



REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CLEARING THE AIR

Air pollution remains one of the most serious problems facing national parks. It is threatening the health of park visitors, wildlife and neighboring communities, driving the climate crisis and compromising our views with hazy skies. In fact, nearly 90 percent of our more than 400 national parks are plagued by haze pollution caused mostly by coal plants, vehicles and other industrial sources, as well as oil and gas development and operations.

Fortunately, certain national parks and wilderness areas, labeled “Class I” areas, have the strongest clean air protections in the country, mandated by the Clean Air Act (CAA). The Regional Haze Rule is the CAA’s time-tested, effective program that requires federal and state agencies as well as stakeholders to work together to restore clear skies at Class I areas around the country. In New Hampshire those places include Presidential Range-Dry River and Great Gulf Wilderness Areas.

New Hampshire has submitted its regional haze plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The plan outlines what pollution reductions the state will require from industrial facilities, if any. EPA must now decide to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the plan.



7

Industrial facilities in New Hampshire potentially affecting visibility in 3 regional Class I Areas.



41

Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in New Hampshire's 2 Class I Areas.

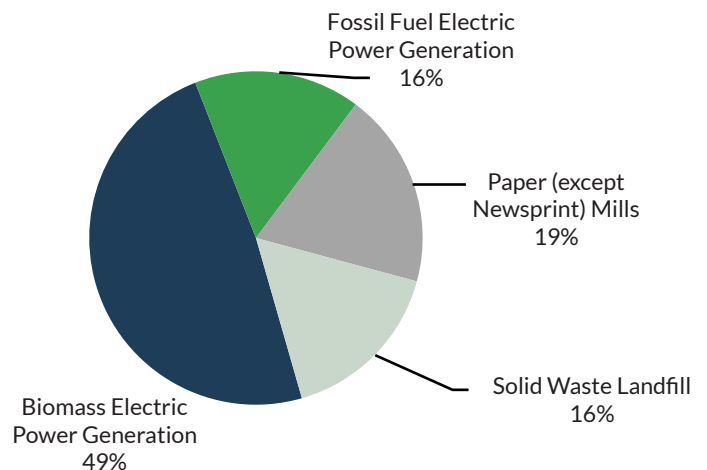
Views from Mt. Washington of the Presidential Range Wilderness, NH. Credit © Darla Hallmark | Dreamstime.com.

NPCA analysis of impact of industrial facilities based on publicly available emissions data from the EPA's 2017 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) and the 2019 Air Markets Program Data (AMPD). Note that data regarding emission numbers and sources of pollution may have changed since the creation of this fact sheet. Please contact dorozco@npca.org for updated data information.

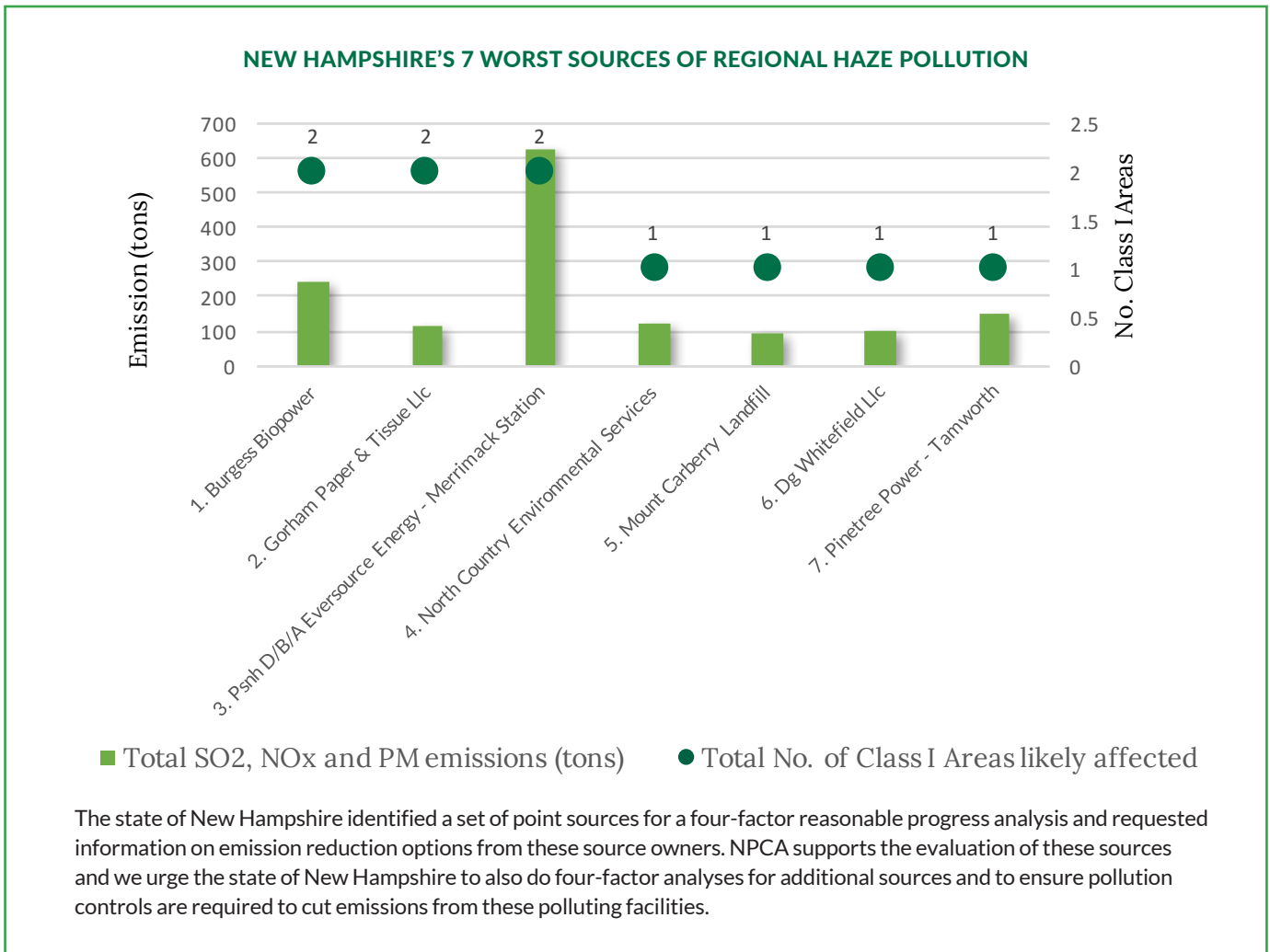
NEW HAMPSHIRE'S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

The chart on the right shows the industrial sectors emitting the most visibility impairing pollution in New Hampshire.



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in New Hampshire



HOW MANY FOOTBALL STADIUMS (8 STORIES HIGH) COULD EACH OF THE TOP FIVE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE FILL WITH THEIR EMISSIONS EACH YEAR?



1.0

Burgess Biopower
Coos County
239 tons



0.5

Gorham Paper & Tissue LLC
Coos County
117 tons



2.5

PSNH D/B/A Eversource Energy - Merrimack Station
Merrimack County
624 tons



0.5

North Country Environmental Services
Grafton County
120 tons



0.4

Mount Carberry Landfill
Coos County
93 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for New Hampshire that protects people, parks, and our future. Please join our effort to ensure that all decision-makers and stakeholders, at the federal, state, and municipal level work to make this happen.

For more information, please contact Lauren Cosgrove at lcogrove@npca.org.