

## **APPENDIX 6. AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS**

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The basic framework for controlling air pollutants in the United States is mandated by the 1970 Clean Air Act and its amendments, and the 1999 Regional Haze Regulations. The Clean Air Act addresses criteria air pollutants, state and national ambient air quality standards for criteria air pollutants, and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. The Regional Haze Regulations address visibility impairment. Appendix 15 in the final EIS provides further information on these regulations.

This appendix provides further clarification of air quality information provided in the final EIS and summarizes information from the *Jonah Infill Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement and Technical Support Document Supplement*.

### **Regional Haze Regulations**

Visibility impairment is an indicator of air pollution concentration. Visibility can be defined as the distance one can perceive color, contrast, and detail. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is the main cause of visibility impairment. Visual range, one of several ways to express visibility, is the farthest distance a person can see a landscape feature. Without human-caused visibility impairment, natural visual range would average about 150 miles in the Western United States and about 70 miles in the Eastern United States.

The Regional Haze Regulations were developed by EPA in response to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. They are intended to maintain and improve visibility in PSD Class I areas across the United States so that visibility in these areas is returned to natural conditions. These regulations require states to demonstrate reasonable progress in maintaining or improving visibility in PSD Class I areas.

### **CLARIFICATION OF AIR QUALITY INFORMATION OBTAINED SINCE COMPLETION OF THE JMH CAP FINAL EIS**

The 1999 Pinedale Anticline EIS provided the best available data at the time of preparing the supplemental draft EIS and final EIS. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Pinedale Anticline EIS (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2000) stated that if emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from the Jonah and Pinedale Anticline gas fields reached 693.5 tons per year, BLM would perform further air quality analyses. The analysis for the Questar Year-Round Drilling Environmental Assessment (EA) (BLM, 2004) indicated that NO<sub>x</sub> emissions had substantially exceeded the 693.5-ton level, mainly as a result of emissions from drill rigs. Drill rig emissions were higher than assumed in the Pinedale Anticline Project Area EIS because—

- There were more drill rigs operating than estimated.
- Conditions required drill rig engines to have larger horsepower than estimated.
- Directional drilling required drill rigs to operate for a longer period of time per well than estimated.

A new air quality analysis has been conducted that includes the JMH Coordinated Activity Plan (CAP) planning area (U.S. Department of the Interior [USDI] 2005). This updated analysis, documented in the “Jonah Infill Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement” (USDI 2005) and the “Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Air Quality Technical Support Document Supplement” (USDI 2005), shows that potential impacts to air pollutant concentrations, visibility, and atmospheric deposition from the JMH proposed project are negligible. However, potential impacts from regional sources to visibility were substantial in both the Class I areas and communities in the Pinedale region. The Pinedale region is outside the JMH CAP project area; however, the JMH project area is within the analysis area for the Pinedale region. Tables A6-1, A6-2, A6-3, and A6-4 summarize the information provided in the updated analysis (USDI 2005).

The supplemental air quality analyses for the Jonah Infill draft EIS estimated air quality impacts in the years 2006 and 2017 from both the proposed Jonah Infill project and from regional emission sources, including the oil and gas fields near Pinedale (Jonah, Pinedale Anticline, South Piney, Riley Ridge, and JMH) (USDI 2005). In both 2006 and 2017, potential impacts to concentrations and atmospheric deposition and visibility from the JMH proposed project alone were negligible. However, potential impacts from regional sources to visibility in Class I areas and communities near Pinedale are substantial. Comparing the amount of activity projected for the JMH planning area with not implementing the JMH project, the change to the potential cumulative air quality impacts would likely be negligible. The modeling estimates potential impacts that may occur in the future. Air quality monitoring is ongoing in and around Pinedale, and monitoring may be enhanced further in the future.

## MONITORING

The Pinedale Anticline Working Group–Air Quality Task Group was formed to address air quality mitigation and monitoring issues related to development of the Pinedale Anticline gas field. Task Group members include representatives from federal and state agencies, industry, environmental groups, and the public. Task Group meetings are held periodically in Pinedale. Look for announcements of upcoming meetings in the local media (both newspaper and radio). Anyone interested in air quality issues is welcome to attend these meetings.

**Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality-Air Quality Division (DEQ-AQD) Emissions Tracking** will continue on an annual basis to report changes in permitted potential NO<sub>x</sub> emission levels since January 1, 1996. In accordance with the Joint Agreement among BLM, Wyoming DEQ, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, and EPA for maintaining diligence in monitoring for the protection of wilderness air quality-related values of visibility and lake acidification, BLM, in consultation with the Wyoming DEQ-AQD, will reinstate tracking of emissions for the Pinedale Anticline and the Jonah II projects on an annual basis. Development within the Rock Springs Field Office area, which includes the JMH CAP area, also will be included in the tracking because of its proximity to the Bridger Wilderness area.

**State of The Atmosphere.** BLM Wyoming is updating air quality analysis through the State of the Atmosphere initiative, which will estimate concentrations, visibility,

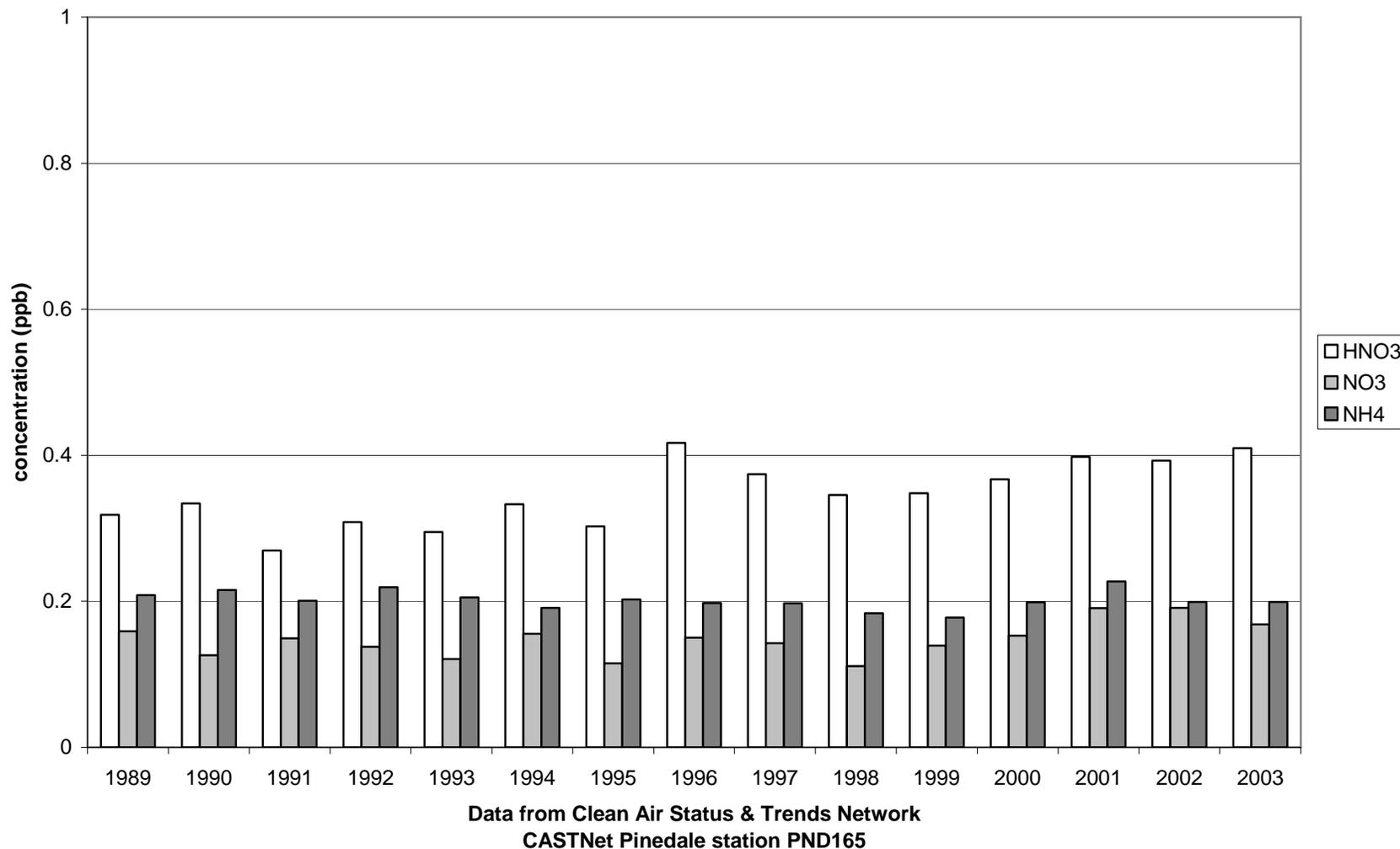
and atmospheric deposition throughout the state, and lake chemistry impacts where adequate data are available. This analysis will be completed within the next year.

