

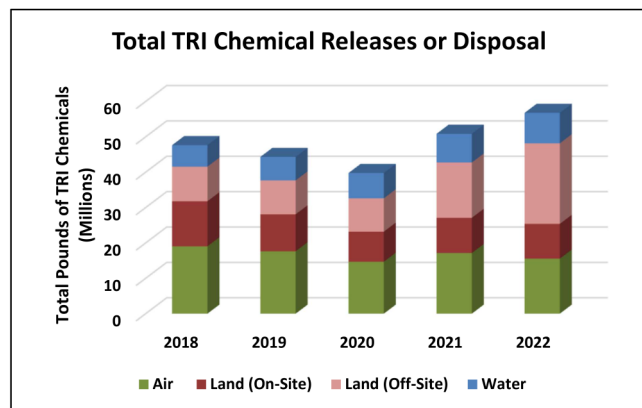
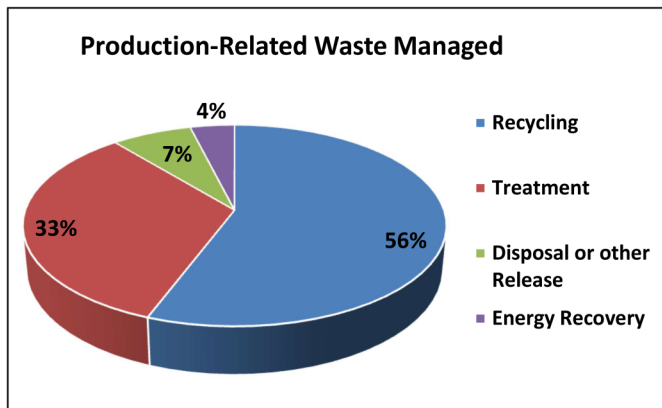
EPA TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI)

Kentucky At-A-Glance—2022 Reporting Year

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) releases its annual [Toxic Release Inventory](#) analysis to help citizens stay informed of pollutants that may impact their communities and land, air and water resources. TRI includes data from over 20,000 facilities across the country and covers over 700 chemicals. TRI tracks information about on-site releases, transfers of chemical waste, chemical recycling, waste treatment, energy recovery and pollution prevention. This fact sheet provides highlights from Kentucky facilities. You can find more information about TRI, specific facilities and other reports at the [EPA TRI website](#).

How many total pounds of TRI-tracked chemicals were managed in 2022?

In 2022, onsite releases and onsite disposal decreased, while offsite disposal reported for facilities in Kentucky increased. Total releases and disposal were higher when compared to the 2021 reporting year. The increases were tied to offsite solidification or stabilization of metals at one facility. The 413 TRI facilities managed 799.8 million pounds of production-related waste. Of that, 24,167,708 pounds were released to air or water under existing environmental permits issued to protect human health and the environment and 13,120,635 pounds were placed in on-site or off-site in managed land disposal units. On-site and off-site releases decreased in 2022.

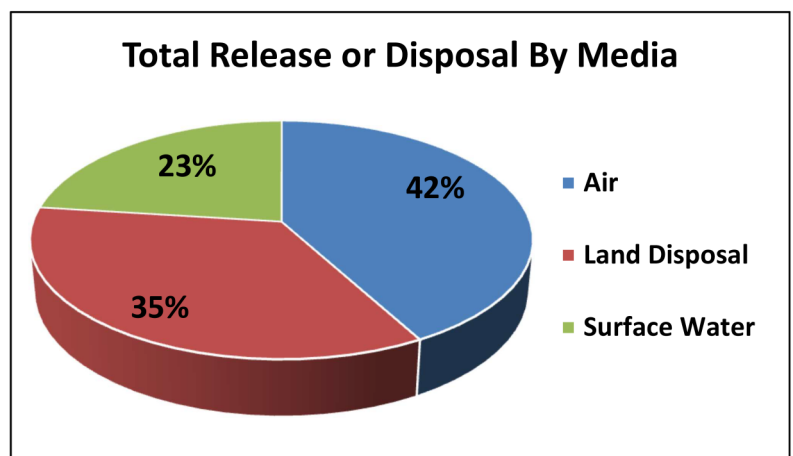


93% of the total chemicals managed by TRI facilities in 2022 ended up being recycled, treated or recovered for energy rather than being released to air, bodies of water or disposed on land.

The on-site designation means the chemical was treated, reused, disposed or released on the premises of the facility. Off-site means the chemical was treated, reused, disposed, or released outside of the facility.

What chemicals are most commonly released or disposed in Kentucky and where do they go?

