NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

OHIO

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. Even though Ohio does not have its own Class I areas, places like Cuyahoga Valley National Park are still affected by haze pollution as are other protected areas outside the state.

The state of Ohio has submitted its regional haze plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unfortunately, the proposed haze plan fails to reduce pollution, falling short of the state's obligation to improve air quality for our parks and wilderness areas. The state has improperly concluded that no new reductions in pollution are warranted, despite failing to consider major pollution sources, such as the AK Steel Corporation Mill, the Zimmer Power Station, and the Miami Fort Power Station. With the proposed plan, more than 113,000 tons of haze-causing pollution will continue to be released into the air each year. EPA must now decide whether to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the state's plan.





19

Industrial facilities in Ohio potentially affecting visibility in 29 regional Class I Areas.



7

Ohio ranks 7th in the nation for its haze pollution likely harming Class I Areas anywhere in the U.S.

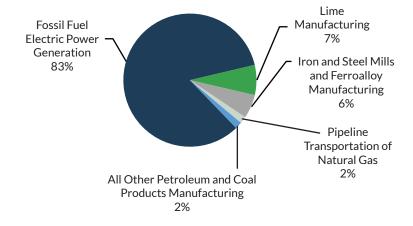
Fall colors in Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Credit: (c) Keifer | Dreamstime.com

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.

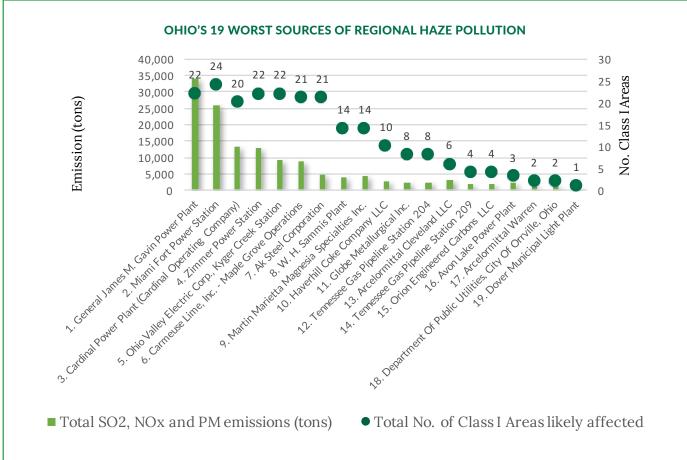
OHIO'S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

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 Ohio.



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Ohio



The state of Ohio identified a set of point sources for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis and requested information on emission reduction options from these source owners. NPCA supports the evaluation of these sources and we urge the state of Ohio to also do four-factor analyses for additional sources and to ensure pollution controls are required to cut emissions from these polluting facilities.

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



135

General James M. Gavin Power Plant Gallia County 33,817 tons



103

Miami Fort Power Station Hamilton County 25,756 tons



53

Cardinal Power Plant (Cardinal Operating System) Jefferson County 13,340 tons



52

Zimmer Power Station Clermont County 12,992 tons



36

Ohio Valley Electric Corp., Kyger Creek Station Gallia County 9,121 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Ohio 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 Natalie Levine at nlevine@npca.org.