The State of The Atmosphere project objective is to develop a database of air quality dispersion modeling files and initial study results covering air quality conditions in the State of Wyoming. This includes emissions information as well as meteorological data such as winds, temperature, atmospheric dispersion and turbulence. The work products derived from the State of the Atmosphere project are intended to describe current baseline air quality conditions (through dispersion modeling) and are also intended to be used in future BLM-sponsored modeling analyses of air quality conditions, such as EISs, EAs, and other environmental analyses required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and related environmental rules and regulations. The work products can also be used to evaluate the possible effects of any BLM emissions mitigation strategies.

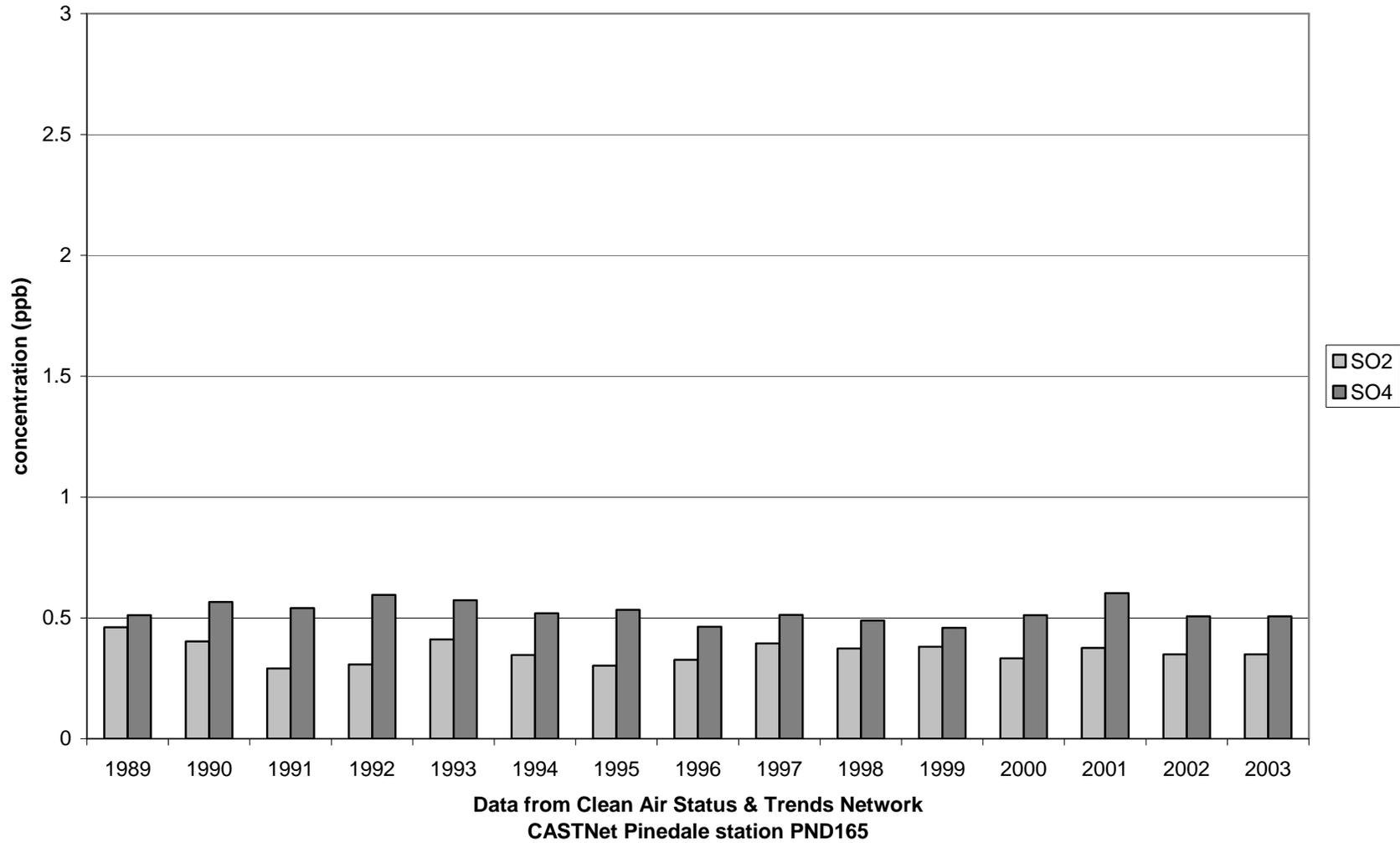
The figures included in this appendix are updated to reflect the most recent monitoring data available.

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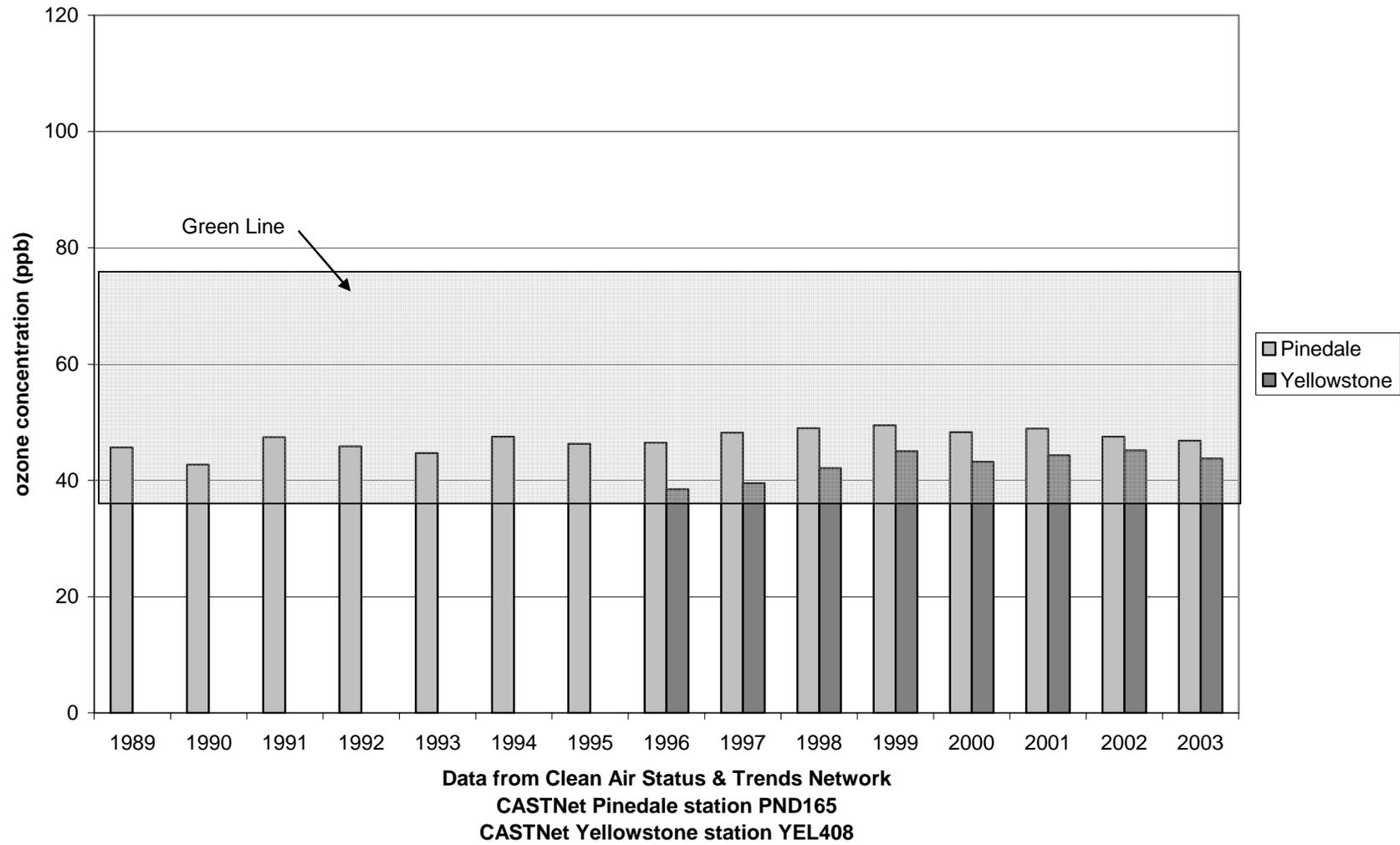
**Figure A6-1: Mean Annual Concentrations of Nitrogen Compounds near Pinedale, Wyoming**



