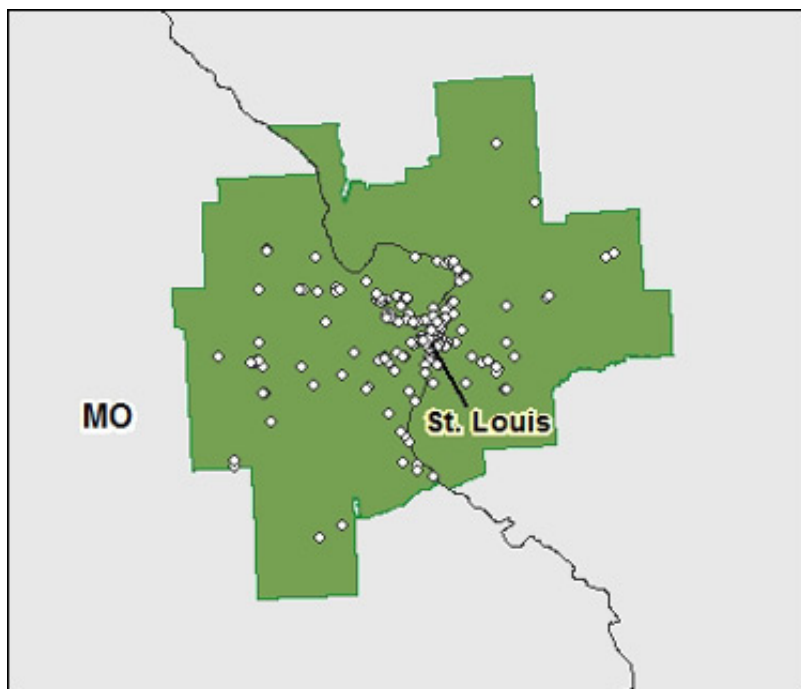




Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program

2011 TRI National Analysis: Urban Communities - Greater St. Louis



TRI facilities in Greater St. Louis

Quick Facts for 2011

Number of TRI Facilities:	205
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	26 million lbs
Total On-site:	21.9 million lbs
• Air:	4.8 million lbs
• Water:	724 thousand lbs
• Land:	16.4 million lbs
• Underground Injection:	none
Total Off-site:	4.1 million lbs

[View definitions of TRI terms](#)

The St. Louis, MO-IL metropolitan statistical area, also known as Greater St. Louis, is composed of the city of St. Louis, eight counties in southwestern Illinois and eight counties in eastern Missouri. Greater St. Louis also includes the Missouri cities of St. Charles, St. Peters, Florissant, Chesterfield, and University City, as well as the Illinois cities of East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, and Alton. With a population of 2.8 million people, it is the 19th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

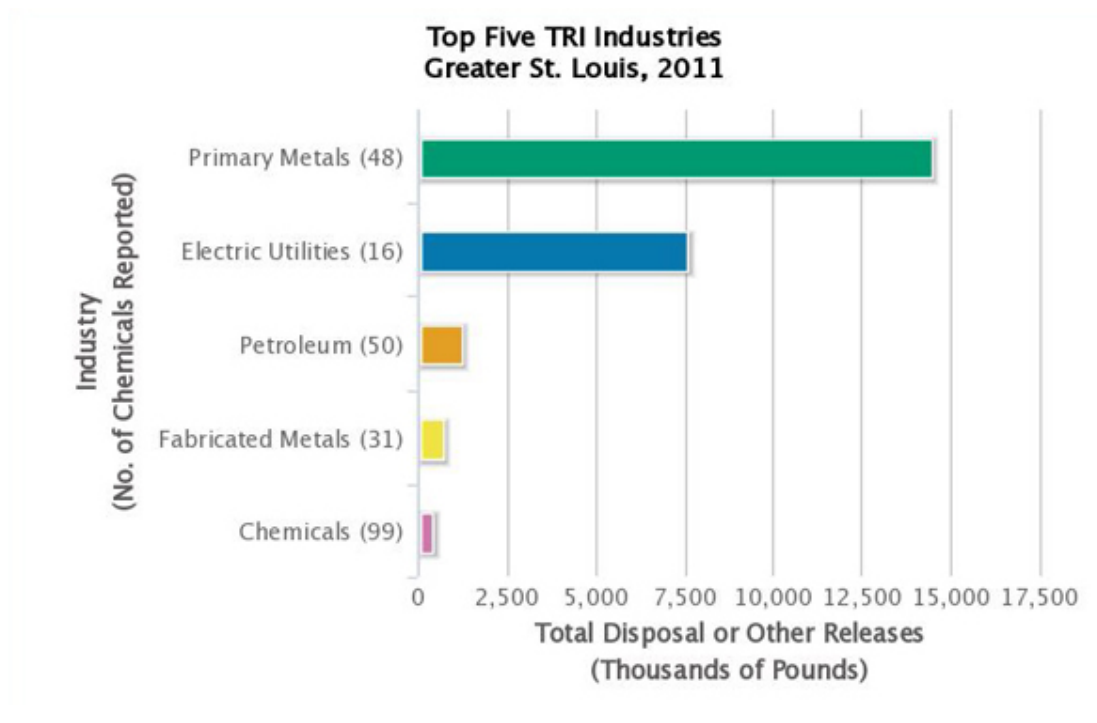
Greater St. Louis covers 8,846 square miles at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These rivers play an important role in the history and current economy of Greater St. Louis. Transport of large quantities of bulk commodities such as grain, coal, salt, chemicals, and petroleum products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

