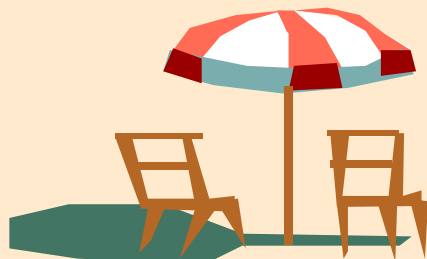
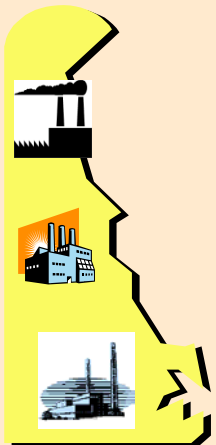


DELAWARE TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY 2003 DATA SUMMARY

PREPARED BY THE
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

March 2005



2003 TRI DATA SUMMARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
TYPES OF TRI DATA	5
2003 DATA SUMMARY	6
LIMITATIONS OF TRI DATA	7
PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULATIVE TOXICS	8
CARCINOGENIC CHEMICALS	10
TRI FACILITY LOCATIONS	11
TRENDS OVER TIME	13
NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	14
OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION	15

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is pleased to present the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report for the reporting year 2003. Although on-site releases reported under TRI were higher by 19.6% when compared to 2002, they were lower by 18.9% compared with 1998, when a large group of facilities began to report to the TRI program. The increase in on-site release amounts was because one facility in the new group revised the method of estimating values in one of its reports. Although we strive for lower values, data accuracy is foremost and will not be sacrificed for the sake of lower numbers. I know that with the continued collective efforts of the public, industry, and government, we can re-establish a downward trend in on-site releases. While on-site releases may have increased, total TRI-reportable waste, including on-site releases, transfers off site, and on-site waste management, has declined four out of the last five years. The decline compared to 2002 was 4%, or 4.0 million pounds.

Even though TRI does not mandate reductions of toxic chemical releases or issue permits for chemical releases, TRI reporting provides motivation for the reductions that have taken place since reporting began. The public can effect a positive change in the environment in Delaware and across the nation by being informed about chemicals in their communities and acting on this information.

DNREC publishes this report to inform citizens about the environment in their communities. As citizens, you have the right to know, but whether you take advantage of that right is up to you. I urge you to take advantage of the

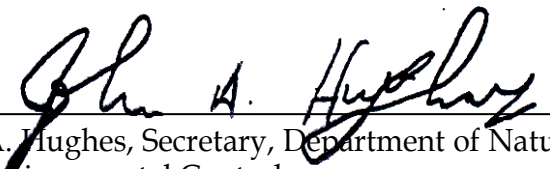
information in this report to learn about the management of chemicals in your community. I also encourage our industrial citizens to continue to reduce releases below today's levels and focus on providing a safer and more healthful environment for our future.

We now publish two TRI reports instead of one. This report was developed in response to requests for a more compact, less technical report. Some readers may not want or need all the detail contained in the traditional technical report. The more technical 2003 TRI Data Detail Report, this Data Summary Report, and reports for recent years are available at DNREC offices and also through the public information link at www2.state.de.us/serc/public.htm. Specific facility data from 1995-2003 are also available at the above web site in an easy-to-use searchable format.

The *Other Sources of Information* section of this report provides details about the many other DNREC and EPA Internet sites devoted to community right-to-know.

We continually strive to improve this report to the public, and we welcome comments on its format and readability.

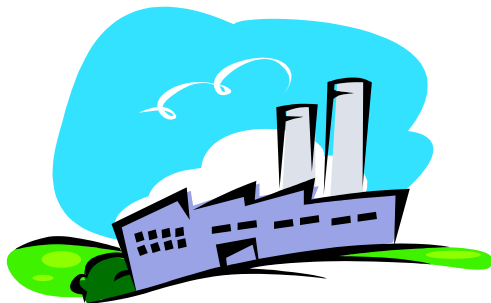
Sincerely,



John A. Hughes, Secretary, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

INTRODUCTION

Chemicals are a part of our lives. We use chemicals in our homes, in our cars and in our industries. Chemicals are used to make most of the products, including electricity, which we use and enjoy every day.



At the same time, Delaware citizens and all Americans have the right to air that is clean, water that is safe to drink, food that is free from dangerous chemical contaminants, and communities that are free of hazardous wastes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

(DNREC) help protect these rights through enforcement of various environmental laws, such as the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Congress created the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) in 1986 to ensure that toxic chemicals are managed and used safely and responsibly by the manufacturing industries and other facilities. Delaware and DNREC support this program, and collect and distribute TRI data each year.

The fact that companies must report on the amount of toxic chemicals they release into the environment has, by itself, caused significant reductions in TRI environmental releases over the years. Many facilities reported reductions for 2003. However, these reductions were offset by increases from other facilities, causing the total amount of state-

wide on-site releases to increase in 2003. We hope that, with the help of industry and interested citizens, reductions in the amounts of releases of all of the TRI chemicals will resume next year.

