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Urban Communities: Introduction

An important goal of TRI is to empower citizens through information that will allow them to better understand industrial activity, environmental releases, and potential risks in their communities. Using information from TRI can help community members make informed decisions about how toxic chemicals are managed in their neighborhoods, and hold companies and governments accountable. TRI data also serve as a rough indicator of facilities' environmental performance and progress over time. Knowing that the data are available to the public often spurs companies to focus on and improve their chemical management practices.

In this section we profile thirteen urban communities in the United States from the standpoint of toxic chemical disposal or other releases. Urban areas are home to more than 80% of the U.S. population. They are also home to many of the industrial facilities that report to TRI. The thirteen urban communities profiled here are the most populous in the United States and the most populous in each EPA Region as defined by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) population. An MSA is an area of one or more socially and economically integrated adjacent counties, cities, or towns. These thirteen urban communities together contain about 29% of the U.S. population and about 19% of the facilities that report to TRI. Listed below, in decreasing order of their population, are the top U.S. MSAs, which are also shown in the following map:

- [New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA](#) [Español]
- [Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA](#) [Español]
- [Chicago–Naperville–Joliet, IL–IN–WI](#) [Español]
- [Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX](#) [Español]
- [Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD](#) [Español]
- [Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX](#) [Español]
- [Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach, FL](#) [Español]
- [Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV](#) [Español]
- [Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA](#) [Español]
- [Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH](#) [Español]
- [Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA](#) [Español]
- [St. Louis, MO–IL](#) [Español]
- [Denver–Aurora–Broomfield, CO](#) [Español]



Top Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas Map

For each urban community profiled, we graphically show the top TRI reporting industry sectors by quantity of toxic chemicals disposed of or otherwise released; the top chemicals disposed or otherwise released to the air, water, land and underground injection; and trends in the disposal or other releases from 2001 to the most recent year of data, 2009. While facilities have been reporting to TRI for more than two decades, for consistency in presenting the trends from year to year we show only the years after 2000 when the set of chemicals and industry sectors required to report did not change. In several years prior to 2001, industry sectors and chemicals were added to the TRI reporting requirements.

In each urban community profile we list the major industry sectors operating in the community. Much of this information was obtained from local business organizations or chambers of commerce, which advocate on behalf of the business community. It is important to note that not all of the industries mentioned in the urban community profiles are industry sectors required to report to TRI.

You can access much more information on TRI covered facilities and chemicals near your home by using the tools and resources available on the EPA website. For example, using [myRTK](#) and [TRI Explorer](#), you can enter your ZIP code to get a list of facilities in your area and detailed information on the toxic chemicals they manage as waste. Additionally, myRTK provides chemical hazard and facility compliance information.

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Urban Communities: Greater Houston Area



TRI facilities in Greater Houston Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 468

Total On-site and
Off-site Disposal or
Other Releases: 72.5 million lbs

Total On-site: 54.8 million lbs
 • Air: 20.8 million lbs
 • Water: 6.0 million lbs
 • Land: 5.5 million lbs
 • Underground Injection: 22.6 million lbs

Total Off-site: 17.7 million lbs

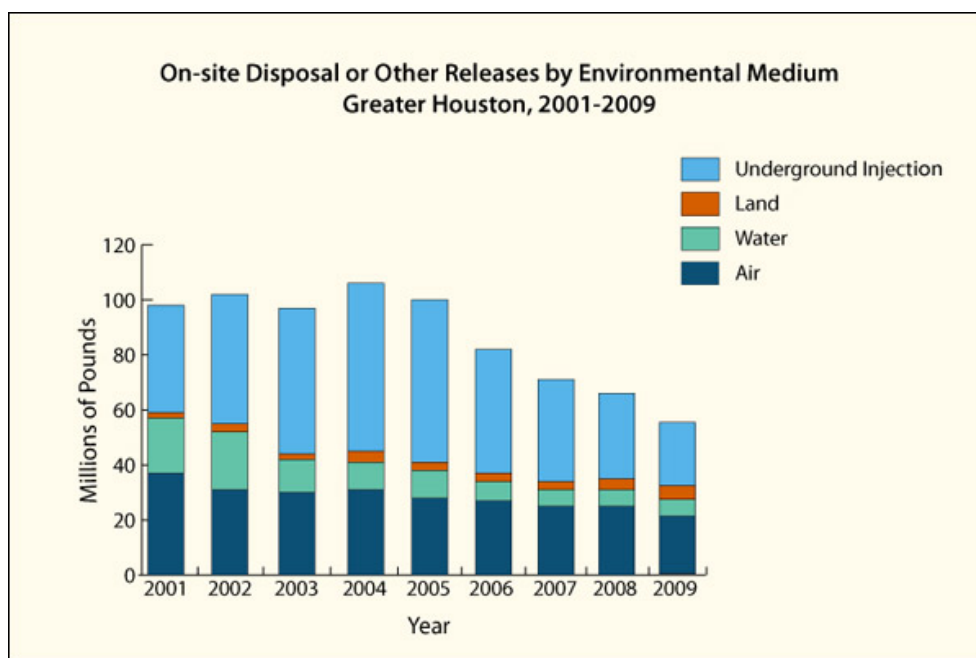
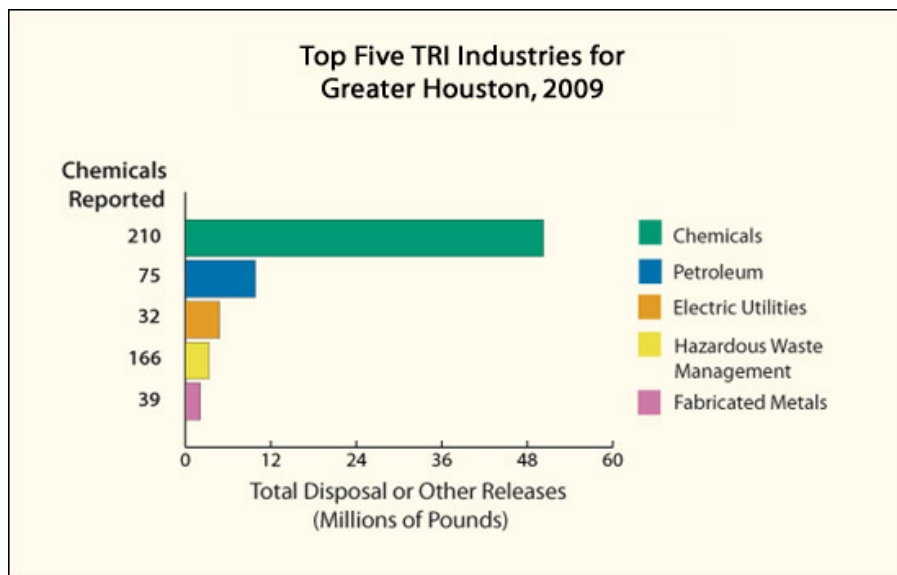
The Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown metropolitan statistical area is a 10–county urban community located along the Gulf Coast region in southeast Texas. The metropolitan area is often referred to as "Greater Houston." It is the sixth–largest metropolitan area in the United States with a population of 5.7 million. The metropolitan area is one of the largest in size, covering 10,062 square miles, which is only slightly smaller than the state of Massachusetts. Much of the metropolitan area was built on forested land, marshes, swamp, or prairie.

Galveston Bay is a large and productive estuary located within the Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown metropolitan area supporting a substantial commercial fishing industry. Numerous bayous, rivers, and wetlands ring the Bay and support their own ecosystems.

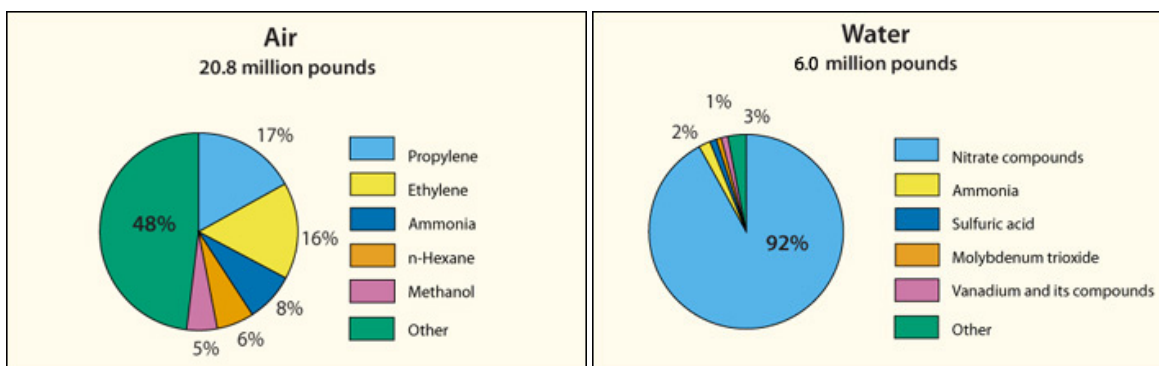
Much of the economic activity within the metropolitan area is based on shipping and manufacturing. According to the Greater Houston Partnership, an organization advocating for regional businesses, Galveston Bay and the Buffalo Bayou together form one of the most important shipping hubs in the world. The area is also home to the largest petrochemical manufacturing region in the United States, as well as major production facilities for sugar, synthetic rubber, fertilizers, insecticides, aeronautics, and oilfield equipment.

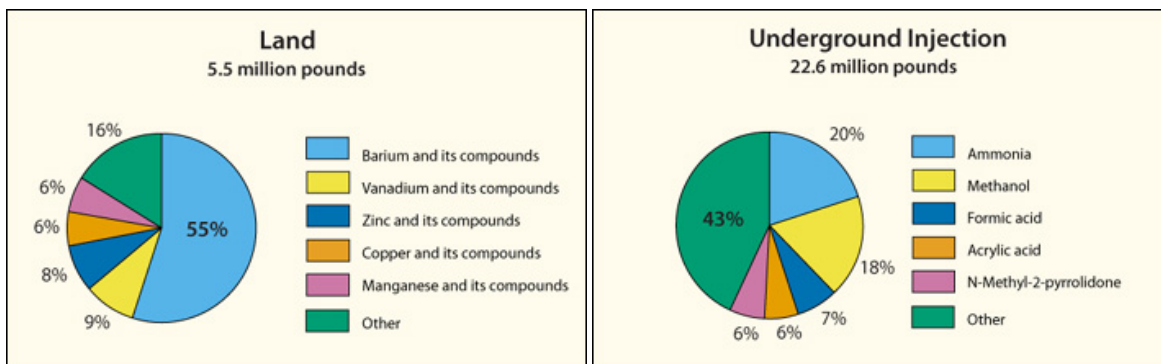
Chemical manufacturers had the largest on–site total disposal or other releases in the Greater Houston metropolitan area, accounting for two–thirds of the total; they also had the largest underground injection (with 82% of the total), air releases (with 66% of the total) and surface water discharges (with 55% of the total). One inorganic chemical manufacturer reported 59% of the total underground injection in this area.

Total on–site disposal or other releases decreased by 44% from 2001 to 2009, with a decrease of 17% from 2008 to 2009. The chemical manufacturing sector had a decrease of 51% from 2001 to 2009, including a decrease of 54% in underground injection and 81% in surface water discharges. The petroleum refining sector had a decrease of 36%, including a decrease of 53% in air releases.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





These charts represent the top five TRI chemicals in pounds released for this urban community, and do not include all chemicals of concern nor the priority or importance of those chemicals within the urban community.

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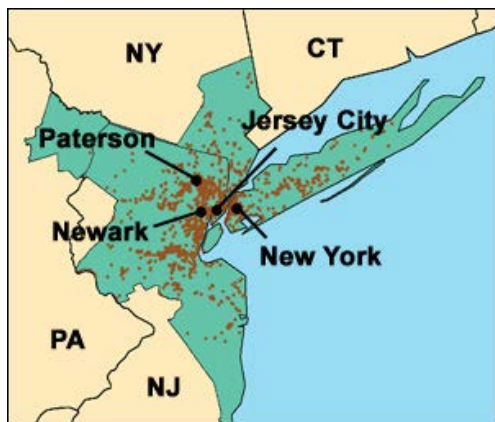


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Urban Communities: Metropolitan New York



TRI facilities in Metropolitan New York

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 440

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 6.1 million lbs

Total On-site: 4.2 million lbs

- Air: 2.1 million lbs
- Water: 2.0 million lbs
- Land: 0.1 million lbs
- Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 2.0 million lbs

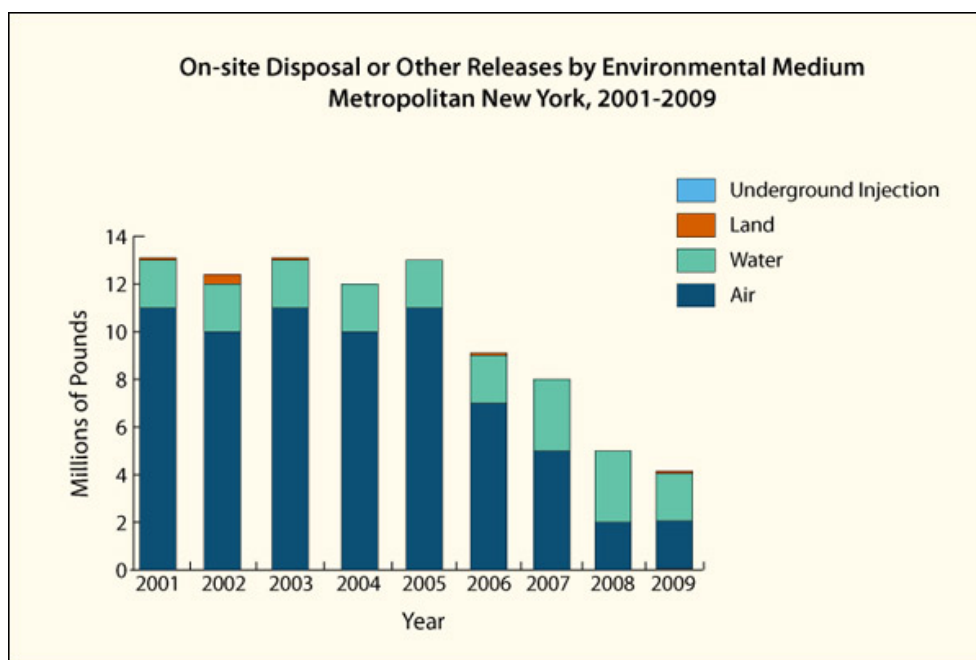
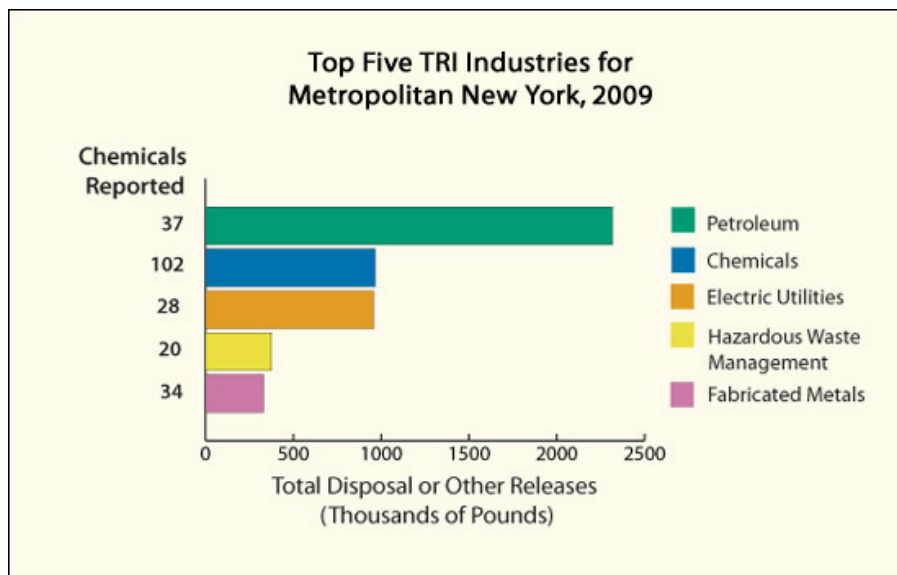
The New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA metropolitan area, also known as Metropolitan New York, Greater New York, or the Tri-State area, is the most populous metropolitan area in the United States, with an estimated population of 19 million. It is also one of the most densely populated urban areas in the United States. The metropolitan area includes ten counties in New York State (those coinciding with the five boroughs of New York City, the two counties of Long Island, and three counties in the lower Hudson Valley); 12 counties in Northern and Central New Jersey; and one county in northeastern Pennsylvania. In addition to New York City, other cities include: Newark, NJ; Edison, NJ; White Plains, NY; Wayne, NJ; and New Brunswick, NJ.

