

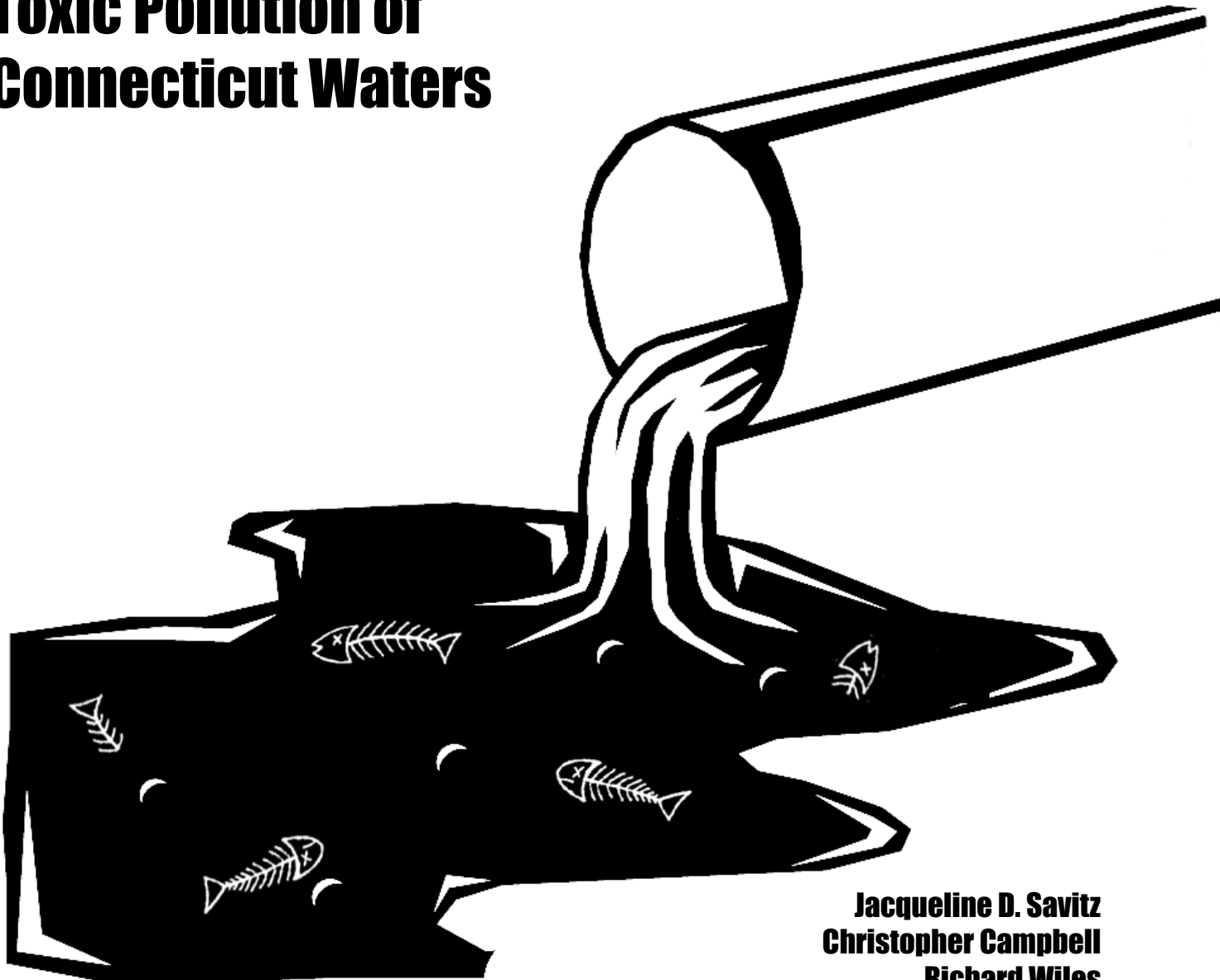


The State PIRGs



Dishonorable Discharge

Toxic Pollution of Connecticut Waters



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Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Molly Evans who designed and produced the report and to Allison Daly who coordinated its release. Thanks to Ken Cook and Mark Childress for their editing and advice, and to Dale Klaus of U.S. PIRG who assisted with research.

