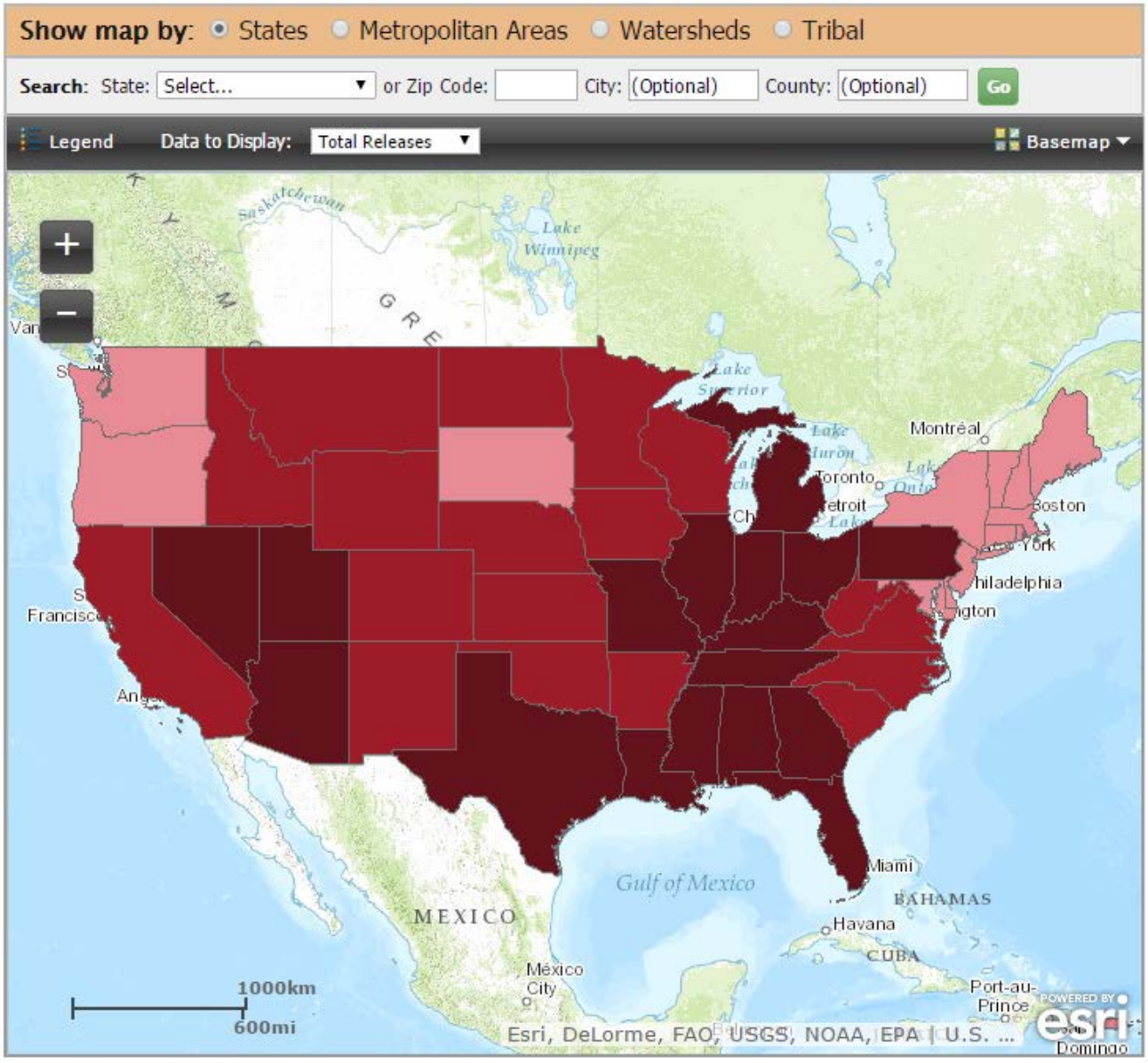
2013 TRI National Analysis: Where You Live

Note: It may take a moment for the map to load.



View Larger Map, **Click on any one of the states or counties in the map to see detailed information.**

This chapter of the National Analysis looks at toxic chemical disposal or other releases at various geographical levels throughout the United States. The map default display is of total releases by state.

To view summary TRI data, select search parameters within the top two rows or query the map directly. Note that searching for city or zip code level information is possible only by specifying the search parameters.

The map displays data for states, counties, metropolitan areas, watersheds and tribal.

States

States include all U.S. territories for a total of 56 states/territories. All 56 states and territories have facilities that report releases to the TRI program. The three states with the greatest number of TRI facilities are Texas, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which together accounted for 22% of total reporting facilities in 2013. Selecting a state on the map will provide a pop-up with:

- a state-level summary of TRI data
- a link to the state-level TRI fact sheet
- an option to zoom to the counties within the state.

