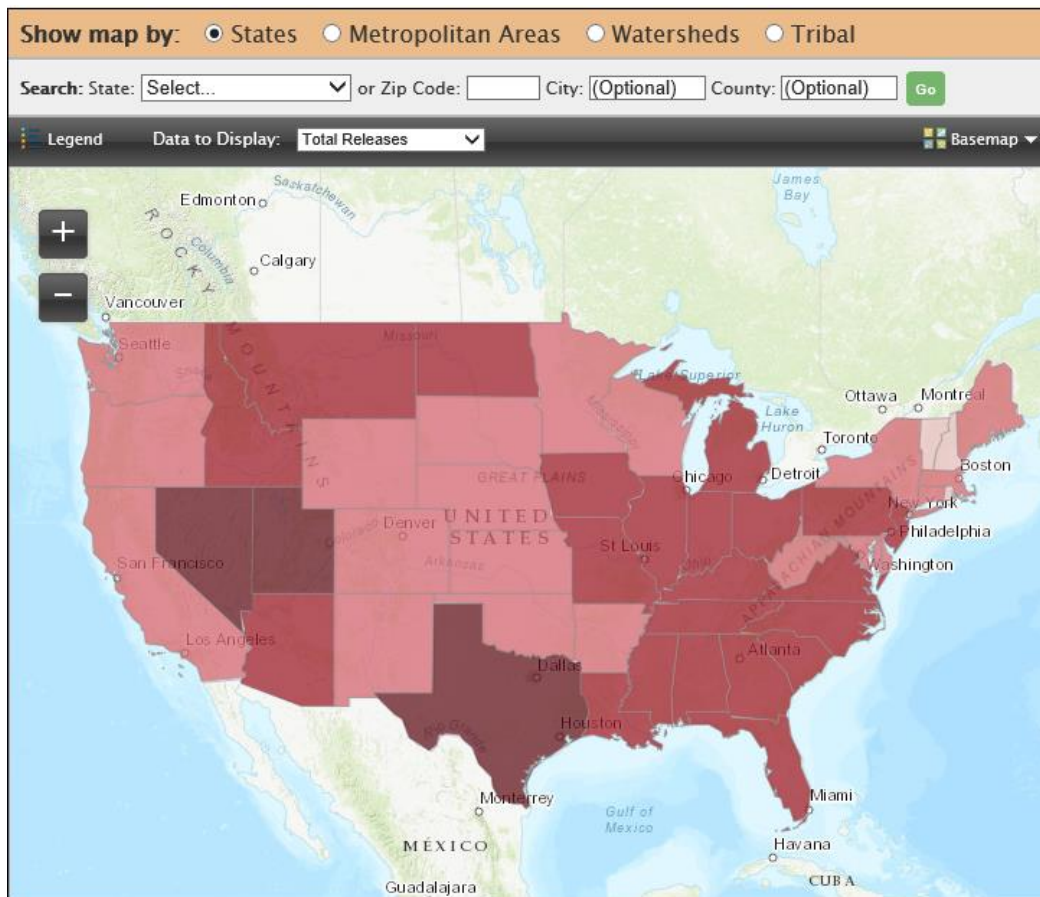


Where You Live

This section the National Analysis looks at releases and other disposal of TRI chemicals that occurred at various geographic levels throughout the United States.



To view a summary of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data, select search parameters within the top two rows or query the map directly. In addition to viewing the maps based on releases, you can also view the maps based on "RSEI Risk-Screening Scores." RSEI risk-screening scores are estimates of potential human health risk generated by EPA's publicly available [Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators \(RSEI\) model](#). These unitless scores represent relative human health risk from chronic exposures to TRI chemicals and allow one to compare RSEI scores across locations. For more on RSEI, see the [Hazard and Potential Risk of TRI Chemicals](#) section.

States

States include all U.S. territories for a total of 56 states/territories. All states have facilities that reported releases to the TRI Program for the 2016 reporting year. The states with the greatest number of facilities that reported are Texas, Ohio and California, which together accounted for

20% of total reporting facilities in 2016. Selecting a state on the map will provide a pop-up with:

- a state level summary of TRI data
- a link to the state level TRI fact sheet
- an option to zoom to the counties within the state.

