

EPA DASHBOARD

Environmental and performance measures related to EPA's work

Visit EPA's Report on the Environment (<https://www.epa.gov/roe>) for details about data sources and methods, as well as additional indicators that track the condition of the environment.



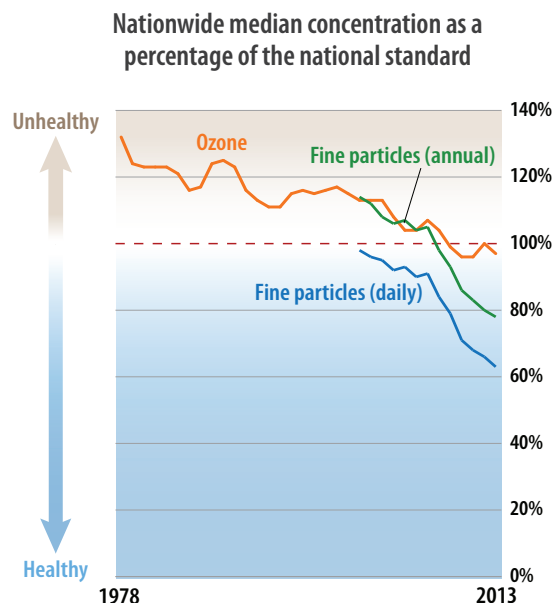
AIR

Is our air healthy to breathe?

Ozone and Particle Pollution

Ground-level ozone and fine particles (PM_{2.5}) continue to pose serious air quality problems in many areas of the U.S. People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children may be particularly sensitive. Levels of both pollutants have decreased over the years, but nearly half of monitoring stations (mostly in urban areas) show ozone levels above EPA's health-based standard, and some areas have fine particle levels above EPA's standard.

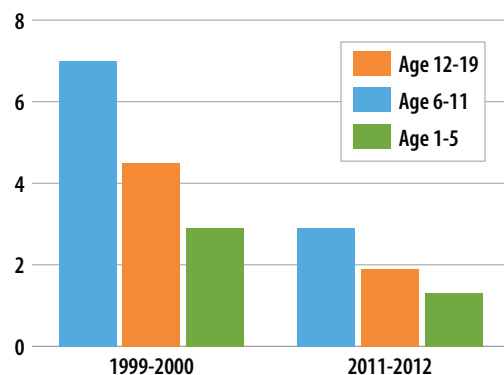
The [Air Quality Index \(AQI\)](#) provides information on local air quality and how you can help protect your health from ozone and particle pollution.



HEALTH

Are our children safe from lead?

95th percentile concentration (micrograms per deciliter)



Blood Lead Levels in Children

Lead is a highly toxic metal. Even small quantities can have serious health effects, such as lowered IQ, and children are most vulnerable. No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. Until 2012, levels of at least 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood were considered "elevated" for children up to six years of age, but growing scientific evidence indicates that even lower levels can harm children, and 5 micrograms per deciliter is now used as a reference level. Blood lead levels have generally been decreasing in all age groups since the late 1990s. However, as of 2012, one in 20 U.S. children age 1-5 had blood lead levels higher than 2.9 micrograms per deciliter.

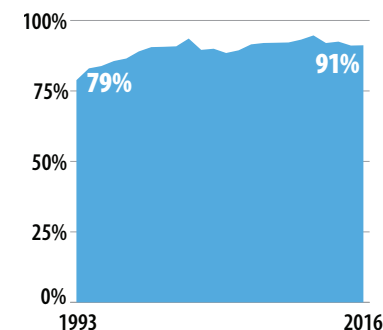
WATER

Is our water safe to drink?

Community water systems (CWSs) supply water to the same population year-round. To protect public health, they are required to meet EPA standards that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water or require certain treatment methods. States, tribes, and others monitor CWS drinking water quality and report violations to EPA. About 19 of every 20 Americans get at least some water from a CWS. In 2016, 91 percent of these people were served by CWSs with no reported violations of EPA standards. This is an improvement from the early 1990s, but still means that a few million Americans get water from systems that have violated at least one standard.

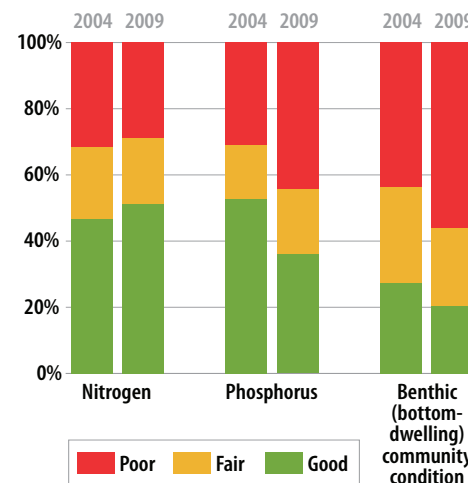
Drinking Water Quality

Percent of population served by community water systems with no reported violations of EPA health-based standards



Condition of Wadeable Streams

Percent of stream miles in good, fair, or poor condition



Are our waters clean?

