

# The Toxics Release Inventory in Action: Media, Government, Business, Community and Academic Uses of TRI Data



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## Table of Contents

Foreword .....	1
Introduction.....	2
1. Who uses TRI Data? .....	4
1.1. Academic Institutions .....	4
1.2. Community and Citizen Groups.....	4
1.3. Government Organizations .....	4
1.4. Industry.....	5
1.5. Financial Firms .....	6
1.6. Media/Journalists .....	6
2. How Are TRI Data Used? .....	7
2.1. Program/Policy Development .....	7
2.2. Advocacy.....	7
2.3. Analysis .....	8
2.4. Education and Outreach.....	9
2.5. Monitoring Performance .....	10
2.6. Media Publications .....	10
Appendix A: List of TRI Data Uses Examples.....	11
Appendix B: Examples of TRI Media Coverage.....	44
Appendix C: Other References to the TRI Program.....	50
Citations.....	52

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## Foreword

Through the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), the public has unprecedented direct access to toxic chemical release and waste management data at the local, state, regional and national level. TRI lends itself to a wide variety of uses, including academic research, public policy development, sustainable corporate governance and environmental education.

This report is intended to provide an overview of the different ways in which people use TRI data, and updates the 2003 document, *How Are the Toxics Release Inventory Data Used? – Government, Business, Academic and Citizen Uses*, which is available on the “TRI Data Uses” webpage.

*The Toxics Release Inventory in Action* presents a sample of how individuals and organizations use TRI, based on information gathered from literature searches and EPA staff correspondence, but doesn’t capture every use of TRI data.

EPA is always interested in learning how TRI data are being used, either alone or in combination with other datasets. Your feedback is appreciated and can be shared in the online TRI discussion forum at <http://blog.epa.gov/usingtri/> or by contacting the TRI Program:

Toxics Release Inventory Program Division  
United States Environmental Protection Agency  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
Mail Code 2844T

Email: [tri.help@epa.gov](mailto:tri.help@epa.gov)

*Note: The TRI data uses referenced in this document are provided as examples; EPA is not endorsing the individuals, groups, and organizations that have used TRI data or their products.*

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## Introduction

On December 2, 1984, methyl isocyanate gas, an extremely toxic chemical, escaped from a Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India. Thousands of people died that night in what is widely considered to be the worst industrial disaster in history. Thousands more died later as a result of their exposure, and survivors continue to suffer with permanent disabilities.

This tragedy, combined with a chemical release at a plant in Institute, West Virginia the following year, raised public concern about local preparedness for chemical emergencies and the availability of information on hazardous substances. In response to these concerns, in 1986, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) as a part of the Superfund reauthorization. EPCRA's main goals are to:

- Promote contingency planning for chemical emergencies, and
- Provide the public with information about toxic and hazardous chemicals in their communities.

Section 313 of EPCRA established the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). TRI tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in certain industry sectors must report how much of each chemical is managed through recycling, energy recovery, treatment and environmental releases. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal). Facilities also report what steps they've taken to prevent pollution. The information submitted by facilities covered by EPCRA §313 is compiled annually in the TRI.

Under Section 313(h) of EPCRA, Congress clearly provides for the wide distribution of TRI information:

"The release forms required under this section are intended to provide information to the federal, state, and local governments and the public, including citizens of communities surrounding covered facilities. The release form shall inform persons about releases of toxic chemicals to the environment; to assist governmental agencies, researchers, and other persons in the conduct of research and data gathering; to aid in the development of appropriate regulations, guidelines, and standards; and for other similar purposes."

After receiving TRI data from facilities required to report, EPA conducts various data quality checks and prepares the TRI National Analysis, an annual report containing EPA's analysis and interpretation of the most recent TRI data, as well as national and local trends. EPA also makes the data publicly available through several Internet-based tools and applications available through the "TRI Data and Tools" webpage:

- "myRTK" mobile application
- Envirofacts

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- TRI Explorer
  - TRI.NET
  - Downloadable data files

TRI data have become an important resource for many types of organizations:

- Community and citizen groups use TRI data to begin dialogues with local facilities over emissions reductions, development of pollution prevention initiatives, and the improvement of safety measures.
- Non-governmental organizations use TRI data as a starting point for evaluating local environmental conditions in the United States and designing improvement goals.
- Academic institutions use TRI data to investigate research questions ranging from environmental justice concerns to the impact of corporate environmental performance on stock value.
- Industry uses TRI data to measure their progress in preventing pollution, identify pollution prevention opportunities, and to implement environmental outreach initiatives.
- Federal, state and local governments use TRI data to develop environmental policies, establish priorities and track environmental performance.
- Financial analysts use TRI data to identify potential liabilities and environmentally responsible investment opportunities.

[Section 1](#) of this document discusses the types of organizations that use TRI and what they typically do with the data. [Section 2](#) describes how the data are applied for different purposes, and includes examples to illustrate each end use. The full list of identified data uses can be found in [Appendix A](#).

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## 1. Who uses TRI Data?

A variety of individuals and organizations rely on TRI data to learn about releases of toxic chemicals from and pollution prevention activities at industrial facilities at the community level and nationwide. TRI users include:

- Academic Institutions
- Community and Citizen Groups
- Government Organizations
  - Environmental Protection Agency
  - Other Federal Agencies
  - Tribal, State and Local Governments
- Industry
- Financial Firms
- Media/Journalists

### 1.1. Academic Institutions

The academic community conducts a variety of research with TRI data, either alone or in combination with other datasets. This research includes chemical specific analyses, investigations into corporate environmental performance, national trends, and epidemiological studies. In addition, academics use TRI to evaluate the impact of environmental policies, investigate the public health implications of exposure to toxic materials, and assess environmental justice concerns, among other topics.

### 1.2. Community and Citizen Groups

Representatives from community organizations, local and national public interest organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), labor unions and other organizations conduct risk assessments and other types of analyses using TRI data. Many make their findings publicly available to advocate their interests. Citizens and grassroots organizations analyze TRI data to investigate public health concerns, influence firms and government organizations to improve environmental performance, campaign for more comprehensive environmental policy, and to conduct environmental education initiatives.

### 1.3. Government Organizations

Federal agencies and state and local governments use TRI data to help identify policy objectives and to support progress toward organizational goals such as protecting human health and the environment. TRI data can be used to set environmental targets, track environmental performance and gauge the impact of environmental policies.

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## Environmental Protection Agency

TRI information is used by EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), Office of Water (OW), Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP), Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), and Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), among others. TRI data are especially valuable for these programs since TRI covers emissions to air, water, and land, as well as other waste management activities such as combustion for energy recovery, recycling, and treatment.

For this reason, TRI data are well suited for comparison with other environmental information, such as air emissions data from the [Air Facility System](#), in order to identify facilities potentially out of compliance with their permits. Other EPA programs commonly use TRI data as inputs for their models. For instance, the OCSPP/Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) uses TRI air emissions data to develop its [Risk Screening Environmental Indicators \(RSEI\)](#) model, which provides relative toxicity and risk rankings among locations near TRI facilities.<sup>1</sup>

## Other Federal Agencies

Federal government agencies commonly use TRI data to monitor their own environmental performance and to administer related programs. For instance, the Internal Revenue Service uses TRI to monitor compliance with a tax on ozone depleting chemicals, implemented to assist the phase out of the use of these substances.<sup>2</sup>

## State and Local Governments

State and local governments use TRI data for a variety of purposes similar to those of federal organizations. Their analyses often use TRI data as a simple way to determine the primary waste management practices in their localities, such as the major routes of release of TRI chemicals to different environmental media (air, water, waste), and the impacts of such releases. For example, the West Virginia Rural Health Resource Center used TRI to determine if a causal relationship exists between toxic chemicals reported to TRI as having been released to air or water and instances of mortality at the county level.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.4. Industry

As the importance of corporate accountability and socially responsible investing has grown, industrial firms are increasingly using TRI data as a metric for evaluating progress toward achieving sustainability goals. Many firms have programs in place to manage their

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<sup>1</sup> United States. Government Accountability Office. Toxic Chemical Releases: EPA Actions Could Reduce Environmental Information Available to Many Communities. Washington D.C.: Government Accountability Office, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> United States. Internal Revenue Service. "Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC) Excise Tax Audit Techniques Guide." Small Business and Self Employed Tax Center, 24 Feb 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Hendryx, Michael, Juhua Luo, and Evan Fedorko. Toxics Release Inventory Discharges and Population Health Outcomes in Rural and Urban Areas of the United States. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University, 2010.

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environmental impact, either in terms of total pounds of TRI chemicals released or TRI chemicals generated per unit of production. Companies have found TRI to be a useful tool for assessing their progress on pollution prevention and identifying opportunities for improving performance. Additionally, many of these companies publicize their own TRI data in reports that promote environmental progress to customers and other stakeholders. This activity spans a variety of industries, and includes such companies as The Scana Corporation<sup>4</sup> and DuPont.<sup>5</sup>

### **1.5. Financial Firms**

With the rise in socially responsible investing, financial firms use TRI data to identify potential liabilities as well as environmentally responsible investment opportunities. Investment strategies may include investing in firms that reduce their total emissions of TRI chemicals or identifying firms using particular chemicals that an investment group does not want in its portfolio. Firms such as Green Century Capital Management<sup>6</sup>, Calvert Investments,<sup>7</sup> Neuberger Berman, and others explicitly state that they use TRI data to screen investments.<sup>8</sup>

### **1.6. Media/Journalists**

The media are widespread users of TRI data. News organizations publish articles about the availability of the most recent TRI data that detail trends in toxic chemical release quantities. Local media outlets, in particular, use TRI data to report changes in toxic chemical releases in the communities they serve. This is often seen in locations with industries responsible for relatively large quantities of TRI releases, such as electric utilities and mining.

Traditional journalism includes print, recordings, radio, and television. Appendix A groups journalism into those categories, but also includes online news outlets and social media (blogs and Twitter).

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<sup>4</sup> "Environment and Sustainability Report." The Scana Corporation, 2011.

<sup>5</sup> "U.S. Toxic Release Inventory Waste and Emissions." E.I. DuPont Nemours & Co, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> "About Us: Overview." Green Century Funds, 2012.

<sup>7</sup> "Shareholder Advocacy Priorities." Calvert SRI, 2012.

<sup>8</sup> "Socially Responsible Investing Visions." Neuberger Berman, 2009.

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## 2. How Are TRI Data Used?

