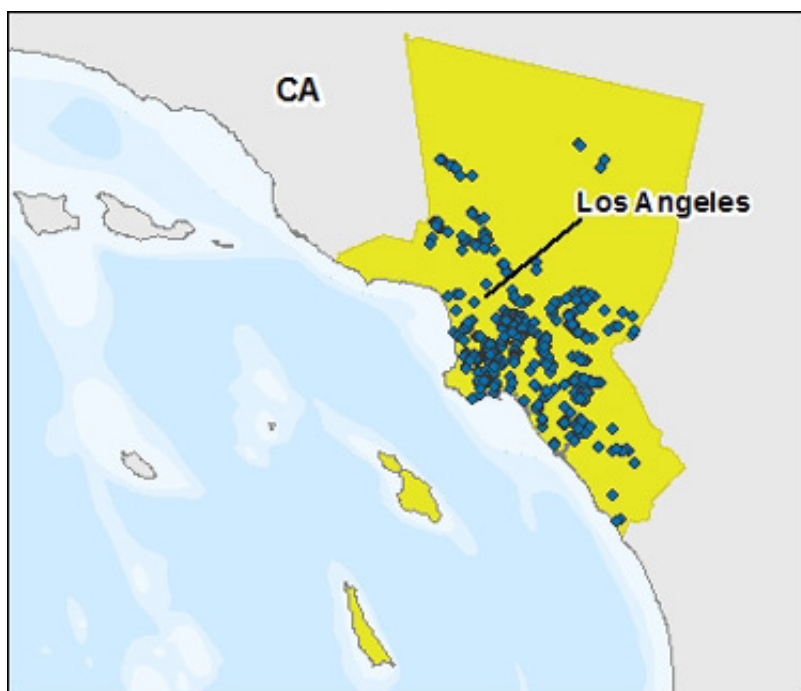




Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program

2011 TRI National Analysis: Urban Communities - Greater Los Angeles



TRI facilities in Greater Los Angeles

Quick Facts for 2011

Number of TRI Facilities:	513
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	9.5 million lb
Total On-site:	4.7 million lb
• Air:	3 million lb
• Water:	1.5 million lb
• Land:	186 thousand lb
• Underground Injection:	none
Total Off-site:	4.9 million lb

[View definitions of TRI terms](#)

