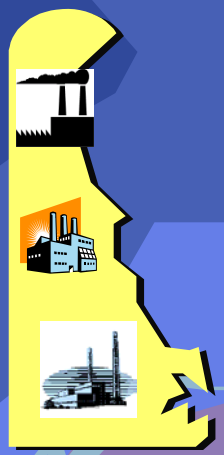
DELAWARE
TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY
2002 DATA SUMMARY



PREPARED BY THE

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

MAY 2004

2002 TRI DATA SUMMARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 2002. On-site releases reported under TRI declined 3.7% since 2001 and 32% when compared with 1998. I believe that with the continued collective efforts of the public, industry, and government, we can continue this trend.

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.

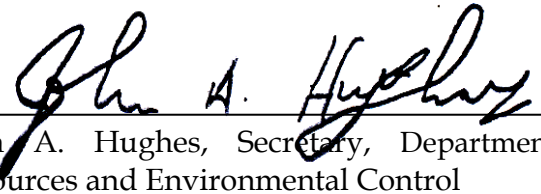
The continued success of the TRI program ultimately relies on the public's access and use of the data. DNREC publishes this TRI report to inform citizens about the environment in their communities. As citizens, you have the right to know, but whether you take advantage of that right is up to you. I urge 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.

This report format is new this year. We are publishing two reports instead of one. This new 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. This report, the more technical 2002 Data Detail Report, and reports for recent years are also available through the DNREC public information link at www2.state.de.us/serc/public.htm . Specific facility data from 1995-2002 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 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 environmental releases over the years. These reductions have continued through the 2002 reporting year. We hope that, with the help of industry and interested citizens, reductions in the amounts of releases of all of the TRI chemicals will continue.

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 third 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 2002 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 sixteen 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 2002 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. The Act 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 106 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?

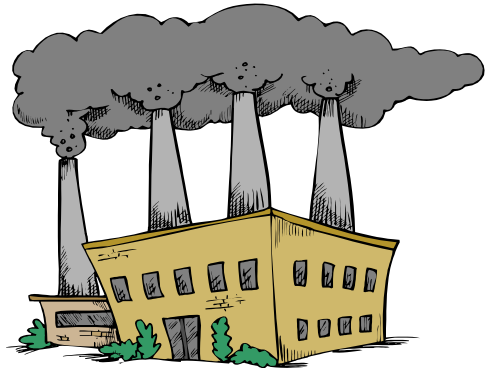
Each year by July 1, facilities report each chemical that meets the reporting threshold. Each chemical report is on a 5-page form that details the type and amount of on-site release, off-site transfer, or on-site waste management activity the chemical has experienced during the prior calendar year. The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

2002 DATA SUMMARY

Table 1 shows statewide totals of 2002 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 372 reports on 106 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 lower by 3.7% compared to 2001.

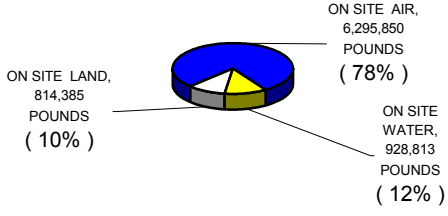
TABLE 1
2002 TRI DATA SUMMARY
(IN POUNDS)

	2002
No. of facilities	84
No. of Short Form Reports	55
No. of Long Form Reports	317
No. of Chemicals	106
On-site Releases	
Air	6,295,850
Water	928,813
Land	814,385
Total Releases	8,039,048
Off-site Transfers	
POTW's	1,201,161
Recycle	9,248,730
Energy Recovery	2,538,090
Treatment	398,572
Disposal	4,196,691
Total Transfers	17,583,245
On-site Waste Mgmt.	
Recycle	25,033,817
Energy Recovery	15,740,469
Treatment	33,376,885
Total on-site Mgmt.	74,151,170
Total Waste	99,773,463

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
2002 ON SITE RELEASES
IN POUNDS



TOTAL: 8,039,048 POUNDS

Of all the TRI chemicals released to air, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid make up over 70% of the total releases to air. These acid gasses are almost entirely generated by the power plants at Indian River, Edge Moor and the Motiva (facility now known as Premcor) refinery. These same chemicals make up over 50% of the total on-site releases to air, water, and land combined.

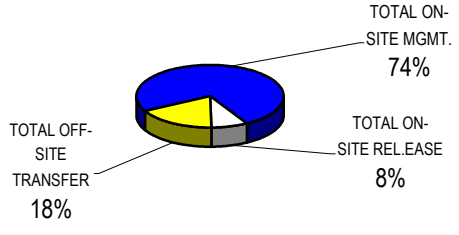
On-site releases to water consist mostly of nitrate compounds from the Perdue Georgetown and DuPont Seaford facilities. Although these facilities are large producers of nitrate compounds, there are several other nitrate-producing facilities in Delaware that are not subject to the TRI program.