The metropolitan area covers about 6,720 square miles of land situated near and around several important water bodies, including the Hudson River, Delaware River, Long Island Sound, New York Bay, East River, Newark Bay, Jamaica Bay, Raritan Bay, and New York Bight (Atlantic Ocean). Many of these water bodies are important coastal estuaries.

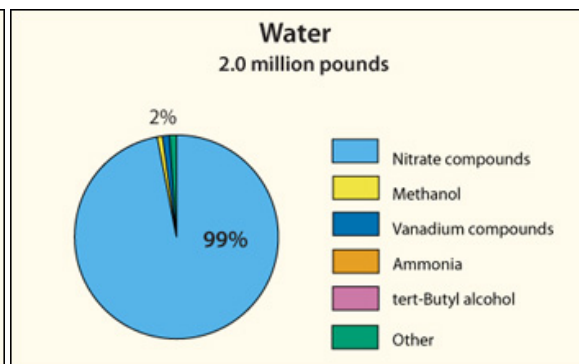
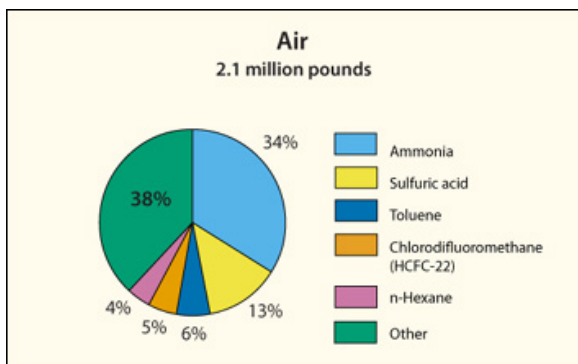
The New York metropolitan area hosts a large and diverse manufacturing sector. Some of the principal industries include petroleum refining, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, apparel, electric utilities, printing and publishing, metal products, automobile parts, processed foods, and furniture. The area also serves as a major transportation hub, with the Port of New York and New Jersey, being the largest port complex on the East Coast and the third largest in the United States.

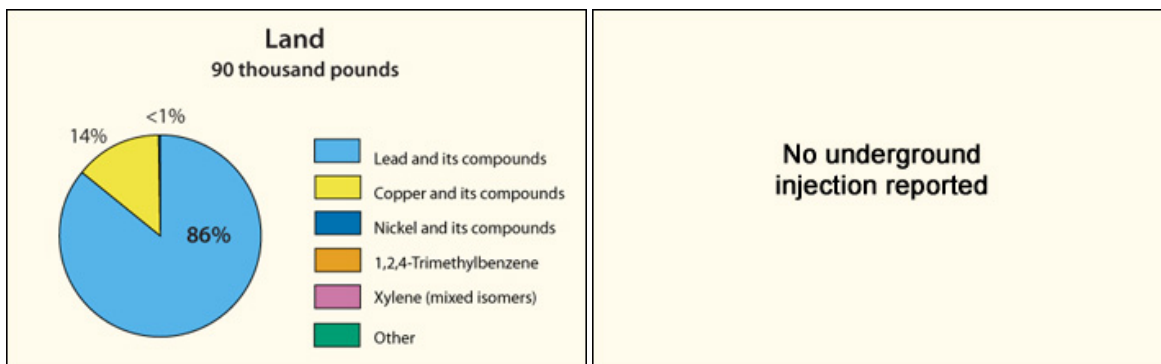
Petroleum refineries had the largest on-site total disposal or other releases, due to almost 2.0 million pounds of surface water discharges of nitrate compounds from one refinery. Electric utilities had the largest air releases, with almost 910 thousand pounds. Electric utilities decreased their air releases by 89% from 2005 to 2009, including a decrease of almost 6 million pounds of hydrochloric acid and 1.3 million pounds of sulfuric acid.

Total on-site disposal or other releases for the metropolitan New York decreased by 68% from 2001 to 2009, including a decrease of 81% in air releases and 12% in on-site land disposal or other releases. However, surface water discharges increased by 3% during that same time period.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





No underground injection reported

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Urban Communities: Greater Los Angeles



TRI facilities in Greater Los Angeles

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 517

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 7.5 million lbs

Total On-site:	3.8 million lbs
• Air:	3.5 million lbs
• Water:	0.2 million lbs
• Land:	0.1 million lbs
• Underground Injection:	none

Total Off-site: 3.6 million lbs

The Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA metropolitan area is also known as the Greater Los Angeles Area. With an estimated population of 12.9 million, it is the second most populous metropolitan area in the United States. It includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties and the principal cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Irvine, Glendale, Pomona, Pasadena, Torrance, Orange, Burbank, Compton, Santa Monica, and Newport Beach. The total land area of the combined statistical area is 4,850 square miles.

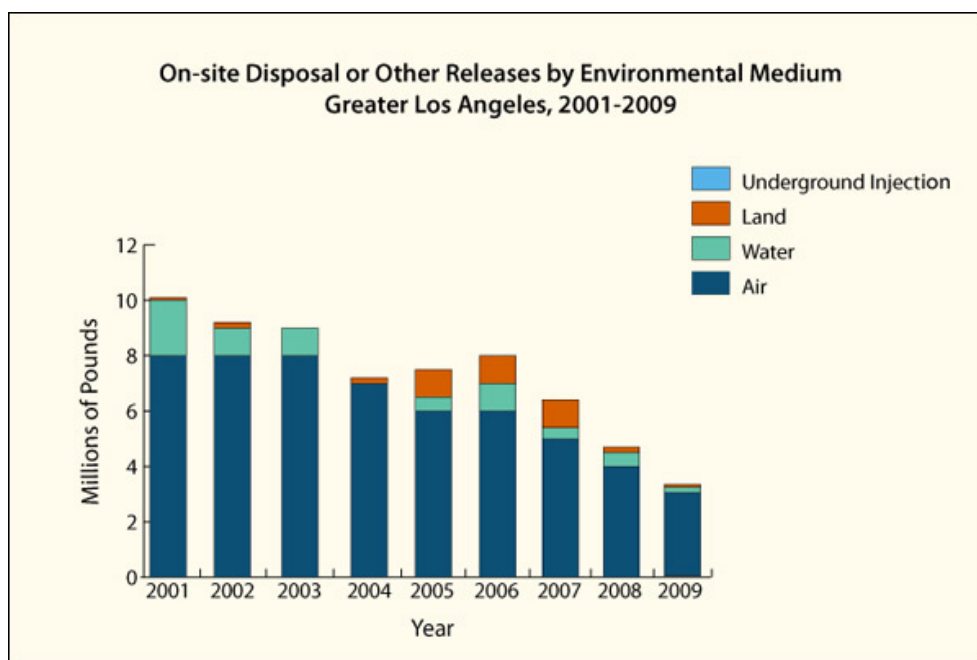
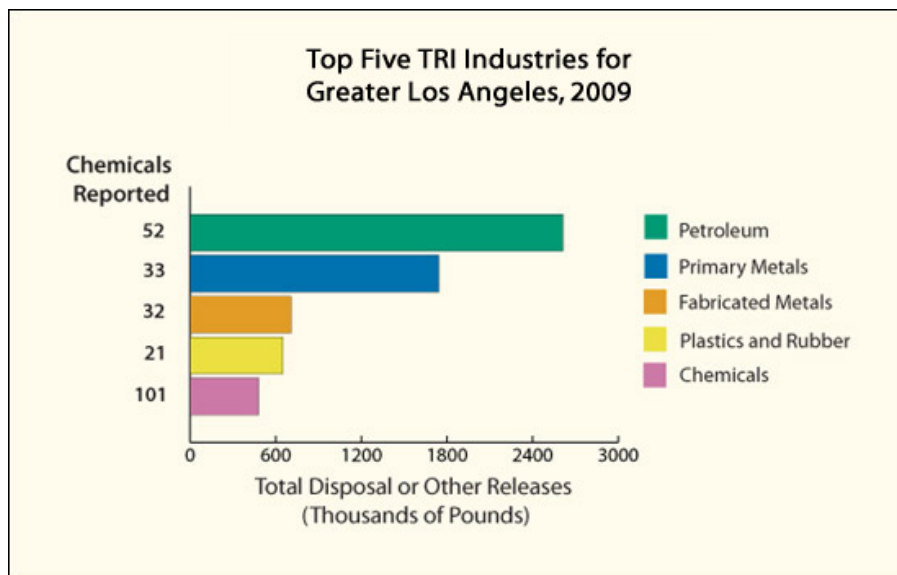
The Los Angeles area occupies part of a mountain-rimmed basin fronting on the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north and by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Owing to this geography, the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley can suffer from severe air pollution when atmospheric inversions hold in the emissions from vehicles, ocean vessels, manufacturing, and other sources.

Greater Los Angeles is the nation's second largest industrial and commercial center, after the New York Metropolitan area. The Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach are the center of imports and exports for U.S. trade on the Pacific Coast. According to the Port of Los Angeles, when considered together, the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach comprise the fifth busiest port in the world.

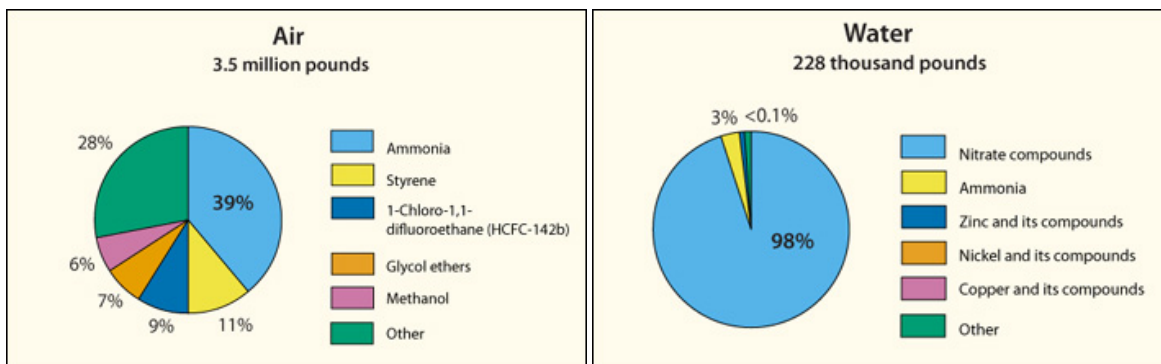
While there is a diversity of manufacturing in the Greater Los Angeles area, there is a significant presence of aerospace industry, which includes the manufacturing of commercial and military aircraft and various space systems. Also significant are the assembly of automobiles and other vehicles, fabrication of metal parts, the making of tires, and an electronics sector that has undergone significant growth over the past decade. The Greater Los Angeles Area also hosts large petroleum refining and petrochemicals industries.

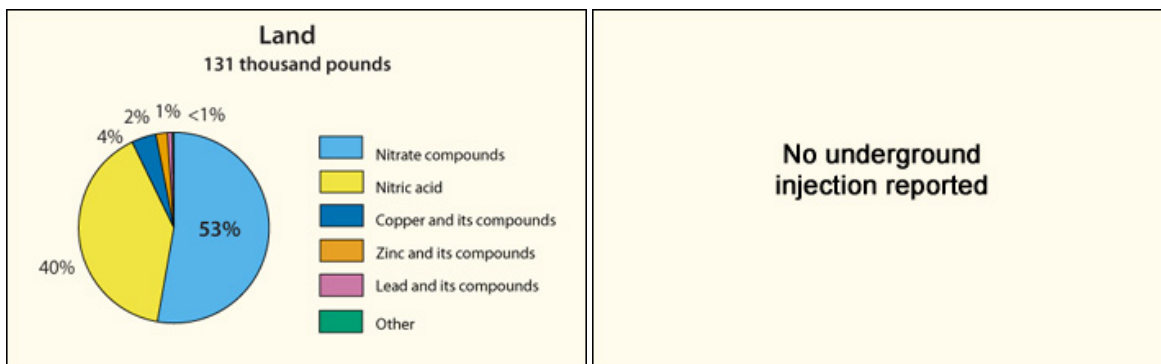
Petroleum refineries in the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan area had the largest air releases of any sector, with 59% of the total. Air releases of ammonia from petroleum refineries were 33% of total air releases in this area.

Total on-site disposal for the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan area decreased by 62% from 2001 to 2009, with a 27% decrease from 2008 to 2009. Air releases, which represented 83% of all on-site disposal or other releases in 2009, decreased by 58% from 2001 to 2009 and by 22% from 2008 to 2009. Petroleum refineries, with the largest air releases, decreased their air releases by 45% from 2001 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





These charts represent the top five TRI chemicals in pounds released for this urban community, and do not include all chemicals of concern nor the priority or importance of those chemicals within the urban community.

