

US Corporations have Dumped 206 Million Pounds of Toxic Chemicals into America's Waterways

Report on Toxic Dumping

By [Brandon Baker](#)

Global Research, June 24, 2014

[Eco Watch](#)

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [Environment](#), [Science and Medicine](#)

Research from [Environment America](#) shows that 2012 was a bigger year for [toxic chemical dumping](#) than most of us could have imagined.

Industrial facilities across the U.S. dumped more than 206 million pounds of toxic chemicals into [waterways](#) in 2012, according to the "[Wasting Our Waterways](#)" report. The figures about the nation, as a whole, are stark, as are figures about individual regions and companies. For instance, Tyson Foods Inc. alone dumped more than 18.5 million pounds—about 9 percent of the nationwide total.

"America's waterways should be clean—for swimming, drinking and supporting wildlife," said Ally Fields, clean water advocate for Environment America's Research and Policy Center. "But too often, our waters have become a dumping ground for polluters. The first step to curb this tide of toxic pollution is to restore Clean Water Act protections to all our waterways."



[Click here for slideshow](#)

Hope for such a legislative restoration explains the report's timing. It arrives as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency considers restoring [protections to about 2 million miles](#) of waterways. The public comment period for the proposal ends in October.

"Looking at the data from our report [last week], you can see why polluters might oppose any efforts to better protect our waters," Fields said. "That's why we are working with [farmers](#), [small businesses](#) and hundreds of thousands of ordinary Americans to make sure our voices for clean water are heard in Washington D.C.

"The future of the waterways we love—from the Chesapeake Bay to the Colorado River—hangs in the balance."

Here are some other findings:

- Watersheds receiving the highest volumes of toxic pollution were the Lower Ohio River-Little Pigeon River (Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky), the Upper New River (Virginia) and the Middle Savannah River (Georgia and South Carolina).
- Of the top 10 parent-companies releasing the largest amount of toxins, four are

corporate agribusiness companies: Tyson, Cargill Inc., Perdue Farms Inc. and Pilgrims Pride Corp.

- Industrial facilities released more than 1.4 million pounds of chemicals linked to cancer into 688 local watersheds during 2012, including arsenic, benzene and chromium. The North Fork Humboldt River watershed in Nevada received the largest release of carcinogens among local watersheds, followed by the Lake Maurepas watershed in Louisiana.

The report also provides a state-by-state breakdown of the toxic dumping, along with a ranking of dumping companies around the country.

"It's high time that we restore protections for the drinking water for 1 in 3 Americans," said Fields. "That's why [we released] this report and running an ad in Politico as part of a broad effort to educate the public and engage elected officials to weigh in with the Obama administration in support of its Clean Water Act rulemaking."

The original source of this article is [Eco Watch](#)

Copyright © [Brandon Baker](#), [Eco Watch](#), 2014

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Brandon Baker](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca