

COMPLIMENTARY
WEBINAR

TRI REPORTING 2025



DATE

May 21, 2025



TIME

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM ET

REGISTER NOW



Presenters: Tegan Conner,
Thomas Timms, and Scott Kirkpatrick
Moderator: Dan Forsythe



Logistics

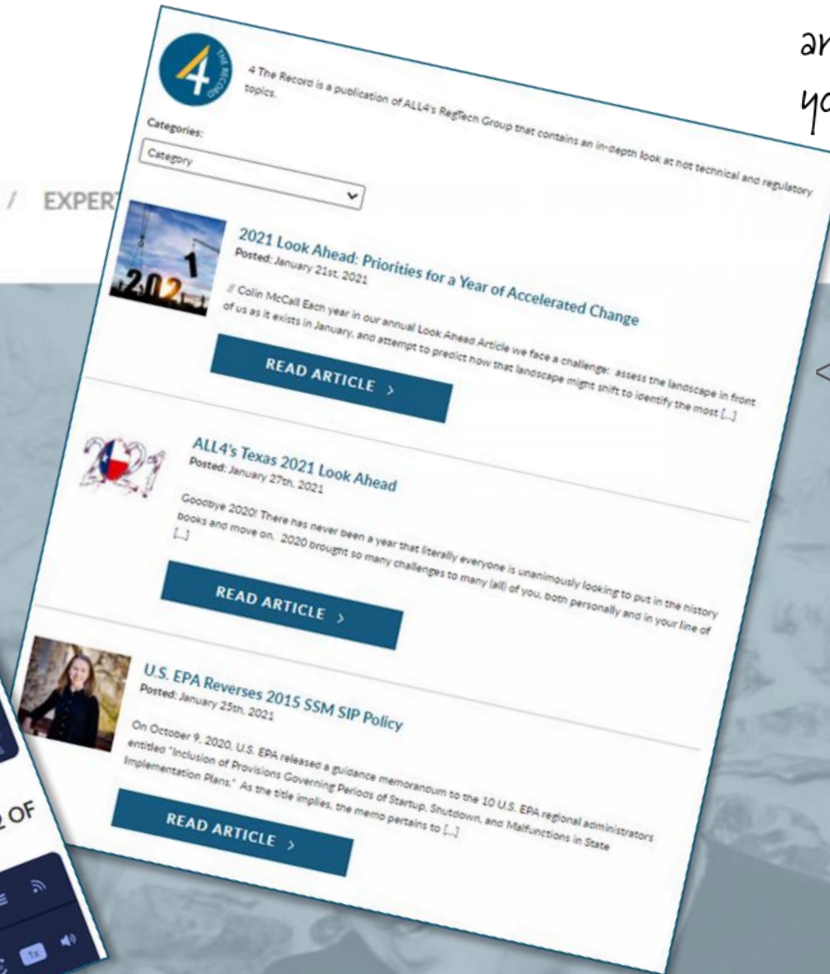
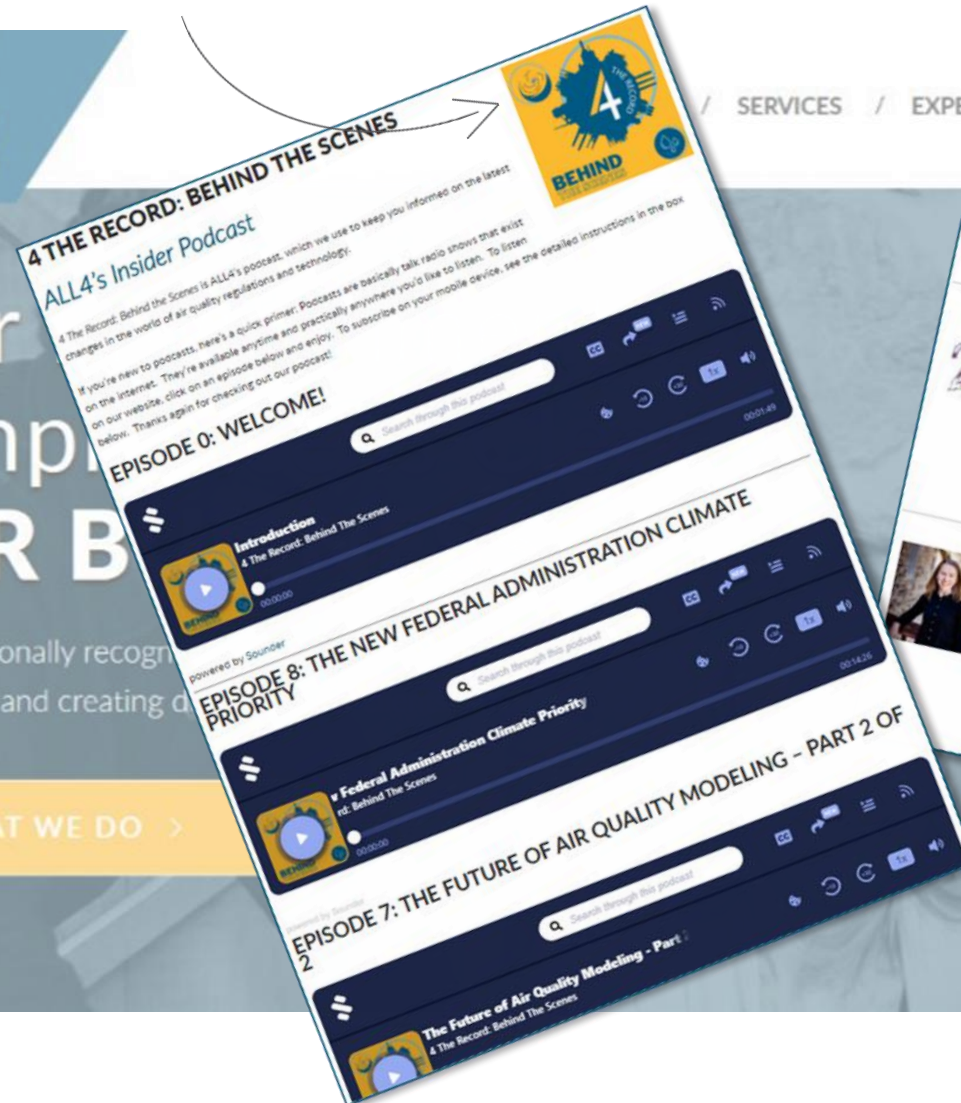
- ❑ How can I ask questions?
 - Please enter your questions in the Questions box.
 - There will be a Q&A at the end.
- ❑ Can I get a certificate of completion?
 - Yes, webinar attendees will receive a certificate for Continuing Education for Certifications/Licenses.
- ❑ Will I get a copy of the slides?
 - Yes, we will post a recording of the webinar and a copy of the slides on our website. A link will be emailed to participants.



