Corrections

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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

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:

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

Name/location of study	Number of samples (n)	Type of sample	Cyst/oocyst 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).	raw water filter backwash supernatant recycle	6 oocysts/100L 902 oocysts/100L. 141 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.
	Round 2: 1 (8-hour composite).	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
	Round 2: 1 (8-hour composite).	raw water ..... supernatant recycle	20 oocysts/100L ..... 420 oocysts/100L.	1	Cornwell and Lee 1993.
Plant ''C''	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 ..... oocysts/100L.	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 .... 50.	raw water .... backwash water from rapid sand filters.	avg. 23.2 oocysts/100L (max. 109 oocysts/100L) in 8 of 12 samples. avg. 22.1 oocysts/100L (max. 257 oocysts/100L) in 41 of 50 samples.	1	Karanis et al 1998 (Table 8, p. 14).
''Plant A''	1	rapid sand filter (sample taken 10 min. after start of backwashing).	150 oocysts/100L.		

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