

Corrections

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

Correction

In proposed rule document 00-8155 beginning on page 19046 in the issue of Monday, April 10, 2000, make the following correction:

On pages 19057 and 19058, Table II.7 is corrected to read as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 141 and 142

[WH-FRL-6570-5]

RIN 2040-AD18

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment and Filter Backwash Rule

TABLE II.7.—CRYPTOSPORIDIUM OCCURRENCE IN FILTER BACKWASH AND OTHER RECYCLE STREAMS

Name/location of study	Number of samples (n)	Type of sample	Cyst/ooocyst concentration	Number of treatment plants sampled	Reference
Drinking water treatment facilities.	2	backflush waters from rapid sand filters.	sample 1: 26,000 oocysts/gal (calc. as 686,900 oocysts/100L). sample 2: 92,000 oocysts/gal (calc as 2,430,600 oocysts/100L)	2	Rose et al. 1986.
Thames, U.K.,	not reported	backwash water from rapid sand filter.	Over 1,000,000 oocysts/100L in backwash water on 2/19/89. 100,000 oocysts/100L in supernatant from settlement tanks during the next few days	1	Colbourne 1989.
Potable water supplies in 17 States.	not reported	filter backwash from rapid sand filters (10 to 40 L sample vol.).	217 oocysts/ 100 L (geometric mean).	not reported	Rose et al. 1991.
Name/location not reported.	not reported	raw water initial backwash water	7 to 108 oocysts/100L detected at levels 57 to 61 times higher than in the raw water.	not reported not reported	LeChevallier et al. 1991c.
Bangor Water Treatment Plant (PA).	Round 1: 1 (8-hour composite). Round 2: 1 (8-hour composite).	raw water filter backwash supernatant recycle	6 oocysts/100L 902 oocysts/100L. 141 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.
		raw water filter backwash supernatant recycle	140 oocysts/100L 850 oocysts/100L. 750 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.
Moshannon Valley Water Treatment Plant.	Round 1: 1 (8-hour composite).	raw water spent backwash supernatant recycle sludge	13 oocysts/100L 16,613 oocysts/100L. 82 oocysts/100L. 2,642 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.

TABLE II.7.—CRYPTOSPORIDIUM OCCURRENCE IN FILTER BACKWASH AND OTHER RECYCLE STREAMS—Continued

Name/location of study	Number of samples (n)	Type of sample	Cyst/oocyst concentration	Number of treatment plants sampled	Reference
Plant "C"	Round 2: 1 (8-hour composite).	raw water supernatant recycle	20 oocysts/100L 420 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.
	11 samples using continuous flow centrifugation;. 39 samples using cartridge filters.	backwash water from rapid sand filters; samples collected from sedimentation basins during sedimentation phase of backwash water at depths of 1, 2, 3, and 3.3 m.	continuous flow: range 1 to 69 oocysts/100 L; 8 of 11 samples positive. cartridge filters: ranges 0.8 to 252/100 L; 33 of 39 samples positive.	1	Karanis et al. 1996.
Pittsburgh Drinking Water Treatment Plant.	24 (two years of monthly samples).	filter backwash	328 oocysts/ 100 L (geometric mean); (38 percent occurrence rate). non-detect-13,158	1	States et al. 1997.
"Plant Number 3"	not reported	raw water spent backwash	140 oocysts/100L 850 oocysts/100L.	not reported	Cornwell 1997.
"Plant C" (see Karanis, et al., 1996).	12	raw water	avg. 23.2 oocysts/100L (max. 109 oocysts/100L) in 8 of 12 samples.	1	Karanis et al 1998 (Table 8, p. 14).
	50.	backwash water from rapid sand filters.	avg. 22.1 oocysts/100L (max. 257 oocysts/100L) in 41 of 50 samples.		
"Plant A"	1	rapid sand filter (sample taken 10 min. after start of backwashing).	150 oocysts/100L.		

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