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Urban Communities: Chicago Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Chicago Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 719

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 51.1 million lbs

Total On-site: 29.3 million lbs

- Air: 13.8 million lbs
- Water: 2.3 million lbs
- Land: 12.6 million lbs
- Underground Injection: 0.7 million lbs

Total Off-site: 21.7 million lbs

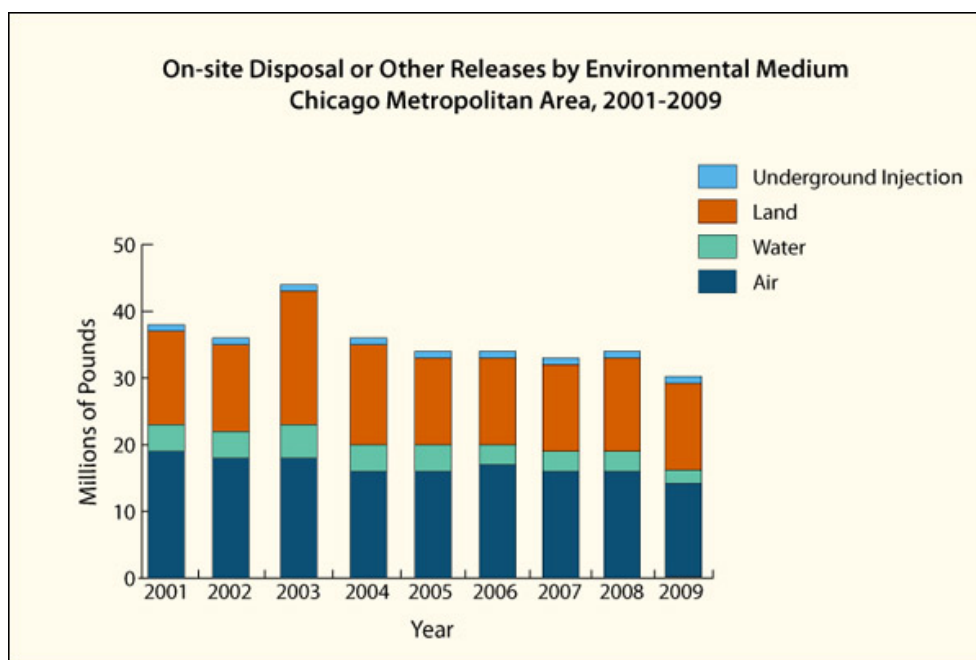
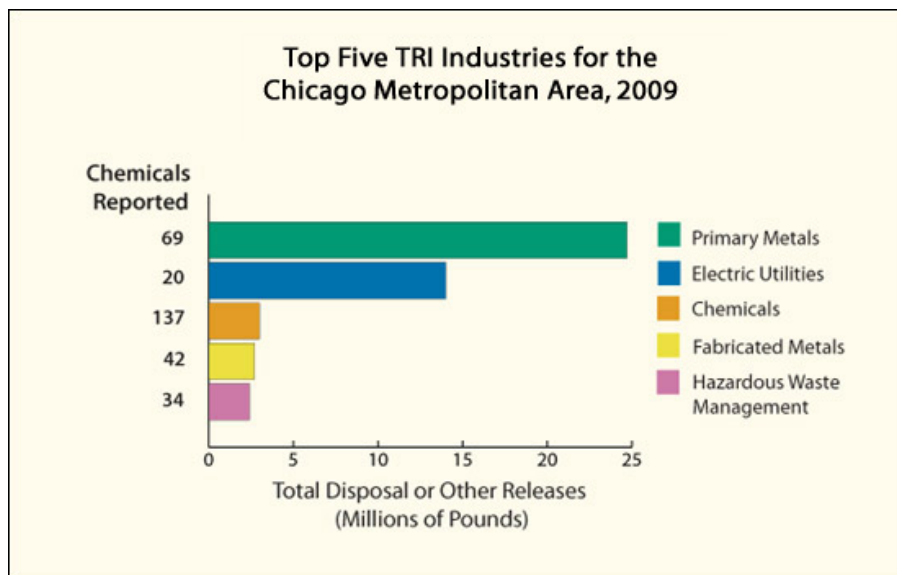
The Chicago–Joliet–Naperville, IL–IN–WI metropolitan area is the third largest in the United States with a population of 9.6 million. It includes nine counties in northern Illinois, four counties in northwest Indiana, and one county in southeast Wisconsin. The metropolitan area covers 9,581 square miles on the Chicago Plain, a flat and broad area along the southwestern curve of Lake Michigan. Principle cities in the metropolitan area include: Chicago, IL; Joliet, IL; Naperville, IL; Elgin, IL; Gary, IN; Evanston, IL; Arlington Heights, IL; Schaumburg, IL; Skokie, IL; and Des Plaines, IL.

Lake Michigan is the drinking water source for over five million people in the area. Heavy traffic, industrial pollution and sewage overflows threaten the health of the lake. Air pollutants from industries and power plants are also a pollution source as they are deposited from the atmosphere into the lake. Other important waterways in the metropolitan area include the Chicago River, the Des Plaines River, the Fox Chain O'lakes, and the Fox River.

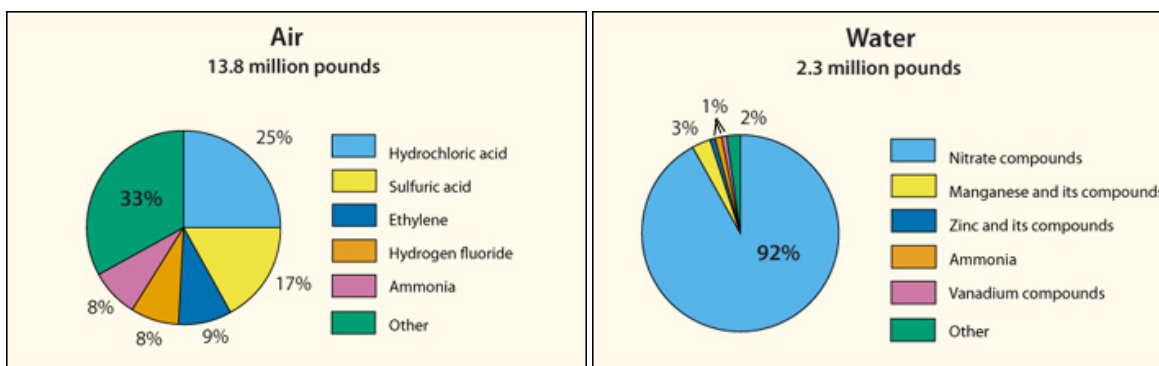
The Chicago metropolitan area is one of the major industrial centers in the United States, manufacturing chemicals, petroleum products, machinery, food, steel and other metal products, automobiles and other transportation equipment, printed materials, plastic and rubber products, computers, and telecommunications gear. The area is a major electric power producer with several large electric power plants, many coal-fired. It is also an important transportation hub; the Port of Chicago connects the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River via the Illinois River.

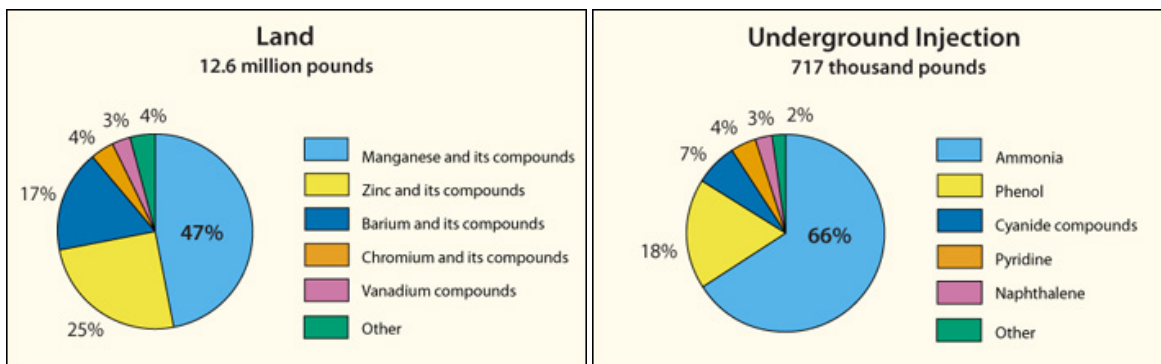
Primary metals facilities (such as iron and steel mills and smelters) had the largest surface water discharges, on-site land disposal or other releases and on-site underground injection for 2009, accounting for three-quarters of these types of disposal or other releases in the metropolitan Chicago area. This industry sector discharged to surface waters almost 1.6 million pounds of nitrate compounds.

Total on-site disposal or other releases for the Chicago metropolitan area decreased by 25% from 2001 to 2009 with a 12% decrease from 2008 to 2009. Air releases decreased 29% from 2001 to 2009 and 14% from 2008 to 2009. Surface water discharges decreased by 50% from 2001 to 2009 and 17% from 2008 to 2009. The primary metals total disposal or other releases decreased by 20% from 2001 to 2009, including a 49% decrease in surface water discharges and a 31% decrease in air releases.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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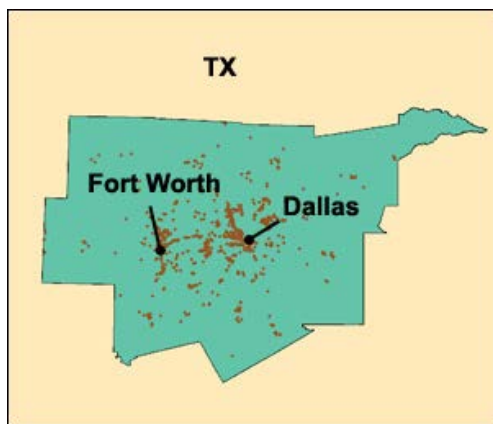


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Urban Communities: Dallas–Fort Worth Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Dallas–Fort Worth Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 341

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 4.2 million lbs

Total On-site: 3.0 million lbs
 • Air: 2.5 million lbs
 • Water: 11 thousand lbs
 • Land: 0.6 million lbs
 • Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 1.2 million lbs

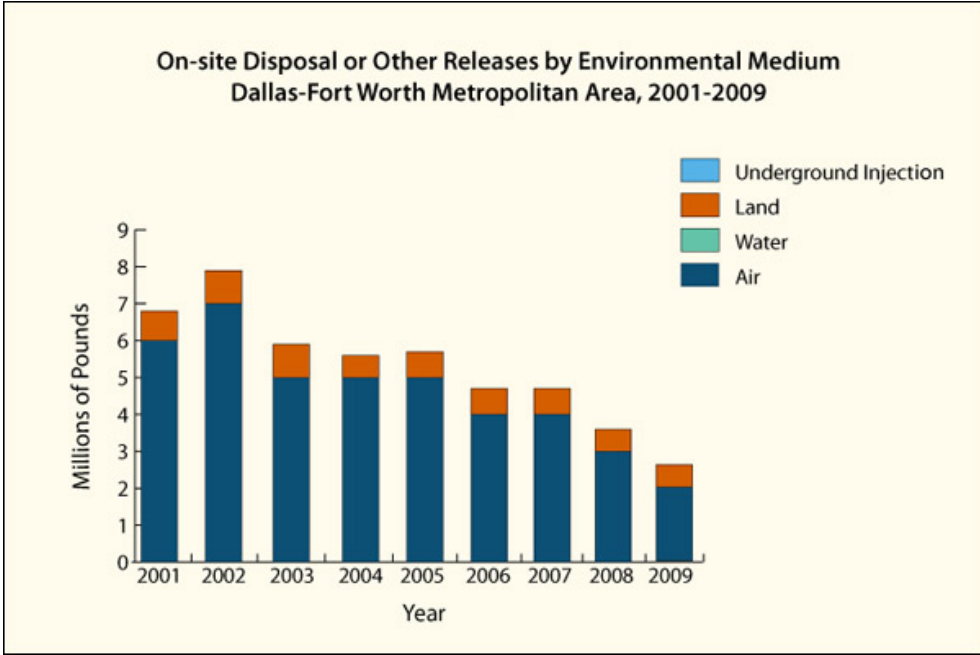
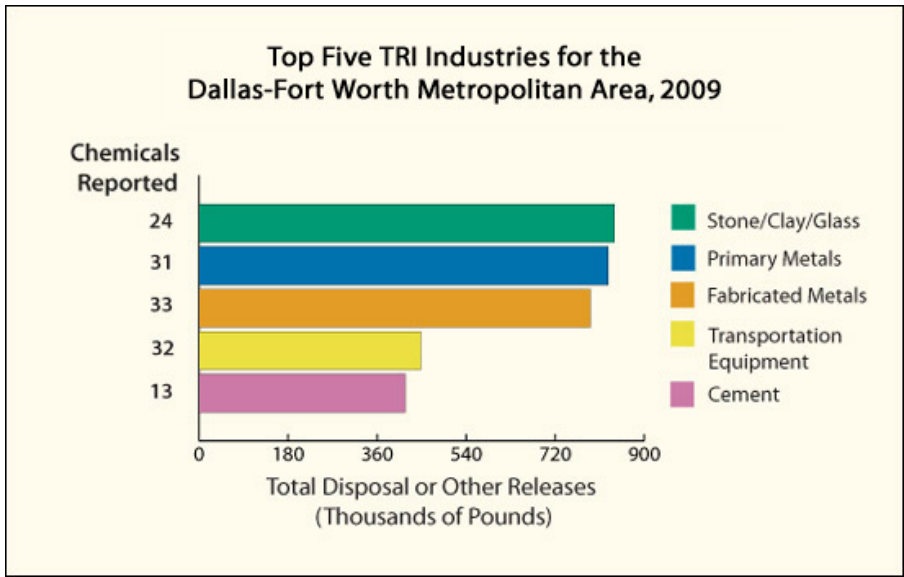
The Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX metropolitan area is the fourth largest metropolitan statistical area in the United States with a population of 6.4 million. Often called the Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex, it is comprised of twelve counties in north central Texas. In addition to Dallas, Fort Worth, and Arlington, principal cities include Plano, Irving, Carrollton, Denton, McKinney and Richardson. Developed primarily on prairie, or temperate grasslands, it is one of the larger metropolitan areas covering 9,286 square miles, about the size of New Hampshire.

The Trinity River is the major waterway through the city, which is also the source of a number of the metropolitan area's drinking water reservoirs. Other significant water features include White Rock Lake, Bachman Lake, Lake Ray Hubbard, Mountain Creek Lake, and North Lake.

