



REGIONAL HAZE FACTSHEET PENNSYLVANIA

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. While Pennsylvania doesn’t have any Class I areas inside the state, pollution from PA affects nearby Shenandoah and Acadia National Parks, and other in-state national historic parks such as Liberty Bell and Independence, memorials like Valley Forge, Flight 93 and Gettysburg National Military Park.

In order to meet this requirement, Pennsylvania was supposed to submit its round two regional haze plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by July 2021. In August 2022, EPA issued a [finding of failure to submit](#), which starts a two year deadline for Pennsylvania to submit their plan, before EPA steps in and issues one for them. Pennsylvania still does not have a plan in place from round one of haze planning, over ten years ago.



14

Industrial facilities in Pennsylvania potentially affecting visibility in 24 regional Class I Areas in the U.S.



22

Regional Class I Areas affected by industrial facilities in Pennsylvania

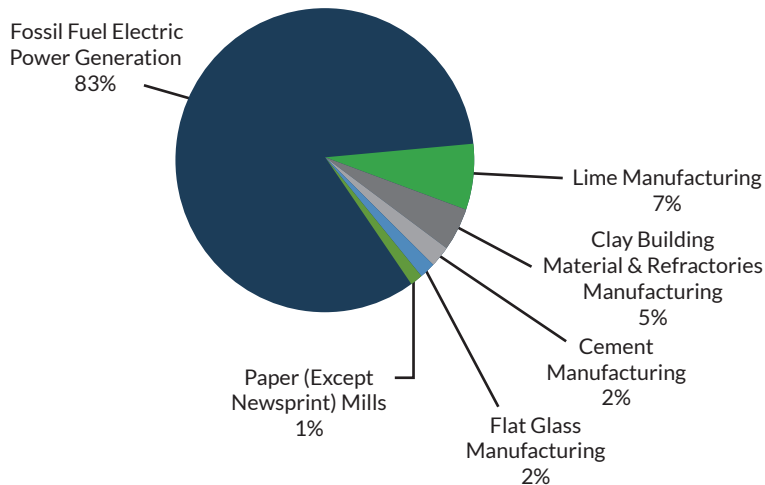
credit: Valley Forge National Historical Park, Revolutionary War Valley Washington. (c) Zrfphoto | Dreamstime.com

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.

PENNSYLVANIA’S INDUSTRIAL SECTORS OF HAZE POLLUTION

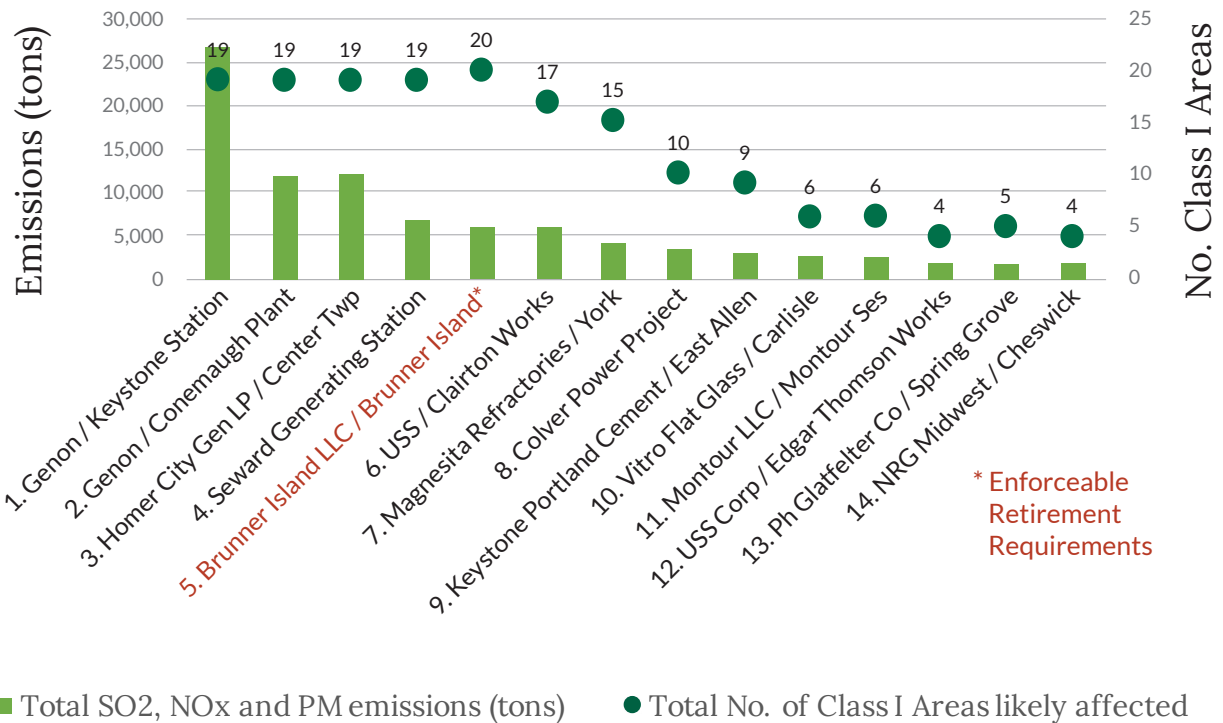
NPCA analyzed publicly available data to identify the worst sources and industrial sectors of haze pollution potentially affecting Class I Areas. We evaluated these emitters to determine which sources should be selected by the state for a four-factor reasonable progress analysis.

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



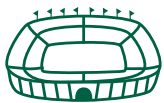
Sources of Visibility Impairing Pollution in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA'S WORST SOURCES OF REGIONAL HAZE POLLUTION



NPCA and other stakeholders continue to urge them to address the 14 sources of pollution listed above and ensure that pollution reductions are required in their plan to cut haze emissions harming visibility.

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



108

Genon NE Mgmt Co /
Keystone Station
Armstrong County
26,947 tons



48

Genon NE Mgmt Co /
Conemaugh Plant
Indiana County
11,966 tons



48

Homer City Center
Gen LP / Center TWP
Indiana County
12,901 tons



27

Seward Generating
Station
Indiana County
6,860 tons



24

Brunner Island LLC /
Brunner Island
York County
5,963 tons

TAKE ACTION: We have an opportunity to achieve a regional haze plan for Pennsylvania 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 Ed Stierli at estierli@npca.org.