Metropolitan Areas

More than 80% of the United States' population and many of the industrial facilities that report to the TRI Program are located in urban areas. This map option shows all metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) in the United States as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) within which TRI-reported releases occurred in 2016. Metro and micro areas consist of one or more socially and economically integrated adjacent counties, cities, or towns. Click on any of these areas on the map for an analysis of TRI data specific to each.

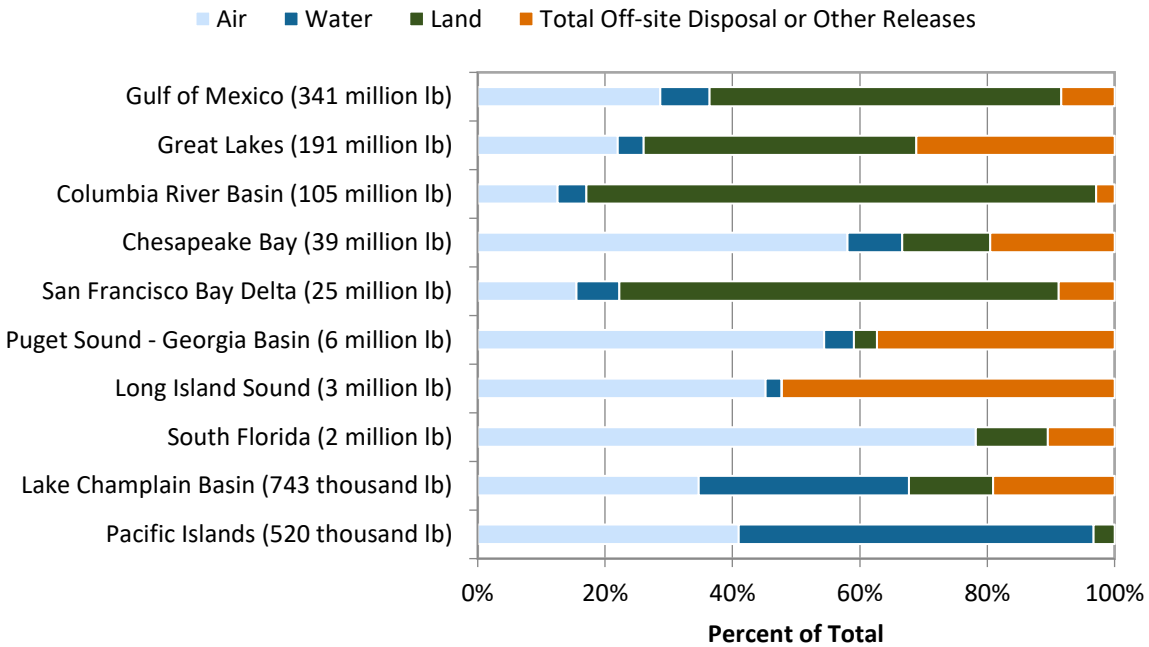
Watersheds

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 based on water flowing down through the land area above them.

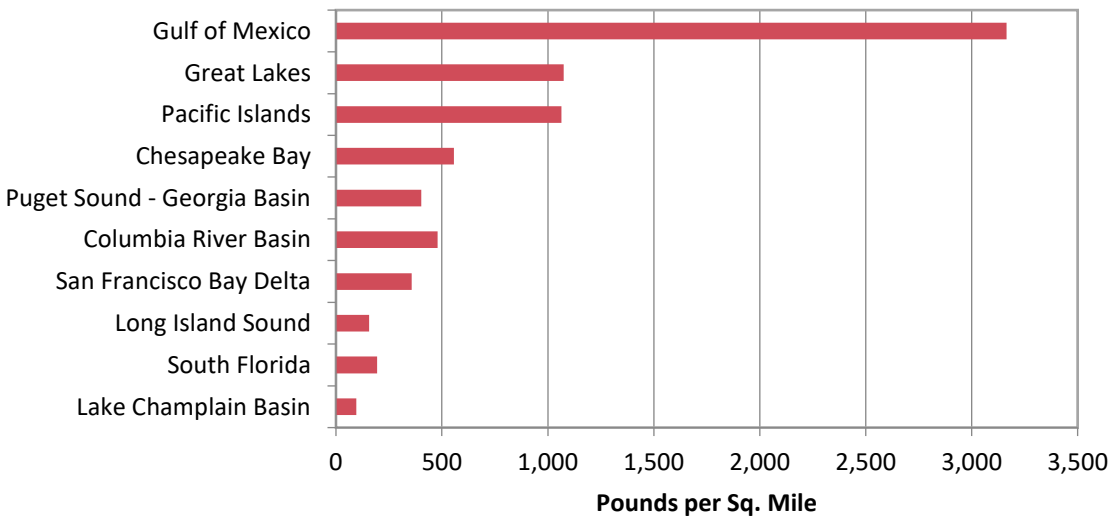
Large aquatic ecosystems (LAEs) comprise multiple small watersheds and water resources within a large geographic area. The Large Aquatic Ecosystems Council was created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2008 to focus on protecting and restoring the health of critical aquatic ecosystems. Currently, there are 10 LAEs in this program. Click on any of the 10 LAEs featured on the map to see an analysis of toxic chemical releases in each LAE.