This year's report focuses in part on the releases of the persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemicals known as PBT's, because this is only the fourth year that these chemicals have been reported at lower thresholds.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) hopes that the information presented in this report will benefit Delaware citizens by improving their awareness and promoting their involvement in environmental issues in their communities.

This report provides a summary of the toxic chemicals handled by Delaware facilities in 2003 and associated data reported to the TRI program.



WHAT IS THE TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY?

The **Toxics Release Inventory**, or **TRI**, is a collection of data that contains information about toxic chemicals that are manufactured or used by some, but definitely not all, facilities in the United States. See page 4 for details on who must report to the TRI program. This information is reported each year by the facilities to the states where they are located, and to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This information is available to the public through this report and a more technical report published by Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). In addition, the EPA publishes TRI reports, and the data is available through state and federal internet sites. The TRI program was established in 1986 to provide information to the public about the presence and release of toxic chemicals in their communities. It is part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

The EPCRA Reporting Program maintains a database that is updated as new reports are received. The database currently contains seventeen years of data. Most chemical releases reported under TRI are also regulated through Federal and/or State permits.

This report provides a summary of the 2003 TRI data and revisions received as of March 1, 2004 from Delaware facilities.

WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR THIS PROGRAM?

A dramatic and fatal accident involving the release of a large quantity of methyl isocyanate gas occurred in Bhopal, India on December 3, 1984. Because of this release and similar, less tragic, accidents that occurred in the United States, Congress enacted the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). The purpose of this Act is to give citizens information about the chemicals present in their communities, and improve the ability

of facilities and local emergency agencies to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies. EPCRA established a number of reporting requirements for facilities and businesses. In 1991, Delaware established its own EPCRA legislation that enhanced the federal requirements.

WHAT IS A TOXIC CHEMICAL?

A toxic chemical is one that meets any of several standards for serious or significant potential to harm human, fish, or animal life, or to be harmful to the environment. There are now 582 chemicals and an additional 30 chemical categories, such as mercury compounds, polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC's), and Dioxin and Dioxin-like compounds, on the TRI chemical list. Of these chemicals and compounds, about 103 are currently reported in Delaware.

WHO MUST REPORT TO THE TRI PROGRAM?

Not every facility in Delaware reports to the TRI program. There are three requirements a facility must meet before reporting is required.

1. Only facilities that have 10 or more full time employees are required to report.



2. A facility must be doing business as a manufacturer or processor, generate electric power, or distribute bulk petroleum products. All federal facilities are also required to report.

3. A facility must manufacture or process one of the chemicals on the TRI list in quantities greater than a minimum threshold value. This value is generally 25,000 pounds for Manufacturing and Processing, and 10,000 pounds for the Otherwise Use category. There are lower threshold values for a certain chemicals known as Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBT's).

HOW DO WE GET THE DATA?

Each year by July 1, facilities report each chemical that meets the reporting threshold. Each chemical report is on a 5-page form that details the type and amount of on-site release, off-site transfer, or on-site waste management activity the chemical has experienced during the prior calendar year. The facilities report this data to DNREC and to the EPA. Some facilities are able

to report some chemicals on a short form if the use of that chemical meets certain minimum criteria.

DNREC and EPA check the data for completeness and accuracy, including comparing it with data reported to other programs.



DNREC also visits some of the facilities to get a better understanding about the process at the facility and the reasons for specific chemical use. In addition, DNREC and EPA may audit a facility if they suspect that reporting was not accurate. Both DNREC and the EPA publish reports on the data. These reports, such as this one, are available to the public.

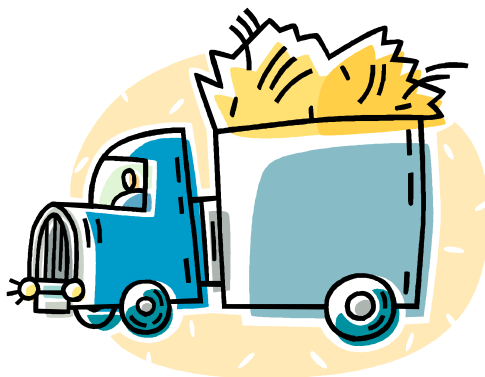
TYPES OF TRI DATA

TRI chemical data is reported in several categories. Table 1 on the next page lists all the categories of data reported to Delaware and EPA under the TRI program.



On-Site Releases: On-site releases in Delaware are to **air, water, or land**. The **air** release category includes exhaust air collected by vents, ducts, or pipes, as well as air escaping into the general facility atmosphere. **Water** releases are to streams or water bodies, including rivers, lakes, oceans and bays at the facility site. This includes releases from sources such as

industrial process outflow or open trenches and storm water runoff. **Land** releases go to landfills, hazardous waste landfills, surface impoundments (uncovered holding areas used to evaporate and/or settle waste materials), other land disposal such as waste piles or releases, and land application or treatment in which waste containing a TRI chemical is applied to or incorporated into soil or land at the facility.



