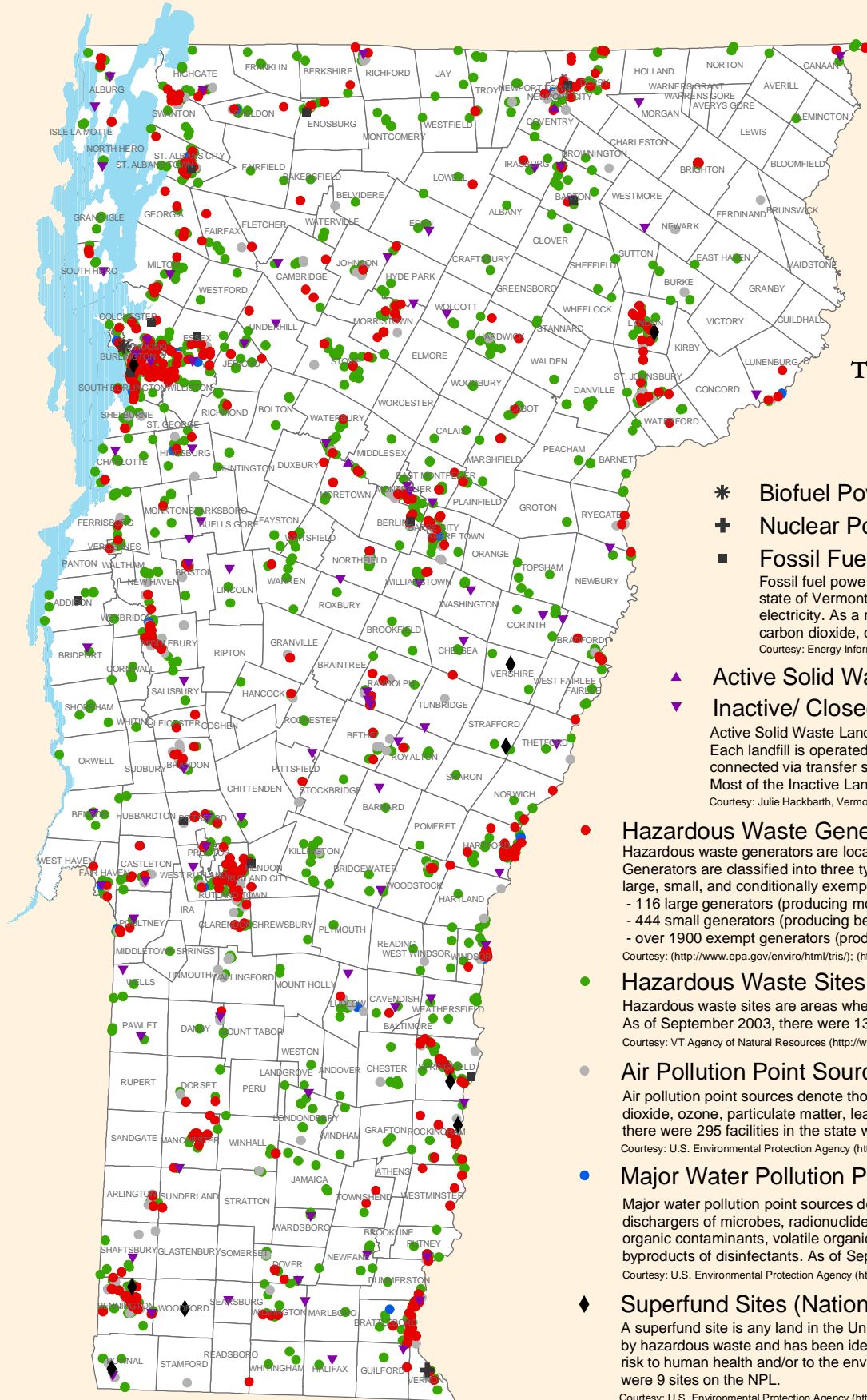


Environmental Hazards in Vermont



TOXICS ACTION CENTER

In cooperation with Middlebury College

* Biofuel Power Plant

+ Nuclear Power Plant

■ Fossil Fuel Power Plant

Fossil fuel power plants contribute to air pollution in the state of Vermont. Most utilize fuel oil or kerosene to create electricity. As a result, these plants emit pollutants such as: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and unburned hydrocarbons.
 Courtesy: Energy Information Administration (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

▲ Active Solid Waste Landfills

▼ Inactive/ Closed Solid Waste Landfills

Active Solid Waste Landfills are landfills that currently accept waste. Each landfill is operated by a solid waste management district and connected via transfer stations to communities across Vermont. Most of the Inactive Landfills in the state were closed after 1988.
 Courtesy: Julie Hackbarth, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Solid Waste Management Division

● Hazardous Waste Generators

Hazardous waste generators are locations that create hazardous waste. Generators are classified into three types by the amount of waste produced: large, small, and conditionally exempt. As of February 2003, there were:
 - 116 large generators (producing more than 2200 pounds per month);
 - 444 small generators (producing between 220 and 2200 pounds per month);
 - over 1900 exempt generators (producing less than 220 pounds per month).
 Courtesy: (<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/>); (<http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/rca/rcahome.htm>)

● Hazardous Waste Sites

Hazardous waste sites are areas where a release of hazardous materials has occurred. As of September 2003, there were 1360 active hazardous waste sites in Vermont.
 Courtesy: VT Agency of Natural Resources (<http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/sms/hazsites.htm>)

● Air Pollution Point Sources

Air pollution point sources denote those sites that emit carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, lead, and/or sulfur dioxide. As of September 2003, there were 295 facilities in the state who emit one or more of these pollutants.
 Courtesy: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/airs/airs_query.html)

● Major Water Pollution Point Sources

Major water pollution point sources denote sites with permits that are large dischargers of microbes, radionuclides, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, volatile organic contaminants, disinfectants, and/or byproducts of disinfectants. As of September 2003, there were 32 dischargers.
 Courtesy: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/pcs_query_java.html)

◆ Superfund Sites (National Priorities List)

A superfund site is any land in the United States that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and has been identified by the EPA as posing the greatest risk to human health and/or to the environment. As of September 2003, there were 9 sites on the NPL.

Courtesy: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/siteinfo.htm>)

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