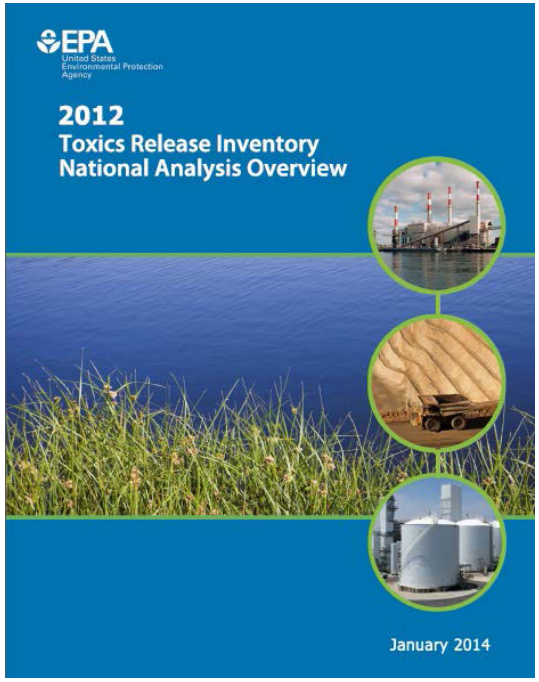
EPA's 2012 TRI National Analysis



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Overview

- Introduction and background
- Main messages from 2012 TRI National Analysis
- New features in 2012 TRI National Analysis
- Questions and discussion

Introduction and Background

- TRI National Analysis: EPA's annual analysis and interpretation of TRI data
- 2012 TRI National Analysis published on February 4, 2014
- The Analysis was conducted using the TRI dataset that was made public November 2013

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

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News Releases By Date

EPA's 2012 Toxics Release Inventory Shows Air Pollutants Continue to Decline

Release Date: 02/04/2014

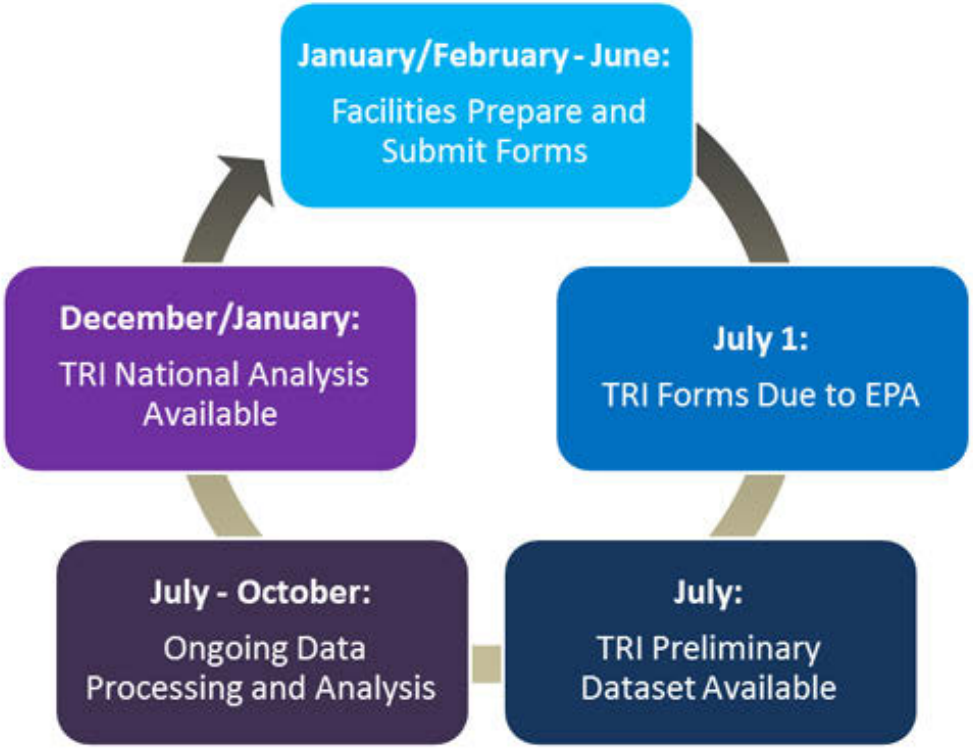
Contact Information: Carissa Cyran (News Media Only), cyran.carissa@epa.gov, (202) 564-4363, (202) 564-4355; En español: Lina Younes, younes.lina@epa.gov, 202-564-9924, 202-564-4355

WASHINGTON - Total releases of toxic chemicals decreased 12 percent from 2011-2012, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) annual Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) report released today. The decrease includes an eight percent decline in total toxic air releases, primarily due to reductions in hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions.