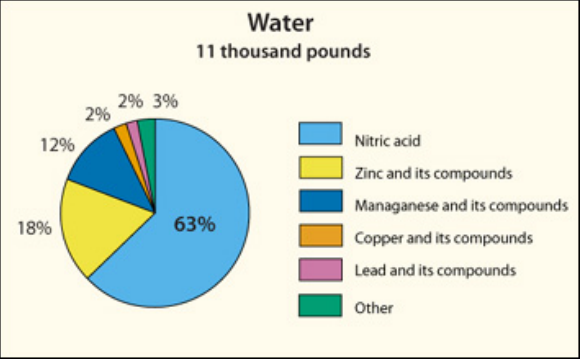
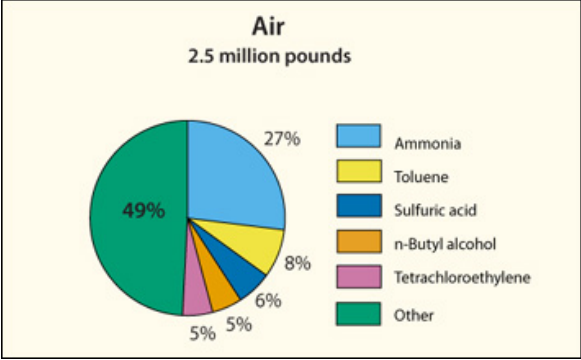
The Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington metropolitan area is known as a center for high technology, in part because of its electronics and telecommunications manufacturing. It also hosts large petrochemical, aircraft and aircraft parts, machinery, transportation equipment, and food products manufacturing sectors. In addition, the natural gas drilling and extraction industry is growing rapidly as a large natural gas-containing shale formation underlies much of the Metroplex area.

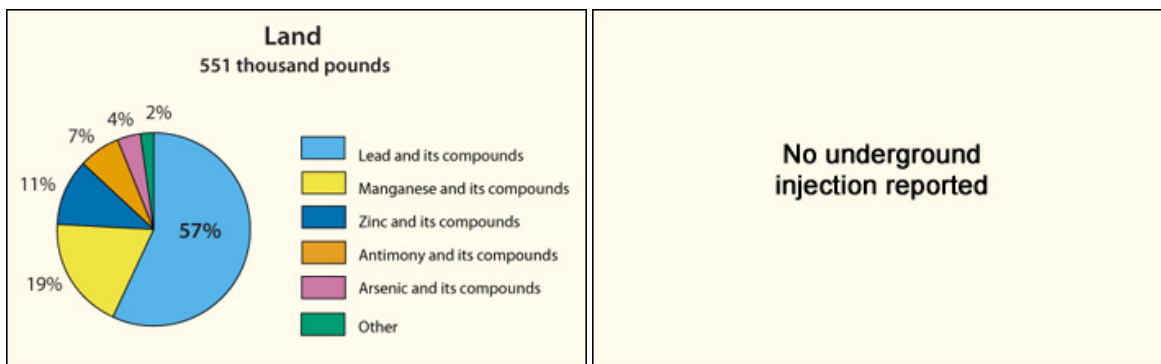
The Stone/Clay/Glass sector in this metropolitan area had the largest total disposal or other releases. This sector includes facilities that manufacture mineral wool, insulation materials, ceramic tile, and concrete products. The sector accounted for 25% of total on-site disposal or other releases for 2009, including 31% of total air releases. The largest air releases were of ammonia, and the stone/clay/glass sector accounted for 82% of total air releases of ammonia.

Total on-site disposal or other releases for the Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area decreased by 54% from 2001 to 2009, with a 21% decrease from 2008 to 2009. The stone/clay/glass sector decreased its air releases by 46% from 2001 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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Urban Communities: Philadelphia Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Philadelphia Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 316

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 15.1 million lbs

Total On-site: 11.2 million lbs
 • Air: 5.0 million lbs
 • Water: 5.7 million lbs
 • Land: 0.5 million lbs
 • Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 3.9 million lbs

The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD metropolitan area covers 5,118 square miles in four states: five counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, four counties in southern New Jersey, one county in northern Delaware, and one county in northeastern Maryland.

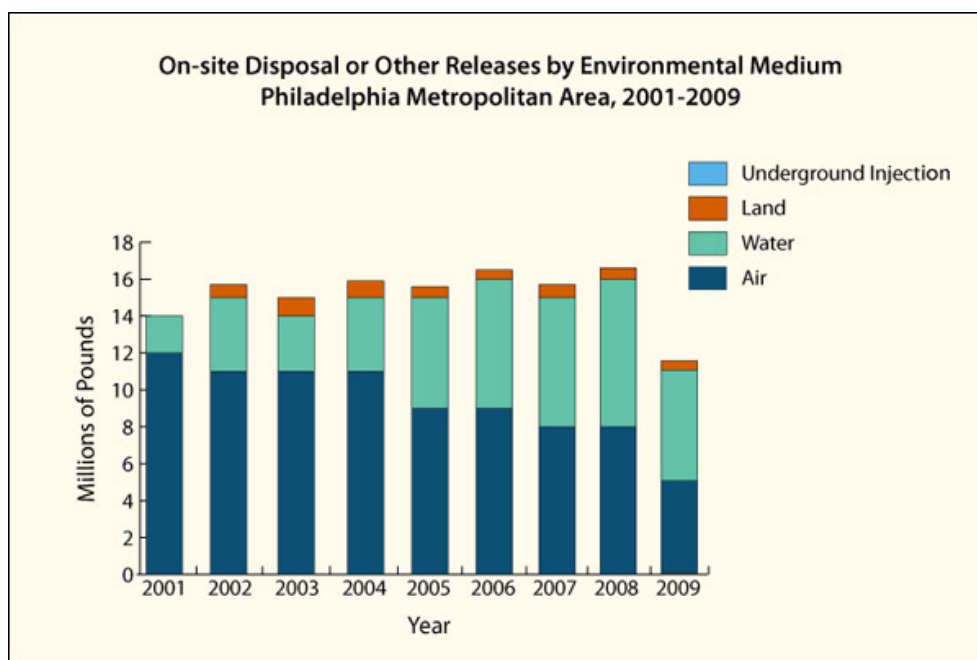
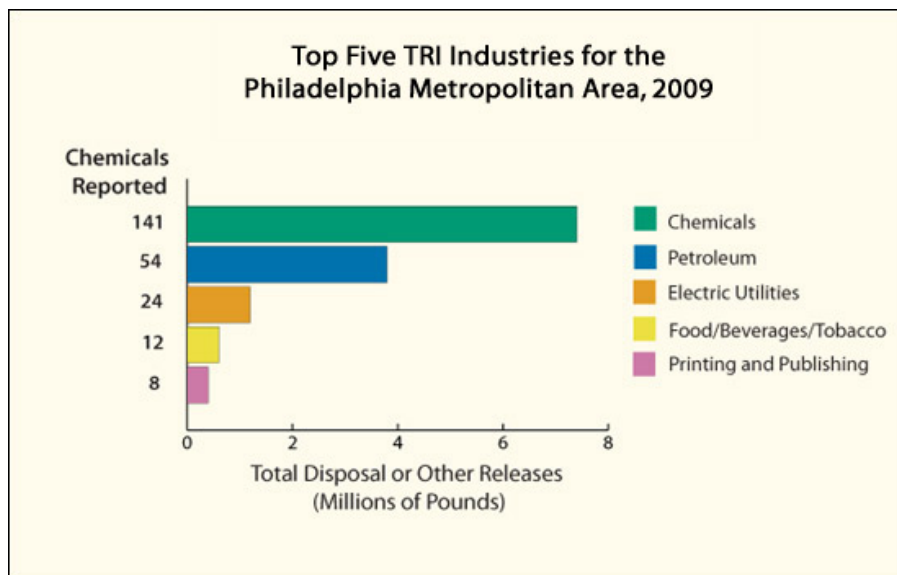
The metropolitan area is also called the Delaware Valley because the Delaware River flows through the area and into the Delaware Bay, both important estuaries. Other major rivers and waterways include the Schuylkill River, the Lower Susquehanna River, and the upper most portion of the Chesapeake Bay. It is the fifth largest metropolitan area in the United States with a population of about 5.8 million.

The making of chemicals, including pharmaceuticals, is the area's leading manufacturing activity. Other important products manufactured in the Delaware Valley include medical devices, personal care products, food products, computer and electronic products, industrial machinery, fabricated metal products, petroleum products, rubber and plastic products, and printed materials.

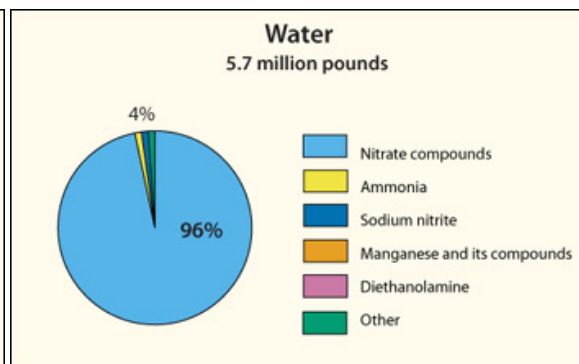
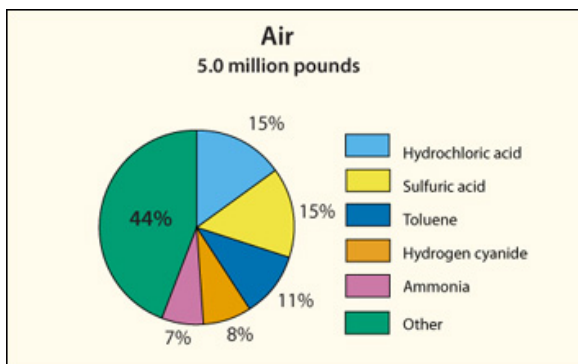
Chemical manufacturers had the largest total on-site disposal or other releases in the Philadelphia metropolitan area due to their surface water discharges. One petrochemical plant in New Jersey accounted for 60% of surface water discharges in the area for 2009, primarily nitrate compounds to the Delaware River.

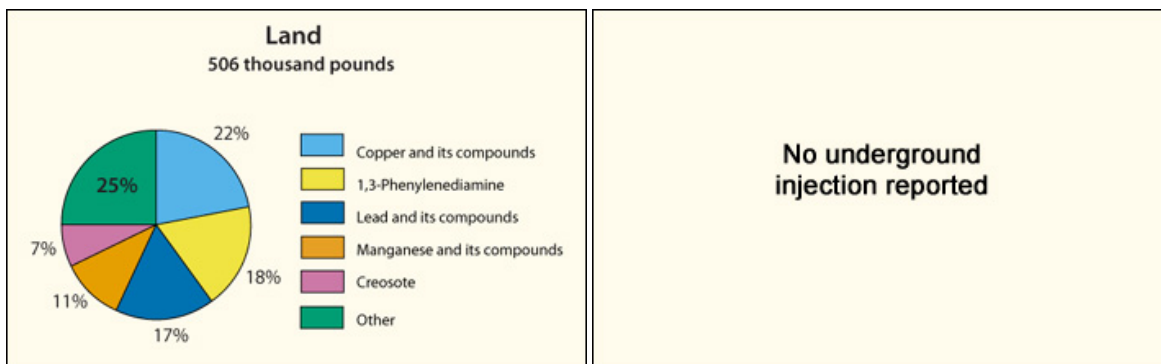
Petroleum refineries had the second largest total and the largest on-site air releases in this area for 2009. Six refineries located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware accounted for 37% of the total air releases, with hydrogen cyanide and cyanide compounds accounting for 32% of this sector's air releases and sulfuric acid another 21%.

Total on-site disposal or other releases for the Philadelphia metropolitan area decreased by 33% from 2008 to 2009. Total surface water discharges more than tripled from 2001 to 2008 before a decrease of 31% from 2008 to 2009. On the other hand, air releases decreased by 59% from 2001 to 2009 with a 36% decrease from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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Urban Communities: South Florida Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in South Florida Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 89

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 1.4 million lbs

Total On-site: 1.3 million lbs

- Air: 0.9 million lbs
- Water: 10 lbs
- Land: 0.4 million lbs
- Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 0.2 million lbs

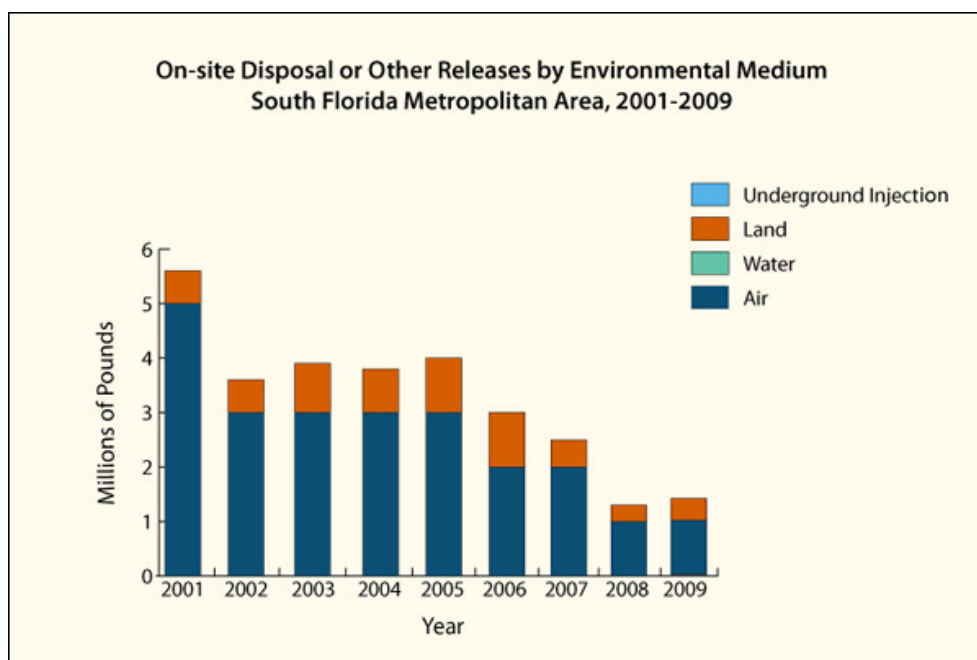
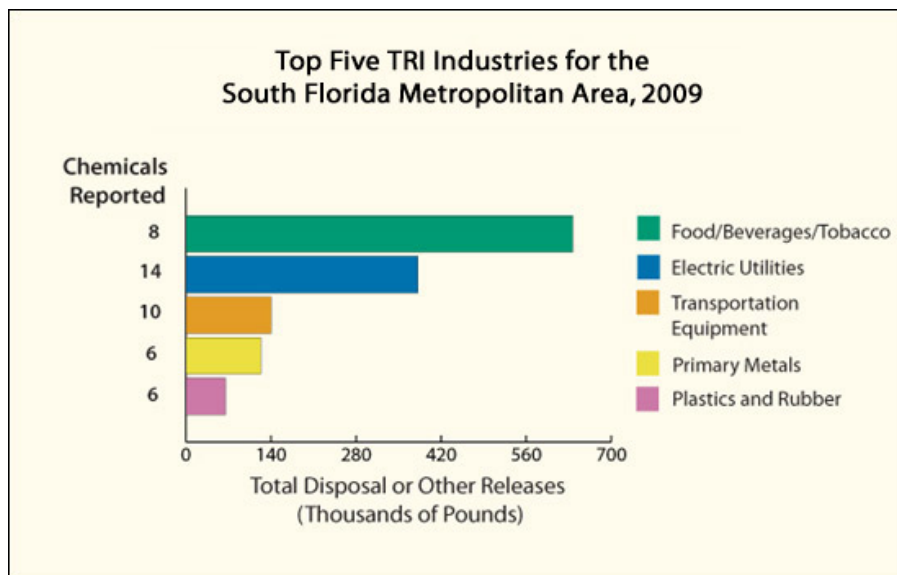
The Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach, FL metropolitan area, also called the South Florida metropolitan area, or the Miami metropolitan area, covers Miami–Dade County, Broward County, and Palm Beach County. Other principal cities include West Palm Beach, Miami Beach, Boca Raton, Homestead, and Delray Beach. While the metropolitan area covers 6,137 square miles, most of the 5.5 million people live in the over 100 mile long strip of land between the Everglades to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

The Everglades, Biscayne Bay, the inner estuaries and mangroves, and sea grass beds of South Florida provide habitat, nurseries and feeding grounds for large populations of fish and invertebrates. These areas, as well as many of the coral reefs in South Florida, are some of the most productive ecological communities in the United States.

