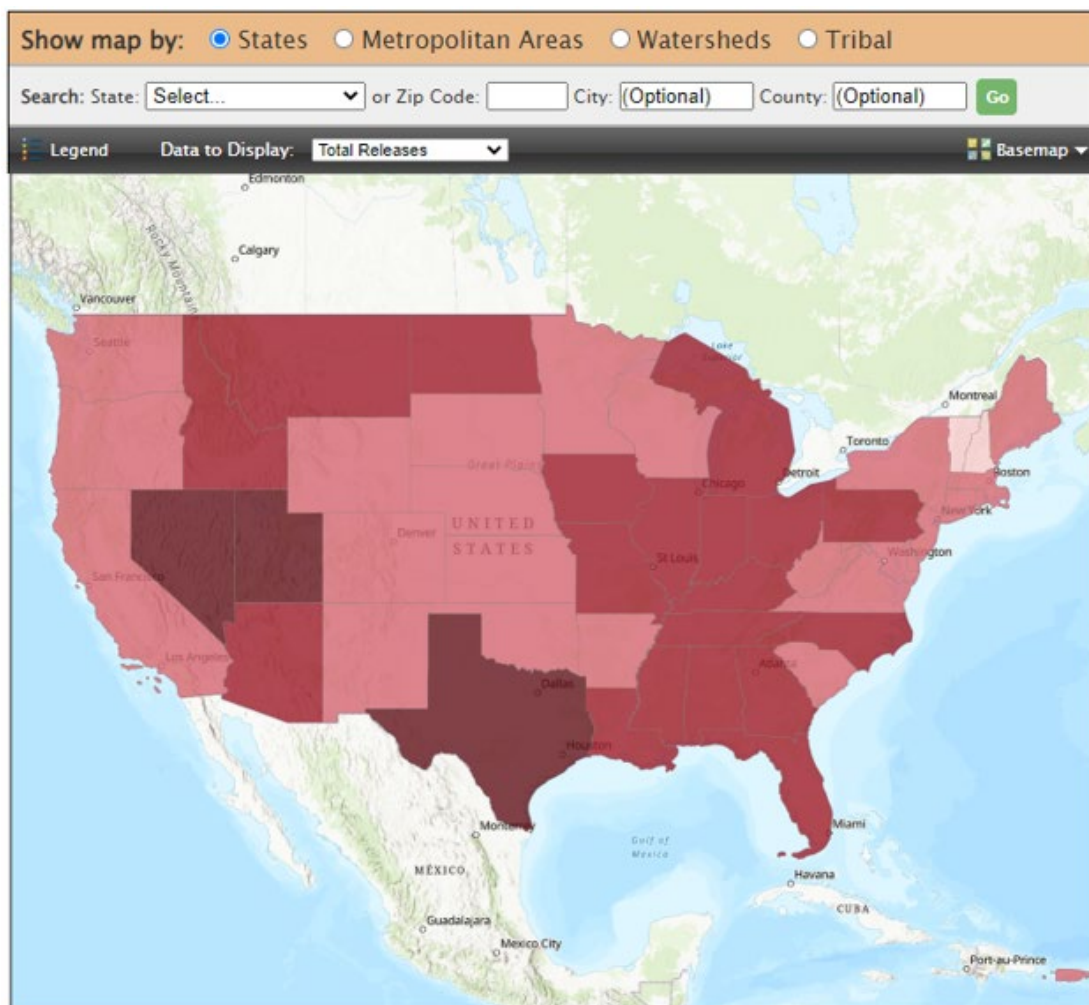


## Where You Live

Use the geographical selections bar above the map to show the releases of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) chemicals that occurred throughout the United States during 2020. Use the Data to Display dropdown to select the metric to display.



Click on any location on the map to see detailed information.

[View Larger Map](#)

In addition to viewing maps based on release quantities, you can also view maps based on risk-screening scores, which are estimates of relative potential risks to human health following exposure to TRI chemicals. These unitless risk-screening scores (RSEI Score) are generated by EPA's [Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators \(RSEI\) model](#) and allow you to compare the relative potential for human health impacts across various locations. For more on RSEI, see the [Hazard and Potential Risk of TRI Chemicals](#) section.



