



CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CONNECTICUT'S MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS

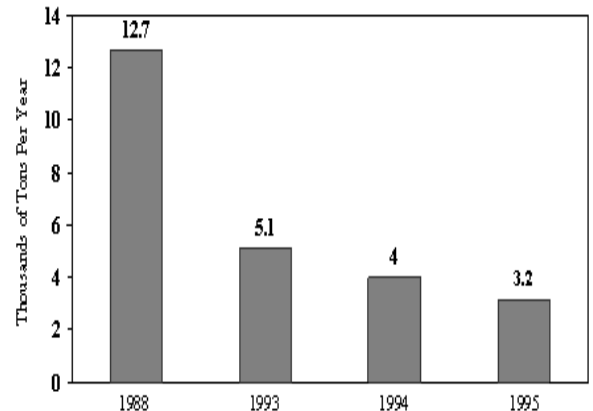
PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF AIR MANAGEMENT

Air Toxics Air Pollution Trends

The Department program evaluates its success and progress by analyzing air quality and emission trends over a period of time, ideally, ten or more years. One of the Department's most important tasks is to monitor air quality and material deposited from the air. Air quality and emission data are used to study and determine the need for new pollution controls. *Ambient air quality* data is collected by measuring the actual concentration of pollutants in a volume of outdoor air. *Emissions* data are best available engineering calculations of the quantity of a pollutant emitted during a year or season from a specific source. The actual monitored data and emissions inventory data are tracked over time to identify significant changes.

Two existing publications which report on emission trends are EPA's Toxic Release Inventory and the Department's Air Emission Inventory. EPA's Toxic Release Inventory is a mandated program designed to provide public access to information on air, water and waste releases by facilities. This information is generated from annual reports to EPA from facilities. The Department's Air Emission Inventory is a compilation of emission estimates currently done on a three-year cycle to support planning efforts for the attainment of air quality standards.

**Toxic Air Emission
Trend 1988-1995**



Toxics Release Inventory Reductions: Connecticut continues as one of the top states in the region in reducing toxic releases to the environment. Connecticut manufacturing facilities have reduced toxic emissions to the air from a high of 12,700 tons per year in 1988 to 3,200 tons per year for 1995. Connecticut's reductions of air emissions by 66% of the 1990 baseline inventory is much greater than the national average of 34%. Overall, Connecticut manufacturing facilities reduced the amount of toxics released to the air, water and land for the 1996 reporting year by 22% over the previous year and a total reduction of 82.8% between 1988 and 1996. The reduction by Connecticut facilities is more than four times greater than the national average of 5.2% and surpasses the New England average of 18%. The number of facilities reported in 1990 totaled 253; in 1996, that number climbed to 315. The fact that the number of facilities has increased but the emissions have decreased greatly reflects the effectiveness of the effort to reduce environmental contamination.

Volatile Organic Compound Emissions:

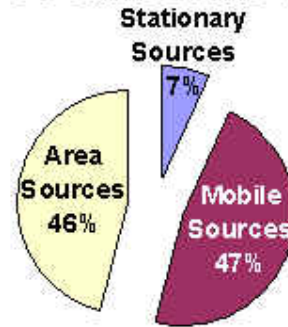
The Department's emissions inventory, which is based on engineering estimates of the total tonnage of pollutants released into the air in a given year, has been compiled for the 1990 base year and 1993. The effort is underway to complete the 1996 report. From 1990 to 1993, volatile organic compound emissions were reduced 6.7% on a statewide basis. The percent reductions by sector are shown in table format.

VOC Emissions (Tons Per Year x 1000)			
	1990	1993	% Change
Mobile Sources	81.47	74.93	-8.03

Area Sources	80.2	76.43	-4.70
Stationary Sources	12.34	10.95	-11.26

In the base year 1990, 81,470 tons per year were emitted from mobile sources, 80,200 tons per year were emitted from area sources and 12,340 tons per year were emitted from stationary sources, according to the state emissions inventory. In 1993, reductions of 8.03% for mobile sources, 4.70% for stationary area sources and 11.26% for stationary point sources were reported from the 1990 baseline. Point source controls are expected to continue the stationary source emission reduction trend; however, future emphasis will need to be in mobile and area sources as these sectors will represent increasing percentages of the total volatile organic compound emissions in the future. Increased vehicle miles traveled will be harder and harder to offset with cleaner vehicles and fuels and control of very small point sources and use of consumer products will be key to long term reduction trends.

VOC Emissions 1993



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