"People deserve to know what toxic chemicals are being used and released in their backyards, and what companies are doing to prevent pollution," said EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. "By making that information easily accessible through online tools, maps, and reports, TRI is helping protect our health and the environment."

Introduction and Background

Annual TRI Data Cycle

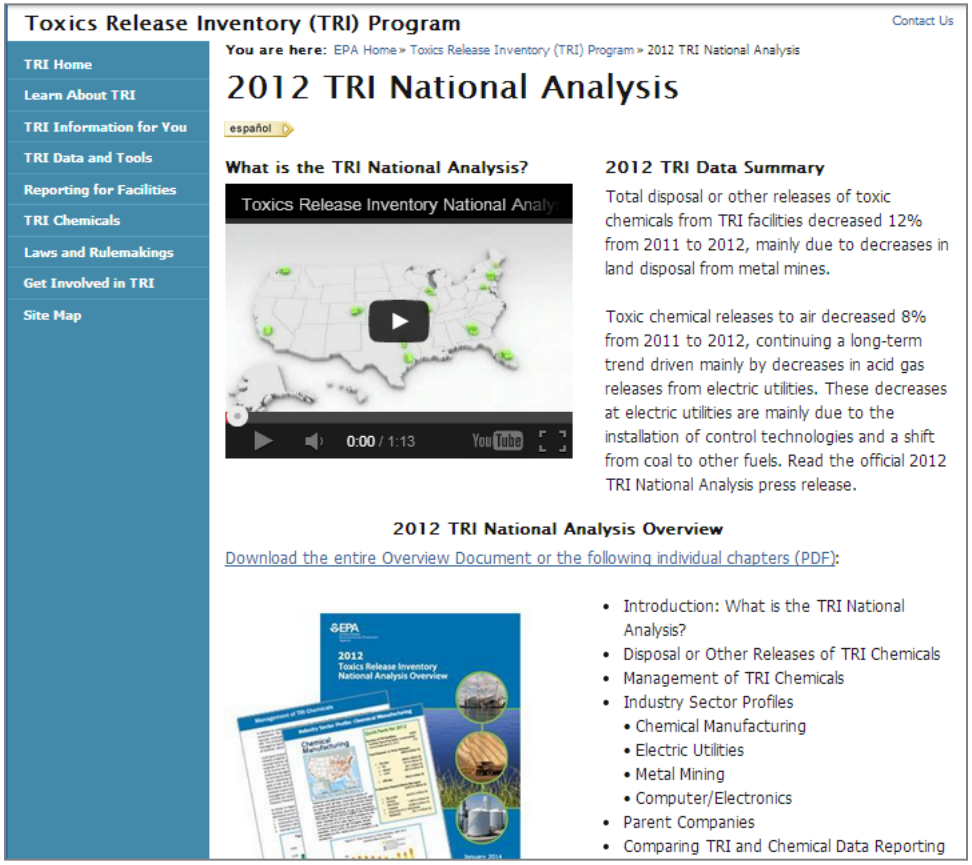


Introduction and Background

- Considerations when using TRI:
  - Covers an important subset of toxic chemicals managed at U.S. facilities, but doesn't cover all chemicals, facilities or releases
  - Data reflect annual emissions and don't indicate the frequency or duration
  - Toxicity level varies among the chemicals on the TRI list
  - TRI doesn't include information about public exposure to chemicals
  - TRI reporting facilities must comply with environmental standards under statutes such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, in addition to reporting releases to TRI
  - TRI continues to evolve

For more information, see *"Factors to Consider When Using TRI Data"* at: http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2013-09/documents/tri_factors_to_consider_2013.pdf

