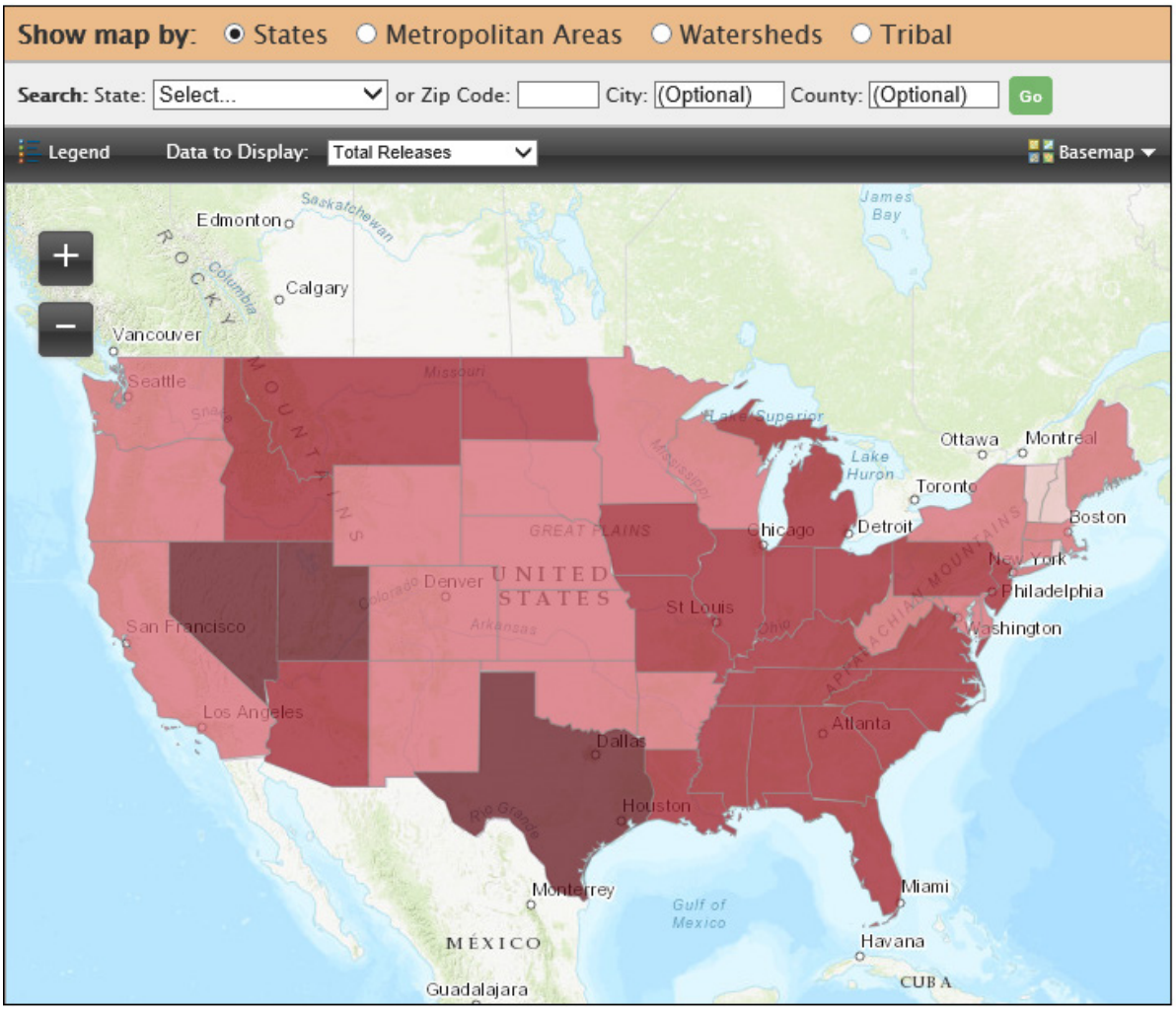
Where You Live

Use the geographical selections bar above the map to show the disposal and other releases of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) chemicals that occurred throughout the United States during 2019.



Click on any one of the locations 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 potential human health risk generated by EPA's Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) model. These unitless scores represent relative human health risk from chronic exposures to TRI chemical releases and allow one to compare potential for risk across locations. For more on RSEI, see the Hazard and Potential Risk of TRI Chemicals section.