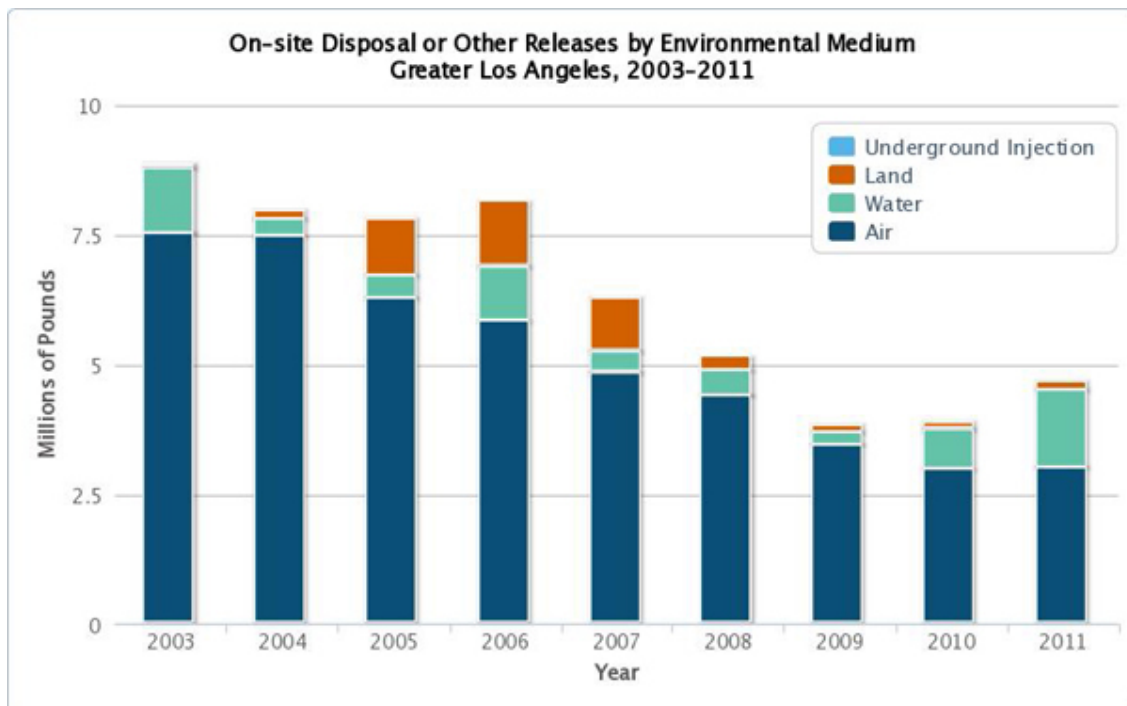
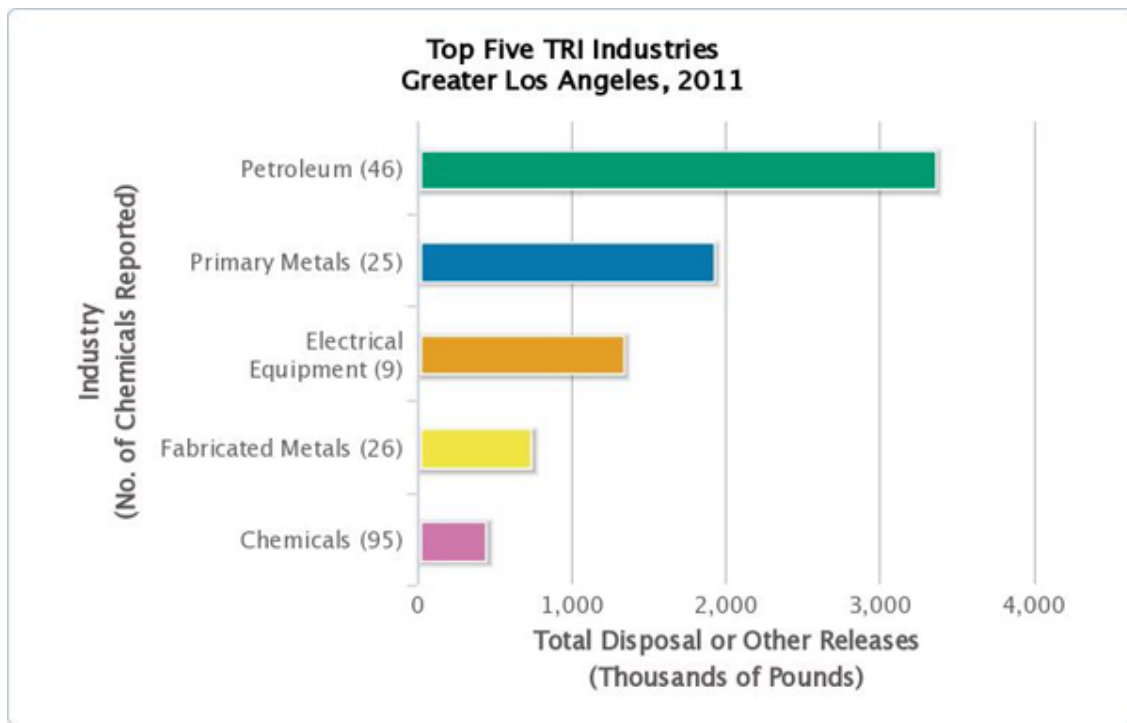
The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA metropolitan area is also known as the Greater Los Angeles Area. With an estimated population of 12.9 million, it is the second most populous metropolitan area in the United States. It includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties and the principal cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Irvine, Glendale, Pomona, Pasadena, Torrance, Orange, Burbank, Compton, Santa Monica, and Newport Beach. The total land area of the combined statistical area is 4,850 square miles. The Los Angeles area occupies part of a mountain-rimmed basin fronting on the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north and by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. Owing to this geography, the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley can suffer from severe air pollution when atmospheric inversions trap the emissions from vehicles, ocean vessels, manufacturing, and other sources.

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

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

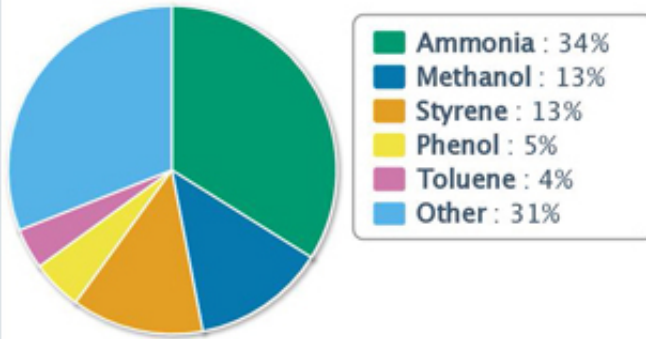
Petroleum refineries in the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan area had the largest on-site total disposal or other releases of any TRI sector. They accounted for 35% of the total and 46% of the total on-site air releases. Almost 59% of the air releases from the petroleum sector were ammonia. One refinery reported over 99% of all surface water discharges in this area mainly as nitrate compounds.

Total on-site disposal or other releases for the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan area decreased by 47% from 2003 to 2011. However, they increased by 20% from 2010 to 2011, primarily due to increased water discharges. Air releases, which represented 64% of all on-site disposal or other releases in 2011, decreased by 60% from 2003 to 2011 but increased by 1% from 2010 to 2011. Petroleum refineries decreased their air releases by 63% from 2003 to 2011, including a 10% decrease from 2010 to 2011. Surface water discharges increased by 20% from 2003 to 2011, including a 90% increase from 2010 to 2011, due primarily to one petroleum refinery's increase of 720 thousand pounds of nitrate compounds. On-site land disposal or other releases also increased by 25% from 2010 to 2011, with an overall increase of 131% from 2003 to 2011.

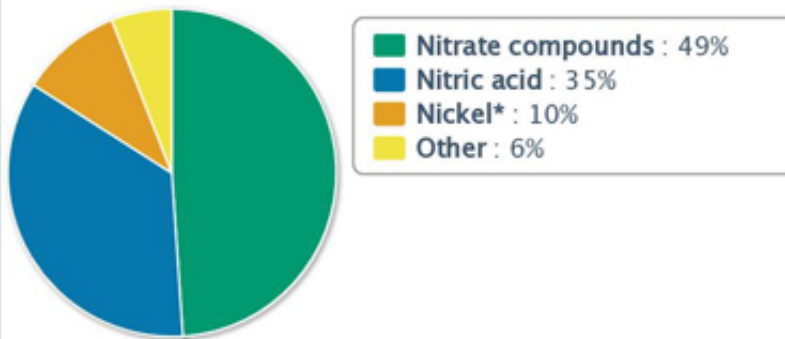


Top Five Chemicals by Environmental Medium Greater Los Angeles, 2011

Air
3.0 million pounds

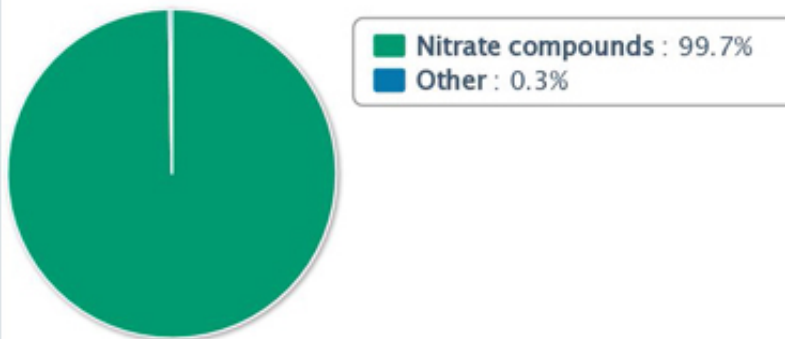


Land
187 thousand pounds



* and its compounds

Water
1.5 million pounds



**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