Organizations and individuals use TRI data for a variety of purposes. Some users advocate for a particular policy position, while others analyze the information to evaluate environmental initiatives or identify new ones. Others republish TRI data for a local or statewide audience or issue press releases highlighting increases or decreases in the use of toxic chemicals. The uses of TRI data may be grouped into these categories:

- Program/Policy Development
- Advocacy
- Analysis
- Education and Outreach
- Monitoring Performance
- Press Releases

### 2.1. Program/Policy Development

Many organizations use TRI data in their policy and/or program development processes. Examples of TRI data use in policy development include:

- EPA's OSWER/Office of Emergency Management incorporated TRI data into the design of its [Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations \(CAMEO\)](#) system of software applications.<sup>9</sup> The CAMEO suite is widely used to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies.
- The Indiana Department of Environmental Management used TRI data to identify manufacturers in the state as candidates for a state level pollution prevention initiative, funded by EPA. As a result, 20 companies received pollution prevention technical assistance and support from the state, and three received grants for the implementation of cleaner production technology.<sup>10</sup>
- EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) uses TRI data for quality assurance when populating some missing data fields in the [National Emissions Inventory](#).<sup>11</sup> This inventory reports air emissions data on about 85,000 sources and is used to assess risks from hazardous air pollutants at the local, regional, and national levels.

### 2.2. Advocacy

Advocacy groups regularly use TRI data to address local and national pollution issues. Examples of using TRI data for advocacy include:

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<sup>9</sup> United States. Environmental Protection Agency. "Get CAMEO." Office of Emergency Management, 27 Jan 2011.

<sup>10</sup> "Pollution Prevention (P2) in Indiana." Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 2011.

<sup>11</sup> Government Accountability Office, 2007.

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- The grassroots organization Rubbertown Emergency Action (REACT) of Louisville, Kentucky, compiled TRI data from ten local chemical manufacturing plants to campaign for a reduction in toxic emissions. REACT's efforts eventually led the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District to pass the Strategic Toxic Air Reduction program, which sets standards for industrial emissions at more stringent levels than the state and national standards.<sup>12</sup>
  - The Sierra Club of Illinois used TRI data in a campaign to block the permitting of a hazardous waste landfill in Peoria, Illinois.<sup>13</sup>
  - Environment Michigan cited TRI data to advocate for stricter regulations on mercury emissions from coal fired power plants.<sup>14</sup>

### 2.3. Analysis

As TRI is a regularly updated dataset encompassing over 25 years of information, many groups use TRI data in their environmental analyses. Popular topics include analyzing the performance of industries over time, quantifying the impacts of TRI reporting on value metrics such as stock and real estate prices, and evaluating environmental risk. Examples of analyses using TRI data include:

- The MIT Review of Economics and Statistics published an analysis of TRI reporting on the stock value of reporting firms, looking at the relationship between toxic chemical releases and the value of a firm's intangible assets.<sup>15</sup>
- Professors at the University of Utah explored the hypothesis that exposure to toxics increases instances of autism and developmental disabilities such as speech language impairment and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children. The researchers identified the location of children with such disorders in Utah, and compared them with the location of TRI facilities in the state that reported to have released large quantities of hazardous air pollutants.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> "TRI Success Stories." Center for Health, Environment and Justice, 2006.

<sup>13</sup> "PDC Toxic Waste Landfill Endangers Our Future." Sierra Club of Illinois. *Tallgrass Sierran*. 34.1 (2006).

<sup>14</sup> "Environmental Group Issues Report Urging Stricter Emissions Regulations." Environment Michigan, 2011

<sup>15</sup> Konar, Shameek, and Michael A. Cohen. "Does the Market Value Environmental Performance?" *MIT Review of Economics and Statistics*. 83.2 (2006): 281-89.

<sup>16</sup> Zimmerman, J.P., Bakian A., et al. "Maternal Residential Proximity to Toxic Release Inventory Sites In Children with ASD and Other Developmental Disabilities." International Meeting for Autism Research. INSAR: International Society for Autism Research. Manchester Grand Hyatt, San Diego, CA. 12 May 2011. Lecture.

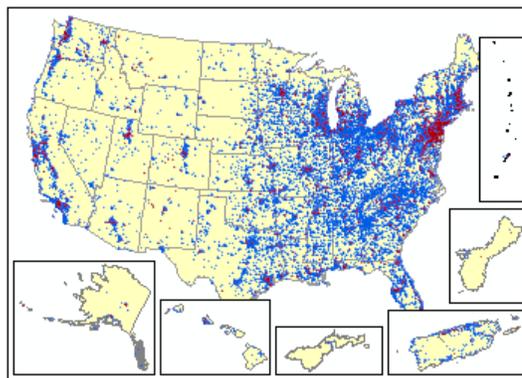
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## 2.4. Education and Outreach

A number of organizations use TRI to educate the public about the use of toxic chemicals in their communities. Organizations have also implemented youth environmental education programs that center on TRI and its potential applications for environmental stewardship.<sup>17</sup>

Examples include:

- The Right to Know Network,<sup>18</sup> the U.S. National Library of Medicine,<sup>19</sup> and the Environmental Defense Fund<sup>20</sup> use TRI data to construct publicly-accessible maps to help individuals identify where toxic releases are occurring in their communities.
- The Environmental Defense Fund identifies the top 25 emitters of mercury from the electricity sector and provides context on how close these facilities are to urban areas.<sup>20</sup>



TRI facilities (blue) and Superfund NPL sites (red).

**Figure 1: The National Library of Medicine's ToxMap display of all TRI and Superfund reporting facilities.**

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<sup>17</sup> Chase, Charlie and Amanda Jeter. "Earth Force Presentation: Easing Youth and Communities into the TRI 2010 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) National Training Conference." *Earth Force*. University of Colorado College of Architecture and Planning.

<sup>18</sup> "The Right-To-Know Network: Protecting Access to Environmental Information." RTKnet.org. The Right-To-Know Network, 2009.

<sup>19</sup> "TRI: All Reporting Facilities." TOXMAP: Environmental Health e-Maps. United States National Library of Medicine, 22 Nov 2011.

<sup>20</sup> "Climate Progress: Do You Live Near One of the Top 25 Dirtiest Coal Plants?" Environmental Defense Fund, 2011.

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## 2.5. Monitoring Performance

Government agencies and private companies use TRI to monitor the environmental impacts of their facilities and products, and subsequently to set environmental management goals.

Examples include:

- The John F. Kennedy Space Center uses TRI to track its progress towards achieving self-imposed pollution prevention objectives.<sup>21</sup>
- Corporations use TRI to track their environmental progress, and in some cases have included these analyses in their sustainability reports. As Figure 3 shows, the Ford Motor Company publicized its TRI data, demonstrating its progress towards environmental management targets.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure 2: Ford Motor Company's analysis of waste intensity of vehicle production using TRI data**



## 2.6. Media Publications

News organizations publish articles about TRI data throughout the year, particularly after the release of new TRI data and EPA's annual TRI National Analysis report. Examples include:

- Bloomberg news released a report on the reduction of mining releases in Nevada as seen in the 2009 National Analysis, and also detailed the concerns of the mining industry with some of TRI's reporting requirements.<sup>23</sup>
- Following the acquisition of a local coal plant in Orange County, New York, the Times-Herald Record detailed the facility's emissions within the larger context of overall toxic release quantities in the county.<sup>24</sup>
- The Ohio Chronicle Telegram published a story describing the quantities of carcinogens discharged into Lake Erie, as reported to TRI. In addition, the story identifies the facility with the largest releases and the total TRI chemicals released in the Lake Erie watershed.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Nguyen, Hien. "Sustainability - Pollution Prevention." Environmental Program at KSC. NASA: John F. Kennedy Space Center, n.d.

<sup>22</sup> "Environment: Emissions (VOC and Other)." Ford Sustainability Report 2010-2011. Ford Motor Company, 2011.

<sup>23</sup> Griffith, Martin. "Toxic chemical pollution down 8 percent in Nevada." Bloomberg Newsweek, 17 Dec 2010.

<sup>24</sup> Dinapoli, Jessica. "Orange is NY's No. 2 Polluter." Times Herald Record. 18 Apr 2012.

<sup>25</sup> "Lake Erie ranks in nation's top 50 for carcinogens dumped into water." The Chronicle-Telegram, 2011