Dishonorable Discharge was made possible by grants from The Joyce Foundation, the W. Alton Jones Foundation, The Pew Charitable Trusts, and Working Assets Funding Service. A computer equipment grant from the Apple Computer Corporation made our analysis possible. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of The Pew Charitable Trusts or our other supporters listed above.

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Toxic Pollution of Connecticut Waters

Executive Summary

Most Connecticut citizens would be surprised to learn that scores of businesses and facilities across the state *legally* dump tons of toxic chemicals into the state's rivers, streams, lakes, and bays. Many of these same polluters flush millions more pounds of toxic substances down the drain to sewage treatment plants that taxpayers pay to operate and maintain. None of the toxic chemicals sent to publicly financed sewage treatment systems are reported as pollution by the EPA, even though a great deal of the toxic load eventually finds its way to Connecticut streams and rivers.

The citizens of Connecticut have a right to know about any pollution of their water, air or land that may pose a risk to human health or the environment. The goal of *Dishonorable Discharge* is to inform the public about the massive level of toxic pollution of the waters in their state, and point out the need for more comprehensive reporting of toxic chemical use, transport, and pollution, in Connecticut and nationwide.

Factories and other industrial facilities dumped more than 15.5 million pounds of toxic substances directly into Connecticut's waters between 1990 and 1994, according to a new analysis of the federal Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) (Table 1). Connecticut ranked 11th among the states in toxic water pollution reported over those five years. Because of weaknesses and loopholes in federal pollution laws, most, if not all of these toxic discharges are perfectly legal.

As large as they are, these figures substantially underestimate toxic releases to waters and the environment because the TRI requires reporting of only about 340 of the 73,000 chemicals in commerce. The TRI also exempts certain industries from reporting, including utilities, sewage treatment plants, municipal incinerators, and manufacturing facilities with fewer than ten employees.

In addition, over eight (8.1) million pounds of toxic materials were flushed to sewage treatment plants in Connecticut from 1990 through 1994, 28th in the nation (Table 1.) EPA estimates that twenty-five percent of all discharges nationwide flow through sewage treatment plants untreated (EPA 1995). Applying this 25 percent estimate to Connecticut raises the total amount of toxics dumped to the state's waters to an estimated 17.6 million pounds (Table 1).

The Thames River received the greatest amount of toxic water pollution in Connecticut from 1990-1994, a total of 13,300,000 pounds, followed by the Quinnipiac River, the Housatonic River, and the Connecticut River (Table 2). The ten most polluted waterways in Connecticut received 15,600,000 pounds of toxic pollution between 1990 and 1994, 99.9% percent of the total in the State.

The top three facilities reporting the most toxic pollution of Connecticut's waters over this period were Pfizer Inc., in Groton, which dumped 13,300,000 pounds of toxic chemicals, followed by Cytec Industries, and AC Molding Compounds in Wallingford (Table 3). The toxic chemicals dumped in the greatest amounts were methanol, a total of 9,560,000 pounds, followed by ammonia, and formaldehyde (Table 4).

Cytec Ind. dumped the most carcinogens into Connecticut's waters, a total of 810,000 pounds, followed by Pfizer Inc. and AC Molding Compounds (Table 8). The Quinnipiac River received the greatest amount of cancer-causing toxic chemicals in Connecticut, a total of 1,160,000 pounds, followed by the Thames River and the Naugatuck River (Table 7).

Pfizer, Inc. dumped the greatest amount of persistent toxic metals in Connecticut's waters, a total of 84,000 pounds, followed by Summit Corporation Of America and Pratt & Whitney (Table 8). The Thames River received the greatest amount of persistent toxic metals, a total of 88,000 pounds, followed by the Naugatuck River and the Quinnipiac River (Table 7).

Pfizer Inc. dumped the greatest amount of toxic chemicals that cause reproductive damage or birth defects into Connecticut's waters, a total of 261,000 pounds, followed by Circuit-Wise Inc. and Summit Corporation Of America (Table 8). The Thames River received the greatest amount of toxic chemicals that cause reproductive damage or birth defects, a total of 261,000 pounds, followed by the Quinnipiac River and the Naugatuck River (Table 7).

These discharges to Connecticut's waters include only those wastes released by companies physically located in Connecticut. Many waterways receive additional pollution from sources outside of the state. Information on toxic water pollution in other states can be found in EWG's state reports series, and in the national report, *Dishonorable Discharge*.