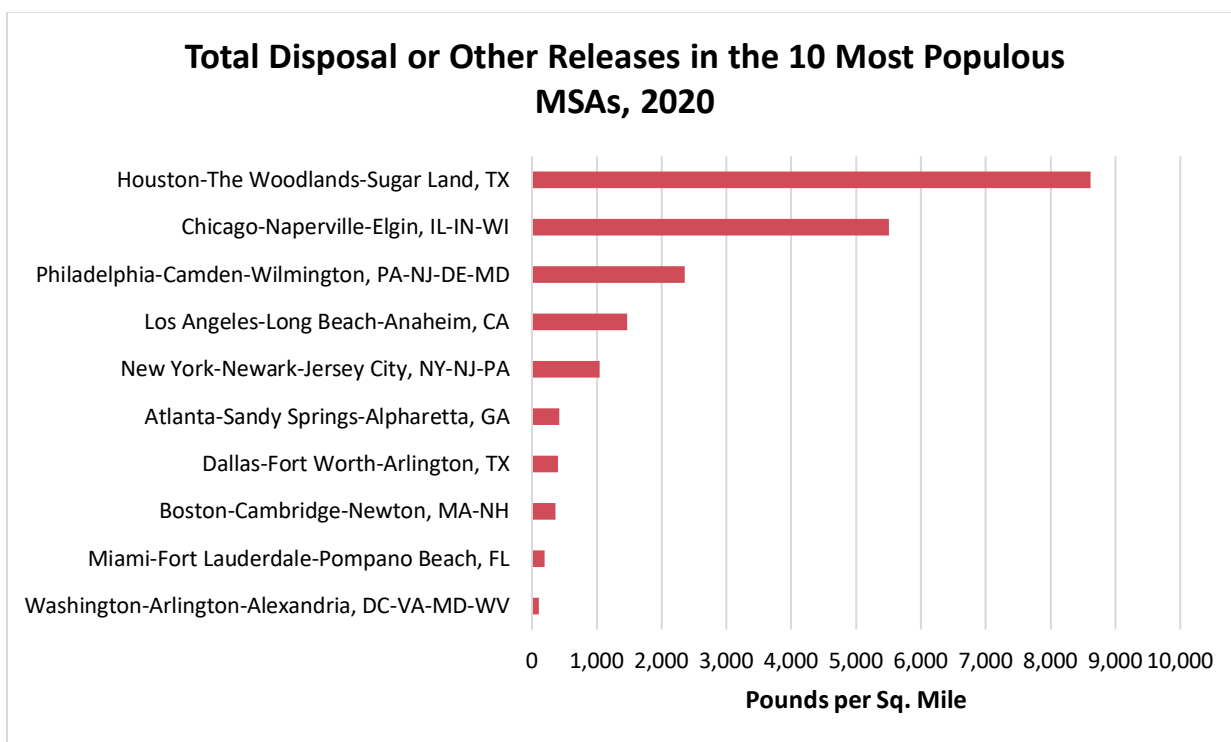
### TRI Data Considerations

As with any dataset, there are several factors to consider when using the TRI data. Key factors associated with data used in the National Analysis are summarized in the [Introduction](#). For more information see [\*Factors to Consider When Using Toxics Release Inventory Data\*](#).

## States and Metropolitan Areas

For TRI purposes, “states” includes all U.S. territories. For 2020, facilities located in all 56 states and territories reported to the TRI Program. Texas, Ohio, and California had the most facilities that reported to TRI, and together accounted for 20% of the total number of facilities that reported for 2020.

More than 80% of the U.S. population and many of the industrial and federal facilities that report to the TRI Program are in urban areas. “Metropolitan Statistical Areas” (MSAs) and “micropolitan statistical areas” in the United States are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and consist of one or more socially and economically integrated adjacent counties, cities, or towns.

