



## REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

# OKLAHOMA

### 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 Oklahoma those places include Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.

The state of Oklahoma 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 by inflating their calculations of pollution control costs. With the proposed plan, more than 50,000 tons of uncontrolled 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.



## 30

Industrial facilities in Oklahoma potentially affecting visibility in 32 regional Class I Areas.



## 110

Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in Oklahoma's Class I Area.

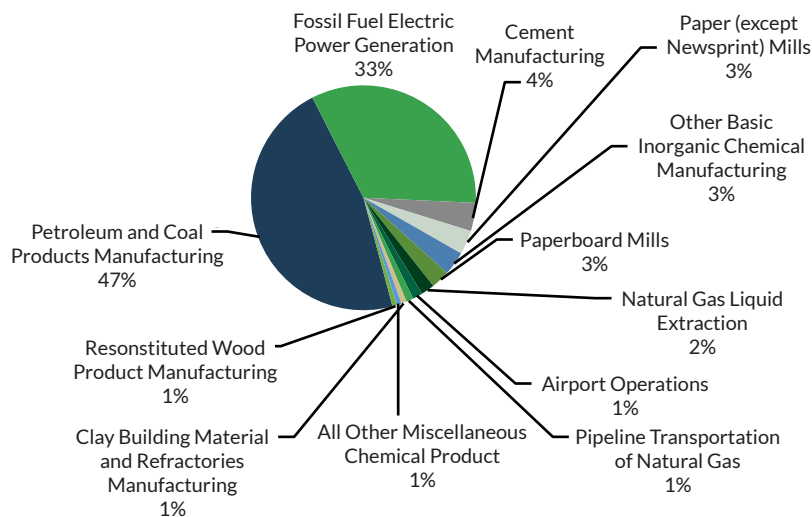
Wichita Mountains Wilderness. Credit: (c) Wilderness.net

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](mailto:dorozco@npca.org) for updated data information.

### OKLAHOMA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

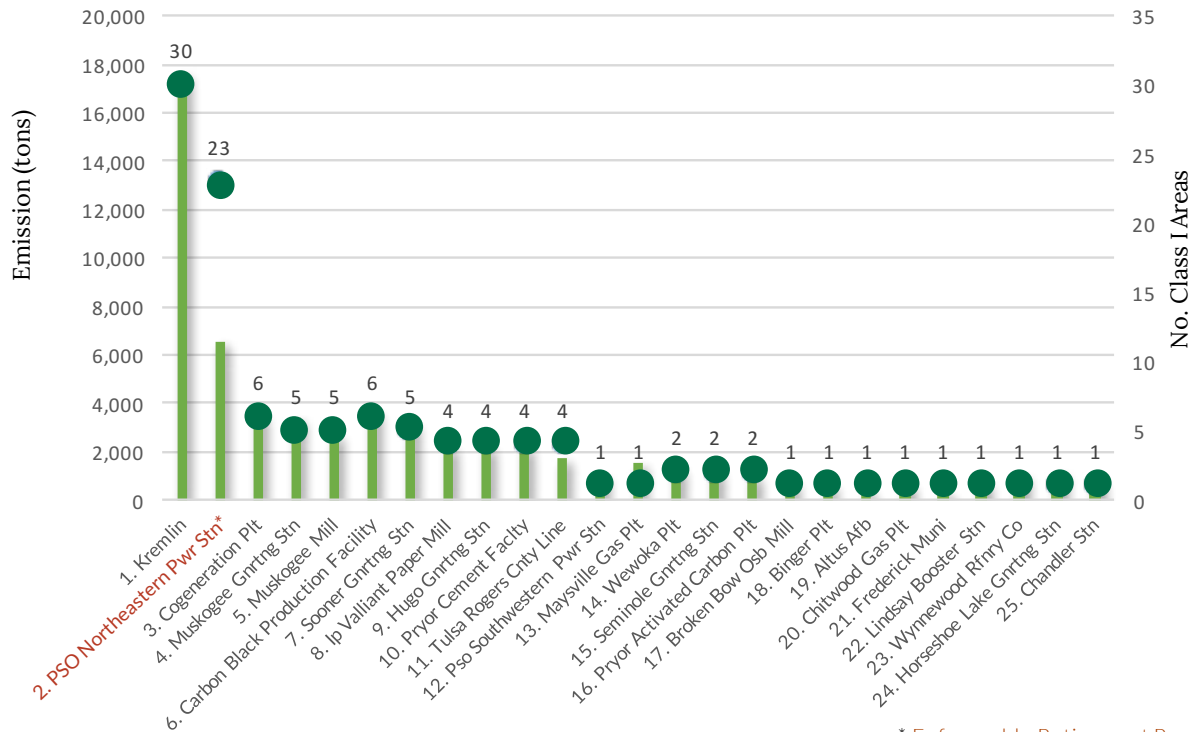
NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

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



# Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Oklahoma

## OKLAHOMA'S 25 WORST SOURCES OF REGIONAL HAZE POLLUTION

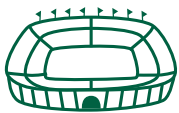


\* Enforceable Retirement Requirements

■ Total SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM emissions (tons)    ● Total No. of Class I Areas likely affected

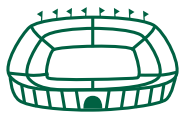
The state of Oklahoma identified a set of point sources for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis and requested information on emission reduction options from these source owners. NPCA supports the evaluation of these sources and we urge Oklahoma to ensure pollution controls are required to cut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

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



**70**

Kremlin  
Garfield County  
**14,585 tons**



**26**

PSO Northeastern  
Power Station  
Rogers County  
**6,512 tons**



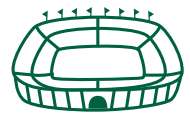
**14**

Cogeneration Plant  
Le Flore County  
**3,558 tons**



**14**

Muskogee  
Generating Station  
Muskogee County  
**3,449 tons**



**11**

Muskogee Mill  
Muskogee County  
**2,738 tons**

**TAKE ACTION:** We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Oklahoma 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 Cary Dupuy at [cdupuy@npca.org](mailto:cdupuy@npca.org).