

Environmental News

A compilation of news releases, advisories to the press and other timely information

For further details, contact 202/382-4355.

EPA ESTABLISHES FEES FOR PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today announced a final rule which establishes a fee structure for reviewing and processing pesticide registrations.

The fees which pesticide applicants will be required to pay range from \$700 to \$184,500. These are fixed, one-time amounts based on the average cost to EPA of performing certain defined types of pesticide-registration activities. EPA expects to collect approximately \$14 million annually under the fee structure or slightly less than one-quarter of all the costs EPA expended in fiscal-year 1987 to conduct all pesticide activities.

Currently, fees for establishing tolerances or permissible pesticide residue levels are the only federal costs recovered from companies that apply for registration of pesticide products. The tolerance fees recover approximately \$1 million to \$2 million per year.

EPA is issuing the new regulation under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, commonly referred to as the "User Charge Statute," and Public Law 100-202, which appropriated funds for EPA for fiscal-year 1988. The User Charge Statute authorizes and encourages federal regulatory agencies to recover, to the fullest extent possible, costs attributable to services provided to identifiable recipients. EPA's fiscal-year-1988 appropriation contained a provision authorizing the agency to assess and collect fees not to exceed \$25 million in fiscal-year 1988 to carry out activities for which the fees and charges are made.

(more)

Before a pesticide can be distributed for sale in the United States it must be registered (licensed) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration requires the manufacturer of the pesticide to provide EPA with health and ecological data. On the basis of extensive scientific review of these data, EPA determines whether a pesticide can perform its intended function without causing "unreasonable adverse effects" upon public health or the environment while taking into account the potential benefits of the proposed use.

The fee schedule is as follows:

- New chemical registration	\$184,500
- New biochemical or microbial registration	64,000
- New use pattern of a registered pesticide	33,800
- Old chemical registration review for new product	4,000
- Experimental-use permit to field test a pesticide	4,500
- Registration amendment	700

To keep fees reasonably consistent with general costs, EPA will change the fee schedule annually by the same percentage as the percent change in the federal pay scale.

The fee payments must be made prior to or at the time of the application for agency review. Pesticide-registration applicants who submit completed applications prior to the effective date of the rule will not be required to pay the fees. The fee regulation is effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register (expected within 10 days).

The new rule provides waiver provisions for small businesses, minor-use pesticides that lack commercial feasibility for the applicant, applications connected with the federally sponsored Inter-Regional Research Project 4 (IR-4) when the agency determines a waiver would serve the public interest, public-interest considerations and agency-initiated amendments.

According to EPA estimates, the additional \$14 million projected to be paid in fees annually would add about 2.7 percent to the expected industry research and development costs (data from the National Agricultural Chemical Association indicate its members spent \$527 million in research and development for pesticides in 1982). The fee of \$184,500 for a new chemical registration represents about 0.7 percent of the estimated \$25 million a company would spend, on the average, in developing a pesticide.

There are other activities for which user fees will not be charged under this regulation: reregistration activities (reviews of currently registered uses of pesticides); state registration reviews that meet special local needs; reviews of emergency-exemption requests; EPA's research and development activities; the farm-safety program; the integrated pest-management program; and the certification and training program.



Note to Correspondents

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1988

The Environmental Protection Agency reached agreement today with the Department of Defense (DOD) on key policy issues related to Superfund cleanups at DOD facilities. The agreement comprises model language to be inserted in all EPA/DOD federal-facility cleanup agreements at DOD Superfund sites.

There are currently 29 DOD sites on the Superfund National Priority List (NPL). The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 requires that all federal facilities comply with the same cleanup rules which apply to any non-governmental entity. Federal sites also can be placed on the NPL.

Dr. J. Winston Porter, EPA Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, said, "This is a necessary tool for obtaining cleanups of Superfund sites at DOD facilities. This agreement represents a significant breakthrough in EPA/DOD relations. By this model agreement, we expect to expedite both negotiations at Defense sites as well as cleanup actions. It is very important that states also be key participants in negotiating site-specific cleanup agreements."

The model language establishes the working relationship between EPA and DOD during the cleanup process and clearly spells out actions both agencies must carry out. DOD and EPA will work with individual states for similar language that should lead to site-specific three-party agreements that satisfactorily establish each group's role in federal facility cleanups. EPA expects these agreements to improve the federal facility cleanup program since they provide a workable framework for how cleanups are carried out by DOD and monitored by EPA and state

(more)

regulatory agencies. The signing of these agreements should enhance public confidence that the federal and state governments have a sound, enforceable plan of action to remedy waste problems expeditiously.

A similar agreement was reached with the Department of Energy on May 27, 1988.

The model language provides for the following:

- EPA ability to assess stipulated penalties in the event of DOD's failure to comply with timetables or deadlines of the agreement.
- DOD commitment to study fully the environmental problem at the facility and perform any EPA-approved cleanup of the facility.
- EPA commitment to review and comment on DOD's major plans and studies at the facility.
- A mechanism for resolution of disputes arising under the Agreement, including technical disputes. The Administrator of EPA will resolve any dispute arising under the Agreement which cannot otherwise be resolved by DOD and EPA staff.
- Agreements and commitments of the parties to be fully binding and enforceable by states and citizens.

The language has been forwarded to the EPA regional offices for incorporation into agreements presently under negotiation and into future agreements.

For more information or a copy of the negotiated language, contact Priscilla Flattery in the EPA Press Office at 202-382-4387.

Dave Cohen, Director
Press Division
202-382-5589



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1988

Dave Ryan (202) 382-2981

NEW HOMES MUST
MEET LEAD LIMITS
FOR HUD, VA
MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE

Starting Sunday, June 19, federal and state governments should start or complete several important actions designed to carry out the lead ban imposed nationwide by the June 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

One action is to require that plumbing for drinking water in new residential property must meet the lead-ban limits to qualify for mortgage insurance or other assistance from the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Veterans Administration (VA). EPA plans to work closely with HUD and VA in carrying out this requirement for new residential property.

Also by June 19, all states must enforce the lead ban through state laws or amended building codes; all public water systems that are not "lead free" must notify their customers of the health dangers of lead in drinking water; and solder used in interstate commerce must prominently display a warning label advising customers about lead limits for new and repaired plumbing.

The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act prohibit the use of any pipe or pipe fitting that has more than eight percent lead, and any solder or flux that contains more than 0.2 percent lead. This ban applies to new installations and repairs of public drinking water supply systems and residences and other buildings connected to such systems. (Flux is a jelly-like substance that makes applying solder easier.) Although the lead ban applies to entire drinking water systems from reservoirs to private residences, the mortgage assistance requirement applies only to plumbing in newly-constructed residential property. The latter includes multi-family dwellings as well as single-family homes.

In a Sept. 16, 1986, letter to all state governors, EPA Administrator Lee Thomas said the system-wide lead ban was effective immediately and told them of the mortgage-assistance provision, as well as the other important lead requirements that would go into effect June 19, 1988.

One of these requirements is that by June 19 all states must enforce the lead ban through state laws or amended plumbing or building codes, or other appropriate means. So far, 35 states and the District of Columbia have done this (see attached list).

Another requirement in the 1986 Amendments is that water supply systems that are not "lead free" must notify their customers of the health dangers of lead by June 19. Water systems must do this even if they are not violating the federal standard for lead in drinking water. This customer notice is required not only of "community" systems (those serving 25 or more people or having 15 or more connections), but also of "non-community, non-transient" systems (those regularly serving at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year). Examples of non-community, non-transient systems are schools, factories and nursing homes which have their own water supplies. The rules give both types of systems the option of notifying customers by mail, hand delivery, newspaper advertising or posting (signs).

Regardless of the method used to notify customers, notification must be completed by June 19, 1988. If a state fails to enforce either the system-wide lead-in-plumbing limits or the customer-notice requirement, EPA may withhold up to five percent of that state's federal grant for administering the public water supply program.

Also beginning June 19, solder used in interstate commerce and having a lead content exceeding the 0.2 percent limit must prominently display a warning label saying that its use in any private or public drinking-water system is prohibited. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has told EPA it will help states enforce this requirement.

In a related development later this summer, EPA will propose a tightening of its current federally enforceable drinking water lead standard. That standard presently is 50 parts per billion.

attachment

The following states (as of June 1, 1988) have either enacted a law or changed their building codes to comply with the plumbing-lead-limit requirements of the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act:

Connecticut
Rhode Island
Delaware
West Virginia
Tennessee
Minnesota
Kansas
Montana
Arizona
Iowa
Alaska
New Mexico

Maine
New York
Maryland
Kentucky
Illinois
Wisconsin
Nebraska
North Dakota
California
Washington
Arkansas
Virginia

New Hampshire
New Jersey
District of Columbia
North Carolina
Indiana
Oklahoma
Colorado
South Dakota
Oregon
Massachusetts
Hawaii
Texas



Note to Correspondents

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1988

Attached is a list of the approximately 600 community water-well systems from which water samples will be taken as part of EPA's survey for pesticides in drinking-water wells. This is part of the two-year survey of private and community wells throughout the United States announced by the agency in April.

