

2005 VIRGINIA TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) REPORT

March 2007

TRI

**Summary of Data
from 2005 Industry Reports**



DEQ POLICY AND PROGRAMS

It is the policy of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality to protect the environment of Virginia in order to promote the health and well-being of the Commonwealth's citizens. To this end, the Department implements numerous programs, as described on the Department's website at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/programs/homepage.html>. These range from media programs on Air Quality, Water Quality, and Waste Management, to area programs (such as the Chesapeake Bay Program and the Virginia Coastal Program), to more specific programs (such as Small Business Assistance and Citizen Monitoring), and others too numerous to set out here. The Department is committed to pollution prevention and elimination or reduction of waste at the source of generation. Pollution prevention programs include the Virginia Environmental Excellence Program and Businesses for the Bay. All parts of the agency and other sectors of government, all Virginia businesses and industry, and all Virginia's citizens have a role in managing and controlling the release of toxic chemicals in the Commonwealth.

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Executive Summary

2005 Virginia Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report

In March of each year, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (Department) publishes the Virginia Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report, in accordance with Virginia Code § 10.1-1186.1. The Virginia TRI Report contains information on the release or other management of listed chemicals and chemical categories, as reported by Virginia industries in specified industrial sectors and by federal facilities located within the Commonwealth. The facilities' reports are required under federal law, known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), or SARA Title III. The Virginia TRI Report is a multi-media report, covering air, water, and waste management activities, and it addresses a variety of handling practices, including releases, recycling, energy recovery, and on-site and off-site treatment and disposal.

This year's Virginia TRI report covers calendar year 2005, the most recent year for which data is available, and includes all reports and revisions received by the Department on or before March 16, 2007. For calendar year 2005, 488 Virginia facilities filed 1859 individual reports on the release, transfer, or management of TRI chemicals or chemical categories. This was an increase from the 477 facilities (>2.30%) and 1779 reports (4.5%) filed for calendar year 2004. In 2005, Virginia facilities reported the release, transfer, or management of 149 chemicals and chemical categories, out of the more than 650 chemicals and chemical categories that are subject to the TRI.

According to the reports, Virginia facilities reported the release, transfer, or on-site management of more than 582 million pounds of TRI chemicals during calendar year 2005 (a 49.77 % increase from 2004). Of this total, 56.3 million pounds of TRI chemicals were released on-site at reporting Virginia facilities (a 9.6 % decrease from 2004), 72.5 million pounds of TRI chemicals were transferred off-site from reporting Virginia facilities for treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal (a 13.34 % increase from 2004), and an additional 453 million pounds of TRI chemicals were managed on-site by treatment, recycling, or energy recovery (a 72.82 % increase from 2004). Despite the overall increase in the total amount release, transfer, or on-site management reported, since the inception of the TRI Program, there continues to be a downward trend in the amount of TRI chemicals being released to the environment. For calendar year 2005 the data shows a (72.82 %) increase in the amounts managed on-site over 2004. This is attributed to the major increase in the amount of on-site recycling reported by a facility as compared to previous years reporting.

The Virginia TRI Report addresses separately those TRI chemicals that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated as persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs). These chemicals remain in the environment for long periods of time, are not readily destroyed, and build up or accumulate in body tissue. According to the 2005 PBT reports:

218,194 pounds of PBT TRI chemicals were released on-site at reporting Virginia facilities;

1.5 million pounds of PBT TRI chemicals were transferred off-site from reporting Virginia facilities for treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal; and

An additional 112,515 pounds of PBT TRI chemicals were managed on-site by treatment, recycling, or energy recovery.

Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds account for 26.02 grams (approximately 0.0572 pounds) of the PBT chemicals released, transferred, or managed by Virginia facilities during calendar year 2005.

As required by statute, the Virginia TRI Report also addresses industrial sectors (identified by standard industrial code), facilities, and facility location (jurisdiction). For calendar year 2005, three reporting industrial sectors account for 69% of the total on-site releases to the environment. These were: electric, gas, and sanitary services; food and kindred products; and paper and allied products. The text of the report details further information about the industrial sectors, facilities, and jurisdictions with the largest reported on-site release, on-site management and other management of TRI chemicals.

The Virginia TRI Report provides the public with information concerning specified toxic chemicals and chemical compounds that are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at categories of Virginia facilities. Responsible use of this information can help both the public and industry identify potential concerns and develop effective strategies for reducing toxic chemical usage and release. However, the TRI data does not represent a measure of the public's exposure to chemicals, nor does it assess risk. Many of the releases are regulated and permitted under other state and federal programs that are designed to protect human health and the environment. Because of differences in report generation schedules and receipt of reports, the information in the Virginia TRI Report will not precisely match the information in the national Toxics Release Inventory - Public Data Release, as published by EPA.

It is the policy of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality to protect the environment of Virginia in order to promote the health and well-being of the Commonwealth's citizens. To this end, the Department implements numerous programs, as described on the Department's website at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/programs/homepage.html>. The Department is committed to pollution prevention and elimination or reduction of waste at the source of generation. All parts of the agency and other sectors of government, all Virginia businesses and industry, and all Virginia's citizens have a role in managing and controlling the release of toxic chemicals in the Commonwealth.

Introduction

Part One - Virginia TRI Reporting

Statutory and Regulatory Basis

The Virginia Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report is published annually pursuant to Virginia Code § 10.1-1186.1 (see Appendix A). It contains information on the release, transfer, or management of listed chemicals and chemical categories, as reported by over 400 Virginia industries and federal facilities. The facilities are required to submit their reports pursuant to the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, as amended (EPCRA), also known as SARA Title III.¹ The Virginia Code directs the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (the Department) to publish the Virginia TRI Report in March of each year and to include information for the most recent calendar year for which data are available - in this case, calendar year 2005. The Virginia Code also directs that the report be organized by chemical, facility, facility location, and standard industrial classification (SIC) code. Federal regulations require facilities to submit their TRI reports both to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to the Commonwealth. The Virginia TRI Report is compiled directly from the reports received from Virginia facilities.

A Glossary of Terms used in this report is included as Appendix B.

Current Year (2005) Virginia Facility Reports

Under the federal requirements, facilities are required to submit their reports for a calendar year by the following July 1 - for example, facilities were required to file their reports on their calendar year 2005 activities on or before July 1, 2006. Therefore, data for calendar year 2005 are the most recent available for this March 2007 report. Generally, Virginia TRI Report includes all reports and revisions received by the Department on or before March 16, 2007. To improve the accuracy of reported data Virginia accommodated facilities and allowed additional changes to be submitted beyond December 15, 2006. For reporting year 2005, 486 Virginia facilities filed 1859 individual reports on the release or other management of TRI chemicals or chemical categories. This was a slight (> 2.3 %) increase from the 477 facilities and 1779 reports that were filed for reporting year 2004. Data for all reporting years are available to the public from the DEQ's SARA Title III office. This report and its attachments are also available to the public over the Internet (<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/sara3/313.html>) and in written form.

In 2005, Virginia facilities reported the release, transfer, or management of 149 of the more than 650 chemicals and chemical categories that are subject to the TRI.

Improvements to the 2005 Virginia TRI Report

Continuing the policy changes begun with the 2002 report, this year's TRI report contains additional information on the release, transfer, and management of TRI chemicals, including separate rankings by

¹ 42 U.S.C. § 11023, or SARA § 313.
*Virginia TRI Report – Summary of Data
from 2005 Facility Reports (issued March 2006)*

industry sector and jurisdiction. Assessing risk is beyond the statutory approval and is subject to site-specific interpretations and calculations. Readers are encouraged to utilize the resources listed in this report, its appendices, and other data to analyze the overall use, release, management, and health hazard of TRI chemicals.

Virginia was one of four states participating in the pilot program for online data collection of TRI reports. For RY2005, Virginia participated in Stage 2 of the TRI data exchange. States that join the TRI State Data Exchange can now save resources usually spent for data entry and reconciliation by getting their entire state's data set electronically via CDX. This includes data that is submitted on diskette or paper or by a first time CDX filer.

Part Two - National Toxics Release Inventory Reporting Program

The National Toxics Release Inventory

The Virginia TRI Report is compiled directly from reports that Virginia facilities submit under federal law and regulations.² Using those same authorities, EPA compiles and maintains nation-wide information in its *Toxics Release Inventory - Public Data Release*, which is available to the public over the Internet (<http://www.epa.gov/tri/>) and in written form. The national Toxics Release Inventory was established to provide information to the public about the presence and release of toxic and hazardous chemicals in their communities. From inception, the national TRI program and Virginia's program have been expanding and evolving to meet the needs of an informed public. A list of supplementary resources on the program can be found in Appendix C, and more detailed information about the historical changes to the TRI program can be found in Chapter Four and in Appendix D.

Facilities That Must Report

Under the national TRI program, a facility must submit a TRI report (or reports) to EPA and the state if:

- 1) It has ten or more full-time employees** (a combined total for all employees of 20,000 hours or more for the year);
- 2) The facility's primary business is within one of 29 specified Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.** The industry sectors include metal mining, coal mining, paper and allied products, chemicals and allied products, petroleum terminals and bulk stations, and others. The complete list of covered industry groups is in Appendix E; and
- 3) The facility manufactured, processed, or otherwise used a reportable toxic chemical in quantities greater than the established threshold during the course of a calendar year.** The annual thresholds for non-PBT chemicals are 25,000 pounds for manufacturing, 25,000 pounds for processing, and 10,000 pounds for "otherwise use" of a TRI chemical. For PBT chemicals, the thresholds are lower. For example, dioxin and dioxin-like compounds have a threshold of 0.1 gram,

² The national TRI was established under Title III, Section 313, of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), which is also known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C § 11023. The related federal regulations are found at 40 CFR Part 372.

and lead and lead compounds have a threshold of 100 pounds. For PBT chemicals, these lower reporting thresholds apply whether the chemical is manufactured, processed, or otherwise used. The definitions of "manufactured," "processed," and "otherwise used" can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B).

Federal facilities are also required to comply with EPCRA and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990, in accordance with Executive Order 13148. That Executive Order requires all federal facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use any listed EPCRA Section 313 chemical above the reporting threshold to submit a TRI report. The first federal facility reports were submitted on or before July 1, 1995 for calendar year 1994.

Chemicals and Chemical Categories

For a chemical or chemical category to remain on or be added to the TRI list, it must be known to cause or to reasonably be anticipated to cause one of the following:

- adverse acute health effects at significant concentration levels beyond facility boundaries as a result of continuous or frequently occurring releases;
- cancer in humans; or
- a significant adverse effect on the environment because of its toxicity and persistence in the environment.

As new chemicals of concern are identified, they are added to the TRI list. Conversely, if TRI chemicals are found not to meet the toxicity requirements, they can be deleted. Currently, the reportable TRI chemical list contains over 650 chemicals and chemical categories. A complete list of TRI chemicals and chemical categories for calendar year 2005 reports can be found in the EPA publication "The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act - Section 313 Release and other Waste Management Reporting Requirements" (EPA260/K-01-001, February, 2001). The publication can be found online at: http://www.epa.gov/tri/guide_docs/2001/brochure2000.pdf. As noted, for 2005 Virginia facilities reported the release, transfer, or management of 149 of the more than 650 chemicals and chemical categories that are subject to the TRI.

