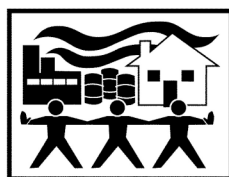


TOXICS IN RHODE ISLAND: A TOWN-BY-TOWN PROFILE



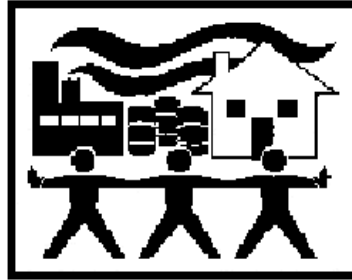
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Toxics in Rhode Island: A Town-By-Town Profile



February 2008

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About Toxics Action Center

Toxics Action Center provides assistance to residents working to prevent or clean up toxic hazards in their communities. Since 1987, Toxics Action Center has helped over 550 communities in New England clean up hazardous waste sites, reduce the use of industrial toxins, decrease industrial pollution, curb pesticide spraying, and oppose the siting of dangerous facilities. When the government won't take action and the polluting company denies that there is a problem, Toxics Action Center is a resource for residents concerned with toxic hazards to get the solutions they desire. We provide residents with information about environmental laws, strategies for organizing, a network of activists throughout the state, and access to legal and technical experts. Toxics Action Center is funded by donations from concerned citizens and grants from private foundations. This financial support enables us to provide our services free of charge to communities facing the threats of toxic pollution.

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Preface

Toxics in Rhode Island: A Town-by-Town Profile is an easy-to-use source of information about many types of hazardous sites in Rhode Island. For each town this report lists:

- Power Plants
- Discharge Permits
- Chemical Manufacturers
- Textile Mills
- Superfund Sites
- Toxic Release Inventory
- Closed and Active Landfills
- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs)

Toxics in Rhode Island: A Town-by-Town Profile contains the most current data available at the time of printing; therefore readers must keep in mind that the information presented in the report may not be completely up to date.

More information about specific communities or specific types of toxic pollution can be found by contacting the sources of this information directly or by contacting Toxics Action Center at (401) 421-0007 or info@toxicsaction.org.

Introduction to Rhode Island Toxics

Rhode Island is a beautiful state. As the smallest state in the United States, its compact borders contain surprisingly rich diversity. Rhode Island is the second most densely populated state in the country, yet rural areas with small farms are still spread throughout. There are modern urban skylines, sprawling suburbs, and historic town centers with village greens. The state boasts regional variations in landscape and culture from the busy urban streets of Providence to the relaxed farms of Washington County.

Unfortunately, Rhode Island's landscape is also littered with a toxic legacy. Slater Mill in Pawtucket was the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution and textile operations remain some of Rhode Island's largest manufacturers. As is the case with many New England towns, old industrial cities are full of historic contamination. Rhode Island currently has 200 sites that are suspected hazardous waste disposal sites and 12 hazardous waste sites included on the National Priorities List, which are the sites ranked nationally as posing the worst threats to human health and the environment. Rhode Island also has some of the worst air quality in the nation, as well as rivers and lakes polluted by industrial contaminants and toxic mercury. Asthma and cancer rates are some of the highest in the country, and both can be linked to environmental causes. Traffic clogs highways across the state, linking urban and industrialized areas. Rhode Island is also plagued by economic disparities. Providence has some of the richest and poorest neighborhoods in the country and minority communities in the southern part of the city are becoming increasingly poorer. In fact, Providence has twice the national poverty rate and more hazardous waste sites and power plants than any other city in the state. The poor urban areas of Rhode Island are often the most overburdened by toxic pollution.

Twenty years ago when people thought of protecting the environment they thought of picking up litter and about protecting our wilderness and wildlife. It wasn't until the late 1970s that toxic contamination at Love Canal near Niagara Falls, New York, a nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, and a leukemia cluster in Woburn, Massachusetts made headlines in the national news. Unfortunately, these tragedies were not isolated incidents and Rhode Island has its own toxic legacy that will take decades to fully clean up.

Despite significant toxic threats to public health and the environment, we have an opportunity to protect and improve the quality of life in Rhode Island. The good news is that resources exist in the Ocean State to protect public health. Additionally, local decision-making powers in towns and cities can allow communities to take action when state bureaucracy is unresponsive. The follow pages outline actions that the government and citizens should take to make Rhode Island a safer and healthier place to live.

Recommendations

Phase Out Persistent Toxic Chemicals

Persistent toxic chemicals can be found in places we live, work and play. These products can cause cancer, birth defects, reproductive problems, and damage to neurological and respiratory systems. Rhode Island agencies should protect the public from toxic chemicals and ensure the safety of all products on the market through comprehensive chemical reform. The Rhode Island legislature and state agencies can begin by restricting the use of lawn pesticides on the grounds of schools as well as pre-school and day care facilities, as was successfully done in Connecticut in 2005. During the phase-out of persistent toxic chemicals, Rhode Island agencies should assist businesses in identifying and switching to safer alternatives. Rhode Island agencies should also require that manufacturers prove their products are safe before they go on the market, and should use their authority to ban or restrict the use of a chemical if it poses a risk of environmental contamination or can harm human health, and if safer alternatives are available. One opportunity is for local and state jurisdictions to support and adopt proposals to make the International Property Maintenance Code more health-protective. These proposals include common-sense measures to eliminate or reduce occupant exposure to toxic fumigants, pesticides, lead paint, and mold in their homes.

Ensure Appropriate Cleanup of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste sites can pose a health threat due to direct exposure or contamination of water or soil. According to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM), there are approximately 200 active hazardous waste sites in this state that are classified as low, medium, or high priority. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the state oversee the identification, listing, storage, and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The EPA and state must establish shorter timelines to ensure that these sites are cleaned up in a manner that fully protects public health and the environment. Contaminated sites often go for years and sometimes decades without being fully cleaned up. In Tiverton, Rhode Island, residents have lived for decades in homes that sit on top of soil contaminated with lead, cyanide, arsenic, and other toxic chemicals, though the toxic soil was not discovered until 2002. The community continues to wait for the polluters to be held accountable. Meanwhile residents are essentially trapped in their homes. The State must ensure that there are proper resources and oversight for effective cleanups. Currently, the daily fines imposed on polluters found legally responsible for a cleanup are so low—\$1,000—that companies would rather dodge responsibility by dragging out legal proceedings that effectively leave them unaccountable. Passing pending legislation to substantially increase the daily fines imposed on polluters who fail to conduct a full cleanup of a contaminated site will give RIDEM an effective enforcement tool to make sure cleanups happen. A public participation program should also be established to provide essential oversight, ensuring cleanups are done right the first time. In addition, more money should be allocated and prioritized for RIDEM's use in fully cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Move Towards Zero-Waste

Rhode Island residents generate approximately 479,000 tons of municipal solid waste every year, about a half-ton of waste per person per year. Each of the two active landfills in the state and 97 inactive landfills pose significant threats to the health of Rhode Island residents. The EPA states that all landfills eventually leak, and what they leak, both into groundwater and into the air, is toxic. Rhode Island needs new solutions to our waste problems, especially as the Central Landfill rapidly reaches capacity. Rhode Island should implement a “zero waste” plan that includes aggressive recycling, commercial composting programs, and education programs focused on reducing waste. Zero waste takes a “whole system” approach to the vast flow of resources and waste through society by maximizing recycling, minimizing waste, reducing consumption and ideally ensuring that products are made to be reused, repaired or recycled back into nature or the marketplace. Economic incentives should promote closed-loops, bringing consumers' discards back to manufacturers and contractors to

reprocess and reuse. In 2006, the Electronic Waste Prevention, Reuse, and Recycling Act was passed in Rhode Island, keeping computers and TVs out of our municipal waste stream, thereby reducing toxic electronic waste going to the landfill. The General Assembly now has the opportunity to pass the Electronic Waste Producer Responsibility Act, requiring producers to be responsible for the safe recycling of electronics. This legislation would encourage producers to use less toxic materials and make their products easier to recycle. In addition, the legislature and state agencies must uphold Rhode Island's trash incineration ban. Incinerating trash to produce energy is illegal in Rhode Island though there have been recent proposals to create a waste gasification facility at the Central Landfill. Incineration produces the particulate matter that leads to asthma and lung disease, as well as carbon monoxide, mercury, and other toxins. Gasification, pyrolysis and plasma arc technologies heat garbage to high temperatures, creating gas, solid, and liquid residues. The gases are then combusted, releasing hazardous pollutants. Despite claims to the contrary, these technologies are considered "incineration," are not "emissions free." Rather than invest in technologies that continue to pollute our environment and threaten public health, the state should move towards zero waste.