**Figure A6-2: Mean Annual Concentrations of Sulfur Compounds near Pinedale, Wyoming**



**Figure A6-3: Mean Annual Ozone Concentrations near Pinedale, Wyoming**



**Figure A6-4: Mean Annual Visibility in Bridger Wilderness**

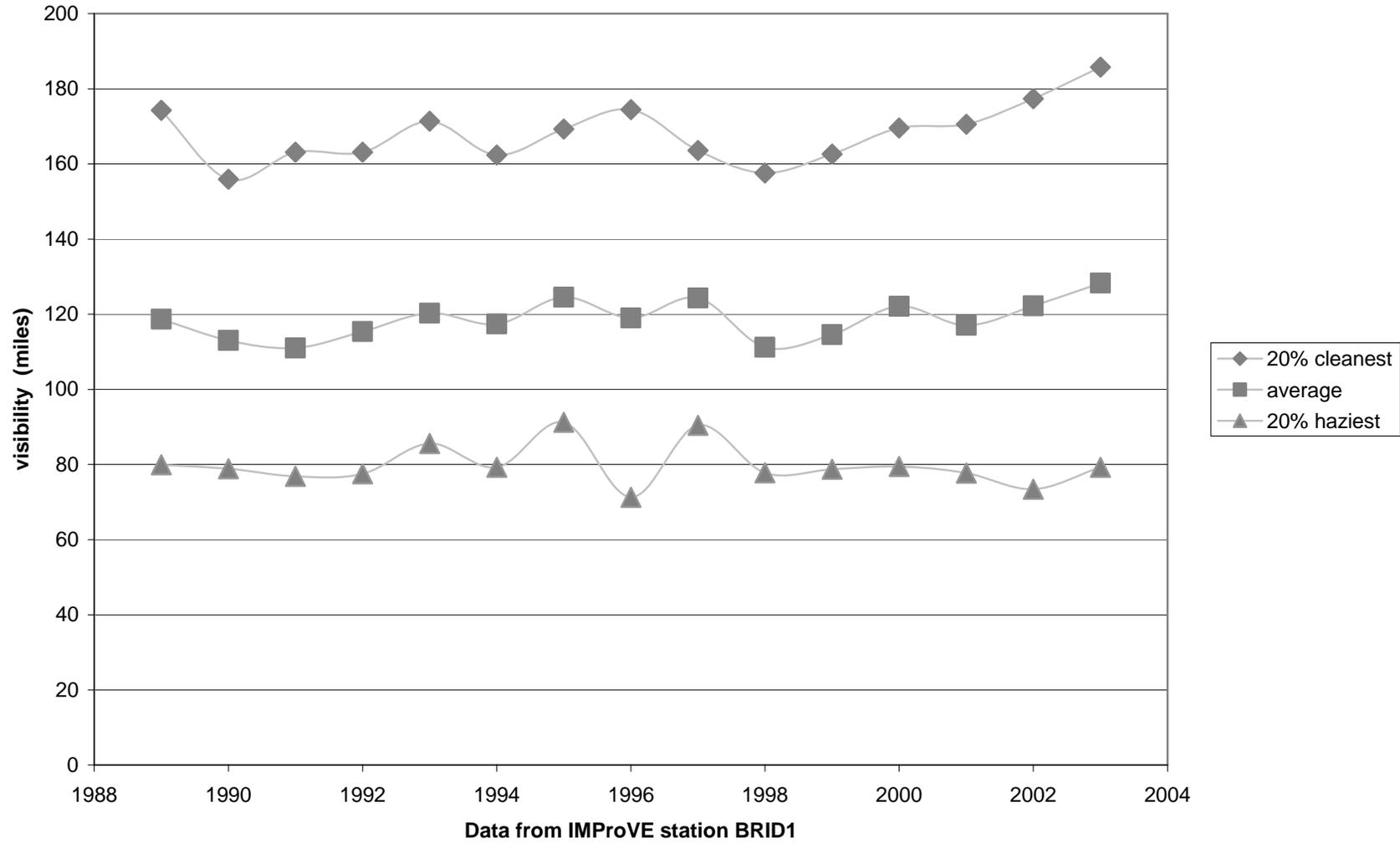
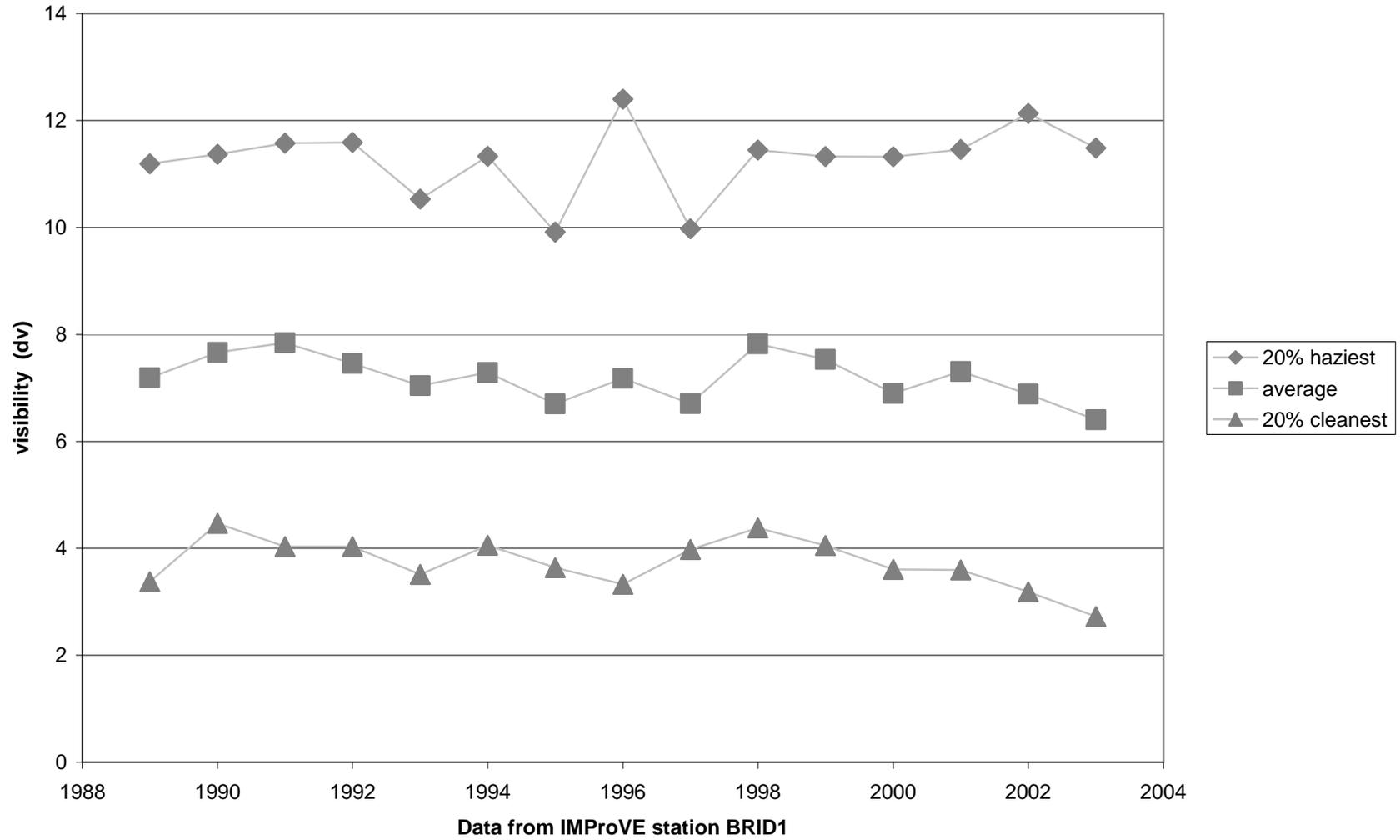
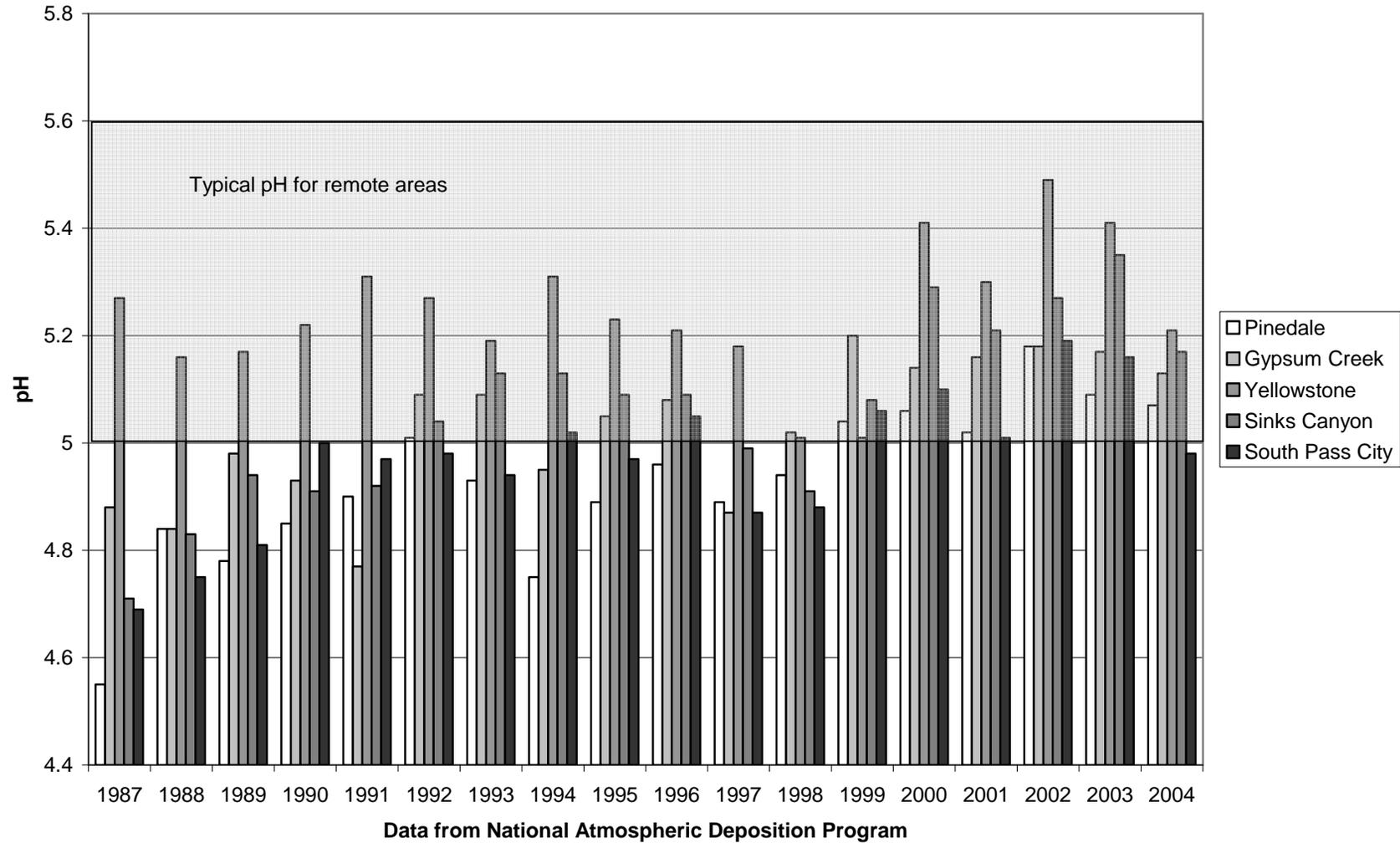


