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## **National Priority Chemicals Trends Report (2004-2006)**

### **Section 5 Federal Facility Trends for the Priority Chemicals (2004-2006)**

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# SECTION 5

## FEDERAL FACILITY TRENDS FOR THE PRIORITY CHEMICALS (2004–2006)

### Introduction

Facilities owned and operated by Federal agencies are required to report to TRI, regardless of their NAICS code. This section presents information at the national, EPA regional and state levels regarding PCs that federal facilities reported to the TRI. Within each of these levels, facility data are aggregated by the associated federal agency. For the purposes of this Report, we also included government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities. Quantities of PCs reported by federal facilities also are included in the quantities shown elsewhere in this Report (e.g., Sections 3, 4, and 6).

### How Does Executive Order 13423 Relate To Priority Chemicals?

On January 24, 2007, President George W. Bush signed Executive Order (EO) 13423: *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management* mandating, among other goals, that each federal agency shall “(i) reduce the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of by the agency, (ii) increase diversion of solid waste as appropriate, and (iii) maintain cost effective waste prevention and recycling programs in its facilities.” The formal instructions for implementing this EO require that federal agencies (and their contractors) comply with the requirements of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act* (EPCRA), including reporting to TRI (see Section VIII.C of the Implementing Instructions at [www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423](http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423)).

In order to achieve the goals of Section 2 of the EO, each federal agency is required to develop goals and support actions to identify and reduce the release and use of toxic and hazardous chemicals. In identifying the list of toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, and other pollutants that may result in significant harm to human health or the environment, each federal agency must consider a list of factors, one of which is “Existing environmental hazard lists such as priority chemicals identified by EPA’s Resource Conservation Challenge and any agency-specific toxic or hazardous chemicals lists.” We believe EO 13423 will improve the management of these chemicals at all facilities across the federal community and, eventually, reduce their generation.

### How Much Priority Chemicals Was Generated By Federal Facilities?

For 2006, federal facilities reported approximately 5.2 million pounds of PCs (Exhibit 5.1). The total number of facilities reporting also has remained relatively constant, ranging from 190 to 197 facilities, since 2004. Since 2004, the quantity of PCs has increased each year, including an increase of approximately 1.4 million pounds from 2005 to 2006. Increases in lead and lead compounds accounted for most of this increase primarily due to:

- Increased quantities of lead reported by numerous Department of Defense (DOD) facilities due to increase activity at firing ranges for the War on Terror, including an increase of approximately 811,000 pounds by a facility in Missouri;
- A Department of Energy (DOE) facility in Idaho reported an increase of approximately 77,000 pounds of lead and lead compounds due to accelerated decommissioning and the demolition of buildings that are no longer used. These activities are expected to continue through at least 2012. This facility also is decreasing the lead in its onsite inventory that was used as lead shielding; and
- A Department of Justice (DOJ) training facility in Virginia began reporting for the first time in 2006, reporting approximately 66,000 pounds.

Since 2004, DOD facilities accounted for at least 75 percent of the total quantity of PCs reported by federal facilities, especially lead and lead compounds. We believe this increased quantity was likely caused by the increase in training and other activities at federal facilities in support of military and security operations to counter terrorism worldwide.

### Exhibit 5.1. Federal Facilities Reporting Priority Chemicals (2004–2006)

TRI Reporting Year	2004	2005	2006
Total quantity of PCs (pounds)	3,458,929	3,807,881	5,235,321
Number of federal facilities reporting PC quantity	192	190	197

Since 2004, federal facilities have reported generating up to seven of the PCs, including five PCs for 2006 (Exhibit 5.2). For 2006, lead and lead compounds accounted for approximately 99 percent of the total quantity of PCs reported by federal facilities.