Off-Site Transfers: Off-site transfers include transfer of chemical waste to **POTW's**

(Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plants), to **recycle** operations, to **energy recovery** operations, to **treatment** operations, and to **disposal**. These transfers are to other facilities that are permitted to accept the waste from the facility that generates it.



On-site waste Management: Waste management operations at the facility generating the waste include **recycling, energy recovery, and treatment**. These are the same as described above in Off-Site Transfers, but occur on-site.

2003 DATA SUMMARY

Table 1 shows statewide totals of 2003 TRI on-site releases, off-site transfers, and wastes managed on-site. These different categories are discussed in the previous section and below.



Eighty-four facilities submitted 378 reports on 103 different chemicals. As in past years, air releases constitute the largest portion of the total on-site releases. On-site releases of all TRI chemicals were higher by 19.6% compared to 2002 because one facility changed the way it estimates the release of one of its chemicals. This added 1,700,000 pounds to the total.

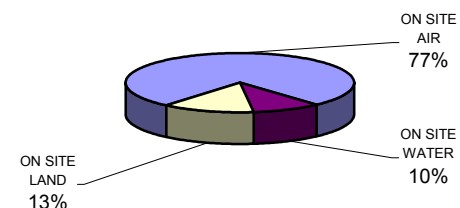
TABLE 1
2003 TRI DATA SUMMARY
(IN POUNDS)

	2003
No. of Facilities	84
No. of Form A's	55
No. of Form R's	323
No. of Chemicals	103
On-site Releases	
Air	7,436,246
Water	916,287
Land	1,263,958
Total Releases	9,616,491
Off-site Transfers	
POTW's	1,432,790
Recycle	8,366,885
Energy Recovery	2,834,075
Treatment	370,126
Disposal	4,084,899
Total Transfers	17,088,774
On-site Waste Management	
Recycle	22,404,667
Energy Recovery	16,455,440
Treatment	30,282,421
Total On-site Management	69,142,528
Total TRI Waste	95,847,792

ON-SITE RELEASES

On-site releases are emissions to the air, water, or land environment at the facility site. Figure 1 shows the amounts of all TRI chemicals released on-site for all Delaware TRI facilities.

FIGURE 1
2003 ON SITE RELEASES



TOTAL: 9,616,491 POUNDS

Of all the TRI chemicals released to air, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid make up about 76% of the total releases to air. These acid gasses are almost entirely generated by the power plants at Indian River, Edge Moor/Hay Road and the Premcor/Motiva refinery. These same chemicals make up about 59% of the total on-site releases to air, water, and land combined.

On-site releases to water consist mostly of nitrate compounds from the Perdue Georgetown and DuPont Seaford facilities. Although these facilities are large producers of nitrate compounds, there are several other nitrate-producing facilities in Delaware that are not subject to the TRI program.



Releases to land on-site are almost all metallic compounds such as barium, vanadium, lead, nickel, manganese, chromium, copper, and zinc compounds. The power plants at Indian River, Edge Moor and at the Motiva/Premcor refinery generate these metallic compounds in the ash from the fuels that they burn.

TOTAL WASTE

The relative amounts of all TRI chemical wastes from the three main categories in Table 1 are shown in Figure 2, where you can see the percentage contribution of the on-site releases, off-site transfers, and on-site waste management.

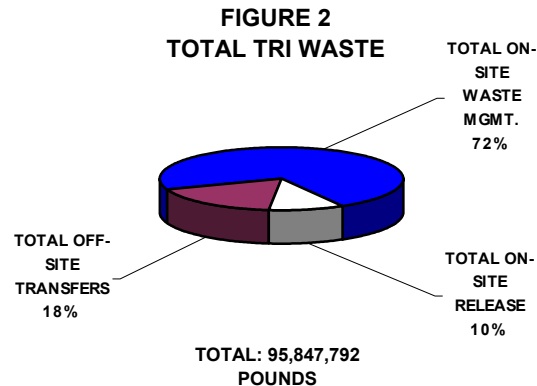


Table 1 and Figure 2 show that on-site releases make up only about 10% of the total waste reported to the TRI program. Other data, including transfers off-site and waste managed on-site are discussed in more detail in the [2003 TRI Data Detail Report](#) available from DNREC.

LIMITATIONS OF TRI DATA

In addition to the fact that not all facilities are required to report to the TRI program, there is an important thing to keep in mind:

THIS DATA DOES NOT INDICATE THE AMOUNT, IF ANY, OF HUMAN EXPOSURE OR HOW SEVERE IT MIGHT BE.