Reporting Forms and Activities That Must Be Reported

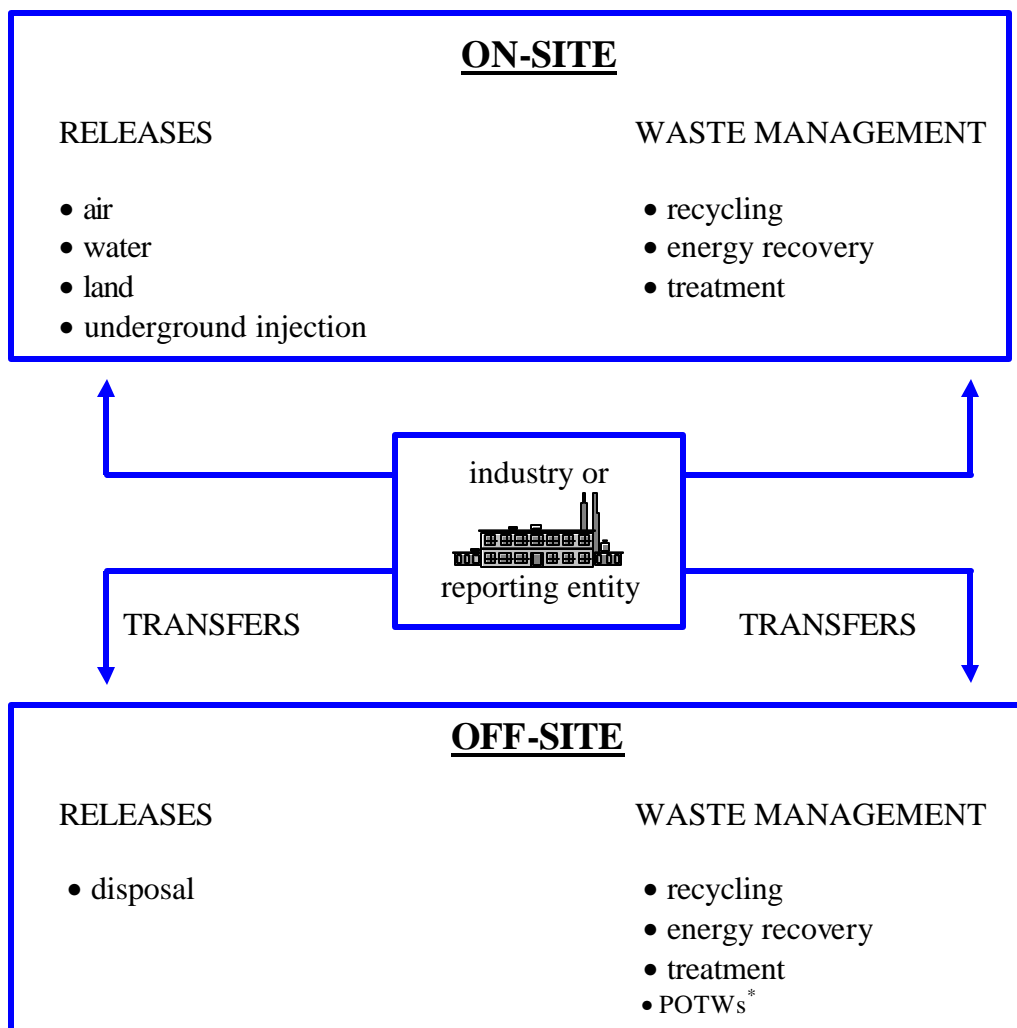
Each year, reporting facilities submit one reporting form for each TRI chemical or chemical category that is manufactured, processed, or otherwise used in amounts equal to or greater than the threshold values. For each TRI chemical or chemical category, facilities must submit either a Form A (simplified form) or a Form R (long form). Examples of both forms are in Appendix F. Form A has restrictions governing its use. A facility can use Form A only if the total annual reportable amounts for an individual chemical or category do not exceed 500 pounds, and if the facility's total manufactured, processed, and/or otherwise used amounts do not exceed one million pounds. PBTs cannot be reported on Form A.

Data used to prepare quantitative information in the Virginia TRI Report come principally from Part II of the Form R reports, and specifically from Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Part II, Form R. These sections are referred to throughout the Virginia TRI Report and are described below:

- **Section 5: Quantity of toxic chemical entering/releasing to each environmental medium on-site.** Release reporting is broken down into categories: releases to the air (from stack and fugitive emissions), releases to water (onsite and to POTW offsite), and releases to land (underground injection, disposal to land, RCRA Subtitle C landfill, other landfills, land treatment/application farming, surface impoundment, or other disposal).
- **Section 6: Transfers of the toxic chemical in wastes to off-site locations.** Section 6 contains two main subsections: transfers to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs); and transfers to all other off-site locations (in-state or out-of state). Facilities are required to provide the name and location of off-site locations, the quantity transferred, and the method of management (treated, disposed, recycled, or burned for energy recovery).
- **Section 7: On-site waste treatment methods and efficiency (including energy recovery processes and recycling processes).** Facilities are asked to provide mostly qualitative information on the on-site treatment processes, the estimated range of influent concentration, and the efficiency of the operation.
- **Section 8: Source reduction and recycling activities.** Section 8 was added to the Form R reporting as a result of the federal Pollution Prevention Act in 1990, to track production-related activities. Section 8 extracts and re-aggregates data reported in Sections 5 through 7 into environmental releases (production-related on-site and off-site releases), off-site transfers/management, and on-site management. Where Section 7 contains qualitative information about on-site management practices, a subsection of Section 8 asks for related quantitative data. Section 8 and its subsections also request previous-year reporting and future year estimates for production-related releases, transfers for off-site management, and on-site management. Other subsections of Section 8 ask for episodic/catastrophic releases (non-production related), qualitative information on source reduction activities, and a production ratio or activity index to better engage the facility's efforts in source reduction.

The flow chart (Figure 1) shown below illustrates the information collected on Form R for TRI chemicals:

Figure 1 - Schematic Diagram of the TRI Data Collection Coverage



Part Three - Uses and Limitations of TRI Data

The Virginia TRI Report provides the public with information concerning designated toxic chemicals and chemical categories manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at facilities, including the amounts released to the environment and managed as wastes. Responsible use of this information can enable the public to identify potential concerns, and to work with industry and government to reduce toxic chemical releases and the risks associated with them.

Industry can use the data to obtain an overview of use and release of toxic chemicals, to identify and reduce costs associated with toxic waste, to identify promising areas for pollution prevention, to establish reduction targets, and to measure and document progress toward reduction goals.

* Publicly Owned Treatment Works
 Virginia TRI Report – Summary of Data
 from 2005 Facility Reports (issued March 2006)

The public availability of the data has assisted many facilities in working with their communities to develop effective strategies for reducing environmental and human health risks that may result from toxic chemical releases. Since the TRI Program's inception in 1988, there has been a historic downward trend in the amount of TRI chemicals released to the environment and managed as wastes, although the data for calendar year 2005 shows an increase (49.77 %) in the amounts released on-site, transferred off-site, and managed on-site over 2004 (see Chapter 4).

Nevertheless, there are limitations on the use of TRI data:

1. The TRI report contains reported information on the quantities of chemicals released and managed, not the public's exposure to or risk from the chemicals. Risk to human health by a chemical release depends on the toxicity of the chemical, how it disperses, reacts, or persists in the environment, and the quantity, concentration, and type of human exposure. Furthermore, chemicals reported for the TRI report are not weighted by their toxicity. For example, a pound of one substance may be more toxic or hazardous than 1000 pounds of another. Due to the limited nature of TRI data collected, readers are strongly discouraged from making any health or environmental risk/exposure assessments from the information presented. Many of the TRI chemical releases are permitted under other federal and state regulatory programs; therefore, data from these regulatory programs should provide additional information to better inform the citizens about their environment.
2. The TRI program captures only a portion of all toxic chemical releases in Virginia. It does not account for TRI chemicals from most non-manufacturing facilities, facilities with fewer than ten employees, facilities that do not meet the chemical quantity thresholds, other non-industrial sources, and transportation-related emissions.
3. The majority of facilities report TRI data based on estimates, since the TRI program does not require that they monitor releases, only that they use best available data. Using different methods to estimate data can result in significant variability from one facility to another, as well as from one year to the next.
4. Patterns of releases and other waste management activities can change significantly from one year to the next. Thus, the data in this report for a specific facility may be different from those reported for 2004.
5. Direct comparison between figures in this report and figures in past Virginia Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Summary Reports is discouraged because of changes in reporting requirements and the authorized incorporation of revisions to previous years' data. Several historical comparisons, with appropriate standardization of data, have been made in Chapter 4 and Appendix G of this report.
6. EPA is required by law to compile an annual *Toxics Release Inventory - Public Data Release* on the national level. It is known and anticipated that the data published in the Virginia TRI Report will not completely correspond to the data published by the EPA. Contributing factors include: differing dates on which data are extracted for processing, revised facility reports, and facilities that mistakenly report to the Commonwealth or EPA but not both. The Department and EPA continue to work together to rectify such differences.

Chapter One - 2005 Virginia TRI Data Review

Chapter 1 describes the 2005 reporting year data in its entirety, based on the type of activity and the chemicals and chemical categories reported. The chapter is divided into four parts. Part One presents an overview and summary of 2005 data collected. Part Two discusses on-site releases of TRI chemicals to the environment, whether to air, water, or land. These data are derived from Section 5 of the Form R reports, as described in the Introduction. Part Three of the chapter discusses the off-site transfers of TRI chemicals, whether to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) or to other off-site locations. These data are derived from Section 6 of the Form R reports. Part Four of the chapter discusses on-site and off-site management activities. These data are derived from Section 8 of the Form R reports. While this chapter includes all TRI chemicals, Chapter 2 addresses persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals in more detail.

As described in the Introduction, Section 8 of the federal Form R asks facilities to extract and re-aggregate certain data from Sections 5 and 6. To avoid double-counting these chemicals in the Overview and Summary, only data that are independent of Sections 5 and 6 are presented when discussing "On-Site Management" in Part One of this chapter. When discussing Section 8 data as a whole, however, in Part Four of this chapter, all Section 8 data are used, including data extracted and re-aggregated from Sections 5 and 6, so that the balance between various on-site and off-site management activities can be shown.

Appendices H and I contain facility-specific information, arranged by jurisdiction, for TRI chemicals (excluding PBTs) and for PBT chemicals, respectively.

Part One - 2005 Overview and Summary

For calendar year 2005, Virginia facilities reported that they released, transferred, or managed over 582 million pounds of TRI chemicals (see Table 1).

Approximately 56.39 million pounds of TRI chemicals were reported to have been released on-site to the environment. Air releases represented approximately 40.7 million pounds, or 72 % of all the TRI chemicals released on-site in 2005. Releases to the water totaled approximately 9.7 million pounds, or 17% of the total released on-site. Releases to the land totaled approximately 5.9 million pounds, or 10% of the total released on-site. For 2005, the amount of TRI chemical releases to the environment represented approximately 9.7 % of the total for TRI chemicals by this measure.

Off-site transfers totaled approximately 72.54 million pounds of TRI chemicals. Off-site transfers to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) totaled approximately 18.89 million pounds. Off-site transfers to other (non-POTW) facilities (for treatment, recycling, energy recovery and disposal) totaled approximately 53.65 million pounds. For 2005, the amount of TRI chemicals transferred off-site represented approximately 12.5 % of the total for TRI chemicals by this measure.

Facilities reported that approximately 453.06 million pounds of TRI chemicals were managed on-site by treatment, recycling, or energy recovery. For 2005, this amount of chemicals managed onsite represents approximately 77.8% of the total TRI Chemicals.

Table 1. Summary of Data by Type of Release, Transfer, and On-Site Management for TRI Chemicals (in pounds per year)

ON-SITE RELEASES BY MEDIA (Section 5 of Form R)	
Total Air	40,722,040
Fugitive Air	6,818,884
Stack Air	33,903,156
Total Water	9,742,148
Total Land	5,932,612
Landfills	4,178,857
Land Treatment / Application	45,872
Surface Impoundment	1,469,218
Other Disposal	238,665
Total On-Site Releases to Media	56,396,800

OFF-SITE TRANSFERS BY TYPE (Section 6 of Form R)	
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (includes metals and metal compounds)	18,893,300
Total Other Off-Site Transfers	53,651,698
Off-Site Transfers for Recycling	19,901,633
Off-Site Transfers for Energy Recovery	11,229,924
Off-Site Transfers for Other Treatment	20,716,206
Off-Site Transfers for Disposal	1,803,935
Total Off-Site Transfers	72,544,998

ON-SITE MANAGEMENT (From Section 8 of Form R) *	
Treated On-Site	91,394,727
Recycled On-Site	350,030,100
Energy Recovery On-Site	11,634,228
Total On-Site Management	453,059,055

Total TRI Chemicals Released On-site, Transferred Off-site, or Managed On-site by Reporting Facilities	582,000,853
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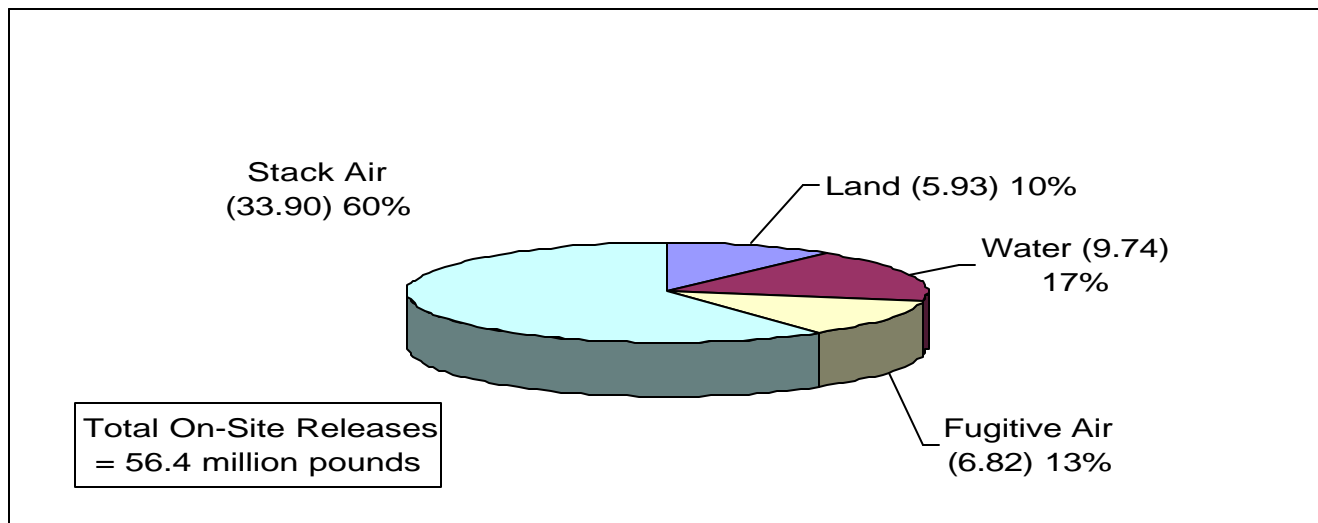
* The data for the on-site management of TRI chemicals is a summary of data collected from Part II, Sections 8.2, 8.4, and 8.6 of the Form R. These sections, in turn, are quantitative data not reported anywhere else in the Form R and reflect on the descriptive data reported in Part II, Section 7 (on-site management practices - treatment, energy recovery, and recycling) of the Form R. Data extracted and re-aggregated to Section 8 from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R have not been included here, to avoid duplicate counting.