### Exhibit 5.2. Priority Chemicals Reported by Federal Facilities Nationwide (2004 –2006)

Priority Chemical	Percent of Total PC Quantity Reported by Federal Facilities (2006)	Quantity (pounds)		
		2004	2005	2006
Lead and lead compounds	98.9%	3,271,964	3,659,762	5,179,761
Naphthalene	1.0%	18,777	14,183	52,780
Mercury and mercury compounds	<0.1%	15,819	32,747	2,605
Polychlorinated biphenyls	<0.1%	0	53	175
Polycyclic aromatic compounds	<0.1%	10,665	18	<1
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	0.0%	123,783	0	0
Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds	0.0%	0	<1	0
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0%	54	0	0
Hexachloroethane	0.0%	17,867	101,119	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,458,929</b>	<b>3,807,881</b>	<b>5,235,321</b>

A few facilities accounted for the majority of certain PCs reported by federal facilities in 2006 (Exhibit 5.3).

**Exhibit 5.3. Number of Federal Facilities Reporting Each Priority Chemical by Quantity Range (2006)**

Priority Chemical (Total Number of Facilities, Total PC Quantity)	Distribution of Priority Chemical Quantity													
	0–10 pounds		11–100 Pounds		101–1,000 pounds		1,001–10,000 pounds		10,001–100,000 pounds		100,001–1 million pounds		> 1 million pounds	
	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity for this PC	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity for this PC	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity for this PC	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity	Number of Facilities	Percent of Total Quantity
Lead and lead compounds (171 facilities; 5,179,761 pounds)	10	<0.1%	11	<0.1%	45	0.4%	41	3.2%	50	31.9%	14	64.5%	0	0.0%
Mercury and mercury compounds (9 facilities; 2,605 pounds)	2	0.5%	5	9.4%	1	21.0%	1	69.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Naphthalene (34 facilities; 52,780 pounds)	17	0.4%	12	7.0%	3	13.8%	2	78.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Polychlorinated biphenyls (2 facilities; 175 pounds)	0	0.0%	1	22.9%	1	77.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

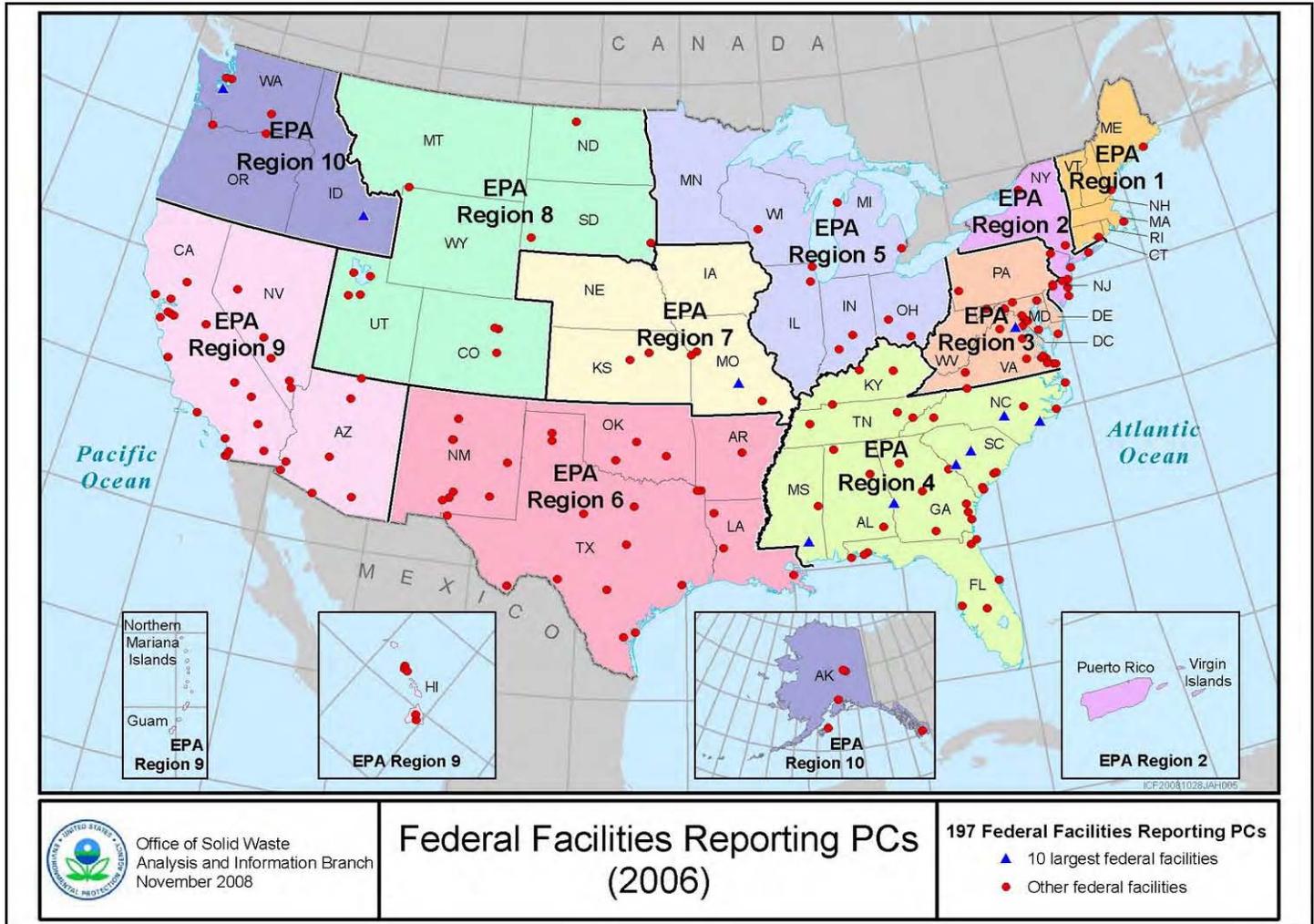
Shading indicates ranges in which facilities account for at least 85 percent of the total quantity for the PC.