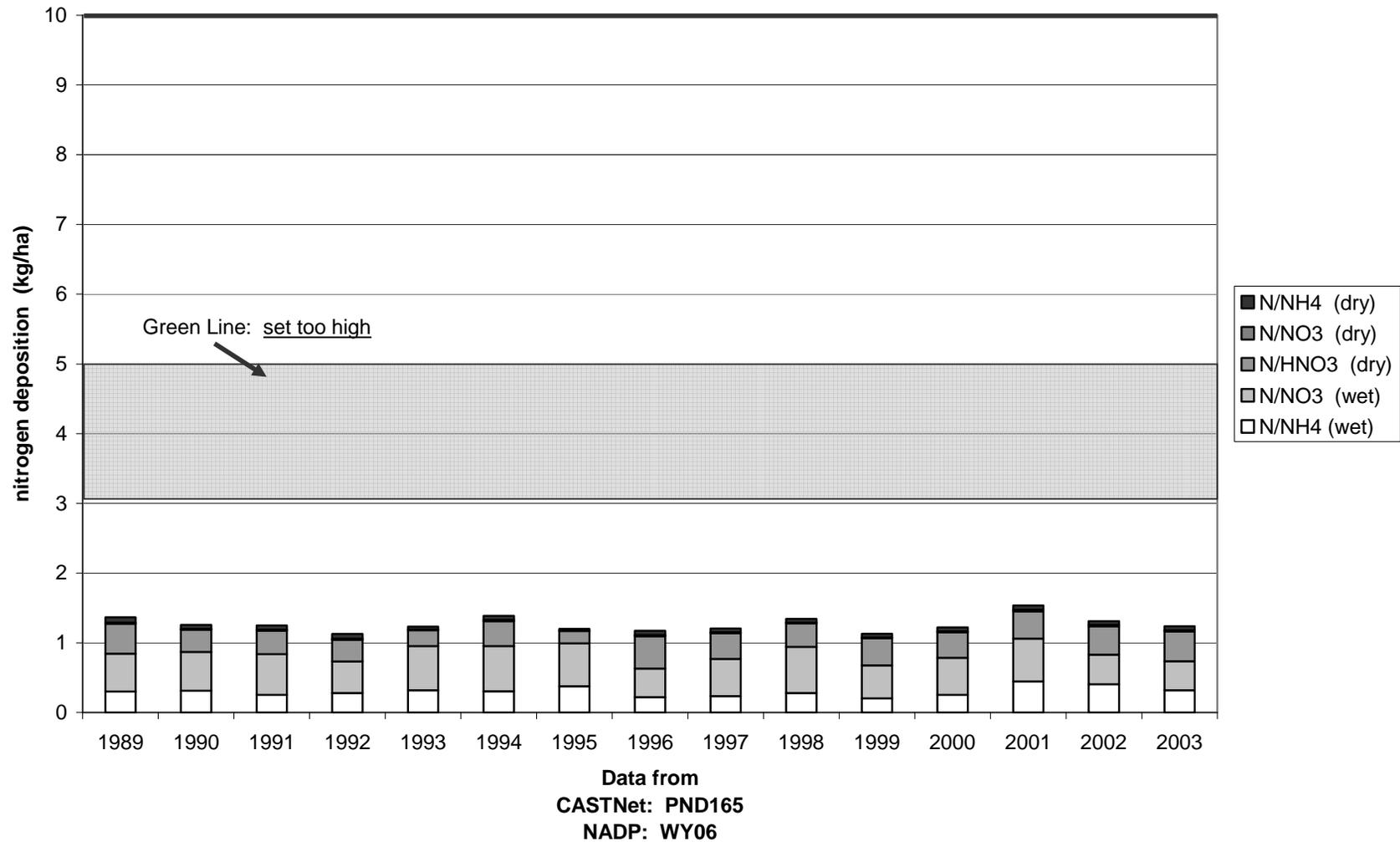
Figure A6-5: Mean Annual Visibility in Bridger Wilderness