Recommendations

Americans have a right to know about any use, transport, or release of toxic substance in their communities that might pose a risk to human health or the environment. Required reporting under the TRI provides only a small portion of this information. Much more complete reporting is needed. Americans also have a right to know about toxic chemicals in the products they buy that may pose a risk to them and their children.

Full accounting of the use of toxic materials reveals many low cost opportunities for pollution prevention. In New Jersey, state officials estimate that every dollar spent on such materials accounting practices generates five to eight dollars in increased efficiency (GAO 1994). Without materials accounting industry will miss many opportunities for substantial low cost reductions in pollution, and the public and policy makers will be unable formulate strategies that most effectively reduce exposure to toxic substances in the environment and consumer products.

We recommend:

- Timely implementation of the EPA's proposed expansion of industries and facilities required to report toxic releases under the TRI.
- Expansion of TRI reporting requirements to include full materials accounting for any facility or industry that uses or releases a toxic substance that may pose a risk to human health and the environment.

Dishonorable Discharge

Toxic pollution of rivers, lakes, streams, and bays is a serious problem in all 50 states. Twenty five years after the passage of the Clean Water Act, nearly forty (40) percent of America's rivers, lakes, and coastal waters remain unsafe for fishing, swimming or basic recreation (EPA 1996b). In Connecticut, over 2,800 acres of lakes (83% of those surveyed) had elevated levels of toxic chemicals (EPA 1995b). The pollution that fouls these waterways costs the state's economy millions of dollars in tourism, fishing, and development revenues that otherwise could be earned on or near these waters were they not so polluted (EPA 1996b).

***Dishonorable Discharge* Underestimates Toxic Pollution**

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) provides a rough estimate of a small portion of the toxic chemicals that flow into America's waters. The toxic discharges reported in this study are based on TRI reported toxic releases to waterways and so-called "transfers" of toxics to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) — the term of art that industry and the EPA use when an industrial facility dumps toxic chemicals into the local sewer.

The figures reported in *Dishonorable Discharge* dramatically underestimate the total amounts of toxic compounds that have been discharged, dumped, or made their way into rivers and lakes across the country over the past five years.

About 90¹ percent of all toxic discharges coming out of pipes into water (so-called point source discharges) are not reported to the TRI. This is because the TRI requires reporting on only about 343² of some 73,000 chemicals used in commerce, and because the TRI exempts many polluters (utilities, certain industries, and those with fewer than ten employees) from reporting requirements (EPA 1996).

About half of all toxics that pollute rivers come from surface runoff and air deposition, as opposed to pipes. Comprehensive accounting of this "nonpoint source" pollution is not available for all rivers on a national basis.

Taking all of the limitations of the existing information into account, Environmental Working Group believes that an accurate estimate of the total load of toxic pollution in many rivers and lakes over the past five years might be 20 times greater than the amounts reported here.

Hiding Toxics in the Sewer

The EPA does not include so-called "transfers" of toxic chemicals to sewer systems as an official "release" of a toxic chemical into the environment (EPA 1996). At the same time, the EPA estimates that 25 percent of all toxic chemicals transferred to sewers from industrial facilities pass through treatment and into the waterways that receive wastewater (EPA 1995).

Transfers of toxic chemicals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) — otherwise known as sewage treatment plants — were four times greater in 1994 than the amount of toxic chemicals released directly to water that are reported in the entire TRI that year. To estimate the total amounts of toxic substances dumped into Connecticut's waters, we used EPA's assumption that 25 percent of all toxic chemicals transferred to POTWs pass-through untreated³. Table 1 presents the EWG estimate of toxic chemicals assumed to be discharged by the POTWs in Connecticut. Estimates of toxic discharges from POTWs to specific rivers and bodies of water could not be accurately estimated because the sewage treatment plants are not required to report to the TRI.

Assuming a 25 percent flow-through does not permit discharge estimates for individual toxic chemicals that flow through the sewer system into waterways. In reality some chemicals flow through POTW's untouched, while others are removed and held in the sludge, broken down in treatment, or allowed to evaporate into the ambient air as toxic pollutants.

How Toxic is Toxic?