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WHAT WE DO >



TRI Reporting

- ❑ We will discuss:
 - Why TRI reporting is done
 - TRI updates
 - How to determine if you need to report
 - Best practices
 - What happens to the data you report





TRI Background

STRATEGY WITH SOLUTION.



PARTNERSHIP WITH A PURPOSE.





TRI – Why Was It Created?

- ❑ Simply, the 1984 Bhopal, India disaster.
 - The Bhopal disaster was a gas leak incident at the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) pesticide plant.
 - Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas. The highly toxic substance made its way into and around the small towns located near the plant. The official immediate death toll was 2,259. The cause of the disaster remains under debate. Hundreds of thousands were injured.



TRI – When Was It Created?

- ❑ In 1986, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), to **support and promote emergency planning and to provide the public with information about releases of toxic chemicals in their community**. Section 313 of EPCRA established TRI.
- ❑ By making information available to the public, TRI attempts to create an incentive for companies to improve environmental performance. The data is collected annually, submitted each July, and made publicly available online; reflecting chemical emissions to air, water, and land.



Changes to Reporting Requirements

Reporting Changes for RY 2024

Chemical Name	Cas No.
Diisononyl phthalate	28553-12-0
Branched dinonyl phthalate	71549-78-5
Bis(3,5,5-trimethylhexyl) phthalate	14103-61-8
Di(C8-10, C9 rich) branched alkyl phthalates	68515-48-0
Bis(7-methyloctyl) phthalate	20548-62-3
Bis(3-ethylheptan-2-yl) benzene-1,2-dicarboxylate	111983-10-9

- Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)* category has been added

*(DINP): Includes branched alkyl di-esters of 1,2 benzenedicarboxylic acid in which alkyl ester moieties contain a total of nine carbons



Reporting Changes for RY 2024 (cont.)

- De minimis levels for four chemicals have been updated from 1% to 0.1%:
 - Certain Cobalt Compounds (N096)
 - Soluble Cobalt (II) Salts
 - Cobalt (II) Oxide
 - Certain Antimony Compounds (N010)
 - Trivalent Antimony



Reporting Changes for RY 2024 (cont.)

- Additional seven PFAS chemicals have been added per the requirements of the NDAA.

Chemical Name	Cas No.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4
Perfluoropropanoic acid (PFPrA)	422-64-0
Sodium perfluorohexanoate	2923-26-4
Ammonium perfluorohexanoate	21615-47-4
1,1,1-Trifluoro-N-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl] methanesulfonamide (TFSI)	82113-65-3
Lithium bis[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl] azanide	90076-65-6
Betaines, dimethyl(.gamma.-.omega.-perfluoro-.gamma.-hydro-C8-18-alkyl)	2816091-53-7



Reporting Changes for RY 2024 (cont.)

- ❑ **PFAS added to list of “chemicals of special concern”** (*Oct. 2023*)
 - Applies for the reporting year 2024 (reports due July 1, 2025).
 - Removal of the de minimis exemptions (0.1% for PFOA; 1% for all other PFAS), which also apply to supplier notification requirements.
 - Removal of the option to submit a Form A instead of a Form R.
 - No change to the 100 lb/yr reporting threshold.
 - Limited number of facilities provided data for PFAS in RY2020 – RY2023.



PFAS Examples



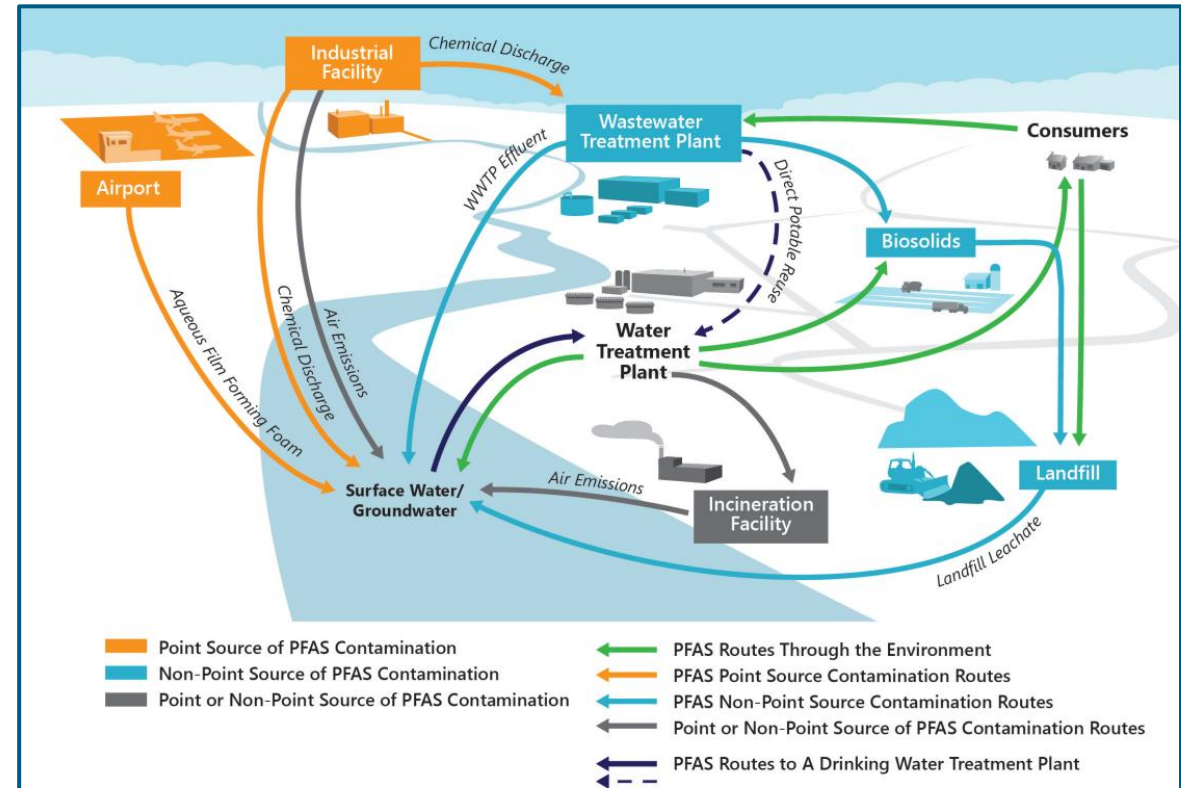
PFAS Industry Examples

□ Upstream manufacturers

- Industrial facilities that manufacture (or process) PFAS
 - Organic chemicals, plastics, rubbers, synthetic fibers and resins manufacturing
 - Commercial cleaning products manufacturing

