Executive Summary

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Solid Waste identified 30 chemicals on which to focus its efforts to reduce these chemicals in hazardous wastes. These 30 chemicals, referred to as the NPEP Priority Chemicals (NPEP PCs), consist of 27 organics and 3 metals that are frequently found in releases to water, air, and land. These chemicals are present in soil, sediment, ground water, surface water, air, and/or biota, with many serving as the basis for a waste being classified as hazardous. For future updates of the NPEP Priority Chemicals Trends Report, EPA is considering adding additional chemicals, such as PCBs, as well as expanding the universe of waste for example, non-hazardous industrial waste.

Several years ago, EPA initially developed a measurement methodology to extract data from the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) in order to estimate the quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals that are contained in RCRA Subtitle C hazardous wastes.[1] This measurement methodology has been used to develop an annual Trends Report. Currently, the NPEP Priority Chemicals Trends Report is used for the following purposes:

1) evaluate the progress made in achieving EPA's Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) national goal of a 50 percent reduction of NPEP Priority Chemicals in hazardous wastes by 2005, compared to the 1991 quantities
2) provide information and trends on the quantities and management methods of NPEP Priority Chemicals contained in hazardous wastes for the nation, EPA Regions, States, and industry sectors to assist in identifying potential opportunities to reduce these NPEP Priority Chemicals

The NPEP Priority Chemicals Trends Report is used as a tool for identifying opportunities to reduce these NPEP Priority Chemicals in concert with the objectives of the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC), including assisting EPA in identifying potential partners to participate in the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities. The purpose of this program is to encourage government agencies, businesses, and manufacturers to voluntarily enroll in a partnership with EPA to find ways to minimize use of NPEP Priority Chemicals through source reduction and recycling.

The RCC, a program implemented in 2002 by EPA, seeks to reduce the use of raw materials, reuse materials to make new products or generate energy, and reduce the generation of wastes containing the NPEP Priority Chemicals. The data and trends analyses developed for this report will serve as a valuable tool in support of this program and assist in our endeavor to better understand trends in the generation and management of NPEP Priority Chemicals, assess chemical reduction priorities, and identify opportunities for eliminating or reducing the NPEP Priority Chemicals. The NPEP Priority Chemicals are frequently found in hazardous wastes and likely present opportunities for Priority Chemical reductions in the manufacturing or other commercial operations that generate these hazardous wastes. EPA encourages all generators to reduce the quantity of waste they generate. However, we believe that reducing the generation of hazardous wastes containing any of these 30 chemicals should be the first priority. This reduction preferably should be achieved by reducing the use of these chemicals at the source, whenever possible. When reduction at the source is not possible, environmentally sound recycling practices should be used.

[1] The term "hazardous waste" as used in this Trends Report refers to wastes that are regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, which are listed in 40 CFR 261.20-24 (characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), 40 CFR 260.31 (non-specific source wastes), 40 CFR 260.32 (specific source wastes) or 40 CFR 260.33 (discarded commercial chemical products). It should be noted that NPEP Priority Chemicals that are released in air emissions or surface water discharge may not be RCRA Subtitle C hazardous wastes, but may be considered to be hazardous under other regulatory statutes.

In 2002, EPA released the initial NPEP Priority Chemicals Trends Report (formally referred to as the Waste Minimization Priority Chemicals Trends Report), presenting information regarding trends for the NPEP Priority Chemicals from 1991 through 1998. Updates to this report are prepared annually. This update of the NPEP Priority Chemicals Trends Report incorporates TRI information for reporting years 1991 through 2001 and hazardous waste Biennial Report (BR) data for 1997, 1999, and 2001 reporting years. This report is presented in three sections. Section 1.0 includes information regarding the data that was used to create this report and the methodology applied to analyze the data. The data analysis is then presented in two sections. Section 2.0 of this report evaluates the progress made in achieving the GPRA goal set by EPA for the RCRA National Partnership for Environmental Priorities to reduce, as a nation, the presence of NPEP Priority Chemicals in hazardous wastes by 50 percent by the year 2005, compared to the quantities generated in 1991. Because EPA already achieved its 2005 GPRA goal as of the 2001 TRI reporting year, annual supplemental goals have been established to continue to make progress towards NPEP Priority Chemical reductions. A 2008 GPRA goal is being developed, using a 2001 baseline year that will measure reduction of an expanded list of NPEP Priority Chemicals over a broader universe of waste. For the purposes of this report, tracking progress towards the 2005 GPRA goal is referred to as the "GPRA-Analysis." Section 3.0 of this report provides an updated trends analyses regarding the quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals contained in hazardous wastes at the national, EPA Region, state, and industry sector levels. This section of the report is organized by chemical and covers the years 1998 to 2001. For the purposes of this report, this analysis is referred to as the "Trends-Analysis."

Data and Methodology

EPA selected TRI as the primary data source by which to measure progress toward reducing quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals in hazardous waste and to track trends in the generation, release, and management of these NPEP Priority Chemicals. The TRI is a publicly available EPA database that contains information on more than 650 toxic chemicals that are being used, manufactured, treated, transported, or released into the environment. This information is reported annually by facilities on TRI Form Rs, and is reviewed and updated on an on-going basis to reflect corrections to reported data resulting from reporters' revised Form Rs and EPA data quality checks.[2] Exhibit 1 lists the 30 chemicals identified by EPA as NPEP Priority Chemicals.[3] Only 17 of these chemicals have been reported to the TRI since 1991. These 17 NPEP Priority Chemicals are the chemicals that EPA is tracking for the purpose of measuring progress toward the GPRA goal. The remaining NPEP Priority Chemicals were not reported to TRI until after 1991 or are not at this time reported to TRI (Exhibit 1).

Because not all data in the TRI are needed to calculate NPEP Priority Chemical quantities, a measurement methodology[4] was developed to identify and extract the necessary data from the TRI database. In previous trends reports, one methodology was used to examine the GPRA goal and trends in NPEP Priority Chemical quantities. For this report, two approaches have been established from the original methodology. The **first approach** pertains to the analysis of progress toward EPA's GPRA 50 percent reduction goal and, as stated above, is referred to in this report as the "GPRA-Analysis." The GPRA-Analysis approach, for the most part, parallels the original methodology, but also now

[2] Data for each year are published approximately 15 to 18 months following the end of the reporting year. For example, data for reporting year 2001 were published in June 2003.

[3] For the purposes of developing this list of 30 chemicals, endosulfan alpha and endosulfan beta were counted together and heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide were counted together. Also, each of the three metals (Lead, Cadmium, and Mercury) is combined with its associated metal compounds and addressed as a single NPEP in this report. For example, Lead and Lead compounds are addressed as a single NPEP Priority Chemical.