The community well systems were selected as part of a national random sample and not on the basis of any known problem. State agencies with primary responsibility for water supply will assist EPA in collecting the samples and pertinent data. Collection of samples from community wells will begin in July. (Collection of water samples from private wells, approximately 750, began in April).

The well samples will be analyzed for more than 100 commonly used pesticides, plus a number of pesticide metabolites as well as nitrites and nitrates. The survey will determine the frequency of pesticide contamination in drinking-water wells nationally and examine the potential relationships among contamination, patterns of pesticide use and groundwater vulnerability. The survey is not designed to characterize contamination at the local, county or state level.

A list of the pesticides included in the survey and a list of the counties in which the private wells are located can be obtained by calling Al Heier in the EPA press office at 202-382-4374.

Dave Cohen, Director
Press Services Division
202-382-5589

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL PESTICIDE SURVEY
List of Community Water Systems To Be Sampled**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>
ALABAMA			CALIFORNIA (CONT.)		
ENTERPRISE	HOLIDAY VILLAGE	III	MODESTO	RANDY & KATHY HIGH	II
DALEVILLE	LEVEL PLAINS WATER SYSTEM	II	MODESTO	MODESTO CITY WATER DEPT.	II (2)
KENNEDY	KENNEDY WATER WORKS BOARD	II	EARLIMART	EARLIMART PUBLIC UTIL DIST.	I
SWEETWATER	SWEETWATER WATER & SEWER BOARD	III	SONORA	TUOLUMNE REGIONAL WATER DIST.	I
ALASKA			CKNARD	RIO MANOR MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	I
KALSKAG	KALSKAG	II	W. SACRAMENTO	WEST SACRAMENTO EAST YOLO	I
TANANA	TANANA VILLAGE SAFEWATER	II	WOODLAND	CITY OF WOODLAND	I
ARIZONA			COLORADO		
SELLS	PAPAGO TRIBAL UTILITY AUTH. ^{b/}	I	THORNTON	PRAIRIE VIEW SUBDIVISION WATER TREATMENT	
FT DEFIANCE	NTUA TSAILE ^{b/}	III	DURANGO	JUNCTION CREEK TRAILER PARK	II
SIERRA VISTA	CLOUD 9 RANCH ESTATES	III	ALAMOSA	CITY OF ALAMOSA	I
MESA	IONTO VILLAGE WATER CO.	I	BOULDER	PANORAMA PARK WATER USERS	I
TEMPE	TEMPE MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT.	I	CASTLE ROCK	TOWN OF CASTLE ROCK	II
LN ORO VALLEY	CANADA HILLS WATER CO-ORO VALLEY	I	ROCKY FORD	HANCOCK - WATER CO.	I
MAYER	QUARTER CIRCLE V BAR RANCH CAMP	II	HAXTUN	TOWN OF HAXTUN	II
TUCSON	COLONIAL MOBILE & TRAILER PARK	II	CONNECTICUT		
MESA	CAREFREE ESTATES	I	LEBANON	VILLAGE HILL APTS.	II
ARKANSAS			MANSFIELD	BIRCHWOOD HEIGHTS ROAD	III
GREENBRIER	GREENBRIER WATERWORKS	II	NAUGATUCK	IDLEVIEW TRAILER PARK	I
LEWISVILLE	LEWISVILLE WATERWORKS	II	NEWTOWN	FAIRFIELD HILLS HOSPITAL	II
LEACHVILLE	LEACHVILLE WATERWORKS	II	MOOSUP	MOOSUP SUPPLY	II
BIGGERS	BIGGERS WATERWORKS	II	WATERTOWN	WATERTOWN FIRE DIST.	II
BENTON	COUNTRY INN NURSING CENTER	I	DELAWARE		
CALIFORNIA			TOWNSEND	FREDERIC LODGE TRAILER PARK	I
FREMONT	ALAMEDA COUNTY WATER DIST.	I	REBOBOTH BEACH	COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS	II
JACKSON	AMADOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 1	II	DOVER	DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE	I
FRESNO	FRESNO COUNTY WATERWORKS	II	MILLSBORO	OAK MEADOWS-PUBLIC WATER SERVICE COMM.	II
FRESNO	BO-BO MOBILE HOME PARK	II	REBOBOTH BEACH	CHERRY CREEK VALLEY MOBILE HOME PARK	I
FRESNO	FRESNO COUNTY WATER WORKS	II (3)	FLORIDA		
COACHELLA	COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DIST.	III (3)	OKEECHOBEE	BRIGHTON RES. SEMINOLE UTILITIES ^{b/}	III
BAKERSFIELD	HICKS WATER COMPANY	II	PENSACOLA	ESCAMBIA CO. UTILITY AUTH.	I
RIDGECREST	INDIAN WELLS VALLEY WATER DIST.	II	PANACEA	PANACEA AREA WATER SYSTEM	II
HANFORD	CITY OF HANFORD	II	CHIPLEY	CITY OF CHIPLEY	II
LOS ANGELES	SOUTHERN CALIF WATER CO.	III (10)	ARCHER	ARCHER WATER TREATMENT PLANT	II
DOWNEY	DOWNEY CITY WATER DIVISION	II	BROOKER	BROOKER WATER DEPT.	I
GLENDALE	CITY OF GLENDALE	I	ORANGE PARK	RIDGEWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	III
AL HAMRA	L.A. COUNTY WATER WORKS DIST. 4 & 34	I	PONTE VEDRA	SOUTHSIDE & PONTE VEDRA UTILITIES	II
LANCASTER	LAND PROJECT MUTUAL WATER CO.	II	JACKSONVILLE	HENDRICKS AVE. WATER TREATMENT PLANT #2	III
DELHI	LITTLE T J	I	FERNANDINA BCH	SANDPIPER MOBILE HOME PARK	III
GUSTINE	GUSTINE CITY	I	LIVE OAK	LIVE OAK WATER DEPT.	II
TULELAKE	NEWELL COUNTY WATER DIST.	I	VERO BEACH	CITY OF VERO BEACH	II
SAN JOSE	VISTA DEL RIO WATER SYSTEM	III	VERO BEACH	IND RIVER COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INST.	II
THERMAL	ONE HUNDRED PALMS RESORT	II	LADY LAKE	TOWN HALL TOWN OF LADY LAKE	III
TEMECULA	RANCHO WATER DIST.	I (2)	TAVARES	THREE PALMS TRAILER PARK	II
ELK GROVE	ELK GROVE WATER WORKS INC.	III	ORLANDO	HILLTOP MOBILE HOME MANOR	I
SACRAMENTO	CITIZENS UTILITIES CO. OF CA	II	ORLANDO	ORLANDO UTILITIES COMM.	II
CHINO	SB COUNTY WATER WORKS DIST. NO. 8	I	KISSIMEE	SIESTA LAGO MOBILE HOME VILLAGE	II
SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT.	I	HOLLY HILL	CITY OF HOLLY HILL	I
LOS ANGELES	SOUTHERN CA WATER CO.	III (9)	DELAND	TERRA ALTA	II
STOCKTON	WILKINSON MANOR	I	HOLLYWOOD	CITY OF HOLLYWOOD	III
LODI	CITY OF LODI	II	POMPANO BEACH	CITY OF POMPANO BEACH	I
STOCKTON	CITY OF STOCKTON	I (2)	SUNRISE	SUNRISE #1	I
STOCKTON	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY DEPT. PUB. WORKS	II (2)	HOMESTEAD	CITY OF HOMESTEAD	I
SN LUIS OBISPO	COUNTY WATERWORKS 1-A SAN LAWRENCE	II	MIAMI	REX UTILITIES INC-REDAVO	III
MORRO BAY	MORRO BAY CITY WATER DEPT.	III	LAKE WORTH	LAKE WORTH UTILITIES AUTH.	III
LOS GATOS	MT. SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM	I	PALM GARDENS	SEACOAST UTILITIES	III (2)
PALO ALTO	PALO ALTO WATER DIVISION	I	WEST PALM BCH	PALM BEACH COUNTY #9 WATER TREATMENT PLANT	III
SUNNYVALE	CITY OF SUNNYVALE	III	FORT PIERCE	BAH MOBILE HOME PARK	I
LA SELVA BEACH	SAND DOLLAR BEACH CSA #5	I	FORT ST LUCIE	GENERAL DEVELOPMENT UTILITIES	I
BODEGA	CAMP MEEKER WATER SYSTEMS INC.	II	PUNTA GORDA	SHELL CREEK PARK	I

^{a/} Time Periods indicate when sampling will be scheduled: I. August-December 1988. II. January-June 1989. III. July-December 1989. Unless otherwise indicated in brackets, only one water system will be sampled.