□ Downstream users

- Industrial facilities that use PFAS-containing materials
 - Textile mills
 - Metal finishing, electroplating, semi-conductor/wire manufacturers
 - Packaging/paperboard mills



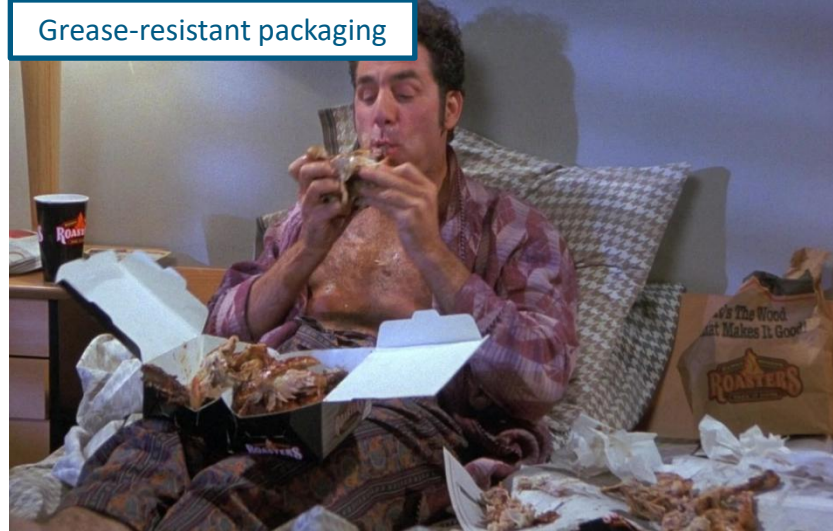
Source: https://www.aaas.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/AAAS-EPI-Center_FactSheet__PFAS.pdf

PFAS Product Examples

Stain-resistant coatings



Grease-resistant packaging



Paints, varnishes, sealants



Water-resistant fabrics



Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)





Reporting Fundamentals

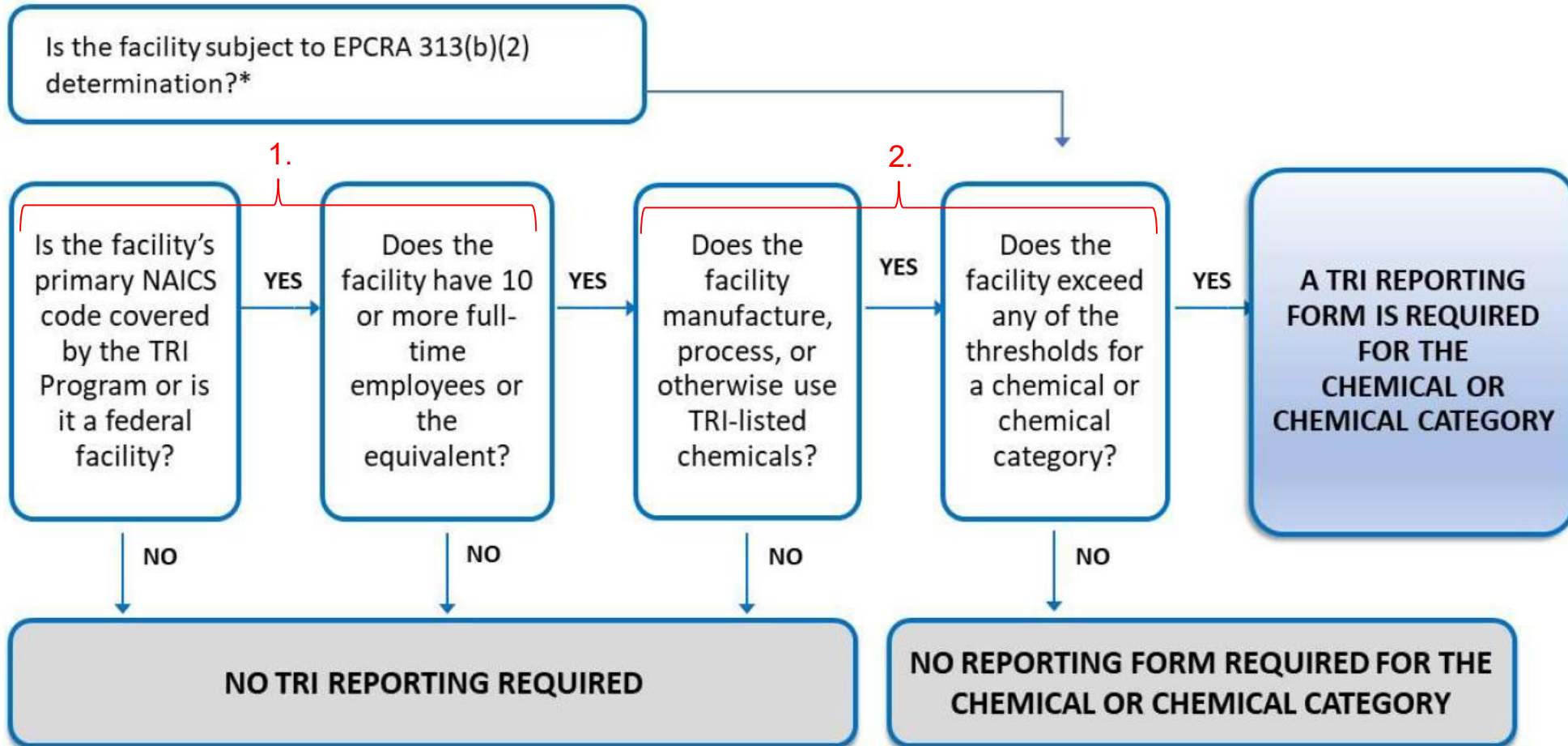
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Do You Need to Report?

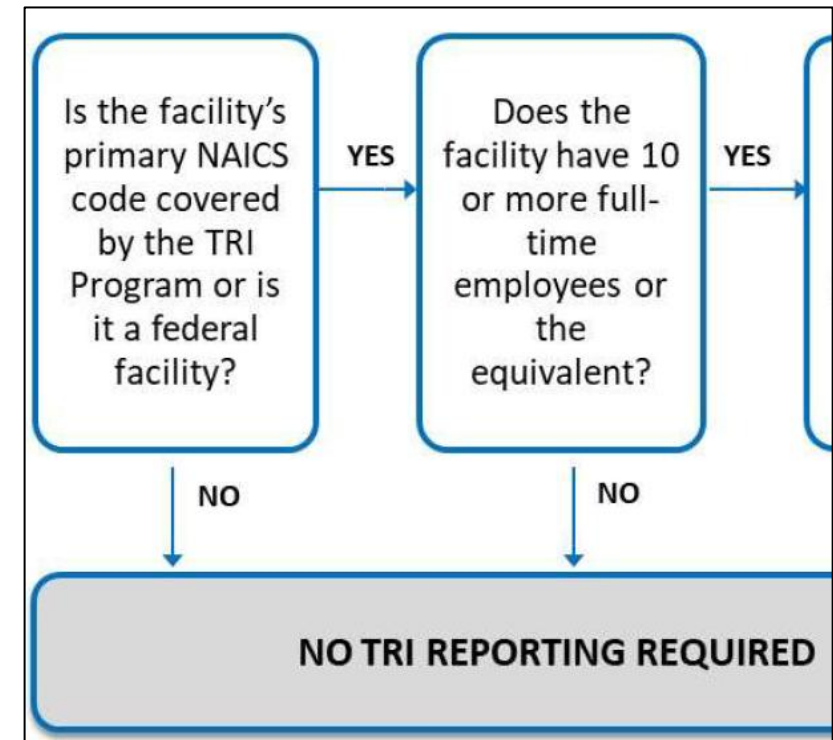


*Effective for RY 2022, 29 facilities are required to submit TRI reporting forms for ethylene oxide (and in some cases, ethylene glycol) regardless of industry sector or number of full-time employee equivalents. See www.epa.gov/tri/lawsregs

Chart taken from U.S. EPA website

Is My Facility Reportable?

- ❑ Primary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code Determination
 - NAICS codes based on the primary type of work performed.
 - Use 2022 NAICS codes.
 - Full list (including exceptions and/or limitations) online.
- ❑ 10 or more full-time employees “or the equivalent”
 - i.e. Worked 20,000 hours or more during the calendar year.



Do I Have Any Reportable Chemicals?

- ❑ Must be on the TRI Chemical List
- ❑ Must exceed the reporting threshold (M,P/OU)

Basic Search

[Submit a Comment](#)

The table below shows all TRI-listed toxic chemicals and chemical categories, grouped into three listing types: individually-listed non-PFAS chemicals, chemical categories, and PFAS chemicals. This combines Table IIa-e from the print version of the Reporting Forms and Instructions. Clicking the hyperlinked [CASRN](#) will bring up a chemical detail page.

For a more interactive search option, use the [Chemical List - Advanced Search](#).

See the [Downloadable Materials on the Reporting Forms and Instructions homepage](#) for a spreadsheet version of this list.

Filter any column:

Number of results: 835

◆ Type	◆ CASRN	◆ Chemical Name	◆ De minimis Limit %	◆ M,P/OU (lb)	◆ Category Description
non-PFAS	50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.1	25,000/10,000	----
non-PFAS	51-03-6	Piperonyl butoxide	1	25,000/10,000	----
non-PFAS	51-21-8	Fluorouracil (5-Fluorouracil)	1	25,000/10,000	----
non-PFAS	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1	25,000/10,000	----
non-PFAS	51-75-2	Nitrogen mustard (HN-2)	0.1	25,000/10,000	----

TRI Chemicals

- ❑ Many are individually listed
 - Some have qualifiers

- ❑ Chemical categories
 - Some determined by parent metal
 - Some defined by specific chemicals
 - Some defined by chemical structure

◆ Type	◆ CASRN	◆ Chemical Name	◆ De minimis Limit %	◆ M,P/OU (lb)	◆ Category Description						
non-PFAS	7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)	1	25,000/10,000	-----						
Category	N010	Antimony compounds	See notes	25,000/10,000	Includes any unique chemical substance that contains antimony as part of that chemical's infrastructure.						
Category	N270	Hexabromocyclododecane (includes 2 specific compounds)	*	100/100	This category includes only those chemicals listed below.<table><tr><th>CASRN</th><th>Chemical Name</th></tr><tr><td>3194-55-6</td><td>1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane</td></tr><tr><td>25637-99-4</td><td>Hexabromocyclododecane</td></tr></table>	CASRN	Chemical Name	3194-55-6	1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4	Hexabromocyclododecane
CASRN	Chemical Name										
3194-55-6	1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane										
25637-99-4	Hexabromocyclododecane										
Category	N230	Certain glycol ethers	1	25,000/10,000	R - (OCH ₂ CH ₂) _n - OR' Where: n = 1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate.						



Reporting Thresholds

- ❑ Based on "activities" (not storage or releases)
 - Manufacturing – 25,000 lbs per TRI chemical
 - Processing – 25,000 lbs per TRI chemical
 - Otherwise Use – 10,000 lbs per TRI chemical
 - Chemicals of Special Concern – Table in RFI B.4
 - Some are aka Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemicals (PBT).
 - 0.1 grams to 100 pounds per EPCRA 313 chemical.
 - Chemicals such as mercury, lead, chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans, polycyclic aromatic compounds, and PFAS.
- ❑ Calculate per chemical, per M,P/OU activity, sitewide.



Manufacture, Process or Otherwise Use

- ❑ **Manufacture:** TRI chemicals produced, prepared, compounded, or imported (including generated byproducts).
- ❑ **Process:** preparation of TRI chemicals after manufacture for distribution in commerce.
- ❑ **Otherwise Use:** any use of a TRI chemical contained in a mixture or other trade name product or waste that is not covered by the terms manufacture or process.