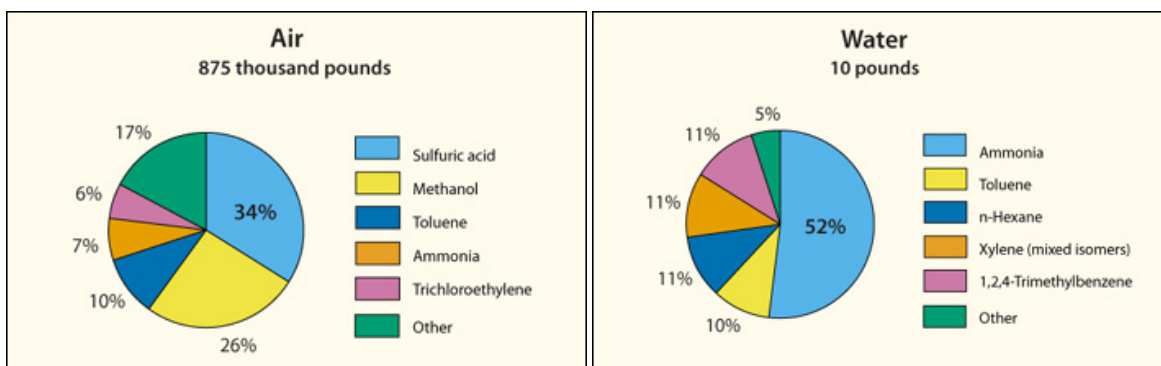
There is a wide variety of industrial activity in the metropolitan area including manufacturing of apparel, textiles, books and magazines, pharmaceuticals, medical and diagnostic testing equipment, plastics, aluminum products, furniture, transportation equipment, cement, and electronic components, as well as food processing. In addition, the Port of Miami is the ninth largest in the United States.

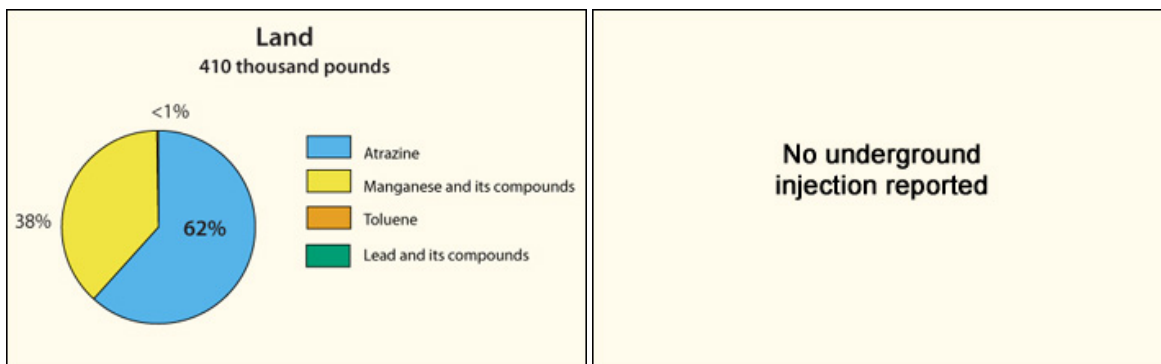
Electric utilities reported the largest air releases, with 43% of total air releases for the Miami metropolitan area for 2009 and the food products industry had the second largest with 26% of the total. One facility in the food products industry, a sugar cane refinery, reported over 99% of the on-site land disposal or other releases.

Total on-site disposal or other releases decreased by 75% from 2001 to 2009. However, from 2008 to 2009, they increased by 22% with air releases increasing by 21%. Electric utilities showed an increase of 29% in air releases from 2008 to 2009. The food products industry showed a more than 400% increase from 2008 to 2009 in air releases, due to reporting on methanol by one sugar cane mill.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





These charts represent the top five TRI chemicals in pounds released for this urban community, and do not include all chemicals of concern nor the priority or importance of those chemicals within the urban community.

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Urban Communities: Washington DC Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Washington DC Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 93

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 16.3 million lbs

Total On-site: 14.0 million lbs

- Air: 13.5 million lbs
- Water: 0.2 million lbs
- Land: 0.2 million lbs
- Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 2.2 million lbs

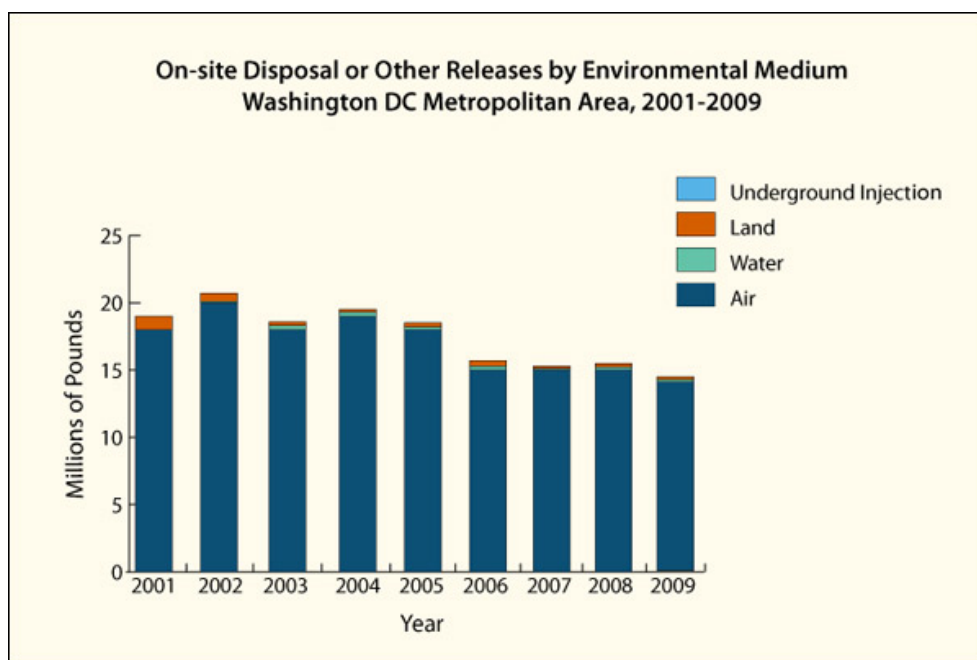
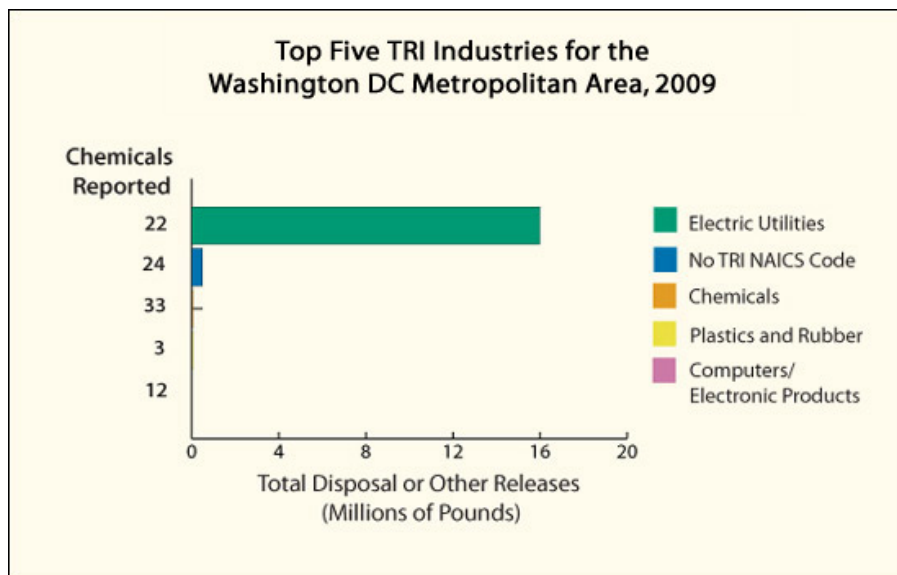
The Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV metropolitan statistical area, also known as the Washington DC Metropolitan Area, covers 5,564 square miles spread over five counties in Maryland, ten counties in northern Virginia, and one county in eastern West Virginia. This metropolitan area has a population of 5.3 million, making it the eighth largest in the country. Other principal cities in the metropolitan area include Reston, VA; Bethesda, MD; Gaithersburg, MD; Rockville, MD; and Frederick, MD.

Much of the Washington metropolitan area lies in the Potomac River Basin. The Potomac River and numerous tributaries, including the Anacostia River and Rock Creek, serve as important estuaries as they flow through the area and into the Chesapeake Bay, the largest of 130 estuaries in the United States.

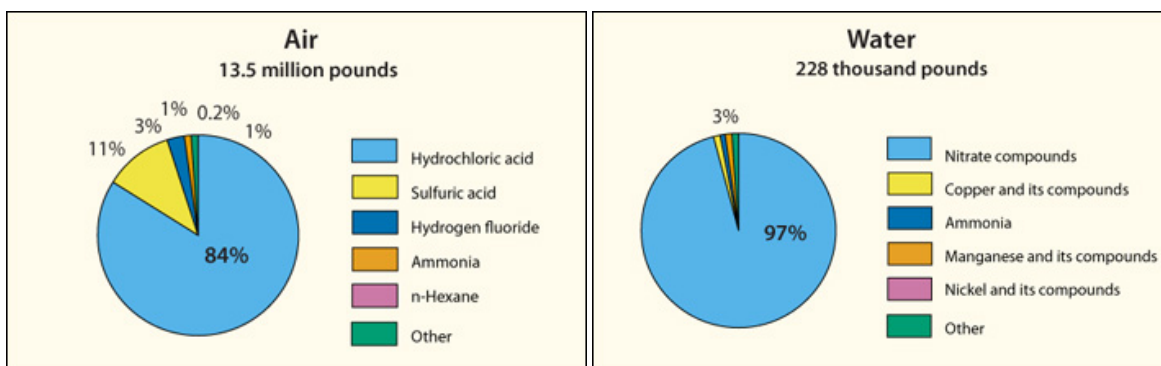
As the Federal Government provides the underlying basis of the economy in the region, there are numerous federal facilities and military installations in and around the Washington metropolitan area, including hospitals, research and development facilities, and defense sites. The area has a large publishing and printing industry and a significant biotechnology sector; overall it does not have a large manufacturing sector.

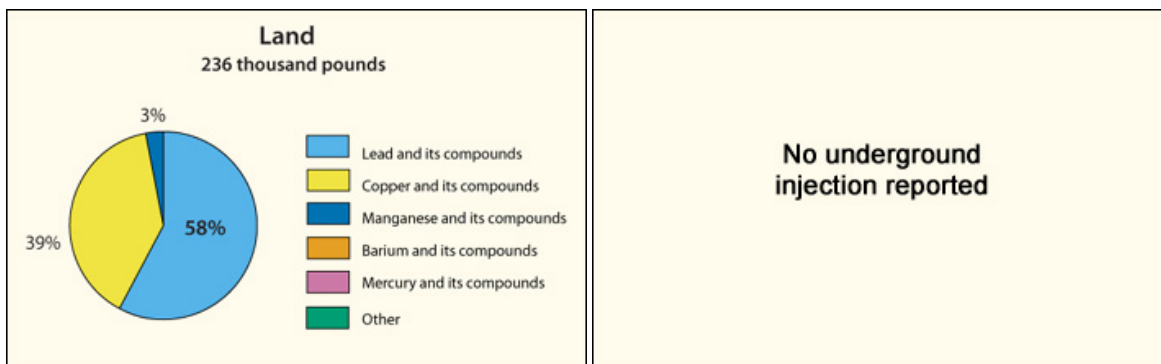
Electric utilities reported 95% or more of on-site and off-site total disposal or other releases for 2009 in the Washington metropolitan area. Their on-site disposal or other releases were primarily air releases, mainly hydrochloric acid. Federal facilities (shown in the no TRI NAICS code category) reported 97% or more of surface water discharges and on-site land disposal or other releases. Their surface water discharges were primarily nitrate compounds and on-site land disposal was primarily lead and its compounds.

