

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act saves lives and prevents asthma attacks, emergency room visits and hospitalizations.



In 2020 alone, the Clean Air Act will prevent 230,000 premature deaths.

The public overwhelmingly wants clean and healthy air.

- Clean air saves lives. In 2011, in a [peer-reviewed study](#), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency found that steps taken under the Act will prevent 230,000 premature deaths in the year 2020 alone.
- Clean air protections are a smart investment. The study also showed that the benefits of Clean Air Act protections greatly outweigh the costs, thanks to longer lives, avoided medical expenses, and better health and productivity for American workers.

More work remains to be done.

- Since 1970, the nation [has cut the most widespread air pollutants](#) by 73 percent. Still, the American Lung Association's "[State of the Air 2018](#)" found that more than four in ten Americans—133.9 million people—live in counties where they are exposed to levels of ozone and particle pollution that can harm their health.
- To ensure that all Americans breathe healthy air, the Clean Air Act must be fully implemented and enforced.

Clean Air Act protections must not be rolled back.

- EPA has adopted numerous health-protective measures that reduce pollution, save lives and improve health.
- These protections must remain strong. This includes health-based limits on ozone and particle pollution; standards that reduce mercury and other air toxics from power plants; emissions standards for cars and trucks; measures to reduce methane pollution from the oil and gas industry; and measures to reduce carbon pollution from power plants.

For more information

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