Manufacture, Process or Otherwise Use

- ❑ TRI Reporting Forms and Instructions (RFI)
 - Definitions: Sections B.3 and D.3
 - Exemptions: Section B.3.c (also see GuideMe guidance pages)

3.2 Process the EPCRA Section 313 Chemical

Persons who process the EPCRA Section 313 chemical must enter at least one of the following processing use codes:

- As a reactant** — A natural or synthetic EPCRA Section 313 chemical is used in chemical reactions for the manufacture of another chemical substance or of a product.
If the chemical is processed as a reactant, you must indicate the applicable sub-uses:

P101	Feedstocks
P102	Raw materials
P103	Intermediates
P104	Initiators
P199	Other
- As a formulation component** — An EPCRA Section 313 chemical is added to a product (or product mixture) prior to further distribution.

B.3.c. Activity Exemptions

Otherwise Use Exemptions. Certain otherwise uses of listed EPCRA Section 313 chemicals are specifically exempted:

- Otherwise use as a structural component of the facility;
- Otherwise use in routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance;
- Personal uses by employees or other persons;
- Otherwise use of products containing EPCRA Section 313 chemicals for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility; and
- Otherwise use of EPCRA Section 313 chemicals contained in intake water (used for processing or non-contact cooling) or in intake air (used either as compressed air or for combustion).



What Do I Report?

- ❑ **Form R:** Facility and company info plus chemical info related to M,P/OU activities, where the chemical ends up (including spills), how you handle it.
- ❑ **Form A:** Short form for chemicals with $\leq 1,000,000$ lbs M,P/OU (each) and ≤ 500 lbs Annual Reportable Amount. Report facility info, company info, and chemical name & CAS.
- ❑ Follow the chemical releases and chemical changes throughout your processes.
- ❑ Blank example forms: GuideME > Reporting Forms and Instructions > Downloadable Materials





Data to Collect

- ❑ Material usage reports.
- ❑ Safety data sheets and specification sheets.
- ❑ Air emissions testing results.
- ❑ Hazardous and non-hazardous waste manifests.
- ❑ Waste profiles and analysis.
- ❑ Stormwater and wastewater sampling analysis.
- ❑ Wastewater discharge.
- ❑ Onsite waste treatment or disposal information.





Best Readily Available Information

- ❑ Use “best readily available information” (including monitoring data) collected pursuant to other provisions of law.
- ❑ TRI does not require additional monitoring or measurement beyond what other laws/regulations require or are part of routine plant operations.
- ❑ Tips for data selection:
 - Where such data are not readily available, use reasonable estimates.
 - Reasonable estimates can be based on published emission factors, material balance calculations, or engineering calculations.
 - Do not use emissions factors or calculations if more accurate, representative data is available (e.g., sampling).



Best Readily Available Information (cont.)

□ From U.S. EPA Q&A:

- If SDS lacks info, then no TRI requirement to contact supplier, but if you do contact supplier and receive detailed info then that becomes readily available info (Q&A 849).
- Reasonable estimates can be preferable if available data is non-representative (Q&A 570)
- If data unavailable, maximum emission level specified in permit could be basis for reasonable estimate (Q&A 572).
- If no data indicates chemical exists in waste stream then may assume concentration is zero, but if reason to believe chemical is present then may use half of the detection limit (Q&A 573).



Supplier Notifications [40 CFR §372.45]

- For a mixture or trade name product containing a toxic chemical, **provide the written notice with at least the first shipment in the calendar year.**
- If a person **changes a mixture or trade name product for which notification was previously provided** by adding/removing a toxic chemical or changing the percent of a toxic chemical, **provide a revised notification with the first shipment of the changed mixture or trade name product.**
- If a person **discovers that a mixture or trade name product previously sold/distributed** during the calendar year of the discovery contains one or more toxic chemicals and that any **notification provided did not properly identify** any of the toxic chemicals **or did not accurately present the percent** of any of the toxic chemicals, **provide a new notification within 30 days of the discovery and identify the prior shipments in that calendar year to which the new notification applies.**
- If an SDS is required to be prepared and distributed for the mixture or trade name product in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 [OSHA Hazard Communication], the notification must be attached to or otherwise incorporated into such SDS.



QUICK TIPS





Best Practices

- ❑ Consistency between TRI Releases and Other Required reports
 - Annual Air Emission Inventories
 - Discharge monitoring report (DMR) for releases to water
 - Hazardous Waste Reports
 - Tier II Reports
 - Solid Waste Reports
 - Any other reports to agencies for 313 chemicals and reports that use production or energy data



Best Practices

- ❑ Be sure that your data is accurate for current operations.
- ❑ Review assumptions for estimated releases periodically for representativeness.
- ❑ Consider refinements for 313 chemicals that require reporting, but are close to the threshold amount (sampling, testing, source reduction, etc.).
- ❑ Consider how you can document positive impacts that you have made with respect to pollution prevention.
- ❑ Fill out the comment box to document valid differences from one year to the next (to avoid getting a call from EPA!).





Best Practices

- ❑ Ensure the certifying official has an active Central Data Exchange (CDX)/TRI-MEweb account prior to the submittal deadline.
- ❑ Maintain all calculation documentation, even for chemicals that don't trigger the reporting threshold.
- ❑ Maintain an up-to-date shortlist of materials on-site that may contain PFAS.
- ❑ Make sure person(s) responsible for new chemical approvals or receiving updated supplier notifications is on the lookout for new SDS with indication of PFAS or other new constituents.



Best Practices

- ❑ Ensure that safety data sheets used are evaluated each year.
- ❑ Get familiar with the TRI chemical categories.
- ❑ Review annual TRI reporting changes – new substances or changing de minimis values.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS #	Composition
Triclopyr BEE	(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	61.6%
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	> 25.0%

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION	
SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Not listed	
SARA Title III – Section 311/312 Hazard Categories Immediate, Delayed, Fire	
SARA Title III – Section 312 Threshold Planning Quantity The threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for this product treated as a mixture is 10,000 lbs. This product contains no ingredients with a TPQ of less than 10,000 lbs.	
SARA Title III – Section 313 Reportable Ingredients None	

Table 2-1: CAS Number List of Some Chemicals Within the Glycol Ethers Category

Collective Index Name	Other Names	CAS Number
Acetic acid, [(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]-, 2-butoxyethyl ester	2-Butoxyethyl [(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)oxy]acetate; Garlon 4; Garlon 480; Garlon 4E; Grazon ET; M 4021; Triclopyr 2-butoxyethyl ester; Triclopyr butoxyethanol ester; Triclopyr ester; Turflon	64700-56-7



TRI Reporting and Digital Solutions

- ❑ Most digital solutions struggle to provide a complete TRI solution
- ❑ Instead, many clients utilize portions of software a means to gather information on:
 - Chemical Usage
 - Air Emissions Calculations
 - Inventory
 - Wastewater Management
 - Hazardous Waste Management





TRI Reporting and Digital Solutions

- ❑ Many are missing functionality around manufacturing, otherwise used, and processed designations for threshold determinations, SARA “families” of reportable materials (e.g., lead compounds), making integrations necessary between environmental modules.
- ❑ However, there are companies that are integrating and using technology and software to streamline TRI reporting.