Water pollution, surface runoff, contaminated sediment, discharges of toxic chemicals, and air emissions can affect the quality of the land, water, and living resources within an aquatic ecosystem. Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals can be especially problematic in aquatic ecosystems because pollutants can accumulate in sediments and may bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms and the tissues of fish and other wildlife within the food chain to concentrations many times higher than in the water or air, which ultimately may cause environmental health problems for humans and wildlife.

TRI Disposal or Other Releases by Large Aquatic Ecosystem, 2016



Total Disposal or Other Releases by Large Aquatic Ecosystem per Square Mile, 2016





Tribal Communities

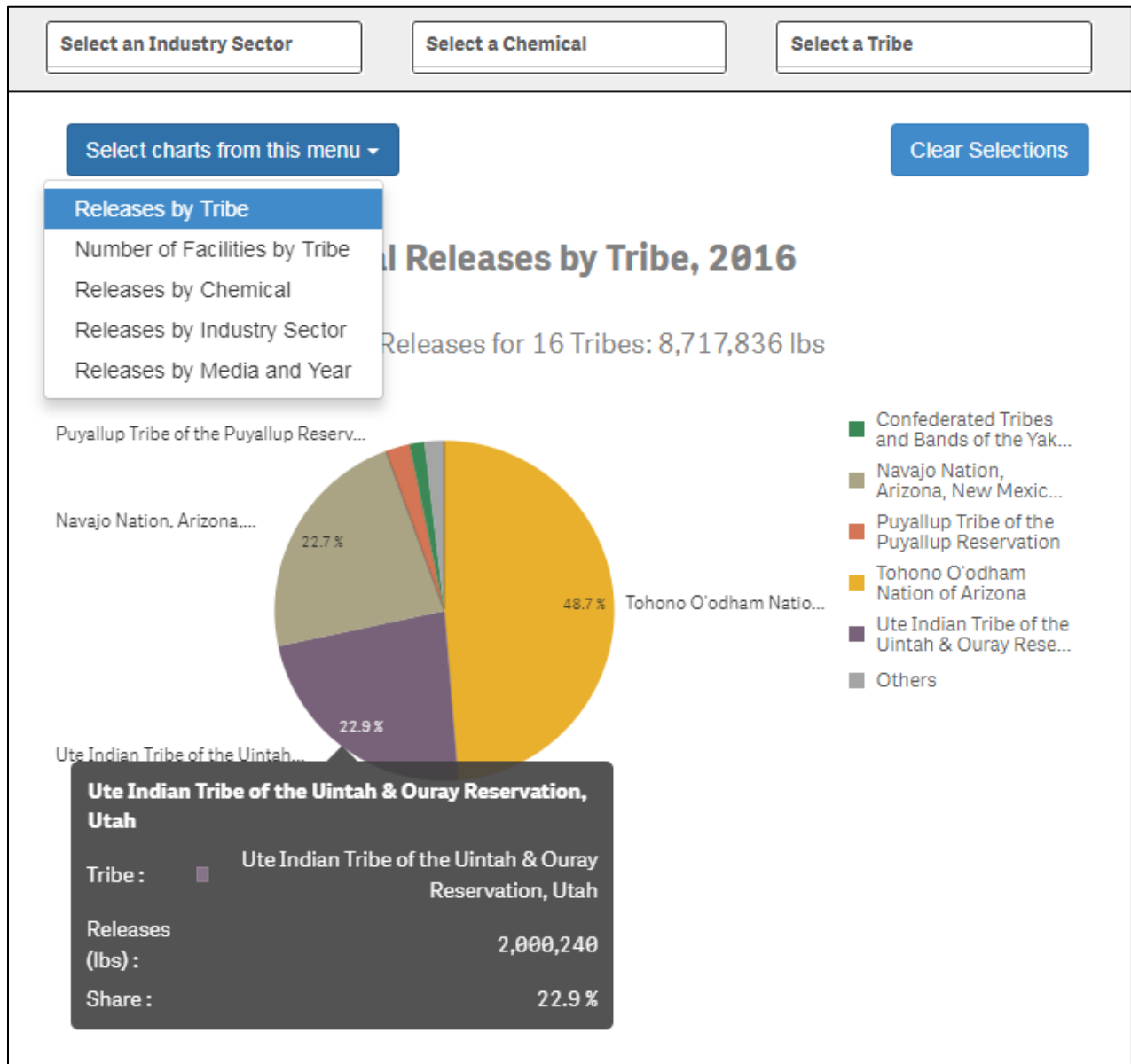
[Under EPA policy](#), the Agency works with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis to protect the land, air, and water in Indian country and Alaska Native villages and to support tribal assumption of program authority. [Facilities located in Indian country that meet TRI reporting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