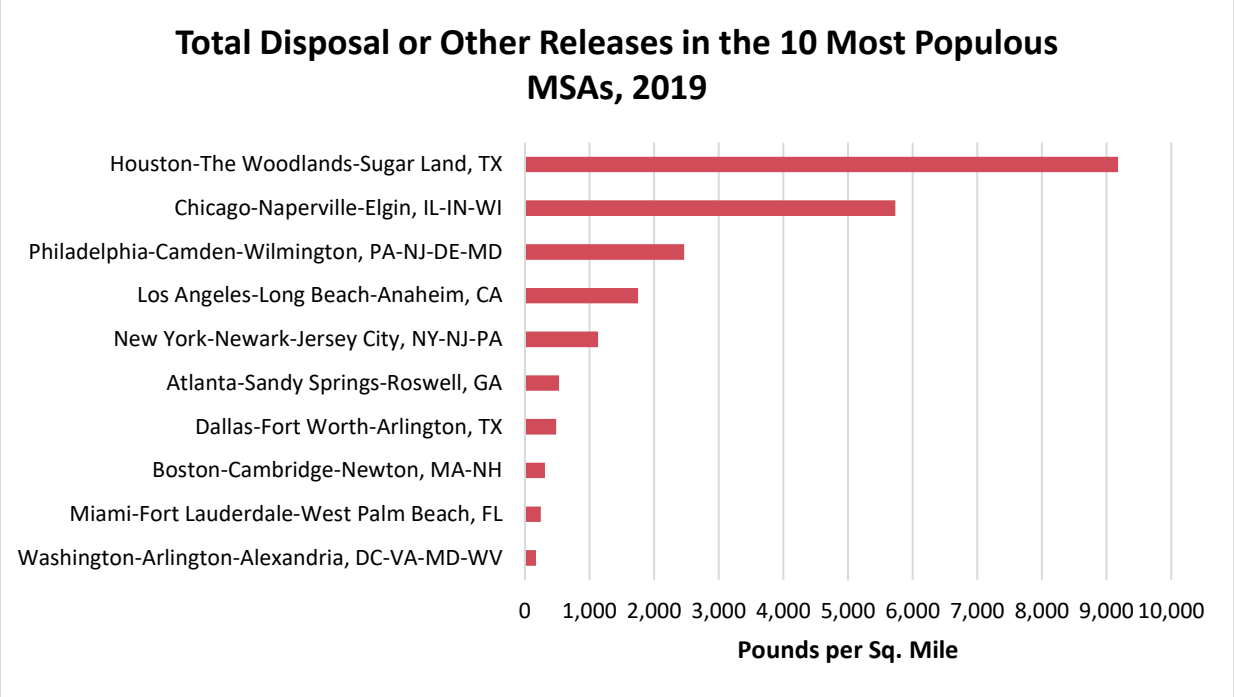
TRI Data Considerations

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 2019, 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 2019.

More than 80% of the United States' population and many of the industrial and federal facilities that report to the TRI Program are located in urban areas. "Metropolitan statistical areas" 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.

