

# PRESS RELEASE

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## ICAC APPLAUDS STAPPA/ALAPCO RELEASE OF MERCURY CONTROL MODEL RULE

### *Flexibility in Model Rule Provides an Effective Approach for Significant Reductions in Mercury Emissions*

**Washington, D.C.** The Institute of Clean Air Companies (“the Institute” or “ICAC”), the nonprofit national association of companies that manufacture and supply stationary source air pollution control technology and monitoring systems, applauds the STAPPA/ALAPCO release of a strong but flexible model rule to guide state and local control programs to substantially reduce mercury emissions at coal-fired power generators.

Following widespread disappointment and legal challenges of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) controversial Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR), finalized earlier this year, the STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule has been eagerly anticipated by states and others. *“We believe the limits and timing contained in the model rule are feasible, particularly given the phasing in of the program and other compliance flexibilities outlined by STAPPA/ALAPCO,”* said David Foerter, the Executive Director for ICAC. The phased timing allows power generators to consider mercury specific control technologies, or alternatively, control technologies that reduce mercury as an added benefit when reducing other air pollution emissions. *“What works well for our industry,”* stated Mr. Foerter, *“are regulatory requirements that encourage use of a range of available control technologies and provide timing and other implementation flexibility.”* ICAC recently announced that over a dozen commercial mercury specific control systems have been purchased by power companies in the past few months.

*“The model rule would result in greater reductions in mercury emissions being achieved sooner than what would be accomplished under CAMR,”* said Mr. Foerter. *“However, the model rule is balanced such that it provides compliance options using two phases, the use of annual rolling averages, and averaging of emissions across sources at a facility; thus providing the flexibility to prevent any threat to a source’s ability to continue to generate power.”*

As compared with either maximum achievable control technology (MACT) regulation, or CAMR, *“the STAPPA/ALAPCO model rule better reflects the capabilities of mercury control technologies that are currently commercially available today and gives power generators options in selecting the most cost effective approach for each plant,”* said Mr. Foerter.

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ICAC represents air pollution control technology companies committed to working with a broad spectrum of stakeholders to ensure clean air policy that promotes public health, environmental benefit, and industrial progress.