

TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI)

In 1986, the federal government passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Law (EPCRA) to inform communities and citizens about chemical hazards in their areas. **Section 313 of EPCRA** includes the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). For a chemical to be listed on TRI, it must be able to cause:

- Significant adverse health effects at concentration levels that are reasonably likely to exist beyond facility boundaries as a result of continuous, or frequently recurring, releases.
- In humans - cancer, teratogenic effects; or serious or irreversible reproductive dysfunction, neurological disorders, heritable genetic mutations, or other chronic health effects.
- Because of its toxicity, its toxicity and persistence in the environment, or its toxicity and tendency to bioaccumulate in the environment, a significant adverse effect on the environment of sufficient seriousness or warrant release reporting under EPCRA section 313.

TRI is a publicly available EPA database that contains information on toxic chemical releases from local industries. This information can be found at www.epa.gov/tri and is organized by zip code. Of 3,300 counties in the US, Escambia County has the 9th highest TRI emissions, and 16th for air emissions alone. Below, you will find TRI data from selected (not all) industries in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. The chemicals listed below have been compared against a list published by the State of California called the "Proposition 65 List. This list contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects and can be found at www.OEHHA.ca.gov. The chemicals listed below which are also found on the Proposition 65 list are identified with either a **C** for carcinogen or **D** for birth defects. If **???** is found after a chemical name, it indicates that insufficient information was provided to make a definitive conclusion. If you are concerned about the TRI emission data, here are some numbers and email addresses to contact:

Governor Jeb Bush	jeb.bush@myflorida.com	Charlie Clary – State Senator	(850) 833-9159
Jeff Miller – US Congress	850-479-1183 http://jeffmiller.house.gov	Durell Peadon - Florida State Senator	(850) 689-0556
US Senator Mel Martinez	(202) 224-3041 www.senate.gov	Holly Benson	(850) 488-0895
US Senator Bill Nelson	(202) 224-5274 www.senate.gov	Dept. of Env. Protection Air program	(850) 595-8300
Escambia County Commissioners	district1@co.escambia.fl.us district2@co.escambia.fl.us district3@co.escambia.fl.us district4@co.escambia.fl.us district5@co.escambia.fl.us	Dr. Lanza – Escambia County Health Department	(850) 595-6500

TRI On-site and Off-site Reported Disposed of or Otherwise Released (in pounds) for Selected Facilities Within Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties

C – carcinogen per Prop. 65 **D** – causes birth defects per Prop. 65

Facility	Prop. 65	Fugitive Air Emissions	Point Source Air Emissions	Total On-site Disposal or Other Releases	Total Off-site Disposal or Other Releases	Total On- and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases
AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC., 4575 HWY 90 E, PACE		204,010	151,930	490,812	150,000	640,812
AMMONIA		172,000	142,000	323,500	0	323,500
COPPER COMPOUNDS		0	0	22	0	22
CYCLOHEXANOL		610	10	620	0	620
DIMETHYLAMINE		10,000	680	11,510	0	11,510
METHANOL		20,000	8,900	36,820	0	36,820
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		1,400	340	1,740	0	1,740

NITRATE COMPOUNDS	???	0	0	116,600	150,000	266,600
NITRIC ACID		0	0	0	0	0
ODOM FIBERGLASS INC, 2944 AVALON BLVD, MILTON						
STYRENE	C	0	15,470	15,470	0	15,470
STERLING FIBERS INC SANTA ROSA PLANT, 5005 STERLING WAY, PACE						
ACRYLONITRILE	C	6,240	4,300	25,049	0	25,049
AMMONIA		250	0	74,558	0	74,558
CHLORINE		250	250	500	0	500
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	???	5	5	1,510	0	1,510
METHANOL		750	750	1,750	0	1,750
METHYL METHACRYLATE		750	750	1,500	0	1,500
NITRATE COMPOUNDS	???	0	0	21,626	0	21,626
NITRIC ACID		0	0	0	0	0
VINYL ACETATE		250	250	3,238	0	3,238

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GULF POWER CO PLANT CRIST, 11999 PATE RD, PENSACOLA						
ARSENIC COMPOUNDS	C	0	708	8,966	0	8,966
BARIUM COMPOUNDS		0	656	33,900	0	33,900
CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS(EXCEPT CHROMITE ORE MINED IN THE TRANVAAL REGION)	???	0	391	7,734	0	7,734
COBALT COMPOUNDS	C	0	155	5,007	0	5,007
COPPER COMPOUNDS		0	249	9,270	0	9,270
DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS	C	0	**	**	0	**
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (1995 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY)		0	9,711,015	9,711,015	0	9,711,015
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE		0	121,349	121,349	0	121,349
LEAD COMPOUNDS	C	0	976	14,665	0	14,665
MANGANESE COMPOUNDS		0	605	16,798	0	16,798
MERCURY COMPOUNDS	D	0	186	216	0	216
NICKEL COMPOUNDS	C	0	478	11,886	0	11,886
SULFURIC ACID (1994 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY)	C	0	297,429	297,429	0	297,429
VANADIUM COMPOUNDS	???	0	534	17,042	0	17,042
ZINC COMPOUNDS		0	1,571	20,729	0	20,729

