



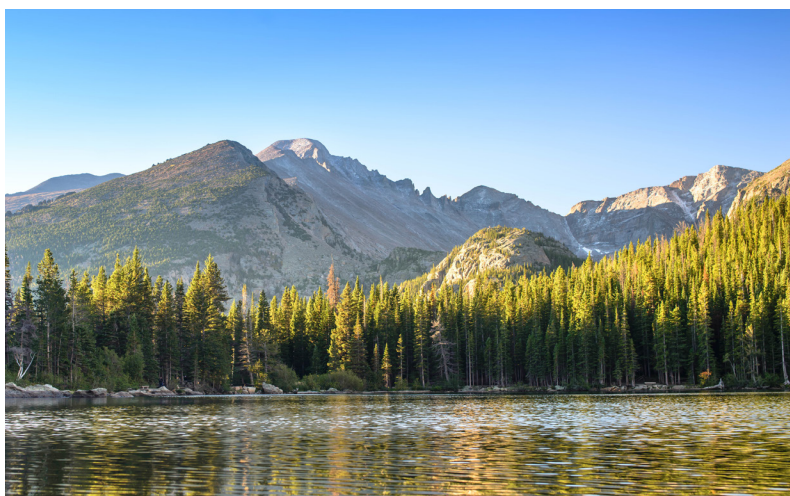
REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET COLORADO

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 Colorado those places include Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, Great Sand Dunes National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde National Park and 8 Wilderness Areas.

Colorado 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.



30

Industrial facilities in Colorado potentially affecting visibility in 69 regional Class 1 Areas.



105

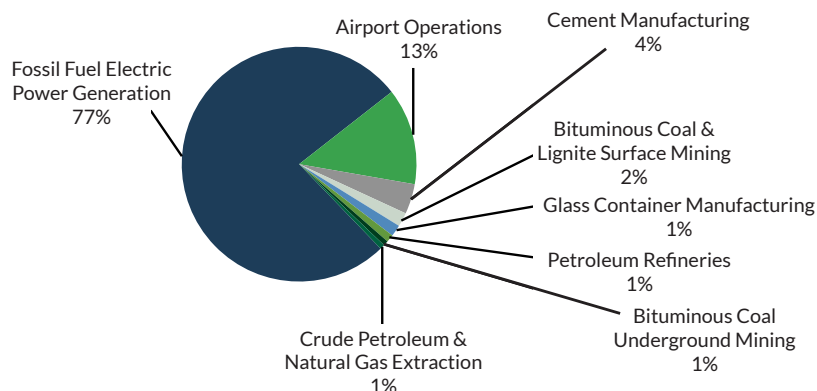
Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in Colorado’s Class 1 Areas.

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.