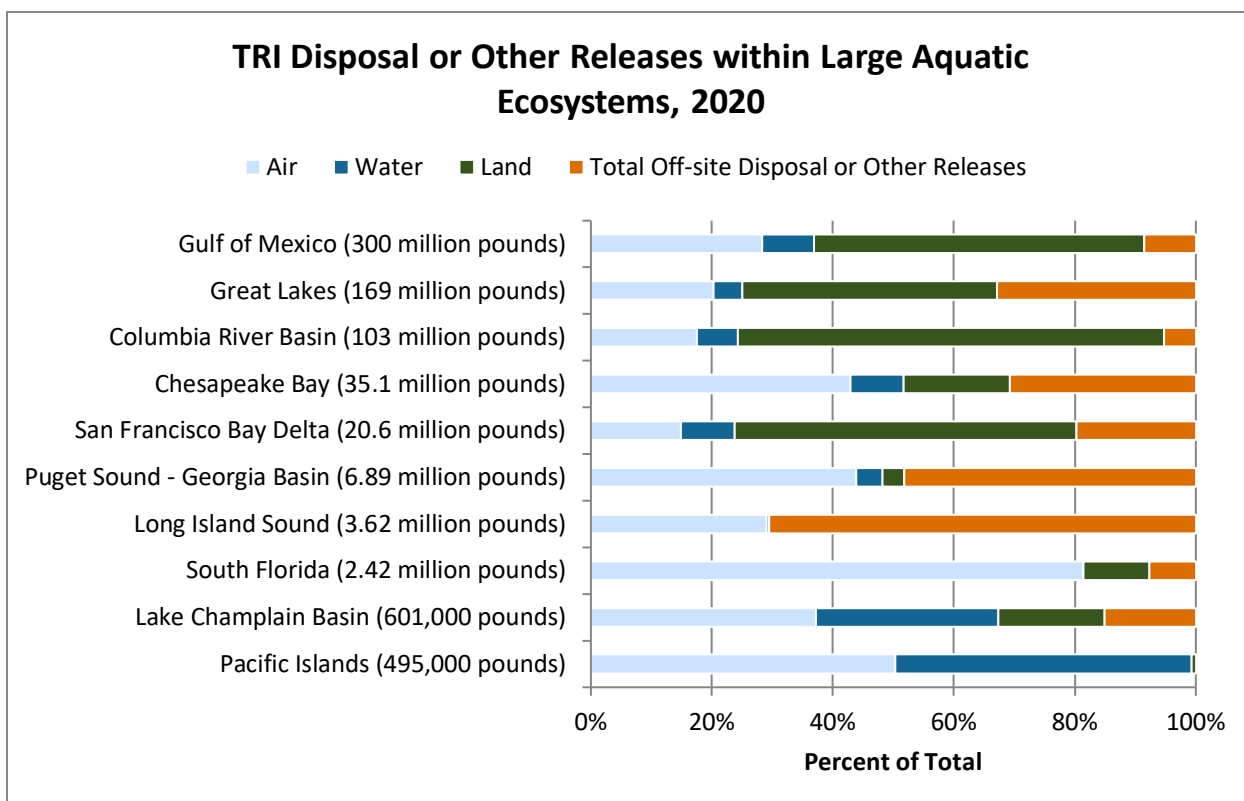


## Watersheds

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 by water flowing through the land area above them.

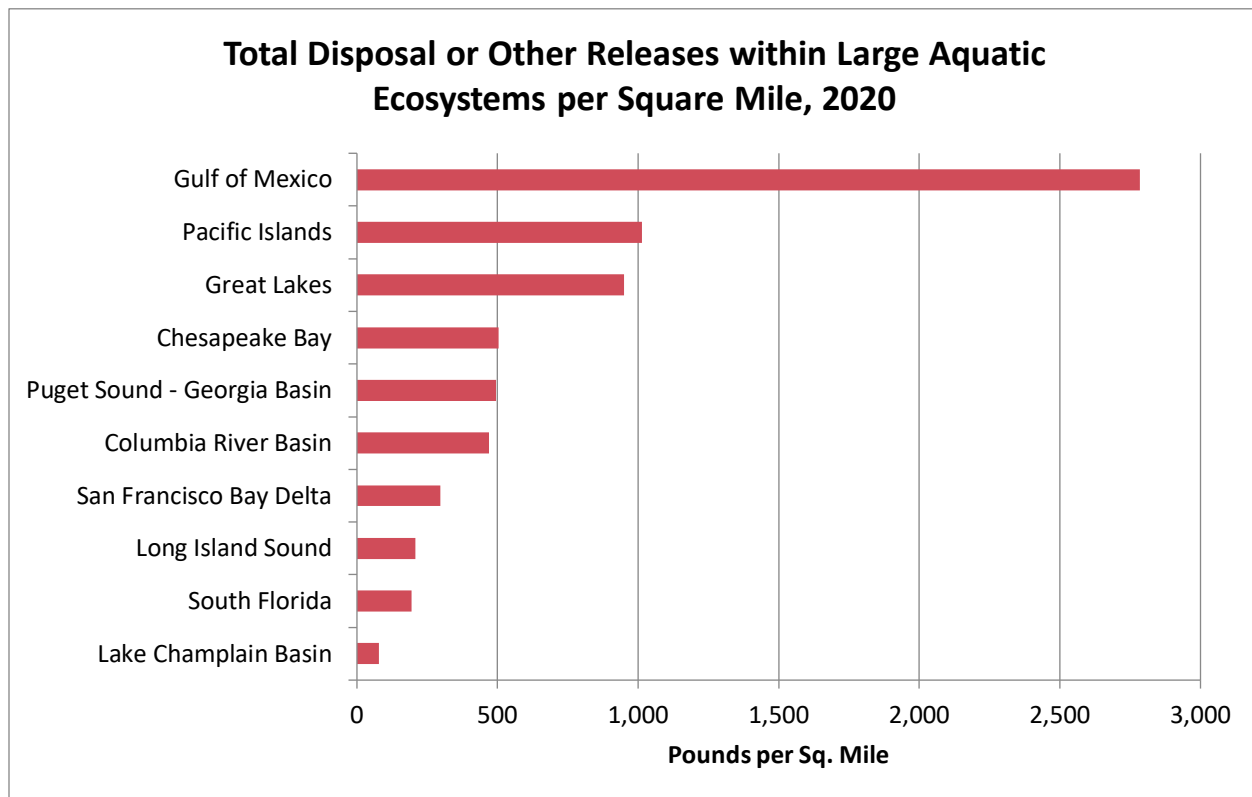
Large aquatic ecosystems comprise multiple small watersheds and water resources within a large geographic area. The Where You Live map displays 10 aquatic ecosystems.

