



Emissions Changes and Public Health

- Controlling HAP emissions from power plants improves public health for all Americans by reducing the risk of fatal heart attacks, cancer, developmental delays in children, and by reducing adverse environmental impacts.
- These public health improvements are especially important for children and particularly vulnerable segments of the population such as indigenous communities, and people of color and low-income populations who regularly consume fish.
- Emissions reductions in the year 2028:
 - **1,000 pounds** of mercury;
 - **770 tons** of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)
 - **280 tons** of nitrogen oxides (NOx)
 - **65,000 tons** of carbon dioxide (CO2)
 - At least **7 tons** of non-mercury HAP metals