Part Two - On-Site Releases to the Environment

Part Two of this Chapter discusses the on-site releases of TRI chemicals to the environment by facilities, as reported in Section 5 of the TRI Form R. The quantities reported in Section 5 include production-related releases, any catastrophic releases or one-time events not associated with routine production processes.

A release refers to an on-site discharge of TRI chemicals to the air, water, land, and/or disposal in underground injection wells. Any reductions in waste achieved by on-site treatment methods are taken into account when facilities determine their release data. Approximately 56.39 million pounds of TRI chemicals were reported as released into the environment by reporting facilities for reporting year 2005.

Figure 2. On-Site Releases of TRI Chemicals to All Media for Reporting Year 2005 (from Section 5 of Form R. The number inside the parentheses is the quantity of releases in each category in millions of pounds, and the percent figure is the percent of total on-site releases.) There were no underground injection releases reported in 2005.



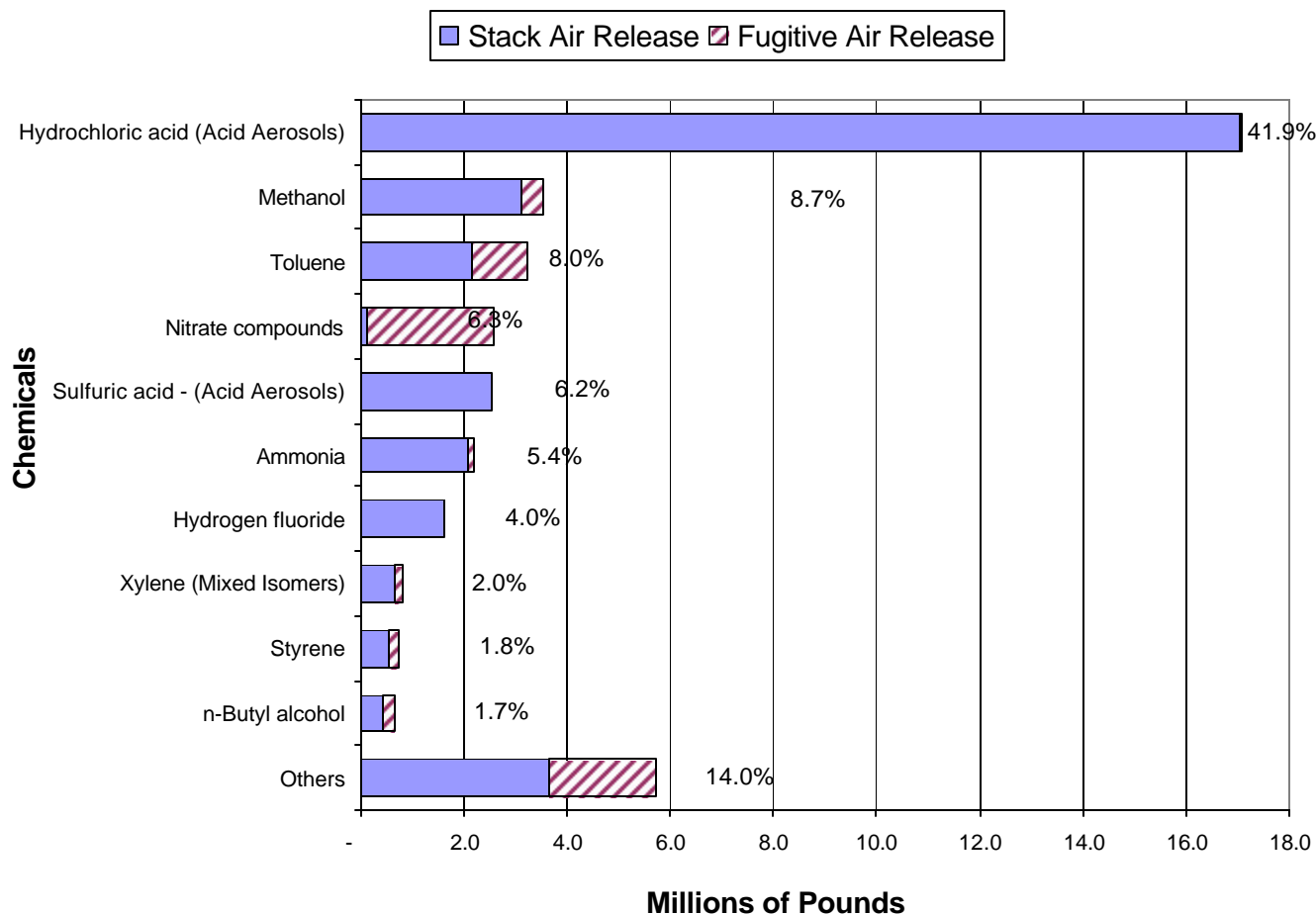
On-Site Releases to the Air

On-site air releases are classified as either “fugitive” (non-point source) or “stack” (point source) air emissions. Examples of fugitive air emissions are equipment leaks from valves, pump seals, flanges, compressors, sampling connections, open-ended lines, and evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills. Stack air emissions are releases to the air that are conveyed through stacks, ducts, pipes, vents, or other confined air streams. Most, if not all, facilities reporting to TRI have permitted stack air emissions.

Based on the amount of fugitive and stack emissions reported, total air release of all TRI chemicals was 41 million pounds, which accounted for 73% of the total on-site releases to all media (air, water, and land). The top ten TRI chemicals released to the air made up approximately 86% of the total reported TRI air emissions in 2005 (See Figure 3). The top ten TRI chemicals released to the air in Virginia were: hydrochloric acid, methanol, toluene, nitrate compounds, sulfuric acid, ammonia, hydrogen fluoride, xylene (mixed isomers), styrene and n-butyl alcohol. Acid aerosols such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and hydrogen fluoride were mainly generated during the combustion of coal or oil.

Electric power generating facilities, in particular, contributed to the emissions of acid aerosols. Methanol, ammonia, and toluene continued to be the significant air pollutants generated from the manufacturing sector.

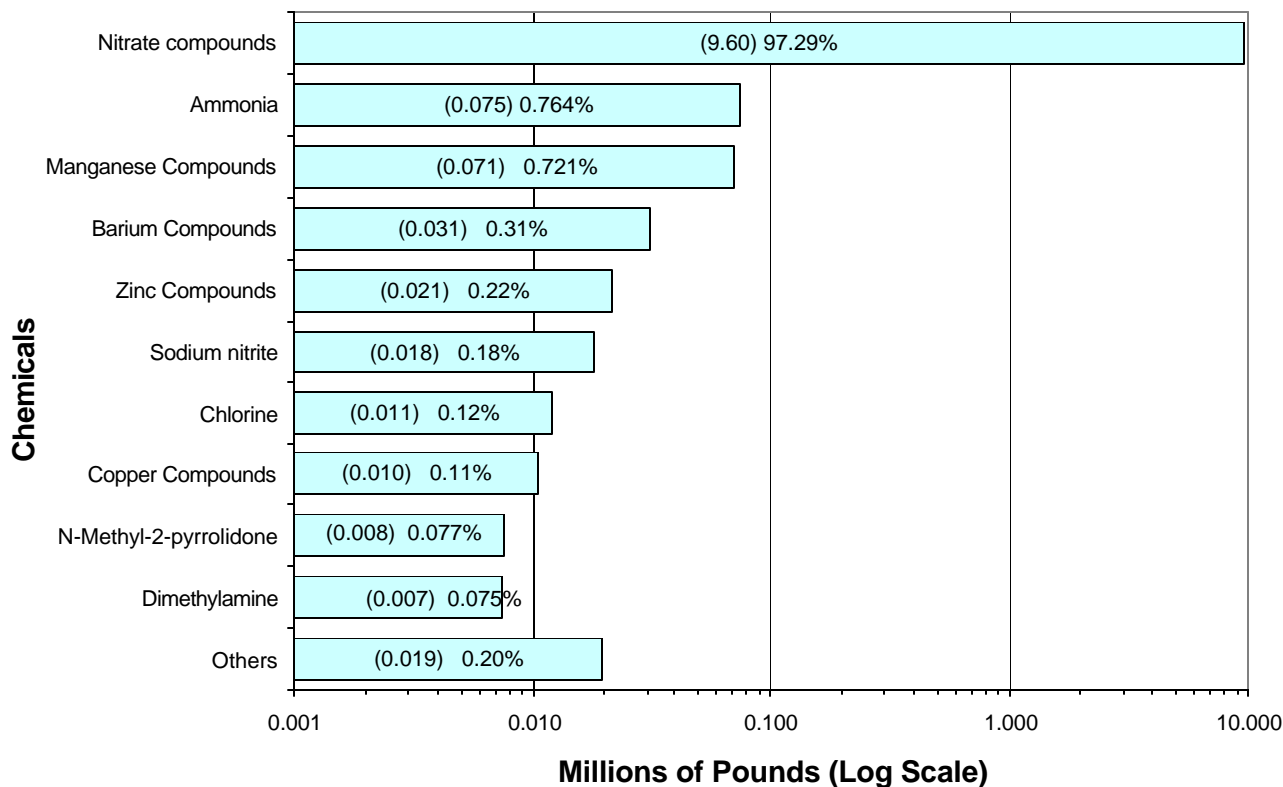
Figure 3. Top Ten TRI Chemicals Released to the Air On-Site in 2005 (from Section 5 of Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total air releases for all 2005 chemicals reported.)



On-Site Releases to Water

On-site releases to water include discharges to surface waters, such as rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams. Reported on-site releases of TRI chemicals to water in 2005 totaled 9.7 million pounds and accounted for 17% of all on-site releases to the air, water, and land in 2005. Ten chemicals and chemical categories accounted for more than 99% of the on-site TRI chemical releases to the water. The top ten TRI chemicals released to water were: nitrate compounds (97.29 % of total releases to water), ammonia, manganese, barium compounds, zinc and zinc compounds, sodium nitrate, chlorine, copper and copper compounds, n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and dimethylamine. Nitrate compounds are a common byproduct of industrial wastewater treatment processes and have consistently been reported as the major chemical released to the surface water. Nitrates can pose a nutrient problem to water bodies.

Figure 4. Top Ten TRI Chemicals Released to Water On-Site in 2005 (from Section 5 of Form R.) The information presented here is in logarithmic, base 10 scale, which compresses the bar chart to show up to 840-fold magnitudes of difference between **nitrate compounds and arsenic compounds**. Please note the scale mark of 1.000 means 1 million pounds, the scale mark of 0.100 means 0.1 million pounds, etc. The number in the parentheses represents the quantity in millions of pounds followed by percent of total reported releases to water.