Total on-site disposal or other releases decreased by 25% from 2001 to 2009 and by 10% from 2008 to 2009. Air releases also decreased, by 24% from 2001 to 2009 and by 10% from 2008 to 2009. On-site land disposal or other releases decreased by 75% from 2001 to 2009 and by 22% from 2008 to 2009. However, surface water discharges more than tripled from 2001 to 2009, including a 14% increase from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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Urban Communities: Metropolitan Atlanta



TRI facilities in Metropolitan Atlanta

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 243

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 19.1 million lbs

 Total On-site: 18.5 million lbs

- Air: 12.1 million lbs
- Water: 0.3 million lbs
- Land: 6.2 million lbs
- Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 0.6 million lbs

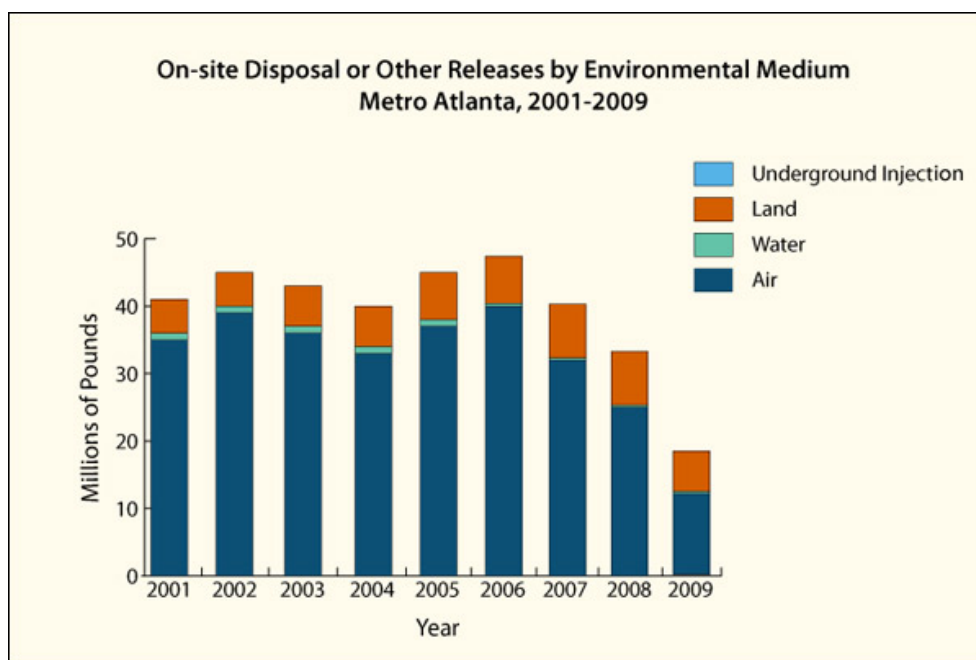
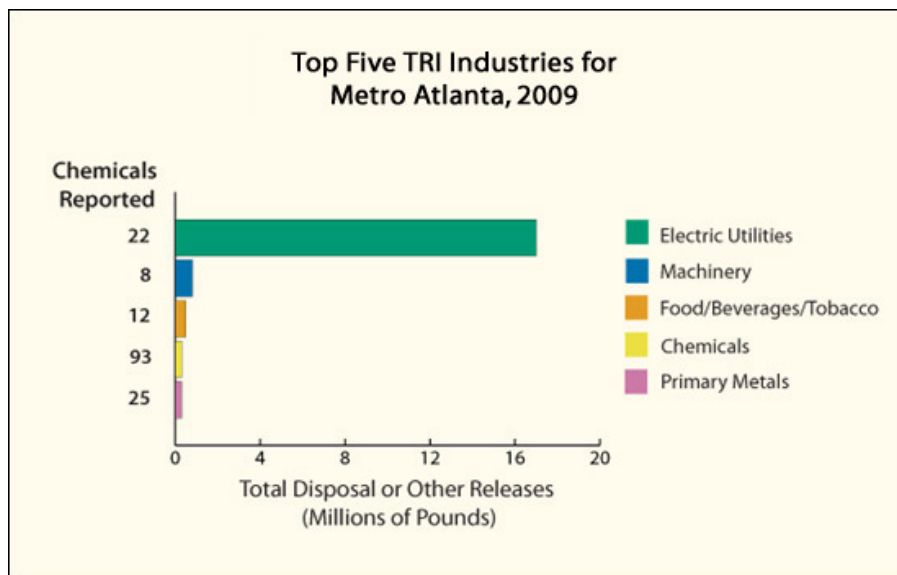
The Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA metropolitan area, also called Metro Atlanta, is made up of 28 counties in north Georgia. Its population of 5.4 million is spread out over a relatively large land area of 8,376 square miles. Although it has the ninth largest population of U.S. metropolitan areas, it is one of the less densely populated large metropolitan areas in the United States.

Most of the Metro Atlanta area lies in the Chattahoochee River basin. The Chattahoochee River feeds Lake Lanier, the main source of drinking water for Metro Atlanta.

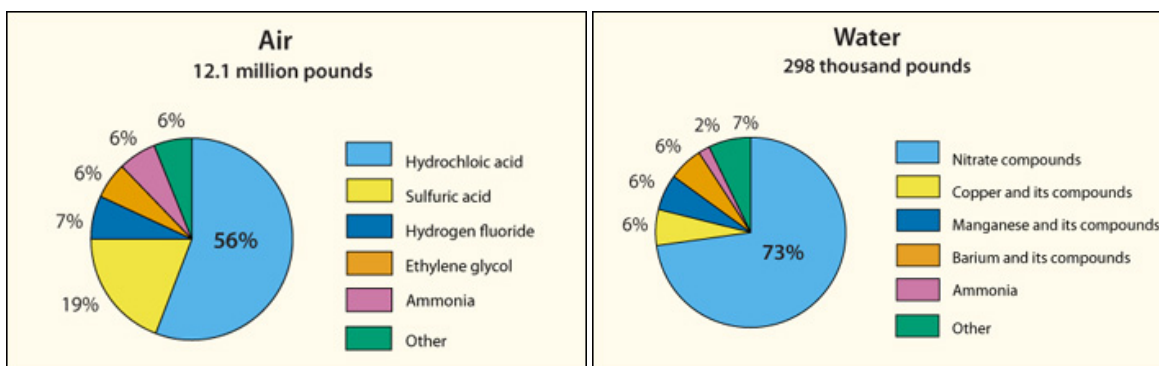
The main industrial activities in Metro Atlanta include automobile and aircraft manufacturing, primary metals, food and beverage processing, textiles, printing and publishing, chemical manufacturing, and telecommunications hardware. In addition, the metropolitan area generates significant amounts of electric power, primarily from coal-fired plants.

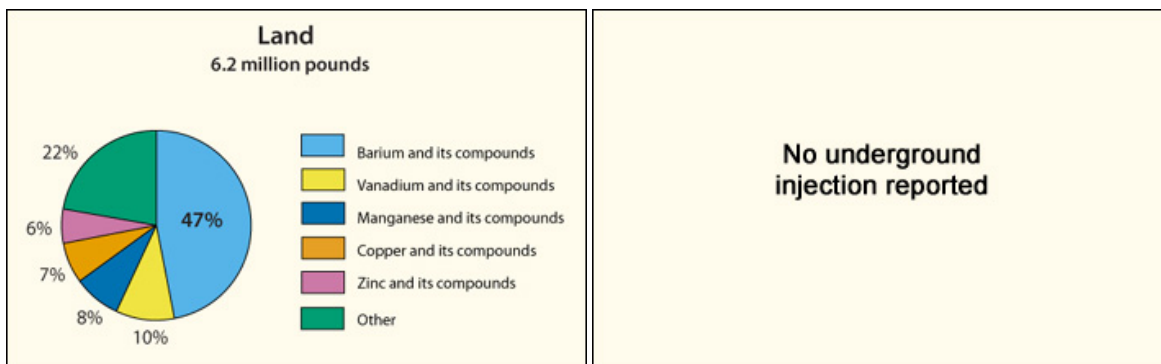
Electric utilities reported the largest air releases in the Atlanta metropolitan area for 2009, with 85% of the total and the largest on-site land disposal or other releases, with 97% of the total. The four electric utilities in the Atlanta metropolitan area reported primarily air releases of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and hydrogen fluoride. Their on-site land disposal or other releases were primarily barium, vanadium and manganese and their compounds. The food products industry reported 71% of total surface water discharges, primarily as nitrate compounds.

Total on-site disposal or other releases decreased by 55% from 2001 to 2009. The large decrease came since 2007 with a decrease from 2008 to 2009 of 44%. Air releases, which are 65% of total on-site disposal or other releases, decreased by 66% from 2001 to 2009 and by 51% from 2008 to 2009. Electric utilities reported a decrease of 73% in hydrochloric acid and a decrease of 22% in sulfuric acid from 2001 to 2009. While surface water discharges decreased overall by 65% from 2001 to 2009, they increased by 16% from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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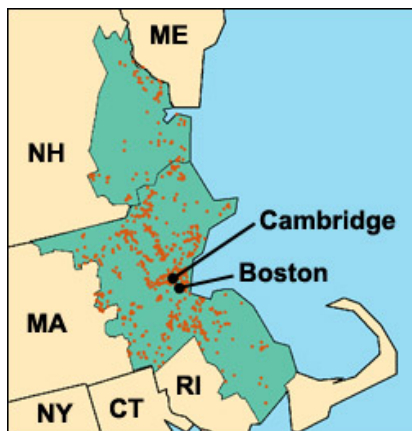


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Urban Communities: Greater Boston Area



TRI facilities in Greater Boston Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 260

Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases: 2.3 million lbs

Total On-site:	1.6 million lbs
• Air:	1.6 million lbs
• Water:	2 thousand lbs
• Land:	16 thousand lbs
• Underground Injection:	none

Total Off-site: 0.6 million lbs

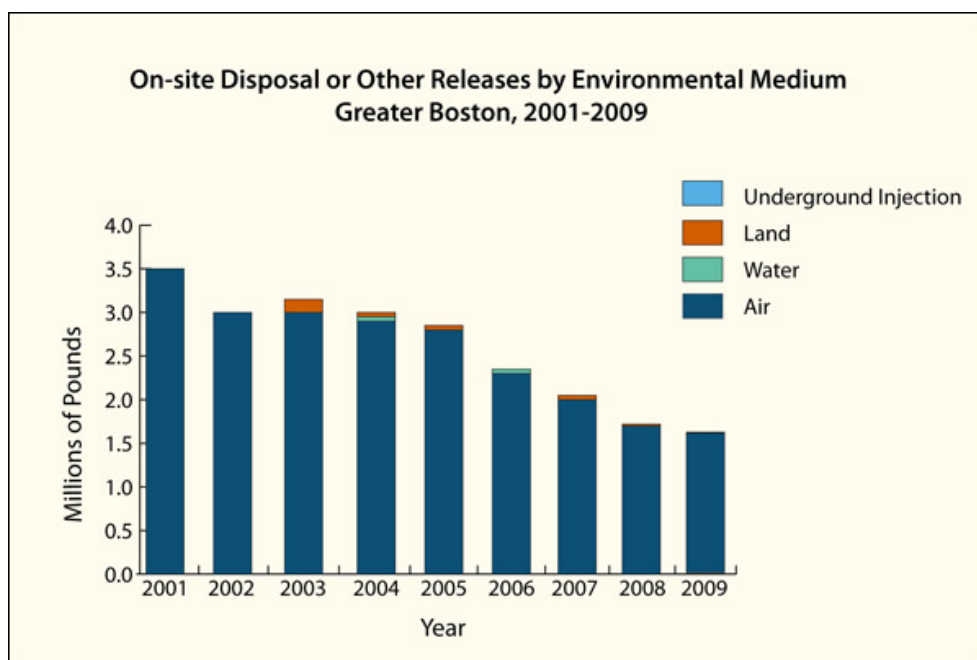
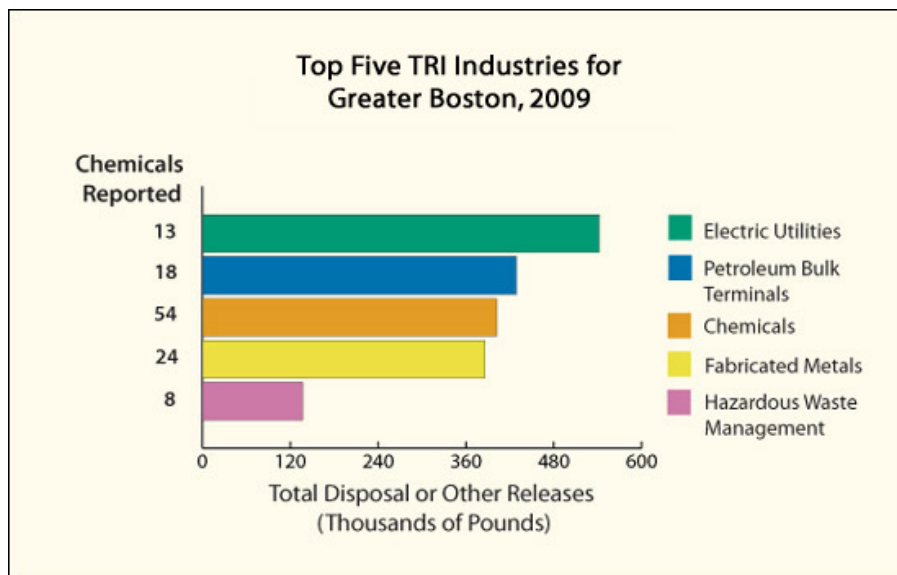
The Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH metropolitan area, also referred to as the Greater Boston Area includes five counties in eastern Massachusetts and two counties in southern New Hampshire. The larger cities in the Greater Boston Area include the Massachusetts cities of Cambridge, Quincy, Lowell, Brockton, Lynn, Newton, Somerville, and Lawrence in Massachusetts, and Nashua, in New Hampshire. Home to over 4.6 million people, Greater Boston is tenth in population among U.S. metropolitan areas.

A number of rivers flow through the Greater Boston Area on their way to Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay, including the Charles, Mystic, Neponset, Concord, and Merrimack Rivers. Greater Boston's coastal areas include numerous estuaries that provide home and habitat for shellfish and sea grasses and breeding grounds for important commercial offshore marine fisheries.

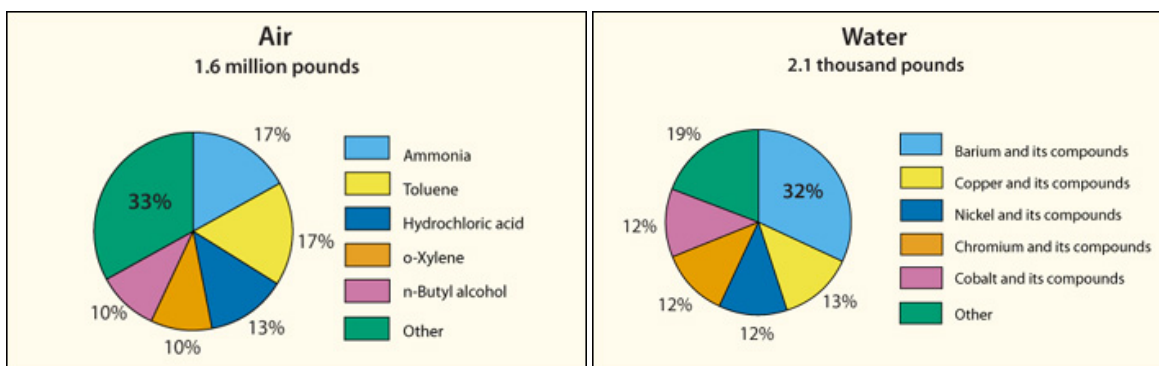
The Port of Boston is one of the principal seaports on the east coast. In addition, because Boston is home to one of the nation's largest commercial fishing ports, there is a large seafood processing and food storage industry. Greater Boston is also a hub for biotechnology and life sciences. Other important products produced in Greater Boston include medical devices, military and commercial electronics, missiles and missile guidance systems, chemicals, industrial machinery, printing and publishing, rubber products, and apparel.