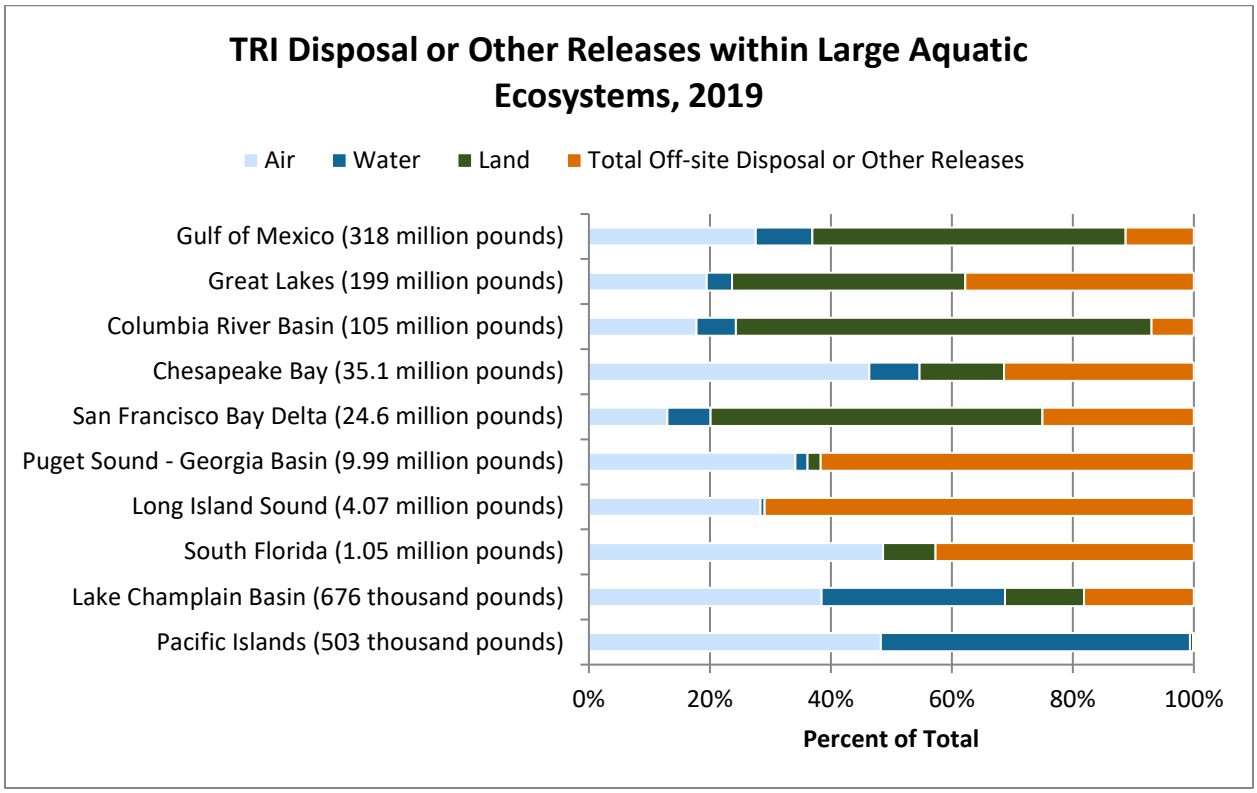


Watersheds

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.

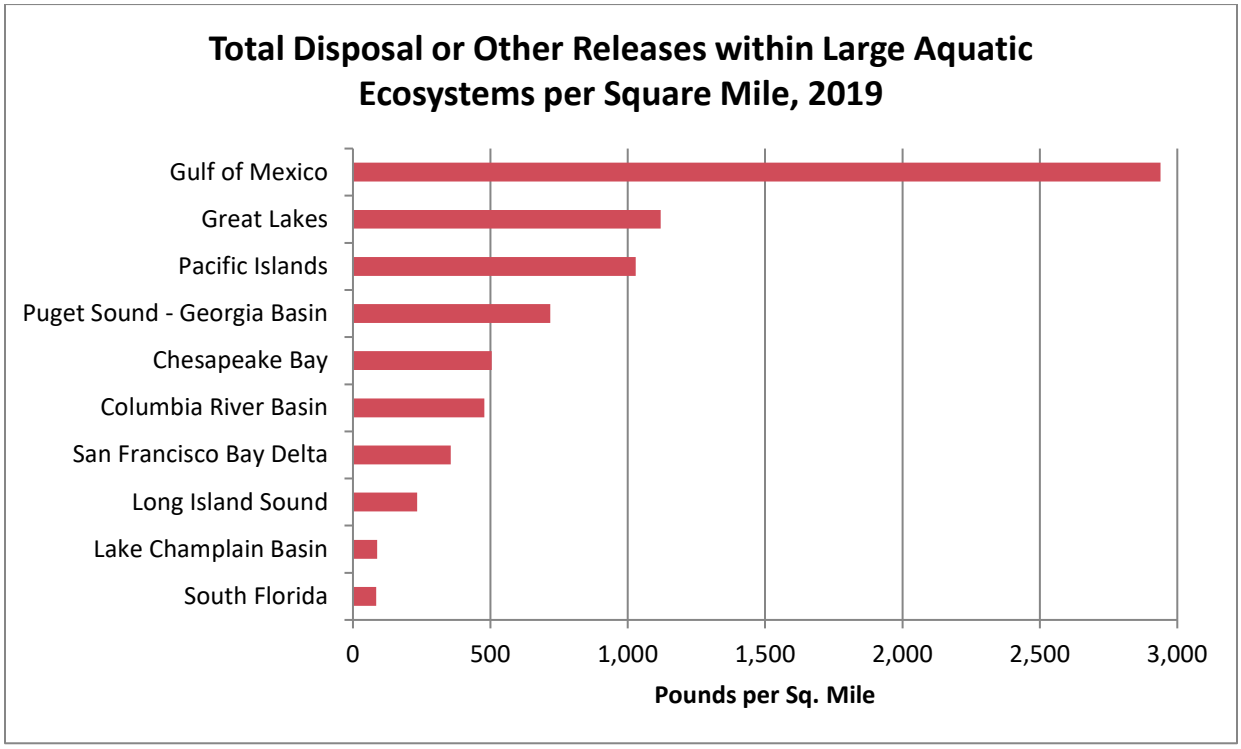
Large aquatic ecosystems (LAEs) comprise multiple small watersheds and water resources within a large geographic area. Currently, EPA defines 10 LAEs. More than 6,000 TRI facilities are located in these LAEs.