TRI data does not provide an indication of actual or potential exposure to the reported releases and cannot be used by itself to determine the impact on your health. Factors such as the chemical's release rate, the toxicity of the chemical, where the chemical enters the environment and its proximity to nearby communities must be fully considered when assessing exposure to the chemical. A small release of a highly toxic chemical near a large community may be a greater risk than a large release of a less toxic chemical in a remote area.

WHAT IS A PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULATIVE TOXIC CHEMICAL?

Certain chemicals are more toxic to humans, animals, and the environment than others, and some remain in the environment much longer than others before they are destroyed by natural processes (if they are destroyed at all). In addition, some chemicals tend to accumulate in bodies of humans, fish, and animals rather than being



destroyed or eliminated. These chemicals, if they meet certain standards, are classified as Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) chemicals. Metals, as elements, are neither created nor destroyed. They can, however, change form in nature or industry as they combine with other elements to become chemicals or compounds that may be classified as PBT's. If these PBT chemicals are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used above the reporting threshold amounts shown in Table 2, they are reportable to the TRI program. Because of the increased hazards associated with these substances, their thresholds are much lower than the basic thresholds applied to other, non-PBT substances. The total amounts released on-site for these PBT substances are shown in Table 3 on the next page.

**TABLE 2
PBT CHEMICALS AND
REPORTING THRESHOLDS
(pounds/year)**

Chemical or Chemical Category	Reporting Threshold
Aldrin	100
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	10
Chlorodane	10
Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds	0.1 grams
Heptachlor	10
Hexachlorobenzene	10
Isodrin	10
Lead *	100
Lead and lead compounds *	100
Mercury	10
Mercury compounds	10
Methoxychlor	100
Octachlorostyrene	10
Pendimethalin	100
Pentachlorobenzene	10
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)	10
Polycyclic aromatic compounds	100
Tetrabromobisphenol A	100
Toxaphene	10
Trifluralin	100

* Lower Threshold Starting In 2001

DATA FOR PERSISTENT BIOACCUMULATIVE TOXICS

In 2000, the EPA required reporting at much lower threshold levels on a class of chemicals known as persistent, bioaccumulative, toxics (PBT's). Table 2 on page 8 shows



the new thresholds. In 2001, lead and lead compounds, already on the TRI chemical list, were added to the PBT list, and their reporting thresholds were reduced. PBT's are receiving increased attention because we are learning that they remain in the environment for a long time and may not be readily

destroyed by nature. PBT's may also move up the food chain without being destroyed and accumulate in body tissues. Table 3 shows the on-site release amounts for PBT's for 2001-2003. The PBT chemicals made up a small part, about 0.3%, of the total on-site releases for 2003. Although PBT's were reportable in 2000, the addition of lead and lead compounds in 2001 greatly increased (by over 29,000

pounds) the total amount of reportable PBT's that year. All of the 2001-2003 data is reported using consistent criteria. The 2003 on-site releases of PBT's are 18% higher compared to 2002 because higher amounts of lead compounds were sent to the Indian River Power Plant on-site landfill. The 2003 PBT's are 12% less than the 2001 amounts. Reporting PBT's on the TRI short Form A is not allowed.

TABLE 3
2003 TRI PBT DATA SUMMARY
(IN POUNDS)

	2001	2002	2003
No. of facilities	23	32	28
No. of Reports	51	66	62
No. of Chemicals	12	11	11
On-site Releases			
Air	5,681	5,282	4,938
Water	3,659	784	311
Land	21,852	17,166	22,116
Total Releases	31,192	23,232	27,365

WHAT IS A CARCINOGENIC CHEMICAL?



Some chemicals are known to or suspected to cause cancer in humans. These chemicals are called carcinogens. Table 4 shows the chemicals on the TRI list that are identified as carcinogens and are reported in Delaware. Table 4 also shows the number or reports that were received by the TRI program in Delaware for each of these chemicals.

