



Methane, the primary component of gas, is an invisible, odorless greenhouse gas that is a powerful driver of climate change – 87 times as powerful as carbon dioxide during the time it remains in the atmosphere.<sup>1</sup> The oil and gas sector is the largest source of methane in the U.S., leaking or intentionally venting large quantities of this dangerous pollutant into our air every day. In 2014, the oil and gas industry emitted over 9.8 million metric tons of methane, a number 34% higher than previous estimates.<sup>2</sup> The near-term climate impact of these emissions is equal to the pollution caused by more than 200 coal-fired power plants over 20 years.

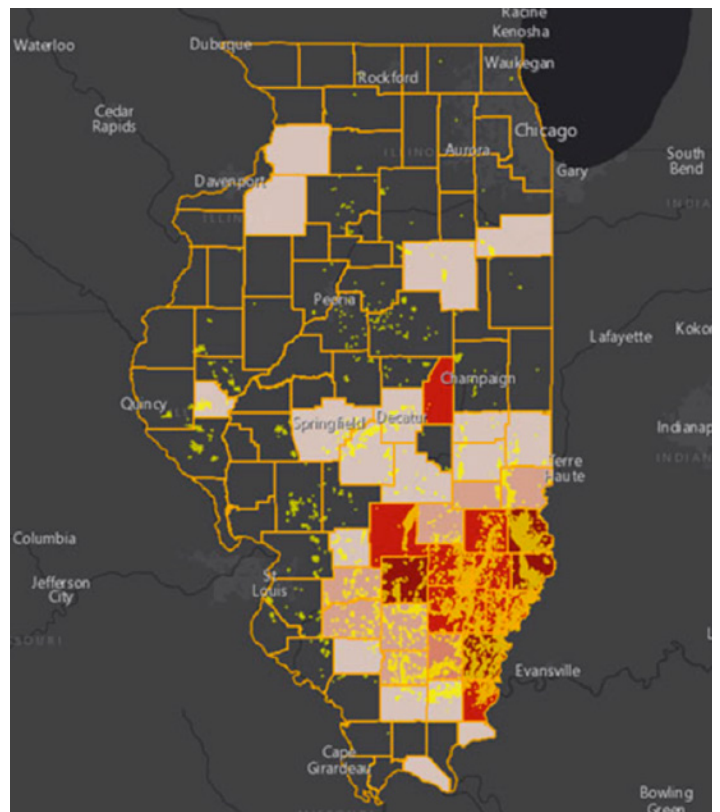
Along with methane, oil and gas facilities often release other air pollutants that can harm our health, including formaldehyde, benzene, acetaldehyde, and ethyl benzene. These toxins can cause cancer, respiratory symptoms, anemia, brain damage and birth defects, eye irritation, and blood and neurological disorders.

### THE THREAT RADIUS

Peer-reviewed studies have documented higher levels of harmful air pollutants in and around areas with oil and gas production activity, and have shown that oil and gas facilities are the source of the excess pollution. Research indicates links between risks and/or prevalence of disease and proximity to facilities.<sup>3</sup> The half mile “threat radius” is a very conservative estimate of the area within which higher levels of toxic pollution are seen, and the distance within which health impacts have most clearly been correlated with the presence of oil and gas facilities.<sup>4</sup>

There are currently 12.4 million people living within a half mile of one of 1,193,118 active oil and gas wells, compressors, and processors in the United States. In total, 184,578 square miles are covered by the threat radius<sup>5</sup>, which includes 11,543 schools and 639 medical facilities. Nationwide, 238 counties in 21 states face a cancer risk

that exceeds EPA’s one-in-a-million threshold level of concern, **including 13 counties in Illinois.**



MAP: [OILANDGASTHREATMAP.COM/THREAT-MAP/ILLINOIS](http://OILANDGASTHREATMAP.COM/THREAT-MAP/ILLINOIS)

## OIL & GAS THREATENS ILLINOISANS

Over 200 thousand of Illinois' residents live within a half mile threat radius of one of the state's 48,729 methane-emitting facilities. This area includes 654 schools and 13 medical facilities, putting thousands of our most vulnerable at risk. In addition to the 13 counties that exceed EPA's cancer risk level of concern, Hamilton County is in the highest 10% for county cancer risk.