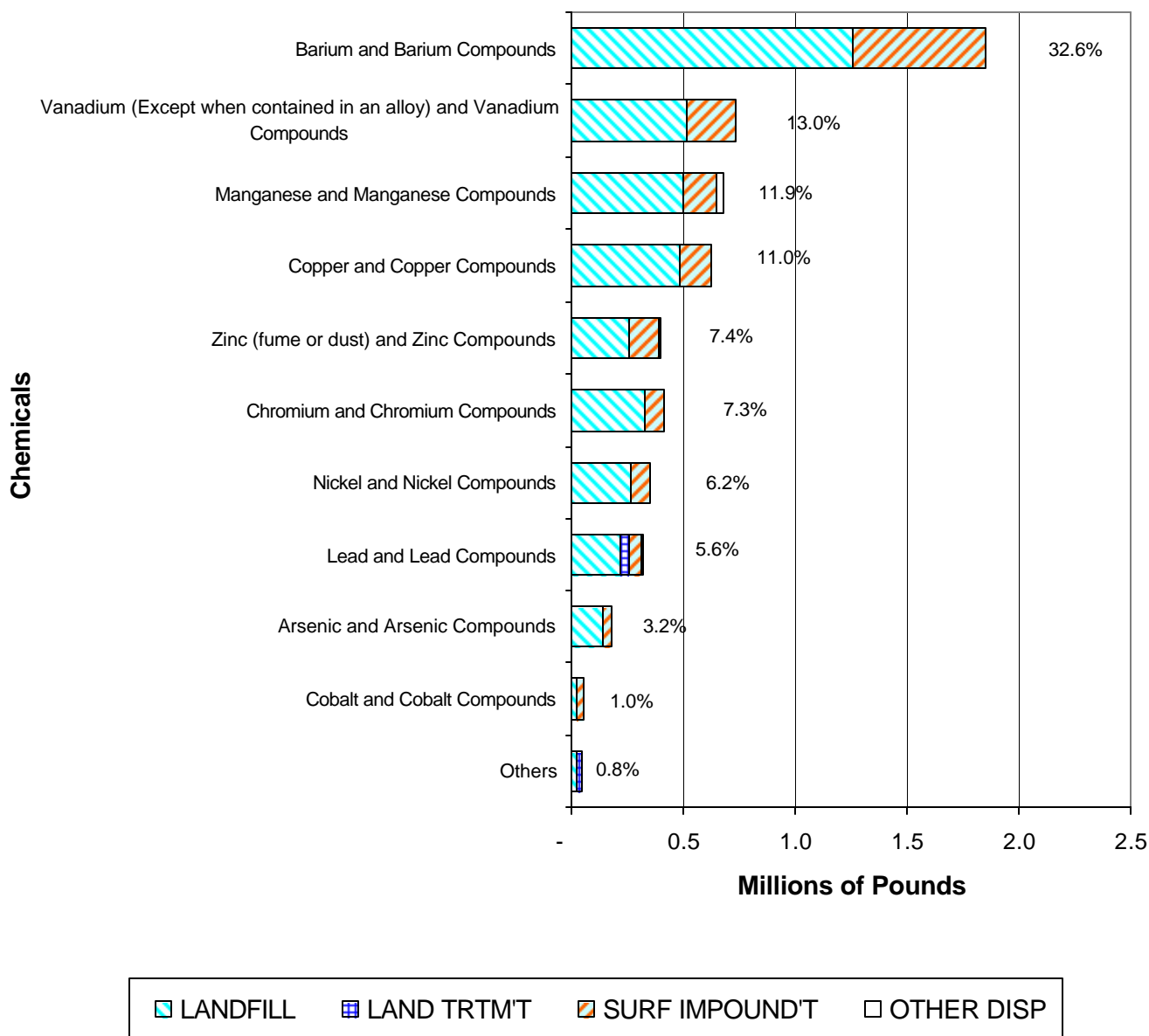


On-Site Releases to the Land

On-site releases to the land refer to landfilling, surface impoundment, land treatment/application farming, or any other release of a TRI chemical to land within the boundaries of a facility. Virginia does not permit underground injection as a method of hazardous waste disposal, and no underground injection or RCRA Subtitle C-permitted land disposal of TRI chemicals was reported in 2005.

The total amount of TRI chemicals released to the land in Virginia during 2005 was 5.9 million pounds. That accounted for 10 % of all reported on-site TRI releases (releases to the air, water, and land). The top ten TRI chemicals constituted approximately 96.2% of all the TRI chemicals released to the land. They were: barium and barium compounds, vanadium and vanadium compounds, manganese and manganese compounds, copper and copper compounds, zinc and zinc compounds, chromium and chromium compounds, nickel and nickel compounds, lead and lead compounds, arsenic and arsenic compounds, and cobalt and cobalt compounds (Figure 5). Metals and metal compounds such as barium are found naturally in coal combusted for energy generation and in the ashes remaining after combustion of the coal.

Figure 5. Top Ten TRI Chemicals Released On-Site to the Land in 2005 (from Section 5 of Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total on-site land releases for all 2005 chemicals reported.)



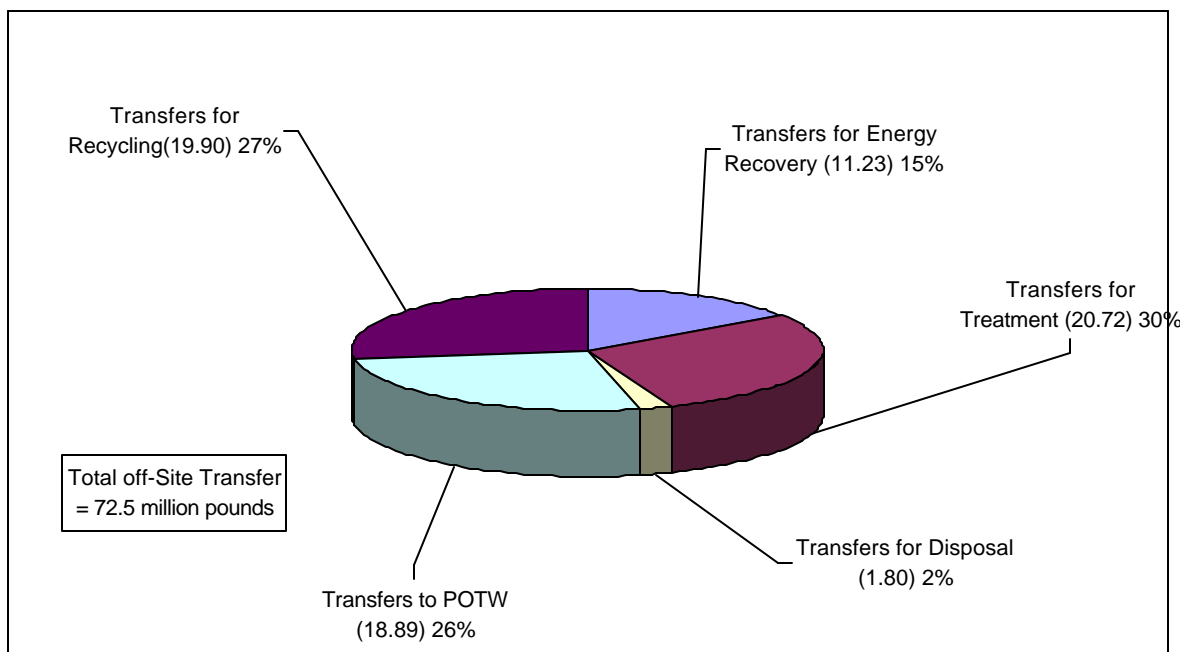
Part Three - Off-Site Transfers to the Environment

Transfers refer to TRI chemicals sent off-site. Transfers are reported as transfers to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) or other off-site destinations, such as incinerators, landfills, or other facilities for treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal that are not part of the reporting facility.

In this section, data was collected from Section 6 of Form R. For 2005, 72.54 million pounds of TRI chemicals were reported as sent off-site for further management or disposal.

Figure 6. All Off-Site Transfers of TRI Chemicals for Reporting Year 2005

(from Section 6 of Form R. The number inside the parentheses is the quantity of transfers in each category in millions of pounds and the percent figure is the percent of total transfers.)

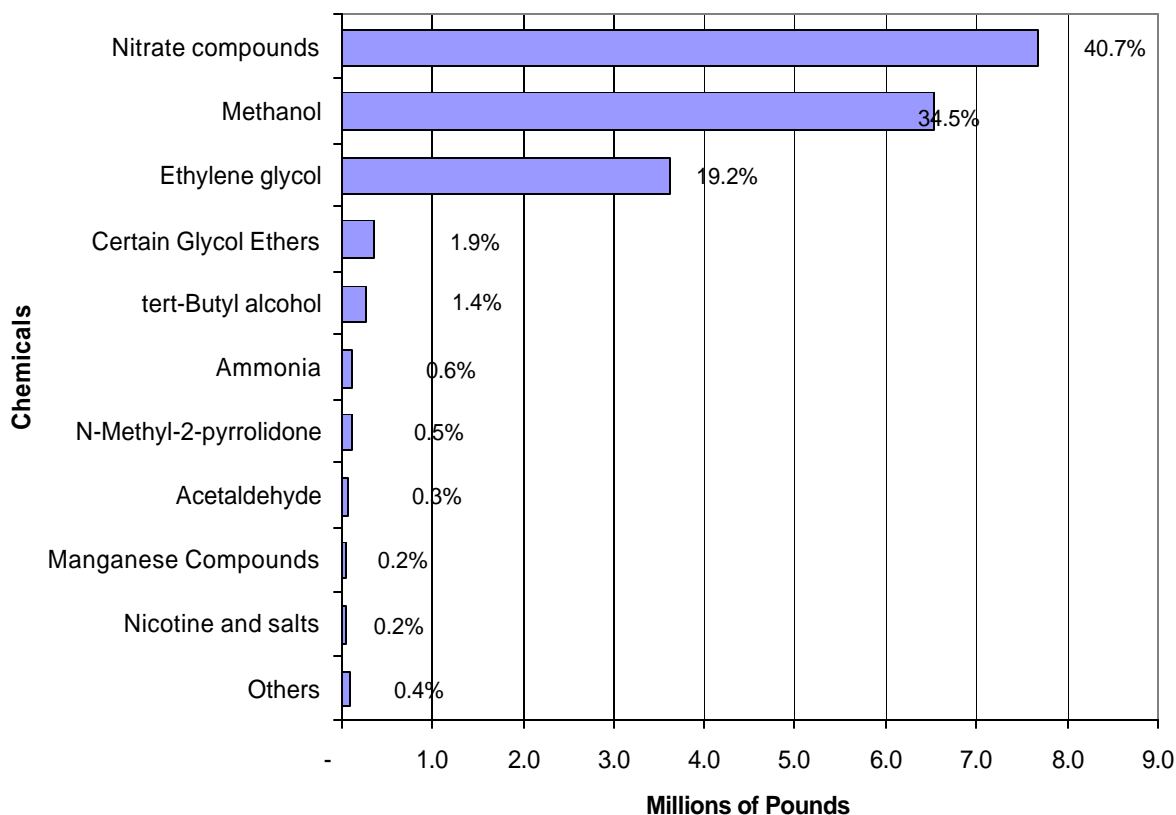


Transfers to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

A POTW is a wastewater treatment facility that is owned by a state or local government. Wastewater from facilities reporting under TRI is transferred through pipes or sewers to the POTW. The TRI information summarized below reports transfers of a chemical to a POTW; however, this is not necessarily the same as the release of a chemical to the environment. TRI chemicals may be treated, destroyed, and/or removed from the environment in a POTW's physical, chemical, and biological treatment processes. Some TRI chemicals are almost completely destroyed by a POTW. However, not all chemicals can be treated or removed by a POTW. Some chemicals such as metals and metal compounds may be removed but not destroyed. These may ultimately be disposed of in a permitted landfill, disposed of in a permitted land application process, or released through a permitted discharge to receiving waters.

Ten TRI chemicals accounted for approximately 99% or 18.7 million pounds of the total 18.9 million pounds of TRI chemicals transferred to POTWs in reporting year 2005. Nitrate compounds have been the leading pollutant discharged to POTWs for treatment for this reporting period. The remaining top nine TRI chemicals transferred to POTWs in 2005 were: methanol, ethylene glycol, glycol ethers, tert-butyl alcohol, ammonia, n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, acetaldehyde, manganese and manganese compounds, and nicotine salts.

Figure 7. Top Ten TRI Chemicals Transferred to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) in 2005 (from Section 6.1 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total transfers to POTW)

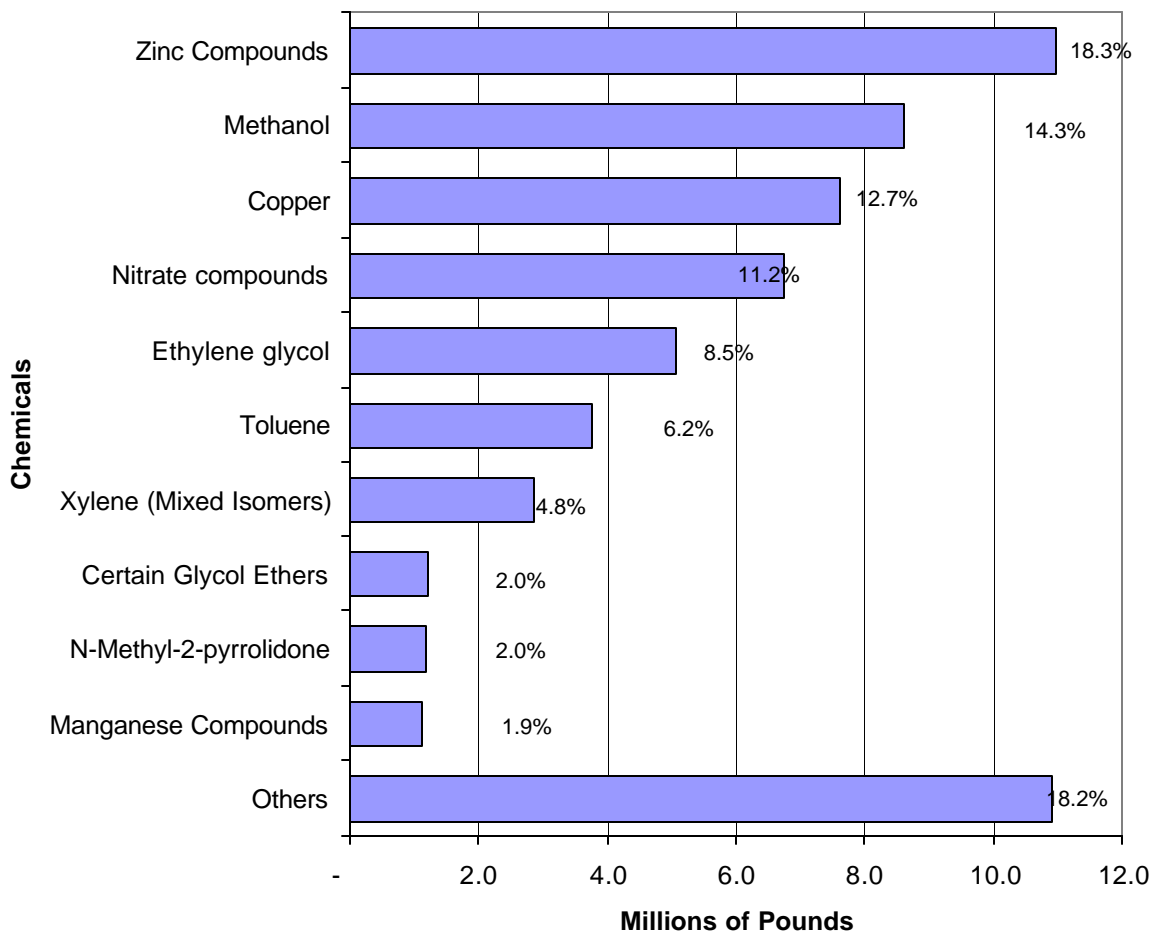


Transfers to Other Off-Site Locations

The Form R report also sets out the transfers of TRI chemicals to facilities other than POTWs. These other off-site locations include incinerators, landfills, and other treatment, energy recovery, recycling, and/or disposal facilities. Off-site transfers can be to facilities located inside or outside of the Commonwealth.