**TABLE 4
CARCINOGENS REPORTED BY
DELAWARE FACILITIES FOR 2003**

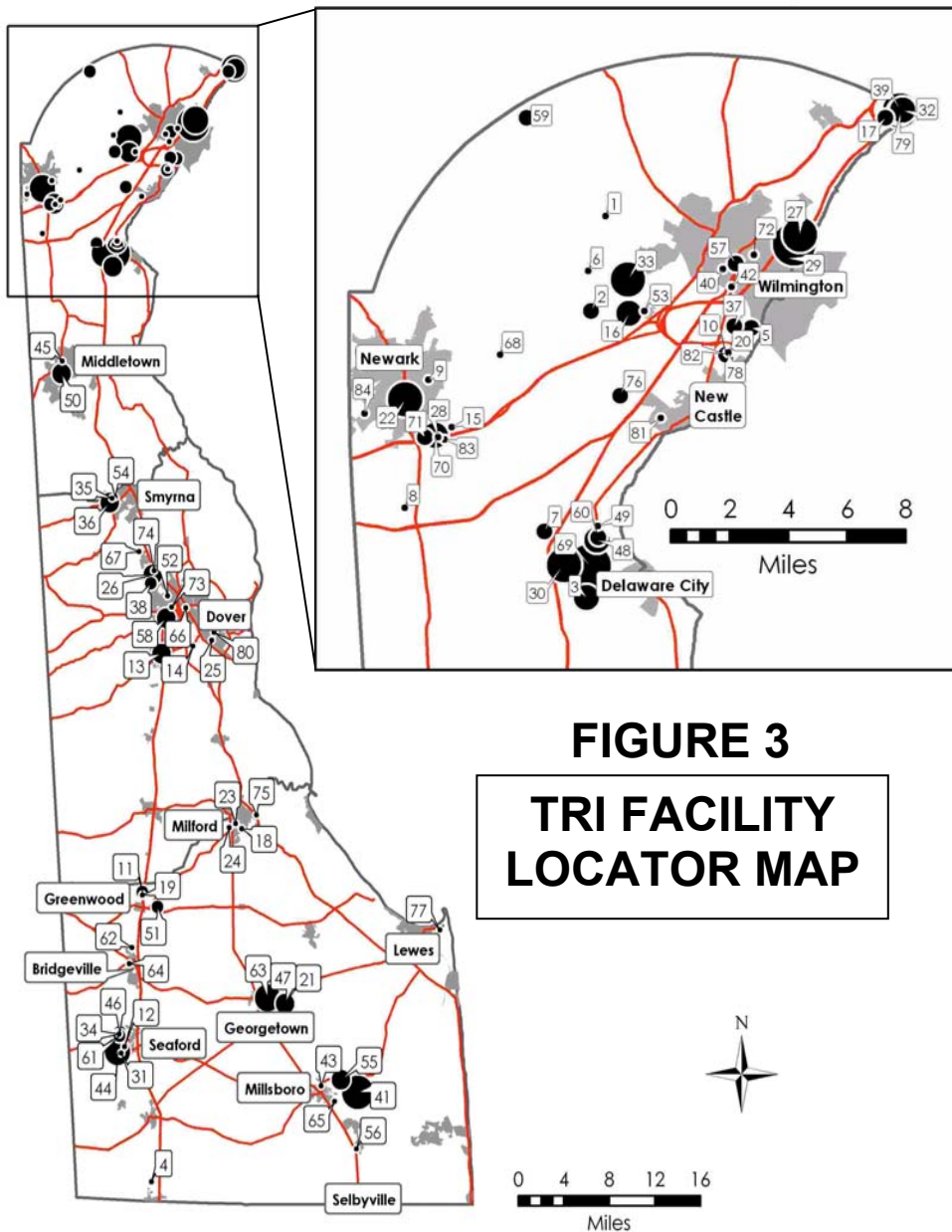
CHEMICAL NAME	NO. OF REPORTS
Acrylonitrile	1
Benzene	7
1,3-Butadiene	2
Chromium Compounds	8
Cobalt Compounds	2
Dichloromethane	1
1,3-Dichloropropylene	1
Diethyl Sulfate	1
Ethyl Acrylate	2
Ethylbenzene	6
Ethylene Oxide	2
Formaldehyde	2
Hexachlorobenzene	1
Lead	5
Lead Compounds	14
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-Chloroaniline)	1
Nickel	3
Nickel Compounds	6
Nitrobenzene	1
P-Chloroaniline	1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Pcb)	1
Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds	12
Propylene Oxide	1
Styrene	7
Tetrachloroethylene	1
Toluene Diisocyanate (Mixed Isomers)	2
Trichloroethylene	2
Vinyl Acetate	2
Vinyl Chloride	2
TOTAL =	97

DATA FOR CARCINOGENIC CHEMICALS

Table 5 shows data for carcinogens reported to TRI in Delaware since 1998. Additional detail on carcinogens can be found in the longer, more technical 2003 TRI Data Detail Report available from DNREC.

**TABLE 5
1998-2003 CARCINOGENS
ON-SITE RELEASES IN POUNDS**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
AIR	430,072	545,769	401,192	345,472	402,350	249,949
WATER	11,421	3,338	4,666	13,987	11,791	10,773
LAND	415,418	306,772	258,048	190,804	187,549	329,790
TOTAL ON-SITE	856,911	855,879	663,906	550,263	601,690	590,512



**FIGURE 3
TRI FACILITY
LOCATOR MAP**

Note: The size of the facility marker indicates its relative on-site release.

WHERE ARE THE TRI FACILITIES LOCATED?