How TRI Data is Used

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TRI Data/Tools

- ❑ Community Right-to-Know
- ❑ TRI data are reported by certain industrial and federal facilities. U.S. EPA makes these data available through multiple online tools, many of which add context. A few places your data is publicly available are:
 - Envirofacts
 - TRI Toxics Tracker
 - National Analyses
 - Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI)
 - TRI for Communities Search
 - TRI Explorer
 - EnviroMapper



TRI Data/Tools and EJ (Cont.)

TRI Toxics Tracker:

- ❑ Search for TRI facilities near an address or location or by facility name
- ❑ Summaries include:
 - TRI, RSEI modeling results of release data
 - Facility compliance and enforcement information
 - Surrounding community demographic information
- ❑ Results organized into topic-based sections, customizable maps, tables & graphs; data downloads; printer-friendly summaries

The screenshot shows the EPA TRI Toxics Tracker homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home Page, Map, Summary, Tribal Lands, Releases, Waste Managed, Waste Transfers, Pollution Prevention, Chemicals, Potential Harm, and Customizable Tables. Below the navigation bar, a welcome message states: "Welcome to TRI Toxics Tracker, where you can access nationwide TRI data from the past 10 years and easily explore by geography, facility, industry, chemical, or specific data elements." A summary table displays the following statistics: # Facilities: 30,011; # Reporting Years: 10 (2014 - 2023); # Chemicals Reported: 622; # Reporting Forms: 806,453. Below the summary table, there's a section for "Start a search:" with radio buttons for Geography (selected), Sector, Chemical, and TRI Facility Name or ID. The Geography section includes a search box for "Search by address, place name, city, ZIP Code..." and a "Use Current Location" button. There's also a "Search Radius (Miles):" input field set to 10. A "Search" button is at the bottom left. On the right, there's a "Filters and Options" button. At the bottom, there's a note about data sources: "Data sources: 2023 National Analysis Dataset, released October 2024. Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) toxicity weighting based on RSEI version 2.3.12, released March 2024." and a note about the TRI Program coverage.

EPA TRI Toxics Tracker

Show Print View How to Search Contact Us

X CLEAR < BACK FORWARD >

Home Page

Welcome to TRI Toxics Tracker, where you can access nationwide TRI data from the past 10 years and easily explore by geography, facility, industry, chemical, or specific data elements.

You are currently viewing data for all facilities from Reporting Years 2014-2023

# Facilities	# Reporting Years	# Chemicals Reported	# Reporting Forms
30,011	10 (2014 - 2023)	622	806,453

Use this page to:

- Select your search parameters. Selections will be summarized in the green bar above.
- View search results by clicking a topic (e.g., "releases") in the left menu. You can filter within a topic by using the tabs at the top of each page.

Start a search:

Geography Sector Chemical TRI Facility Name or ID

Choose a geography type:

Street address State, County, City, and/or ZIP Code Metro Area Watershed Tribal Land EPA Region

Search by address, place name, city, ZIP Code...

OR Use Current Location

Search Radius (Miles): 10

Search

Years quick selections: 3 years (default) 5 years 10 years Most recent year

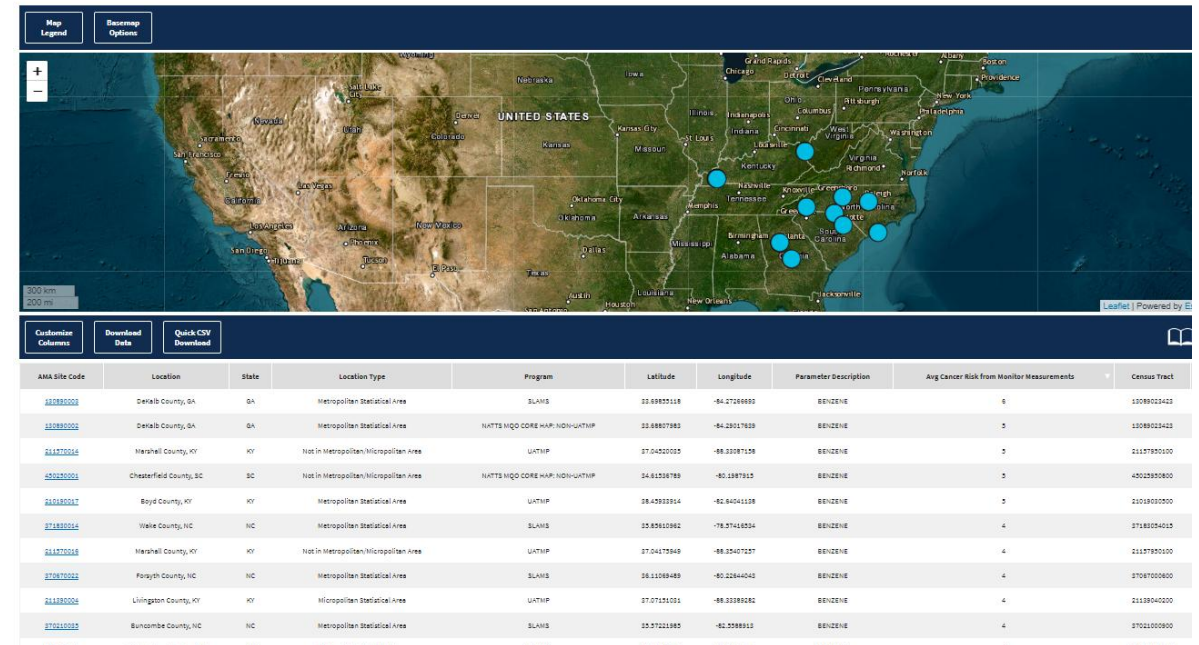
Data sources: 2023 National Analysis Dataset, released October 2024. Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) toxicity weighting based on RSEI version 2.3.12, released March 2024.