Advance Renewable Energy Technologies

As global warming quickly becomes one of the most serious environmental problems of the 21st century, the United States needs to lead the way in ending reliance on dirty and dangerous sources of energy and drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the country. One of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions is fossil fuel power plants that burn coal, oil, or natural gas to create electricity. These facilities pollute our air and water with toxic air emissions like sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and lead. Rhode Island needs a new approach to energy planning that focuses first on increasing energy efficiency and second on promoting clean, renewable energy sources. The state's Comprehensive Energy Act set aside \$15 million to fund an energy efficiency program for oil-heated buildings as well as provide energy assistance for low-income Rhode Islanders, but was left unfunded in last year's budget. The state must fund this Act as well as promote incentives for small-scale clean energy projects. Rhode Island has incredible potential for wind, solar and ocean energy, and should take every advantage to promote it. This plan will save money for Rhode Island ratepayers, stimulate jobs growth in green industry, and protect public health and the environment.

Reduce Pesticide Exposures

Pesticides are chemicals deliberately added to the environment to kill living things and are, therefore, toxic by design. Pesticides have been linked to a growing list of health problems, including cancer, reproductive harm, and genetic damage. Pesticides are currently regulated in Rhode Island through a patchwork of use-specific regulations that fail to address questions about cumulative exposures that arise from repeated use of pesticides in different settings. The Rhode Island State Legislature should adopt policies that create lawn care pesticide protections for all schools in the state as well as end pesticide use inside school buildings. The Legislature should enact legislation including requirements for pesticide use reporting, the establishment of buffer zones restricting pesticide use around surface water bodies, and the end to the use of pesticides on State of Rhode Island property.

Protect Water Quality

The way Rhode Island residents live and work has profound impacts on the state's water quality. Leaking septic systems, phosphorous run-off from farmland, and urban stormwater runoff containing automotive fluids, lawn chemicals, pet waste, and sediment also threaten Rhode Island's environment. Groundwater is threatened by over 200 active hazardous waste sites, active and closed landfills, underground storage tanks, and pesticides. The State of Rhode Island should take initiative to enforce existing laws and ensure that water sources meet current water quality standards. A crucial part of any water management plan begins by providing Rhode Island communities with the necessary funds to maintain and upgrade their wastewater treatment facilities, to stem pollution from runoff and stormwater, and to provide support for residents who must replace failing septic systems or tie in to local sewer lines. The state should also work proactively to prevent future contamination of ground water. Polluters not meeting water discharge regulations must be held accountable.

Take Action with a Local Environmental Organization

Toxics Action Center provides assistance to residents working to prevent or clean up toxic hazards in their communities. Since 1987, Toxics Action Center has helped over 550 communities in New England clean up hazardous waste sites, reduce the use of industrial toxins, decrease industrial pollution, curb pesticide spraying, and oppose the siting of dangerous facilities. When the government won't take action and the polluting company denies that there is a problem, Toxics Action Center is a resource for residents concerned with toxic hazards to get the solutions they desire. We provide residents with information about environmental laws, strategies for organizing, a network of activists throughout the state, and access to legal and technical experts. For more information on the programs available through Toxics Action Center visit: <http://www.toxicsaction.org/>

The organizations listed below offer additional opportunities to learn about and get involved with environmental, environmental justice and community action issues. The listed organizations represent a sampling of environmental organizations in Rhode Island.

Adelaide Avenue Environmental Justice Coalition, Providence
Alton Community Action
American Lung Association of New England
Appalachian Mountain Club
Audubon Society of Rhode Island
Blackstone River Watershed Council, Cumberland
Bradford Coalition 2 Stop Pollution
Buckeye Brook Coalition, Warwick
Childhood Lead Action Project
Clean Water Action of Rhode Island
Conservation Law Foundation
Cranston Citizens for Responsible Zoning and Development
Environmental Justice League of Rhode Island
Environmental Neighborhood Awareness Committee of Tiverton
Environment Rhode Island
Ocean State Action
Pawtucket Alliance for Downtown Success
People's Power and Light
Rhode Island ACORN
Rhode Island Coalition for Occupational Safety and Health
Rhode Island Public Interest Research Group
Rhode Island Sierra Club
Save the Bay
Stop Trashing Our Place, Cumberland
Toxics Action Center
Toxics Information Project
Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association
Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council

Toxic Users and Releasers: Air and Water Polluters

The toxic sources represented on the map on page 12 include several categories of toxic users and releasers, including power plants, industries with water discharge permits, chemical manufacturers and textile mills.

Textile Mills

Dry chemicals involved in weaving, spinning, laundering and manufacturing synthetic fibers pose threats to human health and the environment through the air, whereas wet chemicals pose threats in the water. Textile mill effluents, complex mixtures of chemicals, varying in composition over time and from mill to mill can include high concentrations of suspended solids and metals, extreme pH and elevated temperatures. and have been shown to be toxic to the environment, particularly to aquatic organisms both immediately and in the long-term. (Source for map: http://www.riedc.com/files/Manufacturers_Directory-2007.pdf)

Chemical Manufacturers

Industries in Rhode Island manufacture a wide range of chemicals in both small and large quantities, such as plasticizers, flame retardants, alcohols, solvents and cleaners, among other products, that pose threats to human health and the environment through the air and water.

(Source for map: http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/tri02/data/RI_2002_v02.exe)

Power Plants

Fossil fuel power plants burn coal, oil and natural gas, which are finite in supply. These fuels cause a variety of environmental problems when burned such as acid rain, which has left hundreds of lakes unable to sustain life, soot and smog pollution that causes asthma and respiratory problems, and mercury contamination, a neurotoxin that is now found in all our waterways. Rhode Island has relied almost exclusively on natural gas for its energy needs, which is the fastest-growing energy source in the country along with one of the most expensive and volatile in price. As a fossil fuel, natural gas contributes to global warming, putting our environment and health at risk with impacts ranging from increased beach erosion and rising temperatures in Narragansett Bay, to more frequent and intense coastal storms, as well as worse summer smog seasons and an increase in the rates of asthma.

The State of Rhode Island's industrial energy generation as of 2005 can be broken down as follows:

- 0.1% Hydro-electric power generation
- 99.0% Gas generation
- 0.9% Petroleum generation

(Information taken from http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/sept05ri.xls)

Points on the map indicate electric plants that pollute the air quality in Rhode Island. The majority of these plants are internal combustion, gas turbines, and steam turbines, utilizing fuel oil and natural gas as fuel sources. As a result, they emit pollutants such as:

- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Unburned hydrocarbons
- Sulfur dioxide
- Particle Pollution
- Lead

Air Pollution and its Effects

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set national air quality standards for six common pollutants. These six “criteria pollutants” and, according to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, their related human health effects, are listed below:

- **Carbon Monoxide-** Cardiovascular effects, vision problems with repeated exposure or high concentrations; premature death related to extremely high concentrations
- **Nitrogen Dioxide-** Respiratory effects, lung disease, and emphysema related to nitric acid and other particles; asthma and lung disease related to ground level smog; visibility impairment
- **Sulfur Dioxide-** Breathing difficulty and respiratory symptoms related to sulfate particulates
- **Lead-** Kidney, brain, liver, nerve damage, and reproductive damage; high blood pressure especially in men, related to lead exposure; seizures, mental retardation and behavioral problems associated with very high concentrations
- **Ozone-** Respiratory problems, wheezing, coughing associated with ozone exposure; permanent lung damage related to repeated exposure
- **Particulate Matter-** Aggravated asthma, chronic bronchitis and other respiratory problems associated with particulate matter

Ambient Air Quality Standards are set for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards:

- **Primary standards** set limits to protect public health, including the health of “sensitive” populations such as people with asthma, children, and the elderly.
- **Secondary standards** set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation and buildings.

For each of the six pollutants listed above, EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution trends:

- **Air concentrations** based on actual measurements of pollutant concentrations in ambient (outside) air.
- **Emissions** based on estimates of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year.

