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Taking Stock

Web Site Revisions

Industry Chemicals
Ready for Release
between 1998 and 2002

Taking Stock 2004

Public gets first look at
industrial pollution numbers
in Mexico

Annual PRTR Consultative
Group Meeting

North American Pollutant
Release and Transfer
Project

Action Plan to Enhance Comparability
of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers in North America

Evan Lloyd
CEC
Nov. 29 2006

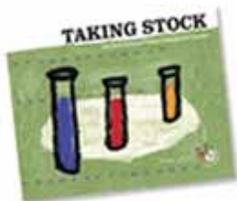


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Fact Box

Overall Findings from *Taking Stock*

- Almost three million tonnes of chemicals were released and transferred in 2004 by 23,816 facilities
- Industrial chemical releases fell by 20 percent in North America between 1998 and 2004, including a reduction in releases to air of 21 percent
- Electric utilities (oil or coal-fired power plants only) had the largest total releases (30 percent of total) and 46 percent of all air releases (mainly hydrochloric acid).



This report is unique, as it takes information on chemical releases and transfers collected from industrial facilities from the Canadian, Mexican and United States governments and compiles it into a North American framework.

To get an "apple-to-apples" comparison of information from all three countries, only those industrial sectors and chemicals that are common across the countries are included in this report. Data from the *Mexican Registro de Emisiones y Transferencia de Contaminantes* (RETC) are included for the first time, as industry reporting became mandatory in Mexico for the 2004 reporting year.

Because the three countries have different substance lists, the *Taking Stock* report contains two sets of data for 2004: a "matched" set for Canada, Mexico and the United States and a larger "matched" set for Canada and the United States.

While *Taking Stock* provides information on an important set of industrial facilities reporting to the three national PRTRs; it does not encompass all sources of pollution and potentially harmful chemicals in North America – nor does it draw conclusions about the risks from industrial releases of toxic chemicals to human health and the environment.

An important aspect of *Taking Stock* is its North American analysis. This allows, for example, the comparison of pollution trends and environmental performance to be compared across the three countries. It also supports the overall objectives of the [North American Pollutant Release and Transfer Project](#) to promote the comparability of PRTRs and improved quality of their data.

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Quick Searches!

For fast results, click on one of the following links to search the Taking Stock Query Builder:

- All carcinogens released to the [air](#), [water](#), [underground objection](#) and [land](#) in 2004
- All California Proposition 65 chemicals released to the [air](#), [water](#), [underground objection](#) and [land](#) in 2004
- Trend data from 1998 to 2004 for carcinogen releases to [air](#), [water](#), [underground objection](#) and [land](#)
- Trend data from 1998 to 2004 for California Proposition 65 chemicals releases to [air](#), [water](#), [underground objection](#) and [land](#)
- States and provinces with the highest volume of [carcinogens](#) or California [Proposition 65](#) releases in 2004

Chemicals associated with cancer, birth defects and other developmental or reproductive harm are of special concern to the CEC. This page is dedicated to tracking two groups of harmful chemicals released and transferred by industry: carcinogens, and developmental and reproductive toxicants (California Proposition 65). For further information, please see [Chapter 3](#) of the Taking Stock report.

Carcinogens

In 2004, 145.1 million kg of known or suspected carcinogens were released on- and off-site—a decrease of 25 percent from 1998. This represented 11 percent of all releases in North American in 2004.

Lead and its compounds were released in the largest amounts (39.8 million kg) of all carcinogens, followed by styrene and nickel.

Developmental and reproductive toxicants

In 2004, facilities released 112.1 million kg of chemicals linked to birth defects and other developmental or reproductive harm—a decrease of 35 percent from 1998. This was eight percent of all North American releases in 2004.

Lead and its compounds were released in the largest amounts (39.8 million kg), followed by toluene and nickel.

Did you know?

The CEC's list of carcinogens (55 chemicals) for the 2004, Canada-US data set is derived from a combination of substances identified under the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the US National Toxicology Program (NTP). Similarly, California's Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (enacted after voters' approval of Proposition 65) lists 270 chemicals as developmental or reproductive toxicants, of which 21 are included in our matched data set.

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Searching is Easy!

1. Select the data set you'd like to search. We recommend the 1998-2004 data if you want to see pollution trends using the most complete information.
2. Check the report type that best fits the information you're looking for. You can search for a specific region, chemical, industry sector or facility by using the drop down menu on the right.
3. Taking Stock is all about industrial releases to air, land and water, as well as transfers. You can choose one type of release or all. Be sure to refer to our glossary if any of these terms appear confusing!
4. And finally, you can choose how you'd like to see your information: in a new browser window, PDF file or Excel spreadsheet.

