



## Nevada: Top Power Plant Carbon Polluters

For over forty years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has used the Clean Air Act to hold polluters accountable and successfully protect the health of millions of Americans – including our children, seniors, and the most vulnerable among us – from dozens of different air pollutants. Cleaning up our air has also protected wildlife from harmful pollution that threatens species directly and con-

taminates water, degrades habitats, and damages the environment.

The National Wildlife Federation, on behalf of our over four million members and supporters nationwide, stands with a broad coalition of public health, environmental, business, labor, faith, and sportsmen organizations in support of the Clean Air Act and in strong opposition to any attempts to weaken its protections. It is critical that the EPA continue its important work of reducing air pollution in this country by setting strong limits on all pollutants, including carbon pollution, as required by the Clean Air Act. It is time for our nation's polluters to finally be held accountable for their harmful air pollution that contributes to climate change.

Power Plant/Owner	Location	Carbon Emissions <sup>1</sup> (MT CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Mercury (Hg) Emitted <sup>2</sup> (lbs)
Reid Gardner/NV Energy	Moapa, NV	3,102,316	119
Chuck Lenzie Generating Station/NV Energy	Las Vegas, NV	2,828,047	No Data
North Valmy Station/Sierra Pacific Resources	Valmy, NV	2,752,292	75
Frank Tracy Generating station/NV Energy	Sparks, NV	1,498,455	No Data
TS Power Plant/Newmont NV Energy	Battle Mountain, NV	1,320,796	No Data
El Dorado Energy/San Diego Gas & Electric	Boulder City, NV	1,195,845	No Data
Silverhawk Power Plant/NV Energy	North Las Vegas, NV	1,071,377	No Data
Walter M. Higgins 111 Generating Station/ NV Energy	Primm, NV	805,355	No Data
Apex Generating Station/Apex	Las Vegas, NV	686,648	No Data
Black Mountain Facility/NCA	Las Vegas, NV	362,967	No Data
<b>1 million Metric Tons (MT) of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions is the equivalent of burning about 112 million gallons of gasoline.<sup>3</sup></b>			

<sup>1</sup>Total 2012 emissions from EPA's Greenhouse Gas Data Tool. <http://ghgdata.epa.gov/>

<sup>2</sup>Total 2010 emissions from EPA's TRI Explorer. [http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri\\_release.chemical](http://iaspub.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical)

<sup>3</sup>Gallons of gasoline equivalency provided by EPA's Greenhouse Gas Calculator. <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

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Recently, the Environmental Protection Agency finalized **new air pollution standards** that will reduce dangerous mercury pollution for power plants by 91%. But the job of controlling other air pollution from these sources is far from done. Unchecked carbon pollution that causes climate change is fundamentally altering our environment and putting fish and wildlife populations and our outdoor heritage at risk.

Now the EPA is in the process of taking common-sense steps to crack down on big power plant polluters. New clean air standards limiting carbon pollution from power plants and other industrial smokestacks are essential to safeguard wildlife, improve public health, and protect our kids from dangerous air pollution by improving air quality.

Help NWF protect wildlife and our health from the impacts of dangerous air pollution and climate change visit: [www.nwf.org/cleanair](http://www.nwf.org/cleanair)