TRI National Analysis



www.epa.gov/tri/NationalAnalysis

Main Messages for 2012 TRI National Analysis

- Total disposal or other releases of TRI chemicals decreased 12% from 2011-2012
  - Mainly due to decreases in land disposal from metal mines, but other industries also saw decreases including electric utilities and primary metals
  - Some industries had increases including chemical manufacturing, hazardous waste management and paper
- Air releases decreased, continuing a long-term trend
  - Mainly due to decreases in acid gas releases from electric utilities
  - Data also show a decrease in mercury air releases from electric utilities
  - Decreases mainly due to a shift from burning coal to other fuels and the installation of control technologies at coal-fired power plants

Main Messages for 2012 TRI National Analysis

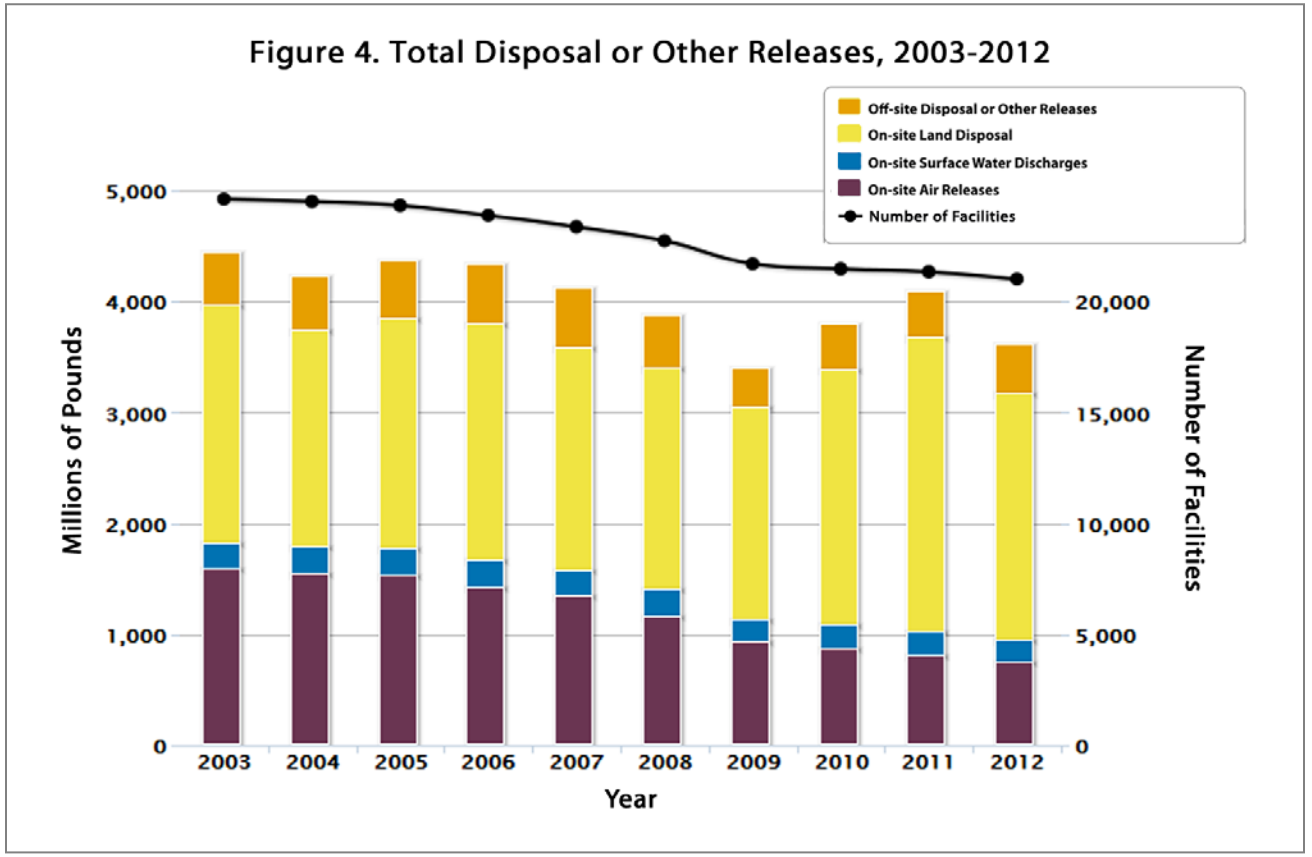


Figure from the 2012 TRI National Analysis Overview document

Main Messages for 2012 TRI National Analysis

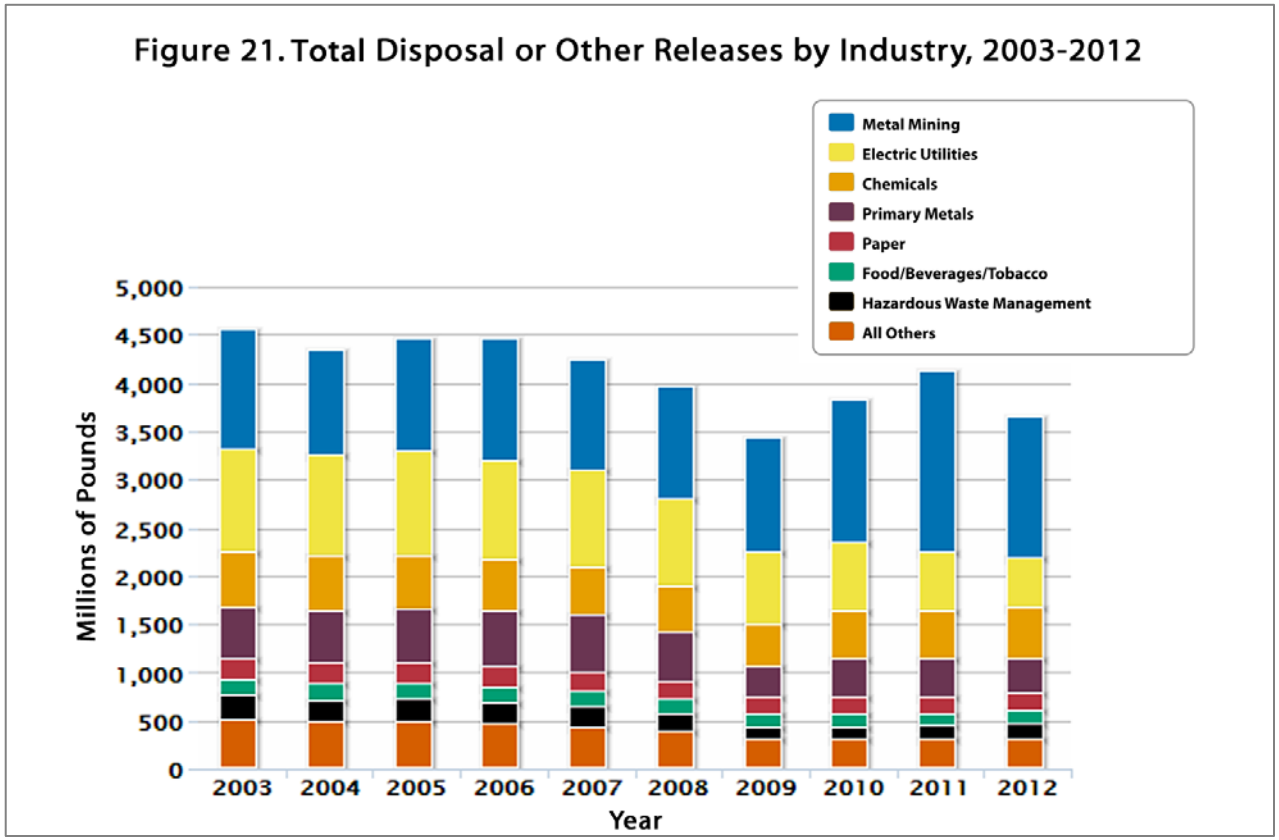


Figure from the 2012 TRI National Analysis Overview document

New This Year

- Reporting on hydrogen sulfide
- Analysis at a local level
- Comparing TRI data with data on manufacture/import and use of chemicals
- Expansion of pollution prevention information

