REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET

NORTH DAKOTA

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 North Dakota those places include Theodore Roosevelt National Park and Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge.

The state of North Dakota 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 from uncontrolled coal power plants and oil and gas facilities, despite the fact that the electricity sector contributes to 87% of haze emissions in the state. Air quality in Theodore Roosevelt National Park has actually declined since 2016, and with the proposed plan, more than 72,000 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.

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10

Industrial facilities in North Dakota potentially affecting visibility in 31 regional Class I Areas.

42

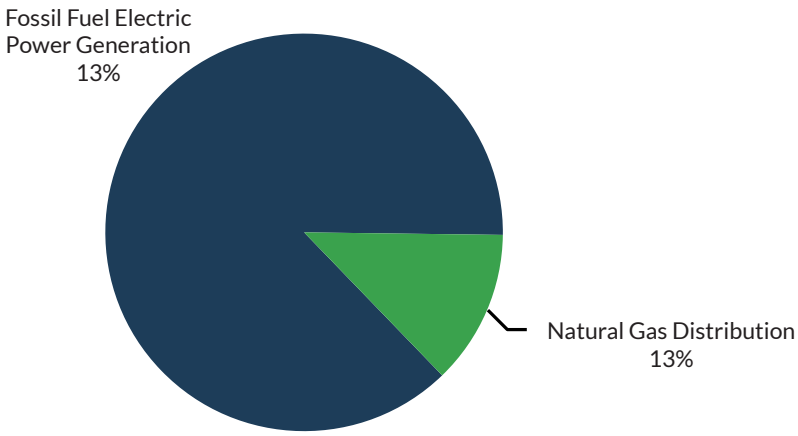
Industrial facilities from any state potentially affecting visibility in North Dakota's Class I Areas.

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.

NORTH DAKOTA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

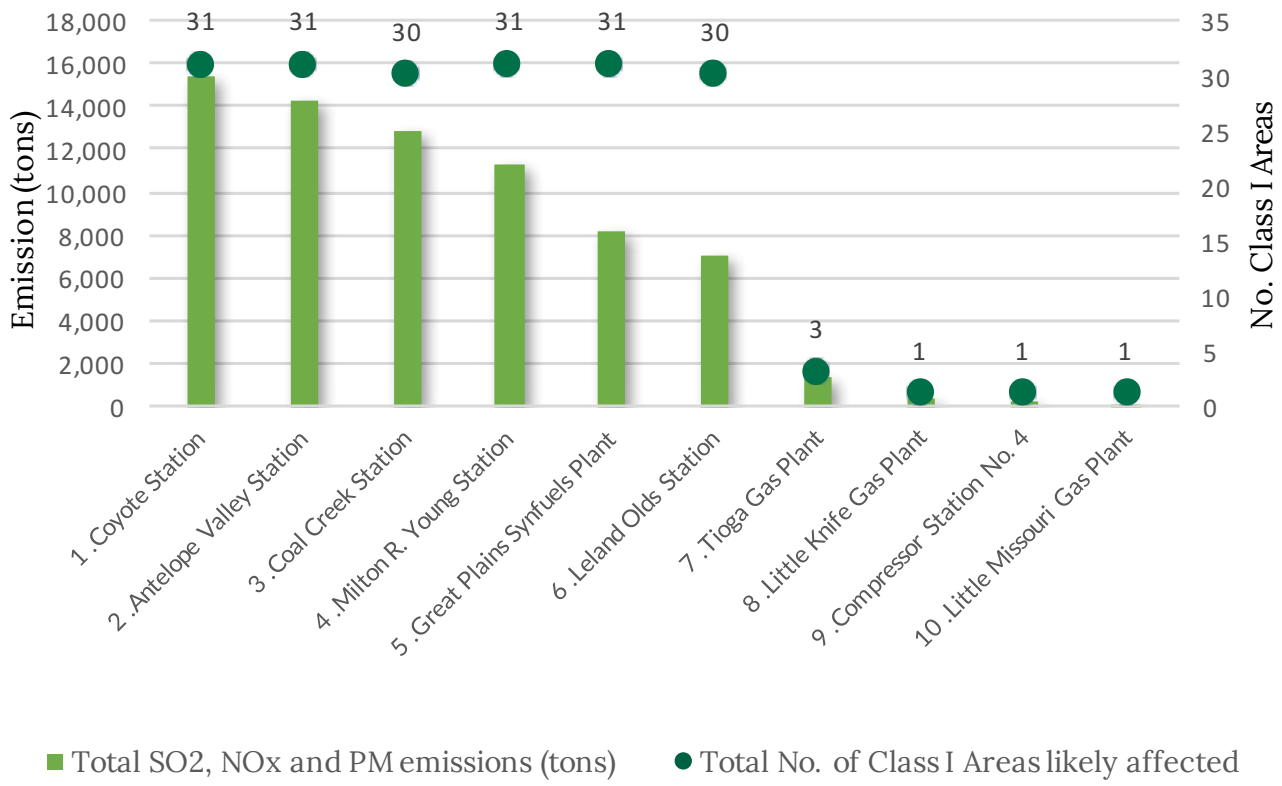
NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

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



Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA'S 12 WORST SOURCES OF REGIONAL HAZE POLLUTION



The state of North Dakota 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 Missouri 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 NORTH DAKOTA FILL WITH THEIR EMISSIONS EACH YEAR?