Individual states are required to develop state implementation plans explaining how they will clean up polluted areas. Despite the progress made in the last 30 years, millions of people live in counties with monitor data showing unhealthy air for one or more of the six common pollutants.

(All information found at and modified from: <http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html>)

Water Dischargers

Congress passed the Clean Water Act in 1972. This piece of legislation set a goal of eliminating pollution for all of the country's lakes, rivers, and coastal waters. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that this law keeps more than 900 million pounds of sewage and a billion pounds of toxic chemicals out of our waterways each year. Many of these bodies of water provide drinking water to residents throughout the United States. The EPA sets national standards for tap water through a three-step process:

- Identifying contaminants that may adversely affect public health and occur in drinking water with a frequency and at levels that pose a threat to public health
- Determining a maximum contaminant level goal for contaminants it decides to regulate
- Specifying the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water that is delivered to any user of a public water system

This process works to ensure consistent quality in the nation's water supply. However, in 2003 the EPA decided not to regulate any new contaminants in tap water. The EPA has set standards for approximately 90 contaminants in drinking water under seven major categories:

- **Microbes-** Microbes include Coliform bacteria and E. coli bacteria, among others
- **Radionuclides-** Radionuclides include radioactive materials (alpha, beta/photon emitters), Radium 226 and 228 and Radon
- **Inorganic Contaminants-** Inorganic contaminants include asbestos, mercury, copper, cadmium, lead, arsenic and fluoride, among others
- **Synthetic Organic Contaminants-** Synthetic organic contaminants include pesticides and herbicides
- **Volatile Organic Contaminants-** Volatile organic contaminants include benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene and styrene, among others
- **Disinfectants-** Disinfectants include those found in household cleaners such as chlorine and chlorine dioxide
- **Byproducts of Disinfectants-** Byproducts of disinfectants include bromate, chlorite and haloacetic acids, among others

(For more complete information about these categories, visit <http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/hfacts.html>)

Permitted Water Pollution Sources in Rhode Island (map on page 12)

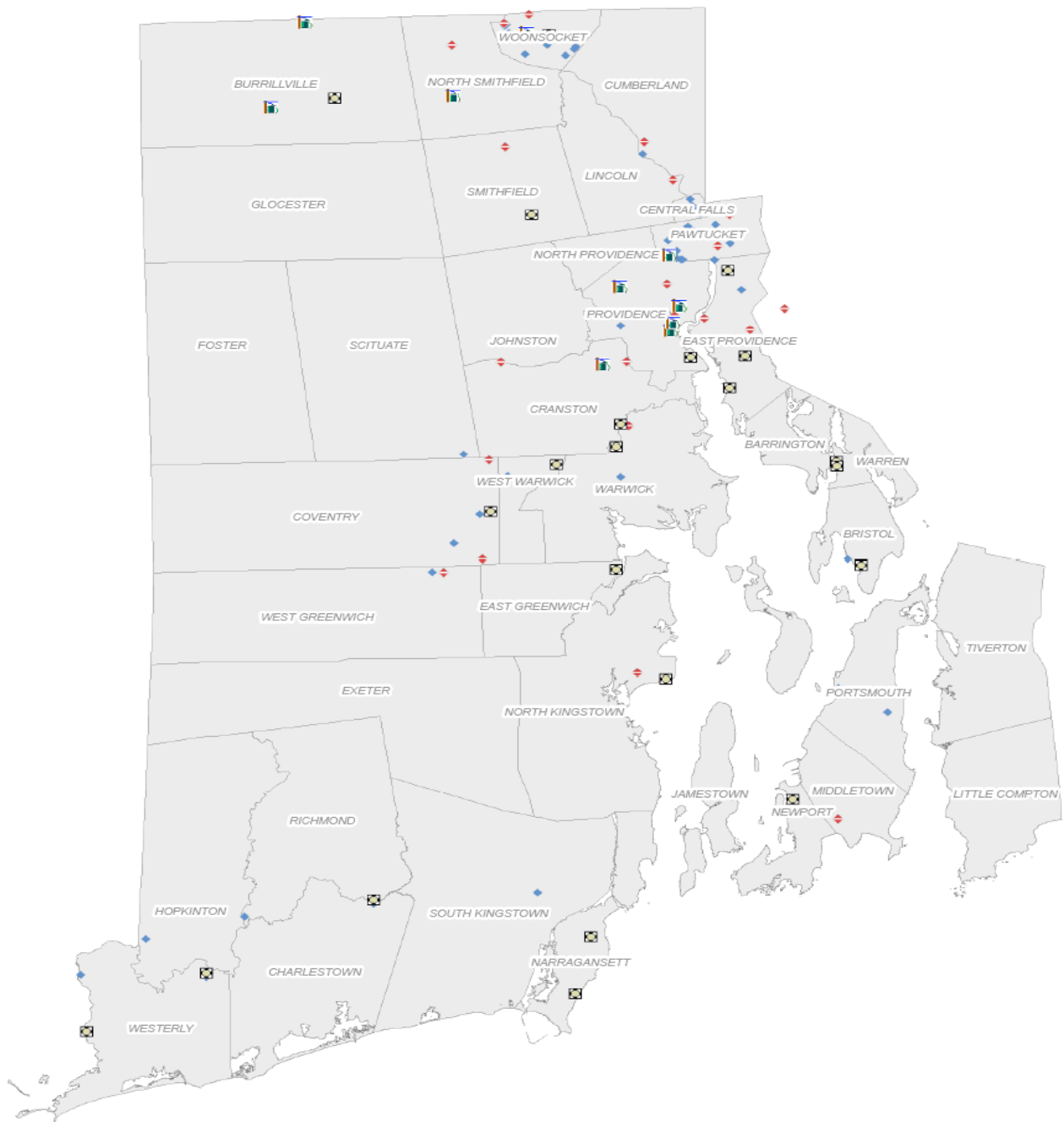
The Water Permits Division of the EPA's Office of Wastewater Management leads and manages the **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System** permit program in partnership with EPA Regional Offices, states, tribal authorities and other stakeholders. There are 404 dischargers in Rhode Island and 25 sites identified on the map that are NPDES major dischargers of one or more of the contaminants listed above.

(For more information visit http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/about.cfm?program_id=0)

(Sources used for Water Dischargers Toxic Map: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/pcs_query_java.html)

Environmental Hazards in the State of Rhode Island

Power Plants, Discharge Permits, Chemical Manufacturers, and Textile Mills



-  Power Plants
-  Discharge Permits
-  Chemical Manufacturers
-  Textile Mills

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Hazardous Waste Sites

Hazardous waste is defined in Rhode Island according to federal definitions. Hazardous waste sites are areas where a release of hazardous materials has occurred and where it has been determined that further investigation or cleanup is necessary. According to RIDEM, there are 200 hazardous waste sites in Rhode Island. There are currently 12 hazardous waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) identified through the Superfund program that are still awaiting cleanup.

The National Superfund Program grew out of citizen concern in the late 1970s regarding health and environmental effects of intensive or continuous chemical waste dumping practices across the nation. The concern led Congress to establish the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act** (CERCLA) in 1980 (commonly known as Superfund) to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst sites nationwide. These sites are discovered by various parties including citizens, state agencies, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional offices. Once discovered, sites are entered into the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System** (CERCLIS), EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. EPA then evaluates the potential for a release of hazardous substances from the site.

If site investigations and assessments conducted by EPA indicate that a CERCLIS site is safe, the site is deleted from CERCLIS and no further cleanup action is taken. These sites are called "archived" sites. Sites that contain hazardous waste below levels that capture EPA's attention are referred to the states for cleanup.

The map on page 15 identifies the following hazardous waste sites:

National Priorities List (NPL)

Sites that pose a significant threat to human health and the environment are listed on the NPL and cleaned up by **Potentially Responsible Parties**, such as a polluting corporation, EPA, the state or tribal authority. The NPL is a list of the worst hazardous waste sites that have been identified by Superfund. More than 115,000 Rhode Island residents live within three miles of the state's 12 federal NPL Superfund sites. Approximately 35,000 people have been exposed to site-related contaminants, most through drinking water. Volatile organic compounds, some of which are carcinogenic, are most often associated with these exposures.