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.

FIGURE 2
TOTAL TRI WASTE



TOTAL: 99,773,463 POUNDS

Table 1 and Figure 2 show that on-site releases make up only about 8% of the total waste reported to the TRI program. Other data, such as transfers off-site and waste managed on-site, are discussed in more detail in the *2002 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 proximity to nearby communities must be fully considered when assessing exposures. 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 with these substances, their thresholds are much lower than the basic thresholds applied to other 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 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 2000-2002. The PBT chemicals made up a small part of the total on-site releases for 2002, about 0.3%.

The reason for the large increase in 2001 was the addition to the PBT list of lead and lead compounds. This added over 29,000 pounds in 2001 and over 21,000 pounds in 2002. The 2002 on-site releases of PBT's are 25% lower compared to 2001. Reporting PBT's on the TRI short form is not allowed.

TABLE 3

2000-2002 TRI PBT DATA SUMMARY

(IN POUNDS)

	2002	2001	2000
No. of Facilities	32	23	23
No. of Reports	66	51	51
No. of Chemicals	11	12	12
On-site Releases			
Air	5,282	5,681	3,231
Water	784	3,659	255
Land	17,166	21,852	143
Total Releases	23,232	31,192	3,629

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.

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 TRI report available from DNREC.

TABLE 5
1998-2002 CARCINOGENS
ON-SITE RELEASES IN POUNDS

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

TABLE 4
TRI CARCINOGENS REPORTED BY DELAWARE FACILITIES FOR 2002

CHEMICAL NAME	NO. OF REPORTS
ACRYLONITRILE	1
ASBESTOS (FRIABLE)	1
BENZENE	7
1,3-BUTADIENE	2
CHLOROFORM	1
CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS	7
COBALT COMPOUNDS	3
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	1
DICHLOROMETHANE	1
1,3-DICHLOROPROPYLENE	1
DIETHYL SULFATE	1
ETHYL ACRYLATE	2
ETHYLBENZENE	5
ETHYLENE OXIDE	2
FORMALDEHYDE	1
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	1
LEAD	7
LEAD COMPOUNDS	14
4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)	1
NICKEL	2
NICKEL COMPOUNDS	7
NITROBENZENE	1
P-CHLOROANILINE	1
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)	1
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	14
PROPYLENE OXIDE	1
STYRENE	7
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	1
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE (MIXED ISOMERS)	2
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	3
VINYL ACETATE	2
VINYL CHLORIDE	2
TOTAL CARCINOGEN REPORTS	103

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.