[4] Please note that the NPEP methodology used in developing this Trends Report differs from the methodology used by the TRI program to show trends for the EPCRA section 313 chemicals in the annual TRI Public Data Release. See Appendix B for a detailed description of the NPEP methodology used in this Trends Report.

includes some refinements. It covers the years 1991 to 2001, and the 17 NPEP Priority Chemicals reported to TRI since 1991.

The **second approach** is a modification to the first and is used to analyze trends in quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals reported more recently, since 1998. As stated above, it is referred to in this report as the "Trends-Analysis." The Trends-Analysis approach utilizes the original approach as a base line; however, it has been modified to now take into consideration certain segments of the TRI reporting universe not previously addressed (e.g., the "new" industry sectors that began reporting to TRI in 1998 and Bevill-exempt quantities (see appendix B section B.4.1)). These changes provide better identification of NPEP Priority Chemical reductions. The Trends-Analysis covers data for all NPEP Priority Chemicals reported to TRI from 1998 to 2001.

For this update of the NPEP Trends Report, a methodology also was developed to extract Biennial Reporting (BR) Data for hazardous wastes, for the years 1997, 1999, and 2001, to supplement the TRI data and to provide trends data for the NPEP Priority Chemicals that are not reported to TRI.

Exhibit 1. National Partnership for Environmental Priorities PCs

PRIORITY CHEMICAL NAMES	
NPEP PRIORITY CHEMICALS REPORTED TO TRI SINCE 1991 (THE 1991 PCs)	
Anthracene	Mercury and Mercury Compounds
Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds	Methoxychlor
Dibenzofuran	Naphthalene
Heptachlor	Pentachlorophenol
Hexachloro-1, 3-butadiene	Quintozene
Hexachlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
Lead and Lead Compounds	Trifluralin
Lindane	
NPEP PRIORITY CHEMICALS FOR WHICH REPORTING TO TRI BEGAN IN 1995 or 2000	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene (2000)	Pendimethalin (1995)
Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds (2000)	Pentachlorobenzene (2000)
TRI polycyclic aromatic compound (PAC) category (1995)	Phenanthrene (1995)
NPEP PRIORITY CHEMICALS NOT REPORTED TO TRI	
Acenaphthene	Fluorene
Acenaphthylene	Heptachlor epoxide
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Pyrene
Endosulfan, beta-/Endosulfan, alpha	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene

For both the GPRA and Trends analyses, to calculate the NPEP Priority Chemicals from TRI data, we identified the relevant facilities and relevant releases and management methods, i.e., those quantities of the NPEP Priority Chemicals that were most likely to be contained in RCRA hazardous wastes. We calculated three quantities for each NPEP Priority Chemical: (1) total land disposal quantity, (2) total energy recovery quantity, and (3) total treatment quantity and then combined these three amounts for a total Priority Chemical quantity.

TRI reporting requirements have changed over the years, including:

- additional industry sectors that are required to report to TRI;
- additional chemicals for which information must be submitted to TRI; and
- reduced reporting threshold for certain chemicals (PBTs)

Facilities in the manufacturing sector (SIC codes 20 through 39) have been required to report to the TRI since its inception. An additional seven industry sectors (16 individual SIC codes) were required to begin reporting to TRI in 1998. The GPRA-Analysis does not include facilities that were required to begin reporting to TRI since 1998. The Trends-Analysis, however, includes information from facilities in both the original and additional SIC codes.

In 1995 and 2000, the list of chemicals and toxic chemical categories reported to the TRI was expanded. Among these additional chemicals were six NPEP Priority Chemicals for which data is included in the Trends-Analysis (see Exhibit 1).

In 2000 and 2001, the TRI reporting thresholds for various chemicals were reduced. The NPEP Priority Chemicals for which the reporting thresholds were reduced are listed in Exhibit 2.[5] Facilities that only began reporting these chemicals due to these new reporting thresholds are not included in the GPRA-Analysis. See Appendix B for a detailed discussion of how the GPRA-Analysis methodology addresses these facilities. These facilities, however, and their Priority Chemical quantity, are included in the Trends-Analysis.

Exhibit 2. NPEP Priority Chemicals for Which the TRI Reporting Threshold was Reduced

NPEP Priority Chemicals	New Reporting Threshold (pounds/year)	Year of Change
Heptachlor	10	2000
Hexachlorobenzene	10	2000
Mercury and Mercury Compounds	10	2000
Methoxychlor	100	2000
Pendimethalin	100	2000
Trifluralin	100	2000
TRI PACs	100	2000
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene*	10	2000
Pentachlorobenzene*	10	2000
Dioxin and Dioxin-like Compounds*	0.1 (grams)	2000
Lead and Lead Compounds	100	2001
*The rulemaking that lowered the TRI reporting threshold for certain chemicals in 2000 applied to these NPEP Priority Chemicals that were reported to begin reporting to TRI in 2000		

The GPRA-Analysis was modified to account for the fact that the threshold levels have changed on some of the 17 chemicals for which facilities have been reporting information to TRI since 1991. Two other refinements were made to both the GPRA-Analysis and the Trends-Analysis. For both of these analyses, we refined the methodology to more accurately account for the fact that not all off-site disposal is of hazardous wastes. To address this situation, NPEP Priority Chemical quantities sent offsite to landfills, surface impoundments, and Class I wells at facilities that do not have an EPA ID number are not included in the NPEP Priority Chemical total quantity. In addition, the potential for

[5] The rulemaking that lowered the TRI reporting threshold for certain chemicals in 2000 also applies to three other NPEP Priority Chemicals (benzo(g,h,i)perylene, pentachlorobenzene, and dioxin and dioxin-like compounds) that were required to begin reporting to TRI in 2000.

"double-counting" of wastes to TRI was evaluated and we concluded that for certain SIC codes the quantities of chemicals reported would also have been reported by other parties. The quantities for these SIC codes have been removed from the NPEP Priority Chemical total quantities.

Finally, a significant quantity of chemicals, especially metals, reported to the TRI may be covered by the Bevill Amendment and other exclusions and therefore exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulation. The current NPEP measurement methodology is keyed to determining quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals in RCRA hazardous wastes. Therefore, for the Trends-Analysis, the quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals for specific facilities and SIC codes believed to be associated with RCRA-exempt wastes have been removed from the total Priority Chemical quantity.

Appendix B provides further information regarding the methodologies used in this report.

