Air toxics are emitted from a wide variety of sources, including stationary sources, mobile sources, and natural sources like forest fires. Stationary sources include both major and area sources. Major sources are large facilities like petroleum refineries, factories, and power plants. Area sources are smaller facilities and include dry cleaners, gas stations, and auto body repair shops. Mobile sources consist of on-road sources, such as cars and trucks, as well as non-road sources, such as construction equipment, marine vessels, and lawn and garden equipment. Table 1-1 provides more information on the sources of air toxics emissions.

Table 1-1: Sources of Air Toxics

Source	Definition	Examples
Stationary:		
Major	Emissions of 10 tons per year or more of any one air toxic, or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of air toxics	Utilities, refineries, steel manufacturers, chemical manufacturers
Area	Emissions of less than 10 tons per year of any one air toxic pollutant, or less than 25 tons per year of any combination of air toxics	Dry cleaners, gas stations, auto body refinishing paint shops, decorative chromium electroplating operations
Mobile:		
On-road	Emissions from motorized vehicles normally operated on public roadways	Cars, buses, sport-utility vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks
Non-road	Emissions from a diverse collection of engines, equipment, vehicles, and vessels operated off public roads	Construction and agricultural equipment, personal watercraft, lawn and garden equipment

Source: OIG.

Air toxics emissions in urban areas can be of particular concern because of the large number and variety of sources, the high concentration of these sources in urban areas, and the large number of people – including sensitive subpopulations such as children and the elderly – exposed to emissions. EPA periodically provides quantitative estimates of cancer and noncancer risks from air toxics through its National-Scale Air Toxics Assessments (NATAs). EPA's latest assessment (based on 2002 emissions data) estimated that 2 million Americans lived in areas where the increased lifetime risk from air toxics exposure was greater than 1 in 10,000. Appendix A describes in more detail EPA's estimates of cancer risk and the potential for adverse noncancer health effects from air toxics exposure based on 2002 air toxics emissions.