In 2016, there were 40 facilities located in the Indian country of 16 different federally recognized tribes. These facilities reported a total of 25 million pounds of production-related waste and 9 million pounds of releases (total disposal or other releases). Over 99% of the TRI releases in Indian country occurred on-site. 94% of these releases were land releases reported by electric utilities and metal mining facilities. In 2016, these facilities primarily released metal compounds such as lead and barium. Lead is often present in the mineral ore disposed of by metal mines, whereas barium is present in coal and oil burned at electric utilities.

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

Quick Facts for 2016: Facilities on Tribal Lands	
Number of Facilities that Reported to TRI	40
Number of Tribes with TRI Facilities	16
Production-Related Waste Managed	25.43 million lb
Recycled	7.95 million lb
Energy Recovery	3.27 million lb
Treated	5.49 million lb
Disposed or Otherwise Released	8.72 million lb
Total Disposal or Other Releases	8.72 million lb
On-site	8.68 million lb
Air	0.60 million lb
Water	3.04 thousand lb
Land	8.08 million lb
Off-site	0.04 million lb

The interactive chart below lists the federally recognized tribes with at least one TRI facility reporting 2016 data on their land, and include various data related to TRI releases by facilities located on tribal lands. Use the buttons in the top gray row to filter the data by industry sector, chemical, and/or tribe. The blue dropdown button on the left allows you to view the data differently by changing which chart is displayed. [Visit the TRI for Tribal Communities Qlik dashboard](#) to explore even more information about releases of chemicals on or near tribal lands. Additional information about all TRI facilities is also available in [the full 2016 TRI National Analysis Qlik dashboard](#).





The interactive table lists the federally recognized tribes that had at least one facility on their land that reported TRI data for 2016, along with the total releases reported by facilities, the number of facilities, and a link to a fact sheet with more information about TRI facilities on each tribe’s land. Click on a column header to change the sorting of the table.

Total Disposal or Other Releases on Tribal Lands by Tribe, 2016

Tribes in 2016, 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	8,717,836	40		
Tohono O’odham Nation of Arizona	4,247,028	1	Link	
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	2,000,240	1	Link	
Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah	1,982,288	2	Link	
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	203,240	11	Link	
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	122,808	3	Link	
Coeur D’Alene Tribe	118,313	2	Link	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	32,701	1	Link	
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	6,928	1	Link	
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	2,532	1	Link	
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	843	1	Link	
Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona	359	8	Link	
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	319	4	Link	
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	202	1	Link	
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	30	1	Link	
Nez Perce Tribe	5	1	Link	
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation	0	1	Link	

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