NOTE: the TRI Program covers many—but not all—industry sectors and chemicals. Additionally, some facilities within a covered sector may not meet TRI reporting criteria.

ECHO Clean Air Tracking Tool (ECATT)

- ❑ Powerful tool released in May 2023
- ❑ Combines:
 - Emissions data by facility
 - Enforcement and compliance history
 - Community demographic indicators
 - Air monitoring station data
 - Modeled toxics risk data
- ❑ Two different searches:
 - Air Monitoring Stations Search
 - Emissions Screener (including TRI chemicals)
- ❑ Intended for use in cumulative impact analyses

ECHO Clean Air Tracking Tool – Air Monitoring Stations Results



ECHO Clean Air Tracking Tool (ECATT)

❑ Emissions Screener

- Search by individual facilities, industry or pollutant/chemical
- Who is emitting? Where? Which pollutants? How much?
- Allows drill down on specific facility emissions and enforcement data
- Allows mapping of pollutant emissions data vs. demographic data– For example:
 - “all facilities emitting benzene in the chemical sector with cancer risk > 10 in a million”

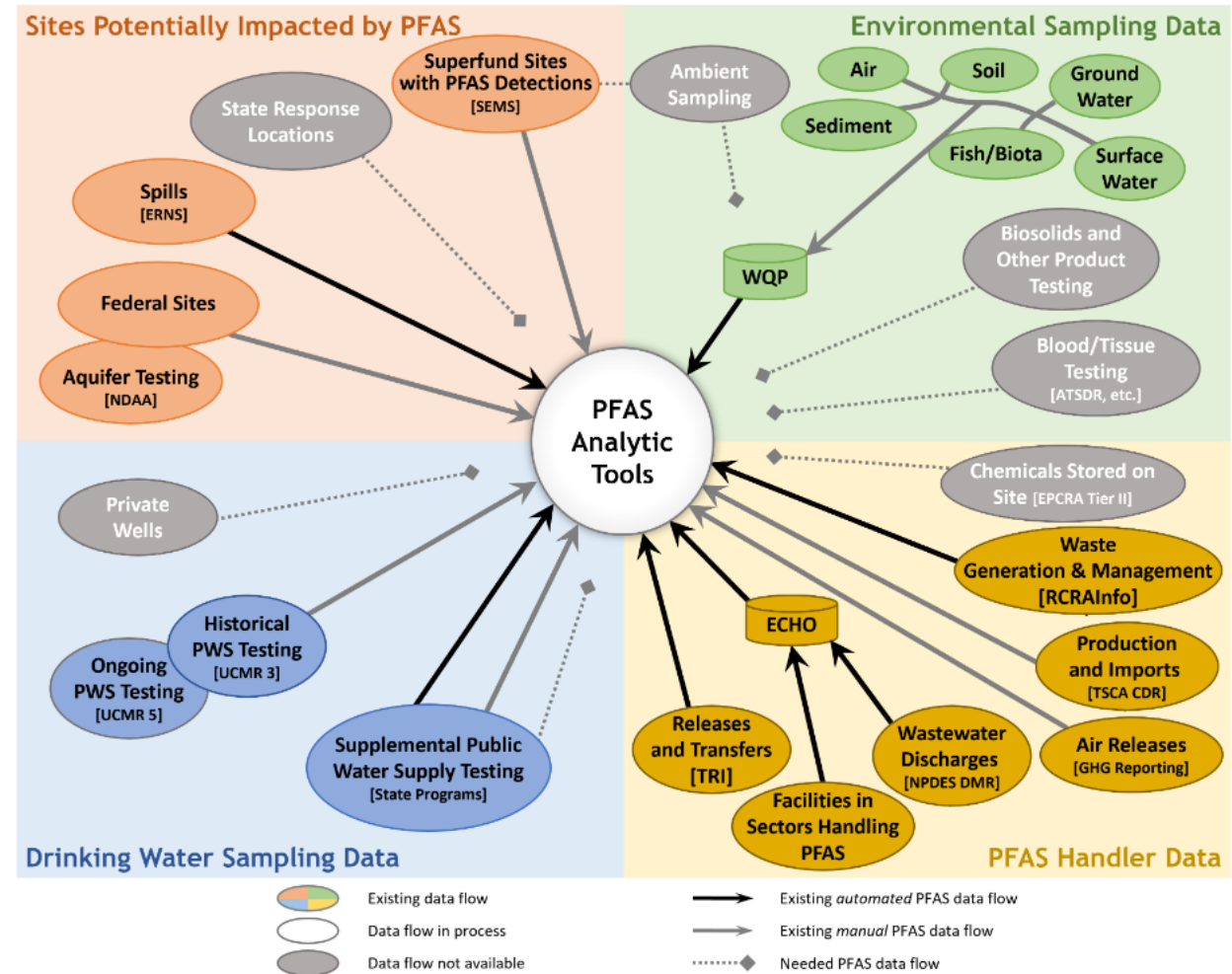
The screenshot displays the Emissions Screener interface of the ECHO Clean Air Tracking Tool (ECATT). The interface is organized into several sections:

- Report Type:** Includes a search bar and a dropdown menu for "Report Type". The "Emissions" option is selected.
- Emissions:** Features radio buttons for "Aggregate Emissions" (selected) and "Single Pollutant". A "Pollutant Categories" dropdown menu is open, showing options like "Air Toxics", "Clean Air Market Programs", "Criteria Pollutants", "Greenhouse Gases", "Hazardous Air Pollutants", "Ozone Depleting Substances", "Ozone Precursors", and "Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics". A "Select Reporting Year" dropdown is set to "Most Recent Year".
- Geographic Location:** Includes a "Community" dropdown.
- Demographics:** Features two dropdown menus for "Percent People of Color (3-mile radius)" and "Percent Low Income (3-mile radius)", both set to "No Restrictions".
- Facility Characteristics:** Includes a "Facility Characteristics" dropdown.
- Enforcement and Compliance:** Includes a "Time Since Last Compliance Evaluation" section with radio buttons for "No Restrictions" (selected), "Within", and "Never Evaluated". It also includes a "Formal Enforcement Actions" section with radio buttons for "No Restrictions" (selected), "Within", and "None Within". A "Benzene Fenceline Monitoring Reporters" section is at the bottom.