## Appendix A: List of TRI Data Uses Examples

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Environmental Risk Assessment		
The Bridge (National Academy of Engineering)	This analysis uses TRI to assess the community-level toxic chemical concerns brought about by Hurricane Katrina.	Reible, Danny D., Charles N. Haas, et al. "Toxic and Contaminant Concerns Generated by Hurricane Katrina." <i>Bridge: Linking Engineering and Society</i> . 36.1 (2006): 5-14. < <a href="http://www.nae.edu/File.aspx?id=7393">http://www.nae.edu/File.aspx?id=7393</a> >.
Risk Analysis	Among other data sources, this study uses TRI information to assess the volume of accidental toxic chemical releases that occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina.	Santella, Nicholas, Laura Steinberg, et al. "Petroleum and Hazardous Material Releases from Industrial Facilities Associated with Hurricane Katrina." <i>Risk Analysis</i> . 30.4 (2010): 635-649. < <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2010.01390.x/pdf">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2010.01390.x/pdf</a> >.
International Journal on Health Geographics	This report combines spatial interaction modeling with TRI data, lung cancer statistics, and EPA's RSEI model to estimate the spatial element of pollution risk from TRI sites.	Conley, Jamison F. "Estimation Of Exposure to Toxic Releases Using Spatial Interaction Modeling." <i>International Journal of Health Geographics</i> . 10.20 (2011): n. page. < <a href="http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/10/1/20">http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/10/1/20</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
Washington State University	At the 2012 TRI National conference, representatives from Washington State University presented on trends in toxic chemical releases from 2001-2008.	Stephan, Mark. "TRI Trends from 2001-2008." TRI National Conference 2012. Washington, D.C.: USEPA, Apr 11 2012.
Princeton University	EPA has provided Princeton University with a grant to evaluate the impacts of various environmental policies, including the TRI Program, on public health. The assessment will be conducted via spatial analysis of Vital Statistics Natality data.	"Using Vital Statistics Natality Data to Assess the Impact of Environmental Policy: The Examples of Superfund, the Toxic Release Inventory, and E-Zaps." <i>Extramural Research</i> . USEPA, August 22, 2011. < <a href="http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9310/report/0">http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncer_abstracts/index.cfm/fuseaction/display.abstractDetail/abstract/9310/report/0</a> >
Political Economy Research Institute	This annual analysis uses TRI data to identify and rank the nation's top 100 corporations based on toxic chemical releases to the air.	Ash, Michael, and James K. Boyce. "Toxic 100 Air Polluters Press Release." <i>University of Massachusetts at Amherst: Political Economy Research Institute</i> . (2010): n. page. < <a href="http://www.peri.umass.edu/toxic_press/">http://www.peri.umass.edu/toxic_press/</a> >.
Energy Economics	This study uses TRI to construct an Environmental Performance Index, used to evaluate the environmental performance of coal fired power plants.	Fare, Rolf, Shawna Grosskopf, and Karl A Pasurka. "Toxic Releases: An Environmental Performance Index For Coal-Fired Power Plants." <i>Energy Economics</i> . 32.1 (2010): 158-65. < <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988309001303">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140988309001303</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases		
Health & Place	This study uses TRI data on mercury releases to investigate the association between mercury releases, the availability of special education services and autism rates in Texas.	Palmer, Raymond F., Steven Blanchard, Zachary Stein, David Mandell, and Claudia Miller. "Environmental Mercury Release, Special Education Rates, and Autism Disorder: An Ecological Study of Texas." <i>Health &amp; Place</i> . 12.1 (2006): 203-209. < <a href="http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Info/Regs/Documents/d7a9dca41a624e6d8f50eb9f0df4565cpalmer_et_al.pdf">http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/whs/awm/Info/Regs/Documents/d7a9dca41a624e6d8f50eb9f0df4565cpalmer_et_al.pdf</a> >.
Health Affairs	The study investigates industrial sources of air pollution and their proximity to public schools in Michigan to identify correlations between pollution levels and measures of student health and academic success. TRI was one of the data sources used.	Mohai, Paul, Byoung-Suk Kweon, et al. "Air Pollution Around Schools Is Linked To Poorer Student Health And Academic Performance." <i>Health Affairs</i> . 30.5 (2011): 852-62. < <a href="http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/30/5/852.abstract?sid=7338bcfc-120e-4464-8389-d16254641f70">http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/30/5/852.abstract?sid=7338bcfc-120e-4464-8389-d16254641f70</a> >.
International Society for Autism Research	This study investigates the relationship between the rates of autism in young children and their proximity to TRI reporting facilities.	Zimmerman, J.P., Bakian A., et al. "Maternal Residential Proximity to Toxic Release Inventory Sites In Children with ASD and Other Developmental Disabilities." International Meeting for Autism Research. INSAR: International Society for Autism Research. Manchester Grand Hyatt, San Diego, CA. 12 May 2011. Lecture.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases		
Journal of Environmental and Public Health	This journal article uses TRI data, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) data, and lung cancer statistics to assess the relationship between lung cancer incidence and industrial releases of chromium, formaldehyde, and nickel.	Luo, Juhua, Michael Hendryx, and Alan Ducatman. "Association between Six Environmental Chemicals and Lung Cancer Incidence in the United States." <i>Journal of Environmental and Public Health</i> . 463701. (2011): n. page. < <a href="http://www.hindawi.com/journals/jeph/2011/463701/">http://www.hindawi.com/journals/jeph/2011/463701/</a> >.
International Journal of Environmental Health Research	This paper investigates the relationship between cancer-related hospitalization rates and releases of carcinogens from TRI facilities in both rural and urban areas.	Hendryx, Michael, and Luo Juhua. "Cancer Hospitalizations in Rural-Urban Areas in Relation to Carcinogenic Discharges from Toxics Release Inventory Facilities." <i>International Journal of Environmental Health Research</i> . (2012): 1-15. < <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09603123.2012.708919">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09603123.2012.708919</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating Environmental Justice Concerns		
Center for Justice, Tolerance, and Community, UC Santa Cruz	This study uses TRI data to assess correlations between toxic chemical releases and the population density of minority groups.	Pastor, Manuel, James Sadd, and Rachel Morello-Frosch. "Still Toxic After All These Years: Air Quality and Environmental Justice in the San Francisco Bay Area." Bay Area Environmental Health Collaborative. Center for Justice, Tolerance, and Community, UC Santa Cruz. San Francisco, CA. Feb 2007. Lecture.
Environmental Ethics	This case study cites TRI data in a discussion on environmental racism in Louisiana's "Cancer Alley," a geographic area some research has shown to have a significantly higher incidence of cancer deaths than the national average.	Connolly, Peggy, Becky Cox-White, David R. Keller, and Martin G. Leever. <i>Not in My Back Yard: Environmental Injustice and 'Cancer Alley', In: Ethics in Action: A Case Based Approach</i> . 1st ed. 1. Malden, MA: John Wiley & Sons, 2007. 148-160. eBook. <a href="http://bit.ly/Hc2p2s">http://bit.ly/Hc2p2s</a> .
Academic Use – Investigating TRI's Impact on Corporate Environmental Performance		
Center for Economic Studies: Brandeis University	This study analyzes the influence of TRI on the corporate environmental performance of the petroleum industry.	Bui, Linda T.M. "Public Disclosure of Private Information as a Tool for Regulating Environmental Emissions: Firm-Level Responses by Petroleum Refineries to the Toxics Release Inventory." <i>Center for Economic Studies, U.S. Census Bureau</i> . (2005): n. page. <a href="http://ideas.repec.org/p/cen/wpaper/05-13.html">http://ideas.repec.org/p/cen/wpaper/05-13.html</a> .