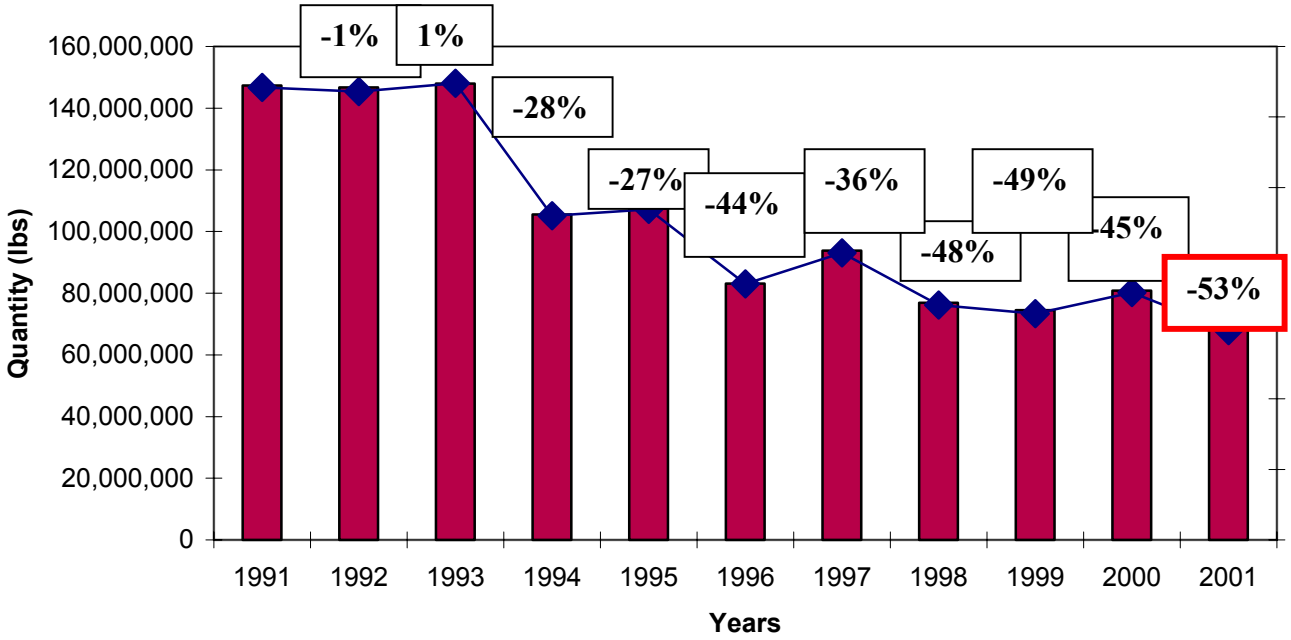
Summary of Findings – GPRA-Analysis

As previously noted, there are 17 NPEP Priority Chemicals for which EPA tracks progress made toward the GPRA goal to reduce, by 50 percent, the presence of these chemicals in hazardous wastes by the year 2005, as compared to the baseline year of 1991. For the purposes of the GPRA-Analysis, these 17 chemicals are referred to as the GPRA quantity of "NPEP Priority Chemicals." These 17 NPEP Priority Chemicals are as follows:

- Anthracene
- Mercury and Mercury Compounds
- Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds
- Methoxychlor
- Dibenzofuran
- Naphthalene
- Heptachlor
- Pentachlorophenol
- Hexachloro-1, 3-butadiene
- Quintozene
- Hexachlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- Hexachloroethane
- 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
- Lead and Lead Compounds
- Trifluralin
- Lindane

Nationally, the combined GPRA quantity of the NPEP Priority Chemicals has declined by 53 percent between 1991 and 2001. Exhibit 3 illustrates the GPRA quantity (pounds) and the percentage change of NPEP Priority Chemicals from 1991 to 2001. A gradual decline in the GPRA quantities of NPEP Priority Chemicals is evident for much of the time period of 1991 through 2001. Although there have been some increases from one year to the next, the overall trend has been a steady reduction of the GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals over time, and, as of 2001, the GPRA goal of a 50 percent reduction has been achieved. Because EPA already achieved its 2005 GPRA goal as of the 2001 TRI reporting year, annual supplemental goals have been established to continue to make progress towards NPEP Priority Chemical reductions.

Exhibit 3. GPRA Quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals by Year and the Percent Change (compared to 1991 quantities) 1991-2001



The top seven individual NPEP Priority Chemicals in 2001 were lead and lead compounds, naphthalene, hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorobenzene, hexachloroethane, cadmium and cadmium compounds, and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene which together comprised almost 99 percent of the total NPEP Priority Chemical quantity in 2001. Lead/lead compounds, by far, has been the largest contributor to national NPEP Priority Chemicals since 1991. Lead/lead compounds and naphthalene made up nearly 68 percent of the total NPEP Priority Chemical quantity in 2001. In 1991, approximately 78 million pounds of lead/lead compounds made up 53 percent of the total NPEP Priority Chemicals quantity. In 2001, while the quantity of lead/lead compounds decreased by approximately 42 million pounds (53 percent), this NPEP Priority Chemical still comprised 53 percent of the total NPEP Priority Chemical quantity in 2001. Exhibit 4 shows the GPRA quantity of the "NPEP Priority Chemicals" from 1991-2001.

Exhibit 4. National GPRA Quantity (pounds) of the NPEP Priority Chemicals

CHEMICAL NAME	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of PCs in 2001
Lead and Lead Compounds	78,385,105	74,328,781	80,250,019	65,857,698	66,642,214	44,151,744	53,963,143	45,783,874	38,406,926	41,359,328	36,742,444	53.2
Naphthalene	26,872,979	36,604,036	29,489,132	14,052,871	15,946,399	19,418,423	12,970,428	14,437,458	13,813,983	14,320,007	9,918,049	14.4
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	11,490,810	7,776,137	5,514,269	4,676,020	7,077,108	6,453,638	8,411,397	4,471,095	8,768,775	9,036,216	6,482,741	9.4
Hexachloro-benzene	5,196,864	3,795,442	4,873,040	3,157,120	3,305,327	2,441,298	1,852,298	1,764,080	5,405,847	5,927,107	5,008,984	7.3
Hexachloroethane	5,274,360	2,695,169	3,144,528	11,816,766	6,304,499	5,733,673	4,253,357	4,892,537	3,629,017	4,894,157	4,153,811	6.0
Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds	2,583,408	2,070,058	4,711,076	3,165,818	2,844,824	2,313,941	8,986,943	3,504,288	1,913,008	2,861,342	3,636,610	5.3
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1,137,181	2,001,334	5,960,179	1,255,983	1,576,310	928,246	767,818	854,013	1,377,130	1,166,039	2,126,359	3.1
Anthracene	10,821,191	11,628,086	8,058,449	551,601	2,073,010	466,157	449,257	389,836	473,257	558,159	370,586	0.5
Dibenzofuran	5,104,604	5,073,535	5,059,712	90,841	425,242	61,493	109,433	154,766	150,835	118,158	91,620	0.1
Quintozene	62,715	3,507	522,861	543,831	759,919	620,725	334,769	355,970	222,901	311,193	216,293	0.3