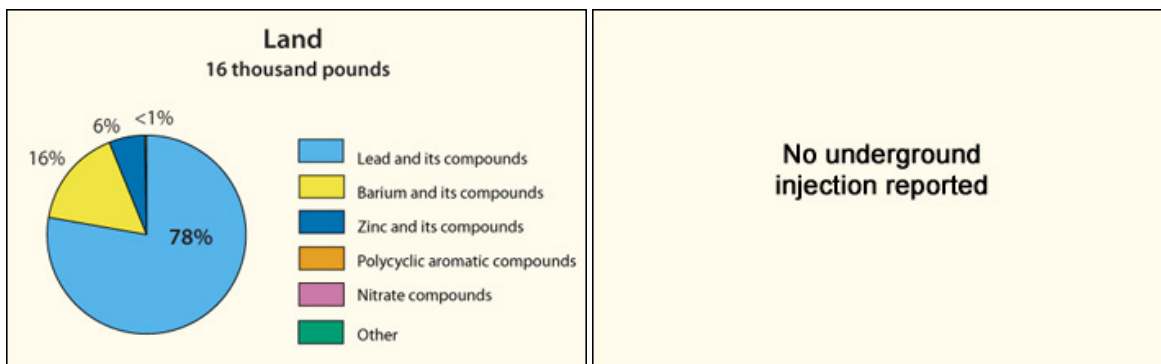
Air releases accounted for 99% of on-site disposal or other releases in the Greater Boston metropolitan area in 2009. Electric utilities had the largest air releases, with 33% of total air releases with ammonia and hydrochloric acid being their largest air releases. Petroleum bulk storage facilities had the second largest with 26%, primarily with releases of xylenes, toluene, methyl tert-butyl ether, and benzene.

Air releases decreased by 54% from 2001 to 2009 with an 8% decrease from 2008 to 2009. Electric utilities reported a 61% decrease from 2001 to 2009 and a 14% decrease from 2008 to 2009. However, petroleum bulk storage facilities more than doubled their air releases from 2001 to 2009 including a 26% increase from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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Urban Communities: Seattle Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Seattle Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 136

Total On-site and
Off-site Disposal or
Other Releases: 2.9 million lbs

Total On-site: 2.1 million lbs
 • Air: 1.8 million lbs
 • Water: 0.2 million lbs
 • Land: 0.1 million lbs
 • Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 0.7 million lbs

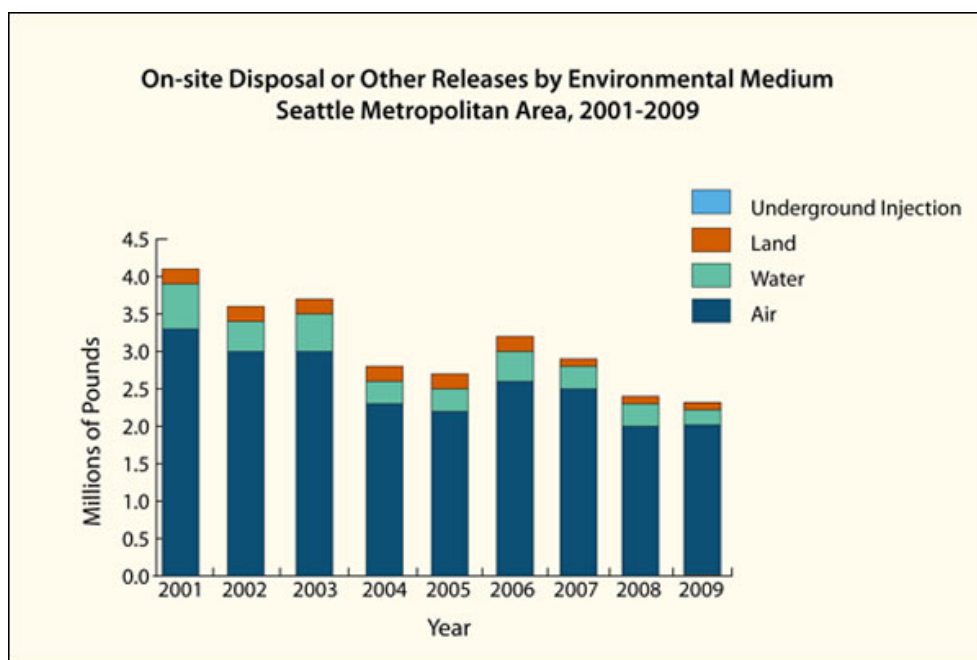
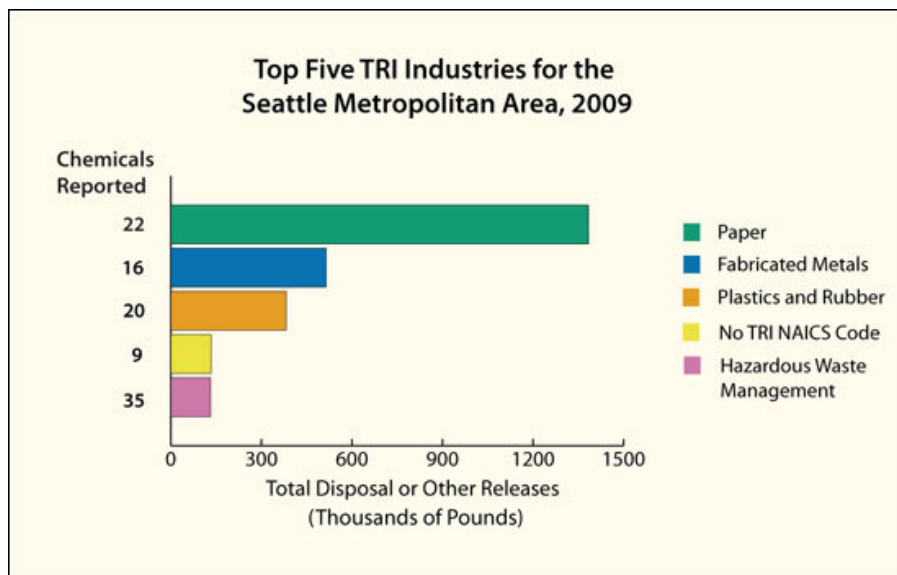
The Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA metropolitan statistical area in the Puget Sound region of Washington is comprised of King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties. With a population of 3.3 million, it is the 15th largest U.S. metropolitan statistical area. Other cities in the Seattle metropolitan area include Tacoma, Bellevue, Everett, Kent, Renton, and Auburn.

Economic activity within the metropolitan area includes manufacture of aircraft, ships, biomedical products, forest products, seafood products, aluminum, steel, textiles, clothing, electronics, and metal and glass products. In addition, the Port of Seattle is a major port city for trans-Pacific and European trade and is the fifth largest container port in the United States.

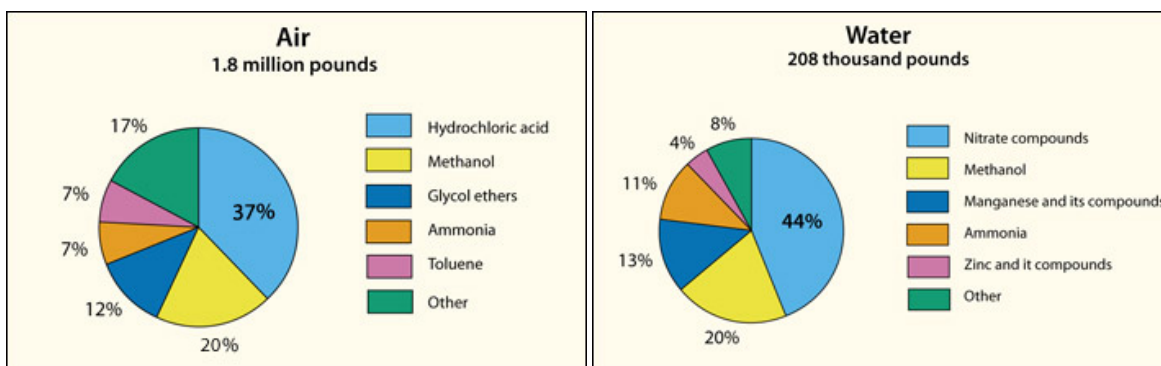
The Seattle metropolitan area sits on the shores of the Puget Sound, a large system of salt water estuaries. Puget Sound is one of the most ecologically diverse estuaries in North America. However, like other urban areas of the country with neighboring estuaries, the growing population and industrial activity in the Seattle metropolitan area impacts this important natural resource.

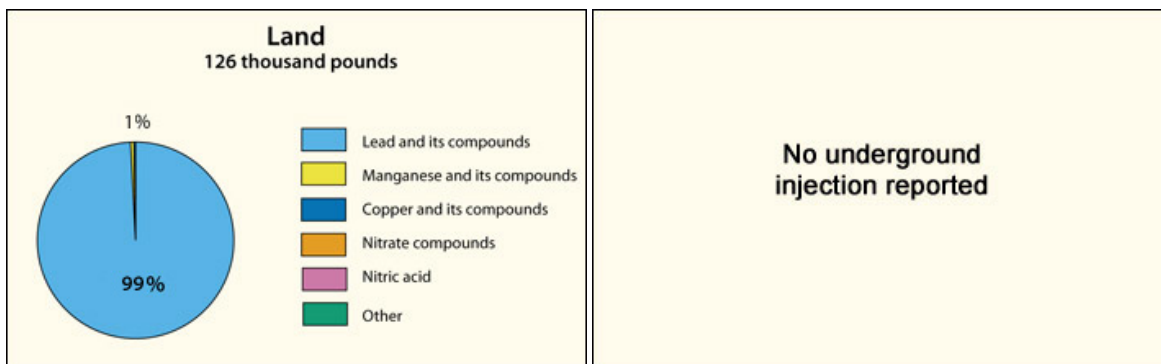
Air releases accounted for 84% of total on-site disposal or other releases in the Seattle metropolitan area during 2009. The paper products sector reported 62% of the total air releases, primarily hydrochloric acid and methanol. This sector also accounted for more than 99% of chemicals discharged to surface water, primarily nitrate compounds and methanol. One pulp and paper mill within the sector accounted for 48% of all air releases and 58% of all surface water discharges.

Since 2001, total on-site disposal or other releases decreased by 48% and by 6% between 2008 to 2009. Air releases decreased by 45% from 2001 to 2009 and by 5% between 2008 to 2009. The paper products industry decreased air releases by 9% from 2001 to 2009, but their air releases increased by 16% from 2008 to 2009. The paper products industry decreased chemicals discharged to water by 66% from 2001 to 2009 and by 12% from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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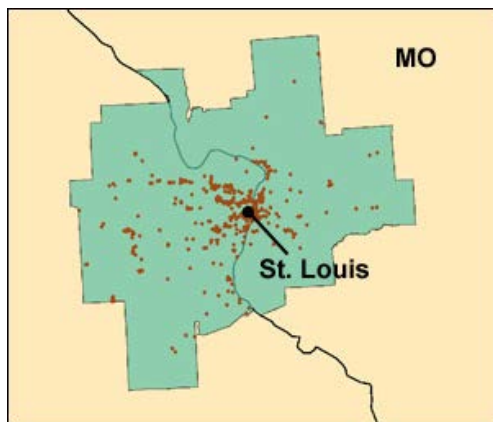


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Urban Communities: Greater St. Louis



TRI facilities in Greater St. Louis

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 201

Total On-site and
Off-site Disposal or
Other Releases: 28.0 million lbs

Total On-site: 24.6 million lbs
 • Air: 7.6 million lbs
 • Water: 0.8 million lbs
 • Land: 16.1 million lbs
 • Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 3.4 million lbs

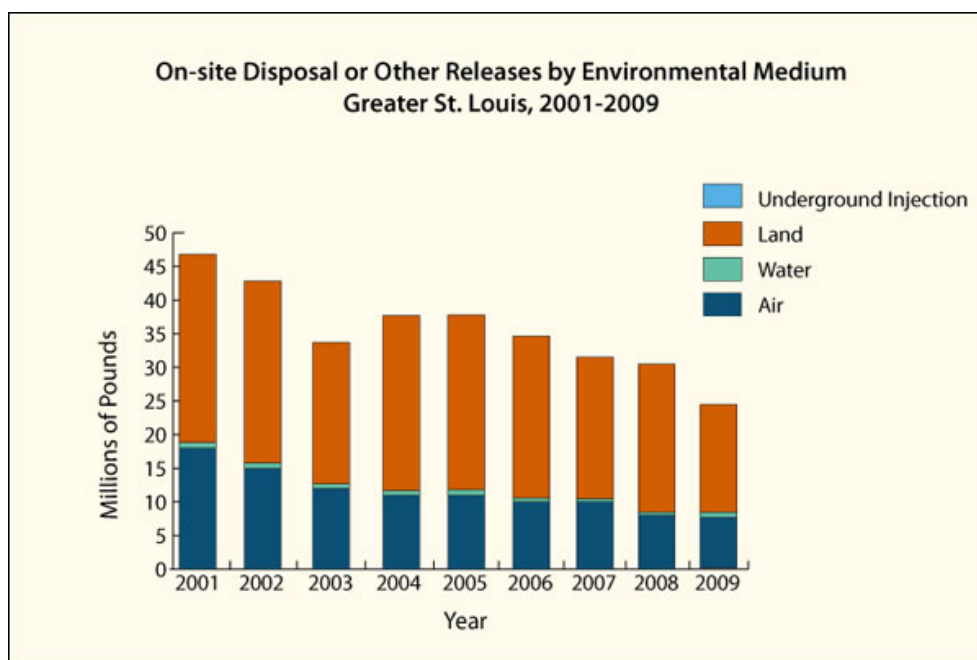
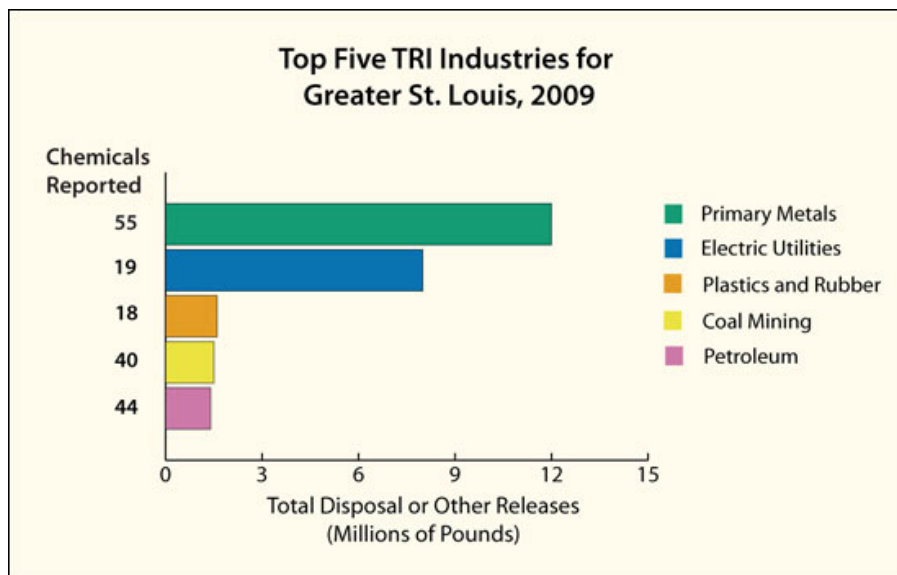
The St. Louis, MO-IL metropolitan statistical area, also known as Greater St. Louis, is comprised of the city of St. Louis, eight counties in southwestern Illinois and eight counties in eastern Missouri. Greater St. Louis also includes the Missouri cities of St. Charles, St. Peters, Florissant, Chesterfield, and University City; and the Illinois cities of East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, and Alton. With a population of 2.8 million people, it is the 18th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

Greater St. Louis covers 8,846 square miles at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These rivers play an important role in the history and current economy of Greater St. Louis. Transport of large quantities of bulk commodities such as grain, coal, salt, chemicals, and petroleum products through the Port of St. Louis make it the third-largest inland port in the country.