Note: the total number of facilities shown in Exhibit 5.3 may differ from the total number of facilities shown in Exhibits 5.1 and 5.2 because numerous facilities reported more than one PC.

# Where Did Federal Facilities Generate Priority Chemicals?

For 2006, 197 federal facilities in 164 counties in 44 states, reported approximately 5.2 million pounds of PCs being generated (Exhibit 5.4). Forty-three of these facilities, in 38 counties, accounted for approximately 4.7 million pounds or 90 percent of the total quantity of PCs generated (Exhibit 5.5). Two facilities, one each located in two counties (Pulaski County, Missouri and Butte County Idaho), accounted for approximately 28 percent of the total quantity of PCs generated. Compared to 2004 and 2005, each of these two facilities reported a large increase for 2006.

**Exhibit 5.4. Location of Federal Facilities that Generated Priority Chemicals (2006)**



**Exhibit 5.5. Priority Chemical Quantity for Counties with Federal Facilities Reporting 90 Percent of the Total Quantity (2006)**

EPA Region	State	County	Quantity (pounds)			Quantity Change (2005–2006)	Percent of Total PC Quantity Reported (2006)
			2004	2005	2006		
7	MO	Pulaski	97,648	124,882	936,227	811,346	17.9%
10	ID	Butte	476,957	458,668	535,529	76,860	10.2%
4	NC	Cumberland	189,559	188,958	221,686	32,728	4.2%
4	NC	Onslow	145,408	148,249	215,015	66,766	4.1%
4	SC	Aiken	59,947	223,100	212,822	-10,278	4.1%
4	GA	Chattahoochee	42,159	152,019	190,546	38,526	3.6%
4	SC	Richland	84,753	100,752	175,550	74,798	3.4%
3	VA	Prince William	50,453	88,943	145,582	56,638	2.8%

**Exhibit 5.5. Priority Chemical Quantity for Counties with Federal Facilities Reporting 90 Percent of the Total Quantity (2006) (Continued)**