^{b/} Indian land.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL PESTICIDE SURVEY
List of Community Water Systems To Be Sampled

<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>
<u>FLORIDA (CONT.)</u>			<u>INDIANA (CONT.)</u>		
LAKE PLACID	TROPICAL HARBOR ESTATES	II	GREENWOOD	INDIANA CITIES WATER CORP.	II
BONITA SPRINGS	BONITA SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM	I	ETNA GREEN	ETNA GREEN WATER DEPT.	II
BONITA SPRINGS	JONES MOBILE VILLAGE	II	ELWOOD	ELWOOD WATER WORKS	I
BOMESTEAD	EVERGLADES NAT'L PARK-FLAMINGO	II	BREMEN	BREMEN WATER DEPT.	I
FLORIDA CITY	FKAA LIME SOFTENING PLANT	II	ROME CITY	THE WAY COLLEGE	II
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY - WIMALUMA	III (3)	LA OTTO	SUNSET VIEW TRAILER COURT	III
DADE CITY	DADE CITY WATER DEPT.	III			
CLEARWATER	WEST COAST REG. CYPRESS CREEK	II	<u>IOWA</u>		
CAVENPORT	FLORIDA CAMP INN	III	VINTON	BENTON COUNTY CARE FACILITY	II
LAKE WALES	ROLLING HILLS EAST	I	DALLAS CENTER	DALLAS CENTER WATER SUPPLY	II
FROSTPROOF	WHISPERING PINES	II	RICEVILLE	RICEVILLE WATER SUPPLY	II
WINTER HAVEN	GARDEN GROVE WATER CO.	I	LADORA	LADORA WATER SUPPLY	I
SARASOTA	CIRCLEWOODS OF VENICE	I	ROCK RAPIDS	LYON-SIOUX RWS-BIG SIOUX	II
			DOON	DOON WATER SUPPLY DEPT.	I
<u>GEORGIA</u>			W. DES MOINES	WEST DES MOINES WATER WORKS	III
BAXLEY	CITY OF BAXLEY	I	DAVENPORT	EVERGREEN MOBILE HOME PARK-EAST WELL	II
QUITMAN	CITY OF QUITMAN	II	ROCK VALLEY	ROCK VALLEY WATER SUPPLY	I
STATESBORO	FOREST HILLS SUBDIVISION	II	MAXWELL	MAXWELL WATER DEPT.	III
KINGSLAND	SOUTHERN PINES MOBILE HOME PARK	I	MILTON	MILTON WATER SUPPLY	II
CLTMAX	CITY OF CLIMAX	II	WASHINGTON	LAKE TRIO	I
HAGAN	CITY OF HAGAN	I			
GAINESVILLE	TIMBERIDGE ESTS. SUBDIVISION	II	<u>KANSAS</u>		
ALBANY	KINCHAFONNE CREEK M.H. ESTATE	III	WAKEFIELD	CITY OF WAKEFIELD	III
SAVANNAH	ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	II	MONTEZUMA	CITY OF MONTEZUMA	I
BINESVILLE	COUNTRY LANE MOBILE HOME PARK	III	KINGMAN	KINGMAN CO RURAL WATER DIST. 01	I
MAHIRA	KELLY PINES MOBILE HOME PARK	I	MEADE	CITY OF MEADE WATER DEPT.	I
DANIELSVILLE	CITY OF DANIELSVILLE	III	AGRA	CITY OF AGRA	III
FORSYTH	JOHNSONS TRAILER PARK	II	RILEY	CITY OF RILEY	II
WATKINSVILLE	OCONEE UTILITY AUTH.	I			
HEPZHIBAH	CITY OF HEPZHIBAH	II	<u>KENTUCKY</u>		
SYLVANIA	PO'ROBIN MOBILE HOME PARK	I	BEVERLY	QUEENDALE COMMUNITY	I
GRIFFIN	BRIGHTMOOR NURSING HOME	III	MAYFIELD	CUBA WATER WORKS	II
KINGS BAY	KINGS BAY SUB SUPPORT BASE	I			
<u>HAWAII</u>			<u>LOUISIANA</u>		
KALAUPAPA	KALAUPAPA SETTLEMENT	I	PRINCETON	VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	I
HONOLULU	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY	III (3)	BOSSIER CITY	PLANTATION ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	II
			SULFUR	CITY OF SULFUR WATER	I
<u>IDaho</u>			MONTEREY	MONTEREY RURAL WATER SUPPLY	II
BAYDEN LAKE	HONEYSUCKLE HILL WATER SYSTEM	I	MANSFIELD	EAST-DESOTO WATER SYSTEM	II
MERIDIAN	EVERGREEN MOBILE PARK	I	BENTLEY	SOUTH GRANT WATER ASSN.	III
EMMETT	EMMETT WATER SYSTEM	II	LAFAYETTE	QUEEN'S ROW MOBILE HOME PARK	I
EAGLE	CHAPARRAL WATER ASSN.	I	JENA	TOWN OF JENA	I
AMER. FALLS	RIVERVIEW VILLA	III	OLLA	SUMMERVILLE WATER SYSTEM	I
			BATON ROUGE	LOUISIANA WATER CO.	I
<u>ILLINOIS</u>			WEST MONROE	GREATER OUACHITA WATER CO.	III
KANSAS	VILLAGE OF KANSAS	II	NEW ROADS	M & S WATER WORKS	I
EDGEWOOD	EDGEWOOD (BERNICE CLAGG)	II	NEW ROADS	POINT COUPEE WATER DIST. NO. 1	III
BOWEN	BOWEN (RONALD MOORMAN)	II	PALMETTO	VILLAGE OF PALMETTO	I
GENESEO	GENESEO WATER PLANT	II	SLIDELL	LOUISIANA WATER SERVICE INC.	III
VICTORIA	VICTORIA WATER DEPT.	I	ANACOCO	ANACOCO WATER SYSTEM INC.	II
LIBERTYVILLE	FOREST LAKE	I			
CRYSTAL LAKE	CRYSTAL LAKE (JOSEPH MISURELLI)	I	<u>MAINE</u>		
HEBRON	HEBRON (WILLIAM LIGHTBODY)	II	LISBON FALLS	COUNTRY ACRES TRAILER PARK	II
CROSSVILLE	VILLAGE OF CROSSVILLE	I	LEBANON	EVERGREEN MOBILE HOME PARK	II
BENSON	BENSON C/O ERNEST GERDES	II			
<u>INDIANA</u>			<u>MARYLAND</u>		
MONROE	MONROE WATER DEPT.	II	GLEN BURNIE	MEADE VILLAGE - AA COUNTY DEPT. PUB. WORKS	I
AURORA	AURORA UTILITIES	I	FR. FREDERIC	CALVERT COUNTY NURSING CENTER	III
CONNERSVILLE	WELLS MOBILE HOME PARK	II	RISING SUN	CALVERT MANOR NURSING HOME	II
PRINCETON	PRINCETON WATER DEPT.	II	EMMITSBURG	MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE	I
INDIANAPOLIS	LAKE OF THE LANTERNS MOBILE HOME PARK	III	BELTSVILLE	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER	I
MADISON	MADISON STATE HOSPITAL	I	CENTREVL	CENTREVILLE TOWN COMMISSIONERS	II
			OCEAN CITY	OCEAN CITY	I
			OCEAN CITY	FOUR SEASONS VILLAGE (TRAILER PARK)	III

^{a/} Time Periods indicate when sampling will be scheduled: I. August-December 1968. II. January-June 1969. III. July-December 1969. Unless otherwise indicated in brackets, only one water system will be sampled.