### THE NUMBERS<sup>6</sup>

<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b> Living in the Threat Radius (within a half mile of a facility)	208,000
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b> of Active Oil and Gas Wells, Compressors, and Processors	48,729
<b>NUMBER OF COUNTIES</b> that Exceed EPA's Cancer Risk Level of Concern	13 Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Fayette, Gallatin, Jasper, Lawrence, Marion, Piatt, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White
<b>NUMBER OF SCHOOLS</b> in the Threat Radius	654
<b>NUMBER OF MEDICAL FACILITIES</b> in the Threat Radius	13
<b>SQUARE MILES COVERED</b> by the Threat Radius	3,774

### STRONG FEDERAL STANDARDS ARE KEY

On May 12, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the first-ever federal standards addressing new and modified sources of methane pollution from the oil and gas sector. These standards require, among other things, that companies regularly monitor for and

repair leaks.<sup>7</sup> The EPA expects this rule to cut 510,000 tons of methane pollution from oil and gas facilities and equipment, the emissions equivalent of 11 coal-fired power plants or taking 8.5 million cars off the road every year.<sup>8</sup> These standards will also significantly impact public health by curbing emissions of smog-forming volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and toxic air pollutants.

The 2016 standards were an important first step, but in 2018, nearly 90% of methane emissions will come from existing sources not covered by this rule.<sup>9</sup> Strong methane standards for both new *and existing* sources are key to the Administration's ability to meet its Paris climate commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2025.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, the EPA must develop strong and effective standards for existing sources as soon as possible, both to meet its legal commitments and to protect public health and welfare. **Without strong standards on existing sources, millions of people – including the 208 thousand in Illinois within the threat radius – will continue to be at risk.**

### COMMON-SENSE SOLUTIONS ARE READILY AVAILABLE

Thankfully, common-sense solutions exist not only to clean-up and fix methane leaks, but to boost local economies as well. More than 500 locations in 46 states are already manufacturing the equipment and providing the services needed to reduce methane pollution, **including 17 locations in Illinois.** These businesses are helping to grow the local economy by creating highly skilled, good-paying jobs.<sup>11</sup>

### ENDNOTES

- [1 http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5\\_Chapter08\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FINAL.pdf)
- [2 https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/ghgemissions/US-GHG-Inventory-2016-Main-Text.pdf](https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/ghgemissions/US-GHG-Inventory-2016-Main-Text.pdf)
- [3 http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1306722/](http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1306722/)
- [4 http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/about/threat/](http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/about/threat/)
- [5 http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/threat-map/](http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/threat-map/)
- [6 http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/threat-map/idaho/](http://oilandgasthreatmap.com/threat-map/idaho/)

- [7 https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-first-ever-standards-cut-methane-emissions-oil-and-gas-sector](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-first-ever-standards-cut-methane-emissions-oil-and-gas-sector)
- [8 https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-first-ever-standards-cut-methane-emissions-oil-and-gas-sector](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-first-ever-standards-cut-methane-emissions-oil-and-gas-sector)
- [9 https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/methane\\_cost\\_curve\\_report.pdf](https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/methane_cost_curve_report.pdf)
- [10 https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/31/fact-sheet-us-reports-its-2025-emissions-target-unfccc](https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/31/fact-sheet-us-reports-its-2025-emissions-target-unfccc)
- [11 https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/us\\_methane\\_mitigation\\_industry\\_report.pdf](https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/us_methane_mitigation_industry_report.pdf)

