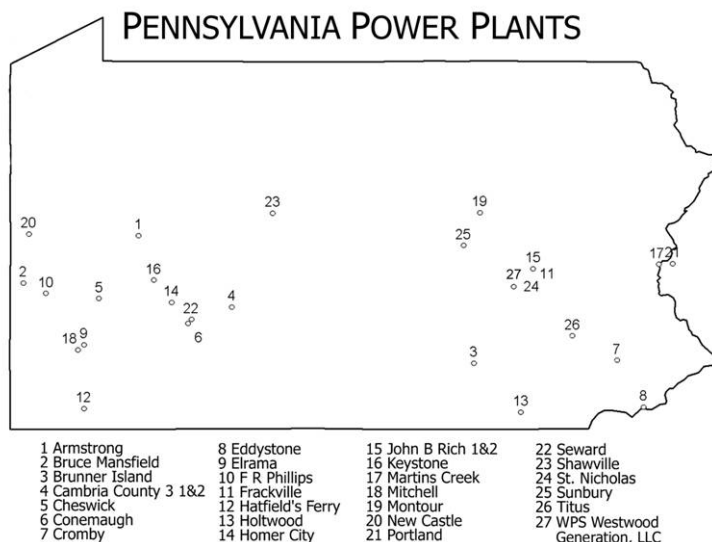
BEYOND MERCURY: ANNUAL POWER PLANT TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

When it comes to power plant air toxics, the Bush Administration is seriously shortchanging public health. Although EPA data show that power plants emit more than 60 toxic air pollutants, the agency is promoting a weak plan to address a mere two pollutants, mercury and nickel. This plan not only delays and weakens reductions of mercury and nickel promised in the law, but it completely ignores more than 60 other power plant air toxics that threaten public health. It's time for the Bush Administration to protect public health by developing a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard that reduces all air toxics from power plants.

One of the most important aspects of the Bush Administration's mercury plan is what they are attempting *NOT* to regulate. EPA's proposal would relieve the power sector of any obligation to control lead, arsenic, chromium, dioxin, acid gases, and organic compounds, among others. Utilities are the largest emitter of arsenic, chromium, and acid gas air pollution and are the second largest source of lead and dioxin air pollution. However, the Bush Administration's "mercury plan" allows power plants to emit unlimited quantities of these pollutants. These highly toxic emissions pose serious public health threats and should be reduced to the fullest extent possible.

SUMMARY: COAL & OIL FIRED POWER PLANT EMISSIONS

SUBSTANCE	PA EMISSIONS TO AIR	% OF NATIONAL AIR EMISSIONS	PA RANK IN NATION
Lead	14,146 pounds	5.4	3
Arsenic	18,826 pounds	15.0	1
Chromium	41,750 pounds	13.6	3
Dioxin	204.1 grams	20.1	2
Acid Gases	62,183,131 pounds	8.8	2



TABLES: TOP THREE POLLUTING COAL & OIL FIRED POWER PLANTS

LEAD: Exposure to lead can be dangerous at even low levels, potentially resulting in developmental and reproductive problems, among other health effects.

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	LEAD EMISSIONS TO AIR (POUNDS)	NATIONAL RANK FOR LEAD EMISSIONS TO AIR
BRUCE MANSFIELD	SHIPPINGPORT	1,608	24
ALLEGHENY ENERGY INC. HATFIELD POWER STATION	MASONTOWN	1,571	26
PPL BRUNNER ISLAND STEAM ELECTRIC STATION	YORK HAVEN	1,488	28

ARSENIC: Arsenic exposure can cause liver and kidney damage, gastrointestinal effects, skin irritation, and ultimately may cause cancer.

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	ARSENIC EMISSIONS TO AIR (POUNDS)	NATIONAL RANK FOR ARSENIC EMISSIONS TO AIR
ALLEGHENY ENERGY INC. HATFIELD POWER STATION	MASONTOWN	3,904	3
EME HOMER CITY GENERATION L.P.	HOMER CITY	2,500	8
RELIANT ENERGY KEYSTONE POWER PLANT	SHELOCTA	1,750	13

CHROMIUM: Exposure to some forms of chromium can cause respiratory tract damage, and ultimately may cause cancer.

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	CHROMIUM EMISSIONS TO AIR (POUNDS)	NATIONAL RANK FOR CHROMIUM EMISSIONS TO AIR
SUNBURY GENERATION L.L.C.	SHAMOKIN DAM	20,008	3
WPS WESTWOOD GENERATION L.L.C.	TREMONT	9,802	5
BRUCE MANSFIELD	SHIPPINGPORT	1,950	15

DIOXINS: Dioxin exposure may cause cancer and endocrine disruption and can have serious impacts on developing fetuses. Health effects from dioxin can be caused by levels of exposure thousands of times lower than what may cause effects from other substances. Dioxin stays in the environment and builds up in animal tissue so even miniscule amounts of air emissions are of concern.

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	DIOXIN EMISSIONS TO AIR (GRAMS)	NATIONAL RANK FOR DIOXIN EMISSIONS TO AIR
CAMBRIA COGEN CO.	EBENSBURG	167.6 ¹	1
PPL BRUNNER ISLAND STEAM ELECTRIC STATION	YORK HAVEN	5.5	10
PPL MONTOUR STEAM ELECTRIC STATION	DANVILLE	5.1	12

ACID GASES: Acid gases include such substances as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and hydrofluoric acid. Exposure to these gases can cause damage to the respiratory tract, and acid gas emissions also contribute to fine particles, which cause death and disease.

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	ACID GAS EMISSIONS TO AIR (POUNDS)	NATIONAL RANK FOR ACID GAS EMISSIONS TO AIR
RELIANT ENERGY KEYSTONE POWER PLANT	SHELOCTA	16,170,015	3
ALLEGHENY ENERGY INC. HATFIELD POWER STATION	MASONTOWN	7,047,040	24
PPL MONTOUR STEAM ELECTRIC STATION	DANVILLE	5,377,205	33

Data Source for Summary and Tables: U.S. EPA's Toxic Release Inventory, 2002 www.epa.gov/tri

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF TOXIC AIR EMISSIONS

CHEMICAL NAME	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	BRAIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM	IMMUNE SYSTEM	KIDNEY	LIVER	SKIN	HORMONE SYSTEM	BIRTH DEFECTS/DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS	MALE OR FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	CANCER
Lead				X	X				X	X	X	X
Arsenic	X	X	X	X				X		X		X
Chromium		X			X	X	X			X		X
Dioxin				X	X				X	X	X	X
Acid Gases	X	X						X				

Key: X indicates that either acute (short-term, higher level) or chronic (long-term, lower level) exposure to substance may result in particular health effects.

Sources of information for Health Effects Chart: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Toxicological Profiles for Lead, Arsenic, Chromium, Sulfuric Acid, and Dioxin, available at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxpro2.html>. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Integrated Risk Information System. Information for Hydrochloric Acid, available at <http://www.epa.gov/iris/index.html>.

For more information on power plant releases of toxic air pollutants and their health effects, see our full report "Beyond Mercury" at: <http://www.cleartheair.org>

¹ This is the figure that was reported to EPA. The facility operators have indicated that a revision has been filed, but it was not incorporated into the 2002 data released by EPA. This report uses the 2002 data released to the public on June 23, 2004.