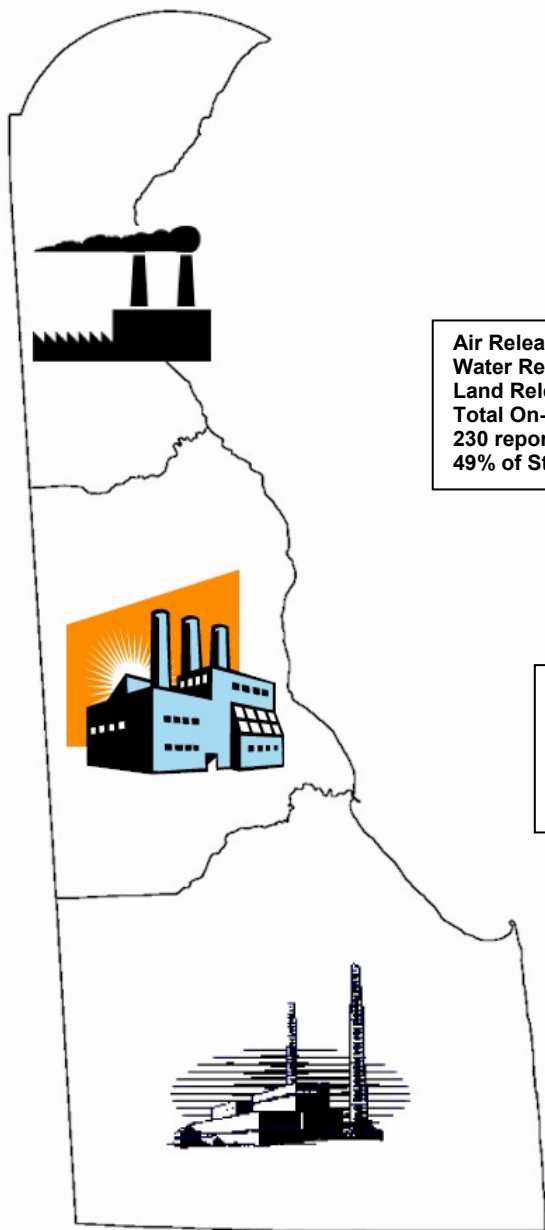
The map and index on this page shows where TRI facilities are located, and Figure 4 on page 12 summarizes data about the TRI releases for each county.

FIGURE 3 MAP KEY

MAP ID	FACILITY	MAP ID	FACILITY
1	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES LITTLE FALLS	43	INTERVET
2	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES NEWPORT	44	INVISTA SEAFORD
3	AIR LIQUIDE AMERICA	45	JOHNSON CONTROLS
4	ALLENS HATCHERY	46	JOHNSON POLYMER
5	AMERICAN MINERALS	47	JUSTIN TANKS
6	AMETEK	48	KANEKA
7	ARLON	49	KUEHNE CHEMICAL
8	ASTROPOWER PENCADER	50	MACDERMID
9	ASTROPOWER SOLAR PARK	51	MARBLE WORKS
10	AVECIA	52	MCKEE RUN POWER PLANT
11	BERACAH HOMES	53	MEDAL
12	BLADES BULK PLANT	54	METAL MASTERS
13	CAMDEL METALS	55	MOUNTAIRE FARMS OF DELAWARE
14	CARL KING	56	MOUNTAIRE FARMS FEEDMILL
15	CHROME DEPOSIT	57	NORAMCO
16	CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS	58	NRG DOVER
17	CITISTEEL	59	NVF YORKLYN
18	CLARIANT	60	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL
19	CUSTOM DECORATIVE MOULDINGS	61	ORIENT
20	CYTEC	62	PERDUE BRIDGEVILLE
21	D&B INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS	63	PERDUE GEORGETOWN
22	DAIMLERCHRYSLER	64	PICTSWEEP
23	DENTSPLY LAKEVIEW	65	PINNACLE FOODS
24	DENTSPLY WEST MILFORD	66	PLAYTEX PRODUCTS
25	DOVER AFB	67	PPG DOVER
26	DOW REICHOLD	68	PPG WORKS 32
27	DUPONT EDGE MOOR	69	PREMCO
28	E-A-R	70	ROHM & HAAS
29	EDGE MOOR/HAY ROAD POWER PLTS.	71	ROHM & HAAS TECH CENTER
30	FORMOSA PLASTICS	72	ROLLER SERVICE
31	GARDNER ASPHALT	73	SARA LEE APPAREL
32	GENERAL CHEMICAL	74	SERVICE ENERGY DOVER
33	GENERAL MOTORS	75	SERVICE ENERGY MILFORD
34	GREEN TREE CHEMICAL	76	SPATZ FIBERGLASS
35	HALKO MFG.	77	SPI PHARMA
36	HANOVER FOODS	78	SPI POLYOLS
37	HARDCORE COMPOSITES	79	SUNOCO
38	HIRSH INDUSTRIES	80	SUNROC
39	HONEYWELL	81	TFL USA-CANADA
40	IKO	82	UNIQEMA
41	INDIAN RIVER POWER PLANT	83	VP RACING FUELS
42	INSTEEL WIRE	84	W. L. GORE OTTS CHAPEL

