





It's Your Right to Know: Introduction to the Toxics Release Inventory



Common Questions About Chemicals

Are industries in my town *increasing* or *reducing* the amounts of chemicals they release to the environment?

What are the *top chemicals released* in my town? How much is being released and *by whom*?

Does the factory near my daughter's school release cancer-causing chemicals?

EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) can help you find the answers!



Overview

- What is the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)?
- Why is it important to communities?
- How can you access TRI data?
- What can you do about toxic releases in your community?
- Whom can you contact for more information about TRI?

What is the TRI?

- A publicly accessible **information resource** about toxic chemical releases from certain industrial and federal facilities in the U.S.
- Facility-reported data on chemical releases to air, water, and land, plus pollution prevention practices, **all in one place**.
- Available through **multiple online tools**, many of which add context to help make the reported data more understandable.
- Annual reporting makes it one of EPA's **most** current datasets
- EPA receives TRI reporting forms from approximately **20,000 facilities each year** for more than **500 chemicals**.





Bhopal memorial for those killed and disabled by the 1984 toxic gas release.

Why Was the TRI Created?

Bhopal, India December 1984

- Methyl isocyanate gas was released at a Union Carbide chemical plant.
- Thousands died the first night and thousands more afterward. Survivors continue to suffer with permanent disabilities.

Institute, West Virginia August 1985

- Aldicarb oxide and four other chemicals were released at a Union Carbide facility. More than 100 people were hospitalized.
- These events led to increased concern among Americans about local preparedness for chemical emergencies and the availability of information on hazardous substances.
- Congress passed and President Reagan signed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in 1986, as part of the U.S. response.
- Section 313 of EPCRA created the TRI.

Your "Right to Know"

- We all have the right to know about toxic chemicals releases that we may be exposed to in our daily lives.
- This principle is authorized under Section 313 of EPCRA.
- The TRI Program's mission: collect, maintain, and provide access to chemical management information, including environmental releases
- TRI information helps people make more informed decisions that impact health and the environment.

Why is the TRI Important for Communities?

TRI can help communities:

- Identify how many TRI facilities operate in or near communities and where they are located.
- Identify which chemicals are being released by TRI facilities.
- **Track** increases or reductions of toxic chemical releases from facilities over time.
- **Compare** the toxic chemical releases and pollution prevention efforts of facilities in one location with similar facilities across the country.
- **Prioritize** efforts to advance pollution reduction in sectors, chemicals, or facilities in the area.

What Facilities Must Report?

TRI requires reporting from facilities that meet these three requirements:

• In a covered industry sector, including:



- Have 10 or more full-time employees (or equivalent)
- Manufacture, process, or otherwise use more than a certain amount of a TRI-listed toxic chemical per year



What Chemicals are Covered?

- TRI covers an important subset of chemicals.
- In general, chemicals on the TRI list are those that cause:
 - Cancer or other chronic human health effects
 - Adverse acute human health effects
 - Significant adverse environmental effects

What Information do Facilities Report?



- Releases of TRI chemicals at the facility
- Other waste management activities involving TRI chemicals at the facility
 - recycling, burning for energy recovery, treatment for destruction
- Transfers of TRI chemicals in waste going to off-site locations for further management
- Newly implemented source reduction (pollution prevention) activities

See www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/common-tri-terms for definitions

What is a Release?







- Refers to different ways that toxic chemical waste from facilities enters the air, water, and land (e.g., discharging, spilling, injecting, etc.).
- The likelihood of human exposure to chemicals depends on many factors, including what pollution controls were applied to waste streams before a release occurred, the type of release (stack emissions, discharge to streams, landfill disposal, etc.), the amount released, the chemical properties, etc.

Is it Safe to Live Near Facilities That Release Toxic Chemicals?



The answer depends on many factors:

- How much has been released?
- How toxic are the chemicals?
- Where did the chemicals go?
- How much of the chemicals did people breathe, eat or drink?
- How often and how long were people exposed?
- Were the exposed people in a high-risk group?

Note: many of the releases from TRI facilities are regulated under various EPA programs and requirements designed to limit harm to people's health and the environment.

Adding Context to TRI Data: Risk-Screening Scores

- Scores come from EPA's Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) model
- Account for the **quantity** of releases, but also chemical **toxicity** and potential for human **exposure**
- Can be compared to help determine relative potential risk posed by facilities, chemicals, industry sectors
- Can help communities identify and prioritize potential concerns





TRI and Pollution Prevention

- The goal of pollution prevention (P2) is to eliminate or reduce the creation of pollutants (also called "source reduction").
- The TRI tracks industry progress toward this goal and collects data about effective P2 practices.
- TRI can be used to:
 - Identify facilities that are implementing P2 to reduce their toxic emissions.
 - Promote possible "tech transfer" of a facility's P2 activities to similar facilities that could benefit from improvements.