The chart below shows the proportion of TRI chemical releases within each of the aquatic ecosystems that were released to air, water, or land, or transferred for disposal off site. Discharges of any type, including to air or land, can all affect living resources within an aquatic ecosystem. For example, some chemicals can persist in the environment and accumulate in the tissues of fish and other wildlife. A few chemicals can become more concentrated as predators farther up the food chain eat these organisms, which may ultimately cause health problems for wildlife and humans.



The chart below shows TRI chemical releases per square mile for each of the 10 large aquatic ecosystems. Releases per square mile are greatest in the Gulf of Mexico watershed, where

many chemical manufacturing facilities are located. In fact, almost half of the TRI releases from the chemical manufacturing sector are from these facilities.



## Tribal Communities

[Under EPA policy](#), the agency works with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis to protect the land, air, and water in Indian country and Alaska Native villages and to support tribal assumption of program authority. [Facilities located in Indian country that meet TRI reporting requirements must indicate the appropriate three-digit Bureau of Indian Affairs \(BIA\) tribal code on annual TRI reporting forms](#). These codes tell the EPA on which tribal land the facility is located.

In 2020, there were 42 facilities located in the Indian country of 19 different federally recognized tribes that reported to TRI. These facilities collectively managed over 16 million pounds of production-related waste, 5.3 million pounds of which was disposed of or otherwise released. Of these releases, 89% were released on site; 87% of these on-site releases were disposal to land from [electric utilities](#) and [metal mining](#) facilities. These facilities primarily disposed of metal compounds such as lead, barium, and copper compounds. Lead and copper are often present in the mineral ore disposed of by metal mines, and barium is present in coal and oil combusted at electric utilities.

Many more facilities are located on or within a 10-mile radius of Indian country. 1,934 such facilities reported to TRI for 2020, representing 241 different federally recognized tribes. These facilities collectively managed over 980 million pounds of production-related waste, 180 million pounds of which were disposed of or otherwise released. Of the releases reported, 83% were released on site; 69% of these on-site releases were from [chemical manufacturing](#), [metal mining](#), and primary metals manufacturing facilities.

The table below provides more details about various types of releases and other waste management reported by facilities on federally recognized tribal lands.