FIGURE 4

ON-SITE RELEASES BY COUNTY



NEW CASTLE

Air Releases = 3,663,494 Pounds
 Water Releases = 375,530 Pounds
 Land Releases = 645,682 Pounds
 Total On-Site Releases = 4,684,706 Pounds
 230 reports , 44 Facilities
 49% of Statewide releases

KENT

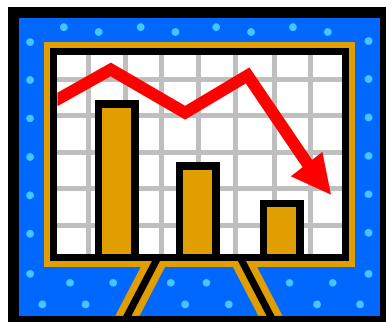
Air Releases = 96,222 Pounds
 Water Releases = 0 Pounds
 Land Releases = 0 Pounds
 Total On-Site Releases = 96,222 Pounds
 53 Reports, 17 Facilities
 1% of Statewide releases

SUSSEX

Air Releases = 3,676,530 Pounds
 Water Releases = 540,757 Pounds
 Land Releases = 618,276 Pounds
 Total On-Site Releases = 4,835,563 Pounds
 95 Reports, 23 Facilities
 50% of Statewide releases

TRENDS OVER TIME

In addition to the reported releases for the latest year, DNREC also looks at how the releases are changing



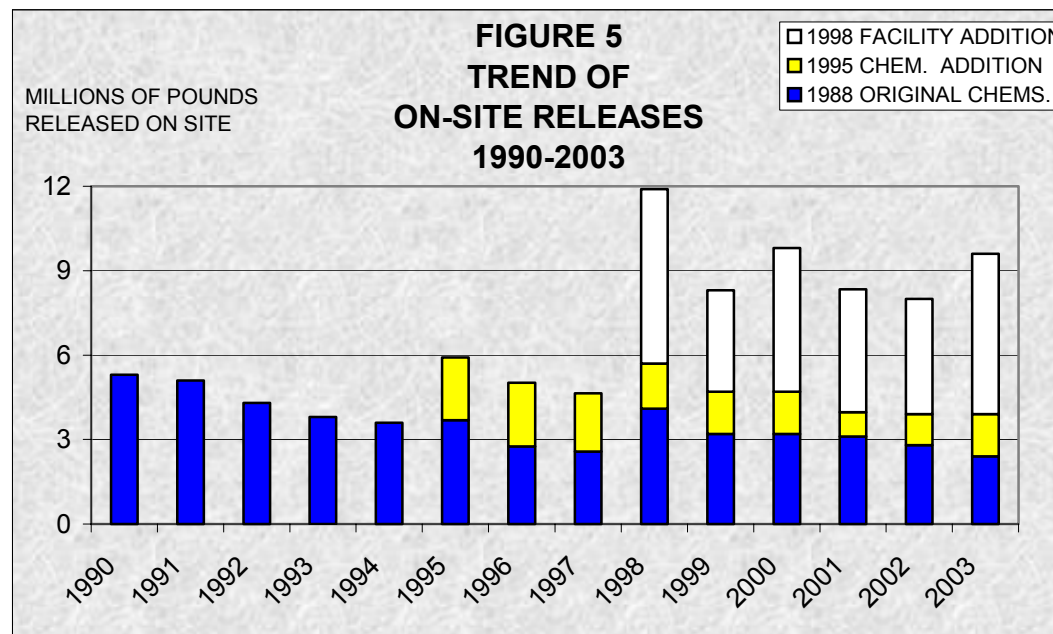
over time. If a type of release is trending up or down, we will look for reasons why. It may be because a new group of chemicals, such as the PBT's, is now being reported. It may be that a facility has changed the way it estimates the release because it found a more accurate way to do this, and the actual release may not have changed very much. Whatever the reason, we look at trends as long-term indicators for the way activity is changing. We also look at trends for potential issues that need investigation.

The EPA also adds chemicals and facilities to the TRI program when it discovers chemicals that are significant toxics or that some facilities as a group tend to manufacture or use toxic chemicals. Figure 5 shows the trend of the on-site releases since 1990. This

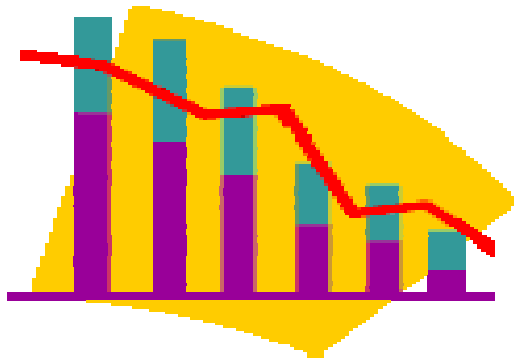
graph shows the result of adding chemicals and facilities and industry efforts to reduce releases. Usually a few chemical are added or deleted every year and they are included in the totals for that year.

In 1995, a group of chemicals was added and the total number of chemicals increased to 667 from the 365 reportable in 1994.