Top 10 Chemicals Released or Disposed	
Chemical	Pounds
ZINC COMPOUNDS	18,691,587
NITRATE COMPOUNDS	8,798,250
SULFURIC ACID	3,934,755
METHANOL	3,516,342
BARIUM COMPOUNDS	3,153,354
MANGANESE COMPOUNDS	1,669,492
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	1,412,525
COPPER COMPOUNDS	1,327,369
ALUMINUM	1,271,245
AMMONIA	915,789



TRI chemicals can be released or managed on- or off-site of the facility. They can go to landfills, wastewater treatment facilities or be released into the air. This chart depicts the media where on- and off-site chemicals are released or disposed.

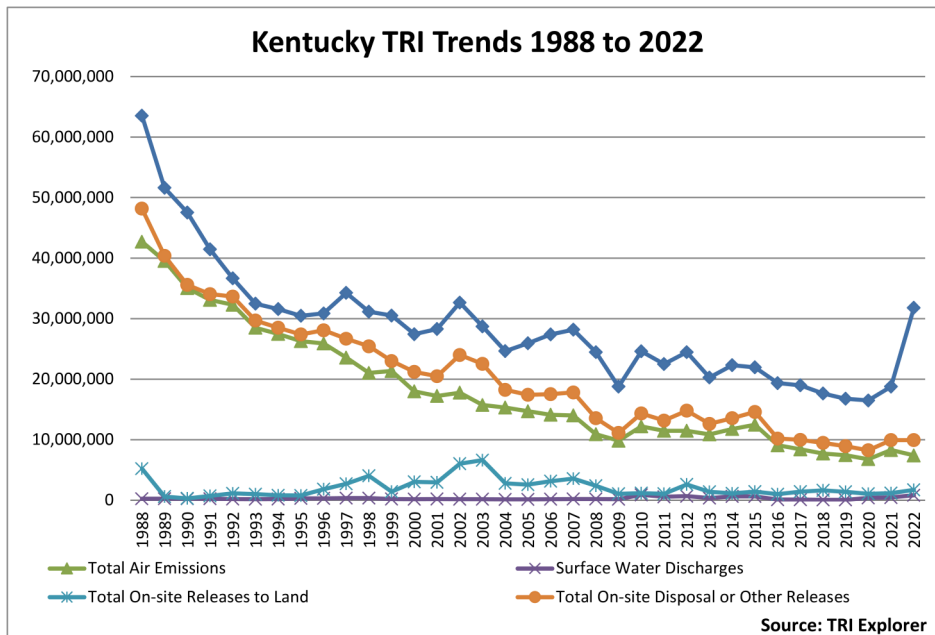
Which facilities released the most TRI chemicals in 2022?

Facility	Total Releases in Pounds
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS	23,427,585
KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO GHENT STATION	2,617,190
U.S. TVA SHAWNEE FOSSIL PLANT	2,226,494
PHOENIX PAPER WICKLIFFE LLC	2,149,830
BIG RIVERS ELECTRIC CORP. WILSON STATION	1,903,346
SPURLOCK POWER STATION	1,719,265
LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO - TRIMBLE COUNTY STATION	1,404,275
LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO - MILL CREEK STATION	1,165,455
PERDUE FOODS LLC - CROMWELL PROCESSING PLANT	1,149,595
REAL ALLOY RECYCLING LLC	1,094,119

What counties release the most TRI-tracked chemicals?

County	Releases in Pounds
Carroll	26,692,029
Jefferson	3,984,265
Ohio	3,065,325
McCracken	2,318,647
Ballard	2,159,709
Marshall	2,079,065
Mason	1,917,146
Hancock	1,438,411
Trimble	1,404,275
Butler	1,094,119

What is the trend for TRI chemicals in Kentucky?



Through production efficiencies, regulatory changes and pollution prevention activities, the amount of toxic chemicals produced in Kentucky has continued on a downward trend. The above chart is an index of chemicals that have been tracked since the beginning to EPA's Toxic Release Inventory in 1988. While more chemicals and facility sectors have been added to the tracking list, the pattern is indicative of the efforts of facilities and regulators to protect the environment.

Counties that are home to electrical utilities tend to have had higher levels of TRI chemicals present within their borders because of the nature of their processes. Despite being substantial TRI contributors, total air emissions from power plants have decreased since 2012. These reductions are due to a combination of changes in business practices or fuels, facility closures, and improvements in pollution control measures.

Emissions— Electrical Utilities	
Year	Total Air Emissions (Pounds)
2018	7,603,274
2019	6,594,128
2020	4,931,156
2021	5,544,275
2022	4,728,770