COLORADO’S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

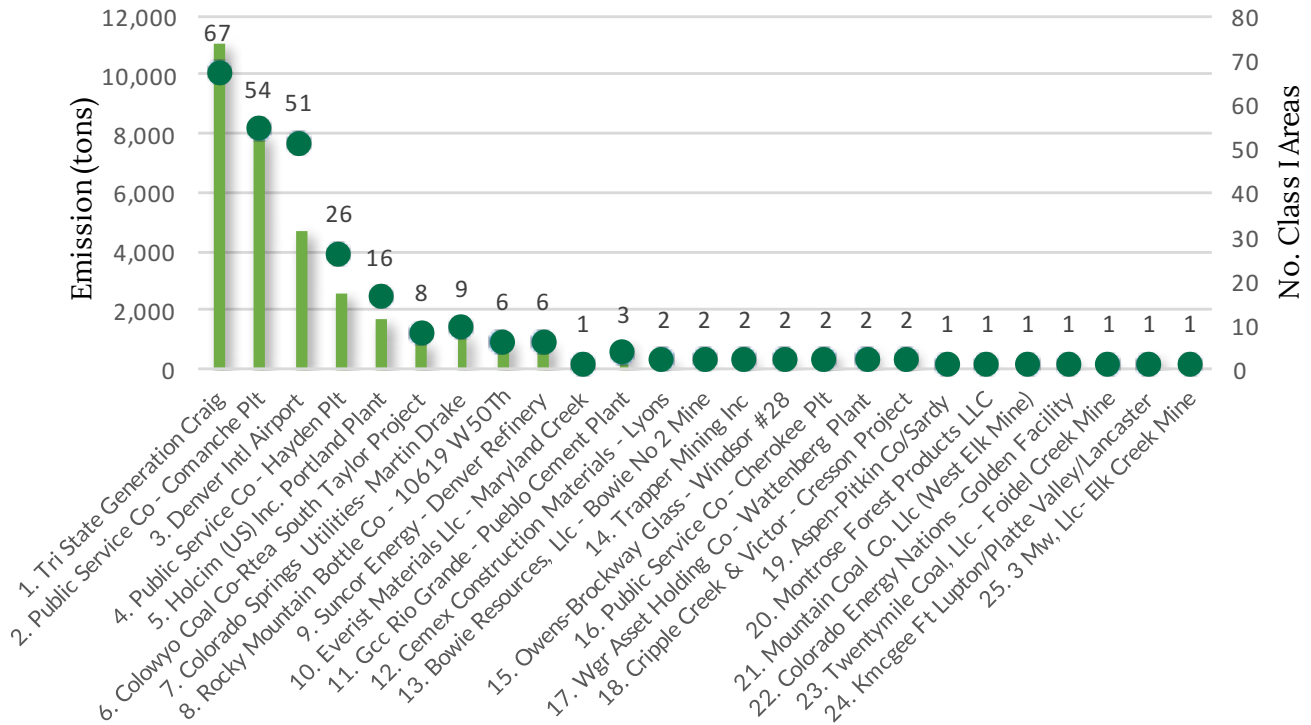
NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

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



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Colorado

Colorado's 25 Worst Sources of Regional Haze Pollution

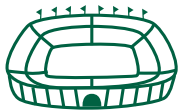


■ Total SO2, NOx and PM emissions (tons) ● Total No. of Class I Areas likely affected

The state of Colorado 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 Colorado to also do a four-factor analysis for the sources highlighted in red both in the chart and in this list.

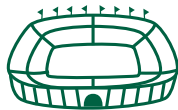
Point Sources (Non-Oil and Gas)
Colorado Stone Quarries, Inc. - Yule
Twentymile Coal, LLC - Folder Creek Mine
American Gypsum Company
Public Service Co - Fort Saint Vrain Plant
Waste Management of Colorado
Eagle Valley - Gypsum Biomass
Aspen-Pitkin Co/Sardy F
Avago Technologies Us, Inc.
Denver Regional/Front Range Landfill