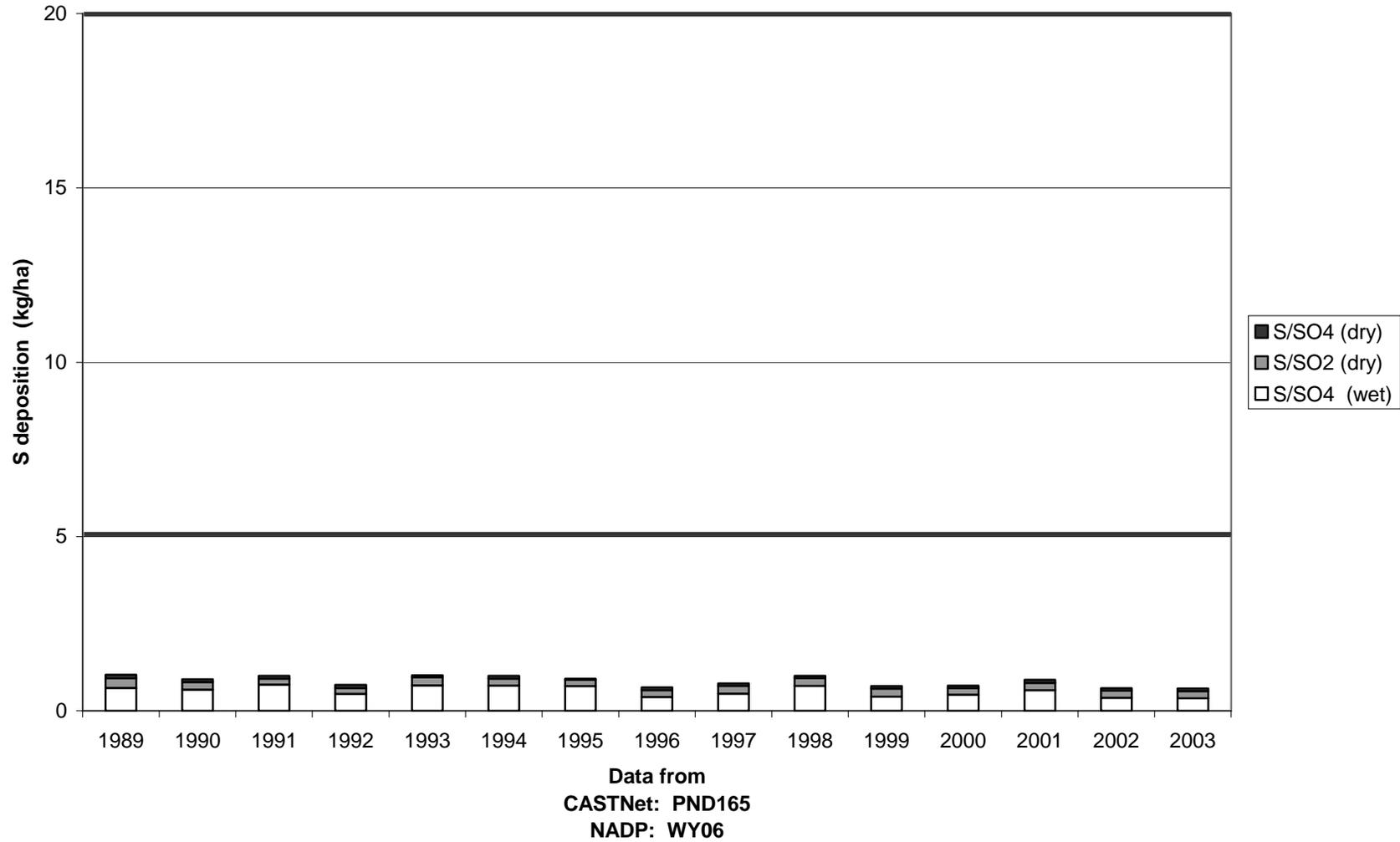
**Figure A6-6: Mean Annual Precipitation pH near Pinedale, Wyoming**



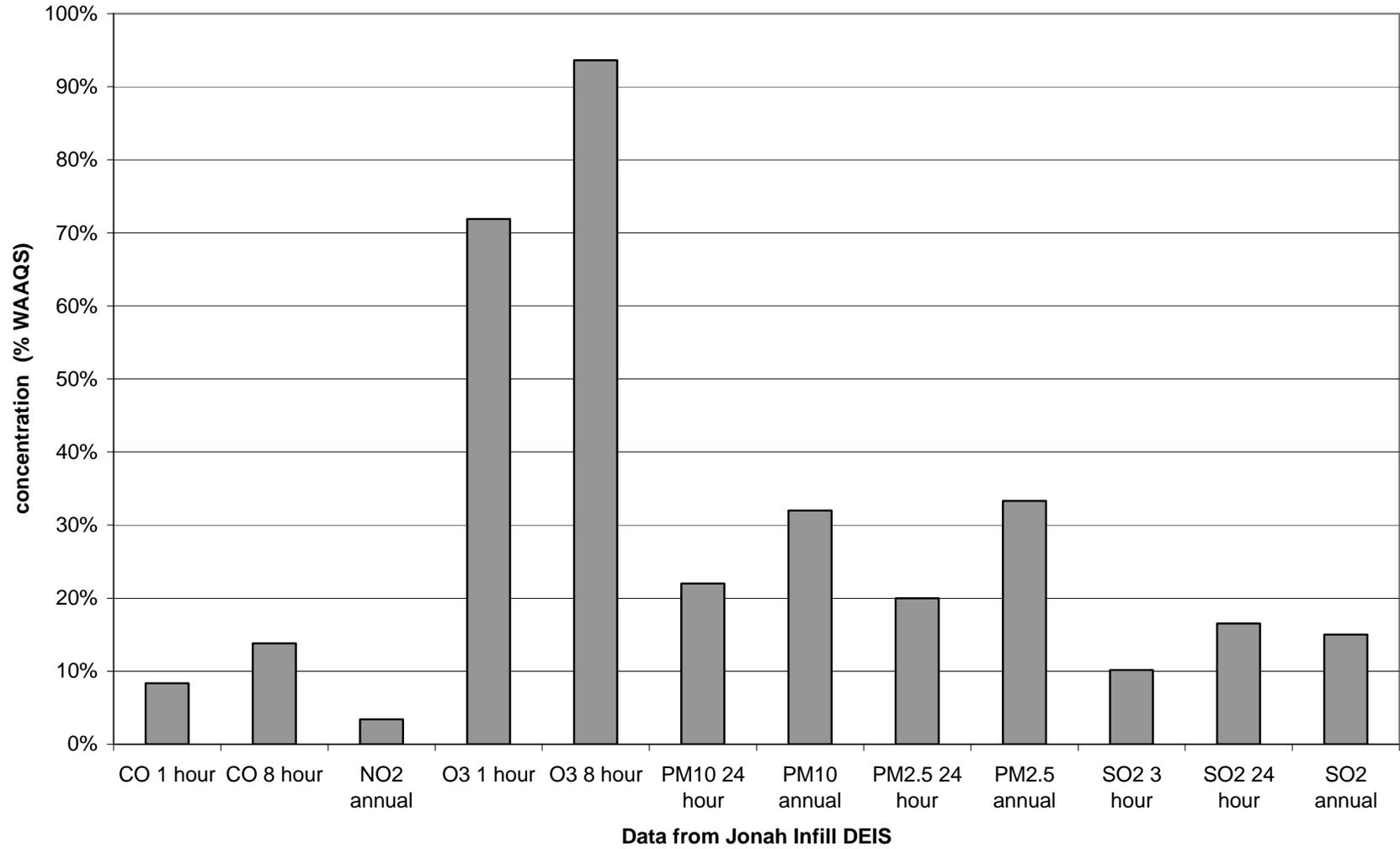
**Figure A6-7: Mean Annual Total Nitrogen Deposition near Pinedale, Wyoming**