CHEMICAL NAME	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of PCs in 2001
Trifluralin	82,759	82,363	36,321	124,842	207,157	200,534	1,539,671	103,803	91,103	84,754	81,653	0.1
Pentachlorophenol	111,508	250,529	193,335	169,425	135,567	305,526	150,708	160,170	218,317	73,610	62,748	0.1
Mercury and Mercury Compounds	186,718	265,661	84,555	53,170	48,029	47,654	47,426	31,670	47,224	116,039	105,769	0.2
Heptachlor	4	108,000	79,519	8,300	4,701	18,311	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,226	26,098	32,443	20,657	<0.1
Lindane	1,862	1,580	159	685	3,226	1,197	2,800	8,272	2,728	64	49	<0.1
Methoxychlor	158	252	1	6	0	807	0	0	0	19	0	0.0
	147,340,226	146,684,470	147,977,155	105,524,977	107,353,532	83,163,367	93,839,448	76,935,058	74,547,149	80,858,634	69,018,373	

Exhibit 5 shows those industry sectors that collectively accounted for approximately 88 percent of the GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals in 2001. Four industry sectors accounted for nearly 56 percent of the GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals in 2001: 2812 (Alkalies and chlorine), 3312 (blast furnaces and steel mills), 3339 (primary nonferrous metals), and 2819 (industrial inorganic chemicals).

Exhibit 5. Primary Industry Sectors for the NPEP Priority Chemicals (based on 2001 GPRA quantities (pounds))

SIC	SIC Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change 1991-2001	% of Total PC Qty in 2001
2812	Alkalies and Chlorine	16,654,109	13,322,003	9,536,156	11,622,609	17,553,389	15,301,176	15,705,283	11,191,651	18,381,088	20,037,303	17,777,978	6.7	25.8
3312	Blast Furnaces and Steel Mills	5,070,799	5,334,387	2,690,151	2,301,773	4,243,514	6,444,948	10,423,816	8,691,671	8,066,272	9,368,292	8,301,192	63.7	12.0
3339	Primary Nonferrous Metals	7,976,610	8,231,543	14,495,501	12,263,685	10,136,784	10,607,601	10,905,081	12,252,813	7,530,622	9,947,487	8,072,256	1.2	11.7
2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	22,362,138	23,751,877	25,773,756	29,324,694	29,008,634	1,901,336	9,529,208	2,505,263	3,135,206	4,452,311	4,624,563	-79.3	6.7
3691	Storage Batteries	12,925,173	11,589,588	11,049,319	850,334	2,286,795	824,857	1,345,241	1,205,361	974,237	406,332	3,518,871	-72.8	5.1
3341	Secondary Nonferrous Metals	5,873,355	7,141,478	16,545,521	9,810,926	7,799,635	11,850,883	10,441,797	7,171,537	5,717,719	6,390,839	3,153,092	-46.3	4.6
3331	Primary Copper	6,281,179	5,589,276	4,664,069	5,484,502	7,656,586	5,488,909	6,625,463	6,642,141	5,353,091	2,934,455	2,921,412	-53.5	4.2
2879	Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals	1,411,780	350,053	1,583,163	1,926,774	1,662,677	1,312,363	743,454	822,331	474,642	964,985	1,988,754	40.9	2.9
2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals	2,674,905	1,569,683	6,514,057	2,899,312	3,909,148	2,935,170	1,311,791	2,570,742	2,405,542	2,491,569	1,918,308	-28.3	2.8
9711	National Security				291,964	109,506	108,014	35,068	62,969	73,543	155,492	1,700,764	--	2.5
3479	Metal Coating and Allied Services	216,900	489,614	982,578	876,290	967,438	856,997	1,075,808	1,138,387	1,469,532	1,741,319	1,582,190	629.5	2.3
2911	Petroleum Refining	4,080,584	11,905,335	5,883,688	3,975,856	5,073,393	8,779,896	5,294,740	5,127,604	4,487,624	5,453,927	1,338,291	-67.2	1.9
3369	Nonferrous Foundries	75,918	12,563	39,659	5,752	18,001	27,233	84,257	89,450	43,077	1,536	1,198,248	1,478.3	1.7
3229	Pressed and Blown Glass	2,310,610	2,596,895	2,522,690	2,520,330	2,396,873	2,853,188	3,405,676	2,493,230	1,663,862	5,142,339	1,089,767	-52.8	1.6
3321	Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	998320	1005861	471653	608349	654313	808481	892347	137363	113220	408346	995023	-0.3	1.4
2865	Cyclic Crudes and Intermediates	3,928,813	3,113,426	1,715,541	9,199,493	1,952,162	2,124,092	1,663,315	2,408,444	1,974,011	1,264,240	867,008	-77.9	1.3

Exhibit 6 (see page 9) shows the NPEP Priority Chemical quantity for each EPA Region and their respective states from 1991-2001. Exhibit 7 shows the total NPEP Priority Chemical quantity for each of the 10 EPA regions in 2001.

Exhibit 7. EPA Regional Totals for the GPRA Quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals

Region	Total GPRA Qty (lbs)	% of 2001 Quantity
6	26,259,081	38
5	10,227,969	15
4	7,728,455	11
7	7,727,620	11
3	5,142,043	7
9	4,549,690	7
2	3,372,864	5
8	2,272,975	3
10	1,451,255	2
1	286,421	<1
	69,018,373	100

In 2001, over 50 percent of the GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals was generated in EPA Regions 5 and 6. Six of the ten EPA Regions had decreased NPEP Priority Chemical quantities from 2000 to 2001. For example, Regions 1 and 8 had dramatic decreases of 35 percent and 72 percent, respectively. In 2001, three states had more than 5 million pounds of NPEP Priority Chemicals. These states are Louisiana (13,619,218 million pounds), Texas (10,511,288 million pounds), and Missouri (5,623,610 million pounds). These three states accounted for approximately 43 percent of the national GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals. Over one-half of the states had a decrease in NPEP Priority Chemical quantities from 2000 to 2001. Exhibit 8 presents a list of the states that had the most significant decreases in their GPRA quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals.