In 2005, the total amount of TRI chemicals transferred to other off-site locations was approximately 53.6 million pounds. Ten TRI chemicals represented approximately 81.8% of the total TRI chemicals transferred off-site to locations other than POTWs. The top ten TRI chemicals and chemical categories transferred off-site to locations other than POTWs in 2005 were: zinc and zinc compounds, methanol, copper and copper compounds, nitrates and nitrate compounds, ethylene glycol, toluene, xylene, glycol ethers, n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and manganese and manganese compounds.

Figure 8. Top Ten TRI Chemicals Transferred to Off-Site Locations Other than POTWs in 2005
 (from Section 6.2 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total transfers to other off-site locations)



Part Four - On-Site and Off-Site Management

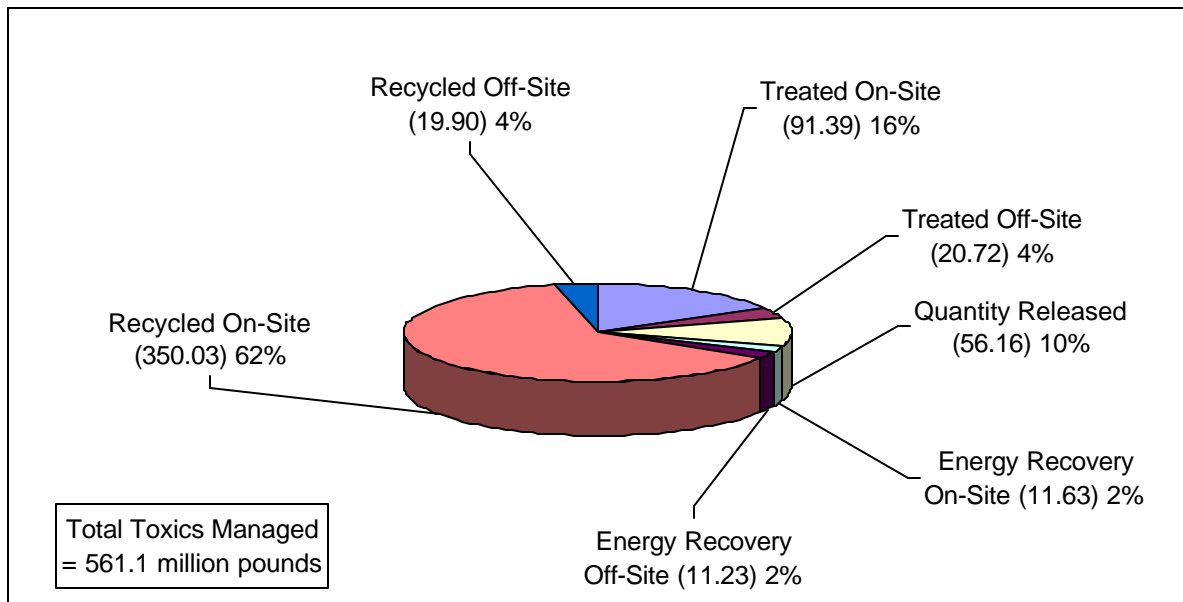
Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 must report their source reduction and recycling activities. Consequently, EPA added Section 8 to the Form R to track production-related activities. Section 8 contains 11 subsections and requires facilities to extract and re-aggregate data reported in Sections 5 through 7 into releases (on- and off-site releases to the environment); off-site transfers/management; and on-site management categories. This part of Chapter One discusses all Section 8 data, so that the relative methods of toxic chemical management can be compared.

Some of the data and information reported in Sections 5, 6, and 7 are handled differently for Section 8 reporting. The differences are that the releases-to-the-environment data in Section 8 exclude catastrophic releases and one-time events not associated with the production process. Furthermore, metal and metal compounds reported as transfers for off-site management in Section 6 are aggregated with the on-site release data from Section 5 as releases to the environment. Metal and metal compounds cannot be destroyed through treatment; hence, their final disposal is considered a release to the environment. There are other differences in how quantities are reported, so that the total toxics managed, as reported in Section 8, does not precisely match the total in Table 1. Also, Section 8 is the only part of the Form R that contains quantitative data on on-site waste management activities other than releases. While Section 7 contains qualitative information about on-site management practices, a subsection of Section 8 asks for quantitative data related to information reported in Section 7.

Consistent with the pollution prevention goal, Section 8 and its subsections also report additional information that addresses resource reduction efforts. In general, facilities utilize several options to manage TRI chemicals. Treatment of waste, both on-site and off-site, involves a variety of methods, including biological treatment, neutralization, incineration, and physical separation. Another option is on-site or off-site recycling. This involves the toxic chemicals in wastes being recovered or reclaimed and being returned for further processing or being made available for use in commerce. Energy recovery involves the combustion of toxic chemicals in industrial furnaces or boilers that generate energy for on-site or off-site use. The least preferable and last management option is disposal, which is considered a release to the environment.

As reported in Section 8 of the 2005 facility reports, more than 582 million pounds of production-related TRI chemicals were released, treated, recycled, or recovered both on-site and off-site from Virginia facilities (Figure 9). Approximately 78% of the TRI chemicals were managed on-site and 12% were transferred off-site to be managed by various means. As reported in Section 8 data, 10% of the reported TRI chemicals were released into the environment on-site.

Figure 9. 2005 Management of TRI Chemicals (from Section 8 of Form R. The number inside the parentheses is the quantity of TRI chemicals handled by each management option in millions of pounds and the percent value is the percent of the option to the total TRI chemicals managed by all options.)



Comparison between Table 1 and Figure 9 is discouraged. Table 1 contains data extracted from Sections 5, 6, and a portion of Section 8 of the TRI reports while Figure 9 is a compilation of data reported only in Section 8. Differences in the reporting are explained above. Because of these differences, the totals for Table 1 and Figure 9 do not precisely match.

Chapter Two - 2005 TRI Data for PBT Chemicals

This chapter addresses persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals. PBT chemicals are those that remain in the environment for long periods of time, are not readily destroyed, and build up or accumulate in body tissue. Because of these attributes, beginning with reporting year 2000, EPA added several PBT chemicals to the TRI reporting list, and it lowered the reporting thresholds for 18 PBT chemicals and chemical categories. Beginning with reporting year 2001, lead and lead compounds were added to the PBT list, and their thresholds lowered to 100 pounds per year. Previously, lead and lead compounds had been treated as non-PBT chemicals.

For reporting year 2005, the Department received 337 reports and revisions for PBT chemicals, out of a total of 1859 TRI reports and revisions (19.4%). Table 2 shows the reporting thresholds for the TRI PBTs. The table also shows that only eight of the 20 PBTs were reported as released, transferred, or managed by facilities in Virginia for reporting year 2005. Appendix I has facility-specific information for PBT chemicals. Appendix J has general health and environmental information about the eight PBTs reported for the 2005 Virginia TRI Report.

Table 2. TRI Reporting Year 2005 Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) Chemicals - Reporting Thresholds and Number of Reports Received

CAS Number	Chemical /Chemical Category Name	Reporting threshold	Reports received
309-00-2	Aldrin	100 lbs.	0
191-24-2	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	10 lbs.	33
57-74-9	Chlordane	10 lbs.	0
N150	Dioxin and Dioxin-Like Compounds	0.1 gram	35
76-44-8	Heptachlor	10 lbs.	0
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10 lbs.	0
465-73-6	Isodrin	10 lbs.	0
7439-92-1	Lead	100 lbs.	84
N420	Lead Compounds	100 lbs.	95
7439-97-6	Mercury	10 lbs.	8
N458	Mercury Compounds	10 lbs.	34
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	100 lbs.	0
29082-74-4	Octochlorostyrene	10 lbs.	0
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin	100 lbs.	0
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	10 lbs.	0
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	10 lbs.	1
N590	Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)	100 lbs.	47
79-94-7	Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	100 lbs.	0
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	10 lbs.	0
1582-09-8	Trifluralin	100 lbs.	0

Table 3 provides an overview and summary of 2005 PBT data. The data is organized as in Table 1, Chapter 1. In order to avoid duplicate counting, data extracted and re-aggregated in Section 8 from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R have not been included as "On-Site Management" in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Data by Type of Release, Transfer, and On-Site Management for PBT Chemicals (Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds are listed separately from the "Other PBT Chemicals" column because they were reported in grams, while the other PBT chemicals were reported in pounds. A conversion to pounds is shown in parentheses.

ON-SITE RELEASES BY MEDIA (Section 5 of Form R)	Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds* (amounts for the year)	Other PBT chemicals (amounts for the year)
Total Air	20.8203 g (0.0458 lbs.)	29,046 lbs.
Fugitive Air	0.6333 g (0.00139 lbs.)	10,467.60 lbs.
Stack Air	20.1897 g (0.04442 lbs.)	18,579.41 lbs.
Water	0 g (0.0000 lbs.)	1,923.24 lbs.
Land	1.4605 g (0.0032 lbs.)	187,225.07 lbs.
Total On-Site Releases to Media	22.2808 g (0.04902 lbs.)	218,194.31 lbs.

OFF-SITE TRANSFERS BY TYPE (Section 6 of Form R)		
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (includes metals and metal compounds)	1.3 g (0.0029 lbs.)	586.50 lbs.
Total Other Off-Site Transfers	0.3834 g (0.0008 lbs.)	1,548,011.06lbs.
Off-Site Transfers for Recycling	0 g (0 lbs.)	969,021.07 lbs.
Off-Site Transfers for Energy Recovery	0 g (0 lbs.)	983.59 lbs.
Off-Site Transfers for Other Treatment	0 g (0 lbs.)	17,609.40 lbs.
Off-Site Transfers for Disposal	0.3834 g (0.0008 lbs.)	560,397.00 lbs.
Total Off-Site Transfers	1.6834 g (0.0037 lbs.)	1,548,597.56 lbs.

ON-SITE MANAGEMENT (Section 8 of Form R)		
Treated On-Site	2.053 g (0.0045 lbs.)	5.4 lbs.
Recycled On-Site	0 g (0 lbs.)	112,509.40 lbs.
Energy Recovery On-Site	0 g (0 lbs.)	0.00 lbs.
Total On-Site Management	2.053 g (0.0045 lbs.)	112,514.8 lbs.
Total PBT Chemicals Released On-site, Transferred Off-site, and Managed On-site by Reporting Facilities	26.02 g (0.0572 lbs.)	1,879,306.67 lbs.

* Facilities are allowed to report PBT chemicals up to 7 decimal places accuracy. For presentation purposes the summary amounts in this table have been rounded; however, the integrity of facility reported data has been maintained in the database. The specific data that was reported by each facility is located in Appendix I.

Comparing Table 3 (PBT information) to Table 1 (information on all TRI chemicals), the amount of reported PBTs released on-site (218,914 pounds) was 0.39 % of the total TRI chemicals released on-site to the environment. The reported PBTs managed on-site (112,514 pounds) were less than one percent (0.025%) of the total TRI chemicals managed on-site. The reported PBTs transferred off-site for treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal (1,548,597.56) was 2.13% of the total TRI chemicals transferred off-site. In reporting year 2004, the on-site releases of PBT contributed to 0.49% of the total releases, 0.009% of on-site management, and 2.8% of off-site transfers.