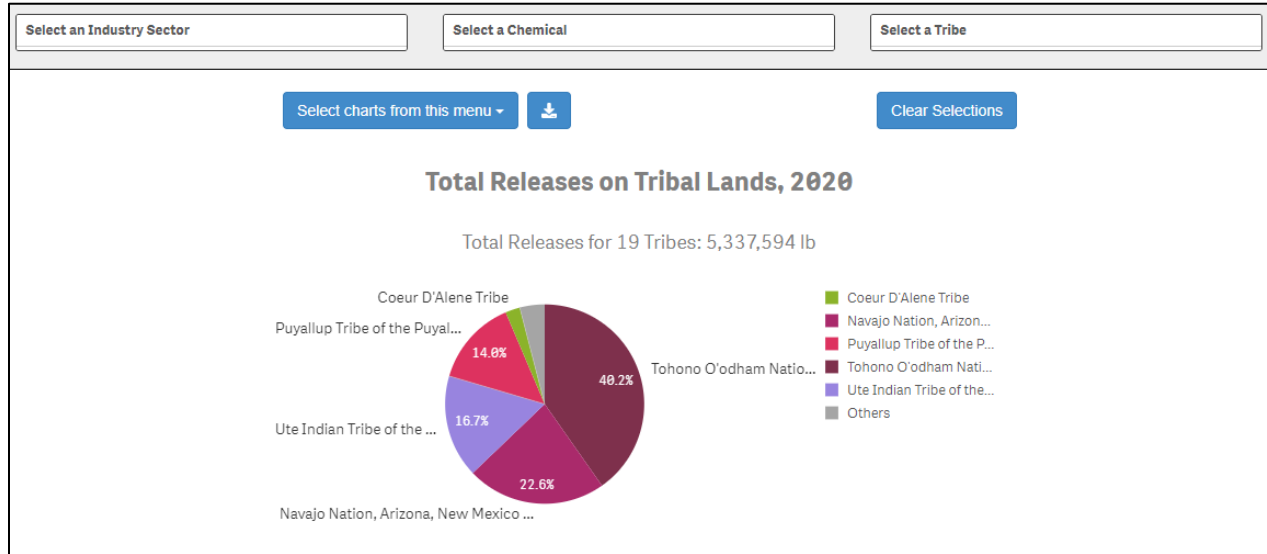


### Quick Facts for 2020: Facilities on Tribal Lands

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Facilities on Tribal Land</i>	<i>Facilities on or within 10 miles of tribal land</i>
<b>Number of Facilities that Reported to TRI</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,934</b>
Number of Tribes with TRI Facilities on Their Lands	19	241
<b>Production-Related Waste Managed</b>	<b>16.04 million lb</b>	<b>987 million lb</b>
Recycling	2.85 million lb	301 million lb
Energy Recovery	2.54 million lb	109 million lb
Treatment	5.34 million lb	397 million lb
Disposal or Other Releases	5.32 million lb	180 million lb
<b>Total Disposal or Other Releases</b>	<b>5.34 million lb</b>	<b>181 million lb</b>
<b>On-site</b>	<b>4.75 million lb</b>	<b>150 million lb</b>
Air	0.51 million lb	56.3 million lb
Water	1,600 lb	13.8 million lb
Land	4.24 million lb	79.4 million lb
<b>Off-site</b>	<b>0.59 million lb</b>	<b>31.4 million lb</b>

In this table, the values for “Disposal or Other Releases” in the production-related waste managed section is lower than the value for “Total Disposal or Other Releases.” This is primarily because some facilities reported managing non-production-related waste. Non-production-related waste is not included in production-related waste managed values but is included in the Total Disposal or Other Releases.

The [Tribal Communities Dashboard](#) makes it easy to explore information about releases of TRI chemicals from facilities on or near tribal lands. An example of the type of TRI information in the Tribal Communities Dashboard is shown in the interactive chart below. Use the buttons in the top row to filter the data by industry sector, chemical, and/or tribe.



The interactive table below lists the federally recognized tribes that had at least one TRI-reporting facility on their lands, along with the total releases reported by facilities and the number of facilities. Click on a column header to change how the table is sorted.





### Total Disposal or Other Releases on Tribal Lands by Tribe, 2020

Tribe	Total Releases (lb)	Number of Facilities	Fact Sheet
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,337,594</b>	<b>42</b>	
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	2,147,985	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah	1,207,221	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	890,520	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	749,426	8	<a href="#">Link</a>
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	127,051	2	<a href="#">Link</a>
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	98,419	3	<a href="#">Link</a>
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	78,771	4	<a href="#">Link</a>
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	27,283	2	<a href="#">Link</a>
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,400	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	2,731	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Oneida Nation	1,851	4	<a href="#">Link</a>
Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	1,553	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	256	2	<a href="#">Link</a>
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	111	6	<a href="#">Link</a>
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	10	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Nez Perce Tribe	7	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona	0	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of Rincon Reservation, California	0	1	<a href="#">Link</a>
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	0	1	<a href="#">Link</a>

[Additional resources for tribes are available on the TRI for Tribal Communities webpage](#), including more detailed analyses of TRI data, links to other online tools, and contact information for EPA's Tribal Program Managers.