^{b/} Indian land.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL PESTICIDE SURVEY
List of Community Water Systems To Be Sampled**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>
MARYLAND (CONT.)			MISSOURI (CONT.)		
GRANTSVILLE	MEADOW MOUNTAIN #3	III	QULIN	QULIN	II
MASSACHUSETTS			ST CHARLES	PIE OKIE MOBILE HOME PARK	II
AUBURN	AUBURN WATER DEPT.	II	HUMANSVILLE	HUMANSVILLE	II
BARRE	BARRE MOBILE HOME PARK	I	GALENA	TABLE ROCK ESTATES SUBDIVISION	III
HOLDEN	STONE HOUSE HILL NURSING HOME	II	FESTUS	LIFE STYLE MOBILE HOME PARK	II
N. CHELMSFORD	NORTH CHELMSFORD WATER DIST.	II	MONTANA		
LAWRENCE	LAWRENCE GENERAL HOSPITAL	III	POPLAR	FT. PECK HOUSING AUTH. ^{b/}	II [4
MEDFIELD	MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL	III [2]	KALISPELL	ALPINE MOBILE MANOR	III
SUDBURY	SUDBURY WATER DIST.	II	BOULDER	CITY OF BOULDER	I
TOPSFIELD	EAGLE TROSE TRUST TOPSFIELD	II [3]	VAUGHN	VAUGHN-CASCADE COUNTY WATER/SEWER DIST.	II
HYANNIS	BARNSTABLE WATER CO.	II	MISSOULA	HARVEYS MOBILE HOME COURT	II
SAGAMORE	SOUTH SAGAMORE WATER DIST.	II	NEBRASKA		
FRANKLIN	FRANKLIN WATER DEPT.	I	TECUMSEH	CITY OF TECUMSEH	II
MICHIGAN			AXTELL	VILLAGE OF AXTELL	I
FWLER	FWLER VILLAGE	I	SALEM	VILLAGE OF SALEM	III
NEGAUNEE	NEGAUNEE TOWNSHIP	II	BEAVER KING	VILLAGE OF BEAVER CROSSING	II
CLARKSTON	OLDE STURRIDGE SETTLEMENT	I	AMHERST	VILLAGE OF AMHERST INC.	III
BRIGHTON	ROSE SMITH APARTMENTS	I	NAFER	BOYD COUNTY RURAL WATER DIST. #1	I
DORR	HOLIDAY PARK	III	NEVADA		
BATTLE CREEK	HICKORY HILLS MOBILE HOME PARK	I	WELLINGTON	PINION PINES CORRAL MOBILE HOME PARK	III
TRAVERSE CITY	CHERRY LAND MOBILE HOME PARK	II	INDIAN SPR.	INDIAN SPRINGS SEWAGE CO. INC.	I
BELMONT	LEASURE VILLAGE & LEASURE MOBILE HOME	I	TONOPAH	TONOPAH PUBLIC UTILITIES	II
NUNICA	CROCKERY MOBILE HOME PARK	I	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
THREE RIVERS	KLINES RESORT & MOBILE HOME	II	CANTERBURY	CANTERBURY HOUSING ASSN.	I
LINDEN	STANMARIE NURSING HOME	II	HAMPSTEAD	EMERSON MOBILE HOME PARK	II
MINNESOTA			HILLSBOROUGH	EMERALD LAKE VILLAGE DIST.	I
NETT LAKE	WENDELL DRIFT-MAINTENANCE ^{b/}	II	LONDONDERRY	SO. NEW HAMPSHIRE WATER CO.	II [2
AITKIN	HONEY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	II	NEWPORT	NEWPORT WATER WORKS	II
FRIDLEY	FRIDLEY MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY	II	NEW JERSEY		
ALEXDRIA	SCENIC VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	III	AMHERST	AMHERST GARDENS	II
WINNEBAGO	WINNEBAGO MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY	II	CLEMENTON	CLEMENTON WATER DEPT.	II
NEW PRAGUE	NEW PRAGUE MUNICIPAL WATER	I	VINELAND	VINELAND WATER & SEWER	II
ONAMIA	ONAMIA MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY	I	EAST ORANGE	EAST ORANGE WATER DEPT.	I
AVOCA	AVOCA MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT.	III	SOUTH RIVER	SOUTH RIVER WATER DEPT.	I
CHISHOLM	CHISHOLM MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT.	III	BUDD LAKE	MOUNT OLIVE HIGH RIDGE	III
BIG LAKE	BIG LAKE WATER WORKS	II	BUDD LAKE	MOUNT OLIVE MAIN SUPPLY	I
LONG PRAIRIE	LONG PRAIRIE MUNICIPAL WATER	II	BUDD LAKE	MT. OLIVE TOWNSHIP	II
MISSISSIPPI			WEARTON	WEARTON WATER DEPT.	II
CROSBY	TOWN OF CROSBY	II	MULLICA HILL	PENNS GROVE WATER SUPPLY CO.	I
ROSEDALE	TOWN OF ROSEDALE	I	SPARTA TOWNSHIP	SPARTA TOWNSHIP WATER UTILITY	II
HATTIESBURG	RAWLS SPRINGS UTILITY DIST.	I	MOORESTOWN	WINDTRYST APARTMENTS	III
LEAKESVILLE	TOWN OF LEAKESVILLE	I	NEW MEXICO		
BILOXI	ROLLING HILL MOBILE ESTATES	I	DENNEHOTSO	B.I.A. DENNEHOTSO ^{b/}	I
RAYMOND	TOWN OF RAYMOND	II	TAOS	TALPA MONCA	I
BAY SPRINGS	TOWN OF BAY SPRINGS	I	CORONA	CORONA WATER SYSTEM	I
SUMRALL	TOWN OF SUMRALL	I	HOPE	HOPE WATER USERS CO-OP	II
TUPELO	CITY OF TUPELO	II	ROY	ROY WATER SYSTEM	III
BELDEN	LAKE PIOMINGO	III	TUCUMCARI	TUCUMCARI WATER SYSTEM	II
COLUMBUS	PARKER'S MOBILE HOME PARK	II	NEW YORK		
COLUMBUS	SHERIFF BOYS RANCH	I	ARKPORT	THE MEADOWS	II
MAGEE	OKATOMA WATER ASSOC.	I	HONEYE FALLS	BRIARWOOD	II
FOREST	LORENA-LEMON BURNS WATER ASSN.	I	SPENCERPORT	WEST RIDGE MOBILE ESTATES INC.	I
CLINTON	LAKE AWAY VILLAGE	I	KINGSTON	CREEKLOCKS MOBILE HOME PARK	II
DODDSVILLE	DODDSVILLE WATER DEPT.	I	CORTLAND	CORTLANDVILLE TOWN WATER	II
GREENVILLE	GOLDEN ACRES SUBDIVISION	II	EAST MEADOW	LEVITTOWN WATER DIST.	III
MISSOURI			LYNBROOK	LONG ISLAND WATER CORP.	II [5
NOVINGER	NOVINGER	II	WILLISTON PARK	WILLISTON PARK VILLAGE	II
WARSAW	COLE TURKEY ACRES SUBDIVISION	III			
DUDLEY	DUDLEY WATER DEPT.	I			

^{a/} Time Periods indicate when sampling will be scheduled: I. August-December 1988. II. January-June 1989. III. July-December 1989. Unless otherwise indicated in brackets, only one water system will be sampled.

