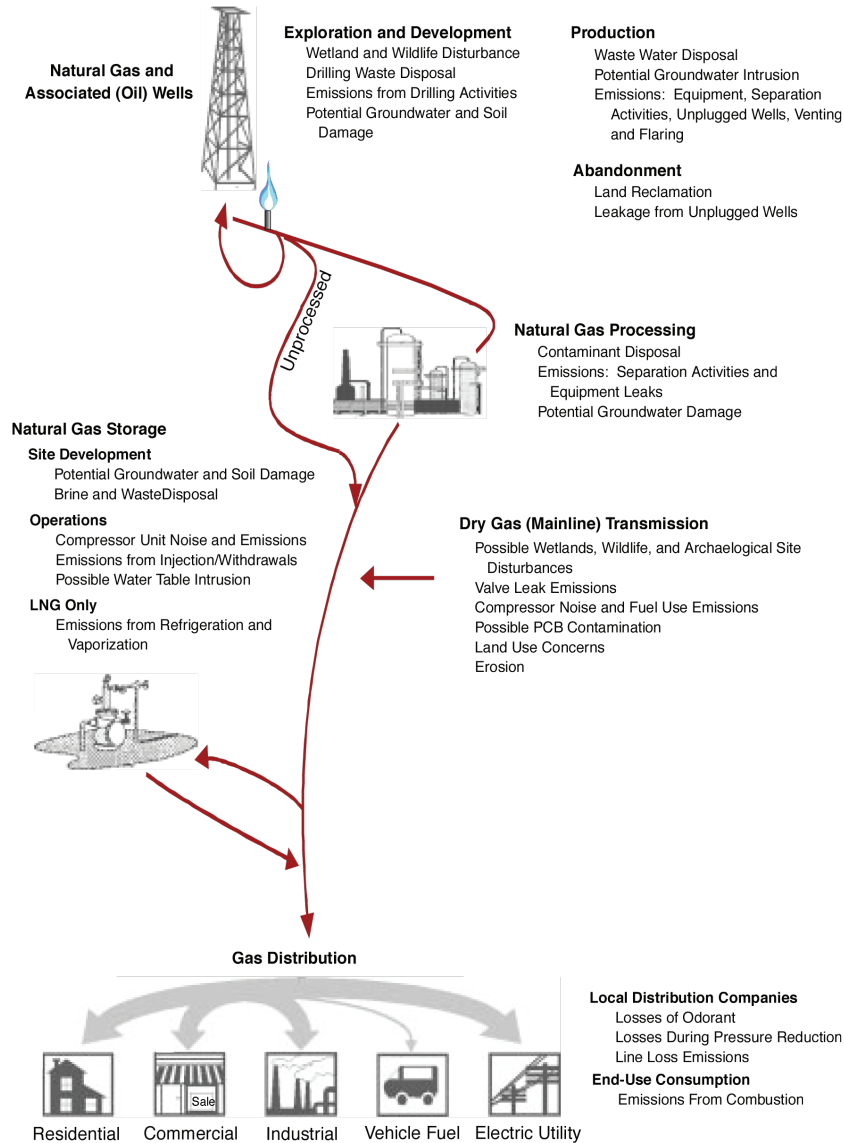
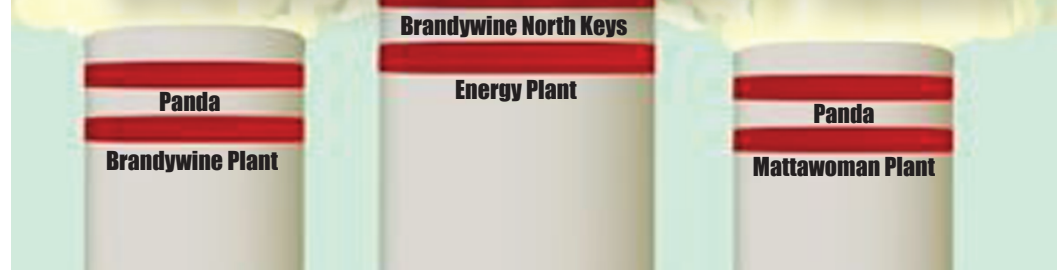