The *Taking Stock* Query Builder allows you to find the answers to your own questions, drawing on information on the [matched Taking Stock](#) data sets. You can create a report that shows total releases and transfers by state/province, for example, or find out what were the top 10 chemicals sent for recycling in North America in 2004. Or you can simply generate customized reports that look at facilities, industry sectors or geographic regions.

Report

Query Builder

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Search the *Taking Stock* Query Builder

1. Data Set

- 1998-2004 (153 chemicals for CAN-US)
 2004 (204 chemicals for CAN-US)
 2004 (57 chemicals for North America)

2. Search by:

- Chemical

 Industry Sector

 Facility

 Region

3. Total Releases (on and off-site)

- On-site releases (All)

 On-site air emissions

 On-site surface water discharges

 On-site underground injection

Total Transfers (on and off-site)

- Transfers to recycling (All)

 Transfers to recycling of metals

 Transfers to recycling (except metal)

 Total other transfers for further man...

 Transfers to treatment (except met)

Total Releases & Transfers

4. Display Result:

- New Window

 Printable PDF

 Excel spreadsheet

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Province Overview...

Québec

Total Releases and Transfers 2004:

56,921 tonnes

 Number of Facilities: **482**

 North American Rank: **19**

 National Rank: **2**

Total Reported Releases

On- and Off-site 2004:

28,674 tonnes

 North American Rank: **17**

 National Rank: **2**

Total Releases (adjusted) 2004:

28,454 tonnes

 North American Rank: **17**

 National Rank: **2**

Modify Search

2003 Data	▼
All Chemicals	▼
All Sectors	▼
All Facilities	▼
All Regions	▼
Air Releases	▼

Search

R Applicable Regulations **N** CEC Action Plan (NARAP) **U** Chemical Uses

H Human Health & Environmental Effects **X** Map it! **W** Toxicity Weighting

Air Emissions for all Chemicals in Quebec

CAS number	Chemical Name	On-site air emissions		On-site releases	
		2003	W	2003	W
1. --	M Zinc (and its compounds)	137,543		5,368,701	
2. 67-56-1	Methanol	4,094,124		4,122,807	
3. 7864-39-3	T Hydrogen fluoride	1,452,455		1,452,455	
4. --	M Manganese (and its compounds)	29,465		1,420,618	
5. 100-42-5	C Styrene	1,208,558		1,209,149	
6. 108-88-3	P Toluene H U	1,132,934		1,133,768	
7. --	C M P T Lead (and its compounds) (reported under lower threshold)	108,642		1,035,948	
8. 463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1,008,700		1,008,700	
9. --	Nitric acid and nitrate compounds	591		945,845	
10. --	Xylenes	825,172		826,824	
11. 7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid	699,965		699,965	
12. 50-00-0	C Formaldehyde R X	580,875		628,157	
13. --	M Copper (and its compounds)	40,785		468,181	
14. --	M T Chromium (and its compounds) U	10,046		458,277	
15. 75-68-3	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)	422,780		423,100	
16. 78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	353,745		363,107	
17. 7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid	354,798		354,798	
18. 110-54-3	n-Hexane H	328,093		329,914	
19. 75-09-2	C T Dichloromethane	263,351		263,750	
20. 75-07-0	C T Acetaldehyde	248,023		252,002	
21. --	C M P T Nickel (and its compounds)	2,240		227,947	
22. 115-07-1	Propylene	210,055		210,055	
23. 74-85-1	Ethylene H U	197,330		197,496	
24. 108-95-2	Phenol	159,181		163,422	
25. 7782-50-5	Chlorine	101,205		101,479	
26. 10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide N R U	60,800		80,679	
27. 79-01-6	C T Trichloroethylene	67,894		68,331	
28. 75-45-6	T Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	64,800		64,800	
29. 95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	59,593		59,695	
30. --	M Selenium (and its compounds)	7,841		59,522	
31. 108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	57,645		57,650	
32. 71-43-2	C P T Benzene	43,183		43,617	
33. 71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	40,028		40,029	
34. 107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	18,772		37,590	
35. --	M Vanadium (and its compounds)	36,710		36,710	
36. 1717-00-6	1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)	35,230		35,230	