**APPENDIX**

<b>IL Counties</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Threatened Population</b>	<b>Number of Facilities</b>	<b>Threatened Schools</b>	<b>Threatened Medical Facilities</b>	<b>Threatened Square Miles</b>	<b>Other Risks</b>
McLean County	169,572	18,005	95	14	0	37.45	
Franklin County	39,561	17,594	982	36	2	135.64	
Marion County	39,437	15,093	4,236	31	1	126.50	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Champaign County	201,081	13,449	112	2	0	24.46	
Coles County	53,873	11,799	489	14	1	45.67	
Crawford County	19,817	9,668	7,721	38	1	248.84	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Wabash County	11,947	9,398	1,911	18	2	166.54	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
St. Clair County	270,056	7,632	322	11	0	31.77	
Saline County	24,913	7,309	598	12	1	93.07	
Lawrence County	16,833	7,250	5,342	35	0	145.69	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Jefferson County	38,827	6,814	1,072	32	0	136.42	
White County	14,665	6,791	4,516	44	0	290.52	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Macon County	110,768	6,662	161	5	1	37.35	
Wayne County	16,760	6,325	3,088	83	1	329.62	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Richland County	16,233	5,222	1,253	27	0	143.95	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Clay County	13,815	4,275	2,238	27	0	200.43	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Clinton County	37,762	4,188	1,165	13	0	80.12	
Randolph County	33,476	4,089	114	2	1	18.97	
Christian County	34,800	3,828	548	12	0	90.23	
Edwards County	6,721	3,686	902	21	0	119.62	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Lake County	703,462	2,696	2	3	0	1.57	
Bond County	17,768	2,053	190	9	0	36.70	
Jasper County	9,698	1,899	985	29	0	135.68	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Effingham County	34,242	1,865	340	5	0	51.43	
Tazewell County	135,394	1,767	21	2	1	16.04	
Madison County	269,282	1,728	315	4	0	31.24	
Kankakee County	113,449	1,702	132	2	0	14.61	
Washington County	14,716	1,668	766	11	0	80.22	
Macoupin County	47,765	1,663	202	7	1	50.66	
Monroe County	32,957	1,658	81	2	0	5.62	
Williamson County	66,357	1,612	103	0	0	23.87	
Sangamon County	197,465	1,481	126	2	0	35.57	
Fayette County	22,140	1,455	2,491	12	0	80.52	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Logan County	30,305	1,399	19	3	0	10.40	
Hamilton County	8,457	1,324	1,446	19	0	135.18	County cancer risk is in highest 10%
Clark County	16,335	1,236	1,490	8	0	73.83	
Woodford County	38,664	1,183	16	3	0	10.56	
Montgomery County	30,104	1,148	62	2	0	19.15	
Edgar County	18,576	1,109	206	7	0	29.95	
Will County	677,560	1,077	3	1	0	2.08	
Gallatin County	5,589	1,026	1,031	0	0	104.11	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Bureau County	34,978	708	15	1	0	11.98	

**APPENDIX, CONT.**

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Pike County	16,430	654	117	7	0	41.92	
Shelby County	22,363	654	107	4	0	22.09	
Perry County	22,350	603	40	2	0	10.83	
Schuyler County	7,544	496	94	2	0	24.35	
Kane County	515,269	414	1	1	0	0.79	
Morgan County	35,547	335	135	5	0	22.50	
Cumberland County	11,048	321	350	5	0	20.13	
Moultrie County	14,846	302	16	0	0	3.96	
Douglas County	19,980	289	79	0	0	15.17	
McDonough County	32,612	212	236	1	0	16.06	
Adams County	67,103	202	63	5	0	19.66	
De Witt County	16,561	196	76	1	0	12.32	
Brown County	6,937	182	198	5	0	27.22	
Putnam County	6,006	160	7	0	0	4.58	
Winnebago County	295,266	158	12	0	0	3.12	
Livingston County	38,950	147	119	4	0	18.53	
Peoria County	186,494	139	19	0	0	5.01	
Jackson County	60,218	121	17	1	0	6.93	
Piatt County	16,729	108	4	0	0	2.78	Exceeds EPA level of concern for cancer risk*
Vermilion County	81,625	95	1	0	0	0.79	
LaSalle County	113,924	93	89	2	0	13.14	
McHenry County	308,760	77	1	0	0	0.79	
Union County	17,808	40	3	0	0	0.82	
Ogle County	53,497	31	2	0	0	1.57	
Marshall County	12,640	28	1	0	0	0.93	
Lee County	36,031	24	5	0	0	2.84	
Iroquois County	29,718	22	9	0	0	3.68	
Grundy County	50,063	20	1	0	0	0.79	
Hancock County	19,104	11	9	0	0	2.27	
Ford County	14,081	9	3	0	0	1.44	
Warren County	17,707	9	7	0	0	2.23	
Stark County	5,994	3	0	0	0	0.37	
Fulton County	37,069	2	1	0	0	0.79	
Henderson County	7,331	1	0	0	0	0.20	
Alexander County	6,161	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Boone County	54,165	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Calhoun County	5,089	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Carroll County	15,387	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Cass County	13,642	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Cook County	5,194,675	0	0	0	0	0.00	
DeKalb County	105,160	0	0	0	0	0.00	
DuPage County	916,924	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Greene County	13,886	0	0	0	0	0.03	
Hardin County	4,320	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Henry County	50,486	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Jersey County	22,985	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Jo Daviess County	22,678	0	0	0	0	0.00	

**APPENDIX, CONT.**

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Johnson County	12,582	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Kendall County	114,736	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Knox County	52,919	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Mason County	14,666	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Massac County	15,429	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Menard County	12,705	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Mercer County	16,434	0	0	0	0	0.03	
Pope County	4,470	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Pulaski County	6,161	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Rock Island County	147,546	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Scott County	5,355	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Stephenson County	47,711	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Whiteside County	58,498	0	0	0	0	0.00	

\*County-wide average cancer risk is equal to or greater than 1 in 1 million.