Exhibit 8. States with Significant Decreases in the GPRA Quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals (1991-2001)

GPRA Quantity Decrease (pounds)	State
-5,535,056	Montana
-5,454,426	Texas
-4,610,971	Ohio
-1,680,895	Alabama
-1,038,388	Louisiana
-821,873	Arkansas
-775,519	California
-703,859	Pennsylvania

Exhibit 6. The GPRA Quantity (pounds) of the NPEP Priority Chemicals by Region and State (1991-2001)

Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1991-2001	% of 1991 GPRA Qty (2001)
Region 1													
Connecticut	441,585	220,164	303,067	252,589	215,082	190,794	76,977	81,568	76,438	140,606	77,681	-82	0.1
Maine	12,338	5,940	18,390	185,007	8,754	7,143	10,374	6,771	5,440	5	3,617	-71	0.0
Massachusetts	157,864	117,174	110,385	168,789	304,149	98,667	190,188	185,346	181,540	207,801	144,410	-9	0.2
New Hampshire	44,916	168,955	95,909	37,267	61,043	66,624	61,110	45,989	48,947	42,919	30,014	-33	0.0
Rhode Island	102,813	77,760	41,656	60,519	103,399	126,946	188,105	37,132	11,835	22,191	8,635	-92	0.0
Vermont	11,616	15,761	8,454	8,260	11,512	12,048	20,542	18,540	48,012	24,962	22,064	90	0.0
Total	771,132	605,754	577,861	712,431	703,939	502,222	547,296	375,346	372,212	438,484	286,421	-63	
Region 2													
New Jersey	676,005	3,704,961	716,463	1,307,543	820,088	950,077	2,503,716	2,099,576	2,122,111	2,424,668	2,820,835	317	4.1
New York	1,676,574	1,241,330	1,020,089	741,476	1,085,356	777,457	1,529,655	734,621	827,453	748,105	520,336	-69	0.8
Puerto Rico	67,219	13,154	35,490	21,264	14,875	15,183	6,852	4,906	13,226	4,910	31,202	-54	0.0
Virgin Islands	7,190	60,063	2,581	215	38	3,272	699	260	401	119	491	-93	0.0
Total	2,426,988	5,019,508	1,774,623	2,070,498	1,920,357	1,745,989	4,040,922	2,839,363	2,963,191	3,177,802	3,372,864	39	
Region 3													
Delaware	49,217	104,127	262,340	201,703	198,073	132,947	125,179	129,673	175,659	144,849	52,785	7	0.1
Maryland	55,558	28,559	40,796	56,656	30,909	75,384	134,683	72,752	112,413	74,735	91,774	65	0.1
Pennsylvania	5,187,304	5,192,550	10,303,985	9,444,795	6,128,801	6,938,597	5,398,356	7,672,272	5,076,210	3,567,068	2,863,209	-45	4.1
Virginia	227,686	143,508	131,957	251,441	222,140	461,986	599,568	178,944	99,022	193,019	321,427	41	0.5
West Virginia	135,274	174,424	261,551	145,169	153,224	430,575	431,475	524,901	228,127	234,813	1,812,848	1,240	2.6
Total	5,655,039	5,643,168	11,000,629	10,099,764	6,733,147	8,039,489	6,689,261	8,578,542	5,691,431	4,214,484	5,142,043	-9	
Region 4													
Alabama	1,811,877	2,444,542	1,148,535	949,417	1,016,768	1,835,621	2,000,710	2,723,610	2,859,220	2,371,103	690,208	-62	1.0
Florida	784,218	390,992	363,406	571,512	422,106	881,690	655,314	541,851	466,780	274,941	213,092	-73	0.3
Georgia	12,527,883	11,592,527	11,165,473	399,620	1,768,566	1,463,981	2,079,573	1,569,474	1,478,081	759,557	492,293	-96	0.7
Kentucky	5,637,449	2,627,540	1,420,964	765,212	1,152,873	4,788,300	964,962	485,243	678,505	501,099	496,569	-91	0.7
Mississippi	506,309	546,323	428,576	552,490	762,185	755,406	370,269	588,416	694,345	543,993	492,009	-3	0.7
North Carolina	299,774	408,428	403,034	1,179,268	1,000,032	476,902	437,101	153,659	177,443	184,613	381,160	27	0.6
South Carolina	640,108	684,903	485,670	325,491	477,128	750,211	937,798	827,497	896,712	1,143,730	4,877,419	662	7.1
Tennessee	350,545	978,478	7,481,108	557,062	549,669	1,607,858	985,827	645,530	453,086	232,994	85,705	-76	0.1
Total	22,558,163	19,673,733	22,896,766	5,300,072	7,149,327	12,559,969	8,431,554	7,535,280	7,704,172	6,012,029	7,728,455	-66	
Region 5													
Illinois	2,797,097	1,842,222	2,171,972	1,555,470	1,243,649	1,951,473	2,514,875	2,348,778	2,426,985	2,310,346	4,083,852	46	5.9
Indiana	2,020,035	3,824,630	4,338,288	3,397,189	2,869,183	4,068,529	5,669,066	2,012,601	2,807,753	2,715,539	2,598,102	29	3.8
Michigan	2,241,224	1,640,870	1,045,171	1,108,284	811,273	448,237	529,024	406,671	637,164	353,053	606,505	-73	0.9
Minnesota	447,470	351,946	171,342	411,898	200,415	291,536	431,509	340,336	128,706	176,850	209,176	-53	0.3
Ohio	33,671,963	39,532,977	32,106,643	2,793,963	4,540,894	5,089,893	4,187,605	3,910,412	3,853,499	7,171,964	2,560,993	-92	3.7
Wisconsin	1,089,207	432,786	456,808	470,735	321,974	246,549	741,438	76,568	82,653	82,027	169,341	-84	0.2
Total	42,266,996	47,625,431	40,290,224	9,737,539	9,987,388	12,096,217	14,073,517	9,095,366	9,936,760	12,809,779	10,227,969	-76	
Region 6													
Arkansas	200,942	396,294	219,215	585,957	2,019,126	969,976	2,325,182	1,796,870	1,659,494	2,497,327	1,675,454	734	2.4
Louisiana	16,038,714	12,703,483	11,731,546	17,235,628	14,488,046	12,104,612	13,903,811	9,406,998	11,500,412	14,657,606	13,619,218	-15	19.7
New Mexico	615167	1041508	1452081	1388638	1302207	1079809	1018885	573937	601207	10435	34021	-94	0.0
Oklahoma	443,521	239,852	2,009,964	1,263,979	1,160,539	866,672	923,384	549,938	260,649	397,367	419,100	-6	0.6
Texas	12,535,237	12,190,854	14,286,771	11,211,733	12,689,050	11,138,666	9,463,529	10,369,440	15,122,521	15,965,714	10,511,288	-16	15.2
Total	29,833,581	26,571,991	29,699,577	31,685,935	31,658,968	26,159,735	27,634,791	22,697,183	29,144,283	33,528,449	26,259,081	-12	
Region 7													
Iowa	337,307	323,146	141,415	190,055	329,046	350,543	527,781	586,976	806,515	812,294	781,938	132	1.1
Kansas	1,780,274	2,366,807	1,291,039	786,273	1,719,346	1,774,604	233,673	100,527	48,396	68,078	90,329	-95	0.1
Missouri	4,841,079	3,817,724	7,215,895	4,892,449	3,360,126	4,512,398	5,342,394	4,294,546	5,130,424	3,886,427	5,623,610	16	8.1
Nebraska	338,359	706,653	613,266	1,077,715	916,035	815,777	1,914,564	704,592	371,745	1,435,887	1,231,743	264	1.8
Total	7,297,019	7,214,330	9,261,615	6,946,492	6,324,553	7,453,322	8,018,412	5,686,641	6,357,080	6,202,686	7,727,620	6	
Region 8													
Colorado	139,287	18,052	8,039	5,039	84,535	320,884	2,781,330	76,440	56,815	63,268	124,574	-11	0.2
Montana	3,117,737	3,441,713	4,097,161	4,825,831	4,024,906	3,728,221	3,460,163	7,512,863	3,513,064	5,860,017	324,961	-90	0.5
North Dakota	4,636	1,115	721	8,237	5,021	2,545	3,026	5,701	7,132	3,277	4,878	5	0.0
South Dakota	8	0	0	0	0	12	10,812	0	2,066	0	598	7,375	0.0
Utah	2,603,838	2,545,493	2,940,058	1,735,224	1,878,164	1,782,184	3,532,263	3,988,083	2,781,569	1,888,323	1,586,007	-39	2.3
Wyoming	2,241	4,435	2,122	45,719	31,801	132,145	172,493	163,537	304,000	353,305	231,957	10,251	0.3
Total	5,867,747	6,010,808	7,048,101	6,620,050	6,024,427	5,965,991	9,960,087	11,746,624	6,664,646	8,168,190	2,272,975	-61	
Region 9													
Arizona	5,439,601	3,293,216	600,703	2,785,035	5,616,831	3,727,166	3,354,439	2,663,283	2,512,527	1,576,824	2,020,216	-63	2.9
Hawaii	33,418	980	534	1,175	1,683	65	3,082	2,718	1,557	1,266	109,268	227	0.2
Nevada	22,820	1,631	8,879	6,543	4,470	7,119	1,533	1,300	1,500	4,679	936	-96	0.0
California	2,979,174	1,772,886	2,095,182	3,775,438	4,178,729	3,651,176	3,061,558	3,979,004	1,671,300	3,194,789	2,419,270	-19	3.5
Total	8,475,013	5,068,713	2,705,298	6,568,191	9,801,713	7,385,526	6,420,612	6,646,305	4,186,884	4,777,558	4,549,690	-46	
Region 10													
Alaska				13						46	11,615	--	0.0
Idaho	329,208	332,615	663,508	715,433	576,515	756,397	7,141,514	561,659	639,337	521,335	438,939	33	0.6
Oregon	435,818	216,730	1,093	2,452	399,376	408,692	481,419	836,847	761,643	777,110	696,227	60	1.0
Washington	21,423,522	22,701,689	22,057,860	25,066,107	26,073,822	89,818	400,063	335,902	125,510	230,682	304,474	-99	0.4
Total	22,188,548	23,251,034	22,722,461	25,784,005	27,049,713	1,254,907	8,022,996	1,734,408	1,526,490	1,529,173	1,451,255	-93	
Regional Total	**147,340,226**	**146,684,470**	**147,977,155**	**105,524,977**	**107,353,532**	**83,163,367**	**93,839,448**	**76,935,058**	**74,547,149**	**80,858,634**	**69,018,373**	**-53**	