(Information from: <http://www.epa.gov/oerrpage/superfund/about.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/ri.htm>)

CERCLIS Superfund Sites in Rhode Island

A **Superfund** site is any land that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and is identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to health and/or the environment. The non-NPL sites on the accompanying map are classified under CERCLIS, but are not designated NPL Superfund sites, a distinction left for the worst sites. They may be proposed for NPL Superfund status pending a decision from the EPA. NPL sites identified on the map are sites included in the final NPL list or are part of an NPL site.

(Source Used for CERCLIS Superfund Sites in Rhode Island Map: www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/advquery.htm)

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Sites

TRI facilities include hazardous waste generators of any of approximately 650 specified toxic chemicals used, manufactured, treated, transported, or released into the environment. There are 377 TRI facilities in Rhode Island, including incinerators, asphalt plants, textile mills, chemical manufacturing plants, etc. The locations and quantities of chemicals stored are reported to the EPA and are listed in the TRI database. There are more than 80,000 chemicals on the market today that are used in consumer products, a tiny minority of which are tested fully for effects on human health.

(Information on TRI sites taken from http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_query.html)

Landfills in Rhode Island

For most of this century, Rhode Island towns have operated dumps or landfills as centers for disposal of industrial as well as household waste. In the 1970s concern about waste management practices increased, following an increase in contamination of surface water, groundwater supply wells, and soils. Some of the contamination was linked to Rhode Island's disposal and landfill sites. In response, there are now stricter controls on the disposal of industrial and household wastes, improved landfill design, and stronger construction and operation standards.

In 1974, the state established the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (then Rhode Island Solid Waste Management Corporation), a quasi-public agency with the purpose of modernizing Rhode Island's systems of solid waste disposal. Small, unlined "town dumps" dotting the state's landscape were replaced with larger lined landfills and recycling centers. In addition, in 1992, the state legislature prohibited the construction and operation of any trash-burning incinerators in the state. However, larger landfill facilities still pose a threat to groundwater and their air emissions can pose a risk to human health. The Environmental Protection Agency has stated that all landfill liners eventually leak and that when this happens, toxic leachate seeps into the soil and groundwater potentially contaminating drinking water supplies. When leachate seeps into a water supply, its high concentrations of organic materials lead to anoxic (oxygen-less) conditions in the water and promotes the conversion of the leachate's hazardous chemicals into even more potent toxins. Vinyl chloride, a human carcinogen, is one such product often found in leachate-contaminated water supplies. In 2004, 77% of municipal solid waste (479,112 tons) in Rhode Island was landfilled and 17% was recycled or diverted. In the same year, 72% of commercial waste (712, 172 tons) was landfilled and 2.4% was recycled.

(Information taken from <http://www.rirrc.org/> and <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/ombuds/outreach/integsw/pdf/swcomp06.pdf>)

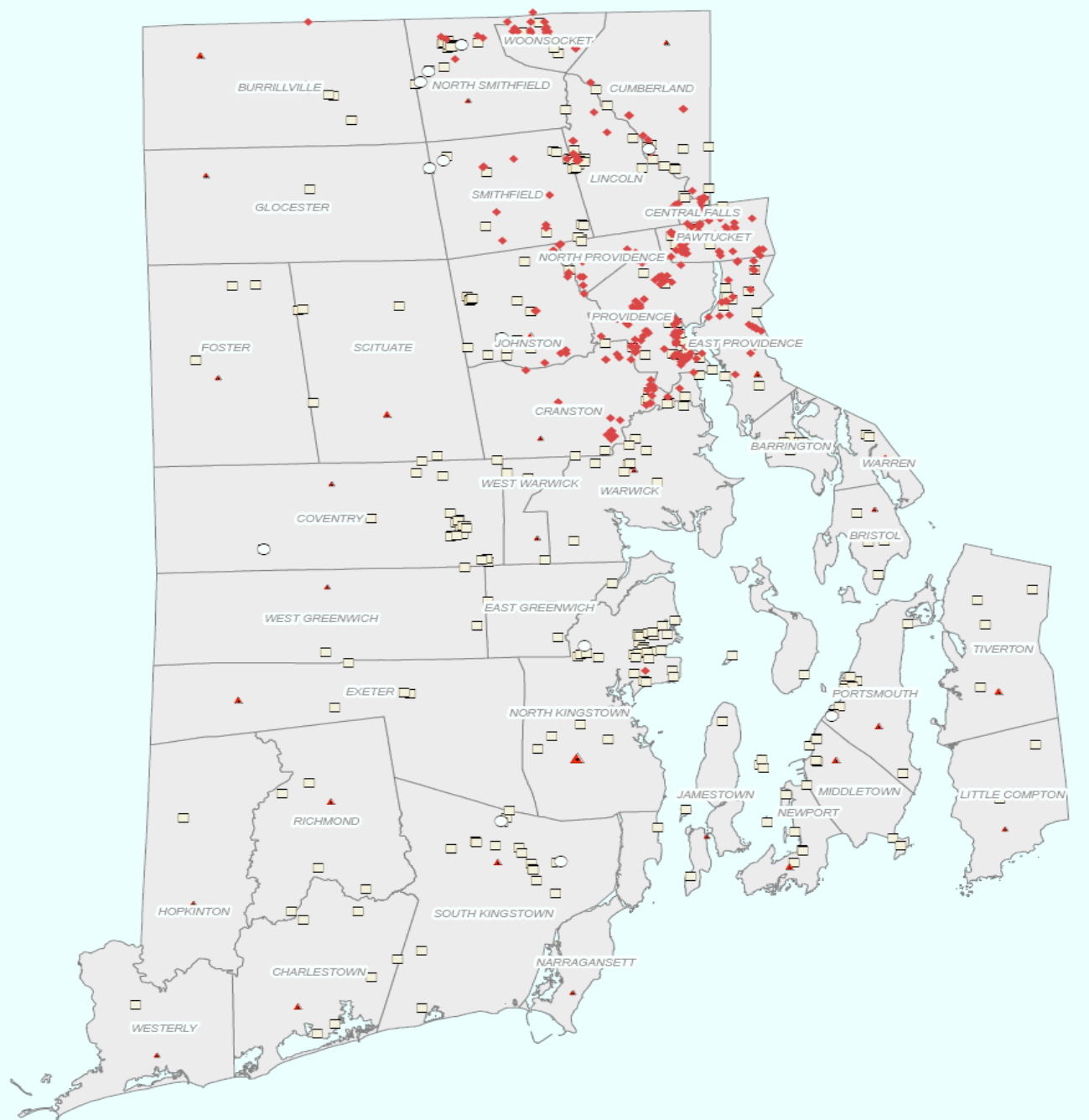
Active and Closed Landfills in Rhode Island (map on page 15)

The landfills on the accompanying map can be separated into two categories:

- **Active Solid Waste Landfills.** Active solid waste landfills are landfills that currently accept waste. There are two active landfills in Rhode Island. In 2006, all 39 of Rhode Island's towns disposed of their garbage at Central Landfill, while additional waste was landfilled in Tiverton. Items banned from Rhode Island solid waste disposal facilities include: glass food and beverage containers, used motor oil, vehicle batteries, scrap metal, corrugated cardboard, newspaper, metal food and beverage containers, leaves, white office paper (private residences exempt), nickel-cadmium batteries, mercury thermometers, and grass clippings.
- **Inactive/Closed Solid Waste Landfills.** Some closed landfills are lined and capped with protective material to prevent leaking of contaminants into groundwater. Others are unlined and pose a greater risk of leaching. There are 97 closed landfills in Rhode Island and in some towns, former landfill sites have been converted into waste transfer stations. **Waste transfer stations** are facilities where municipal solid waste is unloaded from collection vehicles and briefly held while it is reloaded onto larger long-distance transport vehicles for shipment to landfills or other treatment or disposal facilities. Transfer stations pose less of a threat to human health than landfills, but have the potential to harm some communities when they are poorly sited, constructed when they are not actually needed, or when waste is mismanaged on site.

(Sources for Active and Closed Landfills in Rhode Island Map: Information taken from Rhode Island Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan: <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/ombuds/outreach/integsw/pdf/swcomp06.pdf>. All inactive landfill data were obtained from a RIDEM Waste Management Division official. The exact year data were collected is unknown.)