^{b/} Indian land.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL PESTICIDE SURVEY
List of Community Water Systems To Be Sampled**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>
<u>NEW YORK (CONT.)</u>			<u>OHIO (CONT.)</u>		
GOSHEN	SCOTCHTOWN PARK	III	MT GILEAD	NORTHGATE MOBILE HOME PARK	II
CAMPBELL HALL	RURAL RIDGE WATER DIST.	I	RAVENNA	RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	I
MIDDLETON	WHITLOCK FARMS	II	MASSILLON	ROSE LANE NURSING HOME	II
FULTON	FULTON CITY	I	PENINSULA	MOBILE MANOR MOBILE HOMES	II
PERRYSBURG	JOHN ADAM DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER	II	WAYNE	WAYNE WATER DEPT.	II
HOLLAND	HOLLAND WATER DIST.	I	<u>OKLAHOMA</u>		
LIVINGSTON	ADVENTIST NURSING HOME	III	MIDWEST CITY	CITY OF MIDWEST	I
DANSVILLE	DANSVILLE TRAILER CENTER	II	OKENE	N. BLAINE WATER	II
NORWICH	PURE SPRINGS TRAILER SALES	II	COVINGTON	TOWN OF COVINGTON	I
WAYLAND	HIDDEN INN TRAILER COURT	II	LABOMA	LABOMA	I
SOMERS	HERITAGE HILLS WATER WORKS CORP.	II	CLEVELAND	BALLERINA EDGEWATER MOBILE HOME PARK	I
BURKE	BURKE VILLAGE	I	WOODWARD	WOODWARD	II (3)
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>			<u>OREGON</u>		
BLACK MT.	C CLIFF MEYER INC.	II	BORING	PIONEER MOBILE HOME PARK	II
SHER. FORD	MID SOUTH WATER SYSTEM	II	GRANTS PASS	SKY CREST HEIGHTS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN. I	II
LOWELL	FOUNTAIN VILLAGE	III	MARCOLA	MARCOLA WATER DIST.	I
GASTONIA	STARRLAND COMMUNITY SUPPLY	I	BEAVERTON	WOLF CREEK HIGHWAY WATER DIST.	III
STATESVILLE	FAIRVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	II	SALEM	KEIZER WATER DIST.-CEDAR PARK	II
FRANKLIN	THE PINES R.V. PARK	II	GRANTS PASS	BLUE MOON TRAILER PARK	II
MEBANE	THOMAS STRIGO HAWFIELDS TREATMENT PL.	I	OREGON CITY	HIGHLAND VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	I
BURLINGTON	ROBBEN MOBILE HOME COURT	II	<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>		
MT AIRY	FURRY WATER CO.	III	NORRISTOWN	VALLEY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARKS	II
PAYETTEVILLE	LOCH LOMOND SUBDIVISION	II	WEST CHESTER	CARRIAGE CREST WATER SYSTEM	II
CHAPEL HILL	LAKEVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	I	WYOM.	JACKSON MOBILE PARK	I
AULANDER	TOWN OF AULANDER	I	HAZLETON	HOLLY LYNN MOBILE HOME COURT	III
LELAND	LELAND MOBILE HOME ESTATES	I	HAZLETON	HAZLETON CITY AUTH.	II
CHERRY POINT	CHERRY POINT MCAS	II	E. STROUDSBUR	TWIN FALLS MOBILE HOME PARK	II
NEW BERN	RIVER BEND PLANTATION	III	E. STROUDSBUR	CRANBERRY HILL CORP.	I
MANTO	DARE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	II	HAWLEY	TANGLEWOOD LAKE INC.	I
WALLACE	TOWN OF WALLACE	II	WYOM. HILL	GLEN ALSACE WATER CO.	I
WARSAW	TOWN OF WARSAW	I	ALUM BANK	W ST CLAIR-PLEASANTVILLE WATER	II
ROCKY MOUNT	BAKER MOBILE HOME PARK	II	CENTRE HALL	BLACK HAWK VILLAGE	III
KINSTON	LONE PINE WATER CO.	II	BEAVER	BEAVER BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTH.	I
MURFREESBORO	MANEY'S NECK MOBILE HOME PARK	III	BLAIRSVILLE	SHERWOOD TERRACE DEVELOPMENT	III
POLLOCKSVILLE	POLLOCKSVILLE WATER SYSTEM	II	WASHINGTON	FRANKLIN MANOR UTILITIES	I
KINSTON	CITY OF KINSTON	II	MEADVILLE	RISHERS MOBILE HOME PARK	I
KURE BEACH	KURE BEACH WATER SYSTEM	I	ERIE	PEACEFUL ACRES TRAILERS	III
CAMP LEJEUNE	USMC NEW RIVER AIR STA. WATER SYSTEM	III	WARREN	WILDERNESS MOBILE HOME PARK	III
CAMP LEJEUNE	USMC HOLCOMB BLVD. WATER SYSTEM	II	EAST BERLIN	LAKE MEADE MUNICIPAL AUTH.	I
JACKSONVILLE	PINEY GREEN ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	I	GREENCASTLE	STATE LINE MOBILE HOME PARK	II
ARAPAHOE	TOWN OF MINNESOTT BEACH	I	REAMSTOWN	EAST COCALICO TWP WATER AUTH.	II
ELIZABETH CITY	PASQUOTANK COUNTY WATER SYSTEM	I	TERRE HILL	TERRE HILL BOROUGH WATER DEPT.	II
WILLARD	LEE ACRES WATER CO. INC.	II	<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		
AYDEN	PINEWOOD TAP	II	MIDDLETOWN	BIRCHVIEW BY THE SACO INC.	III
WILSON	NEW HOPE WATER ASSN.	III	WEST WARWICK	KENT COUNTY WATER AUTH.	II
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>			FOSTER	NANCY ANN CONVALESCENT HOME	I
BERLIN	CITY OF BERLIN	III	<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		
MINOT	MINOT CITY WATER DEPT.	I	BEECH ISLAND	BEECH ISLAND	II
RAY	CITY OF RAY	II	MT PLEASANT	MT PLEASANT	III (2)
<u>OHIO</u>			ISLE OF PALMS	ISLE OF PALMS BEACH & RACQUET CLUB	II
LANCASTER	SOUTHEASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	II	WALTERBORO	WALTERBORO	I
GROVE CITY	OAK HILLS MOBILE HOME PARK	II	DILLON	CITY OF DILLON	II
WESTERVILLE	OHIO UTILITIES-HUBER RIDGE	II	CHARLESTON	CLOVERLEAF MOBILE HOME PARK	II
SWANTON	COUNTRY COURT MOBILE PARK	I	HAMPTON	HAMPTON	II
MIDDLEFIELD	MIDDLEFIELD MOBILE HOME PARK	I	CASSATT	CASSATT WATER CO. #3	II
FAIRBORN	FAIRBORN SANDHILL WATER TREATMENT	III	CASSATT	CASSATT WATER CO.	I
BYESVILLE	BYESVILLE WATER DEPT.	II	W. COLUMBIA	FALCON RANCHES	III
BELL FOUNTAIN	HOLIDAY SHORES MOBILE PARK	I	W. COLUMBIA	RED OAK MOBILE HOME PARK	II
WHITEHOUSE	WHITEHOUSE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM	I	COLUMBIA	LAKEWOOD MOBILE HOME PARK	III
LONDON	STITES MOBILE HOME PARK	III			
BOARDMAN	SHADYBROOK TRAILER COURT	II			

^{a/} Time Periods indicate when sampling will be scheduled: I. August-December 1988. II. January-June 1989. III. July-December 1989. Unless otherwise indicated in brackets, only one water system will be sampled.

^{b/} Indian land.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL PESTICIDE SURVEY
List of Community Water Systems To Be Sampled**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Community Water System</u>	<u>Time Period^{a/}</u>
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT.)</u>			<u>VERMONT</u>		
SUMTER	BURGESS GLEN	III	POWELL	ROYAL PINE VILLA	I
SMYRNA	CREST WATER CO. INC.	I	COLCHESTER	ARROWHEAD UTILITIES INC.	II
CLOVER	CHUCKS MOBILE HOME PARK	III	SOUTH BARRE	MT. VIEW ACRES WATER SYSTEM	II
			SO ROYALTON	SO. ROYALTON FIRE DIST. #1	III
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>			<u>VIRGINIA</u>		
FORT THOMPSON	CROW CREEK WATER SYSTEM ^{b/}	I [3]	FANCY GAP	CASCADE MT. RESORT PROPERTY OWNERS	II
BANCROFT	BANCROFT	II	NEWPORT	G W LINK TRAILER PARK	III
JEFFERSON	HOFFMAN TRAILER COURT	I	COEBURN	BRADLEY TRAILER COURT	II
PLANKINTON	PLANKINTON	III	NAT. BRIDGE	HERMAN FURROW	II
RAPID CITY	WHISPERING PINES CAMPGROUND	II	RICHMOND	GLOUCESTER BANKS	II
VALLEY SPR.	VALLEY SPRINGS	I	HANOVER CT HSE	LEREVE MANOR-HIGH POINT FARMS	II
<u>TENNESSEE</u>			RICHMOND	INDIAN CREEK ESTATES	I
WATERTOWN	WATERTOWN WATER SYSTEM	I	RICHMOND	BELL ACRES	II
TRENTON	GIBSON COUNTY MUNICIPAL WATER DIST. #3	I	COL. BEACH	TOWN OF COLONIAL BEACH	II
<u>TEXAS</u>			BEDFORD	ISLE OF PINES SUBDIVISION	II
PALESTINE	TUCKER WATER SERVICE COMM.	I	UNION	HIGHLAND LAKE SUBDIVISION	I
BEEVILLE	CHASE FIELD NAVAL AIR STATION	II	DANVILLE	MOHAWK TRAILER PARK	III [2]
SAN ANTONIO	SAN ANTONIO CITY WATER BOARD	II [3]	HAMPDEN-SYDNEY	HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE	II
NEW CANEY	APACHE HILLS	II	CULPEPPER	RANDLE RIDGE/BYRON MYERS	III
LOCKHART	LOCKHART	II	<u>WASHINGTON</u>		
SAN ANTONIO	OAK VILLAGE NORTH	II	GREENACRES	CONSOLIDATED IRRIG. DIST. #19 SYSTEM	II
GAINESVILLE	WOODBINE WATER SERVICE COMM.	II	GRAPEVIEW	DETROIT WATER SERVICE ASSN.	I
CRANE	CRANE	II [3]	PIPE	FIFE DEPT. PUB. WORKS	II
LEWISVILLE	CEDAR CREEK MOBILE HOME PARK	I	FIRECREST	TOWN OF FIRECREST	II
EULESS	HANBY ACRES	II	OAK HARBOR	FLOWERS WATER CO.	II
FT BLISS	FT. BLISS MAIN BASE AREA	II	GRANITE FALLS	GRANITE FALLS WATER DEPT.	II
HOUSTON	HOUSTON	III [9]	OLYMPIA	HOLIDAY RANCHETTES	III
HOUSTON	HCO FMSD NO. 52 CHAMPIONS	II	KENNEWICK	CITY OF KENNEWICK	I
HOUSTON	CNP UTILITY DIST.	I	FRÉRLAND	W & B WATER WORKS #1	III
HOUSTON	RENE'S WATER SYSTEM	I	MESA	MESA WATER DEPT.	I
KINGWOOD	GREENWOOD LAKE SUBDIVISION	I	TAKOMA	MOBILE MANOR TRAILER PARK	I
ALIEF	WEST BCO MUD NO. 1	III	LAKEWOOD	SEVEN LAKES WATER ASSN.	I
WASKOM	CITY OF WASKOM	II	BELLEVUE	TRAILS END	II
GRAND PRAIRIE	LAKEWOOD WATER INC.	I	SEDRO WOOLLEY	VALLEY VIEW ESTATES WATER ASSN.	I
KEENE	CITY OF KEENE	III	VANCOUVER	CITY OF VANCOUVER	II
AZLE	TRI COUNTY UTILITIES	III	<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>		
LIBERTY	LIBERTY	II	MCMEECHEN	MCMEECHEN MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS	II
TABOKA	TABOKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	II	KEYSER	PACA-EAST WELL SOURCE	I
HEWITT	HEWITT WATER CO.	I	<u>WISCONSIN</u>		
LINDEN	CHANDLER WATER SYSTEM	I	BEYWARD	LOUIS TAYLOR SUPT. ^{b/}	
YANCEY	YANCEY WATER SUPPLY CORP.	III	MADISON	MENDOTA MENTAL HEALTH INSURANCE	I
SPRING	PAYNE UTILITIES	I	MOUNT BOREB	RICHARD SHAW	I
NACOGDOCHES	SWIFT WATER SERVICE COMM.	I	CLYMAN	CLYMAN UTILITIES	III
ORANGE	CYPRESS BAYOU ESTATES	III	DICKEYVILLE	DALE WEIS	I
WEATHERFORD	ECHO VALLEY ADDITION	I	WATERTOWN	HICKORY HILL MOBILE HOME PARK	III
AZLE	RENO CITY HALL	II	JANESVILLE	JANESVILLE MOBILE TERRACE	I
LAZBUDDIE	LAZBUDDIE INDEPENDENT	III	GOODMAN	ANTHONY LAURICH	II
LIVINGSTON	OAK TERRACE ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	II	OCONTO	OCONTO UTILITY COMM.	II
CANYON	CANYON MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM	II	VIOLA	KIRBY L HAMILTON	I
GLEN ROSE	SCRUGGS MOBILE HOME PARK	I	EDGAR	ED LEBMAN-OPERATOR	II
LIVINGSTON	WHITE TAIL RIDGE LAKES ESTATES	II	MERRILL	WESTON MANNOR MOBILE HOME PARK	II
BOYD	BOYD	II	<u>WYOMING</u>		
WINNSBORO	CITY OF WINNSBORO	III	POWELL	NORTH END WATER USERS	II
<u>UTAH</u>					
SANTAQUIN	GENOLA WATER SYSTEM	I			
ST GEORGE	ST GEORGE CITY	I			
PARK CITY	HIGH VALLEY WATER CO.	I			

For more information contact the EPA Hotline at 1-800-432-4791.

^{a/} Time Periods indicate when sampling will be scheduled: I. August-December 1988. II. January-June 1989. III. July-December 1989. Unless otherwise indicated in brackets, only one water system will be sampled.

^{b/} Indian land.



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1988

Al Heier (202)382-4374

EPA PERMITS SMALL- SCALE FIELD TEST OF GENE-ENGINEERED PESTICIDE FOR CONTROL OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today granted an experimental-use permit to Crop Genetics International (CGI) of Hanover, Md., to conduct two small-scale field tests of a genetically engineered microbial pesticide. The purpose of the tests is to ascertain the effectiveness of the microorganism, *Clavibacter xyli cynodontis* (Cxc) engineered to contain a *Bacillus thuringiensis* gene (Cxc/Bt), for controlling the European corn borer and to obtain further knowledge of the behavior of this product in the environment.

The agency determined that Cxc/Bt will have limited persistence in the environment and is not likely to be harmful to humans or other non-target organisms. In addition, a subcommittee of EPA's Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee (scientific experts from outside the agency) reviewed the data and concluded that the tests pose "no significant risk to human health or the environment."

The parent strain Cxc is a bacterium that lives in plants native to the area where the tests are taking place. It was isolated from Bermuda grass in Westover, Md. CGI has transferred the Bt delta endotoxin gene into the Cxc chromosome. Bt is a ubiquitous bacterium in nature which has been registered by EPA as a pesticide and widely used for more than 20 years. The delta endotoxin is toxic to the caterpillar family when ingested.

EPA's conclusion is supported by studies on infectivity and pathogenicity submitted by CGI as part of its application that show there are not likely to be human-health risks associated with the tests. EPA's conclusion is also supported by extensive knowledge of the Bt delta endotoxin and data showing that Cxc does not grow at human-body temperature.

EPA has also concluded that the potential to affect non-target organisms is not of concern for this small-scale field test for the following reasons:

- ° The parental strains of Cxc already occur naturally in Maryland. In addition, CGI has shown that Cxc/Bt has a relatively low order of toxicity to susceptible insects.
- ° The toxin gene will be naturally eliminated from the parental Cxc strain, which will then outgrow the engineered strain so that, for the limited quantity used in this small-scale field test, the Cxc/Bt will not persist in the environment.
- ° The exposure of Cxc/Bt to non-target species will be minimal since stringent containment, monitoring and contingency procedures will be followed.

CGI plans to test Cxc/Bt this spring by injecting corn plants with Cxc/Bt approximately two to three weeks after the plants have emerged. The Cxc/Bt inserted in the corn plant will produce toxins harmful to the corn borers within the plant. The test will be conducted at two Maryland locations. One site (6,300 plants on 1.37 acres) is the CGI research farm in Ingleside, Queen Anne County; the other is on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville (3,500 plants on 0.789 acre) located in Prince George's County. Both sites are surrounded by a barren zone (25 feet at Beltsville and 35 feet at Ingleside) with corn and Bermuda grass trap plants growing in the outer five feet. In order to contain runoff water, a dike will be erected outside the barren zone; a chain-link fence will be erected outside the dike; a fallow area 30-feet wide surrounds the barren zone and includes indigenous weeds. The corn plants will be studied through the summer and fall.

The experimental-use permit requires CGI to monitor the trap plants periodically to detect any colonization by Cxc/Bt. If the altered microbe is found in the trap plants, CGI must conduct sampling of the native weeds at least every two weeks. If Cxc/Bt is found in the native weeds of the fallow zone, the experiment must be terminated.

The experiment is planned to continue until this fall barring early termination; however, CGI may elect to monitor the site for an additional year. At the end of the experiment, the plant products will be incinerated, any remaining material plowed under and the test site fumigated with methyl bromide.

Before any genetically altered microbial pesticide can be used for small-scale field testing, EPA must be notified in order for it to pre-screen the proposed use. In some instances, an experimental-use permit will be required or may be requested by the applicant. These provisions are fully described in the Office of Science and Technology Policy Federal Register notice (Vol. 51, No. 123, June 26, 1986), "Coordinated Framework for Regulation of Biotechnology; Announcement of Policy and Notice for Public Comment." In addition, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture must also approve all experiments which may have plant pest or adverse animal-health effects. APHIS is expected to announce its decision this week regarding an application for a permit to field test Cxc/Bt.

Copies of EPA's final position on CGI's application for an experimental-use permit to test Cxc/Bt are available upon request.

#



Note to Correspondents

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1988

The Environmental Protection Agency has reached agreement with the Department of Energy (DOE) on key policy issues related to Superfund cleanups at DOE facilities. The agreement comprises model language to be inserted in all EPA/DOE federal-facility cleanup agreements at DOE superfund sites.

Dr. J. Winston Porter, EPA Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, said, "This is a very important tool for obtaining cleanups of Superfund sites at DOE facilities. We are delighted with this enforceable agreement language and appreciate the cooperative spirit of DOE in reaching these conclusions. It is very important that states also be key participants in negotiating site-specific cleanup agreements."

The model language provides for the following:

- EPA ability to assess stipulated penalties in the event of DOE's failure to comply with timetables or deadlines of the agreement.
- DOE commitment to study fully the environmental problem at the facility and perform any EPA-approved cleanup of the facility.
- EPA commitment to review and comment on DOE's major plans and studies at the facility.
- A mechanism for resolution of disputes arising under the Agreement, including technical disputes. The Administrator of EPA will resolve any dispute arising under the Agreement which cannot otherwise be resolved by DOE and EPA staff.