Some 340 substances were required to be reported to the EPA for the years analyzed in this report. According to the EPA:

“For a chemical or chemical category to remain on or be added to the TRI list, it must be known to cause or reasonably be anticipated to cause one of the following:

- Significant adverse acute health effects at concentration levels that are reasonably likely to exist beyond facility boundaries as a result of continuous, or frequently recurring releases;
- In humans — cancer; teratogenic effects; or serious irreversible reproductive dysfunction, neurologic disorders, heritable genetic mutations, or other chronic health effects;
- A significant adverse effect on the environment because of its toxicity, its toxicity and persistence in the environment, or its toxicity and tendency to bioaccumulate in the environment of sufficient seriousness to warrant reporting under EPCRA section 313” (EPA 1996).

For most of the TRI chemicals, federal regulators and scientists have a disturbingly incomplete understanding of the long term toxic effects on the environment or human health. The vast majority of compounds reported in the TRI are not fully studied, even though they have triggered one of the above criteria.

Toxic discharges and runoff to water are a serious and largely unaddressed environmental and human health problem. Most, if not all of the pollution reported in Dishonorable Discharge is legal. Current pollution control laws like the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) do little to move the nation towards reducing the toxic pollution cited in this report. In effect, these laws issue pollution licenses or exemptions from regulations.

One of the more glaring exemptions may be the so-called “domestic sewage exclusion” under RCRA, whereby toxic contaminants sent to sewage treatment plants escape otherwise applicable federal hazardous waste regulations. This accounts for the huge amounts of toxic chemicals that were dumped down the drain by American industry and end up in the nation’s rivers and streams. Another major source of toxic pollution of waters is agricultural pesticides. The runoff of pesticides from agricultural fields is not regulated under any federal law, and is not tabulated by the TRI nor included in this report. About 1.1 billion pounds⁴ of pesticides were used in the United States in 1993 alone (Aspelin 1994).

Dishonorable Discharge is based on data collected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) for the reporting years 1990 through 1994, which includes the most recent data available. It includes the releases of only 343 chemicals from about 27,000 manufacturing facilities. The limitations of these data have been described above.

Analyzing Discharges by Body of Water

Discharges from TRI facilities were assigned to a given waterway based on the “receiving stream” reported to the EPA. Most waterways reported as “tributary” streams were included with their respective rivers in this report when it was possible to link them. For purposes of this analysis, toxic release data for major rivers themselves are tabulated separately, not summed as part of larger watersheds. For example, a “Tributary to the Mississippi River” was counted as Mississippi River, while the Missouri River was not, even though it eventually joins the Mississippi just above St. Louis. Small streams receiving large quantity discharges (such as Gravelly Run in Virginia and Clear Creek in Colorado) were reported individually, just as they are recorded in the TRI. State-level reports only include discharges to a given river from facilities that are physically located in this state, not discharges from facilities located in other states upstream.

Reporting Toxics Dumped Down the Drain

Enormous quantities of toxic chemicals are discharged to waterways via sewer systems. These so-called “transfers” of toxic chemicals to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) totaled more than 250 million pounds in 1994, compared to 66 million pounds of direct discharges to waters reported in that same year. While the EPA does not count these transfers as environmental releases in the TRI, the Agency estimates that an average of 25 percent of these transfers flow through sewer systems into receiving waters (EPA 1995).

To better illustrate the amount of toxic chemicals that actually make it into the nation’s waters each year, we assumed that on average 25 percent of the toxic chemicals transferred to POTWs (a.k.a. sewers) by a reporting facility, ultimately pass through the sewage treatment plant untreated and in most cases are discharged to receiving waters.

Toxic chemical releases through POTWs were estimated statewide, but were not attributed to specific rivers at the state level due to the difficulty of verifying the receiving waters. Environmental Working Group will attempt to identify receiving waters more precisely future reports. All other analyses including facility discharges and top chemicals reflect direct discharges only, and not POTW release estimations.

Total discharges of persistent toxic metals, known or possible carcinogens, and chemicals known to cause reproductive effects, were calculated for specific rivers

based on information characterizing the toxic properties of these substances previously published by the EPA, the State of California, and the State of New Jersey, as well as other toxicological literature (Environmental Protection Agency, 1996; California Code of Regulations; New Jersey Department of Health; and Dixon, 1986). EPA's inclusion of known, probable, and possible carcinogens is based on determinations made by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (EPA 1996). Lists of chemicals included are found in the Appendix.