A "Search Criteria Selected" sidebar on the right shows the selected criteria: "Report Type", "Emissions", "Aggregate Emissions", and "Reporting Year" (Current as of 2023 (Most Recent Year)). A "Search" button is located at the bottom of this sidebar.

TRI and PFAS Analytic Tool

- ❑ U.S. EPA launched PFAS Analytic Tool in 2023
- ❑ Publicly available
- ❑ Ability to search for PFAS manufacturers, releases, test results, etc.
- ❑ Data compiled from several sources, including TRI



<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools#background>

TRI and PFAS Analytic Tool (cont.)

Map Legend and Layers

Data Available from Water Quality Portal:

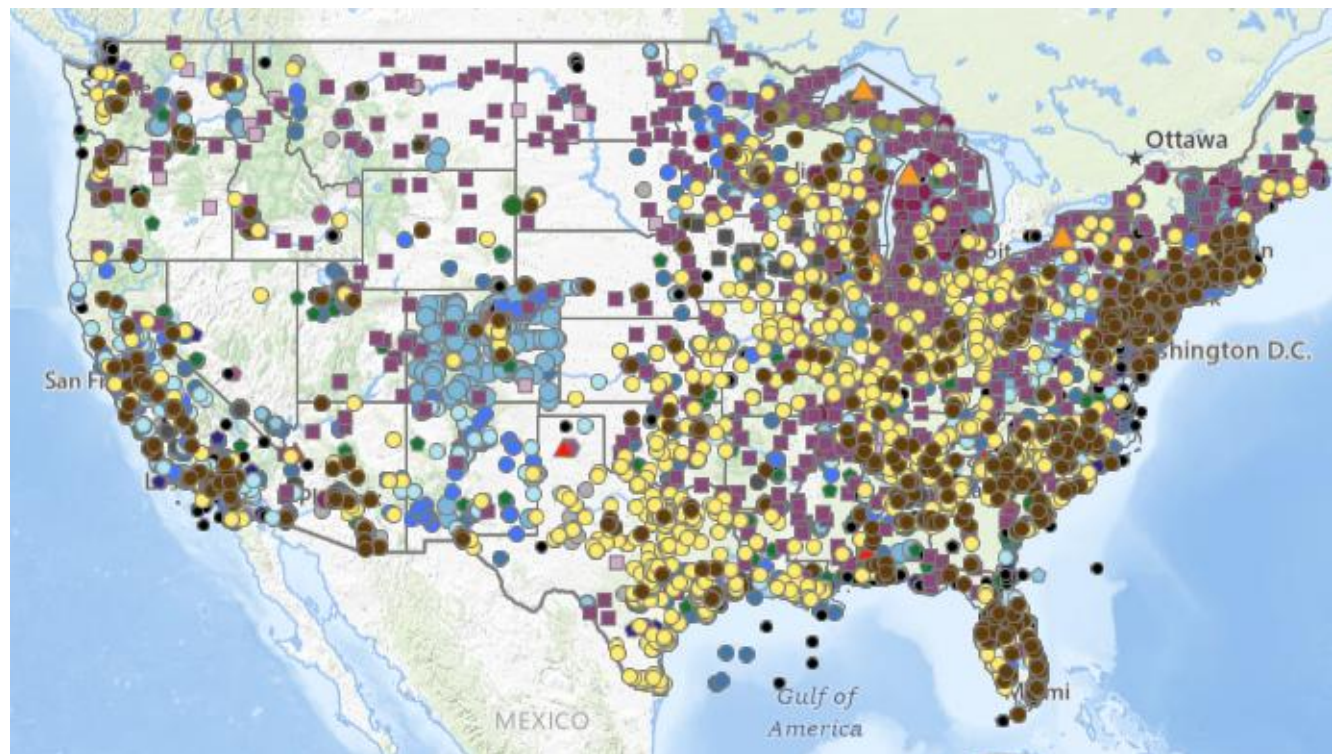
	Above Median	Below Median	Non-Detect
☒ Water			
☐ Tissue			
☒ Air			
☒ Soil			
☒ Sediment			
☒ Other			

Drinking Water - UCMR and State Data:

- ☒ UCMR Drinking Water Detects
 - Detection above the Health Advisory Level
 - Detection above the Minimum Reporting Level
 - No Detections above the Minimum Reporting Level
- ☒ State-Reported County-Level Data (ng/L)
The counties only display once a State is selected.
 - Detection above the Health Advisory Level
 - Detection of at least one PFAS
 - No current record of PFAS Detection
 - No current record of samples collected

Other Locations with Known or Suspected PFAS:

- ☒ PFAS Manufacturer or Importer
- ☒ Water Discharger with PFAS Monitoring
- ☒ Superfund (Private)
- ☒ Superfund (Federal)
- ☐ Federal Site with Known or Suspected PFAS:
 - DoD Air Force
 - DoD Army
 - DoD Navy
 - DoD DLA
 - FAA
 - DOE
 - NASA
 - Other
- ☐ Industry/Sector Facility
The facilities only display once a State is selected.
- ☒ Transfer (Generator)
- ☒ Transfer (Destination)
- ☒ Spill
- ☒ Toxics Release Inventory (Reporting Facility)
- ☒ Toxics Release Inventory (Reported Recipient Facility)



https://awsedap.epa.gov/public/extensions/PFAS_Tools/PFAS_Tools.html

QUESTIONS?

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www.all4inc.com



LINKS

- ❑ TRI Guidance for TRI reporting RY2024 (GuideMe – helpful links, Reporting Forms and Instructions, chemical list, guidance, and Q&A)
 - https://guideme.epa.gov/ords/guideme_ext/f?p=guideme:home
- ❑ TRI-Covered Industry Sectors and NAICS Codes
 - <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-covered-industry-sectors>
- ❑ Changes to TRI-Listed Chemicals (amended annually, historical lists avail.)
 - <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-listed-chemicals>
- ❑ PFAS Added to TRI by the NDAA
 - <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/addition-certain-pfas-tri-national-defense-authorization-act>





LINKS

❑ TRI Data and Tools

- <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-data-and-tools#tridata-facilities>

❑ ECHO Clean Air Tracking Tool

- <https://echo.epa.gov/trends/air-monitoring-stations>

❑ U.S. EPA PFAS Analytic Tools

- <https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools#background>