- Agreements and commitments of the parties to be fully binding and enforceable by states and citizens.

The language has been forwarded to the EPA regional offices for incorporation into agreements presently under negotiation and into future agreements.

For more information or a copy of the negotiated language, contact Priscilla Flattery in the EPA Press Office at 202-382-4387.

R-93

Dave Cohen, Director
Press Division
202-382-5589



Natural Gas Pipeline Task Force Report

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1988

EPA ANNOUNCES
RECORD CLEANUP
SETTLEMENT WITH
TEXAS EASTERN
GAS PIPELINE CO.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Co. today announced they have signed a consent decree that provides for a full evaluation and cleanup of PCB contamination in disposal pits and surface soil at 89 sites along the company's 10,000 miles of interstate pipeline. Texas Eastern will pay a record \$15-million civil penalty, and the final cleanup costs to the company, which Texas Eastern estimates at \$400 million, will set a record for an EPA-negotiated settlement.

The consent decree, which was lodged today in U.S. district court in Houston, also requires the company to reimburse EPA up to \$1.5 million for costs incurred by the agency in the case before this agreement and for future costs that the agency will incur in its direction of the company's upcoming site testing and cleanup. In addition, the company will pay up to \$18 million for a third-party contractor, to be approved by EPA, to oversee the characterization and remedial activities at the sites.

The result of a year of negotiations between EPA and the company, the consent decree ensures the cleanup of those sites at pipeline compressor stations where the company had drained PCB-contaminated liquids into pits. It also calls for off-site testing of soils and groundwater monitoring. The company must complete all specified characterization and cleanup activities, except for long-term groundwater monitoring, within 10 years.

Thomas L. Adams, Jr., EPA Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, said, "This is a major settlement that guarantees expeditious,

enforceable cleanup of environmental contamination along the Texas Eastern pipeline. The \$15-million civil penalty imposed on the company, which is the largest EPA has ever collected in a single case, should serve as a significant deterrent to other companies and raise their awareness of the environmental consequences of their activities."

Today's agreement requires cleanup of soil to 10 or 25 parts per million (ppm) PCBs, dependent on the distance of a site area from residential or commercial property, and to five ppm PCBs in site drainage ditches. Texas Eastern also must install collector tanks to capture any future releases of liquids from compressor gas vents and pipeline-cleaning equipment. This requirement, EPA said, is the first of its kind for the natural-gas-pipeline industry.

In addition, Texas Eastern will complete a PCB audit at specified facilities, correct non-compliance with federal PCB regulations and establish procedures and training to ensure future compliance with the regulations.

As part of the investigation of PCB dumping by Texas Eastern, EPA and several states tested soils, sediments and water at compressor stations along the company's pipeline, which runs through 14 states. Although these tests found PCB and hazardous-waste contamination at some sites, none of the sites was found to present an immediate public-health threat. Access to all sites is restricted. Most of the sites are in remote locations, and the PCB levels found were generally low. (A map of the pipeline is attached and tables summarizing EPA sampling data, which the agency released in November, are available from the EPA Press Office.)

Today's consent decree will be published immediately in the Federal Register and will be open to public comment for 60 days.

For more information, contact the EPA Press Office at 202-382-4355.

R-97

#

Note: This is the last Natural Gas Pipeline Task Force Report that EPA will issue. Reporters can direct future inquiries to the EPA Press Office.



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988

Christian Rice (202) 382-3324

EPA FINDS GREATER ACID RAIN EFFECTS THAN REALIZED IN EASTERN STREAMS SURVEY

In releasing the initial results of a major research effort to survey streams in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern United States for acid rain damage, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today said that 2.7 percent (5,429 kilometers) of the combined length of the the 500 streams surveyed were acidic, with the large majority of that acidity most likely due to acid rain.

"EPA's stream survey is a fully documented, statistically designed survey showing a broader geographical extent of environmental effects from acid rain than we previously realized," said Courtney Riordan, director of the agency's Office of Environmental Processes and Effects Research.

The agency found that 4.4 percent (4,851 km) of the combined length of streams surveyed in the mid-Atlantic were acidic and that almost half (47.6 percent)(52,327 km) had a low capacity to neutralize acid rain (equal to or less than 200 micro-equivalents per liter) and thus might become acidic in the future.

Only 0.6 percent (578 km) of the combined length of streams in the southeastern portion of the survey were acidic, but 49.3 percent (44,799 km) had a low capacity to neutralize acidity.

The subregion showing the highest percentage of acidified streams was Florida, with 12 percent (461 km), but vegetation decay is estimated to be the major source of acidity in 87 percent of the acidic stream length there.

(more)

The survey examined small to mid-size streams, with widths between one and six meters and depths less than one-half meter. Streams of this size were large enough to be important for fish habitat, yet still small enough to be susceptible to the effects of acid rain. Samples were collected in the spring when the conditions that potentially limit aquatic organisms are most extreme.

"The survey is a 'snapshot in time,'" Riordan said. "We will not be able to determine trends--that is, whether the situation is better or worse over time--until further sampling is done. The baseline is now established, though, and future sampling will indicate the direction and rate of improvement or decline."

The stream survey is part of EPA's larger National Surface Water Survey which is examining lakes and streams in the United States to determine the percentage, extent, location and chemical characteristics of lakes and streams that are presently acidic or have a low acid-neutralizing capacity.

In August 1985, EPA released the results of its survey of 1,620 lakes representing over 18,000 lakes in the eastern United States which showed that nine percent of the lakes in the northeast subregion were acidified (having a pH equal to or less than 5.5) and that 60 percent of the lakes in that subregion had a low acid-neutralizing capacity.

The 1987 results of a study of over 700 lakes representing over 10,000 lakes in the western United States showed that no lakes were currently acidic (with the exception of one lake associated with a hot spring), but that 16.8 percent of the lakes had a very low acid-neutralizing capacity (equal to or less than 50 micro-equivalents per liter).

Unlike lakes, which can be counted and sampled as discreet entities, streams form a network in which small streams are tributaries to large streams. The stream survey sampled stream reaches, which are defined as segments of the stream network. These segments, or reaches, were identified as mapped blue-line segments between two tributary confluences. In all, the physical and chemical characteristics of an estimated 57,000 stream reaches with a combined length of approximately 200,000 km were extrapolated from a probability sample of approximately 450 stream reaches in the stream population of interest. An additional 54 reaches were visited in the field, but were eliminated because of such characteristics as acid mine drainage or tidal effects.

The survey data cannot in themselves be used to prove a causal relationship (e.g., the effect of acid rain on stream chemistry). However, the evidence supports hypotheses that atmospheric deposition is a probable source of the acidity, when elements such as acid mine drainage and the natural decay of vegetation are excluded. Sulfate concentrations were found to be closely related to sulfate deposition rates. This correlation was also observed in lake populations in the earlier surveys.

Of the estimated 5,429 km of acidic streams, 4,455 km were classified into a high-interest subpopulation of acidic reaches where the major source of acidity is most likely to be acid rain. Of this high-interest subpopulation, just over half of the streams were located in upland forested drainages in the interior mid-Atlantic region (comprising the Poconos/Catskills subregion in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Valley and Ridge subregion in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, and the Northern Appalachians subregion in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia), and most of the remainder are in lowland drainages of the mid-Atlantic coastal plain subregion, primarily in the New Jersey Pine Barrens. However, most of the streams in the Pine Barrens are also influenced by organic acidity, and many are likely to have been acidic since at least the early 1900s.

An estimated 46 percent (11,505 reaches) of the upstream ends of stream reaches in the interior mid-Atlantic region were located in forested uplands. Of these forested upland reaches, an estimated 11 percent (1,271) were acidic at their upstream ends, and the major source of their acidity is most likely acid rain. An estimated 34 percent (3,857) of the upstream ends of these forested upland stream reaches had a very low acid-neutralizing capacity and the major source of their acidity is most likely to be acid rain.

Copies of the stream survey are available through EPA's Center for Environmental Research Information, 26 West St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45268.



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1988

Martha Casey (202) 382-4378

CHRYSLER SETTLES RECALL ORDER

The Chrysler Corp. has informed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that it has decided not to pursue further legal action against a 1986 vehicle-emissions recall.

EPA ordered the auto manufacturer to recall 93,000 1981 Dodge and Plymouth vehicles for excessive nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions. The affected models are the Dodge Omni and 024 and the Plymouth Horizon and TC3 with 1.7-liter engines and manual transmissions. The average NOx emissions from the vehicles tested at the agency's laboratory in Springfield, Va., were 1.4 grams per mile (gpm). The 1981 standard is 1.0 gpm. EPA believes the cause for the excessive emissions is the deterioration of the catalytic converter.