Environmental Hazards in the State of Rhode Island CERCLIS, TRI, Superfund Sites, and Landfills



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- | | Number of
Landfills by Municipality |
|-------------------|--|
| ◆ TRI Facilities | ▲ 1 - 2 |
| □ CERCLIS Sites | ▲ 3 - 4 |
| ○ Superfund Sites | ▲ 5 - 6 |
| | ▲ 7 - 8 |



Underground Storage Tanks

Underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum, benzene, toluene, heavy metals or other hazardous substances pose a significant threat to public health and the environment. Gas stations and industrial facilities use USTs to contain toxic materials on site. Until the mid-1980s most USTs were made of bare steel, which is known to corrode over time, allowing the hazardous substances to eventually seep into soil and contaminate groundwater, the source of drinking water for nearly half of all Americans. In addition, faulty installation or inadequate operating and maintenance procedures can cause USTs to release their contents quickly into the environment. One tiny hole in an UST can leak 400 gallons of fuel per year, and one gallon of petroleum can contaminate one million gallons of water.

There are 705,000 underground storage tank systems nationwide, with 1,736 of them in Rhode Island. While leaking USTs are a national concern, it's a major concern for Rhode Islanders because the state's hallmark is its waterways. In 1996 Rhode Island became one of 31 states in the country approved by the EPA to regulate its own underground storage tank management and clean-up program, and has currently completed 864 cleanups. Funding for these clean-ups is derived from a one cent per gallon surcharge on motor fuel to owners/operators of underground storage tanks and application fees.

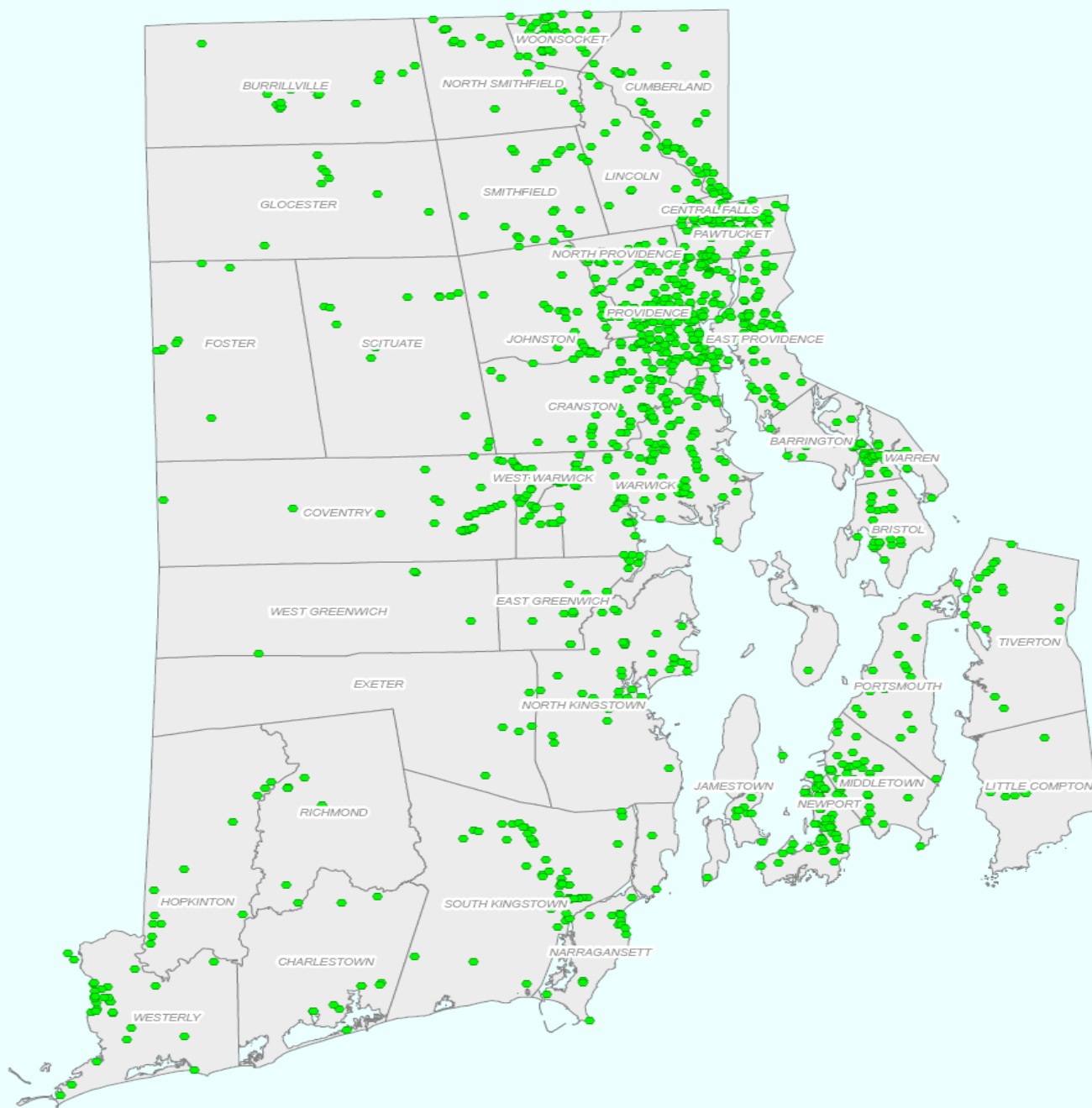
(Information from: <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/overview.htm>, <http://www.dem.ri.gov/ustboard/index.htm>, and <http://www.csu.edu/cerc/documents/LUSTThreattoPublicHealth.pdf>).

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks in Rhode Island (map on page 17)

Leaking USTs are among the ten-highest priority sources of major groundwater contamination in Rhode Island. Of the 1,183 contaminated sites identified by the state since 1985, 51 are in community wellhead protection areas and 96 are in non-community (schools, small businesses, service stations, golf courses and other small entities) wellhead protection areas. In several cases, the state determined that it was infeasible to clean up the aquifer contaminated by the USTs and had to install public water lines for people with polluted drinking water.

(Sources for LUSTs in Rhode Island Map: Information is available in Table 4.9 of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, *2004 Section 305(b) State of the State's Waters Report* (2004).)

Environmental Hazards in the State of Rhode Island Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

