

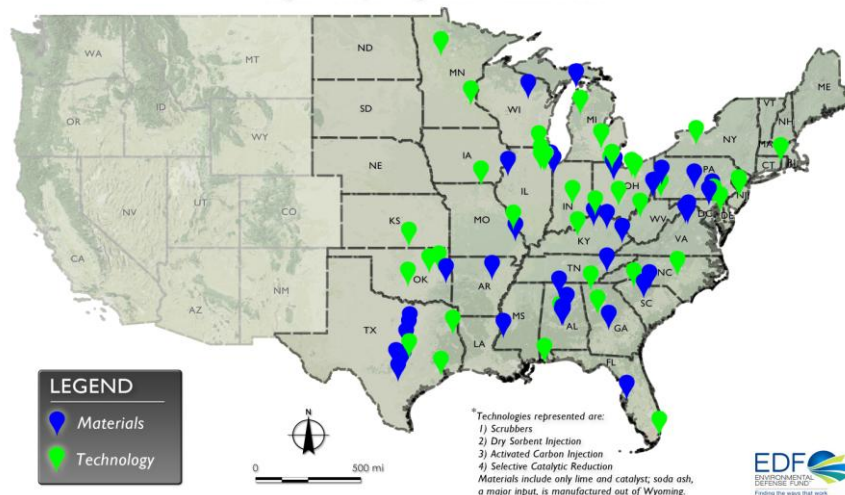
Clearing the Air on EPA Pollution Standards: Creating New Jobs and Protecting Public Health

EPA’s Cross-state Air Pollution and Mercury/Air Toxics rules would together create nearly 1.5 million jobs over the next five years driven by new investments.¹ Meeting EPA’s new air pollution standards that limit SO₂, NO_x, mercury, and other pollutants will result in investments in new pollution control equipment and power plants as well as skilled professionals to do the work—ranging from electricians, plumber, pipefitters, boilermakers, millwrights, iron workers, and engineers.

Among the beneficiaries would be companies that make pollution control equipment, e.g., scrubbers, dry sorbent injectors, and selective catalytic reducers. Although by no means comprehensive, the map below shows some of the companies in the eastern half of the country that are poised to benefit under EPA’s rules.²

Firms Supplying Pollution Abatement Materials and Technology for NO_x, SO_x and Mercury*

Target Area for Regulation - Eastern U.S.



A Case Study in Job Creation From Installing Pollution Control Equipment

In Congressional testimony,³ Alstom Power’s James Yann, describes some of the jobs created from just one example of a pollution control technology – a wet flue gas desulfurization “scrubber” – that are commonly used to remove sulfur and other air pollutants. In total, Alstom estimated—dependent on the number of scrubbers ultimately installed—that these clean air regulations would **create more than 150,000 jobs/year for direct jobs over 5-6 years. In addition to this, tens of thousands of additional jobs that would be created along the supply chain.**

- Scrubbers consist of a large number of components including pumps, electrical equipment and wiring, controls, emission monitors, etc —and almost all of this equipment can be procured from sources in the United States.
- Erecting a typical scrubber requires more than **2,000 tons of fabricated steel delivered to the site.** This steel represents **more than 40,000 man-hours of production.**
- Assembly of the scrubber requires the most man power and a wide variety of trade crafts—**typically lasting over about 30 months and employing an average of 700 craft people during that period.**
- **In total, a typical wet flue gas desulfurization project will provide the equivalent of about 775 full time jobs over the three plus years of the project,** not including jobs provided for all the equipment suppliers and delivery services involved in delivering materials and equipment to the site.
- Scrubber systems require ongoing supplies to operate, including ammonia, lime, limestone and activated carbon. Companies making these supplies will need to create additional jobs to meet the increased demand as a result of EPA’s clean air rules.

For more information please visit: www.edf.org

¹http://www.peri.umass.edu/fileadmin/pdf/other_publication_types/green_economics/CERES_PERI_Feb11.pdf

²<http://www.epa.gov/cair/where.html>.

³ Testimony of James Yann Before the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public works Subcommittees on Clean air and Jobs, March 17, 2011.