Summary of Findings – Trends Analysis

This report (see Chapter 3) includes an analysis of the trends of all NPEP Priority Chemicals for which there is TRI data from 1998 to 2001 ("see **second approach** on page 2"). For this time period, there was an increase of the NPEP Priority Chemical quantity by about 8 percent.

In 2001, over 70 million pounds of NPEP Priority Chemicals were generated in the U.S. Exhibit 9 shows the national quantity of each NPEP Priority Chemical, by decreasing order of the quantity in 2001. Lead and lead compounds accounted for most of the NPEP Priority Chemical quantities in 2001, approximately 41 percent of the total quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals.

Exhibit 9. National Quantities (pounds) of NPEP Priority Chemicals (2001)

CHEMICAL NAME	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC Qty (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS	28,270,659	25,620,390	27,881,953	28,817,553	41.0	1.9
NAPHTHALENE	14,341,734	13,913,681	14,297,789	10,200,605	14.5	-28.9
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS	6,937,047	7,153,354	12,323,320	9,679,426	13.8	39.5
HEXACHLORO-1,3-BUTADIENE	4,471,095	8,764,908	9,036,216	6,482,741	9.2	45.0
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	1,764,080	5,401,730	5,935,950	5,019,151	7.1	184.5
HEXACHLOROETHANE	4,892,537	3,625,414	4,894,157	4,153,811	5.9	-15.1
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	852,608	1,371,494	1,164,188	2,163,028	3.1	153.7
BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE			2,025,570	915,474	1.3	-----
CADMIUM AND CADMIUM COMPOUNDS	1,257,158	1,119,654	1,245,639	850,210	1.2	-32.4
QUINTOZENE	355,968	222,854	573,402	492,235	0.7	38.3
PENTACHLOROBENZENE			239,852	411,227	0.6	-----
ANTHRACENE	333,856	428,283	511,076	352,788	0.5	5.7
PHENANTHRENE	908,982	488,994	1,007,277	210,249	0.3	-76.9
PENDIMETHALIN	265,131	217,165	679,808	195,671	0.3	-26.2
MERCURY AND MERCURY COMPOUNDS	17,898	31,555	76,258	115,419	0.2	544.9
TRIFLURALIN	103,803	91,103	85,790	84,200	0.1	-18.9
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	160,170	211,695	74,026	62,708	0.1	-60.8
DIBENZOFURAN	117,888	118,640	90,920	60,909	0.1	-48.3
2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	23,226	26,098	32,443	20,657	0.0	-11.1
DIOXIN AND DIOXIN-LIKE COMPOUNDS			584	684	0.0	-----
LINDANE	8,272	82	62	49	0.0	-99.4
METHOXYCHLOR	0	0	20	0	0.0	-----
TOTAL PC QUANTITY	**65,082,112**	**68,807,094**	**82,176,300**	**70,288,795**	**100.0**	**8.0**

Exhibit 10 shows the NPEP Priority Chemical quantity generated in each EPA Region from 1998 to 2001. In 2001, Regions 4 and 6 accounted for over 61 percent of the national quantity of the NPEP Priority Chemicals.