EPA Region	State	County	Quantity (pounds)			Quantity Change (2005–2006)	Percent of Total PC Quantity Reported (2006)
			2004	2005	2006		
9	CA	San Bernardino	30,372	180,600	139,458	-41,143	2.7%
4	MS	Forrest	37,994	65,150	136,222	71,072	2.6%
9	CA	San Diego	66,625	160,565	134,731	-25,834	2.6%
10	WA	Pierce	93,400	114,800	130,000	15,200	2.5%
6	NM	Eddy	60,865	93,418	114,211	20,793	2.2%
4	KY	Christian	68,740	82,614	105,805	23,191	2.0%
4	KY	Hardin	80,248	91,298	101,366	10,068	1.9%
4	GA	Liberty	73,507	45,664	91,974	46,310	1.8%
9	HI	Honolulu	123,062	33,846	89,652	55,807	1.7%
5	IN	Bartholomew	43,392	72,449	77,660	5,211	1.5%
6	TX	Bell	49,262	96,552	75,734	-20,818	1.4%
9	CA	Imperial	19,902	27,713	74,484	46,771	1.4%
6	OK	Comanche	49,654	51,295	72,042	20,748	1.4%
6	TX	El Paso	69,212	75,743	70,133	-5,610	1.3%
9	NV	Clark	83,288	30,399	69,146	38,746	1.3%
3	VA	Stafford	0	0	66,153	66,153	1.3%
4	SC	Beaufort	55,747	53,834	57,174	3,339	1.1%
2	NJ	Burlington	145,570	89,793	52,037	-37,756	1.0%
8	CO	El Paso	93,258	57,224	50,047	-7,177	1.0%
2	NY	Jefferson	53,261	65,827	44,533	-21,294	0.9%
5	IL	Dupage	16,832	12,371	43,424	31,052	0.8%
10	WA	Yakima	18,250	30,100	39,400	9,300	0.8%
6	LA	Vernon	35,266	47,119	37,640	-9,479	0.7%
4	FL	Okaloosa	13,276	14,134	33,726	19,591	0.6%
7	KS	Geary	10,544	26,335	31,682	5,348	0.6%
3	VA	Caroline	26,436	25,019	31,650	6,631	0.6%
3	VA	Portsmouth (City)	2,907	0	30,000	30,000	0.6%
6	NM	Bernalillo	28,266	19,314	29,843	10,529	0.6%
9	NV	Nye	10,252	11,318	27,965	16,647	0.5%
4	NC	Craven	15,128	79,276	26,375	-52,902	0.5%
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,144,441</b>	<b>2,780,673</b>	<b>4,717,220</b>	<b>1,936,547</b>	<b>90.1%</b>

Since 2004, facilities in DOD and DOE have accounted for the majority of PCs reported by federal facilities, including approximately 96 percent of the total quantity of PCs generated for 2006 (Exhibit 5.6).

**Exhibit 5.6. Total Quantity of Priority Chemicals Reported by Federal Department or Agency (2004–2006)**

Agency	Quantity (pounds)			Quantity Change (2005–2006)	Percent of Total PC Quantity Reported (2006)
	2004	2005	2006		
Department of Defense	2,577,562	2,912,769	4,103,272	1,190,503	78.4%
Department of Energy	746,082	749,855	902,691	152,836	17.2%
Department of Homeland Security	120,650	125,962	138,639	12,677	2.6%
Department of Justice	495	170	66,757	66,587	1.3%
Department of Health and Human Services	0	3,515	10,059	6,544	0.2%
Department of Interior	8,025	8,467	8,841	374	0.2%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,930	1,781	2,696	915	0.1%
Department of Transportation	669	327	958	631	<0.1%
Department of Treasury	288	4,775	873	-3,902	<0.1%
Department of the Interior	0	0	487	487	<0.1%
Tennessee Valley Authority	127	125	49	-76	<0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,458,829</b>	<b>3,807,745</b>	<b>5,235,321</b>	<b>1,427,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Lead and lead compounds reported by DOD and DOE facilities accounted for approximately 95 percent of the total quantity of all PCs generated by federal facilities (Exhibit 5.7). Except for PCBs, DOD and DOE facilities also accounted for the majority of other PCs reported by federal facilities.

