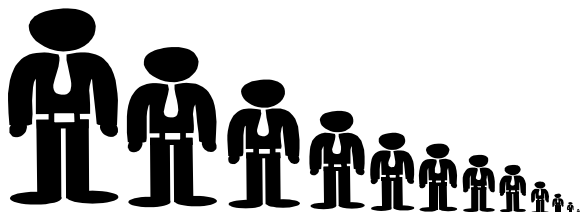


Toxic Substance Releases in North Carolina, 2010–2013

1,129 releases

172 (15%) resulted in an evacuation



Most commonly released:

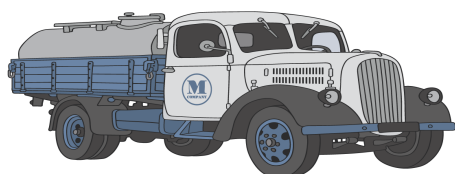
- Natural gas*
- Ammonia
- Sodium hydroxide

129 (11%) resulted in injuries to 260 people



Of the 260 people injured:

- 19 (7%) died from their injuries
- 38 (15%) were admitted to a hospital
- 109 (42%) were treated at a hospital and released
- 63 (24%) were treated on scene
- 31 (12%) only required observation or office visit/treatment status unknown



532 (47%) were transportation-related

Respiratory system problems were the most common type of injury



597 (53%) occurred at a fixed facility



Note: A toxic substance release is defined as an uncontrolled or illegal emergency release of a toxic substance lasting 72 hours or less that meets the National Toxic Substance Incidents Program's (NTSIP) eligibility criteria, which are based on the toxicity of the chemical and the amount released. For more information about NTSIP, visit: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ntsip/. The 2010-2012 full report can be found here: epi.publichealth.nc.gov/oe/docs/NTSIP_IndicatorReport_2010_2012.pdf

*Natural gas releases were only included in our surveillance when an injury or public health action (such as an evacuation) occurred.

For more information, please contact the Occupational
and Environmental Epidemiology Branch at the N.C.
Division of Public Health.

919.707.5900

epi.publichealth.nc.gov/oeep/programs/ntsip.html

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