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER PENSACOLA MILL, 375 MUSCOGEE RD, CANTONMENT						
ACETALDEHYDE	C	38,709	101,266	154,645	0	154,645
AMMONIA		500	171,921	196,561	0	196,561
BARIUM COMPOUNDS		0	107	58,368	0	58,368
CATECHOL		0	0	71	0	71
CHLORINE		5	819	824	0	824
CHLORINE DIOXIDE		5	1,501	1,506	0	1,506
CRESOL (MIXED ISOMERS)		3	49,768	49,779	0	49,779
DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS	C	0	**	**	0	**
FORMALDEHYDE	C	81	16,176	18,882	0	18,882
FORMIC ACID		0	0	232	0	232
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (1995 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY)		0	12,392	12,392	0	12,392
LEAD	C	0	7	6,151	0	6,151
MANGANESE COMPOUNDS		0	306	318,478	0	318,478

MERCURY	D	0	20	21	0	21
METHANOL		5,294	1,113,408	1,142,731	0	1,142,731
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		3,028	10,705	13,867	0	13,867
NITRATE COMPOUNDS	???	0	0	52,033	0	52,033
PHENOL		0	33,618	33,631	0	33,631
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS		0	139	186	0	186
SULFURIC ACID (1994 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY)	C – strong mists	0	66,071	66,071	0	66,071
VANADIUM COMPOUNDS	???	0	131	5,172	0	5,172
ZINC COMPOUNDS		0	1,293	32,206	0	32,206

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ARIZONA CHEMICAL CO. 411 S PACE BLVD, PENSACOLA		5,688	7,610	13,298	0	13,298
BORON TRIFLUORIDE		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ETHYLBENZENE	C	914	1,582	2,496	0	2,496
PHENOL		318	5	323	0	323
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)		4,456	6,023	10,479	0	10,479
REICHHOLD INC. 425 S PACE BLVD, PENSACOLA						
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	???	1,374	162	1,536	0	1,536
4,4'ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL		14	0	14	892	906
ACRYLIC ACID		0	26	26	0	26
BUTYL ACRYLATE		2	3	5	0	5
CERTAIN GLYCOL ETHERS		3,585	643	4,228	0	4,228
DIISOCYANATES	???	0	0	0	135	135
ETHYLBENZENE	C	2,773	2,057	4,830	0	4,830
ETHYLENE GLYCOL		1,965	1	1,966	0	1,966
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE		6	0	6	419	425
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		968	612	1,580	0	1,580
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE		367	148	515	0	515
METHYL METHACRYLATE		2	15	17	0	17
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		35	15	50	0	50
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE		9	1,037	1,046	1,329	2,375
STYRENE	C	3,327	118	3,445	0	3,445
TOLUENE	D	5,419	2,124	7,543	0	7,543
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)		12,106	11,989	24,095	0	24,095

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BLAZER BOATS INC. 3300 METZGER LN, PENSACOLA	C	0	31,568	31,568	0	31,568

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ADVANCED ELASTOMER SYSTEMS L P. 604 CHEMSTRAND RD, CANTONMENT						
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS	???	0	0	0	5,048	5,048
DECABROMODIPHENYL OXIDE		0	0	0	11,560	11,560
LEAD COMPOUNDS	D,C	0	0	0	110	110
MIXTURE		0	0	0	3,583	3,583

ZINC COMPOUNDS		0	200	200	6,320	6,520
CEREX ADVANCED FABRICS INC, 610 CHEMSTRAND RD, CANTONMENT						
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (1995 AND AFTER "ACID AEROSOLS" ONLY)		5	1,864	1,869	0	1,869
HUNTSMAN PETROCHEMICAL CORP, 3000 OLD CHEMSTRAND RD, CANTONMENT						
ACRYLIC ACID		0	5,300	5,300	0	5,300
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE		300	340	125,640	0	125,640
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE		400	12,000	12,400	0	12,400
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		0	1,700	5,700	0	5,700
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE		20	90	110	0	110
VANADIUM COMPOUNDS	???	0	0	0	0	
PALL MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY CENTER, 8780 ELY RD, PENSACOLA	Prop. 65					
1,1-DICHLORO-1-FLUOROETHANE		0	46,070	46,070	0	46,070
2-METHOXYETHANOL		0	101	101	0	101
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	???	0	100	100	0	100
METHANOL		0	771	771	0	771
N,N-DIMETHYLFORMAMIDE		0	99	99	0	99
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE		0	35	35	0	35

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS FOR SEVERAL LISTED CHEMICALS

DIMETHYLAMINE

Inhalation: Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, and labored breathing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency. **Eye Contact:** Vapors are highly irritating and can cause corneal damage. Contact with liquid can cause severe burns and blindness. **Chronic Exposure:** Chronic exposure may cause dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and lung problems.

AMMONIA

Ammonia is very alkaline and reacts corrosively with all body tissues. **Inhalation:** Corrosive. Extremely destructive to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm inflammation and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. **Eye Contact:** Corrosive. Can cause blurred vision, redness, pain, severe tissue burns and eye damage. Eye exposure may result in temporary or permanent blindness. **Chronic Exposure:** Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause eye, liver, kidney, or lung damage.

METHANOL

Eye: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. Vapors may cause eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. **Inhalation:** May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause visual impairment and possible permanent blindness. May cause effects similar to those described for ingestion. **Chronic:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion.

ACRYLONITRILE

Acrylonitrile is a carcinogen and mutagen. Ingestion or inhalation can be fatal. A full assessment of all risks must be made before using this chemical in the laboratory. Eye contact may lead to serious damage. Irritant. Typical TLV TWA 2 ppm. **Health effects:** Acrylonitrile may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen, according to the Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens, published by the National Toxicology Program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is also classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a carcinogen in the national Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The primary routes of potential human exposure to acrylonitrile are inhalation and dermal contact; it can also expose humans through ingestion or skin absorption. Exposure can cause asphyxia, eye irritation, headaches, sneezing, nausea, vomiting,

weakness, lightheadedness, skin vesiculation, and scaling dermatitis. The primary organs acrylonitrile affects are the central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, skin, and eyes.

STYRENE

Toxic. **Carcinogen. Mutagen.** Corrosive, causes burns to skin and eyes. Lachrymator. Harmful by inhalation, ingestion and through skin absorption. Long term exposure may affect CNS. **Inhalation:** Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath. A central nervous system depressant. Higher exposures can cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency. **Eye Contact:** May cause irritation, redness, pain, and corneal damage. **Chronic Exposure:** Repeated exposure may cause nausea, vomiting, appetite loss, a sensation of drunkenness, general weakness, and functional disorders of the nervous system and liver. May cause dermatitis. Women may experience ovulation and menstrual disorders. May cause mutagenic and teratogenic effects. **Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, liver disease, central nervous system disorders, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

ARSENIC

Very toxic. May be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin. This is a known human carcinogen. May cause reproductive disorders.

SULFURIC ACID

Inhalation: Corrosive. Effects should be less severe than from exposure to higher concentrations of sulfuric acid. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, labored breathing, as well as lung edema, damage to the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. **Eye Contact:** Corrosive. Effects should be less severe than from exposure to higher concentrations of sulfuric acid. Symptoms may include blurred vision, redness, pain, and burns to eye tissue. Concentrated solutions can cause blindness. **Chronic Exposure:** Long term exposure to mist or vapors may cause damage to teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard. **Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

COBALT

Eye: Causes eye irritation. May cause conjunctivitis. **Inhalation:** Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause asthmatic attacks due to allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. May cause asthma and shortness of breath. **Chronic:** Repeated exposure may cause sensitization dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause allergic respiratory reaction (asthma). Chronic inhalation of dust may lead to restricted pulmonary function and interstitial fibrosis.

MERCURY

Inhalation: Mercury vapor is highly toxic via this route. Causes severe respiratory tract damage. Symptoms include sore throat, coughing, pain, tightness in chest, breathing difficulties, shortness of breath, headache, muscle weakness, anorexia, gastrointestinal disturbance, ringing in the ear, liver changes, fever, bronchitis and pneumonitis. Can be absorbed through inhalation with symptoms similar to ingestion. **Eye Contact:** Causes irritation and burns to eyes. Symptoms include redness, pain, blurred vision; may cause serious and permanent eye damage. **Chronic Exposure:** Chronic exposure through any route can produce central nervous system damage. May cause muscle tremors, personality and behavior changes, memory loss, metallic taste, loosening of the teeth, digestive disorders, skin rashes, brain damage and kidney damage. Can cause skin allergies and accumulate in the body. Repeated skin contact can cause the skin to turn gray in color. A suspected reproductive hazard; may damage the developing fetus and decrease fertility in males and females. **Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:** Persons with nervous disorders, or impaired kidney or respiratory function, or a history of allergies or a known sensitization to mercury may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Inhalation: Corrosive! Inhalation of vapors can cause coughing, choking, inflammation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, circulatory failure, and death. **Eye Contact:** Corrosive! Vapors are irritating and may cause damage to the eyes. Contact may cause severe burns and permanent eye damage. **Chronic Exposure:** Long-term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of teeth.