### Exhibit 5.7. Quantity of Individual Priority Chemicals Reported by Federal Department or Agency (2004–2006)

Priority Chemical	Federal Agency	Quantity (pounds)			Change in Quantity (2005–2006)	Percent of Total PC Quantity Reported (2006)
		2004	2005	2006		
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	Department of Defense	123,783	0	0	0	0.0%
	<b>Total 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene</b>	<b>123,783</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds	Department of Defense	0	<1	0	<1	0.0%
	<b>Total Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Hexachlorobenzene	Department of Defense	54	0	0	0	0.0%
	<b>Total Hexachlorobenzene</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Hexachloroethane	Department of Defense	17,867	101,119	0	-101,119	0.0%
	<b>Total Hexachloroethane</b>	<b>17,867</b>	<b>101,119</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-101,119</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Lead and lead compounds	Department of Defense	2,393,824	2,765,864	4,049,902	1,284,038	77.4%
	Department of Energy	742,855	748,749	900,732	151,983	17.2%
	Department of Homeland Security	120,650	125,962	138,639	12,677	2.6%
	Department of Justice	495	170	66,757	66,587	1.3%
	Department of Health and Human Services	0	3,442	9,828	6,386	0.2%
	Department of Interior	8,025	8,467	8,841	374	0.2%
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,930	1,781	2,696	915	0.1%
	Department of Transportation	669	327	958	631	<0.1%
	Department of Treasury	288	4,775	873	-3,902	<0.1%
	Department of the Interior	0	0	487	487	<0.1%
	Tennessee Valley Authority	127	125	49	-76	<0.1%
	Department of State	100	100	0	-100	<0.1%
		<b>Lead and lead compounds Total</b>	<b>3,271,964</b>	<b>3,659,762</b>	<b>5,179,761</b>	<b>1,519,999</b>
Mercury and mercury compounds	Department of Energy	3,072	1,088	1,904	816	<0.1%
	Department of Defense	12,748	31,576	605	-30,971	<0.1%
	Department of Health and Human Services	0	47	96	49	<0.1%
	Department of Veterans Affairs	0	36	0	-36	0.0%
	<b>Mercury and mercury compounds Total</b>	<b>15,819</b>	<b>32,747</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>-30,142</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>
Naphthalene	Department of Defense	18,742	14,183	52,765	38,582	1.0%
	Department of Energy	35	0	15	15	<0.1%
	<b>Naphthalene Total</b>	<b>18,777</b>	<b>14,183</b>	<b>52,780</b>	<b>38,597</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Polychlorinated biphenyls	Department of Health and Human Services	0	26	135	109	<0.1%
	Department of Energy	0	0	40	40	<0.1%
	Department of Defense	0	27	0	-27	0.0%
	<b>Polychlorinated biphenyls Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>
Polycyclic aromatic compounds	Department of Energy	121	18	0	-18	0.0%
	Department of Defense	10,544	0	0	0	0.0%
	<b>Polycyclic aromatic compounds Total</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,458,929</b>	<b>3,807,881</b>	<b>5,235,321</b>	<b>1,427,440</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## How Did Federal Facilities Manage Their Priority Chemicals?

Exhibit 5.8 shows the national trends for how federal facilities managed PCs from 2004–2006.

**Disposal:** In 2006, federal facilities disposed of approximately 5.2 million pounds, or 99 percent of the total quantity of PCs generated; 82 percent of this total was disposed of onsite.

**Energy Recovery:** In 2006, federal facilities used energy recovery for approximately 50,000 pounds, or less than 1 percent of the total quantity of PCs generated.

**Treatment:** In 2006, federal facilities treated less than 1,000 pounds of the PCs generated.

**Recycling:** In 2006, federal facilities recycled approximately 770,000 pounds of PCs; approximately 50 percent was recycled each onsite and offsite. Compared to the quantities recycled in 2004 and 2005, the quantities recycled decreased by approximately 50 percent in 2005 and further decreased by approximately 60 percent in 2006.