The recall provisions of the Clean Air Act allow automakers 45 days to submit a remedial plan or to request an administrative hearing. Chrysler chose to contest the recall order, stating at the time that the tests were not administered using proper EPA procedures. The resultant litigation ended, however, when Chrysler withdrew its request for a hearing and agreed to recall and repair the vehicles.

Chrysler will begin notifying owners in August. In addition, the manufacturer will monitor responses and take measures to ensure that the number of vehicles repaired is similar to that which would have occurred had the vehicles been recalled at the time of the original order. The repair involves the modification of the vacuum line to the electronic spark-control computer.

Since 1972, when the agency began recalling vehicles for emissions repairs, only 34 required orders. Of these, six have been challenged in administrative proceedings. None of the challenges has resulted in decisions against EPA.

Today's action is the second recent instance of an auto manufacturer withdrawing its challenge of a recall order. In May, EPA announced that General Motors had withdrawn its legal challenge to a 1985 recall order. The GM vehicles will now be recalled and repaired in September.

R-98

#



Note to Correspondents

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1988

A joint motion was filed Friday afternoon, June 3, 1988, with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia requesting the court's approval to modify the rulemaking schedule for benzene under the Clean Air Act.

The new schedule, if approved, would change the date for proposal from June 5, 1988 to July 20, 1988.

A copy of the motion is attached. Questions on this action may be directed to Christian Rice in the EPA Press Office at 202-382-3324.

Dave Cohen, Director
Press Division
202-382-5589

R-95

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, INC.)	
<u>et al.</u> ,)	
)	
Petitioners,)	No. 84-1387 and
)	Consolidated cases
v.)	
)	
LEE M. THOMAS, <u>et al.</u> ,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

JOINT EXPEDITED MOTION FOR MODIFICATION OF REMAND

1. By order dated December 8, 1987, this court established a rulemaking schedule for Respondents to follow in completing the voluntary remand requested in a motion for voluntary remand to the Agency, dated November 9, 1987. That schedule was established on the motion of petitioner Natural Resources Defense Council ("NRDC"), and requires respondents to propose action within 180 days, or by June 5, 1988.

2. In view of the imminence of that date, NRDC and respondents have conferred on the need for additional time to complete a notice of proposed rulemaking. As a result, respondents and NRDC jointly request that the court modify its previous order by adding 45 days to the 180 day period previously ordered for proposal. Accordingly, the date for proposal would be July 20, 1988.

3. NRDC and respondents also agree that the requested modification of the schedule for proposal will likely necessitate a modification of the time for final action. However, they are presently unable to identify a specific time

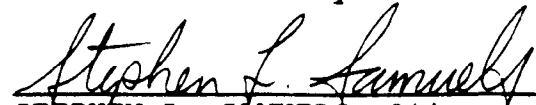
period, but anticipate that they can submit a motion to the Court after proposal seeking a modification of the schedule for final action.

4. The undersigned counsel for respondents has been authorized by counsel for petitioner NRDC to state that it joins in this motion. Furthermore, the undersigned counsel has been authorized by counsel for Chemical Manufacturers Association and American Petroleum Institute to state that those intervenors do not object to this motion.

WHEREFORE, NRDC and respondents jointly request that the Court's order of December 8, 1987 be modified to extend until July 20, 1988 the date for issuance of a proposed rule in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

ROGER J. MARZULLA
Assistant Attorney General



STEPHEN L. SAMUELS, Attorney
Land and Natural Resources Division
United States Department of Justice
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 633-2219

COUNSEL FOR RESPONDENTS

OF COUNSEL:

CHARLES S. CARTER, Esquire
Office of General Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dated: June 3, 1988



Environmental News

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1988

Christian Rice (202) 382-3324
Martha Casey (202) 382-4378

EPA CALLS FOR
NEW CLEAN-AIR
PLANS FOR AREAS
NOT MEETING OZONE
OR CARBON-MONOXIDE
STANDARDS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today sent letters to the governors of 44 states and the mayor of the District of Columbia notifying them that their air-pollution-control programs for achieving the ozone and carbon-monoxide standards have been found substantially inadequate and requiring that revisions to these programs be made. The inadequacy of the programs was based upon failure to attain these standards by Dec. 31, 1987, the date specified in the Clean Air Act. The letters were signed by EPA's Regional Administrators for the included states.

EPA Administrator Lee M. Thomas today said, "As Congress debates various changes to the Clean Air Act, there are actions EPA must take to ensure progress toward our goal of cleaner air for all American cities. New planning efforts for meeting the ozone or carbon-monoxide standards must begin without delay."

In addition to the call for new clean-air plans, or State Implementation Plans (SIPs), the agency is today proposing officially to designate those areas failing to meet the Dec. 31, 1987, deadline for ozone or carbon monoxide as non-attainment areas as directed by the Mitchell-Conte Amendment to the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987.

In the same Federal Register announcement, EPA describes three possible interpretations of the

Mitchell-Conte Amendment passed by Congress last year which called upon EPA to designate as non-attainment all areas that failed to achieve the ozone and/or carbon-monoxide standards by Dec. 31, 1987. The Mitchell-Conte Amendment also deferred the implementation by EPA of any sanctions through August 1988 to provide Congress time to debate Clean Air Act Amendments.

Thomas also noted that while EPA is asking the states to take a fresh look at the non-attainment problem, amendments to the Clean Air Act are needed to address the broader aspects of the problem. In November 1987, EPA proposed a policy for addressing ozone and carbon-monoxide non-attainment. A large volume of comments have been received and are being assessed. However, Thomas noted that he felt it would be prudent to await Act amendments before finalizing the policy. If it becomes obvious Congress will not act this year, EPA believes it will be necessary for the agency to proceed with completing the policy.

With regard to revision of the clean-air plans, EPA believes that, even before the issuance of a final policy, the states should initiate certain fundamental activities necessary to continue to make progress in attaining the ozone or carbon-monoxide standards. The states will be required to correct discrepancies between EPA's guidance and the earlier approved SIPs; to satisfy any unimplemented commitments in the SIP to adopt control measures; and to begin updating the base-year emissions inventory for the defined planning area. EPA will notify states that receive SIP calls of any additional planning requirements upon finalization of the redesignation proposal or the post-87 policy generally.

Today's notice identifies as non-attainment each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or consolidated MSA (CMSA) which has recently measured a violation of the ozone or carbon-monoxide standards.

The agency is using the most recently available air-quality data as the basis for SIP calls and the the proposed non-attainment designations. For ozone, EPA generally uses data from 1985-87; for carbon monoxide, data from 1986-87. The lists of areas which failed to meet the Dec. 31, 1987, deadline for ozone or carbon monoxide were released by the agency earlier this month.

In addition to soliciting public comment on the proposed non-attainment designations, EPA is looking for comments on three plausible interpretations and the regulatory consequences of the Mitchell-Conte Amendment. The Mitchell-Conte Amendment, enacted by Congress last December, prohibited sanctions from taking effect until Aug. 31, 1988. The Amendment also obliges EPA to take steps to designate areas as non-attainment "within the meaning of Part D of Title I of the Clean Air Act." However, the Mitchell-Conte Amendment does not specify the regulatory consequences, if any, which attach to such new or re-confirmed non-attainment designations.

The agency has identified three plausible, alternative interpretations of the Amendment as to the regulatory consequences of such designations. Where Congress has not directly or unambiguously spoken to the precise question at issue, EPA has the responsibility and discretion to establish and implement its own interpretation of the statute, so long as it is consistent with the language, structure, purpose and legislative history of the statute.

The first interpretation is that EPA should make determinations of non-attainment without attaching any regulatory consequences, i.e., without obliging any non-attainment area to satisfy the planning requirements of the Clean Air Act and without subjecting it to sanctions for planning or implementation failures. This interpretation means that designations of non-attainment under the Mitchell-Conte Amendment would have regulatory consequences only insofar as Congress amended the Act to establish new obligations.

Another plausible interpretation is that the Mitchell-Conte Amendment authorizes EPA to review existing non-attainment designations and redesignate existing attainment areas as non-attainment even in the absence of a request from the state pursuant to Section 107(e) of the Clean Air Act and to attach regulatory consequences to those designations. Such designations would have the same regulatory consequences as would attach to a non-attainment designation newly requested by a state and published by EPA pursuant to Section 107(d) of the Act. These consequences include strict planning requirements and sanctions (such as construction bans and restrictions on federal funding of highway or sewage-treatment construction or air-quality planning) if a state fails to develop a plan as required by EPA or fails to implement a plan upon the agency's approval.

A third interpretation is that EPA would redesignate existing attainment areas as non-attainment but not take any action, pursuant to the Amendment, to establish new designations to correct continuing non-attainment in areas with unconditionally approved SIPs.

Today's proposals will appear in the Federal Register within the next several days. There will be a 60-day public-comment period.