When zoomed to the state's map of counties, you may click to retrieve county-level summaries of TRI data and link to a county-level TRI fact sheet.

Metropolitan Areas

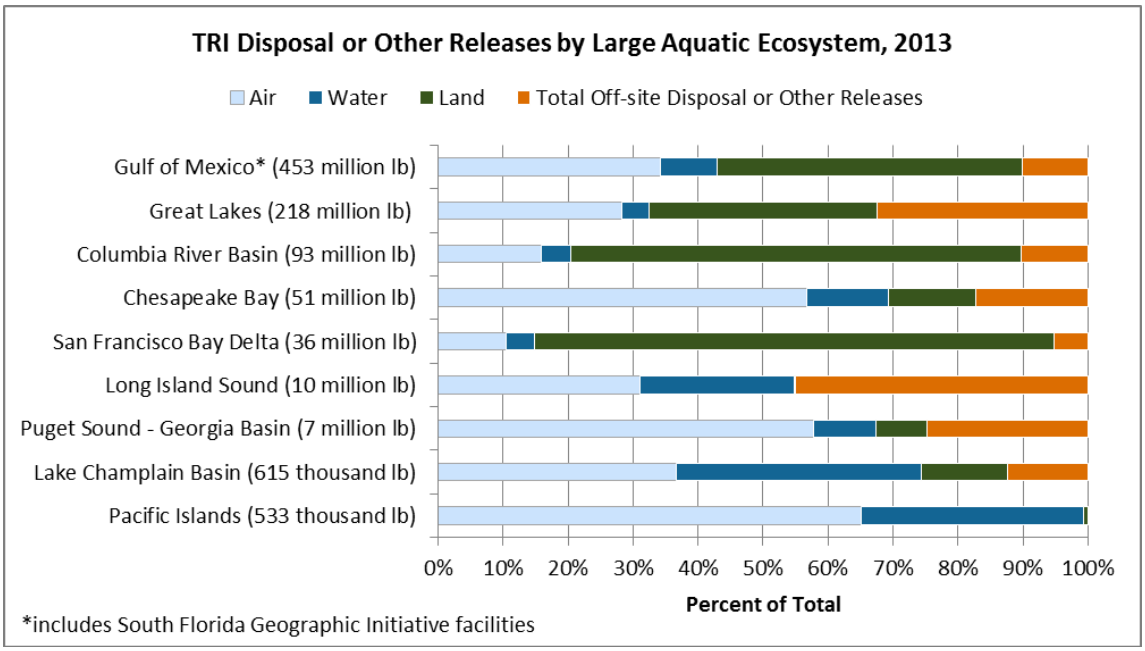
More than 80% of the country's population and many of the industrial facilities that report to the TRI Program are located in urban areas. This map option shows all metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) in the United States as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), that had releases in 2013. Metro and micro areas consist of one or more socially and economically integrated adjacent counties, cities, or towns. Click on any of these areas on the map for an analysis of TRI data specific to each.

