

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

8-4. Reduce air toxic emissions to decrease the risk of adverse health effects caused by airborne toxics.

National Data Source	National Emissions Inventory (NEI), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS).
State Data Source	Not identified.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Adapted from 11.7 (Environmental Health).
Changes since the 2000 Publication	Data source name changed (see Comments).
Measure	Number.
Baseline (Year)	8.1 million tons (1993)
Target	2.0 million tons
Target-Setting Method	75 percent improvement. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Millions of tons of toxics released into the air by private industries.
Denominator	Not applicable.
Population Targeted	Not applicable.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	Not applicable.
Expected Periodicity	Biennial.
Comments	The data source name was changed by EPA from National Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) to National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The TRI tracks the 188 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) emitted by fixed sources. The NEI combines TRI with other sources to produce estimates of total releases of HAPS from fixed and mobile sources. The list of airborne toxics that pose the greatest

threat to public health is updated annually to reflect new information related to industry airborne emissions and revised assessments of the danger posed by specific substances. To assess progress for this objective, however, the list of airborne toxics monitored will be “frozen” to those included on the 1993 list to ensure comparability of updates during the monitoring period.

This objective differs from Healthy People 2000 objective 11.7, which measured carcinogens, compiled by HHS and the most toxic chemicals, compiled by ATSDR, in billions of pounds.

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.