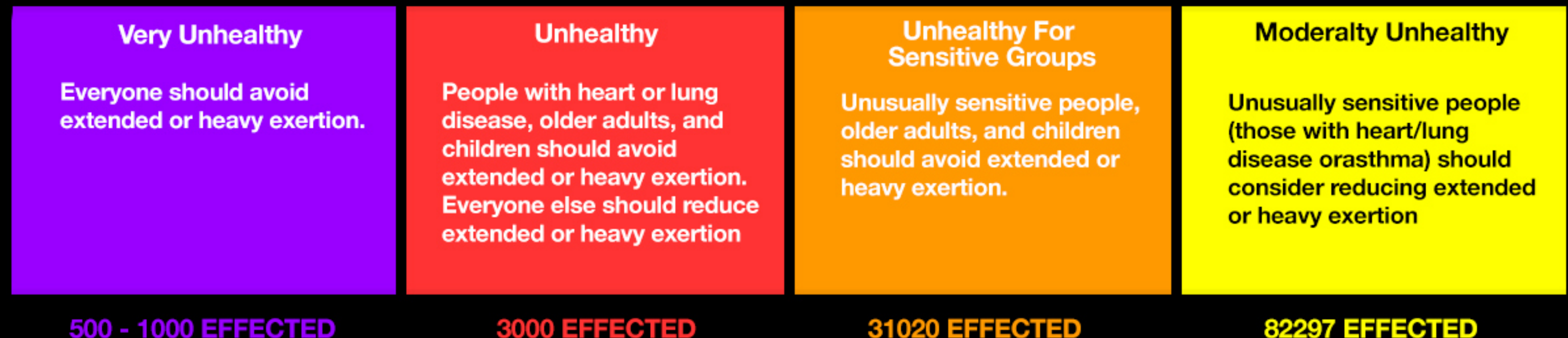


Air quality health hazards modeled from SWPA-EHP research plotted at proposed site of Weymouth compressor station

The following charts are based on current natural gas compressor station air quality screening models from the SWPA-EHP (Southwest Pennsylvania Environmental Health Project). This information is not based on what pipeline companies say the emissions will be, but rather on actual measurements taken in communities surrounding operational compressor stations. They diagram the estimated population exposed to Formaldehyde, VOC's, and PM 2.5 fine particulate matter if a compressor station were to be located at the Weymouth site. More details on this study are available at <http://www.environmentalhealthproject.org/health/air/>. This data shows an unprecedented population that would suffer adverse health effects from such a siting. It clearly demonstrates a need not only for a full environmental impact study, but for an alternative location to be selected for the compressor station.

All population values are estimated from <http://www.freemaptools.com/find-population.htm>



Very Unhealthy

Unhealthy

Unhealthy For Sensitive Groups

Moderately Unhealthy

1 Mile

NEPONSET /
PORT NORFOLK
Neponset River Estuary
Area of Critical...

Quincy Bay

Hingham Bay

Nantasket Be

Weir R
Area of Critic

Quincy

Wahlburgers

Hingham

Weymouth

Braintree

Est. Population

82,297

31,020

3K

ug/m³

33-15

56

100-1400

SWPA-EHP Estimated* Exposure to Particulate Matter_{2.5}

PM_{2.5} particles travel deeply into the respiratory tract, reaching the lungs. Exposure to fine particles can affect lung function and worsen medical conditions such as asthma and heart disease. Scientific studies have linked increases in daily PM_{2.5} exposure with increased respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions, emergency department visits and deaths. Studies also suggest long term exposure to PM_{2.5} may increase rates of chronic bronchitis, reduced lung function and increased mortality from lung cancer and heart disease.

*Estimates are for night time conditions. Less than 50% cloud cover and winds below 5 MPH. All emissions are assumed to be ground level and constant over the day and year on level terrain.

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SWPA-EHP Estimated*

Formaldehyde Exposure

In the short-term can cause asthma-like symptoms, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Long term exposure includes increased risk of cancer. Classified by the **WHO** as carcinogenic to humans. It has also been associated with childhood asthma.



Est. Population

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

1 Mile

Google