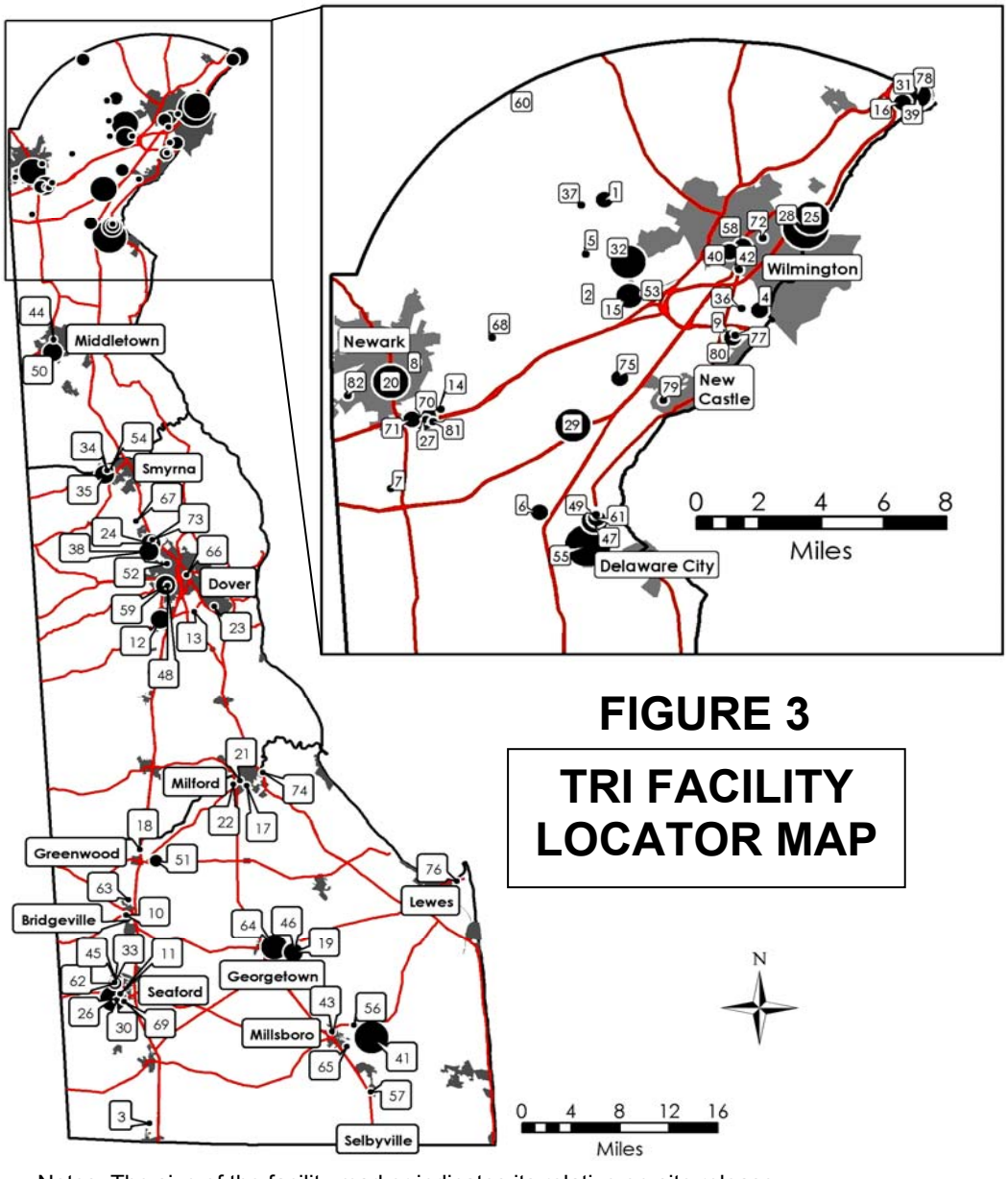


FIGURE 3

TRI FACILITY LOCATOR MAP

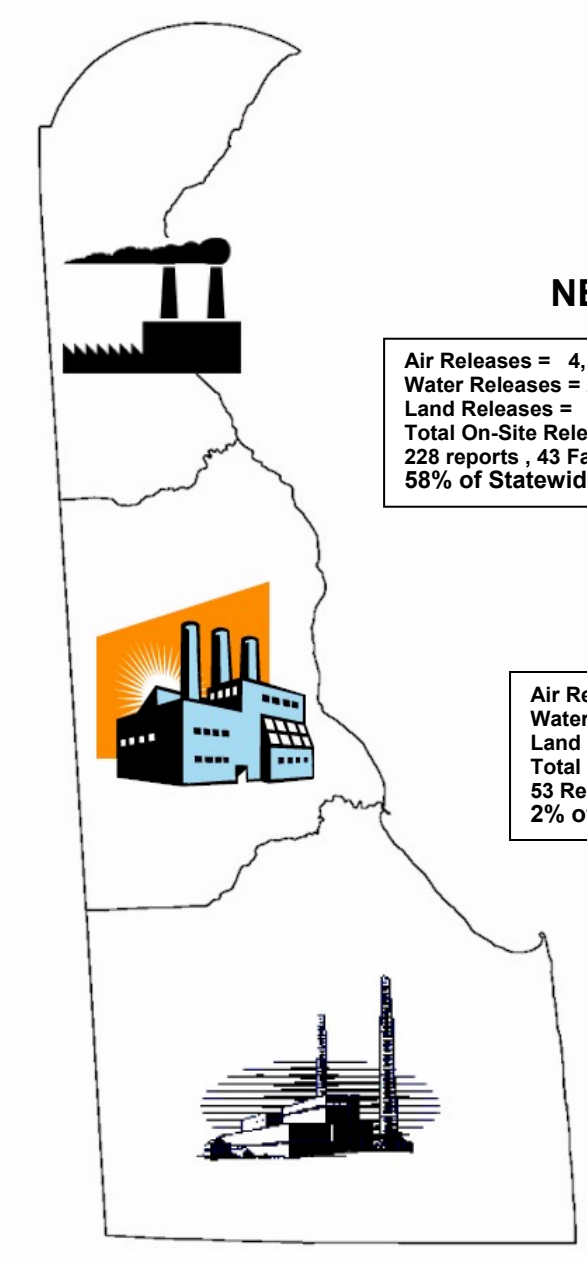
Notes: The size of the facility marker indicates its relative on-site release.
Perdue Agrirecycle in Seaford and Sunroc in Dover were inadvertently omitted from the map.