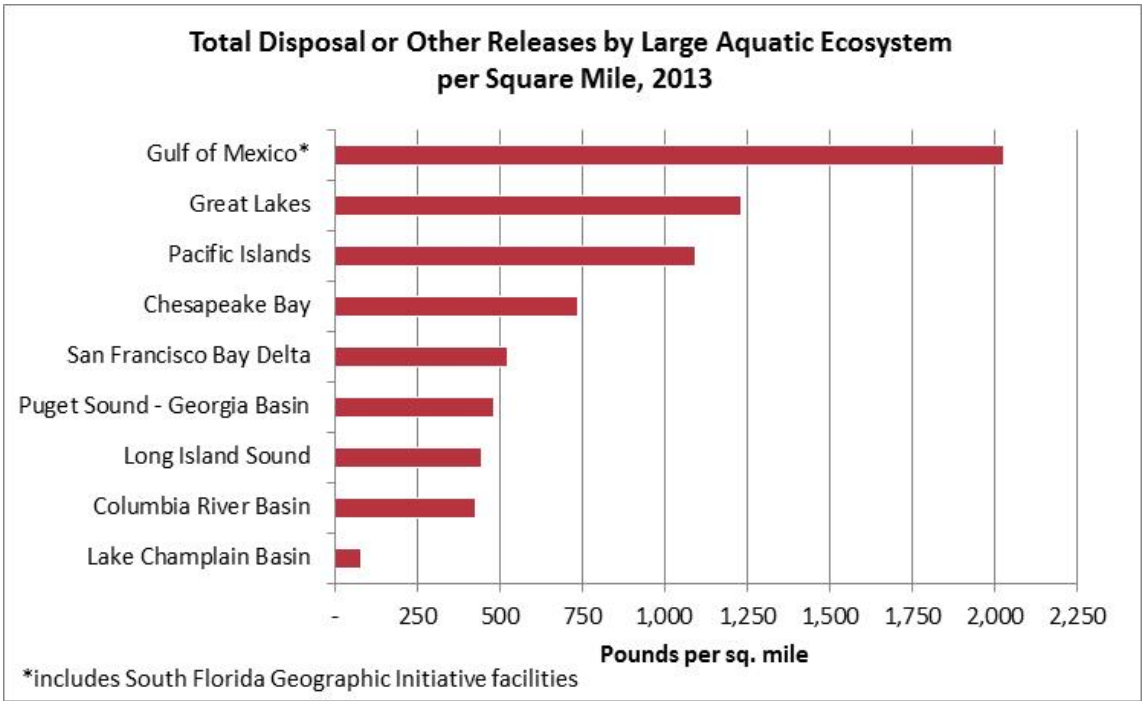
Watersheds

A watershed is the land area that drains to a common waterway. Rivers, lakes, estuaries, wetlands, streams, and oceans are catch basins for the land adjacent to them. Ground water aquifers are replenished based on water flowing down through the land area above them. These important water resources are sensitive to chemicals and other pollutants released within or transferred across their boundaries.

Large aquatic ecosystems (LAEs) comprise multiple small watersheds and water resources within a large geographic area. The Large Aquatic Ecosystems Council was created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2008 to focus on protecting and restoring the health of critical aquatic ecosystems. Currently, there are 10 LAEs in this program. Click on any of the 10 LAEs featured on the map to see an analysis of toxic chemical releases in each LAE.

Water pollution, surface runoff, contaminated sediment, toxic discharges, and air emissions can affect the environmental quality of the land, water, and living resources within an aquatic ecosystem. Persistent toxic pollutants can be especially problematic in aquatic ecosystems because pollutants can accumulate in sediments and may bioaccumulate in the tissues of fish and other wildlife at the top of the food chain to concentrations many times higher than in the water or air, causing environmental health problems for humans and wildlife.





Tribal

Congress has delegated authority to EPA to ensure that environmental programs designed to protect human health and the environment are carried out throughout the United States, including on tribal lands. EPA's policy is to work with tribes on a government-to-government basis to protect the land, air, and water in Indian country and to support tribal assumption of program authority.

The map presents 2013 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data relating to federally-recognized tribes in the lower 48 states and Alaska Native Villages (ANVs) as depicted by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Alaska State Office. This analysis shows facilities that believe their facility is in Indian country and reported Bureau of Indian Affairs codes to EPA for 2013.

The table below lists the Indian tribes and ANVs that had at least one TRI facility reporting 2013 data, and shows which industry sector and chemicals accounted for the majority of disposal or other releases in each area. Click on the number of facilities for more information about those facilities including chemicals released, quantities released, parent company, and facility contacts.

Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages	State(s)	Number of Facilities	Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases (lbs)	Primary Industry Sector(s) (% of disposal or other releases)	Primary Chemical(s) (% of disposal or other releases)
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah	AZ, NM	2	5,322,217	Electric Utilities (100%)	Barium and Barium Compounds (68%)
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	AZ	1	2,413,448	Metal Mining (100%)	Lead and Lead Compounds (74%)
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah	UT	1	1,857,696	Electric Utilities (100%)	Barium and Barium Compounds (83%)
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	WA	12	347,729	Petroleum (39%); Hazardous Waste/Solvent Recovery (32%)	Ammonia (23%); Methanol (23%); Lead and Lead Compounds (15%)
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	WA	3	204,267	Plastics and Rubber (100%)	Styrene (74%)
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	ID	2	41,264	Wood Products (100%)	Methanol (98%)
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California	CA	1	6,575	Transportation Equipment (100%)	Styrene (100%)
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	WY	1	3,023	Chemicals (100%)	Sulfuric Acid (100%)
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	MI	1	2,049	Machinery (100%)	Chromium and Chromium Compounds (62%)

Tulalip Tribes of Washington (previously listed as the Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington)	WA	1	775	Primary Metals (100%)	Chromium and Chromium Compounds (66%)
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	WI	4	455	Chemicals (99%)	Methanol (97%)
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	WA	1	43	Stone/Clay/Glass (100%)	Lead and Lead Compounds (100%)
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	AZ	1	30	Hazardous Waste/Solvent Recovery (30%)	Beneze (33%); Toluene (33%); Dichloromethane (33%)
Nez Perce Tribe	ID	1	23	Wood Products (100%)	Lead and Lead Compounds (100%)
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	AZ	6	9	Primary Metals (100%)	Copper and Copper Compounds (99%)
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	AZ	1	1	Stone/Clay/Glass (100%)	Lead and Lead Compounds (100%)