Notes

¹Estimate based on EPA report (National Sediment Contaminant Point Source Inventory: Analysis of Release Data for 1992. Final Draft.) (EPA, 1995) where data from TRI were compared to the Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database and found to represent only about 9%, at most, of discharges reported in PCS. Estimates from the GAO indicate that PCS regulates only 23% of all toxic water pollution (GAO, 1994).

²The exact number of chemicals required varies with the year. In 1994, 343 chemicals were reported. EPA has recently expanded the inventory to include about 650. These data, to be reported for 1995, will be available in 1997.

³EPA uses this factor since it is unlikely to greatly overestimate or underestimate the exact treatment efficiency (EPA 1995). This number will vary for any specific chemical; however it estimates pass through for chemicals as a whole, and is not applied to specific chemicals in this report.

⁴This value refers to pesticide active ingredients. The total volume of pesticide products, including so-called inert ingredients is far higher.

Appendix

Carcinogens

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	beta-Propiolactone	Michler's ketone
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) (alar trans. prod.)	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	Mustard Gas
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
1,3-Butadiene	Bromodichloromethane	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
1,3-Dichloropropylene	Bromoform	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine
1,3-Propane sultone	Cadmium	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
1,4-Dioxane	Cadmium compounds	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone	Captan	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
1-Naphthylamine	Carbon tetrachloride	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Chlordane	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
2,4-Diaminoanisole	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	N-Nitrosomorpholine
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	Chloroform	N-Nitrososarcosine
2,4-Diaminotoluene	Chloromethyl methyl ether	N-Nitrosopiperidine
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Chlorophenols	Nickel
2-Acetylaminofluorene	Chlorothalonil	Nickel compounds
2-Aminoanthraquinone	Chromium	Nitrotriacetic acid
2-Methylaziridine (Propyleneimine)	Cupferron	Nitrofen
2-Naphthylamine	D&C Red No. 19	Nitrogen mustard (Mechlorethamine)
2-Nitropropane	DDVP (Dichlorvos)	ortho-Anisidine
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Di -(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ortho-Anisidine hydrochloride
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (ortho-Dianisidine)	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	ortho-Toluidine
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	Diepoxybutane	ortho-Toluidine hydrochloride
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (4,4'-Oxydianiline)	Diethyl sulfate	p-Aminoazobenzene
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	Dimethyl sulfate	p-Cresidine
4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N-dimethyl) benzenamine	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	p-Dichlorobenzene
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	Direct Black 38	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine
4,4'-Thiodianiline	Direct Blue 6	Pentachlorophenol
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-aminodiphenyl)	Direct Brown 95	Polybrominated biphenyls
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	Epichlorohydrin	Polychlorinated biphenyls
4-Nitrobiphenyl	Ethyl acrylate	Propylene oxide
5-Nitro-o-anisidine	Ethylene dibromide	Saccharin
Acetaldehyde	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	Safrole
Acetamide	Ethylene oxide	Styrene
Acrylamide	Ethylene thiourea (EBDC trans prod.)	Styrene oxide
Acrylonitrile	Ethyleneimine	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
Allyl chloride	Formaldehyde	Thioacetamide
Aniline	Hexachlorobenzene	Thiourea
Arsenic	Hexachloroethane	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
Arsenic compounds	Hexamethylphosphoramide	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate
Asbestos	Hydrazine	Toxaphene (Polychlorinated camphenes)
Auramine	Hydrazine sulfate	Trichloroethylene
Benzene	Hydrazobenzene (1,2-Diphenylhydrazine)	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
Benzidine [and its salts]	Isosafrole	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)
Benzotrichloride	Lead	Vinyl bromide
Benzyl chloride	Lead compounds	Vinyl chloride
Beryllium and beryllium compounds	Lindane	Vinyl trichloride (1,1,2-Trichloroethane)
Beryllium compounds	Methyl iodide	

Persistent Toxic Metals

Antimony & Antimony Compounds
 Arsenic & Arsenic Compounds
 Barium & Barium Compounds
 Beryllium & Beryllium Compounds
 Cadmium & Cadmium Compounds
 Chromium & Chromium Compounds
 Cobalt & Cobalt Compounds
 Copper & Copper Compounds
 Lead & Lead Compounds
 Manganese & Manganese Compounds
 Mercury & Mercury Compounds
 Nickel & Nickel Compounds
 Selenium & Selenium Compound
 Silver & Silver Compounds
 Thallium & Thallium Compounds
 Zinc & Zinc Compounds