**Exhibit 5.8. National Trends for How Federal Facilities Managed Priority Chemicals (2004–2006)**

Management Method Used by Federal Facilities	Quantity (pounds)		
	2004	2005	2006
Onsite Disposal	2,529,847	2,992,134	4,246,476
Offsite Disposal	758,670	700,877	937,583
<b>Total Disposal<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>3,288,517</b>	<b>3,693,011</b>	<b>5,184,059</b>
Onsite Energy Recovery	19,371	9,158	10,489
Offsite Energy Recovery	6,648	4,079	39,803
<b>Total Energy Recovery</b>	<b>26,019</b>	<b>13,237</b>	<b>50,292</b>
Onsite Treatment	135,259	432	306
Offsite Treatment	9,134	101,202	664
<b>Total Treatment</b>	<b>144,393</b>	<b>101,634</b>	<b>971</b>
Onsite Recycling	510,068	750,650	372,230
Offsite Recycling	3,271,047	1,130,748	396,805
<b>Total Recycling<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>3,781,115</b>	<b>1,881,398</b>	<b>769,035</b>

Some highlights concerning how federal facilities managed each of the PCs in 2006, using disposal, energy recovery, treatment, and recycling (Exhibit 5.9):

**Disposal:** For non-recycled PCs federal facilities used disposal as the primary management method for three (lead and lead compounds, mercury and mercury compounds, and PACs) of the five PCs. Lead and lead compounds accounted for approximately 99 percent of the total quantity of PCs that were disposed of.

**Energy Recovery:** For non-recycled PCs, federal facilities primarily used energy recovery for naphthalene.

**Treatment:** Federal facilities only treated small quantities of naphthalene and polychlorinated biphenyls.

**Recycling:**<sup>14</sup> Federal facilities recycled approximately 683,000 pounds lead and lead compounds, accounting for 89 percent of the total quantity of PCs that were recycled. Federal facilities also recycled a significant quantity of naphthalene and a relatively small quantity of mercury.

<sup>12</sup> Disposal quantities used in this Report refer to quantities of chemicals reported as released to the land for the purpose of TRI reporting (see Sections 5 and 6 of TRI Form R). It is important to note that there are differences between the TRI and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) definitions of disposal. For example, much of the lead (in munitions) reported to TRI by DOD facilities as being land disposed is not considered as disposal under RCRA. Under the RCRA Military Munitions Rule, munitions shot or discharged into the ground does not constitute disposal, but rather is the intended use.

<sup>13</sup> In this Report, our primary focus is the quantities of PCs we believe offer the greatest opportunities for waste minimization. Often, facilities that reported a PC quantity that was managed using disposal, treatment, or energy recovery also reported a quantity recycled. Even though recycled quantities already meet the goal of waste minimization and are not included as part of the PC quantities, we present recycled quantities here to provide perspective regarding the extent to which PCs are already recycled compared to the non-recycled quantities (disposal, treatment, energy recovery).

### Exhibit 5.9. Management of Individual Priority Chemicals by Federal Facilities (2006)

Priority Chemical	Quantity (pounds)			
	Disposal	Energy Recovery	Treatment	Recycling
Lead and lead compounds	5,179,761	0	0	683,440
Mercury and mercury compounds	2,605	0	0	377
Naphthalene	1,677	50,173	931	85,219
Polychlorinated biphenyls	16	119	40	0
Polycyclic aromatic compounds	<1	<1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,184,059</b>	<b>50,292</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>769,035</b>

Exhibits 5.10 and 5.11 show how facilities in each federal agency managed PCs in 2006.

### Exhibit 5.10. Management of Priority Chemicals by Federal Department or Agency (2006)

Agency	Priority Chemical	Quantity (pounds)			
		Disposal	Energy Recovery	Treatment	Recycling
Department of Defense	Lead and lead compounds	4,049,902	0	0	506,149
	Mercury and mercury compounds	605	0	0	54
	Naphthalene	1,667	50,173	925	85,219
Department of Energy	Lead and lead compounds	900,732	0	0	99,887
	Mercury and mercury compounds	1,904	0	0	176
	Naphthalene	10	0	5	0
	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0	0	40	0
	Polycyclic aromatic compounds	<1	<1	0	0
Department of Health and Human Services	Lead and lead compounds	9,828	0	0	0
	Mercury and mercury compounds	96	0	0	146
	Polychlorinated biphenyls	16	119	0	0
Department of Homeland Security	Lead and lead compounds	138,639	0	0	65,844
Department of Interior	Lead and lead compounds	9,328	0	0	0
Department of Justice	Lead and lead compounds	66,757	0	0	667
Department of Transportation	Lead and lead compounds	958	0	0	0
Department of Treasury	Lead and lead compounds	873	0	0	10,585
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Lead and lead compounds	2,696	0	0	18
Tennessee Valley Authority	Lead and lead compounds	49	0	0	290
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,184,059</b>	<b>50,292</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>769,035</b>

<sup>14</sup> In this Report, we focus on the quantities of PCs that offer the greatest opportunities for waste minimization. The quantities recycled are not included in the PC quantity.

**Exhibit 5.11. Management Methods Used by Federal Departments and Agencies, by Priority Chemical (2006)**

Priority Chemical	EPA Region	State	Agency	Quantity (pounds)			
				Disposal	Energy Recovery	Treatment	Recycling
Lead and lead compounds	1	ME	Department of Interior	601	0	0	0
	1	ME	Department of Defense	44	0	0	3,366
	1	CT	Department of Homeland Security	0	0	0	2,007
	2	NY	Department of Defense	55,706	0	0	0
	2	NJ	Department of Defense	52,041	0	0	0
	2	NY	Department of Energy	16,483	0	0	0
	2	NJ	Department of Homeland Security	1,255	0	0	0
	2	NJ	Department of Transportation	958	0	0	0
	3	VA	Department of Defense	217,122	0	0	1,858
	3	VA	Department of Justice	66,153	0	0	535
	3	PA	Department of Defense	19,265	0	0	540
	3	MD	Department of Health and Human Services	9,828	0	0	0
	3	MD	Department of Defense	6,353	0	0	52,557
	3	DC	Department of Treasury	858	0	0	69
	3	MD	Department of Interior	625	0	0	0
	3	PA	Department of Justice	584	0	0	0
	3	WV	Department of Defense	360	0	0	0
	3	VA	Department of Interior	238	0	0	0
	3	PA	Department of Interior	207	0	0	0
	3	VA	Department of Homeland Security	100	0	0	4,601
	3	VA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	69	0	0	18
	3	WV	Department of Justice	20	0	0	131
	3	MD	Department of Homeland Security	13	0	0	17,760
	3	PA	Department of Treasury	11	0	0	10,227
	4	NC	Department of Defense	456,798	0	0	30,747
	4	GA	Department of Defense	327,616	0	0	0
	4	SC	Department of Defense	249,697	0	0	0
	4	SC	Department of Energy	211,023	0	0	61,810
	4	KY	Department of Defense	207,329	0	0	0
	4	MS	Department of Defense	136,222	0	0	0
	4	FL	Department of Defense	46,673	0	0	0
	4	AL	Department of Defense	13,648	0	0	0
	4	TN	Department of Energy	8,334	0	0	0
	4	FL	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,394	0	0	0
	4	TN	Department of Interior	878	0	0	0
	4	NC	Department of Interior	730	0	0	0
	4	TN	Department of Defense	261	0	0	553
	4	AL	Tennessee Valley Authority	49	0	0	290
	4	GA	Department of Homeland Security	1	0	0	24,370
	5	IN	Department of Defense	79,461	0	0	0
5	IL	Department of Energy	43,424	0	0	7,863	
5	WI	Department of Defense	23,975	0	0	0	
5	OH	Department of Energy	660	0	0	0	
5	MI	Department of Defense	450	0	0	0	
6	TX	Department of Defense	173,395	0	0	54,340	
6	NM	Department of Homeland Security	114,211	0	0	13,109	
6	OK	Department of Defense	78,559	0	0	4,630	

