



OSMRE

Colowyo Mine

South Taylor/Lower Wilson EA

Air Quality



Background and Regulatory Changes

- Under the Clean Air Act of 1970 (CAA) the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to regulate emissions of Criteria and Hazardous Air Pollutants.
- In 2006, national standards were revised for Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5), Sulfur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2), Lead (Pb), Ozone, and NAAQS.
- In 2011, EPA set greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting standards.
- OSMRE's EA for South Taylor will address GHG reporting and revised national standards.

Potential Sources and Types of Direct and Indirect Mining Related Emissions (Dust: PM10 and PM2.5; Combustion: NOx, SOx, CO, Hazardous Air Pollutants and GHG)

- Trucks, mining and heavy equipment - dust and combustion.
- Crushing and processing equipment - dust.
- Coal loadout with a baghouse - dust and combustion.
- Disturbed ground - dust.
- Blasting - dust and combustion.
- Combustion of mined coal at power generating or other combustion facilities.

Colowyo Mine Permitting - Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment - (CDPHE), Air Quality Control Commission

- Colorado Regulation Number 3 requires that all Stationary Sources of Air Pollution receive an air quality permit before construction.
- Assessment of worst case mining emissions required to determine whether source emissions could exceed any NAAQS.
- Calculations have shown the mining does not exceed major source (Title V or PSD major) thresholds for any pollutant subject to regulation.
- Calculations also show the mining would not exceed GHG thresholds that require reporting.
- CDPHE has completed all required air quality permitting for the site. The facility operates under two air quality permits granted by CDPHE.