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Corporate Environmental Performance		
2005 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association	This study investigates the impact of TRI on decision-making in 1,000 surveyed manufacturing facilities, and in the surrounding communities.	Stephan, Mark, Troy A. Abel, and Michael E. Kraft. "Information Politics and Environmental Performance: The Impact of the Toxics Release Inventory on Corporate Decision Making." <i>2005 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association</i> . American Political Science Association, 14 Nov 2005. < <a href="http://www.uwgb.edu/idedm/data/Stephan_Kraft_Abel_APSA_2005_November_14.doc">http://www.uwgb.edu/idedm/data/Stephan_Kraft_Abel_APSA_2005_November_14.doc</a> >.
Business Strategy and the Environment	This investigation assesses existing environmental policy, including TRI, for its potential to foster a corporate learning process leading toward sustainability.	Müller, Martin, and Bernd Siebenhüner. "Policy Instruments For Sustainability-Oriented Organizational Learning." <i>Business Strategy and the Environment</i> . 16.3 (2005): 232-45. < <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bs.e.481/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bs.e.481/abstract</a> >.
Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	An analysis of the efficacy of pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs), including TRI, as tools for comparing firms based on their environmental performance.	Sullivan, Rory, and Andy Gouldson. "Pollutant Release And Transfer Registers: Examining The Value Of Government-Led Reporting On Corporate Environmental Performance." <i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management</i> . 14.5 (2007): 263-73. < <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/csr.148/abstract?globalMessage=0">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/csr.148/abstract?globalMessage=0</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Corporate Environmental Performance		
State & Local Government Review	State by state analysis of pollutant releases from industrial facilities occurring between the early to mid-1990s to determine the influence of TRI on state-level environmental performance.	Abel, Troy D., Mark Stephan, and Michael E. Kraft. "Environmental Disclosure and Risk Reduction among the States." <i>State and Local Government Review</i> . 39.3 (2007): 153-65. < <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/25130417">http://www.jstor.org/stable/25130417</a> >.
Accounting, Organizations, and Society	This study investigates the correlation between corporate environmental performance and discretionary environmental disclosure, using TRI data to as a measure of corporate environmental performance.	Clarkson, Peter M., Li Yue, et al. "Revisiting the Relation Between Environmental Performance And Environmental Disclosure: An Empirical Analysis." <i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i> . 5.3 (2007): 2-25. < <a href="http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/greenaccounting.pdf">http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/greenaccounting.pdf</a> >.
National Science Foundation	This study combines TRI data with results from surveys of personnel at industrial facilities to analyze the effect of the TRI Program on corporate environmental performance.	Stephan, Mark, Michael E. Kraft, and et al. "Facility Level Perspectives on the Toxics Release Inventory and Environmental Performance." <i>2009 TRI National Conference</i> . Environmental Protection Agency, 09 Apr 2009. < <a href="http://www.uwgb.edu/idedm/data/TRI_2009_Paper_Stephan_Kraft_Abel.doc">http://www.uwgb.edu/idedm/data/TRI_2009_Paper_Stephan_Kraft_Abel.doc</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Corporate Environmental Performance		
The MIT Press	This study investigates the efficacy of information disclosure mechanisms, such as TRI, in increasing environmental stewardship across industry.	Kraft, Michael E., Mark Stephan, and Troy D. Abel. <i>Coming Clean: Information Disclosure and Environmental Performance</i> . 1st ed. 1. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2011. eBook. < <a href="http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?ttype=2&amp;tid=12536">http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?ttype=2&amp;tid=12536</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Property Values		
Growth and Change	This paper uses TRI and census data to examine the effect of TRI releases on home values in Omaha, Nebraska.	Decker, Christopher S., Donald A. Nielsen, and Roger P. Sindt. "Residential Property Values and Community Right-to-Know Laws: Has the Toxics Release Inventory Had an Impact?" <i>Growth and Change</i> . 36.1 (2005): 113-133. < <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2257.2005.00269.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-2257.2005.00269.x/abstract</a> >.
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Stakeholders		
The MIT Review of Economics and Statistics	This study analyzes the influence of TRI data on public values by measuring citizen awareness of TRI data and the effect of TRI releases on housing prices.	Bui, Linda T. M., and Christopher J. Mayer. "Regulation and Capitalization of Environmental Amenities: Evidence from the Toxic Release Inventory in Massachusetts. The Review of Economic and Statistics. Vol. 85, No. 3, Pages 693-708. MIT Press Journals, March 13, 2012. < <a href="http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/003465303322369821">http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/003465303322369821</a> >
The MIT Review of Economics and Statistics	This study uses TRI data to evaluate the effect of environmental performance on the market value of firms in the S&P 500.	Konar, Shameek, and Michael A. Cohen. "Does the Market Value Environmental Performance?" <i>MIT Review of Economics and Statistics</i> . 83.2 (2006): 281-89. < <a href="http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/00346530151143815">http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/00346530151143815</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Academic Use – Investigating TRI’s Impact on Stakeholders		
Social Science Quarterly	This study investigates public knowledge and use of TRI data to assess whether this information disclosure program encourages people to push for better corporate environmental performance.	Atlas, Mark. "TRI to Communicate: Public Knowledge of the Federal Toxics Release Inventory." <i>Social Science Quarterly</i> . 88.2 (2007): 555-72. < <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6237.2007.00471.x/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-6237.2007.00471.x/full</a> >.
Rotman School of Management: University of Toronto	This report analyzes the effects of mandatory corporate disclosure of environmental information (such as the TRI Program) versus voluntary disclosure on public perceptions of the corporation, and on its monetary value.	Clarkson, Peter M., Hua-Fang Xiao, and Li Yue. "The Relevance Of Environmental Disclosures For Investors and Other Stakeholder Groups: Which Audience Are Firms Speaking To?" <i>Rotman School of Management: University of Toronto</i> . (2010): n. page. < <a href="http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/accounting/richardson.doc">http://www.rotman.utoronto.ca/accounting/richardson.doc</a> >.
Academic Use – Policy Evaluation		
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty	This study compares air monitoring data with TRI data on toxic chemical air releases to test TRI's reliability.	de Marchi, Scott, and James T. Hamilton. "Assessing the Accuracy of Self-Reported Data: an Evaluation of the Toxics Release Inventory/". <i>Journal of Risk and Uncertainty</i> . Volume 32, Number 1 (2006), 57-76, DOI: 10.1007/s10797-006-6666-3. Springerlink, 2006. < <a href="http://bit.ly/UfQhoe">http://bit.ly/UfQhoe</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Academic Use – Policy Evaluation</b>		
Springer (New York, New York. Publication date: Oct 20)	This book investigates the capacity for mandatory environmental disclosure programs (such as TRI) in the United States and the European Union to improve the efficiency of markets by disclosing information, and addresses claims that these regulations prevent firms from avoiding the release of confidential information.	Bunger, Dirk. <i>Deficits in EU and U.S. Mandatory Environmental Information Disclosure: Legal, Comparative Legal and Economic Facets of Pollutant Release Inventories</i> . New York: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2012. Google eBook. < <a href="http://bit.ly/16mqwpb">http://bit.ly/16mqwpb</a> >
<b>Academic Use – Waste Tracking</b>		
Environmental Justice	This study uses TRI data on imports of toxic chemicals to track the flow of hazardous wastes across international borders.	Thomas, John K., and Darrell Fannin. "The Transboundary Trade of Hazardous Wastes, 2000–2006." <i>Environmental Justice</i> . 4.1 (2011): 55-62. < <a href="http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/env.2010.0022?journalCode=env">http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/env.2010.0022?journalCode=env</a> >.
<b>National Organizations – Campaigning for Better Environmental Performance</b>		
Sierra Club: Illinois	The Sierra Club of Illinois used TRI data in a campaign to block the permitting of a hazardous waste landfill in Peoria, Illinois.	"PDC Toxic Waste Landfill Endangers Our Future." Sierra Club of Illinois. <i>Tallgrass Sierran</i> . 34.1 (2006). < <a href="http://bit.ly/129cCU7">http://bit.ly/129cCU7</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
National Organizations – Campaigning for Better Environmental Performance		
Environment America	Environment America used TRI data to make a case for increased regulation of discharges to water bodies, arguing for more stringent regulations than those contained in the Clean Water Act.	"Wasting Our Waterways: Toxic Industrial Pollution and the Unfulfilled Promise of the Clean Water Act." <i>Report</i> . Environment America, October 21, 2009. < <a href="http://bit.ly/TD1Q3p">http://bit.ly/TD1Q3p</a> >
Environmental Integrity Project	The Environmental Integrity Project used TRI data to identify the top emitters of arsenic to the Emory River, and to campaign for heightened EPA regulation of coal ash ponds.	"EIP: Kingston Coal Plant Released 2.6 Million Pounds of Arsenic, Nine other Toxic Pollutants into Emory River in 2008--More than the Entire Water Pollution Output of all other U.S. Power Plants." Environmental Integrity Project, Washington, D.C., December 8, 2009. < <a href="http://bit.ly/8eVogk">http://bit.ly/8eVogk</a> >
Environment Michigan	Environment Michigan cited TRI data to advocate for stricter regulations on mercury emissions from coal fired power plants.	"Environmental Group Issues Report Urging Stricter Emissions Regulations." WHTC, Ostego, MI, December 14, 2011. < <a href="http://wnflam.com/news/articles/2011/dec/14/environmental-group-issues-report-urging-stricter-emissions-regulations/">http://wnflam.com/news/articles/2011/dec/14/environmental-group-issues-report-urging-stricter-emissions-regulations/</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
National Organizations – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
Environmental Integrity Project	This report uses TRI data to rank the nation’s most polluting power plants, making a case for enhanced regulation of air emissions.	"America’s Dirtiest Power Plants: Plugged into the Bush Administration." <i>Environmental Integrity Project</i> . Public Citizen’s Congress Watch, May 2004. < <a href="http://www.environmentalintegrity.org/pdf/publications/Report_Americas_Dirtiest.pdf">http://www.environmentalintegrity.org/pdf/publications/Report_Americas_Dirtiest.pdf</a> >
Environment America	Environment America used TRI data in its report advocating heightened regulation of mercury emissions.	Madsen, Travis, and Lauren Randall. "America’s Biggest Mercury Polluters: How Cleaning Up the Dirtiest Power Plants Will Protect Public Health." Environment America Research & Policy Center, November 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/XzsvSU">http://bit.ly/XzsvSU</a> >
Environmental Defense Fund	The Environmental Defense Fund used TRI data to highlight the volume of mercury emissions the electricity sector emits, and to campaign for more stringent mercury regulations.	"Mercury Alert: Cleaning up Coal Plants for Healthier Lives." Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), March 2011. < <a href="http://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/mercury-alert-cleaning-up-coal-plants.pdf">http://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/mercury-alert-cleaning-up-coal-plants.pdf</a> >
NRDC	The NRDC used TRI data to conduct a study ranking industries and states nationwide in terms of toxic industrial air releases.	"Toxic Power: How Power Plants Contaminate Our Air and States." NRDC, July 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/ojnhfk">http://bit.ly/ojnhfk</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>National Organizations – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases</b>		
Environment America	Environment America used TRI data to identify industrial facilities in New Jersey as sources of "considerably high levels" of toxic chemical releases. The report makes recommendations to the state government for addressing the issue.	"Airborne Toxic Pollution And Health." <i>Report</i> . Environment America, August 7, 2007. < <a href="http://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/airborne-toxic-pollution-and-health">http://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/airborne-toxic-pollution-and-health</a> >
U.S. Public Interest Research Group (U.S. PIRG)	U.S. PIRG used TRI data to track the release of chemicals known to be linked to serious health problems, and to identify the communities most heavily exposed to these toxic substances.	Cassady, Alison and Alex Fidis. "Toxic Pollution and Health: An Analysis of Toxic Chemicals Released in Communities across the United States." U.S. PIRG Education Fund, March 2007. < <a href="http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/KTfes5EXnCLOGG9eWTKU6g/ToxicPollutionandHealth2007.pdf">http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/KTfes5EXnCLOGG9eWTKU6g/ToxicPollutionandHealth2007.pdf</a> >
Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce	Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce maintains a list of resources on public health issues, which includes reports that use TRI data.	"Environmental Health." Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce, March 27, 2012. < <a href="http://phpartners.org/environmentalhealth.html#Literature and Reports">http://phpartners.org/environmentalhealth.html#Literature and Reports</a> >
<b>National Organizations – Investigating Environmental Justice Concerns</b>		
World Resources Institute	This report highlights the usefulness of TRI data for investigating environmental justice concerns.	Foti, Joseph, and Lindsay Conlon. "Growing the Grassroots: Integrating Environmental Justice into the Toxics Release Inventory Program." <i>ECOS Green Report</i> . World Resources Institute, March 2011. < <a href="http://www.ecos.org/files/4370_file_March_2011_Green_Report.pdf">http://www.ecos.org/files/4370_file_March_2011_Green_Report.pdf</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
National Organizations – Outreach and Education		
Climate Progress	Thinkprogress.org republished the Environmental Defense Fund's study of mercury emissions from the electricity sector, which used TRI data.	"Climate Progress: Do You Live Near One of the Top 25 Dirtiest Coal Plants?" ThinkProgress, Jun 10, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/WLEiOK">http://bit.ly/WLEiOK</a> >
National Public Radio	NPR published an interactive map displaying levels of risk from toxic chemicals across the United States, using TRI data and other EPA information.	"Poisoned Places." NPR, 2012. < <a href="http://www.npr.org/news/graphics/2011/10/toxic-air/#4.00/39.00/-84.00">http://www.npr.org/news/graphics/2011/10/toxic-air/#4.00/39.00/-84.00</a> >
OMB Watch	OMB Watch's Right-to-Know Network publishes TRI data in an easily searchable format to promote citizen use of the data.	"The Right-To-Know Network: Protecting Access to Environmental Information." <i>RTKnet.org</i> . The Right-To-Know Network, 2009. < <a href="http://www.rtknet.org/">http://www.rtknet.org/</a> >
Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)	The CEC's North American Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (NAPRTR) project compiles and disseminates data from the TRI Program and from the PRTR programs in Mexico and Canada. The CEC compares the datasets, provides analysis, and offers users a searchable database, customizable reports, and interactive maps.	"Project Summary." <i>Tracking Pollutant Releases and Transfers in North America</i> . Commission for Environmental Cooperation, 2012. < <a href="http://www.cec.org/Storage/130/15514_prtr_cec_projectssummary_en_web.pdf">http://www.cec.org/Storage/130/15514_prtr_cec_projectssummary_en_web.pdf</a> >
Environmental Council of the States (ECOS)	Through a cooperative agreement with EPA, ECOS provides an online forum to promote citizen and organizational access to TRI data, as well as a platform for data users to collaborate on issues related to toxic releases.	"Chemical Right2Know." Chemical Right to Know, 2012. < <a href="http://www.chemicalright2know.org/">http://www.chemicalright2know.org/</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Citizen and Community Groups – Campaigning for Better Environmental Performance		
Center for Health, Environment and Justice (CHEJ)	This environmental non-profit group compiled a list of instances in which TRI data have helped emergency responders, researchers, workers, public health officials, environmentalists, community residents, and federal and state officials.	"TRI Success Stories." Center for Health, Environment and Justice, 2006. < <a href="http://bit.ly/1aUVisR">http://bit.ly/1aUVisR</a> >
Great Lakes United	Great Lakes United uses TRI data to track TRI facilities located within the Great Lakes region, and to estimate the levels of toxic materials being discharged into the watershed.	de Leon, Fe, Jennifer Foulds, and et al. "Great Lakes Still Under Siege from Toxic Pollution." <i>Pollutionwatch.org</i> . Great Lakes United, 2009. < <a href="http://www.pollutionwatch.org/pressroom/releases/20100421.jsp">http://www.pollutionwatch.org/pressroom/releases/20100421.jsp</a> >
Citizen and Community Groups – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
Louisiana Environmental Action Network	The Louisiana Environmental Action Network used TRI data to track and display toxic chemical emission trends within Louisiana's "Chemical Corridor."	"Maps and TRI Data." <i>Leanweb</i> . Louisiana Environmental Action Network, June 1, 2007. < <a href="http://leanweb.org/maps-and-tri-data/maps-and-tri-data">http://leanweb.org/maps-and-tri-data/maps-and-tri-data</a> >
Sightline Institute	This organization works on sustainability issues in the Pacific Northwest region. In this report, Sightline uses TRI data to investigate the trend in toxic air releases in northwest states over time.	Williams-Derry, Clark. "Pollution Vanishing in the Sunshine?" <i>Sightline Daily</i> . The Sightline Institute, 17 Aug 2011. < <a href="http://daily.sightline.org/2011/08/17/pollution-vanishing-in-the-sunshine/">http://daily.sightline.org/2011/08/17/pollution-vanishing-in-the-sunshine/</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Citizen and Community Groups – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases</b>		
Brave New Films & Louisiana Environmental Action Network	Brave New Films partnered with the Louisiana Environmental Action Network to investigate the heightened incidences of cancer occurring in proximity to certain industrial facilities. The two groups used TRI data to determine the quantities and carcinogenic properties of the chemicals being released from these facilities.	Sturgis, Sue. "Koch Industries Plant Linked to Cancer Epidemic in Arkansas Community." <i>Facing South</i> . The Institute for Southern Studies, 12 Oct 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/n64vCR">http://bit.ly/n64vCR</a> >.
<b>Federal Government – Compliance Assistance</b>		
U.S. EPA: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance: Office of Compliance	The Office of Compliance within EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses TRI data to develop its Sector Notebooks – collections of information on individual industry sectors and the environmental issues associated with them.	"Sector Notebooks." EPA: Office of Compliance Assistance. US EPA, 05 Jan 2012. < <a href="http://1.usa.gov/TyqkKZ">http://1.usa.gov/TyqkKZ</a> >.
U.S. Internal Revenue Service	The IRS uses TRI data to help enforce a tax on ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs), implemented to support the phasing out of their use.	"Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC) Excise Tax Audit Techniques Guide." Small Business and Self Employed Tax Center. Internal Revenue Service, 24 Feb 2012. < <a href="http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&amp;Self-Employed/Ozone-Depleting-Chemicals-(ODC)-Excise-Tax-Audit-Techniques-Guide">http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&amp;Self-Employed/Ozone-Depleting-Chemicals-(ODC)-Excise-Tax-Audit-Techniques-Guide</a> >
<b>Federal Government – Emergency Response Planning</b>		
U.S. EPA: Office of Emergency Management	EPA Office of Emergency Management incorporated TRI data into the design of its Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) system of software applications. The CAMEO suite is used by front-line emergency planners and responders.	"Get CAMEO." EPA: Office of Emergency Management. US EPA, 27 Jan 2011. < <a href="http://1.usa.gov/Vdh2FF">http://1.usa.gov/Vdh2FF</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Federal Government – Environmental Risk Assessment		
U.S. EPA: Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics: Economics, Exposure and Technology Division	EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics used TRI data to assess the environmental footprint of the pharmaceuticals industry, to evaluate claims made by many large pharmaceuticals manufacturers that they have been “greening” their processes.	Austin, Sharon. "Green Engineering and Sustainability for the Pharmaceutical Industry." IPAC-RS Conference. US EPA. Washington, D.C. 22 Sep 2008. Lecture.
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	In the wake of the public health impacts of Hurricane Katrina, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences set out to provide decision makers with information needed to monitor the public health impact of disasters, and to assess human exposure to contaminants, all through the "NIEHS Environmental Health Sciences Data Resource Portal." TRI data are included in this database.	Pezzoli, Keith. "The NIEHS Environmental Health Sciences Data Resource Portal: Placing Advanced Technologies in Service to Vulnerable Communities." Highbeam Business. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, 01 Apr 2007. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Heeo1K">http://bit.ly/Heeo1K</a> >.
Federal Government – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
U.S. EPA: Office of Enforcement and Compliance: Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	The Federal Facilities Enforcement Office of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses TRI to track the environmental performance of federal facilities.	United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2008 State of Federal Facilities: An Overview of Environmental Compliance at Federal Facilities. Washington D.C.: EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, 2008. < <a href="http://1.usa.gov/HHW8tR">http://1.usa.gov/HHW8tR</a> >.
U.S. EPA: Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics: National Chemicals Program Division	EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics used TRI data to create its "Road Map for Mercury," a framework to help reduce industrial releases of mercury in the United States and internationally.	United States. Environmental Protection Agency. EPA. Washington D.C.: US EPA, 2006. < <a href="http://www.epa.gov/hg/pdfs/FINAL-Mercury-Roadmap-6-29.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/hg/pdfs/FINAL-Mercury-Roadmap-6-29.pdf</a> >.