**Exhibit 5.11. Management Methods Used by Federal Departments and Agencies, by Priority Chemical (2006)  
(Continued)**

Priority Chemical	EPA Region	State	Agency	Quantity (pounds)			
				Disposal	Energy Recovery	Treatment	Recycling
Lead and lead compounds (continued)	6	NM	Department of Energy	40,848	0	0	5
	6	LA	Department of Defense	38,792	0	0	3,560
	6	NM	Department of Defense	9,934	0	0	0
	6	AR	Department of Defense	3,893	0	0	0
	6	TX	Department of Energy	3,313	0	0	2,359
	6	TX	Department of Interior	1,454	0	0	0
	6	NM	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	232	0	0	0
	7	MO	Department of Defense	955,467	0	0	0
	7	KS	Department of Defense	32,271	0	0	0
	7	MO	Department of Interior	112	0	0	0
	7	MO	Department of Energy	18	0	0	6,535
	8	CO	Department of Defense	50,047	0	0	0
	8	UT	Department of Defense	5,945	0	0	56,640
	8	ND	Department of Defense	5,202	0	0	0
	8	WY	Department of Interior	1,007	0	0	0
	8	MT	Department of the Interior	290	0	0	0
	8	SD	Department of Interior	272	0	0	0
	8	CO	Department of Treasury	4	0	0	289
	9	CA	Department of Defense	375,599	0	0	240,000
	9	HI	Department of Defense	104,304	0	0	41,303
	9	NV	Department of Defense	71,896	0	0	0
	9	AZ	Department of Defense	29,310	0	0	2,011
	9	NV	Department of Energy	27,965	0	0	11,362
	9	CA	Department of Homeland Security	14,062	0	0	3,997
	9	CA	Department of Energy	13,151	0	0	7,334
	9	AZ	Department of Interior	1,589	0	0	0
	9	NV	Department of Interior	450	0	0	0
	9	CA	Department of Interior	407	0	0	0
	9	HI	Department of Interior	271	0	0	0
	9	AZ	Department of the Interior	197	0	0	0
	10	ID	Department of Energy	535,514	0	0	2,620
	10	WA	Department of Defense	189,189	0	0	0
	10	AK	Department of Defense	32,411	0	0	0
10	WA	Department of Homeland Security	7,016	0	0	0	
10	AK	Department of Homeland Security	1,981	0	0	0	
10	OR	Department of Defense	667	0	0	14,044	
Mercury and mercury compounds	2	NY	Department of Energy	95	0	0	0
	3	MD	Department of Health and Human Services	96	0	0	146
	3	VA	Department of Defense	25	0	0	47
	3	MD	Department of Defense	11	0	0	0
	4	SC	Department of Energy	1,799	0	0	176
	4	TN	Department of Energy	10	0	0	0
	5	IL	Department of Defense	2	0	0	7
	9	CA	Department of Defense	548	0	0	0
	10	AK	Department of Defense	18	0	0	0

**Exhibit 5.11. Management Methods Used by Federal Departments and Agencies, by Priority Chemical (2006)  
(Continued)**

Priority Chemical	EPA Region	State	Agency	Quantity (pounds)			
				Disposal	Energy Recovery	Treatment	Recycling
Naphthalene	1	MA	Department of Defense	0	28	0	0
	3	VA	Department of Defense	0	30,328	588	58,648
	4	NC	Department of Defense	1,106	11,481	0	29
	4	FL	Department of Defense	171	2,414	8	0
	4	SC	Department of Defense	255	51	0	0
	4	MS	Department of Defense	0	237	0	0
	4	GA	Department of Defense	0	30	0	32
	5	OH	Department of Defense	0	3,619	0	0
	5	MI	Department of Defense	0	2	0	0
	6	LA	Department of Defense	0	1,596	177	0
	6	TX	Department of Defense	2	214	3	0
	8	ND	Department of Defense	2	64	2	0
	8	UT	Department of Defense	0	1	11	425
	8	SD	Department of Defense	1	0	1	0
	8	CO	Department of Defense	1	0	0	0
	9	CA	Department of Defense	16	107	136	25,482
	9	HI	Department of Defense	108	0	0	602
	10	ID	Department of Energy	10	0	5	0
	10	OR	Department of Defense	5	0	0	0
	Polychlorinated biphenyls	2	NY	Department of Energy	0	0	40
3		MD	Department of Health and Human Services	16	119	0	0
Polycyclic aromatic compounds	10	ID	Department of Energy	<1	<1	0	0

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