New This Year

- First year of TRI reporting on hydrogen sulfide
  - Added to the TRI chemical list in 1993
  - An Administrative Stay in 1994 deferred reporting while EPA completed further evaluation of the chemical
  - EPA lifted the stay in 2011
  - 2012 data: 25.8 million pounds of hydrogen sulfide reported to TRI, mainly in the form of releases to air from paper, petroleum, and chemical manufacturing facilities

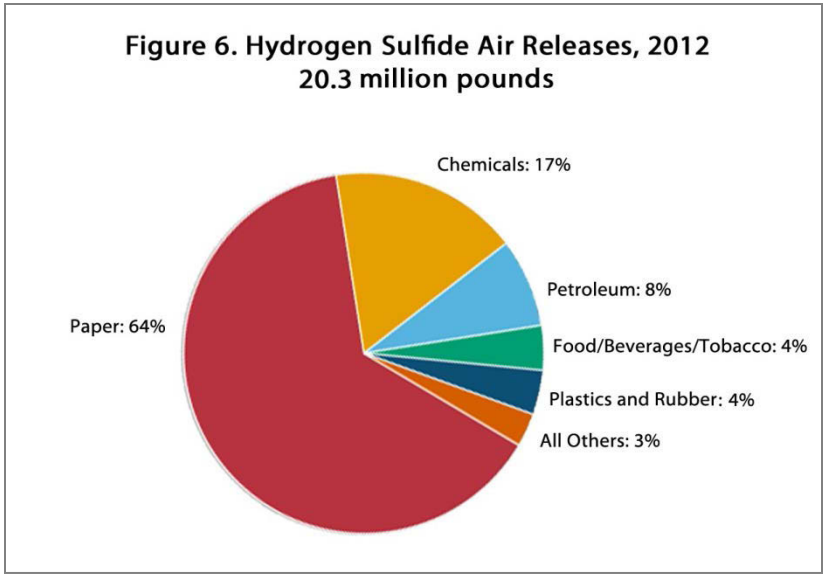
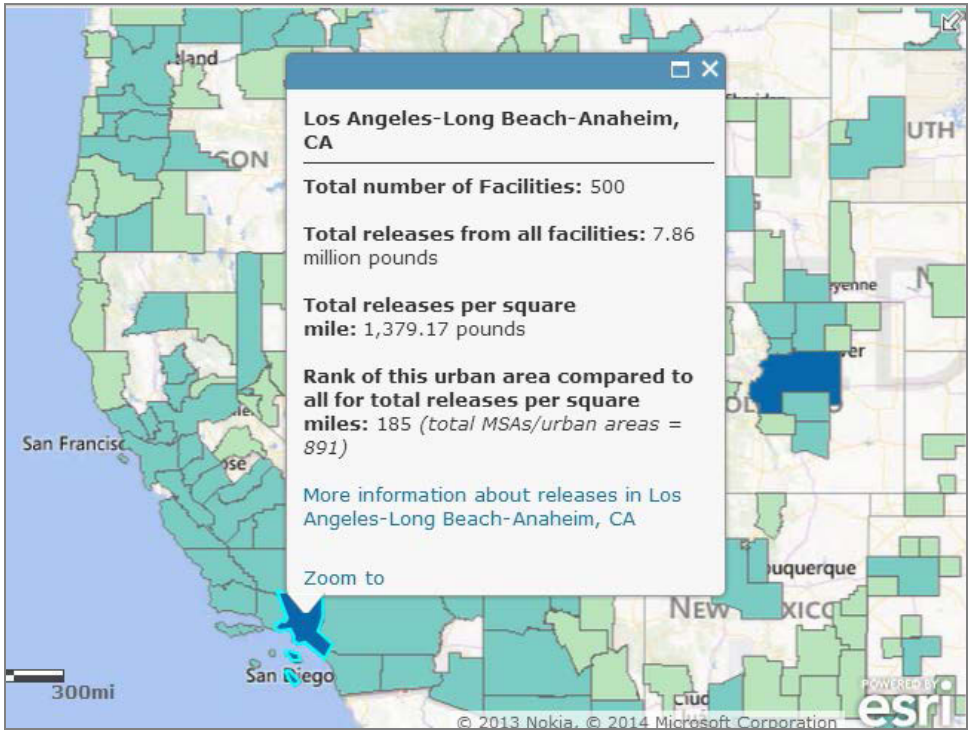