*The TRI data uses referenced in this document are provided as examples. EPA is not endorsing the individuals, groups, and organizations that have used TRI data or their products.*

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Federal Government – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
U.S. EPA: Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency response uses TRI to develop its National Priority Chemicals Trend Report, which evaluates and analyzes 24 highly toxic chemicals found in industrial wastes in the United States.	United States. Government Accountability Office. Toxic Chemical Releases: EPA Actions Could Reduce Environmental Information Available to Many Communities. Washington D.C.: Government Accountability Office, 2007. < <a href="http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf</a> >.
U.S. EPA: Office of Water: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	EPA's Office of Water (OW) uses TRI data as inputs for its watershed analysis software. OW also compares TRI surface water release data to data stored in its Permit Compliance System to help identify non-compliant facilities.	United States. Government Accountability Office. Toxic Chemical Releases: EPA Actions Could Reduce Environmental Information Available to Many Communities. Washington D.C.: Government Accountability Office, 2007. < <a href="http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf</a> >.
U.S. EPA: Office of the Inspector General: Office of Program Evaluation	The Office of Program Evaluation within EPA's Office of the Inspector General used TRI data to evaluate the TRI Program itself, identifying areas for improvement and making recommendations.	Chirigotis, Anthony, Linda Fuller, and Ira Brass. United States. Environmental Protection Agency. EPA Should Take Steps to Improve Industrial Reporting to the Toxics Release Inventory. Washington: US EPA, 2004. < <a href="http://bit.ly/HdRZvB">http://bit.ly/HdRZvB</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Federal Government – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases		
Center for Disease Control – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	ATSDR uses TRI data to track the release of specific chemicals and investigate their relationship to observed public health outcomes.	United States. Center for Disease Control. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Atlanta, GA: < <a href="http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/">http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/</a> >.
Federal Government – Monitoring Internal Environmental Performance		
U.S. Army	The U.S. Army uses TRI data to measure its progress towards achieving its sustainability goals.	United States. U.S. Army. Sustainability Report 2009. Washington D.C.: Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and the Environment, 2010. < <a href="http://www.aepi.army.mil/docs/whatsnew/FI_NALArmySustainabilityReport2010.pdf">http://www.aepi.army.mil/docs/whatsnew/FI_NALArmySustainabilityReport2010.pdf</a> >.
NASA Kennedy Space Center	The John F. Kennedy Space Center uses the Toxics Release Inventory to track its progress towards achieving pollution prevention objectives.	Nguyen, Hien. "Sustainability - Pollution Prevention. "Environmental Program at KSC. NASA: John F. Kennedy Space Center, n.d. < <a href="http://environmental.ksc.nasa.gov/EMS/pollution.htm">http://environmental.ksc.nasa.gov/EMS/pollution.htm</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Federal Government – Outreach and Education		
National Library of Medicine	“Tox Town” is an outreach service that allows citizens to identify where they might come into contact with toxic chemicals, which chemicals to be concerned about, and other information on the interaction of the environment, chemical releases, and human health. The majority of the data used in this tool come from the Toxics Release Inventory.	"A-Z Index." Tox Town: Environmental Concerns and Toxic Chemicals Where You Live, Work, and Play. United States National Library of Medicine, Aug 2010. < <a href="http://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/index.php">http://toxtown.nlm.nih.gov/index.php</a> >.
National Library of Medicine	The National Library of Medicine uses TRI and Superfund data to map toxic chemical releases and hazardous waste sites in the United States.	"TRI: All Reporting Facilities." TOXMAP: Environmental Health e-Maps. United States National Library of Medicine, 22 Nov 2011. < <a href="http://1.usa.gov/QCBMER">http://1.usa.gov/QCBMER</a> >.
Federal Government – Program Design		
U.S. EPA: Office of Air and Radiation	EPA's Office of Air and Radiation uses TRI data for quality assurance when populating missing data fields in the National Emissions Inventory. This inventory contains air emissions data for 85,000 sources and is used to assess risks from hazardous air pollutants at the local, regional, and national levels.	Stephenson, John. United States. Government Accountability Office. Toxic Chemical Releases: EPA Actions Could Reduce Environmental Information Available to Many Communities. Washington D.C.: Government Accountability Office, 2007. < <a href="http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08128.pdf</a> >.
Federal Government – Strategic Planning		
U.S. EPA: Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics: Pollution Prevention Division	EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics uses TRI data to set pollution reduction targets as a part of EPA's five-year Strategic Plan.	United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2006-2011 EPA Strategic Plan: Charting Our Course. Washington D.C.: US EPA, 2006. < <a href="http://1.usa.gov/vy6QCl">http://1.usa.gov/vy6QCl</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Local Government – Outreach and Education</b>		
City of Eugene, Oregon	The city of Eugene, Oregon uses TRI data to supplement its own local community right-to-know program.	"Eugene Toxics Right to Know Program." City of Eugene Gateway. City of Eugene, 02 Apr 2012. < <a href="http://www.eugene-or.gov/index.aspx?NID=1927">http://www.eugene-or.gov/index.aspx?NID=1927</a> >
<b>State Government – Evaluating Environmental Performance</b>		
California Department of General Services	The California Department of Environmental Quality uses TRI data to assess the environmental performance of industry sectors in California.	Scott, Zach. Message to Charleen Fain-Keslar. 2011. E-mail.
<b>State Government – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases</b>		
West Virginia Rural Health Research Center	The West Virginia Rural Health Resource Center examines the association between air and water releases reported to TRI and instances of mortality at the county level. The study also investigates these relationships specifically within working class and minority communities.	Hendryx, Michael, Juhua Luo, and Evan Fedorko. Toxics Release Inventory Discharges and Population Health Outcomes in Rural and Urban Areas of the United States. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University, 2010. < <a href="http://publichealth.hsc.wvu.edu/wvrhrc/docs/2010_hendryx_final_report.pdf">http://publichealth.hsc.wvu.edu/wvrhrc/docs/2010_hendryx_final_report.pdf</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>State Government – Program Design</b>		
Indiana Department of Environmental Management	The Indiana Department of Environmental Management used TRI data to identify Indiana manufacturers as targets for a state level pollution prevention initiative, funded by EPA. As a result, 20 companies received pollution prevention technical assistance and support and three received grants for the implementation of cleaner production technology.	State of Indiana. Department of Environmental Management. Pollution Prevention (P2) in Indiana. Indianapolis: IDEM, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/NiQiPA">http://bit.ly/NiQiPA</a> >.
<b>Individual Citizen – Outreach and Education</b>		
Diane Wilson	The author and political activist Diane Wilson used TRI data to identify the source of many of the contaminants impacting the people and economy of Seadrift, Texas, a town on the Gulf of Mexico.	Wilson, Diane. "An Unreasonable Woman A True Story of Shrimpers, Politicos, Polluters, and the Fight for Seadrift, Texas." Reviews. Chelsea Green Publishing, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Tk6LvM">http://bit.ly/Tk6LvM</a> >
<b>Industry – Environmental Risk Assessment</b>		
ePodunk	ePodunk uses TRI data to build maps displaying risk from environmental releases.	"Oil & Chemical Plants." ePodunk. ePodunk, Inc., 2007. < <a href="http://www.epodunk.com/top10/diaspora/oil-chemical-plants.html">http://www.epodunk.com/top10/diaspora/oil-chemical-plants.html</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Industry – Evaluating Real Estate Value		
Homefacts, LLC	The Homefacts website uses TRI data to inform users of industrial facilities releasing toxic chemicals in and around communities across the United States.	"Environmental Hazards." New Jersey, Passaic County. Homefacts, 2012. < <a href="http://www.homefacts.com/environmental hazards/New-Jersey/Passaic-County.html">http://www.homefacts.com/environmental hazards/New-Jersey/Passaic-County.html</a> >
Industry – Identifying Environmentally Responsible Investments		
Green Century Capital Management	Green Century Capital Management uses TRI data to identify environmentally sustainable investment opportunities.	"About Us: Overview." Green Century Funds, 2012. < <a href="http://www.greencentury.com/about/">http://www.greencentury.com/about/</a> >
Industry – Monitoring Internal Environmental Performance		
Ford, Inc.	Ford Motor Company uses TRI data to track its progress toward improved environmental performance as a part of its corporate sustainability initiative.	"Environment: Emissions (VOC and Other)." Ford Sustainability Report 2010-2011. Ford Motor Company, 2011. < <a href="http://myfrd.co/Qx4dpM">http://myfrd.co/Qx4dpM</a> >.
Air Products and Chemicals Inc	Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., publishes its TRI release data to track its internal environmental performance and to display progress toward its pollution prevention and sustainability goals.	"Environment, Health, and Safety: Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)." Sustainability. Air Products Inc, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Tyrztv">http://bit.ly/Tyrztv</a> >
DuPont Inc	DuPont publishes its TRI release data on its website in order to display efforts to improve workplace safety and reduce its environmental footprint through pollution prevention activities.	"U.S. Toxic Release Inventory Waste and Emissions. "Global SHE Performance. E.I. DuPont Nemours & Co., 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/TCVvVR">http://bit.ly/TCVvVR</a> >.