Chemicals that Affect Reproduction

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
 Cadmium
 Carbon disulfide
 Diethylhexyl phthalate
 o-Dinitrobenzene
 m-Dinitrobenzene
 p-Dinitrobenzene
 Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
 Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 Ethylene oxide
 Hexamethylphosphoramide
 Lead
 Styrene
 Toluene
 Trichloroethylene
 Xylene(mixed isomers)
 o-xylene
 m-xylene
 p-xylene
 Di-n-butyl phthalate
 Glycol ethers
 Mercury Compounds
 Mercury
 Benzene
 Aluminum
 Arsenic
 Nickel
 Lindane
 Vinyl Chloride

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release, New Jersey Department of Health, Hazardous Substances Fact Sheets, and Toxic Responses of the Reproductive System (Dixon 1986).

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Connecticut

Toxic pollution of Connecticut waters (1990-1994)

Table 1. Total reported toxic pollution of Connecticut waters (1990-1994).

Direct Water Discharges	15,583,253 Pounds
Estimated Sewer Discharges‡	2,028,193 Pounds
Total Discharges to Waters	17,611,446 Pounds

Table 2. Connecticut waters receiving the greatest amounts of toxic pollution (1990-1994).

River or Water Body	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Thames River	13,312,639
Quinnipiac River	2,105,384
Housatonic River	84,235
Connecticut River	32,745
Naugatuck River	19,758
Piper Brook	3,291
Willow Brook	3,264
Hockanum River	2,717
Mill River	2,510
Quinebaug River	1,495

Table 3. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals discharged to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to waters (pounds)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	13,308,986
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	1,483,956
AC Molding Compounds	Wallingford	431,219
Circuit-Wise Inc.	North Haven	177,504
Pop Fasteners	Shelton	79,293
Dexter Nonwovens	Windsor Locks	31,675
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	9,468
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	5,954
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	4,171
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	3,520

Table 4. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waters (pounds)
Methanol	9,557,034
Ammonia	1,489,621
Formaldehyde	1,182,997
Acetone	754,900
n-Butyl alcohol	480,701
Dichloromethane	422,391
Chloromethane	340,400
Methyl isobutyl ketone	276,510
Toluene	241,161
Ammonium nitrate (solution)	184,694

Table 5. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals discharged to Connecticut sewage treatment facilities (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to sewers (pounds)
Uniroyal Chemical Co. Inc.	Naugatuck	4,269,491
MacDermid Inc.	Waterbury	1,123,240
Clairol Inc.	Stamford	748,810
Amerbelle Corp.	Vernon	404,890
Cuno Inc.	Meriden	326,465
Stanley Works	New Britain	307,150
Holo-Krome Co.	West Hartford	138,754
Durham Mfg. Co.	Durham	114,552
HP Hood Inc.	Newington	110,000
Cytec Ind. Inc.	Stamford	94,224

‡ Total discharges of toxic chemicals to sewer systems in Connecticut was 8,112,772 in 1990-94. EPA estimates that 25% of all toxic discharges to sewers pass through sewage treatment plants to receiving waters (EPA 1995).

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory 1990-1994.

Connecticut

Toxic pollution of Connecticut waters (1990-1994). Carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins

Table 6. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged into Connecticut waters (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	1,705,759 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	134,136 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	352,920 Pounds
Total (see note)	2,117,471 Pounds

Note: The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 6 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories, i.e. a chemical may be both a carcinogen and a reproductive toxin. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 6.

Table 7. Connecticut waters receiving the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** (1990-1994).**

Waters receiving the greatest amounts of carcinogenic chemicals in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

River or Water Body	Carcinogens** released to waters (lbs.)
Quinnipiac River	1,156,656
Thames River	530,426
Naugatuck River	9,958
Piper Brook	2,541
Willow Brook	1,712

Waters receiving the greatest amounts of persistent toxic metals in Connecticut (1990-1994).