Exhibit 10. The 2001 NPEP Priority Chemical Quantities (pounds) by EPA Region (2001)

EPA Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC QTY (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
1	391,057	409,355	667,320	462,585	0.7	18.3
2	2,906,654	3,042,654	3,436,616	3,744,823	5.3	28.8
3	7,992,653	5,346,390	4,107,139	5,947,657	8.5	-25.6
4	12,067,411	11,863,067	14,120,720	13,186,861	18.8	9.3
5	8,955,333	10,235,187	13,006,016	8,370,035	11.9	-6.5
6	23,346,466	29,601,668	36,961,250	29,756,913	42.3	27.5
7	1,812,441	2,809,586	3,095,955	2,568,072	3.7	41.7
8	756,331	824,549	1,091,391	1,037,384	1.5	37.2
9	4,047,249	1,668,998	2,018,898	2,716,721	3.9	-32.9
10	2,806,517	3,005,640	3,670,995	2,497,746	3.6	-11.0
Total	**65,082,112**	**68,807,094**	**82,176,300**	**70,288,795**	**100**	

Exhibit 11 shows the states that accounted for 99 percent of the 2001 NPEP Priority Chemical quantity. In 2001, Louisiana had the largest quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals, over 15 million pounds. Two other States had NPEP Priority Chemical quantities that exceeded 5 million pounds: Texas (11.3 million pounds) and South Carolina (5.1 million pounds).

Exhibit 11. States with 99% of the NPEP Priority Chemical Quantity (pounds) for the year 2001

State Name	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC QTY (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
Louisiana	9,444,016	11,542,955	15,836,374	15,155,213	21.6	60.5
Texas	11,200,014	15,747,527	17,343,832	11,305,498	16.1	0.9
South Carolina	875,929	913,817	1,316,458	5,062,532	7.2	478.0
Tennessee	4,696,795	4,610,066	6,900,042	4,112,598	5.9	-12.4
Pennsylvania	7,137,083	4,789,479	3,112,604	2,998,544	4.3	-58.0
New Jersey	2,102,461	2,136,750	2,476,213	2,930,646	4.2	39.4
Indiana	1,775,100	2,692,305	2,662,382	2,758,041	3.9	55.4
Ohio	4,130,433	4,198,608	7,351,604	2,684,786	3.8	-35.0
Arkansas	2,100,962	1,991,509	3,153,689	2,590,165	3.7	23.3
California	3,990,923	1,627,129	2,004,394	2,517,485	3.6	-36.9
Illinois	2,205,435	2,462,875	2,354,294	1,836,244	2.6	-16.7
West Virginia	458,366	233,417	326,351	1,832,866	2.6	299.9
Washington	1,373,975	1,529,209	2,345,560	1,287,024	1.8	-6.3
Nebraska	704,592	371,745	1,436,129	1,231,959	1.8	74.8
Kentucky	650,457	830,768	1,219,290	1,211,085	1.7	86.2
Iowa	597,183	815,344	827,798	809,745	1.2	35.6
Alabama	2,747,896	2,886,297	2,446,429	769,577	1.1	-72.0
New York	798,986	892,424	925,492	741,996	1.1	-7.1
Oregon	870,883	837,096	803,068	735,547	1.0	-15.5
Maryland	84,216	122,727	365,140	725,623	1.0	761.6
Oklahoma	583,229	301,426	616,881	665,183	0.9	14.1
Utah	498,513	444,012	500,660	630,717	0.9	26.5

State Name	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC QTY (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
North Carolina	677,828	184,246	676,247	629,123	0.9	-7.2
Georgia	1,569,474	1,478,081	842,843	568,192	0.8	-63.8
Michigan	407,991	637,818	347,667	549,474	0.8	34.7
Mississippi	307,178	493,011	414,773	500,422	0.7	62.9
Idaho	561,659	639,335	521,460	453,887	0.6	-19.2
Missouri	410,035	1,573,956	763,836	429,726	0.6	4.8
Virginia	181,895	98,855	202,613	382,148	0.5	110.1
Florida	541,854	466,781	304,638	333,331	0.5	-38.5
Minnesota	373,087	160,928	211,818	327,666	0.5	-12.2
Wyoming	163,537	304,000	509,797	257,314	0.4	57.3
Massachusetts	188,559	207,922	311,412	240,860	0.3	27.7
Wisconsin	63,287	82,653	78,251	213,824	0.3	237.9
Colorado	76,440	56,854	63,779	135,354	0.2	77.1
Connecticut	87,952	86,038	152,101	117,926	0.2	34.1

Exhibit 12 shows the industry sectors that accounted for 98 percent of the 2001 NPEP Priority Chemical quantity. In 2001, facilities in SIC code 2812 had the largest quantity of NPEP Priority Chemicals, over 18 million pounds. Facilities in SIC code 3312 had over 7.6 million pounds.

Exhibit 12. SIC Codes with 99% of the NPEP Priority Chemical Quantity (lbs) for the year 2001

PRIMARY SIC CODE	SIC DESCRIPTION	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC Qty (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
2812	Alkalies and chlorine	11,196,051	18,731,088	20,277,630	18,225,297	25.9	62.8
3312	Blast Furnaces and steel mills	7,912,023	7,641,062	8,563,616	7,622,116	10.8	-3.7
3624	Carbon and graphite products	5,095,217	4,658,564	7,699,773	4,672,889	6.6	-8.3
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec[6]	2,505,263	3,135,206	4,504,117	4,667,866	6.6	86.3
3691	Storage batteries	1,205,361	974,237	406,709	3,521,664	5.0	192.2
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals	7,168,593	5,715,851	6,390,891	3,166,779	4.5	-55.8
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, nec	3,189,332	2,527,343	3,481,308	2,308,641	3.3	-27.6
2911	Petroleum refining	5,338,615	4,626,963	6,183,415	2,142,449	3.0	-59.9
2879	Pesticides and agricultural chemicals	1,068,567	652,449	1,605,365	2,115,942	3.0	98.0
3334	Primary Aluminum	1,405,376	1,801,669	3,068,901	1,901,587	2.7	35.3
9711	National security	62,969	73,543	155,755	1,860,774	2.6	2,855.1
3479	Metal coating and allied services	1,138,387	1,469,532	1,741,319	1,590,730	2.3	39.7
3369	Nonferrous foundries, nec	89,450	43,077	1,536	1,202,683	1.7	1,244.5
3229	Pressed and blown glass,nec	2,493,230	1,663,862	5,142,344	1,097,752	1.6	-56.0

[6] Nec = Not Elsewhere Classified.