*The TRI data uses referenced in this document are provided as examples. EPA is not endorsing the individuals, groups, and organizations that have used TRI data or their products.*

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Industry – Monitoring Internal Environmental Performance</b>		
SCANA Corporation	The Scana Corporation publishes TRI release data in its annual sustainability report to communicate sustainability objectives and progress to investors and other interested parties.	"2011 Environmental Sustainability Report." SCANA Corporation, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/RO5FX7">http://bit.ly/RO5FX7</a> >.
AN Group	The AN Group, a trade association of companies that manufacture and use of acrylonitrile, referred to TRI data to demonstrate reductions of acrylonitrile releases to air in the past 20 years, displaying this industry's progress toward sustainability.	"All about Acrylonitrile: Acrylonitrile and the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)." AN Group, Inc., 2012. < <a href="http://angroup.org/hehs/tri.cfm">http://angroup.org/hehs/tri.cfm</a> >
<b>Industry – Outreach and Education</b>		
Mapcruzin	Mapcruzin hosts the ToxicRisk.com website, which maps the location of TRI facilities along with the location of schools within one and five miles.	Meuser, Michael. "ToxicRisk.com: Home." ToxicRisk.com. MapCruzin.com, 2012. < <a href="http://www.toxicrisk.com/">http://www.toxicrisk.com/</a> >
<b>Media – Environmental Blogging</b>		
24/7 Wall Street	This report uses TRI data to identify corporations that make sustainability claims, but rank poorly in their industry in terms of chemical releases.	Allen, Ash. "The 'Green' Hypocrisy: America's Corporate Environment Champions Pollute The World." 24/7 Wall St. Wire, April 2, 2009. < <a href="http://bit.ly/TyrK8l">http://bit.ly/TyrK8l</a> >
Kentucky Courier-Journal	James Bruggers, in his "Watchdog Earth" column, cites TRI data on power plants in a discussion of studies that rank the "most mercury-contaminated states."	Bruggers, James. "As deadline approaches, maneuvering on mercury and other toxics." Watchdog Earth. courier-journal.com, December 7, 2011. < <a href="http://cjkj.it/16Kg6R1">http://cjkj.it/16Kg6R1</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Blogging</b>		
BiofuelsChat.com	This article cites TRI data as evidence for an increase in emissions of carcinogens from ethanol plants in South Dakota.	BiofuelsChat. "US – Ethanol plants add to pollution-Industry tops in SD for toxic emissions." biofuelschat.com. Biofuels chat, December 18, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Rlrp3k">http://bit.ly/Rlrp3k</a> >
Inhabitat.com	InHabitat, a sustainable design blog, cites data from the 2010 TRI National Analysis to argue that the US has become increasingly more relaxed on environmental regulation since the recession.	Bogdan, Lea. "US Has a "Recessionary Hangover" According to Greenbiz 2012 Report." Inhabitat.com, 2012. < <a href="http://inhabitat.com/us-has-a-recessionary-hangover-according-to-greenbiz-2012-report/">http://inhabitat.com/us-has-a-recessionary-hangover-according-to-greenbiz-2012-report/</a> >
California Watch	California Watch used TRI data on mercury releases from a cement plant in Tehachapi, California, in support of pending regulations on mercury emissions.	Pearson, Sam. "Calif. cement plant has one of nation's highest mercury emission levels." Environment/Spotlight. California Watch, February 8, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zKZubB">http://bit.ly/zKZubB</a> >
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
Saipan Tribune	The Saipan Tribune used TRI data to verify that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ranked among the U.S. states and territories with the lowest total toxic chemical releases in 2007.	Eugenio, Haidee, "EPA: NMI's toxic releases second lowest nationwide." Saipan Tribune, March 21, 2009. < <a href="http://www.saipantribune.com/newsstory.aspx?newsID=88716&amp;cat=1">http://www.saipantribune.com/newsstory.aspx?newsID=88716&amp;cat=1</a> >
Occupational Health and Safety	Occupational Health and Safety Magazine used TRI data to determine that while total toxic chemical releases declined in 2007, the release of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals (PBTs) increased by 1%.	"Latest Toxics Release Inventory Shows Increase in PCBs." ohsonline. Occupational Health and Safety, Mar 24, 2009. < <a href="http://ohsonline.com/articles/2009/03/24/latest-tri-shows-increase-in-pcb.aspx">http://ohsonline.com/articles/2009/03/24/latest-tri-shows-increase-in-pcb.aspx</a> >