Information on the amounts of each individual chemical/chemical category released on-site, transferred off-site, and managed on-site for the seven PBT chemicals reported by Virginia facilities is provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Reporting Year 2005 Amounts of TRI PBT Chemicals released on-site, transferred off-site, and managed on-site, by PBT (Dioxin and Dioxin-like compounds have been converted to pounds and included in the totals)

Chemical Name	Released On-Site (in pounds) (from Section 5)	Transferred Off-Site (in pounds) (from Section 6)	Managed On-Site (in pounds) (from Section 8)
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	123.84	19.00	6,292.00
Dioxin and Dioxin-Like Compounds	0.03	0.00	0.02
Lead	6,311.90	137,341.71	4,427.00
Lead Compounds	344,024.55	638,786.87	1,836.00
Mercury	0.00	0.11	0.00
Mercury Compounds	3,723.40	106.10	0.00
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)	1,569.21	845.00	99,986.00
Total for all 8 chemical/categories	355,752.94	777,098.79	112,541.02

Of the PBTs listed in Table 4, lead and lead compounds, polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs), and mercury and mercury compounds contributed most to the on-site releases to the environment, off-site transfers, and on-site management of PBT chemicals. Lead and lead compounds contributed to the bulk (98.5%) of the PBT on-site releases. Referring back to Figures 5 in Chapter 1, lead and lead compounds ranked eighth in chemicals released on site to land in Virginia. Releases of lead and lead compounds and mercury and mercury compounds to the air (via stacks) or to the land (through fly ash disposal) can result from coal or oil combustion. PACs may form as a result of incomplete combustion of coal or oil or as a by-product of other industrial processes. PACs found in the waste stream can contain adequate BTUs for energy recovery from incinerated waste.

Previous tables and figures have shown the management and environmental releases of those PBT reported to Virginia in 2005. Table 5 data show the distribution of PBTs versus reported activities (manufacture, process, or otherwise use). These three threshold activities are defined in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B). A facility may report more than one type of activity for a TRI chemical.

Table 5. Activities and Uses of PBT chemicals at facilities (from Section 3 of the Form R) for 2005

Chemical Name	Activities Reported						
	manufacturing only	processing only	otherwise use only	both manufacturing & processing	both manufacturing & otherwise	both processing & otherwise	manufacturing & processing & otherwise use
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	21	0	21	0	16	0	0
Dioxin and Dioxin-Like Compounds	29	0	2	0	2	0	0
Lead	14	3	18	1	6	0	0
Lead Compounds	32	1	12	1	12	0	0
Mercury	2	0	5	0	1	0	0
Mercury Compounds	25	0	21	0	17	0	0
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)	12	0	10	0	9	0	0
Total for all 8 chemical/categories	135	4	90	2	63	0	0

Table 5 shows that “manufacturing only” was the most frequently reported activity (135) involving PBT chemicals. Manufacturing was followed by "otherwise use" (90), and “processing only” (4). Main industrial sectors that reported processing of lead or lead compounds were the furniture and fixture industries; stone, clay, glass, and concrete products industries; primary metal and fabricated metal products industries; electronic or electrical equipment manufacturers; petroleum bulk plant operators; and manufacturer of transportation equipment. Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds are normally a product of incomplete combustion of waste stream containing chlorinated products. Lead or lead compounds can be co-manufactured under chemical manufacturing processes or as a by-product of fuel (coal or fuel oil) combustion. Industries such as primary metal; stone, clay, and glass products; transportation equipment manufacturers; electric power generation facilities; solvent recovery facilities; and paper and allied products industries were key reporters of lead compounds and mercury compounds in all three (manufacturing, processing, and otherwise used) activities.

CHAPTER THREE - INDUSTRIAL SECTORS, FACILITIES, AND JURISDICTIONS

In this chapter, the 2005 Virginia TRI Report presents information on industrial sectors, as identified by the primary Standard Industrial Classification Code (Part One), facilities (Part Two), and facility locations (Part Three). The Code of Virginia requires that the Virginia TRI Report address these considerations. The chapter identifies the top ten Virginia industrial sectors, facilities, and facility locations (jurisdictions) based on the reported on-site releases and the total on-site management of TRI chemicals.

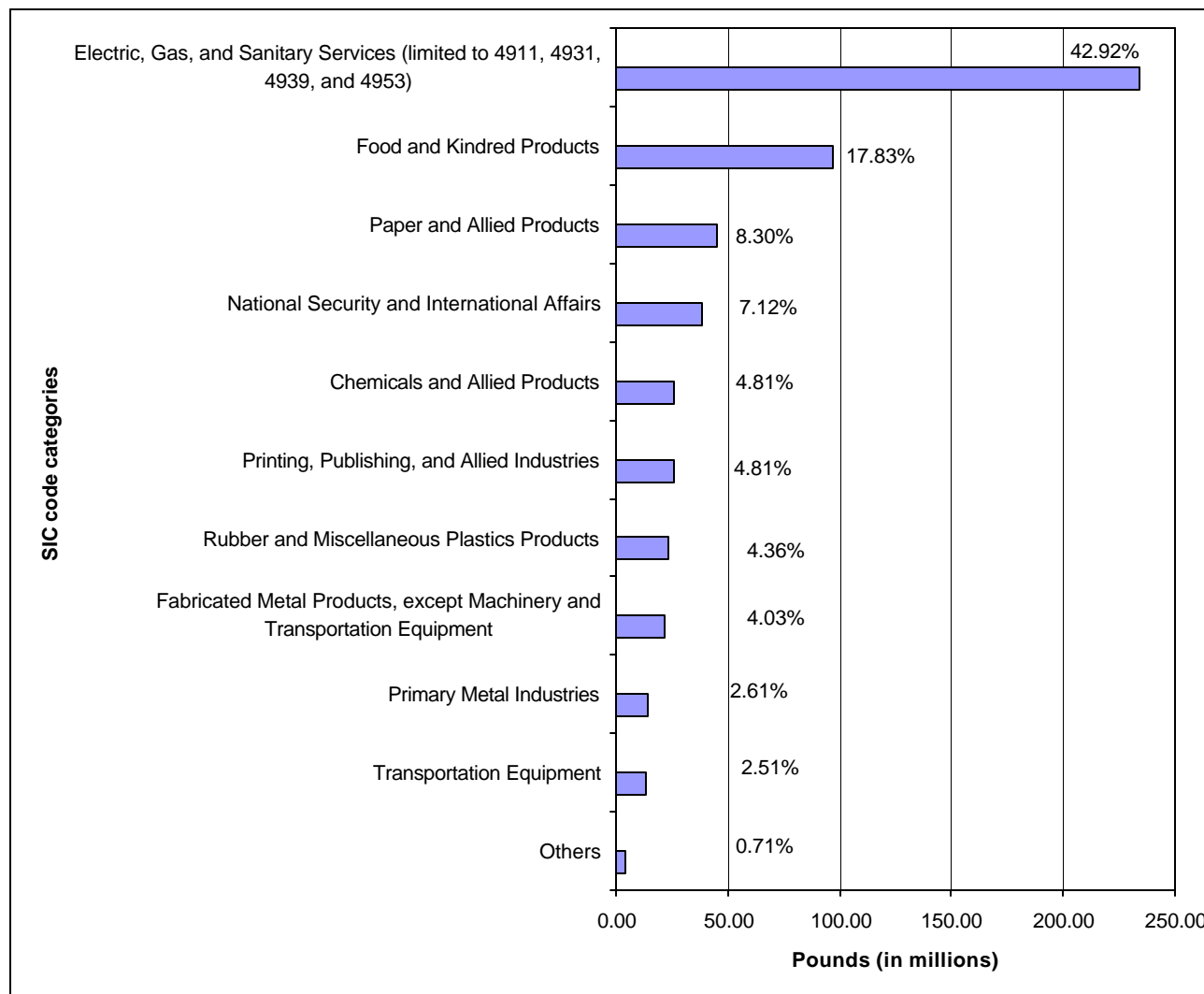
As with Table 1 (Chapter 1) and Table 3 (Chapter 2), in order to avoid double counting, the data in this chapter for on-site management do not include the data extracted and re-aggregated from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R. Complete rankings of industrial sectors, facilities, and jurisdictions are included in Appendices K, L, and M.

Part One - Industrial Sectors

Industrial Sectors Reporting On-Site Releases of TRI Chemicals

Twenty-nine (29) industrial sectors, as well as federal facilities, are subject to TRI reporting requirements (see Appendix E). The three industrial sectors reporting the most on-site releases of TRI chemicals for 2005, based on the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, were: electric, gas, and sanitary services; food and kindred products; and paper and allied products. These three sectors contributed to 69% of the total on-site releases to the environment. The remaining top ten reporting industrial sectors for 2005 were: national security and international affairs, chemicals and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; fabricated metal products, primary metal industries, and transportation equipment. A complete ranking of industrial sectors reporting on-site TRI releases is in Appendix K-1.

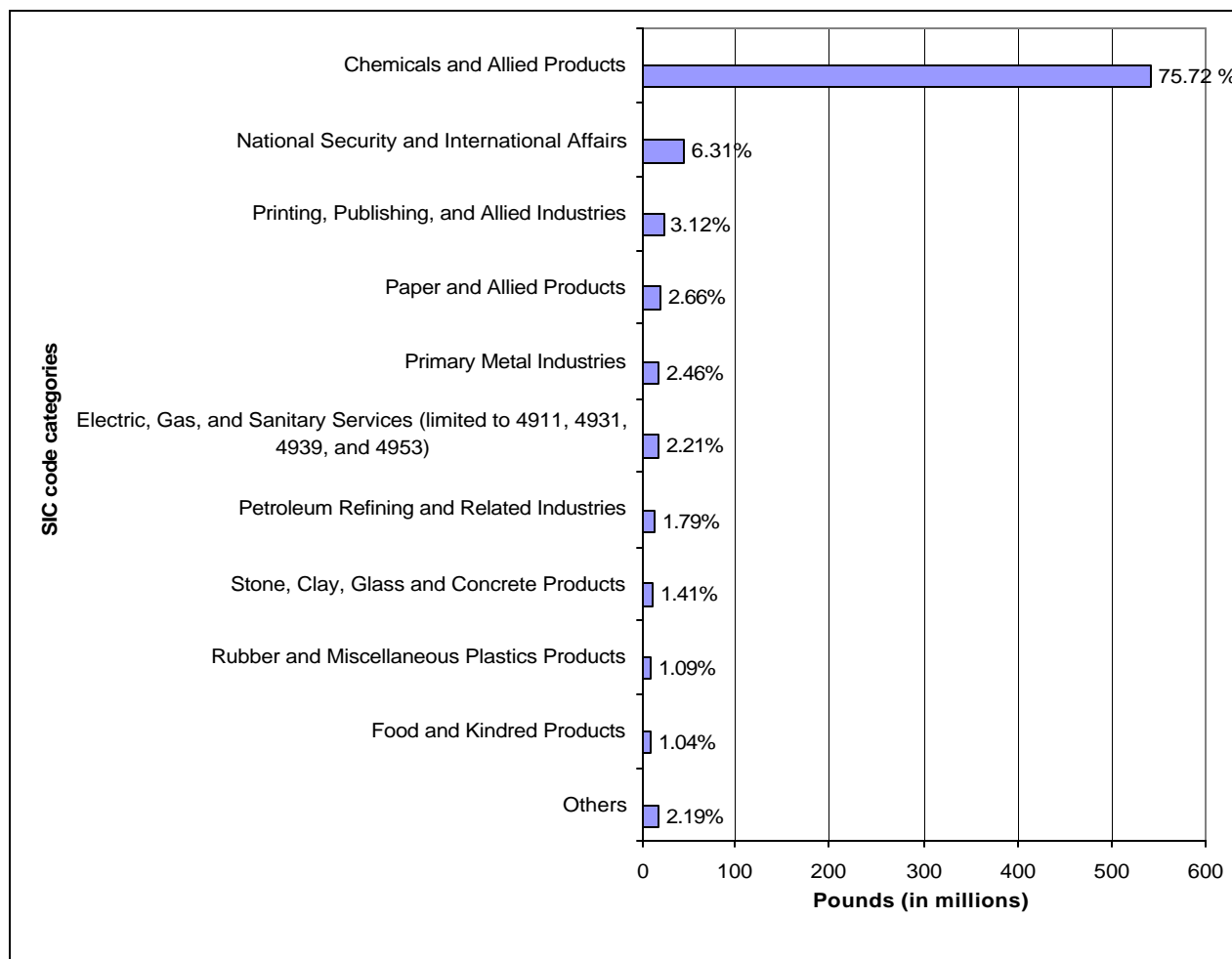
Figure 10. Top 10 Reporting Industrial Sectors (based on SIC codes) Releasing TRI Chemicals On-Site in Virginia for 2005 (from Section 5 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total on-site releases for all 2005 chemicals reported.)



Industrial Sectors Reporting On-Site Management of TRI Chemicals

The three industrial sectors reporting the most on-site management of TRI chemicals (see figure 11) for 2005 based on the primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code, were: chemicals and allied products, national security and international affairs; and printing, publishing, and allied products. These three sectors contributed to 85% of the total of on-site management of TRI chemicals. The remaining top ten reporting industrial sectors for 2005 were: paper and allied products; primary metal industries; electric, gas, and sanitary services; petroleum refining and related services; stone, clay, glass and concrete products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics; and food and kindred products. A complete ranking of industrial sectors reporting on-site TRI management is in Appendix K-2.

Figure 11. Top 10 Reporting Industrial Sectors (based on SIC codes) Managing TRI Chemicals On-Site in Virginia for 2005 (from Section 8 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the % of total of on-site management for all 2005 chemicals reported. This figure does not include the data extracted and re-aggregated from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R.)