River or Water Body	Persistent toxic metals released to waters (lbs.)
Thames River	88,083
Naugatuck River	18,733
Quinnipiac River	6,993
Piper Brook	3,291
Willow Brook	2,674

Waters receiving the greatest amounts of reproductive toxins in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

River or Water Body	Reproductive toxins** released to waters (lbs.)
Thames River	261,476
Quinnipiac River	79,375
Naugatuck River	6,594
Piper Brook	1,250
Willow Brook	1,106

Table 8. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogenic chemicals to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to waters (lbs.)
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	809,889
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	529,150
AC Molding Compounds	Wallingford	339,858
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	6,084
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	3,335

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to waters (lbs.)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	84,450
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	9,314
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	3,552
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	3,520
Atlantic Aerospace Textron	Newington	3,250

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to Connecticut waters (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to waters (lbs.)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	261,220
Circuit-Wise Inc.	North Haven	74,774
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	4,800
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	1,738
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	1,667

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory 1990-1994.

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The Thames River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 13,312,639 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	13,308,986
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	3,520
Dow N.A.	Gales Ferry	133

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Methanol	8,845,000
Ammonia	1,375,000
Acetone	754,900
n-Butyl alcohol	450,000
Dichloromethane	422,302
Chloromethane	340,400
Methyl isobutyl ketone	276,500
Toluene	239,200
Ammonium nitrate (solution)	184,694
Ammonium sulfate (solution)	177,450

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	530,426 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	88,083 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	261,476 Pounds
Total‡	837,466 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	529,150
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	1,263

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	84,450
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	3,520
Dow N.A.	Gales Ferry	113

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Thames River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Pfizer Inc.	Groton	261,220
General Dynamics Corp.	Groton	250

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory 1990-1994.

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The Quinnipiac River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 2,105,384 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	1,483,956
AC Molding Compounds	Wallingford	431,219
Circuit-Wise Inc.	North Haven	177,504
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	5,954
Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	Wallingford	2,570
Pratt & Whitney	North Haven	2,522
Upjohn Co.*	North Haven	1,363
Pratt & Whitney	Southington	150
Pratt & Whitney*	Southington	120

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Formaldehyde	1,142,978
Methanol	711,910
Ammonia	100,477
Glycol ethers	74,774
n-Butyl alcohol	30,701
Ethylene glycol	20,363
Acrylamide	5,929
Acrylonitrile	3,253
Toluene	1,951
Ethylbenzene	1,867

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	1,156,656 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	6,993 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	79,375 Pounds
Total‡	1,238,174 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	809,889
AC Molding Compounds	Wallingford	339,858
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	3,335
Pratt & Whitney	North Haven	1,889
Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	Wallingford	1,250

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Allegheny Ludlum Corp.	Wallingford	2,500
Pratt & Whitney	North Haven	2,272
Circuit-Wise Inc.	North Haven	1,888
Pratt & Whitney	Southington	150
Pratt & Whitney*	Southington	120

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Quinnipiac River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Circuit-Wise Inc.	North Haven	74,774
Cytec Ind.	Wallingford	1,738
Cyro Ind.	Wallingford	1,667
Pratt & Whitney	North Haven	780
Upjohn Co.*	North Haven	165

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory 1990-1994.

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The Housatonic River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 84,235 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Pop Fasteners	Shelton	79,293
Sikorsky Aircraft	Stratford	1,168
Allied-Signal Inc.	Stratford	1,145
Chromium Process Co.	Shelton	850
Kimberly-Clark Corp.*	New Milford	750
Bic Corp.*	Milford	620
Diventco Corp.*	New Milford	324

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Sulfuric acid	60,284
Hydrochloric acid	18,820
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,216
Ammonia	1,074
Zinc compounds	789
Tetrachloroethylene	642
Glycol ethers	620
Chromium compounds	441
Nickel compounds	150

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	888 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	1,494 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	695 Pounds
Total‡	2,816 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Sikorsky Aircraft	Stratford	658
Chromium Process Co.	Shelton	180

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Pop Fasteners	Shelton	789
Sikorsky Aircraft	Stratford	450
Chromium Process Co.	Shelton	170

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Housatonic River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Bic Corp.*	Milford	620

The Connecticut River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 32,745 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Dexter Nonwovens	Windsor Locks	31,333
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	842
Pratt & Whitney	Middletown	541

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Phosphoric acid	13,031
Ammonia	11,975
Chlorine	5,137
Sulfuric acid	940
Nickel	627
Chromium	342
Cobalt	265
Carbon disulfide	250
Copper	178

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	969 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	1,412 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	877 Pounds
Total‡	1,662 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	580
Pratt & Whitney	Middletown	389

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	842
Pratt & Whitney	Middletown	541