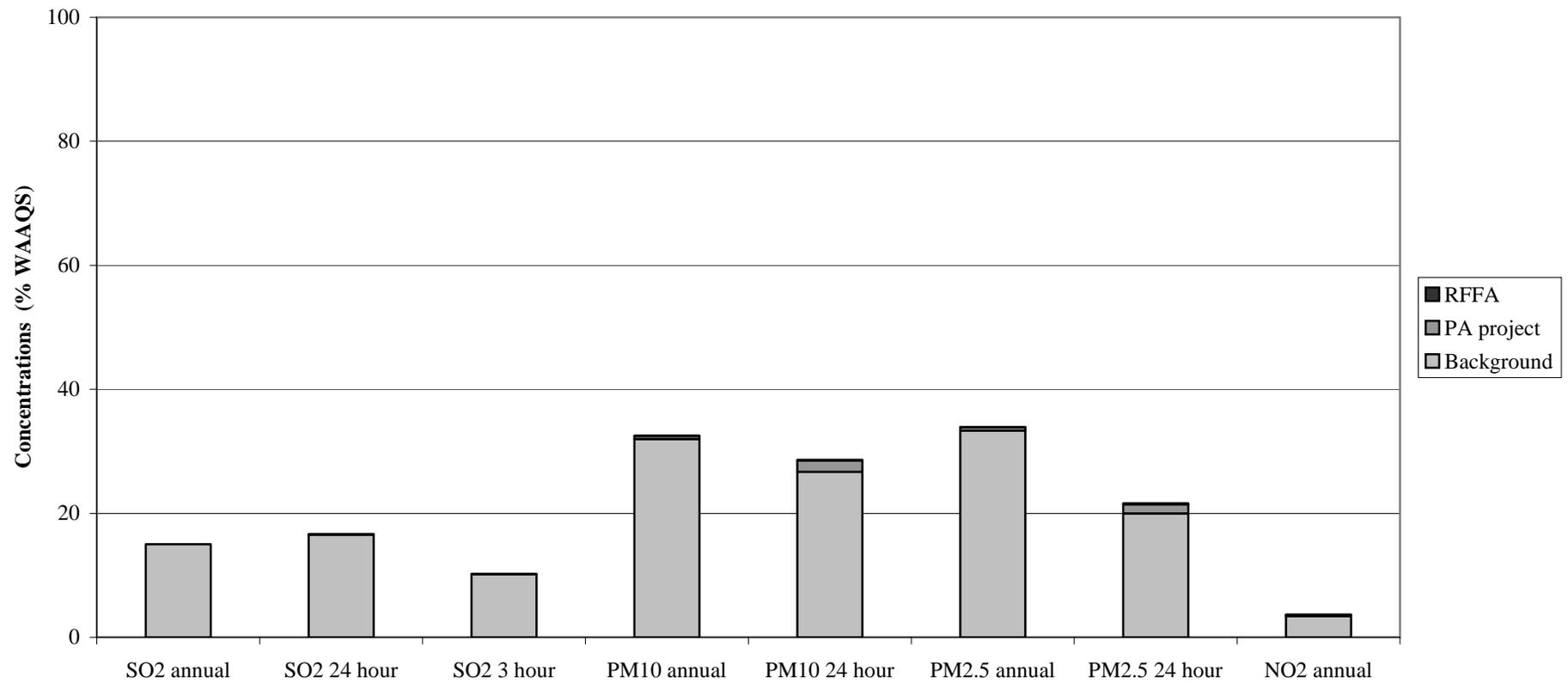
**Figure A6-8: Mean Annual Total Sulfur Deposition near Pinedale, Wyoming**



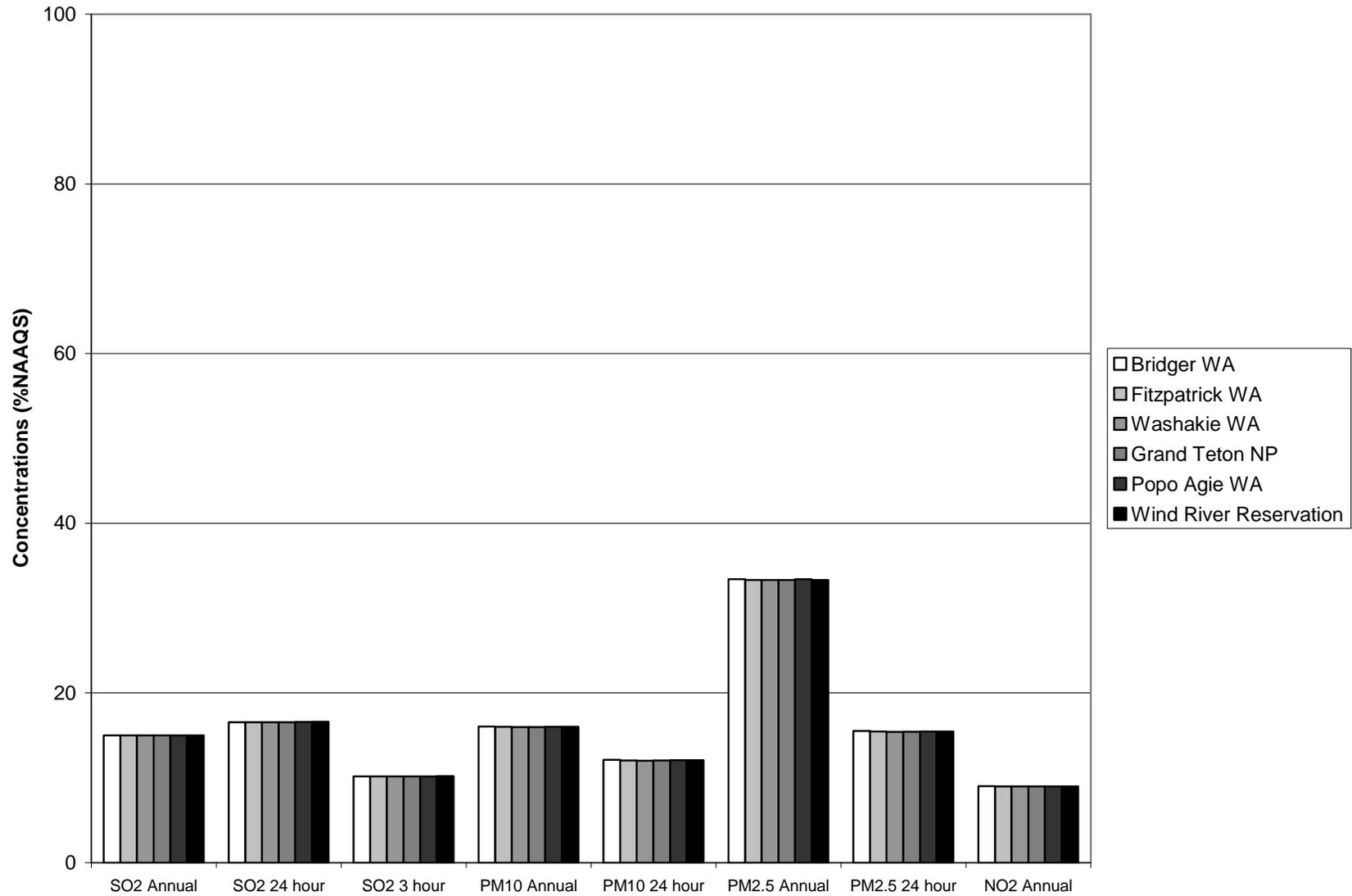
**Figure A6-9: Background Concentrations for South West Wyoming**