Figure from the 2012 TRI National Analysis Overview document

New This Year

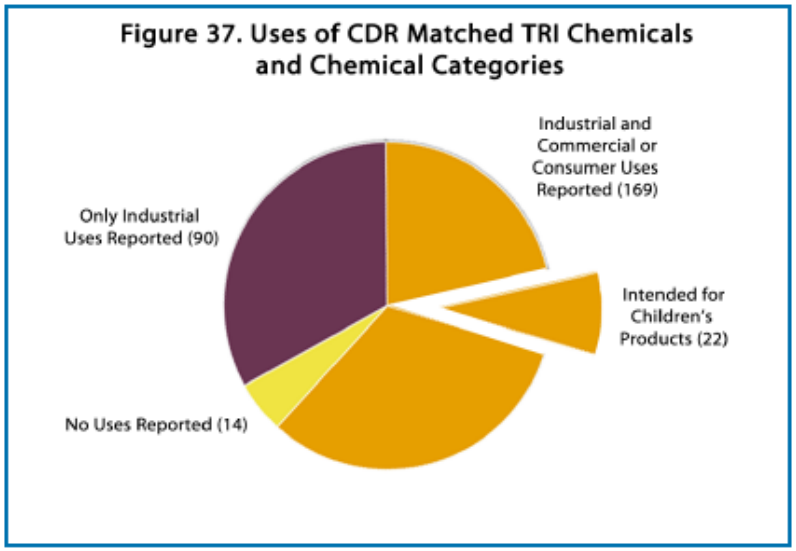
- Analysis at a local level using EPA's GeoPlatform



www.epa.gov/tri/NationalAnalysis

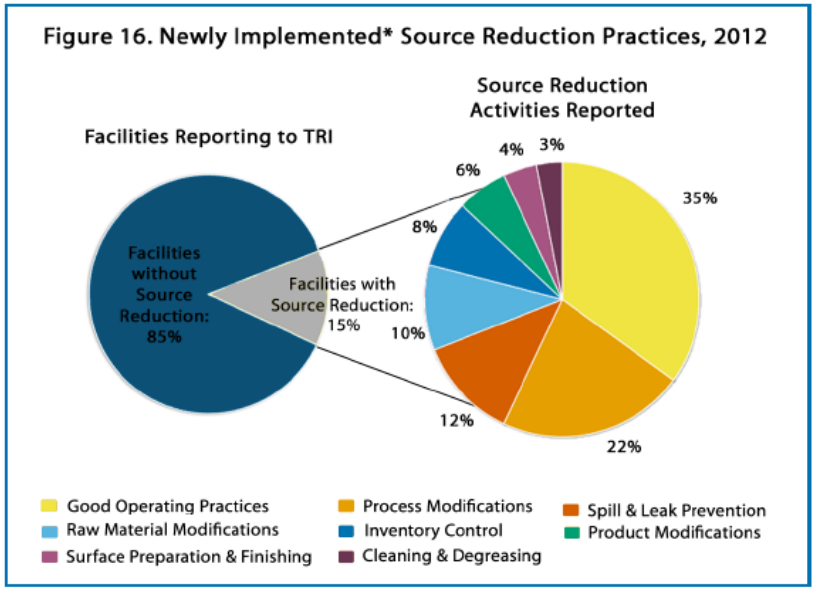
New This Year

- Comparison of Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) data and TRI data
  - EPA's CDR Program collects data from manufacturers and importers on the production and use of chemicals in commerce in large quantities
  - Combining CDR and TRI data helps provide a more complete picture of a chemical's lifecycle



New This Year

- Expansion of Pollution Prevention (P2) Information
  - Reporting on “green chemistry” source reduction activities
  - Focus on chemicals and industries with largest reductions in disposal or other releases
  - Major expansion of TRI P2 Search Tool in Envirofacts



Contact Information

Kara Koehrn
Staff lead for the TRI National Analysis
Koehrn.kara@epa.gov