

# Earth Day Network - Urban Environment Report

SUBJECT AREA: What, Why, and Where?

Ind. ID	Indicator for <b>TOXICS &amp; WASTE</b>	What is this Indicator?	Why is this Indicator Included?	Notes	Source (Where does this Indicator Come From?)
C.0.1	Toxics & Waste EDN FINAL SCORE				
C.0.3	Toxics & Waste EDN VI Risk SCORE				
C.0.7	Toxics & Waste EDN RANK				
C.0.8	Toxics & Waste EDN VI Risk RANK				
C.1.1	Toxics Rank Total	Sum ranking for toxic materials.	This indicator is included to show total number of ranks given to each toxic substance.		EDN Calculation: sum of rank for other toxics.
C.1.2	Toxics Rank Average	Average ranking for toxic materials.			EDN Calculation: average of rank for other toxics.
C.1	OverallToxics Rank SCORE	The overall ranking of toxic materials based on distribution.			EDN Calculation: based on distribution.
C.2.1	Cumulative (1987-2000) Cancer-Causing Chemical Releases by State (pounds)	The accumulation of toxic substances which cause Cancer from 1987 to 2000 by State. Hazardous air pollutants, also known as toxic air pollutants or air toxics, are those pollutants that cause or may cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental and ecological effects. EPA is required to control 188 hazardous air pollutants. Resource: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/pollsour.html">http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/pollsour.html</a>	This indicator is included because cancer-causing chemicals affect the health and well-being of the population especially low-income communities.		U.S. Public Interest Research Group. REPORT TITLE. Toxic Releases and Health, Table C.4.1 Cumulative Cancer-Causing Chemical Releases by State, 1987-2000 (pounds). 2003. 26 June 2006. and <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a> .
C.2.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Cancer-Causing Chemical Releases by State (pounds) Rank	The accumulation of poisonous substances which cause Cancer from 1987 to 2000 by State	This indicator is included because cancer-causing chemicals affect the health and well-being of the population especially low-income communities. States are ranked by order of how much of these chemicals they release.		U.S. Public Interest Research Group. REPORT TITLE. Toxic Releases and Health, Table C.4.1 Cumulative Cancer-Causing Chemical Releases by State, 1987-2000 (pounds). 2003. 26 June 2006. and <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a> .

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C.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Cancer-Causing Chemical Releases by State (pounds) SCORE	The total amount of cancer-causing chemicals for each state from 1987 - 2000.	This indicator is included because cancer-causing chemicals affect the health and well-being of the population especially low-income communities.		EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.3.1	Cumulative (1987-2000) Developmental Toxicant Releases by State (pounds)	The accumulation of toxic chemicals that impede the proper physical and mental development of young children. Resource: Toxic Releases and Health. Developmental toxicants may result in fetal death, altered growth, and structural or functional abnormalities. Resource: <a href="http://www.psrla.org/documents/garpart1of7.pdf">http://www.psrla.org/documents/garpart1of7.pdf</a>	This indicator is included because poisonous toxicant releases can cause significant and irreparable harm to the physical health of babies and young children.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <b>Table .</b>  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.3.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Developmental Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) Rank	State ranking from 1987 to 2000 of the accumulation of poisonous substances which disturb babies' growth physically.	This indicator is included to show the cumulative developmental toxicant releases of states in relation to each other.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <b>Table .</b>  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.3	Cumulative (1987-2000) Developmental Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) SCORE	The total amount of poisonous substances which disturb babies' growth physically that were released in states from 1987 to 2000.	This indicator is included to show the cumulative developmental toxicant releases of states.		EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.4.1	Cumulative (1987-2000) Reproductive Toxicant Releases by State (pounds)	Substances that are reproductive toxicants alter the normal development, differentiation and adult functioning of the reproductive system. Resource: <a href="http://www.cape.ca/children/repro.html">http://www.cape.ca/children/repro.html</a>	This indicator shows the link between reproductive toxicant releases and possible health effects of children whose mothers were exposed to these releases during pregnancy.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <b>Table .</b>  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.4.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Reproductive Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) Rank	State ranking from 1987 to 2000 of the accumulation of poisonous substances that harm reproductive organs.	This indicator is included to show the cumulative reproductive toxicant releases of states in relation to each other.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <b>Table .</b>  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>