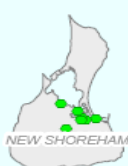


RIGIS

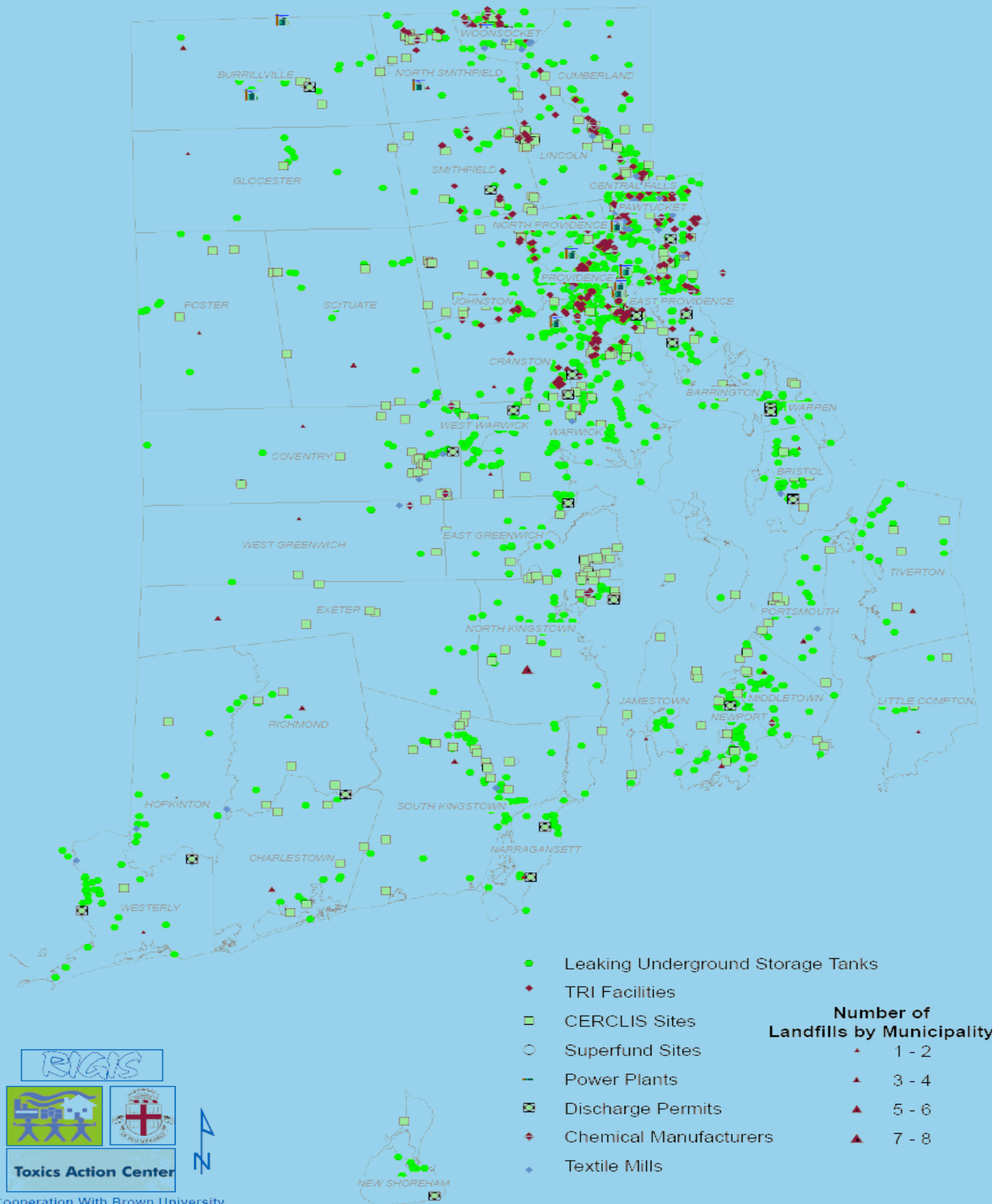


Toxics Action Center

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Environmental Hazards in the State of Rhode Island Combined Hazards



Cancer Incidence in Rhode Island

In the United States, nearly one in two men and more than one in three women will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in his or her lifetime. Cancer is the leading cause of death for U.S. adults under the age of 85, and is the leading cause of death in children. Scientific evidence continues to emerge linking the environment and occupational exposures to cancer. Most of the more than 85,000 chemicals on the market today have not been fully tested for human health impacts, and many chemicals found in everyday consumer products are probable carcinogens or known carcinogens. Studies link exposures to arsenic, asbestos, pesticides, vinyl chloride, chlorination byproducts, metalworking fluids, benzene and other solvents, petrochemicals and combustion products, and ionizing radiation to many different types of cancers. Genetics and lifestyle also contribute to the development of cancer. For example, tobacco use remains the most significant preventable cause of cancer.

Cancer Rates in Rhode Island

Rhode Island has among the highest rates of cancer in the country, ranking 13th for most cancers among the 50 states. Almost four out of every ten Rhode Islanders (5,800 annually) will develop cancer in their lifetime and almost half of those (2,400 annually) will die. Four types of cancer (prostate, lung and bronchus, female breast, and colon and rectum) account for more than half of total new cancers and total cancer deaths in Rhode Island. According to the American Cancer Society, cancer costs Rhode Island about \$545 million annually, both directly and indirectly.

Average Diagnosed Cancer Cases by Municipality

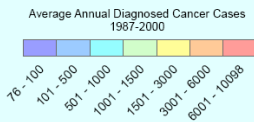
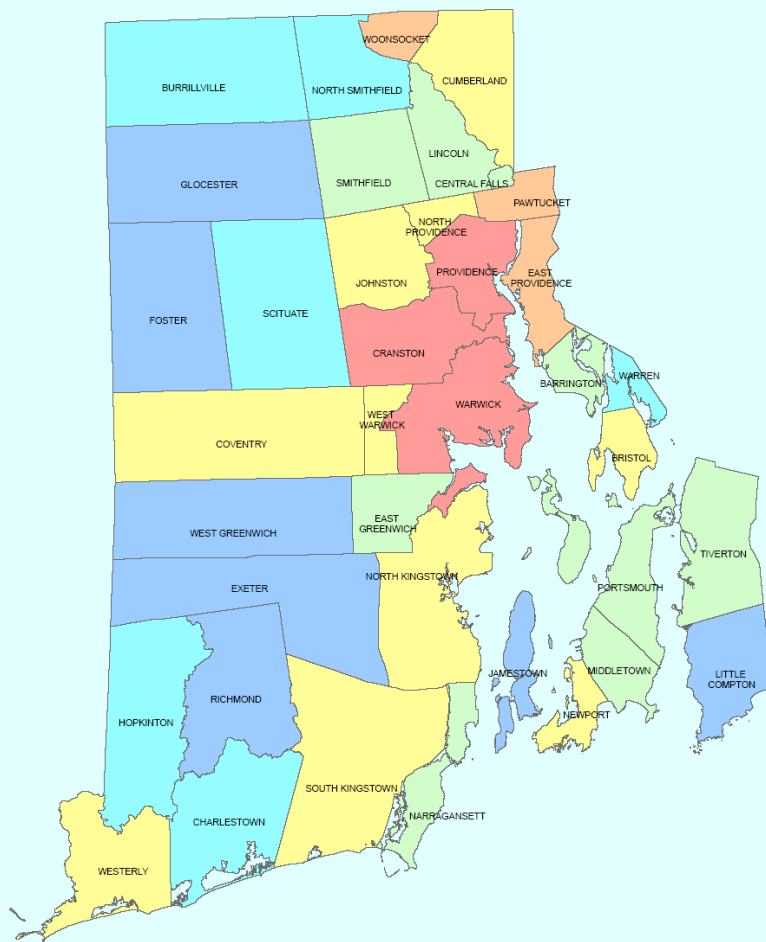
The maps on page 20 show town-by-town comparisons of diagnosed cancer cases, broken down by town as well as comparing the number of cases diagnosed for men and for women.

Standard Incidence Ratios (SIR) for Cancers in Rhode Island

The maps on pages 21 and 22 show comparisons of cancer rates town-by-town for three different types of cancer in Rhode Island: breast cancer in women, colon cancer in men and women, and prostate cancer in men. SIRs above 1.00 indicate that more incidences of cancer were found than expected based on statewide averages, while SIRs below 1.00 indicate that less cancers were found than expected. Towns where far more cancers were found than expected include Central Falls, Charlestown, Coventry, East Greenwich, Hopkinton, Jamestown, Johnston, Middletown, New Shoreham, Newport, North Kingstown, Pawtucket, Richmond, Scituate, South Kingstown, Warwick, West Greenwich, West Warwick, Westerly and Woonsocket. There were 20 towns with rates above the state average and 34 above the national average (all but 6 towns).

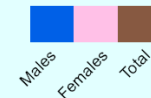
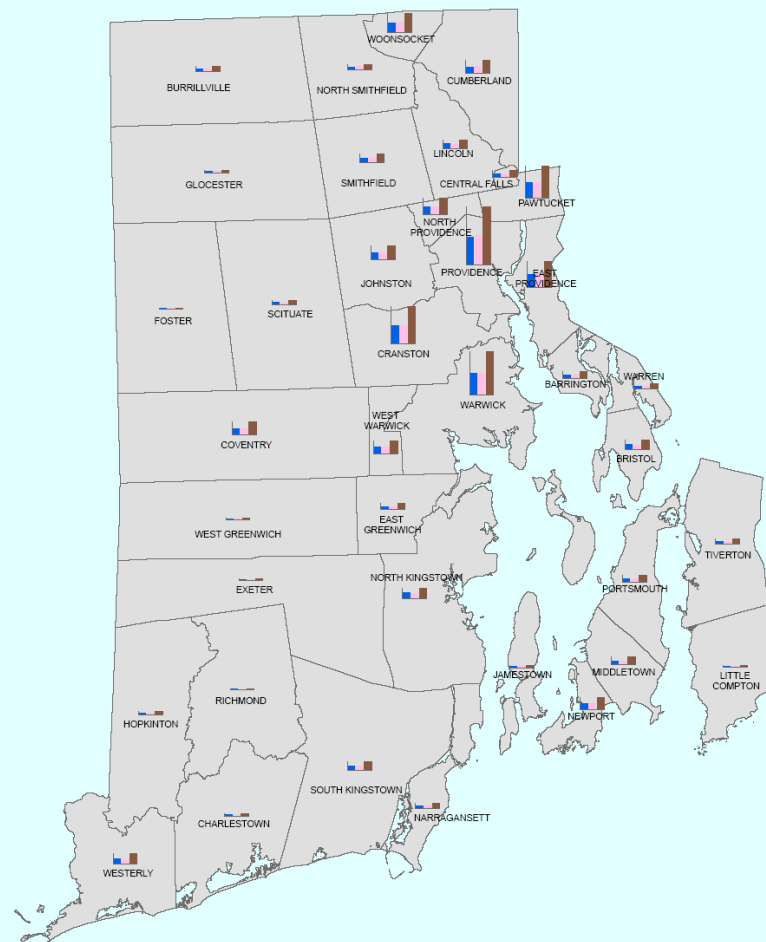
(Sources for SIR for All Cancers Combined in Rhode Island and SIR for 1999 Cancers in Rhode Island: Rhode Island Department of Health report, "Cancer in Rhode Island, February 2004 (I could only find 2003 at <http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/registry-statistics.php>)