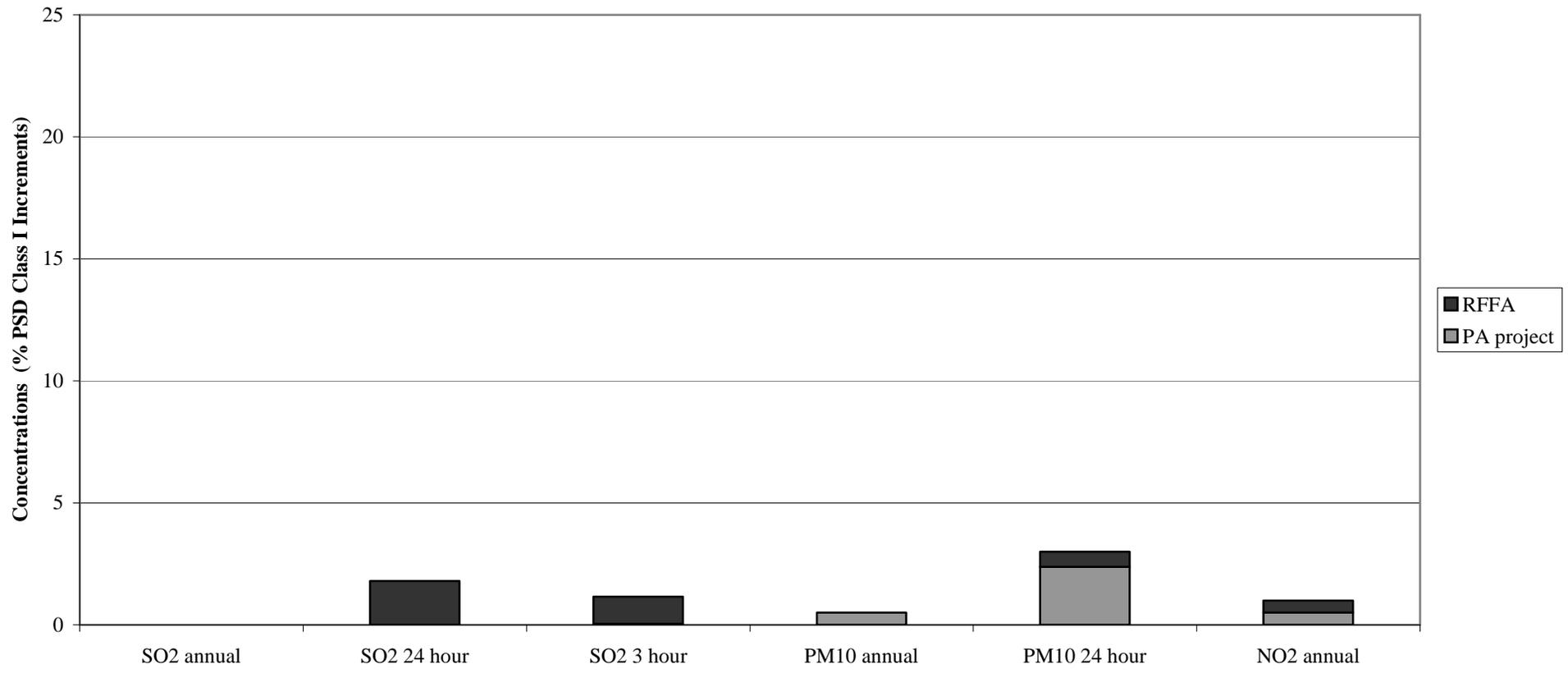
**Figure A6-10. Potential Total Near-Field Concentrations near Jack Morrow Hills Area with respect to Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards**



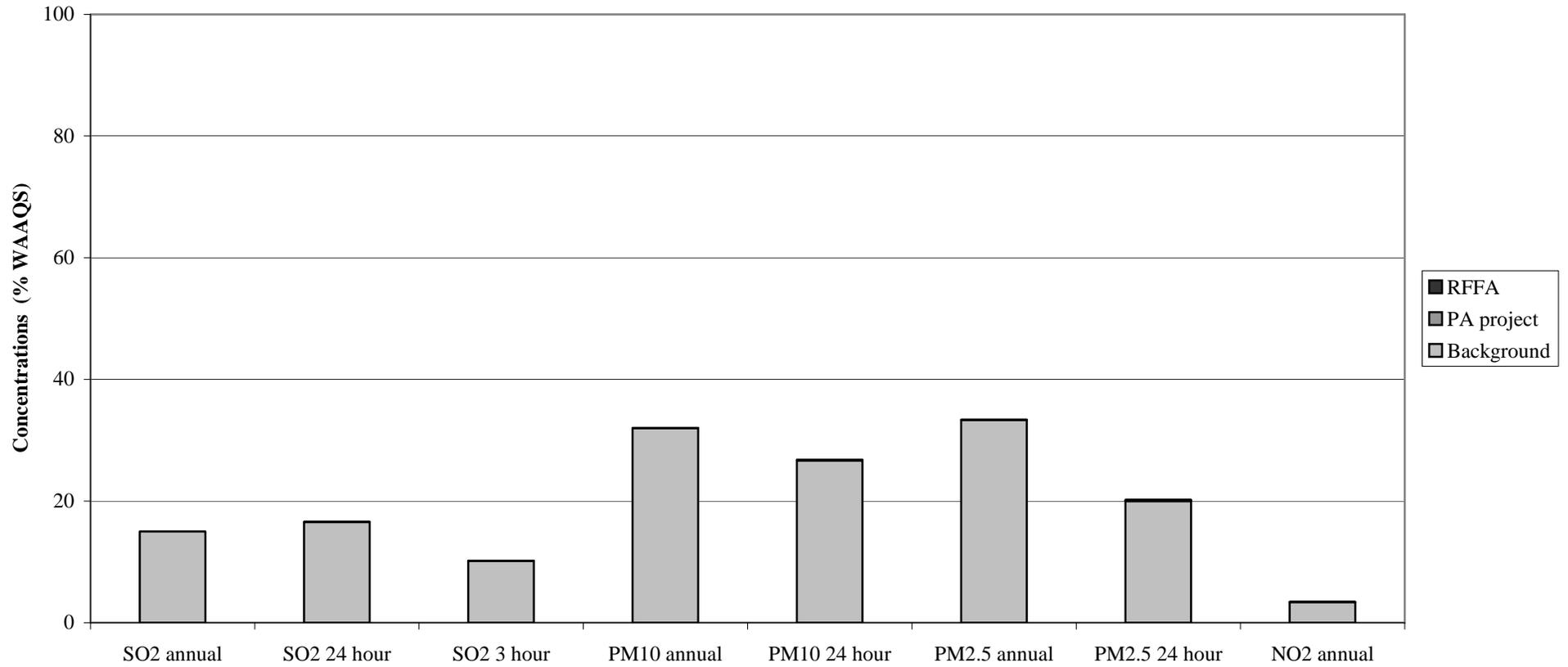
**Figure A6-11. Far-Field Concentrations of Criteria Pollutants from the Pinedale Anticline Project**



**Figure A6-12. Potential Cumulative Far-Field Concentrations in Bridger Wilderness with respect to PSD Class I Increments**



**Figure A6-13. Potential Total Far-Field Concentrations in Bridger Wilderness with respect to Wyoming Ambient Air Quality Standards**



**Table A6-1. Preferred Alternative Air Quality Concentrations and Deposition Impacts Summary**

Air Quality Component	Criteria	Source Group & Impact Area	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 High Emissions Case	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 Low Emissions Case	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 80% Mitigation Case
Concentrations	Air Quality Standards	Project: In-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS
		Cumulative: In-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS
		Project: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS
		Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS&WAAQS
	PSD Class I Increments <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment
	PSD Class II Increments <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment
Atmospheric Deposition	N Deposition	Total: Far-Field	N < LOC, All Areas	N < LOC, All Areas	N < LOC, All Areas
	S Deposition	Total: Far-Field	S < LOC, All Areas	S < LOC, All Areas	S < LOC, All Areas
	Sensitive Lakes	Project: Far-Field	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes
		Cumulative: Far-Field	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes

<sup>1</sup> The PSD demonstrations serve information purposes only and do not constitute a regulatory PSD Increment Consumption Analysis.