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C.4	Cumulative (1987-2000) Reproductive Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) SCORE	The total amount of toxicant releases which harm reproductive organs that were released in states from 1987 to 2000.	This indicator shows the link between reproductive toxicant releases and possible health effects of children whose mothers were exposed to these releases during pregnancy. It includes the total amount of releases of all states.		EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.5.1	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Neurological Toxicant Releases by State (pounds)	Neurological Toxicant Releases that harm the brain or central nervous system. While some substances-such as lead and mercury-have long been known to affect central nervous system function, many other substances have not been fully tested for their neurological effects. There is no authoritative list of substances that are known to cause neurological problems.	This indicator is included because many toxicant releases are suspected to cause severe damage to the nervous system, such as loss of muscle coordination, vision problems, blindness or death.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <a href="#">Table</a> .  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.5.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Neurological Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) Rank	State ranking from 1987 to 2000 of the accumulation of poisonous substances that are suspected to harm the nervous system.	This indicator is included to show the cumulative suspected neurological toxicant releases of states in relation to each other.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. <a href="#">Table</a> .  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.5	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Neurological Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) SCORE	The total amount of suspected toxicant releases which are suspected to harm the nervous system that were released in states from 1987 to 2000.	This indicator is included because many poisonous toxicant releases are suspected to cause severe damage to the nervous system, such as loss of muscle coordination, vision problems, blindness or death. It includes the total amount of releases of all states.		EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.6.1	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Respiratory Toxicant Releases by State (pounds)	Exposure to chemical substances can cause adverse effects on the respiratory system, which consists of the nasal passages, pharynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs. Resource: <a href="http://www.scorecard.org/health-effects/chemicals-2.tcl?short_hazard_name=resp&amp;all_p=t">http://www.scorecard.org/health-effects/chemicals-2.tcl?short_hazard_name=resp&amp;all_p=t</a>	This indicator is included because evidence has shown a potential link between toxicant releases and respiratory problems.		U.S. Public Interest Research Group. Toxic Releases and Health, Table C.1.6 Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams). 2003.  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>

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C.6.2	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Respiratory Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) Rank				Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. Table C.1.6 Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams).  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.6	Cumulative (1987-2000) Suspected Respiratory Toxicant Releases by State (pounds) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.7.1	Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams)	a man-made chemical by-product formed during the manufacturing of other chemicals and during incineration. Studies show that dioxin is the most potent animal carcinogen ever tested, as well as the cause of severe weight loss, liver problems, kidney problems, birth defects, and death. <a href="http://www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/d.asp">www.nrdc.org/reference/glossary/d.asp</a>  Any of a family of compounds known chemically as dibenzo-p-dioxins. Concern about them arises from their potential toxicity as contaminants in commercial products. Tests on laboratory animals indicate that it is one of the more toxic anthropogenic (man-made) compounds. <a href="http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/dterms.html">www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/dterms.html</a>	This indicator is included to show the degree to which poisonous chemicals are released through certain weed killers and disinfectants, and the consequent harm that they may cause.		Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. Table C.1.6 Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams).  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>
C.7.2	Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams) Rank				Toxic Releases and Health, U.S. Public Interest Research Group, January 2003. Table C.1.6 Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams).  And <a href="http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg">http://uspirg.org/reports/toxics03/dioxinmaps/jpegs/aldiox.jpg</a>