Learn more at www.epa.gov/tri/p2

Annual TRI Data Collection, Publication, and Analysis Cycle

January 1

Facilities begin to prepare and submit reporting forms covering waste management activities that occurred during the previous calendar year (e.g., 2022)

January - March

EPA publishes TRI National Analysis, based on dataset from last October (e.g., 2021)

July 1

Reporting forms due to EPA (e.g., 2022)

Late July Preliminary data available (e.g., 2022)

July-October

Ongoing data processing and data quality checks (e.g., 2022)

Late October

Verified data are available in all online TRI tools and National Analysis preparation starts. (e.g., 2022)

TRI Toxics Tracker:

Find TRI facilities and learn about toxic chemicals in your community

	\$€PA	TRI Toxics Tracker	? How to Search				
	Q New Search						
Find facilities near your current location	• Map of TRI Facilities	Search below to view summary information reported by TRI facilities in the most recent					
	Facilities Summary						
Find facilities	Releases	Use the search features to identify industrial facilities in your community that release chemicals into the air, water, and land, or manage the waste through other methods. Learn					
near your	Waste Managed	what chemicals these facilities release, efforts to reduce releases, and potential health impacts associated with the chemical releases.					
current location	Pollution Prevention						
or another area	Potential Risk						
	Chemicals	Address State, County, City or ZIP Code Metro Area Watershed Tribal Land TRI F	acility Name				
	Open full version of	Enter an address or select a location to search for facilities.					
	TRI Toxics Tracker	Search by address, place name, city, ZIP Code State - My location isn't li	sted				
	expanded capabilities.						
		Or, use your current location. ✓ County ▼ City ▼	ZIP Code 🗸				
		Then: Q View search results					

More About Toxics Tracker

Map facility locations

Overlay demographic information

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Important Considerations

- Annual data—collected from TRI reporting facilities once each year.
- Covers some—but not all —toxic chemicals, and not all industry sectors.
- Small facilities (under 10 employees) don't report.
- Does not cover all sources of pollution, such as cars and trucks.
- Does not describe how long or how often chemicals were released.
- For more information, see <u>Factors to Consider</u> <u>When Using TRI Data</u>.

TRI is Only One Piece of the Puzzle

- Seeing the whole picture of potential health risks in your community requires additional information beyond what the TRI provides.
- For example, you may need data on other types of environmental releases, air monitoring data, or records of a facility's compliance with environmental regulations.
- Other considerations may include:
 - Car and truck emissions
 Gas stations
 Dry cleaners
 Car painting shops
 Forest fires

Underground storage tanks
 Abandoned hazardous waste sites
 Drinking water quality
 Lead paint in homes

What You Can Do

DISCUSS

the TRI data you find with:

- Neighborhood associations and community groups
- Local environmental organizations
- Non-profit planning organizations
- Local colleges and researchers
- Government environmental, health, and/or planning agencies
- Local and state elected officials
- Industry trade associations and industrial facilities





FIND OUT

if a facility of concern complies with EPA laws and regulations using EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) at <u>https://echo.epa.gov/</u>.

USE

TRI P2 data to **encourage** local facilities to implement new P2 activities or expand their existing P2 activities.



REPORT

a suspected violation at <u>epa.gov/tips</u> or contact your state environmental agency (contacts listed at: <u>www.epa.gov/aboutepa/health-and-</u> <u>environmental-agencies-us-states-and-</u> territories).

With TRI and other EPA information, you can begin to answer questions about your community



I thought a factory in my community released a lot of pollution. The TRI data showed me that this facility dramatically reduced the amount of toxic chemicals it released into the environment over the past 10 years.

Using TRI, I found out which chemicals are released in the greatest quantities. Next, I'm going to find out if the releases were to the air, water, or land, and about their potential human health effects.



The TRI showed me that the factory by my daughter's school releases chemicals that could potentially cause cancer. Now, I'm going to find out more.

For More Information

- Contact the TRI Coordinator for your region: <u>www.epa.gov/tri/contacts</u>
- Contact TRI staff at EPA Headquarters: <u>tri.help@epa.gov</u>
- Visit the TRI for Communities webpage: <u>www.epa.gov/tri/communities</u>
- Use EPA's 'My Environment' tool: <u>enviro.epa.gov/myenvironment</u>