FIGURE 3 MAP KEY

MAP ID	FACILITY	MAP ID	FACILITY
1	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES LITTLE FALLS	42	INSTEEL WIRE
2	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES NEWPORT	43	INTERVET
3	ALLEN'S HATCHERY	44	JOHNSON CONTROLS
4	AMERICAN MINERALS	45	JOHNSON POLYMER
5	AMETEK	46	JUSTIN TANKS
6	ARLON	47	KANEKA
7	ASTROPOWER PENCADER	48	KRAFT FOODS
8	ASTROPOWER SOLAR PARK	49	KUEHNE CHEMICAL
9	AVECIA	50	MACDERMID
10	BIRDS EYE FOODS	51	MARBLE WORKS
11	BLADES BULK PLANT	52	MCKEE RUN POWER PLANT
12	CAMDEL METALS	53	MEDAL
13	CARL KING	54	METAL MASTERS
14	CHROME DEPOSIT	55	MOTIVA/PREMCOR
15	CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS	56	MOUNTAIRE FARMS FEEDMILL
16	CITISTEEL	57	MOUNTAIRE FARMS OF DELAWARE
17	CLARIANT	58	NORAMCO
18	CUSTOM DECORATIVE MOLDINGS	59	NRG DOVER
19	D & B INDUSTRIAL GROUP	60	NVF YORKLYN
20	DAIMLER CHRYSLER	61	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL
21	DENTSPLY CAULK MAIN	62	ORIENT
22	DENTSPLY CAULK WEST	63	PERDUE BRIDGEVILLE
23	DOVER AIR FORCE BASE	64	PERDUE GEORGETOWN
24	DOW REICHHOLD	65	PINNACLE FOODS
25	DU PONT EDGE MOOR	66	PLAYTEX PRODUCTS
26	DU PONT SEAFORD	67	PPG DOVER
27	E-A-R SPECIALTY COMPOSITES	68	PPG INDUSTRIES
28	EDGE MOOR/HAY RD. POWER PLT.	69	PROCINO PLATING
29	FORMOSA PLASTICS	70	RODEL
30	GAC SEAFORD	71	RODEL TECH CENTER
31	GENERAL CHEMICAL	72	ROLLER SERVICE
32	GENERAL MOTORS	73	SERVICE ENERGY DOVER
33	GREEN TREE CHEMICAL	74	SERVICE ENERGY MILFORD
34	HALKO MANUFACTURING	75	SPATZ FIBERGLASS
35	HANOVER FOODS	76	SPI PHARMA
36	HARDCORE COMPOSITES	77	SPI POLYOLS, INC.
37	HERCULES RESEARCH CENTER	78	SUNOCO
38	HIRSH INDUSTRIES	79	TFL USA/CANADA
39	HONEYWELL	80	UNIQEMA
40	IKO PRODUCTION	81	VP RACING FUELS
41	INDIAN RIVER POWER PLANT	82	W.L. GORE OTTS CHAPEL

FIGURE 4

ON-SITE RELEASES BY COUNTY



NEW CASTLE

Air Releases = 4,171,833 Pounds
Water Releases = 232,685 Pounds
Land Releases = 307,118 Pounds
Total On-Site Releases = 4,711,636 Pounds
228 reports , 43 Facilities
58% of Statewide releases

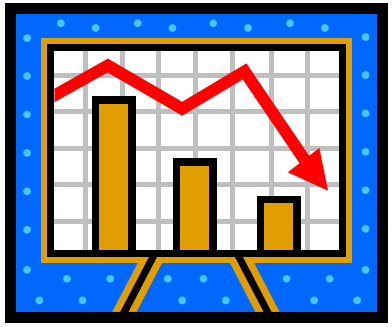
KENT

Air Releases = 125,594 Pounds
Water Releases = 0 Pounds
Land Releases = 0 Pounds
Total On-Site Releases = 125,594 Pounds
53 Reports, 16 Facilities
2% of Statewide releases

SUSSEX

Air Releases = 1,998,423 Pounds
Water Releases =696,128 Pounds
Land Releases = 507,267 Pounds
Total On-Site Releases = 3,201,818 Pounds
91 Reports, 25 Facilities
40% 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.