Brandywine/TB Southern Region  
 Neighborhood Coalition  
**COMMUNITY ALERT**



LNG = Liquefied natural gas. PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyl.  
 Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

# Cluster of Power Plants



## Clean Air Quality

EPA has designated Prince George's County as already having illegally high and unhealthy levels of ground-level ozone. In the summer, when the ozone levels are most dangerous, the plumes from four of the five proposed and existing power plants all line up from St. Charles to Brandywine, directing that pollution to the more populated areas of the county, around Upper Marlboro (which also is home to the county's landfill, the state's only sewage sludge incinerator and a possible new trash incinerator being explored by the county – all sources which are comparable to major power plants when it comes to air pollution).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's comments on the air quality state that the plant's particulate matter, lead, ammonia, and carbon monoxide emission limits aren't strong enough. These pollutants contribute to aggravated asthma, heart problems, ADHD, learning disabilities, low birth weight, kidney problems, and much more.

## Alternatives and Public Involvement

A revolution in energy production is underway, where wind power is now cheaper to build than new gas-fired power plants, and solar is rapidly becoming the cheapest form of energy, undercutting everything within the next five years. Residents are just recently waking up to the onslaught of fossil fuel power plants planned for the county. As the Maryland Office of People's Counsel recently pointed out in their request for an extension of the comment deadline, tiny legal notices in newspapers is inadequate notification to alert people to public hearings, especially when several local papers have reduced their circulation or closed entirely, and people are relying more on Internet-based media. Prince George's County should be a leader in clean energy, not relying on fossil fuel power plants that will be increasingly phased out under new clean energy policies.

## Air Pollution & Health

Pollutant	Facility-wide Emission Limit (tons per year)	
	PANDA MAT TAYCOMAN	KEYS ENERGY
Particulate Matter (PM)—Filterable	82.9	77.3
Particulate Matter less than 10 microns (PM10)—Filterable & Condensable	149.8	94.5
Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5)—Filterable & Condensable	146.8	no limit
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	19.6	no limit
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	220.7	157.1
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	558.4	203.9
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	144.1	56.4
Sulfuric Acid Mist (SAM)	11.2	no limit
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) as Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)	3,788,364*	2,457,912*

\*These numbers are incorrect and low, because EPA used the scientifically outdated lower number for methane's impacts on global warming (25x instead of 84x), and also didn't count methane leaks throughout the gas system leading to the power plant.

## The Effect of Power Plants on Local Housing Values

This census microdata to examine housing values and rents for neighborhoods in the United States where power plants were opened during the 1990s. Compared to neighborhoods with similar housing and demographic characteristics, neighborhoods within two miles of plants experienced 3-7 percent decreases in housing values and rents with some evidence of larger decreases within one mile and for large capacity plants. In addition, there is evidence of taste-based sorting with neighborhoods near plants associated with modest but statistically significant decreases in mean household income, educational attainment, and the proportion of homes that is owner occupied. In the preferred specification, housing values decrease by 4-7 percent. For example, the analysis indicates that within two miles of plants the proportion of homes that is owner-occupied decreases by 2 to 5 percentage points compared to a mean of 68 percent. Air intake systems and cooling fans also generate noise. Although available technologies help mitigate these problems, it is not uncommon for noise from power plants to be heard far away, particularly during periods when plants are being tested or cleaned. Another potential source of negative externalities from power plants is traffic from fuel deliveries.

## Brandywine Additional Industrial Uses

- Fly Ash Dump
- 5+ Aggregate Mining & Wash Plant
- Lagoon Sludge Dump

Top CO<sub>2</sub> Emitters in Maryland

