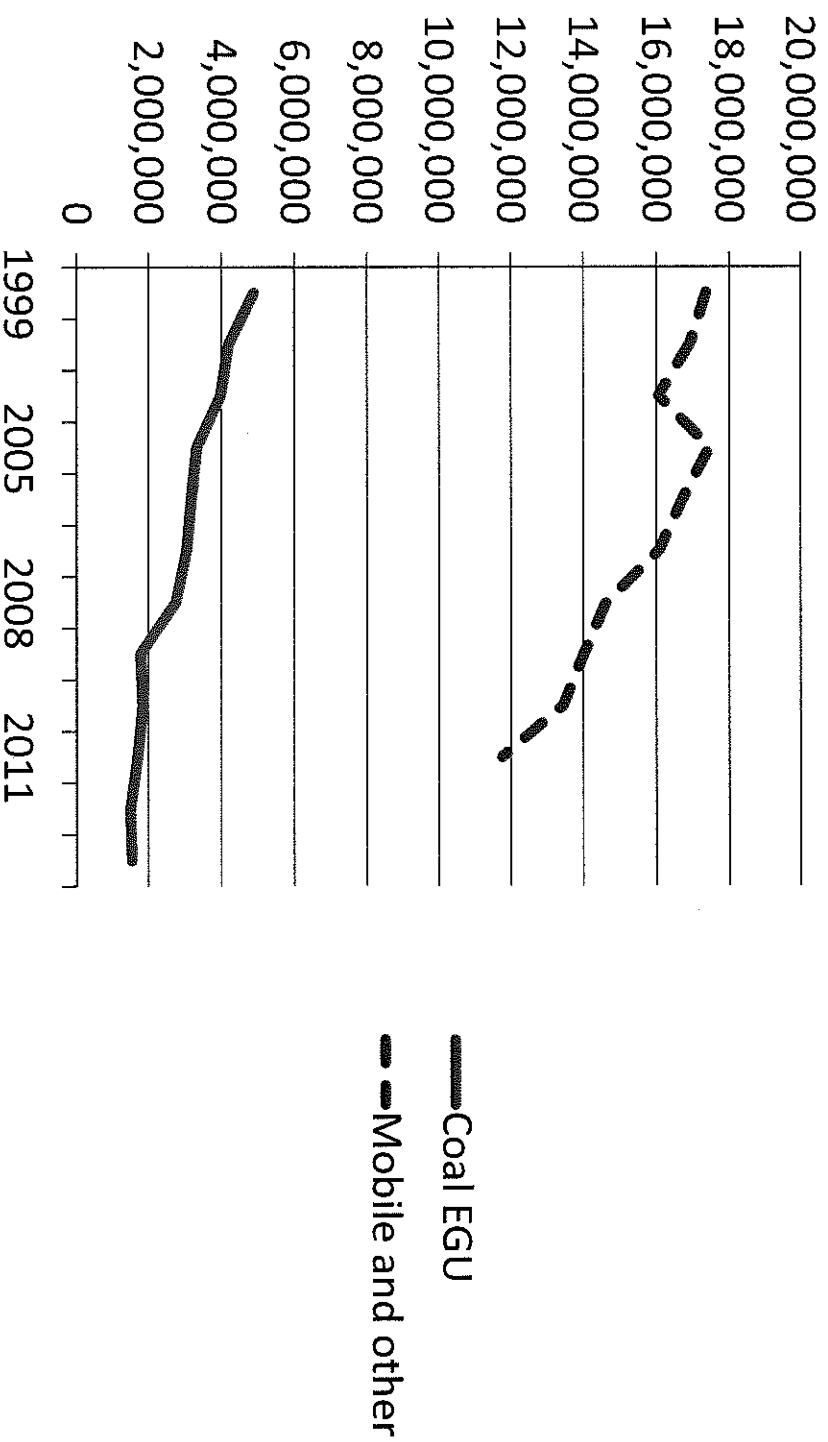


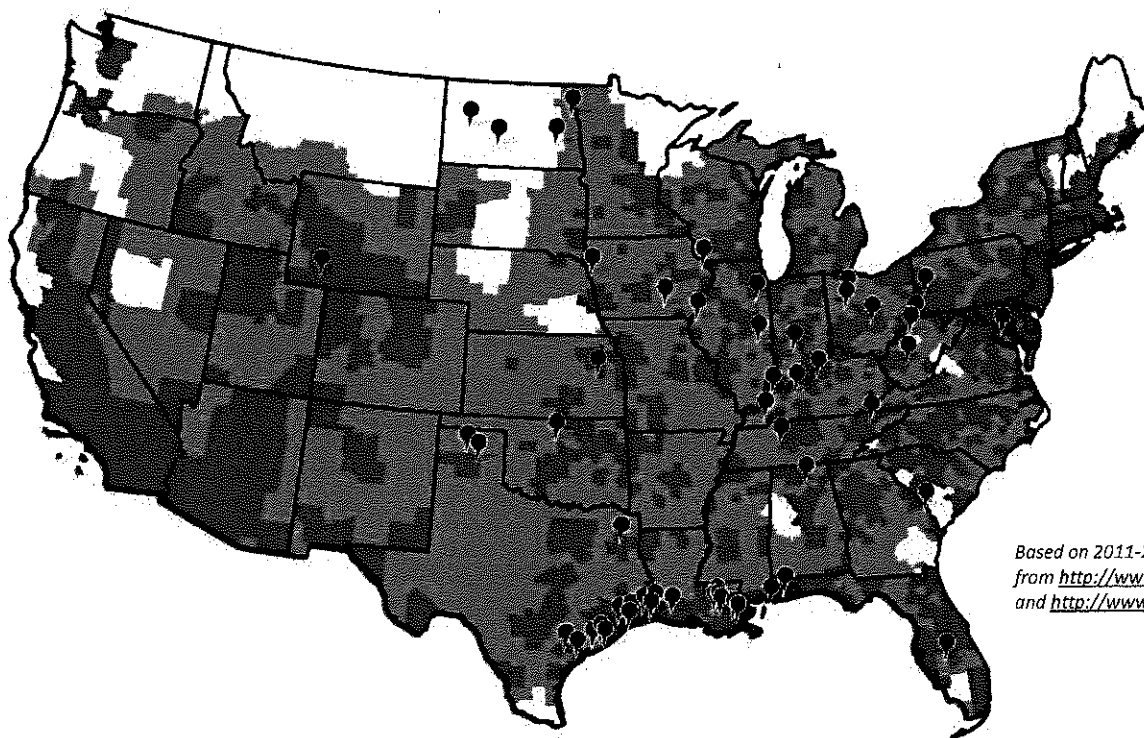
U.S. NOx Emissions from Coal EGUs and Other Sources, 1999-2013 (Tons/yr)






Source: U.S. EPA (DATA FOR MOBILE AND OTHER THROUGH 2011).

ACC Map Shows Impact of EPA Ozone Regulations

Thanks to plentiful and affordable natural gas and natural gas liquids from shale, America's chemistry industry is undergoing a historic expansion. But EPA's upcoming ozone regulations could put the brakes on manufacturing growth in many parts of the country.



Based on 2011-2013 data accessed from <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/> and <http://www.epa.gov/airdata/>

-  Unmonitored areas that are anticipated to violate a 60 ppb standard based on spatial interpolation
 -  Monitored CBSAs and rural counties that would be violating a 60 ppb standard
 -  Chemical industry projects announced as of September 2014
- Some pins represent multiple projects*

- ☐ Due to the U.S. chemical industry's competitiveness in the cost and availability of energy and feedstock, major projects such as new plants, expansions, and factory restarts are being announced.
- ☐ More than \$125 billion in new U.S. investment is planned or underway, which could create and support 406,000 jobs by 2023.
- ☐ By December 1, EPA intends to propose a more stringent National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone. Unfortunately, most of the U.S. would be unable to meet a dramatically lower standard.
- ☐ EPA's plan could impede manufacturing growth in states that find themselves in non-compliance, since facilities located in 'nonattainment' areas face stringent, extensive regulatory requirements. These rules make investment projects far more costly and complex.