

## Gwybodaeth Ychwanegol at y Cyfarfod Llawn Information Further to Plenary

*Cyhoeddir ymatebion yn yr iaith y'u darparwyd, gyda chyfieithiad Saesneg o ymatebion yn y Gymraeg.*

*Responses are published in the language in which they are provided, with a translation into English of responses provided in Welsh.*

### **Gwybodaeth ychwanegol at OAQ(4)0067(ESD) a gyhoeddwyd gan John Griffiths, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy, ar 7 Rhagfyr 2011 Information further to OAQ(4)0067(ESD) issued by John Griffiths, the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development, on 7 December 2011**

#### **At/To Mark Isherwood:**

During my response to your Oral Assembly Question on 29 November I undertook to share with you some air pollution figures.

The figures below are taken from the Air Quality Pollutant Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and are produced by consultants AEA on behalf of Government. The latest report, containing the emission inventories for the period 1990 to 2009, was published on 12 October 2011 and covers seven high priority air pollutants.

The Air Pollutant Inventories data for Wales show that:

- **Carbon monoxide** emissions decreased by 66%, from 638 kilotonnes in 1990 to 214 kilotonnes in 2009. The decline in emissions from transport sources has been a major contributor to this decrease. The iron & steel industry contributes a very significant emission to the Welsh total, with a total of 37%.
- **Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds** emissions decreased by 66%, from 136 kilotonnes in 1990 to 46.1 kilotonnes in 2009. There have been large reductions in emissions from road transport sources.
- **Nitrogen oxides** emissions decreased by 51%, from 164 kilotonnes in 1990 to 81 kilotonnes in 2009. Power generation and transport are major sources of nitrogen oxides, both of which have seen decreases in emissions since 1990.
- **Sulphur dioxide** emissions decreased by 83%, from 187 kilotonnes in 1990 to 31.5 kilotonnes in 2009. In 2009, emissions from petroleum refineries are the most significant source in Wales, accounting for 42% of all SO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- **Ammonia emissions** decreased by 44%, from 46.9 kilotonnes in 1990 to 26.2 kilotonnes in 2009. Agriculture, the predominant source of ammonia emissions, has seen a large decrease.
- **Sub-10 micron particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)** emissions decreased by 52%, from 19.3 kilotonnes in 1990 to 9.3 kilotonnes in 2009. Heavy industry plays a greater part in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in Wales than any other UK country. There has been a 58% reduction to PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from industrial activities since 1990.
- **Lead** emissions decreased by 92%, from 0.14 kilotonnes in 1990 to 0.01 kilotonnes in 2009. The phasing out of leaded petrol was the most significant contributor to this decrease.

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Reduction in Wales since 1990</b>
Carbon monoxide	66%
Non-methane volatile organic compounds	66%

Nitrogen oxides	51%
Sulphur dioxide	83%
Ammonia	44%
Sub-10 micron particulate matter	52%
Lead	92%

The inventories show that overall emissions have a decreasing trend year-on-year and illustrate substantial reductions when compared to the base year of 1990.