Part Two - Facilities

Facilities Reporting On-Site Releases of TRI Chemicals

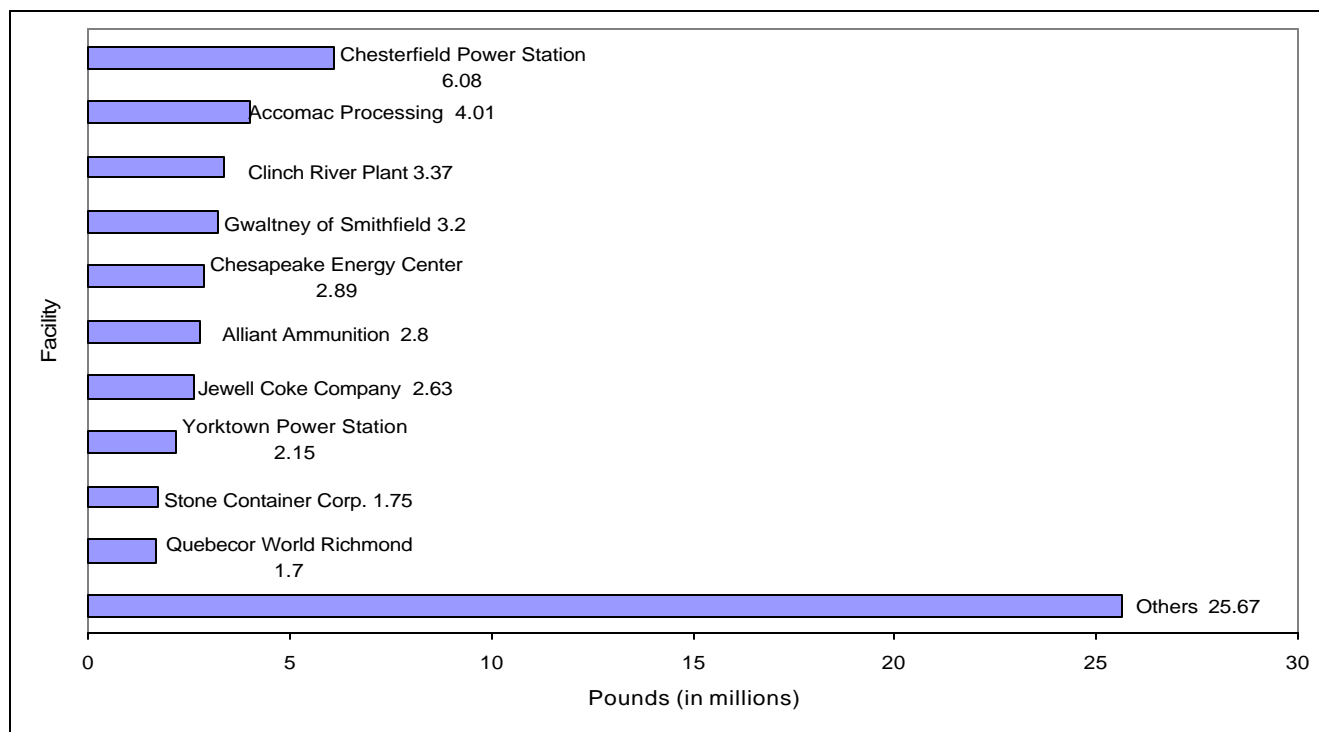
Virginia facilities that reported the highest contributions to the on-site release of TRI chemicals to the air (fugitive and stack), water, and land in 2005 were:

- Chesterfield Power Station - 500 Coxendale Road, Chester, Chesterfield County
- Accomac Processing – 22520 Lankford Highway, Accomac County
- Clinch River Plant - Junction of State Rte 664 & 665, Cleveland, Russell County
- Gwaltney of Smithfield – 601 N. Church St., Smithfield
- Chesapeake Energy Center - 2701 Vepco Street, Chesapeake City
- Alliant Ammunition & Powder Plant - Route 114, Radford, Montgomery County
- Jewell Coke Company – Highway 460, Buchanan County
- Yorktown Power Station. – 1600 Waterview Road, Yorktown, York County

- Stone Container Corp. – 19th and Main Street, King William County
- Quebecor World Richmond - 7400 Impala Drive, Henrico County

These facilities accounted for 67.2% (37.92 million pounds) of all reported TRI releases to these media for 2005. Of the ten facilities, seven are power generation facilities, one is a paper and allied products facility, one is a transportation equipment facility, and one is a federal facility. Figure 12 shows the quantity of TRI chemicals each of these facilities released in Virginia in 2005. See Appendix L-1 for a complete ranking of on-site releases by facility.

Figure 12. 2004 Top Ten Virginia Facilities Reporting Releases of TRI Chemicals On-Site (from Section 5 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the total on-site releases (in millions of pounds) for each facility.)



Facilities Reporting On-Site Management of TRI Chemicals

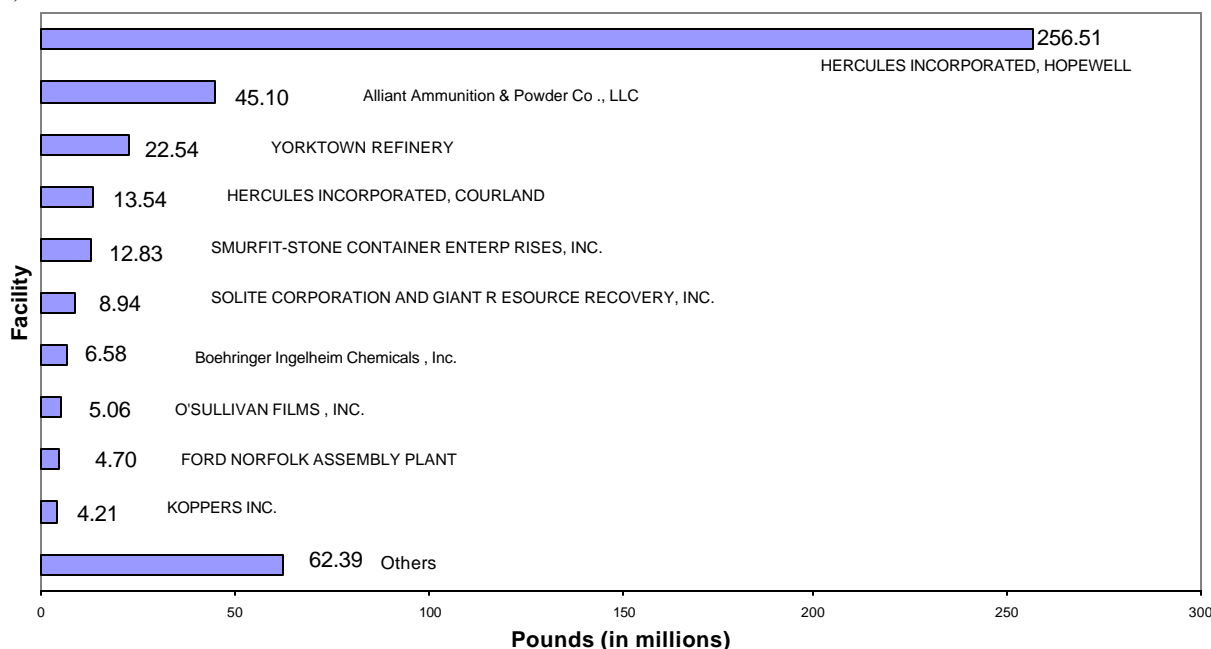
Figure 13 shows the ten Virginia facilities reporting management of the greatest quantity of TRI chemicals on-site in 2005, other than releases. These facilities were:

- Hercules Incorporated – 111 Hercules Road, Prince George County
- Alliant Ammunition Plant - government owned, contractor operated (GOCO) - Route 114, Radford, Montgomery County
- Yorktown Refinery - 2201 Goodwin Neck Rd., Grafton, York County
- Hercules Incorporated – 27123 Shady Brook Trail, Southampton County
- Smurfit Stone Container, Inc. – 19th and Main St., King William County
- Solite Corporation and Giant Resource Recovery – Route 652, Buckingham County
- Boehringer Ingelheim Chemicals – 2820 North Normandy Rd, Petersburg
- O’ Sullivan Howell Metal Company - 574 Depot Rd., New Market, Shenandoah County

- Ford Norfolk Assembly – 2424 Ford Avenue, Norfolk
- Koppers, Inc. – Route 460, Roanoke County

These facilities accounted for 85.9% (380.01 million pounds) of all reported on-site management (other than releases) in 2005. Figure 13 shows the quantity of TRI chemicals each of these facilities managed on-site in Virginia in 2005. Of the ten facilities, one is a lumber and wood products facility three are chemical and allied products facilities; one is rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; one is a paper and allied products facility; one is a transportation equipment facility; one is a federal facility; and two are providers of electric, and gas services. See Appendix L-2 for a ranking of on-site management by facility.

Figure 13: 2005 Top Ten Virginia Facilities Managing TRI Chemicals On-Site, Other than Releases (from Section 8 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the total on-site management (in millions of pounds) for each facility. This figure does not include the data extracted and re-aggregated from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R.)



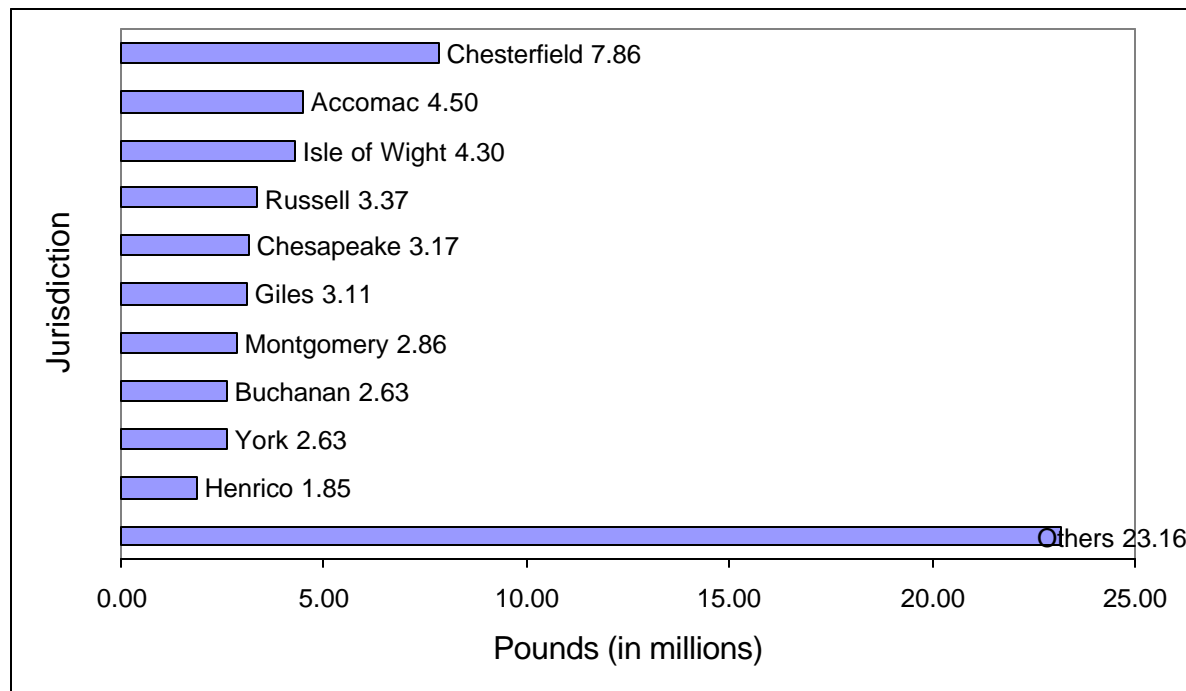
Part Three - Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions with Facilities Reporting On-Site Releases of TRI Chemicals

The Virginia jurisdictions (counties and independent cities) with facilities having the largest reported amount of total TRI chemicals released on-site to the environment (air, water, and land) in 2005 were as follows: Chesterfield County; Accomac County; Isle of Wight, Russell County, Chesapeake (city), Giles County, Montgomery County, Buchanan County, York County, and Henrico County. The reported on-site releases occurring within these jurisdictions comprised 64.3% (36.3 million pounds) of the total TRI chemicals released on-site into the Virginia environment by Virginia facilities.

Appendix M-1 of this document contains a ranking of jurisdictions by the on-site releases of facilities located there. Furthermore, Appendices H and I contain detailed information about facilities located in these jurisdictions.

Figure 14. 2005 Top Ten Virginia Jurisdictions with the Largest Amount of On-Site TRI Releases Reported by Facilities: from Section 5 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the total on-site releases (in millions of pounds) for each jurisdiction.



