

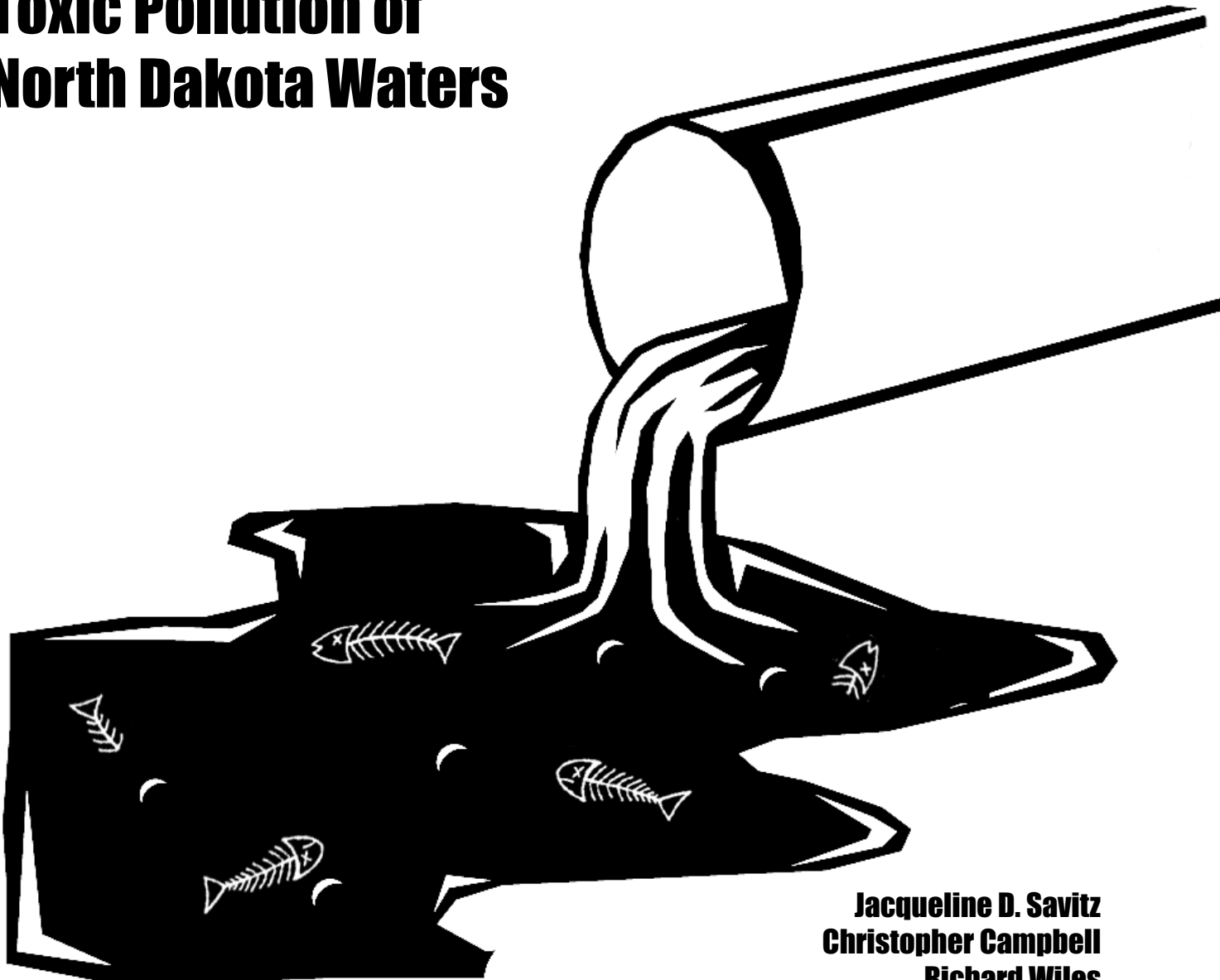


The State PIRGs



Dishonorable Discharge

Toxic Pollution of North Dakota Waters



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Toxic Pollution of North Dakota Waters

Executive Summary

Most North Dakota 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 North Dakota streams and rivers.

The citizens of North Dakota 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 North Dakota and nationwide.

Factories and other industrial facilities dumped more than 315,000 pounds of toxic substances directly into North Dakota's waters between 1990 and 1994, according to a new analysis of the federal Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) (Table 1). 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.

One million pounds of toxic materials were flushed to sewage treatment plants in North Dakota from 1990 through 1994 (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 North Dakota raises the total amount of toxics dumped to the state's waters to an estimated 567,000 pounds (Table 1).