62

Coyote Station
Mercer County
15,419 tons

57

Antelope Valley Station
Mercer County
14,326 tons

51

Coal Creek Station
McLean County
12,796 tons

45

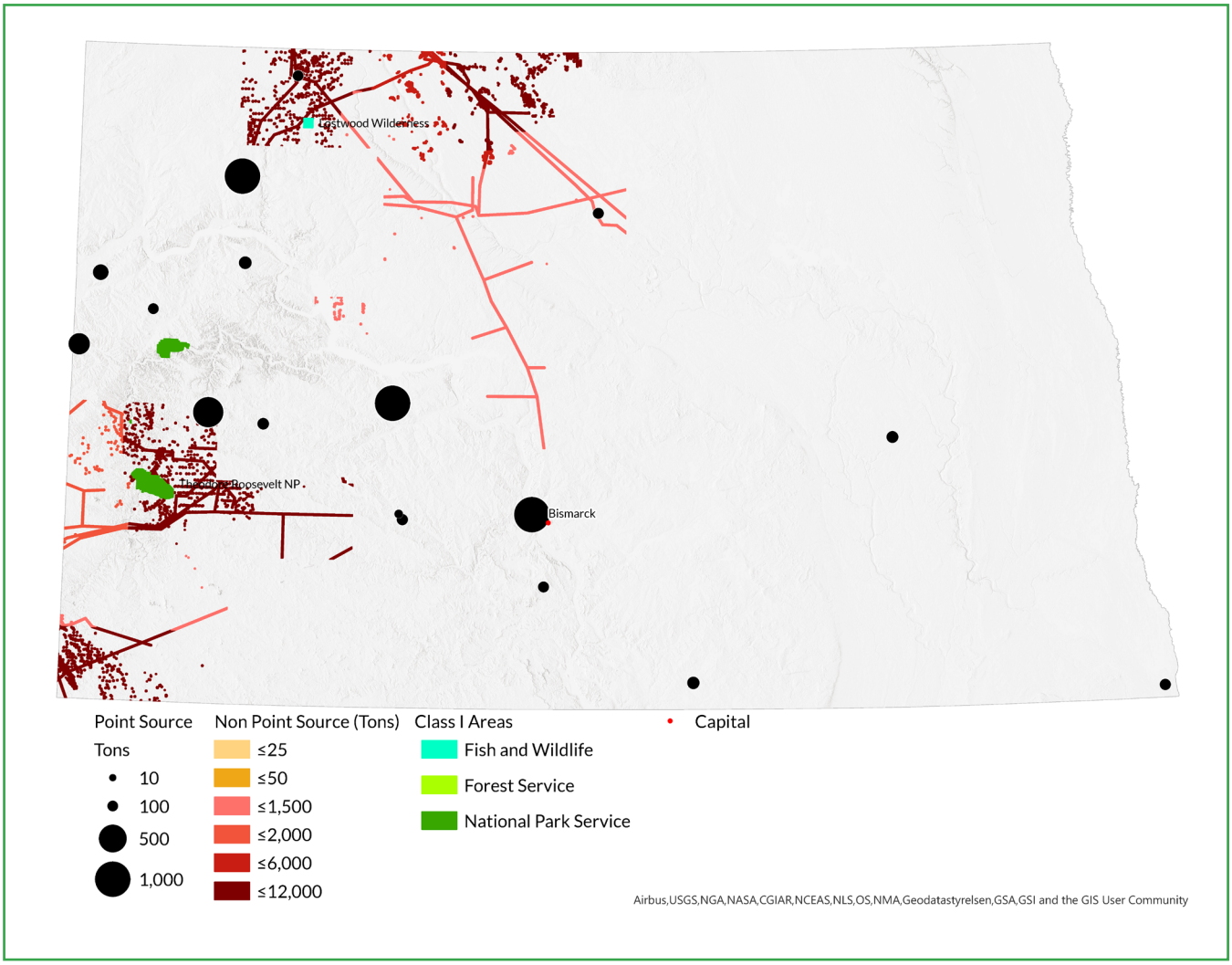
Milton R. Young Station
Oliver County
11,255 tons

33

Great Plains Synfuels Plant
Mercer County
8,231 tons

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 North Dakota. Pollution released from various processes across oil and gas development and operations including gas and diesel fired reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), combustion turbines, heater and boilers, and flaring. Pollution from this sector must be reduced to help restore national park and wilderness area visibility.



NPCA urges North Dakota to require emission reductions from the oil and gas sector to make reasonable progress towards natural visibility at our treasured public lands.

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for North Dakota 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 Holly Sandbo at **hsandbo@npca.org**.