In 1998, a group of facilities was added. This group included electric generating facilities, as well as some chemical and petroleum distribution facilities. Although the addition of these chemicals and facilities initially increased the amount of reported on-site releases, public awareness and facility concern over these amounts may have been a factor in reducing the amount of releases in following



years. These reductions could have been the result of facility efforts to make the equipment more resistant to leaks, installing new pollution control equipment, or using other, non-toxic chemicals.



You can see that the original chemicals, as well as each of the two additions, have trended down over time. One new facility in the 1998 group did change the way it calculates one of its on-site release values in 2003, and its 1,700,000-pound increase was the primary reason for the increased state total in 2003. The chemicals added in 1995, along with the original chemicals, are now lower in on-site releases than the original chemicals were in 1990. If each group had remained constant, the amounts reported today would be 13.7 million pounds instead of the 9.6 million pounds actually reported. We hope that this downward trend will continue.



NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Because Delaware is a small state, it may be helpful to see how it compares to other states and to the nation.

At the time of this report, the EPA has not released the national 2003 TRI report, so we could not compare our 2003 data with the national 2003 data. However, we did compare our data with the 2002 national data. Following are highlights from this comparison:

1. Delaware ranks 44th in the nation for total on-site releases.

2. Fifty-Eight facilities in the nation each released more on-site individually than all the facilities in the State of Delaware combined.

3. Delaware provided 0.23% of the total on-site release amounts in the nation.

Some facilities in Delaware rank at or near the top of the national rankings for specific releases. **DuPont Edge Moor** ranks #1 in the nation for off-site transfer of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds. **Formosa Plastics** ranks #5 in the nation for on-site release of vinyl chloride and #18 in the nation for on-site release of vinyl acetate. **Occidental Chemical** ranks #17 in the nation for on-site release of mercury. **DaimlerChrysler** ranks #17 for on-site release of n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and #28 for 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. **Motiva/Premcor** ranks #34 for on-site release of methyl tert-butyl ether.

These rankings may change when the 2003 data is published, as the new data may be greater than or less than the 2002 data for a specific comparison.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information about TRI and related programs is available from several additional sources. Some of these sources are shown below.



Access to the TRI Files - DNREC is responsible for collecting, processing, and distributing information submitted by Delaware facilities under the TRI program.

The 1998-2003 TRI annual reports may be viewed at: www2.state.de.us/serc/reports.htm. Additional details and information not contained in the reports are available to the public through the EPCRA Reporting Program located within DNREC. A searchable database is located at: <http://www2.state.de.us/serc/search/index.htm>.

Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has publications, reports, and information available for a wide variety of programs at: www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/Elibrary.asp.

In addition to TRI reports, there are other provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) that provide information to the public and to local emergency planning and response organizations. For additional information, visit the Delaware EPCRA website at: <http://www2.state.de.us/serc/>

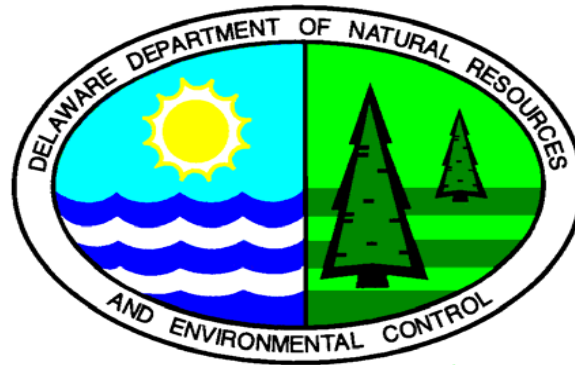
EPA's TRI Home Page - The TRI home page provides information on the many facets of the TRI program at EPA, including an Executive Summary, Q&A's, a link now to the 2002 TRI data, and later this year to 2003 data, a current list of reportable chemicals, reporting forms, state and federal program contacts, and various guidance documents available for downloading. This website has many links to other EPA and non-EPA sites associated with TRI. www.epa.gov/tri/

Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release - EPA's annual TRI report. It covers information nationwide and provides a good perspective on how Delaware compares to other states www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/index.htm. The 2003 edition of this report will be available later this year and will be available for review at the DNREC office at 156 South State Street in Dover. It can also be obtained by calling the federal EPCRA Hotline at 1-800-535-0202.

Right-to-know Network - Searchable nationwide TRI data is available through RTKNet. The RTKNet was established by two non-profit organizations to provide access to TRI and chemical data, link TRI with other environmental data, and exchange information among public interest groups. www.rtk.net

Delaware Public Health Cancer Rates and Causes - This site provides data and answers to many cancer-related questions. <http://www.state.de.us/dhss/dph/dpc/cancer.html>

Toxics Release Inventory
Delaware Department of Natural Resources
And Environmental Control



Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Program

156 South State Street
Dover, Delaware 19901
302-739-4791

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity, and the diversity of its workforce.

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