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C.7	Dioxin Releases by State, 2000 (grams) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.8.1	Number of Superfund Sites in County	A Superfund site is a hazardous waste site that is part of the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Superfund Program. Years ago, before people became aware of the public health and environmental dangers of dumping chemical wastes, thousands of properties became uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. Examples include abandoned warehouses or landfills. ... Resource: <a href="http://www.global-pollution.com/land-pollution/definition.php">www.global-pollution.com/land-pollution/definition.php</a> How many superfund sites are in a particular location.	Indicator of environmental and health hazards people face from these abandoned chemical sites that are left untreated.		Environmental Defense Scorecard. 2005. 26 June 2006. < <a href="http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/land/index.tcl">http://www.scorecard.org/env-releases/land/index.tcl</a> >.
C.8.2	Number of Superfund Sites in County Phase 1 Rank				EDN Calculation: based on ordering of total # of sites
C.8.3	Revised Number of Superfund Sites in County RANK				EDN Calculation:
C.8	Number of Superfund Sites in County SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.9.1	1997 Municipal Solid Waste Generation, State Average (tons/person)	The average amount of trash people produce. MSW—more commonly known as trash or garbage—consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries. Resource: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/msw/facts.htm">http://www.epa.gov/msw/facts.htm</a>	Indicates how much waste one person produces in a year and the affect it has on the environment.		Zero Waste America. U.S. Municipal Waste Management Report. 1998. 26 June 2006. < <a href="http://www.zerowasteamerica.org/MunicipalWasteManagementReport1998.htm">http://www.zerowasteamerica.org/MunicipalWasteManagementReport1998.htm</a> >.
C.9	1997 Municipal Solid Waste Generation, State Average (tons/person) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.10.1	1997(?) Recycling Rate	The portion of a state's municipal solid waste that is recycled. Recycling turns materials that would otherwise become waste into valuable resources. Resources: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/reduce.htm">http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/reduce.htm</a>	Indicates which states cut down on their generation of municipal solid waste by the amount they recycle and the positive affects it has on the environment.		Zero Waste America. U.S. Municipal Waste Management Report. 1998. 26 June 2006. < <a href="http://www.zerowasteamerica.org/MunicipalWasteManagementReport1998.htm">http://www.zerowasteamerica.org/MunicipalWasteManagementReport1998.htm</a> >.

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C.10	1997(?) Recycling Rate SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.11.1	2004 Tons Municipal Solid waste Generated by state	The total amount of tons of trash produced per state not including most industrial and agricultural waste.	Indicates how much waste is being generated per state.		Simmons, Phil et al. State of Garbage: 15th Nationwide Survey of Waste Management in US. 2006. 10 October 2006. < <a href="http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf">http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf</a> >.
C.11.2	2004 Municipal Solid waste Generated by state (tons/person)	The amount of garbage produced by a state divided by the population.	Indicates how much waste one person generates in a year.		EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.11	2004 Municipal Solid waste Generated by state (tons/person) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.12.1	2004 Tons Municipal Solid Waste Recycled by state	The total tons of solid waste recycled per state not including most industrial and agricultural waste	Indicates how much states are recycling trash and the positive affects it has on the environment.		Simmons, Phil et al. State of Garbage: 15th Nationwide Survey of Waste Management in US. 2006. 10 October 2006. < <a href="http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf">http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf</a> >.
C.12.2	% Municipal Solid Waste Recycled by state	The percentage of the tons of solid waste recycled in each state. Some states missing. Agricultural and Industrial waste not included	Indicates the portion of waste that states are recycling and the positive affects it has on the environment.		Simmons, Phil et al. State of Garbage: 15th Nationwide Survey of Waste Management in US. 2006. 10 October 2006. < <a href="http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf">http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf</a> >.
C.12	% Municipal Solid Waste Recycled by state in 2004 SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.13.1	2004 MSW to Waste-to-Energy (%)	The portion of trash that is converted to energy.	Like recycling, converting waste into energy aids people and the environment.		Simmons, Phil et al. State of Garbage: 15th Nationwide Survey of Waste Management in US. 2006. 10 October 2006. < <a href="http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf">http://www.seas.columbia.edu/earth/wtert/sofos/Simmons_SOG06.pdf</a> >.
C.13	2004 MSW to Waste-to-Energy (%) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.14.1	Change in MSW Generated 1997 to 2004 (%)	The percentage of change (increase/decrease) in the amount of municipal solid waste that was generated from 1997-2004.	Indicates whether or not states have increased the amount of waste that they produce.		EDN Calculation:

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C.14.1	Change in MSW Generated 1997 to 2004 (%) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution
C.15.1	Change in State Recycling Rate 1997 to 2004 (%)	The percentage of change (increase/decrease) in a state's recycling rate from 1997-2004.	Indicates whether or not states have improved recycling rates.		EDN Calculation:
C.15.1	Change in State Recycling Rate 1997 to 2004 (%) SCORE				EDN Calculation: based on distribution