The Red River received the greatest amount of toxic water pollution in North Dakota from 1990-1994, a total of 152,000 pounds, followed by the Missouri River and the Goose River (Table 2). The four most polluted waterways in North Dakota received 315,000 pounds of toxic pollution between 1990 and 1994, 99.7% percent of the total in the State.

The top three facilities reporting the most toxic pollution of North Dakota's waters over this period were American Crystal Sugar Company in Drayton, which dumped

213,000 pounds of toxic chemicals, followed by Minn-dak Farmers Cooperative, and Amoco Oil Company* in the towns of Wahpeton, and Mandan, respectively (Table 3). The toxic chemicals dumped in the greatest amounts were ammonia, a total of 314,000 pounds, followed by chromium, and arsenic (Table 4).

Lavelle Company dumped the most carcinogens into North Dakota's waters, a total of 500 pounds (Table 8).

Lavelle Company also dumped the greatest amount of persistent toxic metals in North Dakota's waters, a total of 780 pounds (Table 8).

Lavelle Company dumped the greatest amount of toxic chemicals that cause reproductive damage or birth defects into North Dakota's waters, a total of 255 pounds.

These discharges to North Dakota's waters include only those wastes released by companies physically located in North Dakota. 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.

*This facility reported no discharges in 1994, and may also have reported zero discharges for other years.

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 North Dakota, all of the lake acres surveyed (472,000 acres) 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 North Dakota'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 North Dakota. 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 also 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-Acetylaminoanthraquinone	Chloroethanol	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)	Safrrole
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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North Dakota

Toxic pollution of North Dakota waters (1990-1994)

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

Direct Water Discharges	315,387 Pounds
Estimated Sewer Discharges‡	251,679 Pounds
Total Discharges to Waters	567,066 Pounds

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

River or Water Body	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Red River	297,860
Missouri River	16,399
Goose River	250

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

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to waters (pounds)
American Crystal Sugar Co.	Drayton	213,007
Minn-dak Farmers Cooperative	Wahpeton	84,853
Amoco Oil Co.*	Mandan	16,469
Lavelle Co.	Fargo	780
American Crystal Sugar Co.	Hillsboro	250

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

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waters (pounds)
Ammonia	314,495
Chromium	342
Arsenic	255
Chromium compounds	250

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

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to sewers (pounds)
Melroe Co.	Gwinner	677,385
Cass Clay Creamery Inc.	Fargo	199,796
Winger Cheese Inc.	Towner	77,170
J. R. Simplot Co.	Grand Forks	44,683
Mor-Tech Fab Inc.	Williston	3,471
Case Corp.	Fargo	3,157
Northwest Packaging	Bismarck	770
Lystads Janitorial Prods.	Grand Forks	250

‡ Total discharges of toxic chemicals to sewer systems in North Dakota was 1,006,717 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.

North Dakota

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

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

Carcinogens	623 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	892 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	276 Pounds
Total (see note)	892 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. North Dakota waters receiving the greatest amounts of carcinogens, persistent toxic metals, and reproductive toxins** (1990-1994).**

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

River or Water Body	Carcinogens** released to waters (lbs.)

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

River or Water Body	Persistent toxic metals released to waters (lbs.)

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

River or Water Body	Reproductive toxins** released to waters (lbs.)

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

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

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to waters (lbs.)
Lavelle Co.	Fargo	515

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

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to waters (lbs.)
Lavelle Co.	Fargo	780

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

Facility	City	Reproductive toxins** released to waters (lbs.)
Lavelle Co.	Fargo	255

* 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.

The Red River in North Dakota

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 297,860 Pounds

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

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
American Crystal Sugar Co.	Drayton	213,007
Minn-dak Farmers Cooperative	Wahpeton	84,853

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

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Ammonia	297,860

‡ 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 Red River in North Dakota (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 Red River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Red River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)

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

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)

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

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

The Missouri River in North Dakota

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 16,399 Pounds

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

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
Amoco Oil Co.*	Mandan	16,399

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

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Ammonia	16,315

‡ 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 Missouri River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Carcinogens	84 Pounds
Persistent Toxic Metals	84 Pounds
Reproductive Toxins	0 Pounds
Total‡	84 Pounds

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

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Missouri River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)

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

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)

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

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

The Goose River in North Dakota

Total toxic pollution reported (1990-1994): 250 Pounds

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

Facility	City	Toxic chemical release to water (pounds)
American Crystal Sugar Co.	Hillsboro	250

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

Chemical	Toxic chemical release to waterbody (pounds)
Ammonia	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 Goose River in North Dakota (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 Goose River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Top dischargers of carcinogens to the Goose River in North Dakota (1990-1994).**

Facility	City	Carcinogens** released to water (lbs)

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

Facility	City	Persistent toxic metals released to water (lbs)

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

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