Average Annual Diagnosed Cancer Cases By Municipality 1987-2000



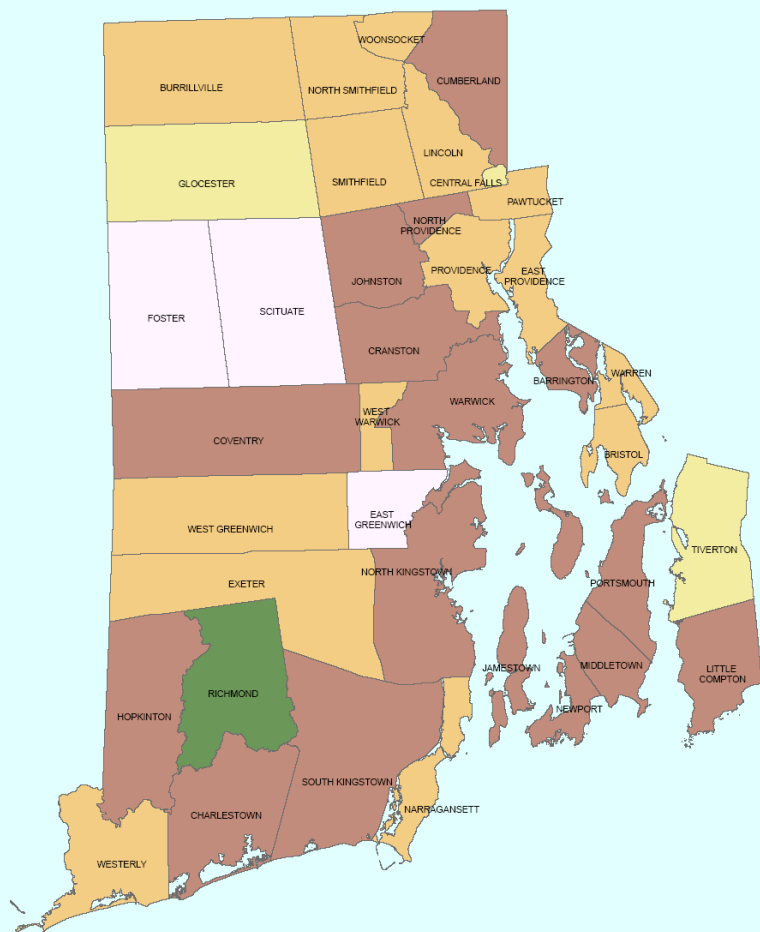
Source:
Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf

Average Annual Diagnosed Cancer Cases By Municipality 1987-2000

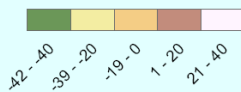


Source:
Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf

Female Breast Cancer in Rhode Island Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide Rate by Town 1987 - 2000



Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide
Female Breast Cancer Rate of 130.6



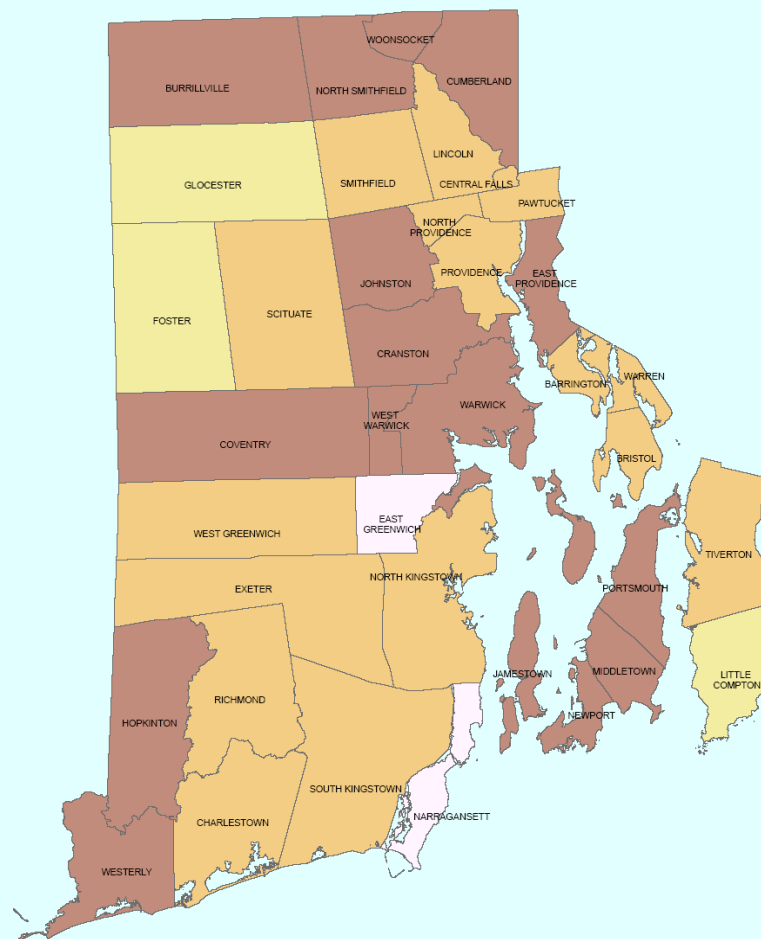
Source:

Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf

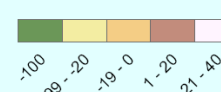


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Female Colon Cancer in Rhode Island Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide Rate by Town 1987 - 2000



Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide
Female Colon Cancer Rate of 56.4



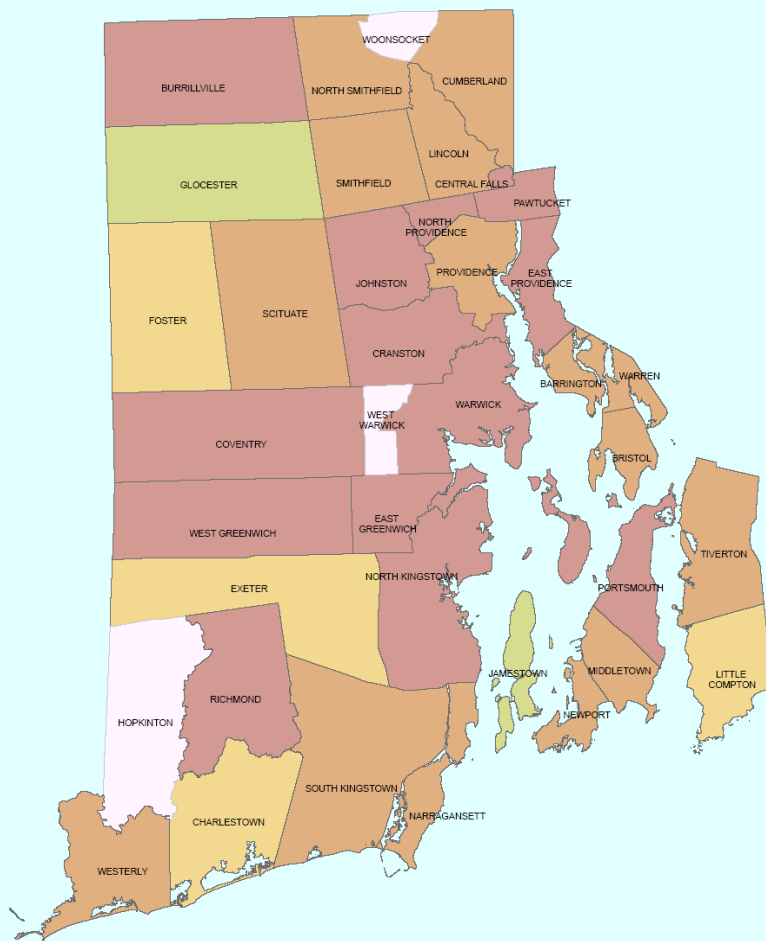
Source:

Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf

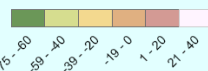


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Male Colon Cancer in Rhode Island Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide Rate by Town 1987 - 2000



Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide
Male Colon Cancer Rate of 82.6



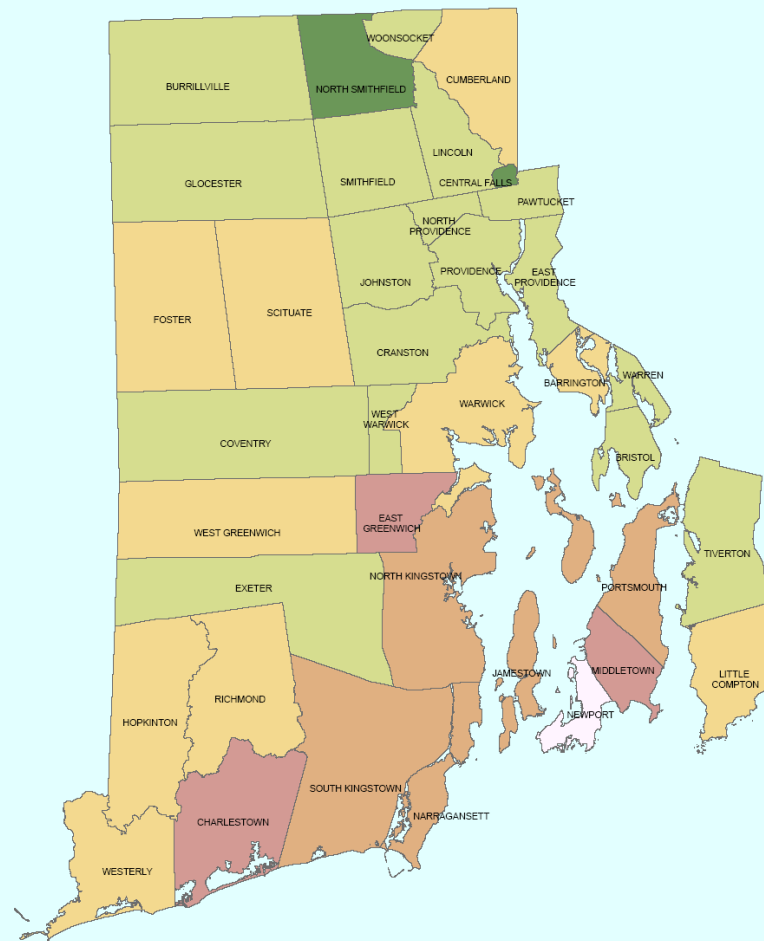
Source:

Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf



In Cooperation With Brown University

Male Prostate Cancer in Rhode Island Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide Rate by Town 1987 - 2000



Percentage Above or Below Average Annual Statewide
Male Prostate Cancer Rate of 153



Source:

Rhode Island Department of Health
http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/cancer/pdfs/Ri_Towns_lx.pdf



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RI Toxics Totals

Active Landfills = 2
Closed Landfills = 97
Hazardous Waste Sites = 200*
Large Quantity Generators = 97
Power Plants = 16
NPL Superfund Sites = 13 (1 archived)
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 377
Permitted Water Dischargers = 404
Chemical Manufacturers = 27
Active Textile Facilities = 47
LUSTs = 1183
Permitted Major Dischargers = 25

*RIDEM states there are 200 suspected hazardous waste sites in the state that are included on the federal inventory known as CERCLA (Superfund). This number does not include additional hazardous waste sites that are not Superfund sites.

RI Toxics by County

Bristol

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 9
Hazardous Waste Sites = 11
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 18
Permitted Water Dischargers = 16
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 64

Kent

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 8
Hazardous Waste Sites = 22
Large Quantity Generators = 21
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 2
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 47
Permitted Water Dischargers = 59
Chemical Manufacturers = 8
Active Textile Facilities = 6
LUSTs = 164

Newport

Active Landfills = 1
Closed Landfills = 16
Hazardous Waste Sites = 29
Large Quantity Generators = 4
Power Plants = 1
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 11
Permitted Water Dischargers = 52
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 147

Providence

Active Landfills = 1
Closed Landfills = 40
Hazardous Waste Sites = 88
Large Quantity Generators = 61
Power Plants = 13
NPL Superfund Sites = 8
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 274
Permitted Water Dischargers = 175
Chemical Manufacturers = 17
Active Textile Facilities = 32
LUSTs = 775

Washington

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 24
Hazardous Waste Sites = 40
Large Quantity Generators = 10
Power Plants = 2
NPL Superfund Sites = 2
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 27
Permitted Water Dischargers = 73
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 6
LUSTs = 191

RI Toxics by Town

Barrington

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 5
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 12

Burrillville

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 4
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 5
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 17

Bristol

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 4
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 7
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 22

Central Falls

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 0
Hazardous Waste Sites = 1
Large Quantity Generators = 2
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 3
LUSTs = 13

Charlestown

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 6
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers =
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 11

Coventry

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 25
Large Quantity Generators = 3
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 4
Chemical Manufacturers = 4
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 25

Cranston

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 10
Large Quantity Generators = 6
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 16
Chemical Manufacturers = 4
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 72

Cumberland

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 12
Large Quantity Generators = 3
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 10
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 43

East Greenwich

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 4
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 11
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 16

East Providence

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 10
Large Quantity Generators = 5
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 13
Chemical Manufacturers = 3
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 58

Exeter

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 6

Foster

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 3
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 0
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 8

Glocester

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 2
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1 (archived)
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 0
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 8

Hopkinton

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 1
Large Quantity Generators = 2
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 11

Jamestown

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 3
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 6
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 10

Johnston

Active Landfills = 1
Closed Landfills = 7
Hazardous Waste Sites = 17
Large Quantity Generators = 4
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 11
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 26

Lincoln

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 5
Hazardous Waste Sites = 18
Large Quantity Generators = 5
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 8
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 22

Little Compton

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 3
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 7

Middletown

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 11
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 7
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 38

Narragansett

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 1
Large Quantity Generators = 2
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 12
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 15

New Shoreham

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 1
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 1
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 1
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 7

Newport

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 7
Large Quantity Generators = 3
Power Plants = 1
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 10
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 57

North Kingston

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 7
Hazardous Waste Sites = 32
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 0
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 37

North Providence

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 2
Large Quantity Generators = 2
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 5
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 22

North Smithfield

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 15
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 2
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 5
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 18

Pawtucket

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 6
Large Quantity Generators = 5
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 9
Chemical Manufacturers = 3
Active Textile Facilities = 12
LUSTs = 62

Portsmouth

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 11
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 22
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 18

Providence

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 15
Large Quantity Generators = 23
Power Plants = 13
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 50
Chemical Manufacturers = 2
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 168

Richmond

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 2
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 7

Scituate

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 12

Smithfield

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 4
Hazardous Waste Sites = 12
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 1
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 7
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 19

South Kingstown

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 15
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 2
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 0
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 52

Tiverton

Active Landfills = 1
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 4
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 17

Warren

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 3
Hazardous Waste Sites = 2
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 6
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 0
LUSTs = 30

Warwick

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 2
Hazardous Waste Sites = 10
Large Quantity Generators = 12
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 33
Chemical Manufacturers = 2
Active Textile Facilities = 1
LUSTs = 81

West Greenwich

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 3
Large Quantity Generators = 1
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 3
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 3

West Warwick

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 5
Large Quantity Generators = 4
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 5
Chemical Manufacturers = 1
Active Textile Facilities = 2
LUSTs = 39

Westerly

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 0
Large Quantity Generators = 0
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 7
Chemical Manufacturers = 0
Active Textile Facilities = 3
LUSTs = 30

Woonsocket

Active Landfills = 0
Closed Landfills = 1
Hazardous Waste Sites = 4
Large Quantity Generators = 3
Power Plants = 0
NPL Superfund Sites = 0
Toxic Release Inventory Sites = 0
Permitted Water Dischargers = 10
Chemical Manufacturers = 3
Active Textile Facilities = 10
LUSTs = 39