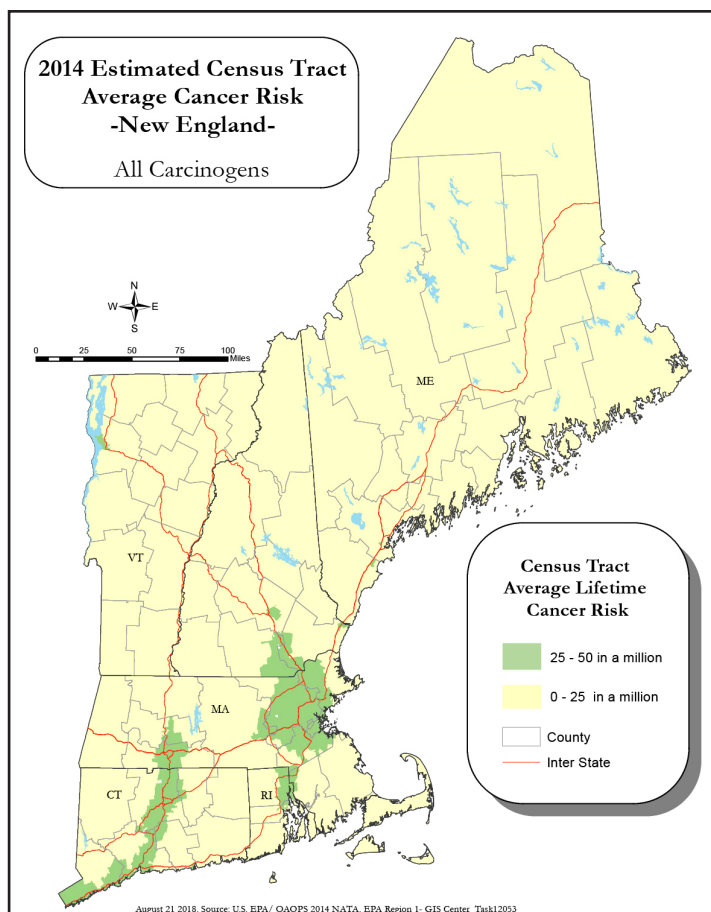


# 2014 National Air Toxics Assessment

## (NATA) NEW ENGLAND



- ▶ The cancer risk map represents the summation of air inhalation risks of carcinogens from outdoor sources. It does not include all pollutants or exposure estimates from other pathways.
- ▶ EPA also implements actions to address public health risks for other health effects, such as asthma, that may result from exposure to these hazardous air pollutants.
- ▶ New England continues to be a region impacted by air toxic emissions generated by mobile sources, local area sources, as well as industrial and natural sources.

### Air Toxics of Greatest Concern in New England

- State average risk values of four air toxics: acetaldehyde, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and formaldehyde exceeded health benchmarks in every state in New England, and state average risk values of 1,3-butadiene exceeded health benchmarks in two states in New England.
- Although there is no established cancer health benchmark for diesel particulate, people are exposed to high concentrations of diesel particulate so it is also an air toxic of concern.
- Mobile sources and residential wood combustion represent significant emission categories for 1,3-butadiene and benzene.
- Background sources, including natural sources, emissions of persistent air toxics, and long-range transport, account for the majority of ambient air concentrations for carbon tetrachloride, a persistent, globally ubiquitous pollutant.
- Secondary formation accounts for the majority of the risk estimates for acetaldehyde and formaldehyde, although mobile sources and residential wood combustion represent significant emissions categories of anthropogenic emissions of these pollutants. Secondary formation refers to pollutants that form in the air through chemical reactions; secondary air toxics often form via reactions between human-emitted and naturally occurring compounds.

### New and Continuing Actions to Reduce Risks

- Implementing stationary source air toxics standards
- Encouraging voluntary and regulatory efforts to address wood smoke emissions
- Requiring cleaner gasoline and tightening tail pipe standards
- Expanding and implementing diesel reduction initiatives
- Promoting energy efficiency
- Improving monitoring and emissions inventories
- Funding and implementing community projects to address air toxics
- Providing compliance assistance to sources