Sources: USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Air Quality Technical Support Document Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

**Table A6-2. Preferred Alternative Visibility (Regional Haze) Impacts Summary**

Air Quality Component	Impact Area	Source Group	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 High Emissions Case	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 Low Emissions Case	Preferred Alternative: WDR250 80% Mitigation Case
Visibility (Regional Haze)	PSD Class I and Sensitive Class II Areas	Project	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 31 days, max dv = 6.44</b> <b>Fitzpatrick WA, &gt;1.0-dv 3 days, max dv = 1.54</b> <b>Popo Agie WA, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.36</b> <b>Wind River RA, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.22</b> Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.66 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.28 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.31 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.48	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 9 days, max dv = 3.26</b> Fitzpatrick WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.61 Popo Agie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.59 Wind River RA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.50 Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.31 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.14 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.15 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.23	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 3 days, max dv = 1.66</b> Fitzpatrick WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.33 Popo Agie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.29 Wind River RA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.26 Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.14 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.06 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.06 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.10
		Cumulative	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 39 days, max dv = 6.82</b> <b>Fitzpatrick WA, &gt;1.0-dv 3 days, max dv = 1.58</b> <b>Popo Agie WA, &gt;1.0-dv 6 days, max dv = 1.67</b> <b>Wind River RA, &gt;1.0-dv 5 days, max dv = 1.54</b> Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.83 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.34 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.40 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.58	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 15 days, max dv = 3.78</b> Fitzpatrick WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.85 Popo Agie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.97 <b>Wind River RA, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.19</b> Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.49 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.23 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.25 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.33	<b>Bridger WA, &gt;1.0-dv 6 days, max dv = 2.62</b> Fitzpatrick WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.57 Popo Agie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.75 Wind River RA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.96 Grand Teton NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.35 Teton WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.17 Yellowstone NP, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.18 Washakie WA, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.23
	Wyoming Regional Communities	Project	<b>Big Piney, &gt;1.0-dv 18 days, max dv = 3.93</b> <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 62 days, max dv = 5.76</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 33 days, max dv = 4.58</b> <b>Bronx, &gt;1.0-dv 9 days, max dv = 3.82</b> <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 14 days, max dv = 6.70</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 16 days, max dv = 5.50</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 13 days, max dv = 4.88</b> <b>Labarge, &gt;1.0-dv 6 days, max dv = 2.59</b> <b>Merna, &gt;1.0-dv 5 days, max dv = 1.64</b> <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 21 days, max dv = 8.48</b>	<b>Big Piney, &gt;1.0-dv 4 days, max dv = 1.89</b> <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 21 days, max dv = 2.92</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 10 days, max dv = 2.30</b> <b>Bronx, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.60</b> <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 3.03</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 2.42</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 5 days, max dv = 2.21</b> <b>Labarge, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.27</b> Merna, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.75 <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 3 days, max dv = 4.07</b>	Big Piney, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.92 <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 4 days, max dv = 1.45</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.10</b> Bronx, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.89 <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.75</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.37</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.19</b> Labarge, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.57 Merna, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.35 <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 2.37</b>
		Cumulative	<b>Big Piney, &gt;1.0-dv 36 days, max dv = 4.32</b> <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 74 days, max dv = 6.18</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 40 days, max dv = 5.58</b> <b>Bronx, &gt;1.0-dv 15 days, max dv = 3.88</b> <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 17 days, max dv = 6.77</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 23 days, max dv = 5.56</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 21 days, max dv = 5.05</b> <b>Labarge, &gt;1.0-dv 16 days, max dv = 3.97</b> <b>Merna, &gt;1.0-dv 10 days, max dv = 1.93</b> <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 27 days, max dv = 8.56</b>	<b>Big Piney, &gt;1.0-dv 19 days, max dv = 2.57</b> <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 32 days, max dv = 3.48</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 20 days, max dv = 3.60</b> <b>Bronx, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.68</b> <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 7 days, max dv = 3.13</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 2.52</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 2.68</b> <b>Labarge, &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 2.85</b> <b>Merna, &gt;1.0-dv 4 days, max dv = 1.11</b> <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 8 days, max dv = 4.18</b>	<b>Big Piney, &gt;1.0-dv 13 days, max dv = 2.28</b> <b>Big Sandy, &gt;1.0-dv 12 days, max dv = 2.13</b> <b>Boulder, &gt;1.0-dv 9 days, max dv = 3.09</b> Bronx, >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.97 <b>Cora, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.86</b> <b>Daniel, &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.47</b> <b>Farson, &gt;1.0-dv 10 days, max dv = 1.87</b> <b>Labarge, &gt;1.0-dv 6 days, max dv = 2.30</b> <b>Merna, &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.03</b> <b>Pinedale, &gt;1.0-dv 6 days, max dv = 2.50</b>

Sources: USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Air Quality Technical Support Document Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

**Table A6-3. Early Project Development Stage Air Quality Concentrations and Deposition Impacts**

Air Quality Component	Criteria	Source Group & Impact Area	Early-Project-Development Stage: WDR250
Concentrations	Air Quality Standards	Project: In-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS
		Cumulative: In-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS
		Project Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS
		Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS PM <sub>2.5</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS NO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS SO <sub>2</sub> < NAAQS & WAAQS
	PSD Class I Increments <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment
	PSD Class II Increments <sup>1</sup>	Cumulative: Far-Field	PM <sub>10</sub> < increment NO <sub>2</sub> < increment SO <sub>2</sub> < increment
Atmospheric Deposition	N Deposition	Total: Far-Field	N < LOC, All Areas
	S Deposition	Total: Far-Field	S < LOC, All Areas
	Sensitive Lakes	Project: Far-Field	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes
		Cumulative: Far-Field	ANC Change < LAC, All Lakes

<sup>1</sup> The PSD demonstrations serve information purposes only and do not constitute a regulatory PSD Increment Consumption Analysis.

Sources: USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

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**Table A6-4. Early-Project-Development-Stage Visibility (Regional Haze) Impacts**

Air Quality Component	Impact Area	Source Group	Early-Project-Development Stage: WDR250
Visibility (Regional Haze)	PSD Class I and Sensitive Class II Areas	Project	<b>Bridger WA: &gt;1.0-dv 9 days, max dv = 2.42</b> Fitzpatrick WA: >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.95 <b>Popo Agie WA: &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.06</b> <b>Wind River RA: &gt;1.0-dv 1 days, max dv = 1.01</b> Grand Teton NP: >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.67 Teton WA: >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.37 Yellowstone NP: >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.32 Washakie WA: >1.0-dv 0 days, max dv = 0.43
		Cumulative	<b>Bridger WA: &gt;1.0-dv 61 days, max dv = 6.57</b> <b>Fitzpatrick WA: &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 3.37</b> <b>Popo Agie WA: &gt;1.0-dv 23 days, max dv = 3.35</b> <b>Wind River RA: &gt;1.0-dv 15 days, max dv = 3.39</b> <b>Grand Teton NP: &gt;1.0-dv 8 days, max dv = 2.63</b> <b>Teton WA: &gt;1.0-dv 4 days, max dv = 1.33</b> <b>Yellowstone NP: &gt;1.0-dv 3 days, max dv = 1.22</b> <b>Washakie WA: &gt;1.0-dv 2 days, max dv = 1.70</b>
	Wyoming Regional Communities	Project	<b>Big Piney: &gt;1.0-dv 24 days, max dv = 6.62</b> <b>Big Sandy: &gt;1.0-dv 24 days, max dv = 3.66</b> <b>Boulder: &gt;1.0-dv 18 days, max dv = 3.37</b> <b>Bronx: &gt;1.0-dv 8 days, max dv = 1.79</b> <b>Cora: &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 2.17</b> <b>Daniel: &gt;1.0-dv 14 days, max dv = 2.93</b> <b>Farson: &gt;1.0-dv 33 days, max dv = 5.18</b> <b>Labarge: &gt;1.0-dv 11 days, max dv = 5.73</b> <b>Merna: &gt;1.0-dv 7 days, max dv = 2.46</b> <b>Pinedale: &gt;1.0-dv 14 days, max dv = 2.94</b>

Air Quality Component	Impact Area	Source Group	Early-Project-Development Stage: WDR250
		Cumulative	<b>Big Piney: &gt;1.0-dv 85 days, max dv = 14.43</b> <b>Big Sandy: &gt;1.0-dv 108 days, max dv = 8.42</b> <b>Boulder: &gt;1.0-dv 131 days, max dv = 10.59</b> <b>Bronx: &gt;1.0-dv 63 days, max dv = 9.60</b> <b>Cora: &gt;1.0-dv 73 days, max dv = 9.95</b> <b>Daniel: &gt;1.0-dv 88 days, max dv = 12.68</b> <b>Farson: &gt;1.0-dv 77 days, max dv = 10.85</b> <b>Labarge: &gt;1.0-dv 39 days, max dv = 11.12</b> <b>Merna: &gt;1.0-dv 33 days, max dv = 6.25</b> <b>Pinedale: &gt;1.0-dv 113 days, max dv = 10.32</b>

Sources: USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Air Quality Impact Analysis Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

USDI Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality 2005. "Jonah Infill Drilling Project Draft Air Quality Technical Support Document Supplement," August 2005. Prepared for BLM Pinedale Field Office and Wyoming Air Quality Division. Prepared by TRC Environmental Corporation, Laramie, Wyoming.