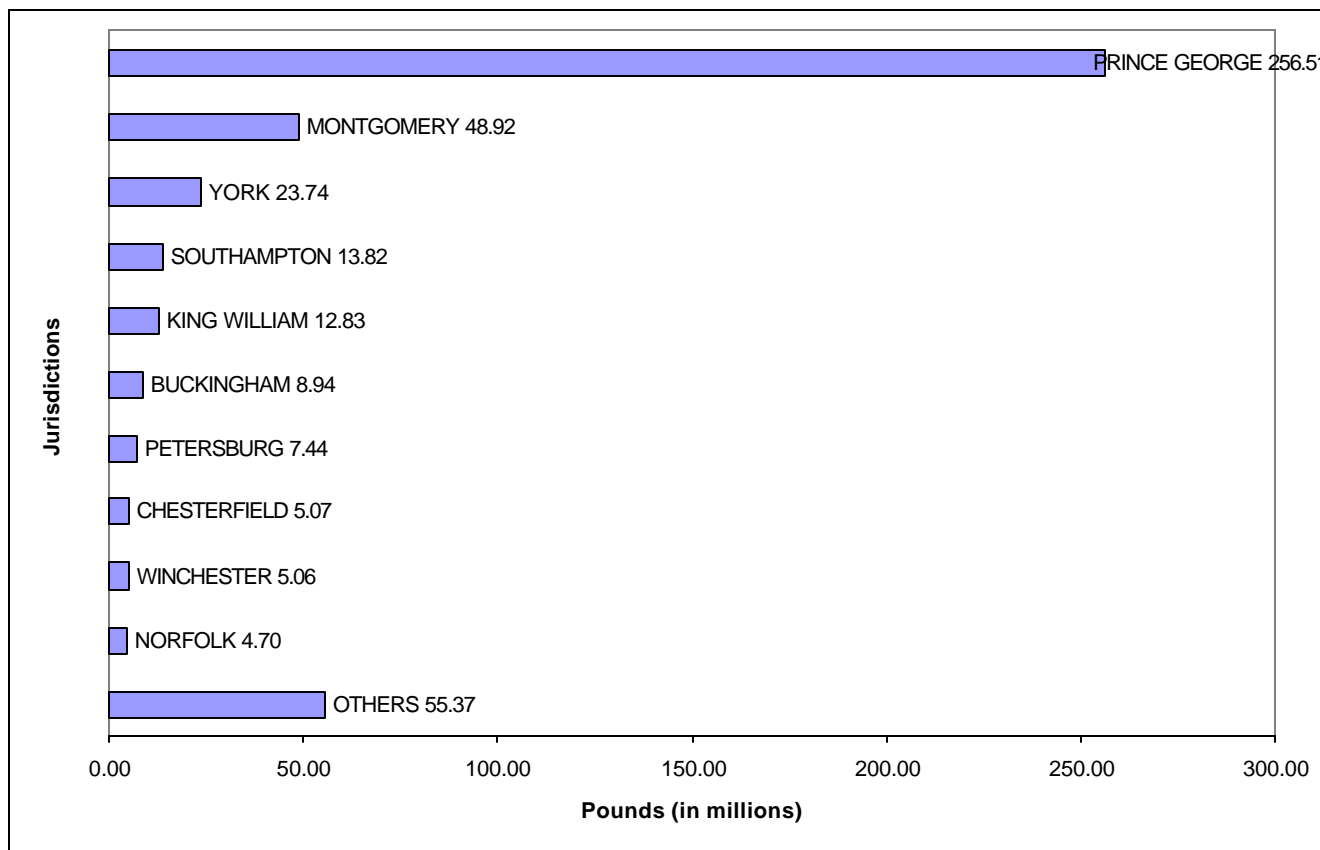
Jurisdictions with Facilities Reporting Other On-site Management of TRI Chemicals

The Virginia jurisdictions with facilities having the largest amount of total reportable TRI chemicals managed on-site (other than releases) were: Prince George, Montgomery County, York County, Southampton County, King William County, Buckingham County, Petersburg, Chesterfield County, Winchester, and Norfolk (city). The on-site management of these chemicals in these jurisdictions comprised 87.4% (387.02 million pounds) of total TRI chemicals managed on-site (other than releases) by reporting facilities in Virginia.

Appendix M-2 of this document contains a ranking of jurisdictions by the on-site management of facilities located there. Furthermore, Appendices H and I contain detailed information about facilities located in these jurisdictions.

Figure 15. 2005 Top Ten Virginia Jurisdictions with the Largest Amount of TRI Chemicals

Managed On-Site as Reported by Facilities: (from Section 8 of the Form R. The number next to each bar is the total on-site management (in millions of pounds) for each jurisdiction. This figure does not include the data extracted and re-aggregated from Sections 5 and 6 of Form R.)



CHAPTER FOUR - VIRGINIA TRI HISTORICAL COMPARISON

Since its inception, the TRI program has been expanding and evolving, providing more information to the public about the presence and release of toxic and hazardous chemicals in communities. Over the past 15 years, various regulatory changes have occurred (see Appendix D). In addition, facilities are authorized to revise reports from previous years. This makes direct comparison of current data to historical reports difficult and potentially misleading. Appendix G provides further information about the changes in reporting requirements, and sets out limited historical data that have been standardized.³

Nevertheless, reporting years 2003, 2004, and 2005 are generally comparable, and Chapter Four presents data for those three years. All revisions for those reporting years received on or before March 16, 2007 have been incorporated into this chapter. It should be noted, however, that beginning with reporting year 2001, lead and lead compounds were re-designated as PBT chemicals, and the threshold for reporting was reduced to 100 pounds. This caused facilities to submit significantly more reports for lead and lead compounds for reporting years 2001 through 2005.

Table 6 compares TRI data for reporting years 2003 to 2005 by type of release, transfer, and on-site management.

For reporting year 2005, the total amount of on-site releases shows a decrease from the corresponding amount for reporting year 2004; off-site transfers and on-site management increased from the corresponding amount for reporting year 2004. From 2004 to 2005 the total TRI chemicals released on-site, transferred off-site, or managed on-site increased by 49.77%.

The most noticeable changes seen for the on-site releases in this table are the 9.65 % decrease in on-site releases from 2004 to 2005.

Table 6 also shows that the transfers of TRI chemicals to off-site facilities for further management or disposal also increased in 2005. Most notable for the 2005 reporting were the significant increases in the usage of POTWs and off-site transfers for other treatment. The overall quantities of TRI chemicals transferred off site increased by 13.34% for 2005.

The overall quantities of TRI chemicals managed on-site, through treatment, recycling, or energy recovery, increased by 72.82%.

Longer term trends can be seen in the last column of Table 6. Over the three years, on-site releases of TRI chemicals decreased 12.99%, off-site transfers increased by 12.20%, and on-site management increased by 82.05%. Over the three years 2003 through 2005, Virginia facilities reported a 53.83% increase in the release, transfer, or other management of TRI chemicals.

³ The information in Appendix G is historical and is for general comparison only. Unlike Chapter Four, Appendix G does not include revisions received between January 14, 2006 and December 15, 2006.
*Virginia TRI Report – Summary of Data
from 2005 Facility Reports (issued March 2006)*

Table 6. Comparison Summary Data by Type of Release, Transfer, and On-Site Management for TRI Chemicals for 2003, 2004, and 2005 (from Table 1)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	YR 2003 (POUNDS)	YR 2004 (POUNDS)	YR2005 (POUNDS)	changes 2004-2005	% change 2004- 2005	%change 2003- 2005
ON-SITE RELEASES						
AIR (TOTAL)	50,962,960.7	48,124,542.7	40,722,040.2	-7,402,502.5	-15.38%	-20.09%
FUGITIVE AIR	5,239,128.7	5,214,850.3	6,818,884.0	1,604,033.7	30.76%	30.15%
STACK AIR	45,723,832.0	42,909,692.5	33,903,156.0	-9,006,536.5	-20.99%	-25.85%
WATER	8,199,536.9	8,681,965.9	9,742,148.0	1,060,182.1	12.21%	18.81%
LAND	5,651,582.0	5,612,934.2	5,932,612.0	319,677.8	5.70%	4.97%
TOTAL	64,814,079.6	62,419,442.8	56,396,800.2	-6,022,642.6	-9.65%	-12.99%
OFF-SITE TRANSFERS						
POTW	18,771,839.2	15,616,651.0	18,893,300.0	3,276,649.0	20.98%	0.65%
OTHER OFF-SITE TRANSFERS	45,886,883.9	48,390,602.6	53,651,698.0	5,261,095.4	10.87%	16.92%
RECYCLING	22,063,769.9	22,708,021.7	19,901,633.0	-2,806,388.7	-12.36%	-9.80%
ENERGY RECOVERY	11,565,144.7	14,159,014.5	11,229,924.0	-2,929,090.5	-20.69%	-2.90%
OTHER TREATMENT	2,723,642.0	1,809,789.6	20,716,206.0	18,906,416.4	1044.67%	660.61%
DISPOSAL	9,534,327.4	9,713,776.8	1,803,935.0	-7,909,841.8	-81.43%	-81.08%
TOTAL	64,658,723.1	64,007,253.6	72,544,998.0	8,537,744.4	13.34%	12.20%
ON-SITE MANAGEMENT						
TREATED ON-SITE	125,280,331.6	152,447,211.0	91,394,727.0	-61,052,484.0	-40.05%	-27.05%
RECYCLED ON-SITE	105,170,427.6	93,879,346.9	350,030,100.0	256,150,753.1	272.85%	232.82%
ENERGY RECOVERY ON-SITE	18,410,730.8	15,832,947.4	11,634,228.0	-4,198,719.4	-26.52%	-36.81%
TOTAL	248,861,490.1	262,159,505.3	453,059,055.0	190,899,549.7	72.82%	82.05%
GRAND TOTAL	378,334,292.8	388,586,201.7	582,000,853.2	193,414,651.5	49.77%	53.83%

* Please note this includes a very high value reported for RY2005 for one of the facilities as compared to previous years reporting.

Table 7 compares, in detail, the TRI data for PBT Chemicals by type of release, transfer, and on-site management for reporting years 2003 to 2005. From 2003 to 2005, the total of PBT chemicals released on-site, transferred off site, or managed on-site increased by 6.21%.

The chemical management options within the off-site transfers show much more of a cyclic pattern. More noticeably for the 2005 reporting were the decrease the on-site releases of PBT chemicals; as well as a decrease in the usage of off-site facilities for recycling, energy recovery, and disposal options, as compared to 2004 data. Table 7 also shows a major increase in on-site management as compared to previous reporting years. In the on-site management portion of the data comparison, again, within the on-site management options, the data shows more of a cyclic pattern from one year to another.

Table 7. Comparison Summary Data by Type of Release, Transfer, and On-site Management for PBT chemicals for 2003 and 2005 (from Table 1)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	YR 2003 (POUNDS)	YR 2004 (POUNDS)	YR2005 (POUNDS)	change 2004- 2005	% change 2004-2005	%change 2003-2005
ON-SITE RELEASES						
AIR (TOTAL)	43,621	29,686	29,046	-640	-2.16%	-33.41%
FUGITIVE AIR	5,922	6,980	10,468	3,487	49.96%	76.77%
STACK AIR	37,699	22,705	18,579	-4,126	-18.17%	-50.72%
WATER	1,895	2,625	1,923	-702	-26.74%	1.49%
LAND	342,441	275,459	187,225	-88,234	-32.03%	-45.33%
TOTAL	387,957	307,770	218,194	-89,576	-29.10%	-43.76%
OFF-SITE TRANSFERS						
POTW	887	678	587	-91	-13.48%	-33.89%
OTHER OFF-SITE TRANSFERS (TOTAL)	1,345,380	1,776,242	1,548,011	-228,231	-12.85%	15.06%
RECYCLING	883,471	1,155,493	969,021	-186,471	-16.14%	9.68%
ENERGY RECOVERY	2,940	1,296	984	-313	-24.12%	-66.54%
OTHER TREATMENT	1,142	14,909	17,609	2,701	18.12%	1441.63%
DISPOSAL	448,824	603,848	560,397	-43,451	-7.20%	24.86%
TOTAL	1,346,268	1,776,920	1,548,598	-228,323	-12.85%	15.03%
ON-SITE MANAGEMENT						
TREATED ON-SITE	46	18	5	-12	-69.14%	-88.36%
RECYCLED ON-SITE	35,108	23,805	112,509	88,704	372.63%	220.47%
ENERGY RECOVERY ON-SITE	0	311	0	-311	-100.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	35,154	24,134	112,515	88,381	366.21%	220.06%
GRAND TOTAL	1,769,379	2,108,824	1,879,306	-229,517	-10.88%	6.21%

CHAPTER 5 - CONCLUSION

The 2005 Virginia TRI Report is issued under mandate of state law. The report has information on chemicals and chemical categories, activities involving their use, industrial sectors, facilities, and facility locations (jurisdictions). It provides historical perspective on TRI chemicals in the Commonwealth.

The report provides the public with information concerning listed toxic chemicals and chemical categories that are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used at Virginia facilities, including amounts released to the environment, transferred off-site, and managed on-site. Industry can use the data in a variety of ways, including a measurement of its progress toward reduction targets.

There are limitations on the use of TRI data, especially with regard to assessment of risk and the comparison of data for various years.

Since 1988, the amount of TRI chemicals released or otherwise managed has historically decreased. The data for reporting year 2005 also show a decrease in the amount of TRI chemicals released on-site; however, they indicate an increase in off-site transfers and on-site management based on the latest reports and revisions. At this time, it is not possible to predict with confidence whether these trends will continue.

All parts of the agency and other sectors of government, all Virginia businesses and industry, and all Virginia's citizens have a role in managing and controlling the release of toxic chemicals in the Commonwealth. This report assists these entities with monitoring toxic chemicals that are manufactured, processed, and used at Virginia facilities.