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Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Environmental Reporting		
SFGate	SFGate, a division of the San Francisco Chronicle, used TRI data when issuing a news release highlighting a reduction of statewide toxic chemical releases in California. The report also details the industries responsible for the majority of California's toxic emissions.	Zito, Kelly. "Release of toxic materials falls 14% in California." SFGate. San Francisco Chronicle, December 17, 2010. D - 3. < <a href="http://bit.ly/TCXk55">http://bit.ly/TCXk55</a> >
Facing South	Facing South published an article highlighting EPA's projections of the health benefits set to arise from new standards on mercury emissions, which used TRI data.	Sturgis, Sue. "New pollution limits for power plants will ease toxic burden on Southern communities." The Institute for Southern Studies, December 22, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/sR9dBs">http://bit.ly/sR9dBs</a> >
The Salt Lake Tribune	The Salt Lake Tribune used TRI data to provide information on a local coal fired power plant slated for earlier retirement as a result of pending EPA mercury regulations.	Fahys, Judy. "Federal rules could impact coal-burning plant in Utah." News. The Salt Lake Tribune, December 18 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/uKnO9O">http://bit.ly/uKnO9O</a> >
The Washington Post	The Washington Post cited TRI data in a news release highlighting the 16% rise in US toxic releases from 2009 to 2010. The article specifies that the releases come mainly from the metal mining and the chemicals manufacturing industries, and that the release of dioxins as a share of total emissions is increasing.	Eilperin, Juliet. "Toxic releases rose 16 percent in 2010, EPA says." National. The Washington Post, January 5 2012. < <a href="http://wapo.st/xYCnTr">http://wapo.st/xYCnTr</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Environmental Reporting		
NJ Spotlight	NJ Spotlight used TRI data to map the New Jersey facilities with the largest quantities of production-related waste.	"Interactive Map: Pinpointing New Jersey's Polluters According to the federal EPA, the aggregate toxic chemicals in NJ's air and water is on the rise." Business, The Neighborhood Files. FairLawnPatch, January 19, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/RCnbtR">http://bit.ly/RCnbtR</a> >
Journal Courier – Jacksonville, Illinois	After the publication of the 2010 TRI National Analysis, the Journal Courier of Jacksonville published information on local TRI releases and provided detail on some of the largest local releasers of TRI chemicals.	Russell, Jake. "EPA Inventory: Toxic pollution increased in Ill., Morgan Co." News. My Journal Courier, January 08, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/y51rxp">http://bit.ly/y51rxp</a> >
San Antonio Express News	The San Antonio Express News used TRI data in a report detailing the increase in mercury emissions from power plants located on the bank of Calaveras Lake.	Hamilton, Tracy Idell. "Calaveras mercury emissions up." My SA. San Antonio Express News, January 7, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/ygVaVe">http://bit.ly/ygVaVe</a> >
Anchorage Daily News	The Anchorage Daily News published an article identifying Alaska as the nation's leader in toxic releases (based on TRI data), citing the large amount of mining activity occurring in the state.	"Alaska leads nation in toxic chemical releases." Adn.com. The Anchorage Daily News, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/PGVxjJ">http://bit.ly/PGVxjJ</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
The Chicago Sun Times	Originally in the Chicago Tribune, the Sun Times released a report detailing statewide TRI releases for Illinois in 2010, emphasizing that despite an increase from 2009, total releases are still below 2008 levels.	"Toxic releases by Illinois industries rise in 2010." Lake Country News-Sun. Associated Press, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/PfMBBQ">http://bit.ly/PfMBBQ</a> >
MLive Media Group	MLive, a Michigan news website, published an article describing how the TRI National Analysis report highlights a company's positive environmental record by publishing information about its management of production-related waste.	Lynch-Morin, Kathryn. "EPA report shows Dow Chemical uses preferred waste-management practices, company says." Mid-Michigan Business. Michigan Live LLC, January 06, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/z5ow5k">http://bit.ly/z5ow5k</a> >
Morning Sentinel (Maine Today Media)	The Morning Sentinel cited increases in TRI releases from the pulp and paper industry as a signal for recovering economic activity in Maine.	Cooper, Mechele. "More toxins? Good news Paper industry says chemical increase shows turnaround; others wonder." Online Sentinel. Morning Sentinel, February 26, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zUjf0g">http://bit.ly/zUjf0g</a> >
Marco Island News	Marco Island News used TRI data to show that since 2005, levels of air emissions in Lee County, Florida have been decreasing.	Braun, Michael. "Toxins in Southwest Florida Air Tumble from Prior Years." Marco Island News. 05 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://bit.ly/S8MZk6">http://bit.ly/S8MZk6</a> >.
St. Helens Chronicle	The St. Helen's Chronicle used TRI data as background information on a facility that EPA is investigating due to an ammonia leak.	Phiel, Shari. "EPA launches investigation into Dyno Nobel leaks." The Chronicle Online. The Chronicle, March 7, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/RitZGF">http://bit.ly/RitZGF</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Environmental Reporting		
Times Herald-Record	Following the acquisition of a local coal plant, the Times-Herald Record wrote about the toxic chemical releases associated with the facility within the context of overall toxic emission levels in Orange County.	Dinapoli, Jessica. "Orange is NY's No. 2 Polluter." Times Herald Record. 18 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://bit.ly/HPfyjq">http://bit.ly/HPfyjq</a> >.
Dredging Today	Dredging Today, an industry media group, highlighted findings from the non-profit Environment America that 8.5 million pounds of toxic materials were dumped into New Jersey's waterways in 2010, according to TRI data.	"8.5 Million Pounds of Toxic Materials in New Jersey's Waterway." Dredging Today. 05 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://www.dredgingtoday.com/2012/04/05/report-8-5-million-pounds-of-toxic-materials-in-new-jerseys-waterways-usa/">http://www.dredgingtoday.com/2012/04/05/report-8-5-million-pounds-of-toxic-materials-in-new-jerseys-waterways-usa/</a> >.
The Rock River Times	Citing the Environment America Report that ranked states and regions based on their TRI releases, this article discusses findings about the Rock River in Illinois.	Scheir, Frank. "Report: Rock River 10th most polluted in U.S." Rock River Times. 04 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://rockrivertimes.com/2012/04/04/report-rock-river-10th-most-polluted-in-u-s/">http://rockrivertimes.com/2012/04/04/report-rock-river-10th-most-polluted-in-u-s/</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
The Chronicle Telegram	The Chronicle Telegram, covering multiple counties in Ohio, published an article highlighting Lake Erie's status among the top 50 waterways in the nation based on 2010 TRI data on discharges of cancer-causing chemicals.	Goodenow, Evan. "Lake Erie Ranks in Nation's Top 50 for Carcinogens Dumped into Water." Chronicle Telegram. 24 Apr 2012: < <a href="http://chronicle.northcoastnow.com/2012/04/24/lake-erie-ranks-in-nation%E2%80%99s-top-50-for-carcinogens-dumped-into-water/">http://chronicle.northcoastnow.com/2012/04/24/lake-erie-ranks-in-nation%E2%80%99s-top-50-for-carcinogens-dumped-into-water/</a> >
<b>Media – Evaluating Environmental Performance</b>		
Waste Management World	Waste Management World, an online media group, published a report detailing the decline of TRI emissions in Delaware since the baseline year of 1998. The report also discusses drivers of the trend, such as poor economic conditions, and corporate pollution prevention efforts.	"Toxic emissions and releases continue to decrease in Delaware; Annual state TRI data and reports again show decreases in emissions; company anti-pollution efforts, economic conditions continue to be factors; Downward trend continues since data(EURO)(TM)s baseline reporting in 1998." Waste Management World. M2 PressWIRE, November 18, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/tq64yF">http://bit.ly/tq64yF</a> >
Forbes.com	A report from Forbes.com attributes the 16% national increase in TRI releases between 2009 and 2010 not only to a rebound in economic activity, but to a scale back of environmental oversight brought on by the economic recession. The article presents recent changes to Clean Air Act amendments and cuts to environmental programs in the public and private sectors as evidence.	Westervelt, Amy. "Weighing the Environmental Costs of Economic Recovery." Green Tech. Forbes, January 18, 2012. < <a href="http://onforb.es/wNO8CS">http://onforb.es/wNO8CS</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Evaluating Environmental Performance		
Go Local Providence	This local news website uses TRI data to rank municipalities in Rhode Island based on toxic chemical releases.	Beale, Stephen. "The Most Toxic Towns in Rhode Island." Go Local Providence. 12 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://www.golocalprov.com/news/the-most-toxic-towns/">http://www.golocalprov.com/news/the-most-toxic-towns/</a> >.
Forbes.com	Forbes.com issued a report that used TRI data to rank the top 10 "most toxic" cities in the United States.	Brennan, Morgan. "America's 10 Most Toxic Cities." Real Estate. Forbes.com, February 28, 2011. < <a href="http://www.forbes.com/2011/02/28/most-toxic-cities-personal-finance.html">http://www.forbes.com/2011/02/28/most-toxic-cities-personal-finance.html</a> >
Sun Sentinel	The Sun Sentinel used TRI data to identify the South Florida facilities based on total pounds of toxic chemical releases.	Fleshler, David and Dana Williams. "Who are the biggest polluters in South Florida? EPA data let you find local sources of toxic emissions." SunSentinel.com. SunSentinel, March 29, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/QCJqyZ">http://bit.ly/QCJqyZ</a> >
The Guardian	The Guardian used TRI data in a report on the top 10 power plants based on TRI chemical releases.	Oltman, Samantha, and Kate Sheppard. "America's top 10 polluting power stations: Newly released data from the US Environmental Protection Agency shows the biggest carbon emitters among the country's coal power stations." Guardian Environment Network. The Guardian, January 12, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zzpeSD">http://bit.ly/zzpeSD</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Investigating the Public Health Relationship to Toxic Releases</b>		
Island Press	In her book, Elizabeth Grossman uses TRI data to build a case for the importance accounting for the health risk associated with toxic chemicals contained in electronic waste.	Grossman, Elizabeth. High Tech Trash: Digital Devices, Hidden Toxics, and Human Health. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2006. Google eBook. < <a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=SKt-TCRldvYC&amp;printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com/books?id=SKt-TCRldvYC&amp;printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&amp;q&amp;f=false</a> >
<b>Media – Waste Tracking</b>		
USA Today	USA Today produced "The Smokestack Effect," a special report, which used TRI data to track the path of industrial pollution, and mapped the location of over 128,000 schools to assess their proximity to areas of high toxic chemical releases.	"The Smokestack Effect: Toxic Air and America's Schools." Special Report. USA TODAY, 2009. < <a href="http://content.usatoday.com/news/nation/environment/smokestack/index">http://content.usatoday.com/news/nation/environment/smokestack/index</a> >