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Connecticut River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	380
Dexter Nonwovens	Windsor Locks	250
Pratt & Whitney	Middletown	247

The Naugatuck River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 19,758 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	9,468
Whyco Chromium Co. Inc.	Thomaston	2,771
Brunswick Golf	Torrington	1,851
Quality Rolling & Deburring*	Thomaston	1,578
Ansonia Copper & Brass Co.	Ansonia	1,443
Seymour Specialty Wire Co.*	Seymour	1,005
Torrington Co.*	Torrington	798
Nu-Tech Precision Metals L.P.*	Waterbury	265
Ansonia Copper & Brass Co.	Waterbury	213
Olin Corp.	Waterbury	

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Nickel	5,538
Nickel compounds	3,161
Copper	2,974
Copper compounds	2,419
Zinc compounds	2,135
Lead	1,036
Chromium compounds	1,007
Chlorine	505
Ammonia	250
Zinc (fume or dust)	250

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	9,958 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	18,733 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	6,594 Pounds
Total‡	18,758 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	6,084
Brunswick Golf	Torrington	1,690
Whyco Chromium Co. Inc.	Thomaston	835
Quality Rolling & Deburring*	Thomaston	758
Seymour Specialty Wire Co.*	Seymour	250

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	9,314
Whyco Chromium Co. Inc.	Thomaston	2,667
Brunswick Golf	Torrington	1,851
Quality Rolling & Deburring*	Thomaston	1,578
Ansonia Copper & Brass Co.	Ansonia	1,443

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Naugatuck River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Summit Corp. Of America	Thomaston	4,800
Brunswick Golf	Torrington	1,260
Seymour Specialty Wire Co.*	Seymour	250
Ansonia Copper & Brass Co.	Ansonia	121
Ansonia Copper & Brass Co.	Waterbury	119

Source: Environmental Working Group. Compiled from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxics Release Inventory 1990-1994.

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Piper Brook in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 3,291 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Atlantic Aerospace Textron	Newington	3,250

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Nickel	1,250
Chromium	1,250
Cobalt	750

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	2,541 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	3,291 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	1,250 Pounds
Total‡	3,291 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Atlantic Aerospace Textron	Newington	2,500

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Atlantic Aerospace Textron	Newington	3,250

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to Piper Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Atlantic Aerospace Textron	Newington	1,250

Willow Brook in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 3,264 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	3,264

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Nickel	956
Copper	754
Chromium	730
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	285
Cobalt	234
Glycol ethers	150

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	1,712 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	2,674 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	1,106 Pounds
Total‡	2,850 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	1,712

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	2,674

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to Willow Brook in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)
Pratt & Whitney	East Hartford	1,106

The Hockanum River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 2,717 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Anocoil Corp.*	Rockville	2,717

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Sulfuric acid	2,717

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	0 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	0 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	0 Pounds
Total‡	0 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Hockanum River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)

The Mill River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 2,510 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
H. B. Ives	New Haven	2,510

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Copper compounds	1,486
Zinc compounds	1,017

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	2 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	2,509 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	0 Pounds
Total‡	2,509 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
H. B. Ives	New Haven	2,509

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Mill River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)

The Quinebaug River in Connecticut

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 1,495 Pounds

Table 1. Polluters discharging the greatest amounts of toxic chemicals to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Triangle Wire & Cable Inc.	Jewett City	1,005
Delta Rubber Co.	Danielson	483

Table 2. Toxic chemicals discharged in the greatest amounts to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Copper	507
Lead compounds	500
Zinc compounds	483

‡ The sum of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins listed in Table 3 may be larger than the total because a chemical may be in one or more categories. Chemicals were counted only once for the total in Table 3.

* This polluter did not report any discharges to water in 1994. See Table 9 for year to year pollution figures.

** Carcinogens and reproductive toxins defined by the State of California Proposition 65, EPA's TRI Public Data Release and other literature. See full report for references.

Table 3. Total carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	505 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	1,490 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	0 Pounds
Total‡	1,495 Pounds

Table 4. Polluters reporting the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** discharged to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)
Triangle Wire & Cable Inc.	Jewett City	505

Top dischargers of persistent toxic metals to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)
Triangle Wire & Cable Inc.	Jewett City	1,000
Delta Rubber Co.	Danielson	483

Top dischargers of reproductive toxins to the Quinebaug River in Connecticut (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to water (lbs)