Aquatic plants and algae need nitrogen and phosphorus to grow. But when levels of these nutrients are too high, algae grow too rapidly, creating unhealthy conditions for aquatic life. Between 2004 and 2009, nitrogen levels in small streams across the U.S. stayed roughly the same, but phosphorus levels increased. During these same years, the condition of animal communities on streambeds (mainly mollusks, worms, and insect larvae) declined overall. EPA's [National Rivers and Streams Assessment](#) provides more data.

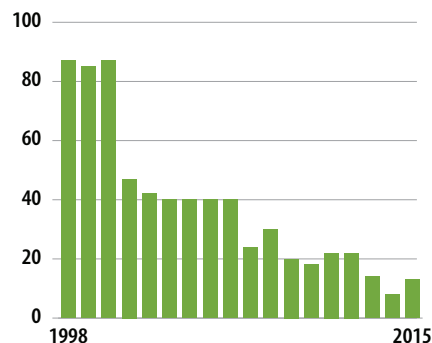
Deliberative draft – for internal EPA use only

LAND

Are polluted lands getting cleaned up?

Superfund Sites

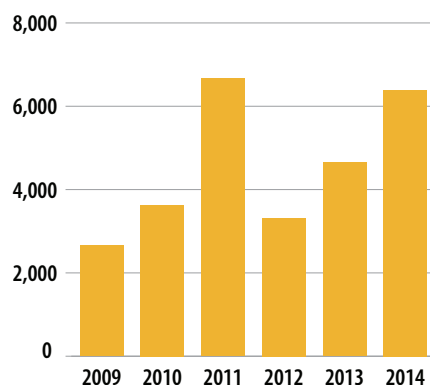
Number of Superfund sites cleaned up



[EPA's Superfund program](#) cleans up the nation's most contaminated land. Between 1998 and 2015, EPA completed physical cleanup activities at 679 Superfund sites, including actions to address any immediate threats and bring all long-term threats under control.

Brownfields

Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse



More than 450,000 polluted properties—or “brownfields”—in the U.S. could become a valued resource for reuse if cleaned up. [EPA's Brownfields program](#) gives grants to help states and communities clean up brownfields. Between 2009 and 2014, the program helped to prepare more than 27,000 acres of brownfields for reuse.



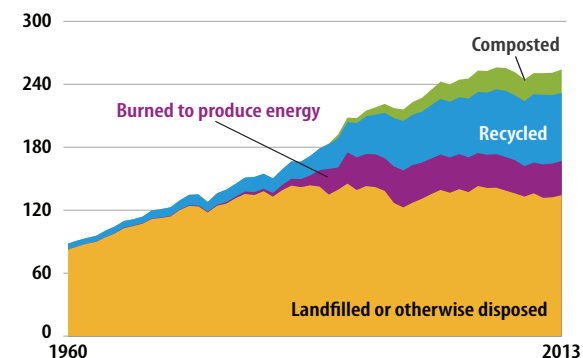
Are wastes being managed responsibly?

Municipal Solid Waste

Americans today produce about 250 million tons of municipal solid waste (trash) per year—three times as much as in 1960. Over the years, the percentage composted, recycled, or used to produce energy has steadily increased to almost half. The rest is disposed through landfilling or other methods.



Million tons generated and managed

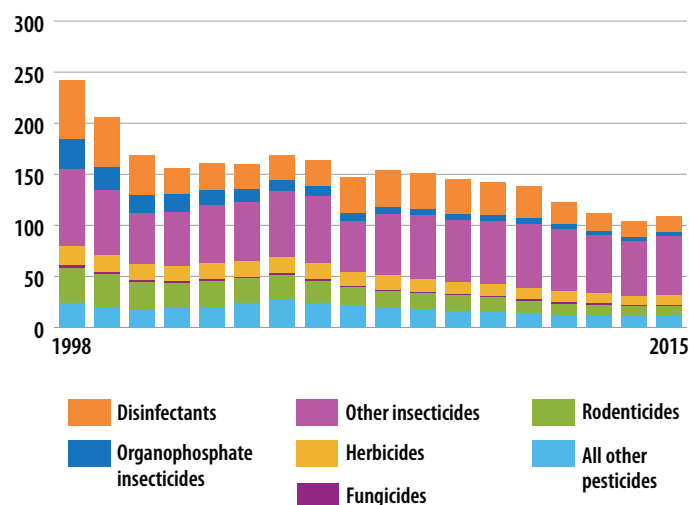


CHEMICALS

Are pesticides being managed safely?

Pesticide Incidents

Confirmed exposure cases reported to poison control centers, per million people



Pesticides play a role in protecting human health, food, and crops, but pose a risk of poisoning when not used or stored properly. In 2015, U.S. poison control centers received about 35,000 confirmed reports of people coming into contact with pesticides. That's a rate of about 109 “incidents” per million Americans—less than half the 1998 incident rate. Insecticides are the most common type of pesticide that people report being exposed to.

Deliberative draft – for internal EPA use only