## Appendix B: Examples of TRI Media Coverage

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Industry – Environmental Blogging		
Serve to Lead	Blogger and founder of 'Clean Tech Services' James Strock wrote an opinion piece recognizing the merits of the TRI Program. Strock emphasizes that beyond the transparency it promotes, TRI has informed top executives of environmental data they may have otherwise overlooked in lengthy corporate reports.	"US EPA Toxics Release Inventory Exhibits Power of Information." Serve to Lead. James Strock, January 12, 2012. < <a href="http://servetolead.org/us-epa-toxics-release-inventory-exhibits-power-of-information/">http://servetolead.org/us-epa-toxics-release-inventory-exhibits-power-of-information/</a> >
Industry – Environmental Reporting		
Pollution Online	Pollution Online issued a press release after the most recent TRI National Analysis detailing the change in releases from 2009 to 2010, and providing some background and justification for the TRI Program.	"EPA Analysis Shows Increase In 2010 Toxic Chemical Releases In New Hampshire." News. Pollution Online, January 9, 2012. < <a href="http://www.pollutiononline.com/doc/EPA-Analysis-Shows-Increase-In-2010-Toxic-0001">http://www.pollutiononline.com/doc/EPA-Analysis-Shows-Increase-In-2010-Toxic-0001</a> >
SteelGuru.com	SteelGuru published an article about the mining industry's claims that it is inaccurate to label them as one the nation's largest polluters, even though TRI data consistently rank them first among industry sectors in terms of total toxic chemicals releases.	"Metals mining still largest US toxic releases generator - Study." SteelGuru, January 12, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/wDbPku">http://bit.ly/wDbPku</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Environmental Reporting		
Bloomberg BusinessWeek	Bloomberg News published an article that cited TRI data on toxic chemical releases in Nevada.	Griffith, Martin. "Toxic chemical pollution down 8 percent in Nevada." Bloomberg Newsweek. The Associated Press, December 17, 2010. < <a href="http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9K5ML002.htm">http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9K5ML002.htm</a> >
The Public Laboratory	The Public Laboratory published a news release after EPA decided to reinstate hydrogen sulfide as a TRI chemical, detailing the dangers it poses and supporting EPA's decision.	"EPA Reinstates Toxics Release Inventory Reporting Requirements For Hydrogen Sulfide." Public Lab, November 6, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/UfZLjf">http://bit.ly/UfZLjf</a> >
North Kitsap Herald	The North Kitsap Herald published a press release after the release of the TRI National Analysis, highlighting that TRI releases had risen 16% over the previous year.	Stephenson, Megan. "Release of toxins was highest in Pacific Northwest in 2010." North Kitsap Herald, January 18, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/wXwz2p">http://bit.ly/wXwz2p</a> >
Radio New Zealand International	After the release of TRI National Analysis, Radio New Zealand International published a press release highlighting the 2009-2010 increase in toxic releases in the United States. The piece focuses on the increase of releases on Guam.	"Release of toxic chemicals on Guam increases." Radio New Zealand International, January 15, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/XzAYFS">http://bit.ly/XzAYFS</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
NJ.com	NJ.com highlights Environment America's analysis of TRI that found 8.5 million pounds of toxic materials to have been discharged to New Jersey's waterways in 2010. The article then emphasizes the risks of such levels of industrial pollution.	Bautista, Jessica. "Environment New Jersey report: 'New Jersey's waterways the 12th worst in the nation'." NJ.com. 04 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://bit.ly/HiZl38">http://bit.ly/HiZl38</a> >.
InsideEPA.com	Inside EPA issued a press release reporting EPA's announcement to consider adding Nonylphenol to the list of TRI reportable chemicals.	"EPA Eyes Addition Of Nonylphenol To Toxic Release Reporting Database." InsideEPA.com, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/QrX3mA">http://bit.ly/QrX3mA</a> >
The Salt Lake Tribune	The Salt Lake Tribune published an article outlining the mining industry's case for different reporting requirements under TRI, as the majority of the chemicals they report are contained in the "overburden" or layer of dirt above the minerals and metals they mine.	Fahys, Judy. "Big mines linked to increase in toxic releases in 2010 Utah's Kennecott is a top-5 U.S. releaser as total weight increases 16% from year before." Politics. The Salt Lake Tribune, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/xJRI74">http://bit.ly/xJRI74</a> >
The North Ridgeville Press	The North Ridgeville Press cited TRI data for a local power plant in an article about how the plant is being shut down due to insufficient demand.	Wroten, Bryan. "Power plant in Avon Lake set to close by April 2015." News. 2 Press Papers, February 29, 2012. We. Apr 23 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Af4jgV">http://bit.ly/Af4jgV</a> >
Evansville Courier & Press	The Evansville Courier & Press referred to a report from Environment America showing Indiana to lead all other states in water pollution during the previous year, according to TRI data.	"Indiana Tops Nation in Water Pollution." Evansville Courier & Press. 07 Apr 2012: n. page. < <a href="http://www.courierpress.com/news/2012/apr/07/report-indiana-tops-nation-water-pollution/">http://www.courierpress.com/news/2012/apr/07/report-indiana-tops-nation-water-pollution/</a> >.

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
The Center for Public Integrity	In this article, the author argues that the observed decline in nationwide emissions seen in the 2010 TRI National Analysis should not be seen as a comprehensive statistic, as the TRI Program doesn't cover all toxic chemicals or all facilities that manufacture, process, or use toxic chemicals.	Hiar, Corbin. "EPA's Toxics Release Inventory Doesn't Offer Full Picture of Pollution." Center for Public Integrity: iWatch News. 09 Jan 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/x7Utuz">http://bit.ly/x7Utuz</a> >.
Society of Environmental Journalists	The Society of Environmental Journalists issued a press release highlighting findings from the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	"EPA Releases 2010 TRI National Analysis." Society of Environmental Journalists, January 18, 2012. < <a href="http://www.sej.org/publications/tipsheet/epa-releases-2010-tri-national-analysis">http://www.sej.org/publications/tipsheet/epa-releases-2010-tri-national-analysis</a> >
InsideEPA.com	Details EPA's finding of an increase of 16% in nationwide toxic emissions, as published in its National Analysis, attributing the majority of this increase to the mining sector.	"TRI Finds More Mining Releases. "Inside EPA.com. Inside Washington Publishers, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Ab5xEj">http://bit.ly/Ab5xEj</a> >
E & E News	E&E News reported that in response to the increased levels of dioxin releases noted in the 2010 TRI National Analysis, health groups and environmental activists are pushing for the conclusion of an EPA assessment of the health effects of dioxins, which began in 1985.	Jacobs, Jeremy. "Chemicals: Increased dioxin releases spur calls for regulation." eeneews.com/Greenwire. E&E Publishing LLC, January 9, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Vdlbcz">http://bit.ly/Vdlbcz</a> >
E & E News	E&E News released an article describing and rationalizing the large share of the increase in 2010 toxic releases held by the metals mining sector.	Quinones, Manuel. "TOXICS: Mining industry tops EPA emission inventory." eeneews.com/Greenwire. E&E Publishing LLC, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Wzfeub">http://bit.ly/Wzfeub</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>Media – Environmental Reporting</b>		
MineWeb	MineWeb published an article focused on the mining industry's contribution to the increase in TRI releases from 2009 to 2010, which includes a response from the National Mining Association.	Kosich, Dorothy. "EPA says metals mining still largest U.S. toxic releases generator: Despite U.S. hard rock mining's efforts to limit pollution, naturally occurring substances in minerals and metals still deliver a serious blow to its overall ranking in EPA's TRI data." Political Economy. Mine web, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zF2o6w">http://bit.ly/zF2o6w</a> >
<b>Media – Environmental Blogging</b>		
Circle of Blue	As a part of a broader environmental report, Circle of Blue publicized the release of the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	Walton, Brett. "Federal Water Tap, January 9: The EPA and Natural Gas." Circle of Blue, January 9, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zq1ajM">http://bit.ly/zq1ajM</a> >
Greenbiz.com	GreenBiz.com, which maintains a blog focused on corporate sustainability, published an article justifying the mining industry's large share of the increase in TRI chemical releases from 2009 to 2010.	Herrera, Tilde. "Toxic Chemical Pollution Up 16% in 2010, Driven by Mining Firms." Greenbiz Group, January 06, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/z5E010">http://bit.ly/z5E010</a> >
2ndGreenRevolution	2nd Green Revolution, a blog focused in green initiatives in the private sector, published the highlights of the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	DeArmond, Chris. "EPA Publishes Toxics Release Inventory for 2010." 2nd Green Revolution, LLC, January 26, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/zpMRoz">http://bit.ly/zpMRoz</a> >
Environmental Sciences Information	Environmental Sciences Information, a blog dedicated to providing sources for environmental research, announced the release of the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	Deis, Louise F. "EPA Toxics Release 2010 now available." Environmental Sciences Information. Princeton University, January 30, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/Tys2Mp">http://bit.ly/Tys2Mp</a> >

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Organization Name	Summary	Citation
Media – Environmental Blogging		
2sustain.com	2Sustain, a sustainability blog, published the highlights of the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	"EPA Publishes Annual Toxics Release Inventory." 2Sustain, January 18, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/PfLcvf">http://bit.ly/PfLcvf</a> >
Pollution Engineering	In a brief press release, Pollution Engineering, an environmental engineering publication, publicized the release of the 2010 TRI National Analysis.	"EPA Releases 2010 TRI Analysis." Pollution Engineering, January 6, 2012. < <a href="http://bit.ly/yMB9Y1">http://bit.ly/yMB9Y1</a> >

## Appendix C: Other References to the TRI Program

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>National Organizations – Assessing Workplace Safety</b>		
United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)	The UAW assists its members in conducting research on workplace safety, and mentions TRI among other information sources.	"Health and Safety: Environmental Releases." UAW Solidarity House, 2012. < <a href="http://www.uaw.org/page/environmental-releases">http://www.uaw.org/page/environmental-releases</a> >
<b>National Organizations – Campaigning for Environmental Policy</b>		
OMB Watch	OMB Watch cites TRI as an example of government effectively improving the transparency of environmental, health, and safety information.	"An Agenda to Strengthen Our Right to Know: Empowering Citizens with Environmental, Health, and Safety Information." OMB Watch, May 10, 2011. < <a href="http://bit.ly/imCN3v">http://bit.ly/imCN3v</a> >
The World Resources Institute	WRI's Janet Ranganathan spoke at the 2010 TRI National Conference on the need to strengthen the depth and breadth of the TRI Program.	Ranganathan, Janet. "EPA Toxics Release Inventory and the "Right to Know"." 2010 TRI National Training Conference. Environmental Protection Agency. The Washington Marriott Wardman Park, Washington, D.C. 03 Nov 2010. Address. < <a href="http://bit.ly/162im9f">http://bit.ly/162im9f</a> >

Organization Name	Summary	Citation
<b>National Organizations – Outreach and Education</b>		
Earth Force	Earth Force manages an outreach program that educates youth and communities on TRI and its potential applications for environmental stewardship.	Chase, Charlie and Amanda Jeter. "Earth Force Presentation: Easing Youth and Communities into the TRI 2010 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) National Training Conference." <i>Earth Force</i> . University of Colorado College of Architecture and Planning. < <a href="http://bit.ly/PfHYlc">http://bit.ly/PfHYlc</a> >
OMB Watch	As part of an argument for increased government transparency, OMB Watch recognized EPA's efforts to make TRI easier to use and to expand the list of covered industry sectors.	"Government Transparency in 2011: Moving the Chains." OMB Watch, December 13, 2011. < <a href="http://www.ombwatch.org/node/11931">http://www.ombwatch.org/node/11931</a> >
<b>Citizen and Community Groups – Campaigning for Environmental Policy</b>		
Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition	This report highlights the past successes of the TRI Program to make a case for including nanomaterials on the list of TRI-covered substances.	Bolam, Viki, Sheila Davis, and et al. "Regulating Emerging Technologies in Silicon Valley and Beyond." <i>Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition</i> . Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, 02 Apr 2008. < <a href="http://bit.ly/H6KxDJ">http://bit.ly/H6KxDJ</a> >.

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