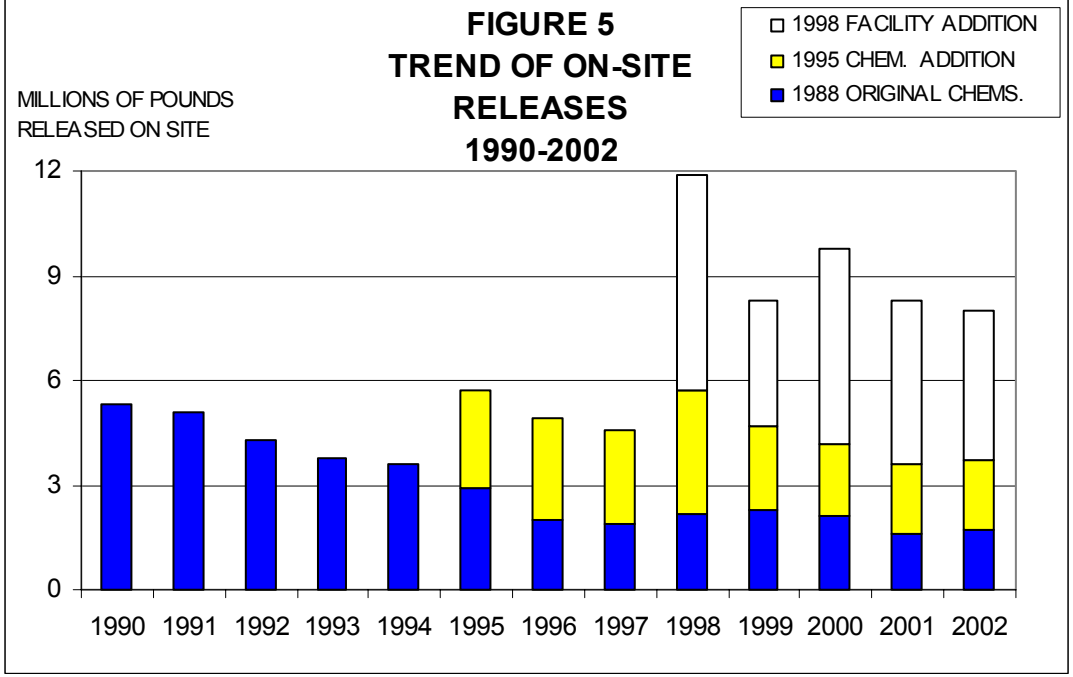
The EPA also adds chemicals and facilities to the TRI program when it discovers chemicals that are significant toxics or that some facilities as a group tend to manufacture or use toxic chemicals.

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 chemicals are added or deleted every year and they are included in the totals for each year.

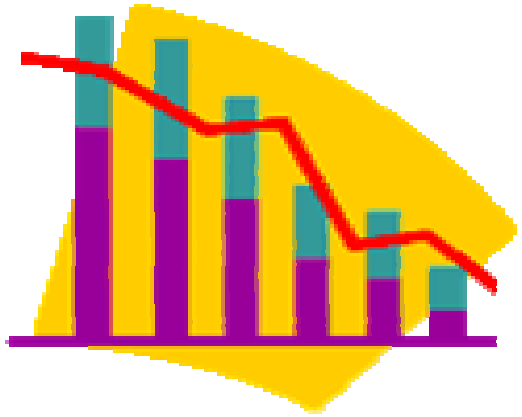
In 1995, a large group of chemicals was added and the total number of chemicals increased to 667 from 365 in 1994.

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

FIGURE 5
TREND OF ON-SITE RELEASES
1990-2002



chemicals and facilities initially increased the amount of 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. The chemicals added in 1995, along with the original chemicals, are now lower in on-site releases than the original chemicals were in 1990. 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 the nation.

At the time of this report, the EPA has not released the national 2002 TRI report, so we could not compare our 2002 data with the national 2002 data. However, we did compare our data with the 2001 national data. Following are highlights from this comparison:

1. Delaware ranks 45th in the nation for total on-site releases.

2. Eighty-three facilities in the nation each released more on-site individually that all the facilities in the State of Delaware combined.

3. Delaware provided 0.14% 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 #2 in the nation for on-site release of vinyl chloride and #8 in the nation for release of vinyl acetate. Occidental Chemical ranks #16 in the nation for on-site release of mercury. Motiva/ Premcor ranks #35 for on-site release of methyl tert-butyl ether.

These rankings may change when the 2002 data is published, as the new data may be greater than or less than the 2001 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 2002 TRI annual reports may be viewed at: www2.state.de.us/serc/reports.htm . Additional details and information not contained in this report 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 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 2001 TRI data, and later this year to 2002 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 2002 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.

Document number 40-09-03/04/04/02