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



44

Tri-State Generation Craig
Moffat County
11,008 tons



32

Public Service Co - Comanche Plant
Pueblo County
7,962 tons



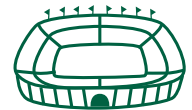
19

Denver International Airport
Denver County
4,735 tons



10

Public Service Co - Hayden Plant
Routt County
2,601 tons

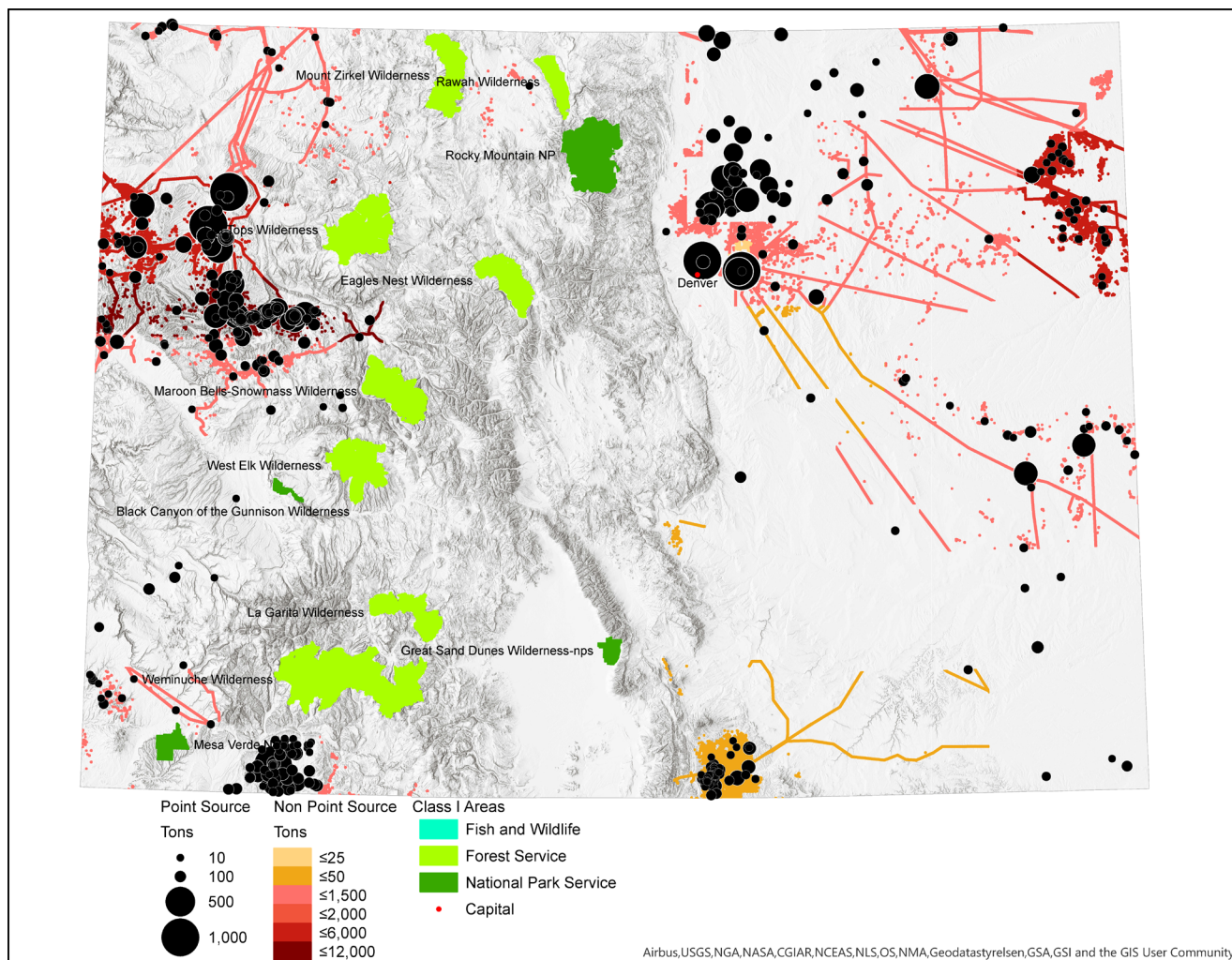


7

Holcim (US) Inc. Portland Plant
Fremont County
1,743 tons

Point and Non-Point Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution from the Oil and Gas Sector

This map shows the point and non-point emissions associated with the oil and gas industrial sector in Colorado. Pollution released from various processes across oil and gas development and operations including wells, drilling rigs, compressor stations, refineries, and pipelines. Pollution from these sources must be reduced to help restore national park and wilderness area visibility.



NPCA urges Colorado to do a four-factor reasonable progress analysis for the oil and gas sector sources listed here.

Oil and Gas Point Sources
Kmcgee Ft Lupton/Platte Valley/Lancaster
Enterprise Gas - Meeker Gas Plant
DCP Operating Co - Spindle Gas Plant
Vanguard Opertg - Mamm Creek Cs
Williams Field - Willow Creek Gas Plant

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

For more information, please contact Tracy Coppola at tcoppola@npca.org.