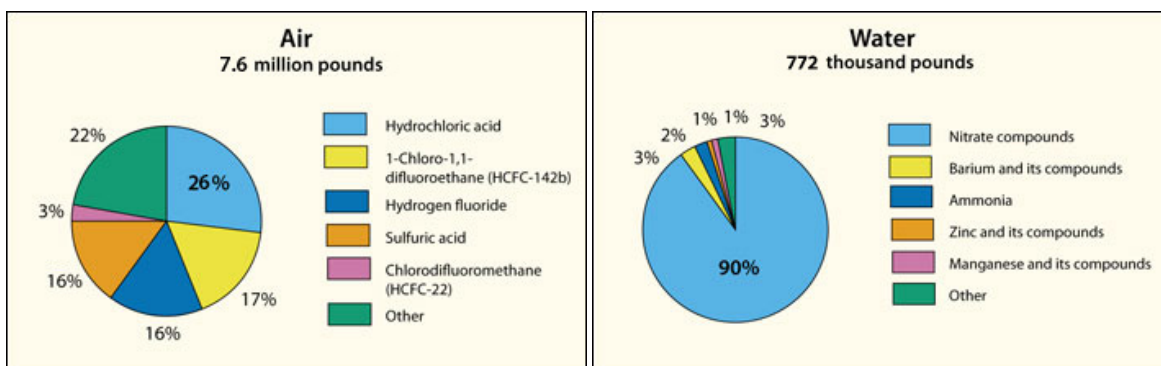
Greater St. Louis has historically been a center of transportation equipment manufacturing. The metropolitan area is home to plants that manufacture automobiles and automotive parts, railway cars, and aircraft. The area also hosts several iron and steel mills and petrochemical plants. Greater St. Louis economy also includes production of: lead and other non-ferrous metals; machinery; appliances; food products, including meat and beer; granary products; pharmaceuticals; paints; apparel; and paper products.

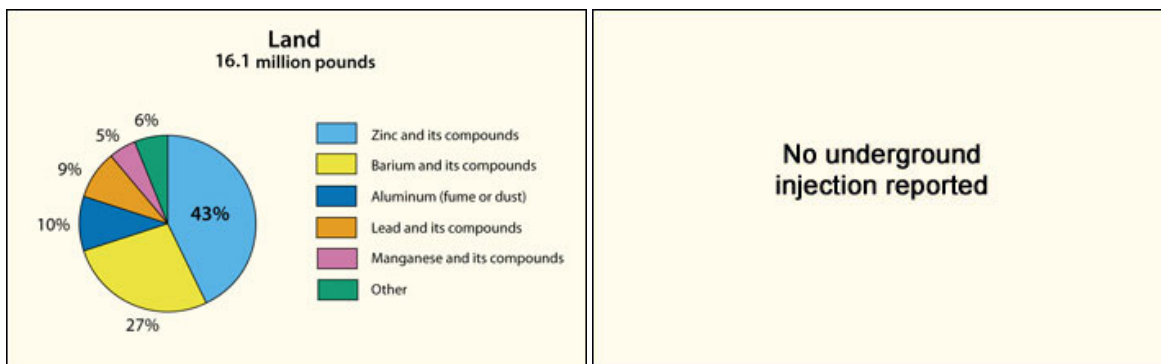
On-site land disposal accounted for almost two-thirds of total on-site disposal or other releases in Greater St. Louis in 2009. The primary metals sector, which includes smelters, iron and steel mills, foundries and metal casting, accounted for 63% of total on-site land disposal or other releases, primarily zinc and zinc compounds.

On-site disposal or other releases in the Greater St. Louis area decreased by 47% from 2001 to 2009 and by 19% from 2008 to 2009. Much of this decrease can be attributed to on-site land disposal or other releases, which decreased by 41% from 2001 to 2009 including a 26% drop from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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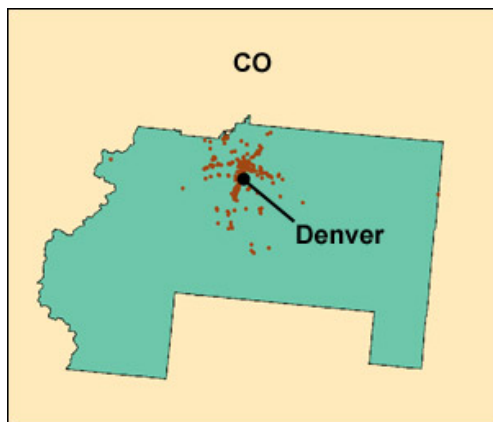


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Urban Communities: Denver Metropolitan Area



TRI facilities in Denver Metropolitan Area

Quick Facts for 2009:

Number of TRI Facilities: 95

Total On-site and
Off-site Disposal or
Other Releases: 4.2 million lbs

Total On-site: 3.7 million lbs

- Air: 0.8 million lbs
- Water: 0.3 million lbs
- Land: 2.6 million lbs
- Underground Injection: none

Total Off-site: 0.4 million lbs

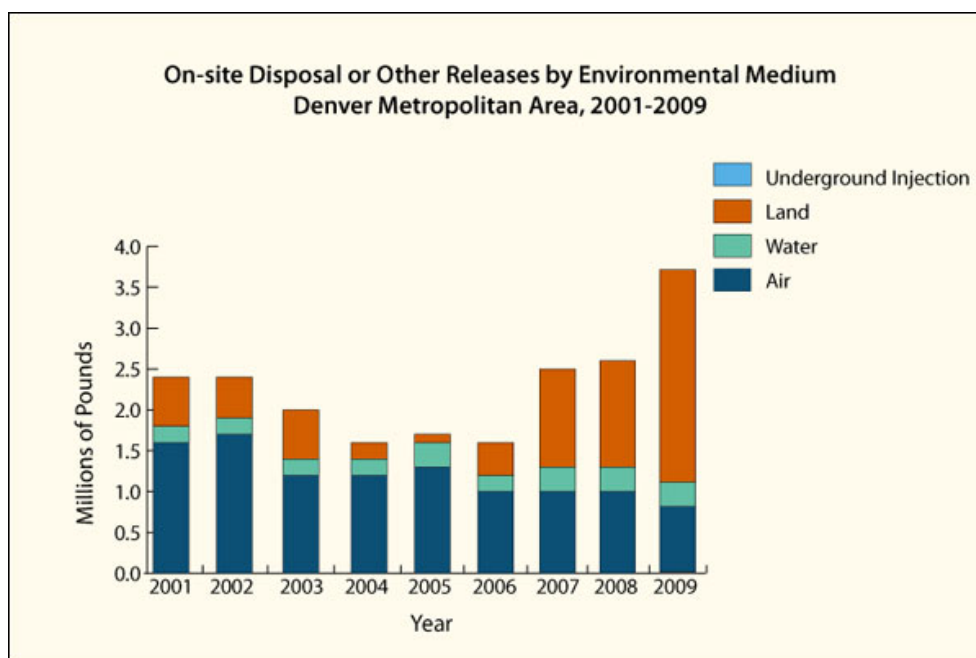
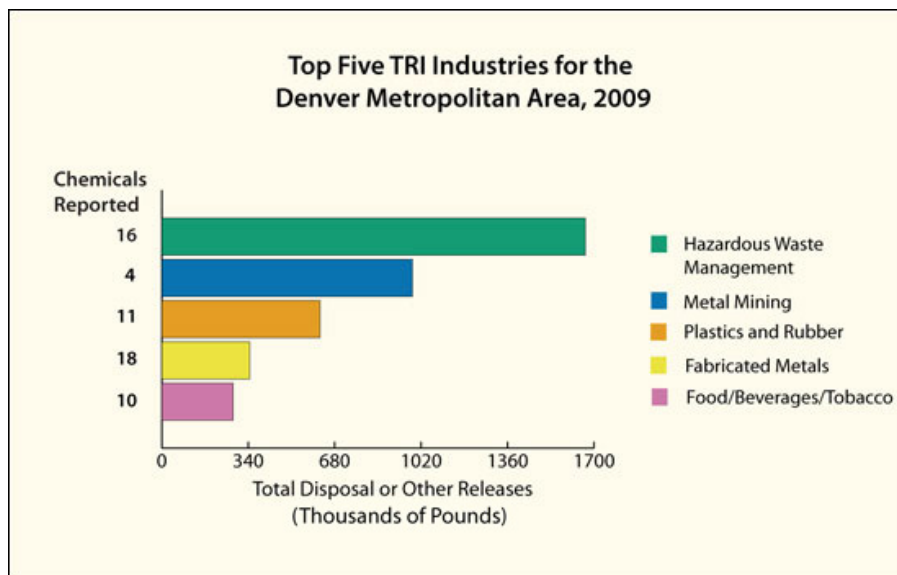
The Denver–Aurora–Broomfield, CO metropolitan area is centered in the South Platte River Valley of Colorado between the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains to the west and the High Plains to the east. The 10 counties surrounding Denver cover 8,414 square miles. The metropolitan area includes the cities of Arvada, Lakewood, Thornton and Westminster. Its population of about 2.5 million people makes it the 21st largest U.S. metropolitan area.

The Denver metropolitan area's economy was historically based upon mining and energy extraction due to its location near the mineral-rich Rocky Mountains. Energy and mining are still important in Denver's economy but the city has also become a major energy research center. The metropolitan area is also regional transportation hub for the western United States. It hosts a number of federal agency headquarters and regional offices.

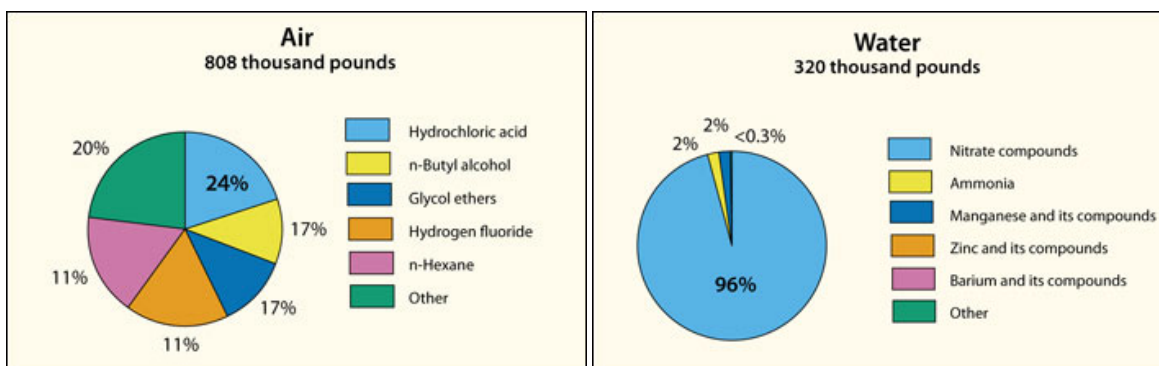
The metropolitan area has a varied manufacturing base, producing food and beverages, printed materials, mining and farming machinery, electrical instruments, rubber goods, fabricated metal products, chemicals and allied stone and clay products, clothing, transportation equipment, scientific instruments, feed, flour, and luggage.

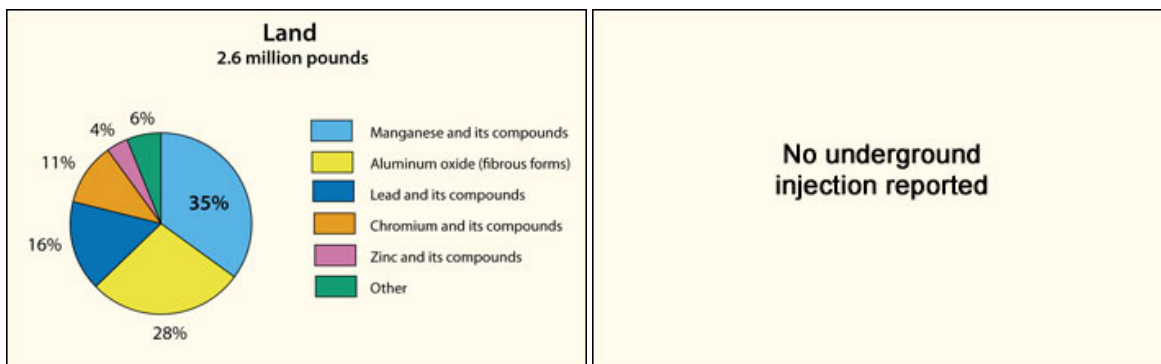
Land disposal accounted for 70% of total on-site disposal or other releases in the Denver metropolitan area in 2009. One hazardous waste management facility accounted for 63% of the on-site land disposal and one metal mine accounted for almost all of the remainder.

From 2001 to 2009, total on-site disposal or other releases increased by 56%, with a 45% increase from 2008 to 2009. Both on-site land disposal and surface water discharges increased over the last nine years, while air releases decreased. On-site land disposal in 2009 was four times the amount reported 2001, with a 100% increase from 2008 to 2009. The one hazardous waste management facility accounted for the large increase from 2001 to 2009; both the metal mine and the hazardous waste facility reported large increases from 2008 to 2009.



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium, 2009





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