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

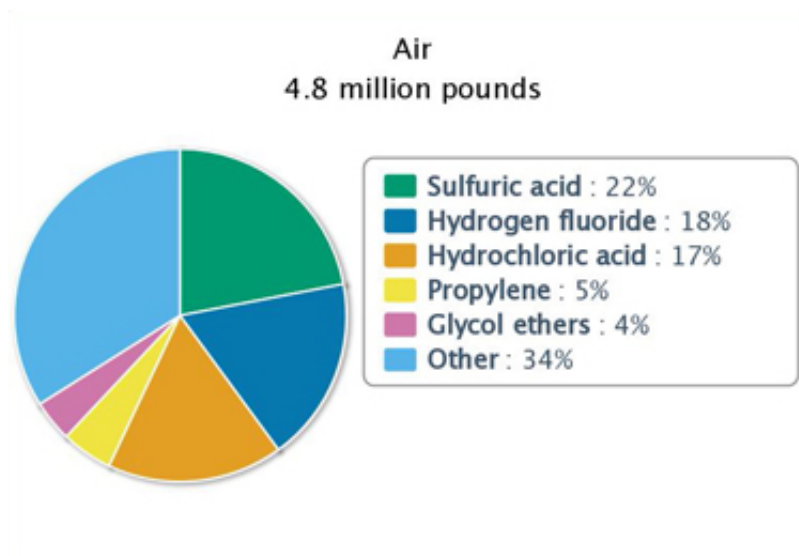
On-site land disposal accounted for three-quarters of total on-site disposal or other releases in Greater St. Louis in 2011. The primary metals sector, which includes smelters, iron and steel mills, foundries and metal casting, accounted for 68% of total on-site land disposal or other releases, of which 57% was zinc and its compounds. Electric utilities reported 45% of air releases in the Greater St. Louis area in 2011. Sulfuric acid, hydrogen fluoride and hydrochloric acid accounted for 97% of these air releases.

On-site disposal or other releases in the Greater St. Louis area decreased by 31% from 2003 to 2011, including an 18% decrease from 2010 to 2011. Air releases decreased by 61% from 2003 to 2011 and by 10% from 2010 to 2011. On-site land disposal or other releases decreased by 13% from 2003 to 2011 and by 18% from 2010 to 2011. Primary metals facilities reported a decrease of 20% from 2010 to 2011 and a decrease of 17% from 2003 to 2011 in on-site land disposal or other releases. Air releases from electric utilities decreased by 24% from 2010 to 2011 and by 37% from 2003 to 2011.

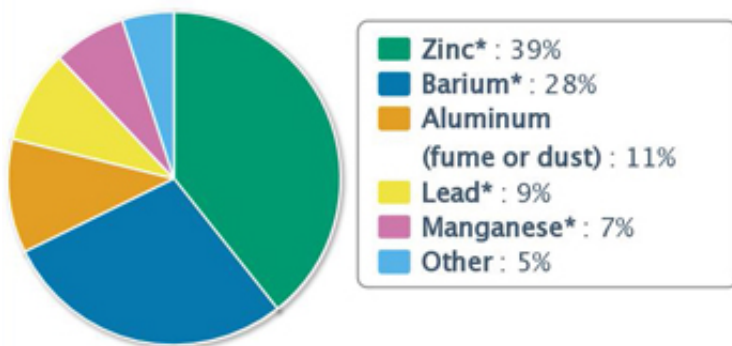
[TRI National Analysis Geo-Specific Tables \(Excel files\)](#)



Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium Greater St. Louis, 2011

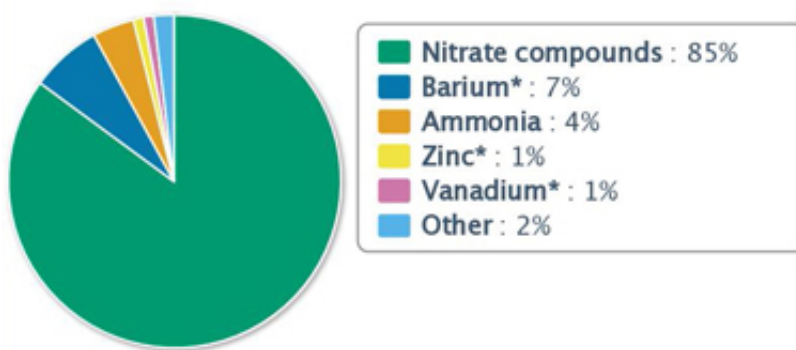


Land
16.4 million pounds



* and its compounds

Water
724 thousand pounds



* and its compounds

No underground
injection reported

Note: This page was published in January of 2013 and uses the TRI National Analysis dataset made public in [TRI Explorer](#) in November 2012.

Last updated on March 16, 2014