The chart below shows the portion of TRI chemical releases within each LAE that were released to air, water, or land, or transferred for disposal off site. Discharges of chemicals to water, as well as releases to air, releases to land, and land disposal, 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 LAE. Releases per square mile are greatest in the Gulf of Mexico watershed in the southeastern US, where many

chemical manufacturing facilities are located. Almost half of the TRI releases from chemical manufacturing facilities in the US are from facilities located in the Gulf of Mexico watershed.



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.

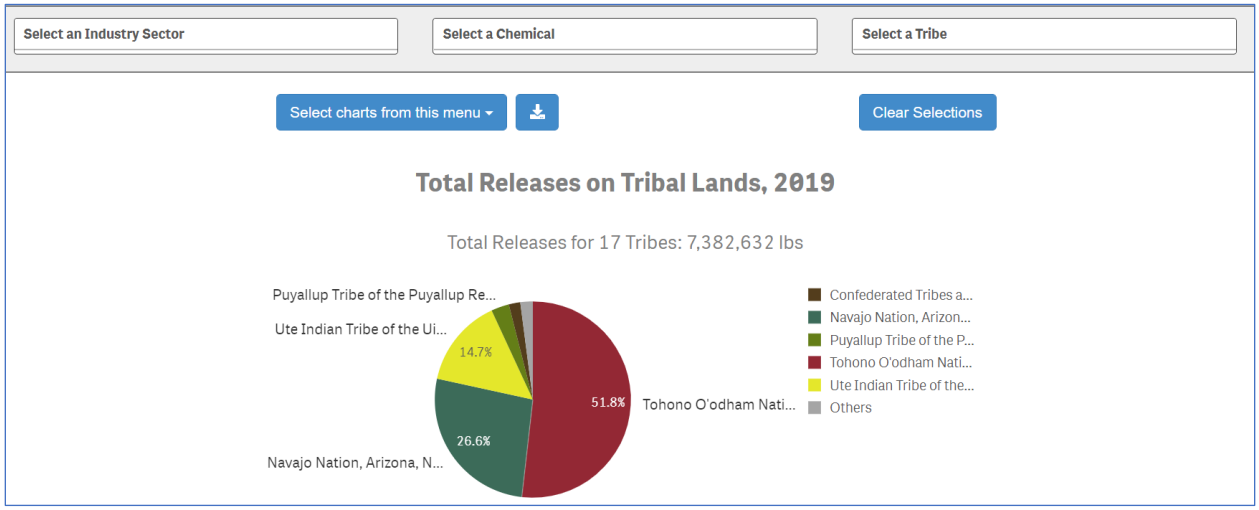
In 2019, there were 40 facilities located in the Indian country of 17 different federally recognized tribes that reported to TRI. These facilities collectively managed nearly 25 million pounds of production-related waste, 7.4 million pounds of which was disposed of or otherwise released. Of the releases reported, 99.7% were released on site; 92% of these were on-site disposal to land from electric utilities and metal mining facilities. These facilities primarily released metal compounds such as lead, barium, and copper. 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.

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 2019: Facilities on Tribal Lands

Measure	*Value*
Number of Facilities that Reported to TRI	**40**
Number of Tribes with TRI Facilities on Their Lands	17
Production-Related Waste Managed	**24.59 million lb**
Recycling	9.00 million lb
Energy Recovery	0.13 million lb
Treatment	8.08 million lb
Disposal or Other Releases	7.38 million lb
Total Disposal or Other Releases	**7.38 million lb**
On-site	**7.36 million lb**
Air	0.62 million lb
Water	1.10 thousand lb
Land	6.74 million lb
Off-site	**0.02 million lb**

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. Change the data displayed in the pie chart below using the blue dropdown button on the left.



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, the number of facilities, and the number of chemicals reported. Click on a column header to change how the table is sorted.

Total Disposal or Other Releases on Tribal Lands by Tribe, 2019

Tribes in 2019, Sorted by Releases and Number of Facilities

This table is interactive - click the column headers to change the sorting of the table.

Tribe	Total Releases (lbs)	Number of Facilities	Fact Sheet
Totals	**7,382,632**	**40**	
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	3,824,068	1	Link
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah	1,965,189	2	Link
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	1,083,652	1	Link
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	217,710	9	Link
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	140,259	3	Link
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	115,158	2	Link
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	29,083	1	Link
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	3,488	1	Link
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	1,611	1	Link
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	1,086	4	Link
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	607	1	Link
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	378	8	Link
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	306	1	Link
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	25	2	Link
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	10	1	Link
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	2	1	Link
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California	0	1	Link

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.