PRIMARY SIC CODE	SIC DESCRIPTION	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC Qty (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
2865	Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2,642,330	2,432,428	1,502,993	1,033,379	1.5	-60.9
3321	Gray and ductile iron foundries	71,497	114,284	368,759	1,021,980	1.5	1,329.4
2895	Carbon black	0	0	866,860	693,882	1.0	-----
2491	Wood Preserving	162,635	178,669	343,707	635,450	0.9	290.7
2062	Cane sugar refining	0	0	276,647	632,319	0.9	-----
9511	Air, water, and solid waste mgmt.	60,964	92,065	361,111	623,097	0.9	922.1
2821	Plastics materials and resins	1,353,725	941,452	838,183	566,283	0.8	-58.2
2822	Synthetic Rubber	42	653,490	618,465	483,410	0.7	1,150,875.2
3641	Electric lamps	315,677	315,318	309,590	407,728	0.6	29.2
3315	Steel wire and related products	897,610	1,119,538	749,639	398,415	0.6	-55.6
3357	Nonferrous wire drawing/insulating	634,814	972,438	440,072	331,510	0.5	-47.8
2992	Lubricating oils and greases	751	317	356,955	330,078	0.5	43,851.8
2262	Finishing plants, man-made	110,200	140,000	370,000	301,060	0.4	173.2
3679	Electronic components, nec	100,300	117,109	87,761	286,134	0.4	185.3
4925	Gas production and/or distribution	542,854	837,562	627,903	277,917	0.4	-48.8
3671	Electron tubes	437,771	546,699	336,523	265,820	0.4	-39.3
3366	Copper foundries	241,167	212,363	330,898	229,213	0.3	-5.0
2816	Inorganic pigments	232,049	161,530	147,718	224,305	0.3	-3.3
8733	Noncommercial research organiz.	25,882	101,037	194	205,737	0.3	694.9
2999	Petroleum and coal products, nec	57,319	57,612	116,945	192,056	0.3	235.1
3471	Plating and polishing	170,551	185,055	79,237	179,969	0.3	5.5
3674	Semiconductors and related devices	74,423	109,621	127,187	175,706	0.2	136.1
3714	Motor vehicle parts/accessories	245,353	146,278	216,199	174,238	0.2	-29.0
3482	Small arms ammunition	49,185	62,636	99,930	173,154	0.2	252.0
3672	Printed circuit boards	113,384	130,647	16,275	170,191	0.2	50.1
3295	Minerals, ground or treated	45,169	82,514	46,472	169,501	0.2	275.3
2899	Chemical preparations, nec	381,012	218,520	163,474	161,563	0.2	-57.6
5171	Petroleum bulk stations/terminals	25,768	6,668	203,637	144,132	0.2	459.3
3499	Fabricated metal products, nec	63,989	51,353	94,169	139,560	0.2	118.1
2874	Phosphatic fertilizers	0	0	280	130,693	0.2	-----
3743	Railroad equipment	9,100	409	400	130,412	0.2	1,333.1
3325	Steel foundries, nec	61,261	88,601	72,130	129,359	0.2	111.2
3011	Tires and inner tubes	102,790	65,496	98,525	129,279	0.2	25.8
2082	Malt beverages	0	0	3,435	118,241	0.2	-----
2843	Surface active agents	55,910	111,049	118,447	115,829	0.2	107.2
2851	Paints and allied products	206,949	268,414	121,155	103,014	0.1	-50.2

PRIMARY SIC CODE	SIC DESCRIPTION	1998	1999	2000	2001	% of Total PC Qty (2001)	% Change (1998-2001)
2611	Pulp mills	5,175	7,438	35,792	88,023	0.1	1,600.9
2621	Paper mills	61,900	125,400	95,082	86,061	0.1	39.0
3468	Crowns and closures	36,910	39,175	37,429	80,877	0.1	119.1
3231	Products of purchased glass	108,334	119,647	28,071	78,705	0.1	-27.3
2631	Paperboard mills	612	0	74,352	78,449	0.1	12,718.5
9229	Public order and safety, nec	84,684	95,554	72,299	75,704	0.1	-10.6
3711	Motor vehicles and car bodies	62,639	51,408	54,909	75,252	0.1	20.1
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic	54,867	60,000	52,541	73,108	0.1	33.2
2493	Reconstituted wood products	75,114	38,591	63,358	70,504	0.1	-6.1
3087	Custom compound purchased resins	45,425	38,796	126,436	65,039	0.1	43.2
2875	Fertilizers, mixing only	21,639	36,784	30,278	60,460	0.1	179.4
3399	Primary metal products,nec	3,135,081	2,322,588	14,590	54,607	0.1	-98.3
3313	Electrometallurgical products	54,613	36,654	34,924	53,489	0.1	-2.1
3728	Aircraft parts and equipment, nec	129	25,012	20,718	51,973	0.1	40,189.1
2022	Cheese, natural and processed	0	0	58,666	51,654	0.1	-----
9999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	0	0	52	46,135	0.1	-----
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations	3,090	0	33,450	45,372	0.1	1,368.3
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes	440,727	23,106	34,445	44,945	0.1	-89.8
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus	1,824	27,823	32,691	44,441	0.1	2,336.5
2861	Gum and wood chemicals	13,550	25,589	19,635	43,082	0.1	217.9
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing,nec	29,408	10,048	35,124	39,737	0.1	35.1
3069	Fabricated rubber products, nec	10,259	12,250	11,335	37,960	0.1	270.0
3423	Hand and edge tools, nec	40,000	38,037	45,298	37,256	0.1	-6.9
3317	Steel pipe and tubes	109,532	206,118	35,095	36,324	0.1	-66.8

Additional trend information for each of the NPEP Priority Chemicals, during the period 1998 to 2001, is presented in Section 3.0, including information at the national, EPA Region, State and the primary SIC code levels. Information is also included which has been compiled from the Biennial Reports submitted to EPA by generators of hazardous waste.