

# EPA Plans to Ignore Over 68 Million Pounds/Year of Toxic Emissions

*Actual reported emissions vs. emissions EPA will count in TSCA risk evaluations of 7 of the first 10 chemicals*

Chemical <sup>2</sup>	Actual Annual Emissions (lbs.) <sup>1</sup>			Emissions that EPA Counts
	Air	Water <sup>3</sup>	Land	
<b>Asbestos</b>	1,600	–	21,926,500	<b>0</b>
<b>Carbon tetrachloride</b>	203,900	12,500	24,100	<b>0</b>
<b>1,4-Dioxane</b>	134,500	560,700	700	<b>0</b>
<b>Methylene chloride</b>	14,271,600	6,100	1,156,900	<b>0</b>
<b>N-Methylpyrrolidone</b>	1,775,700	4,887,900	2,795,600	<b>0</b> <sup>4</sup>
<b>Perchloroethylene</b>	7,941,900	500	230,300	<b>0</b>
<b>Trichloroethylene</b>	12,191,700	300	91,400	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data sources: [Toxic Release Inventory](#) for water and land emission estimates. [National Emissions Inventory](#) for air emission estimates, except for N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) which is not reported under the NEI and for which we used the TRI estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Methylene chloride is also known as dichloromethane. Perchloroethylene is also known as tetrachloroethylene. N-Methylpyrrolidone is also known as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. 1,4-Dioxane is also known as p-dioxane. The latter names for each are used under TRI and/or NEI.

<sup>3</sup> EPA will ignore these water emissions in assessing risks to human health based on other authorities, but will include them in assessing risks to the environment. The only partial exception is for NMP: while EPA will ignore exposures through drinking water, it considered exposures through ambient water but will not analyze them further, having already dismissed them as posing negligible risk.

<sup>4</sup> While EPA's document is ambiguous as to whether or not it is excluding NMP air emissions based on Clean Air Act Authority, EPA does not plan to further analyze exposure from these emissions, having already dismissed them as posing negligible risk.